



# HOW TO MANAGE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A GRM AND ITS PARENT INSTITUTION

8 December 2021



# Introductions and ice- breaker

# Agenda for this meeting

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Topic 1: Operating as an independent mechanism while part of a larger institution

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Discussion on topic 1

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Topic 2: Transparency & information disclosure at the GRM & its impact on parent organization

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Discussion on topic 2

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Topic 3: Managing expectations

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Discussion on topic 3

## **Topic 1**

Operating as an independent mechanism while part of a larger institution

# Operating as an independent mechanism while part of a larger institution



Importance of independence for two essential values:

Fairness

Effectiveness



Each institution will take its own approach

# Benefits of independence

**ACCESS TO STAFF AND  
MANAGEMENT OF  
INSTITUTION**

**ACCESS TO  
INFORMATION ABOUT  
CURRENT  
PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES**

**ACCESS TO EVIDENCE  
AND EXPERTISE FROM  
OUTSIDE INSTITUTION**

**TRANSLATION OF  
INSTITUTIONAL  
POLICIES INTO  
PROJECT/COMMUNITY  
SITUATIONS**

# Hurdles to achieving independence



Residual distrust of outsiders in institution



Specific doubts about GRM as being too independent



No absolute independence - lots of grey areas



Limitations placed on budget and staffing levels



Effectiveness relies on institution's willingness to make changes in projects

## The role of GRM size in institutional relationships

Large - size and autonomy in strengthening independence

Small - may mean part-time staff and uncertain budget

- Ensure specific dedication of time
- Establish reporting line separate from line management
- Use consultants chosen for independence, expertise and credibility in their fields
- Recognize limitations even as GRM matures and grows



## Possible discussion questions



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What challenges have you experienced to your independence?

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How have you addressed such challenges?

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Have you had feedback from civil society about the fairness of your GRM?

## **Topic 2**

Transparency and  
information disclosure  
at the GRM and its  
impact on parent  
organization

Transparency is a key pillar of a GRM, and it promotes other key pillars

Promotes independence

Promotes access to stakeholders

Promotes fairness

The importance of GRM transparency even within more opaque parent organizations

# What does transparency look like at GRMs?

Build in transparency at the beginning

Online independent registry

Ensure decision-making process is clear and disclosed

Dissemination of key documents in predictable and routine ways

Responsiveness to inquiries and requests

Accessible formats, languages, and means

# The value a transparent GRM brings to a parent organization



Clarity of logic regarding findings and recommendations



Promotes long term project success



Credible fact-finding mechanism



A place to refer press and CSO inquiries

# Relationship between a GRM's transparency and its parent institution's information disclosure policies

GRM is subject to the information disclosure policy

Who interprets, who decides, and how are different types of info treated?

# Managing the GRM's relationship with the PR dept.

Risk in participating in parent organization's public relations initiatives

PR dept. wants to report good news

# Possible discussion questions



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What does transparency look like at your various parent organizations and how might this affect transparency at your GRM?

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For those who have begun to or already crafted transparency policies and procedures for your GRM, has anyone faced pushback from your institution?

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How might a newly created and transparent GRM impact the culture of transparency and accountability at your parent institution? And vice versa?



## Topic 3

Managing expectations  
with your parent  
organization while  
executing the  
mechanism's mandates

# Managing expectations

What are the key opportunities for managing expectations?

Emphasize and manage expectations around independence, fairness, and credibility

Inherent imbalance in GRM structure

Take steps to level the playing field

# Dispute resolution/problem solving



Range of opportunities when exercising different mandates



Dispute resolution:

Neutral facilitator

Stakeholders drive the process

Equal opportunities for engagement

Capacitate the complainant

# Compliance review/investigations

Assessing  
compliance with  
own policies

Risk that the  
institution will be  
defensive

Attempts at direct  
control vs other  
approaches  
("collaboration")

Independent fact-  
finding body

Don't allow  
institution to  
influence  
recommendations

Fact checking is  
different – but  
provide opportunity  
to both sides

# Outreach

Raise awareness  
amongst potential  
complainants

Address unequal  
access to  
information

Requires resources  
– motivate its  
importance

Create a safe space  
by hosting these  
activities on your  
own

Create separate  
opportunities for  
inreach

# Advisory

Lessons learnt through handling cases

Stick to your mandate and area of expertise

Help the institution implement their commitments

Increase uptake and willingness to implement

# Possible discussion questions



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If you have a split/dual role (i.e., you have non-GRM functions too), how will you manage conflicts in responsibilities?

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Have you faced pressure from colleagues to influence the outcomes of your investigations? Do they offer to “collaborate”?

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What are some of the steps you can think of to “level the playing field” amongst stakeholders (that haven’t been mentioned already)?



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*