

Questions and Answers for
Evaluating the Impact of Anticorruption Initiatives in the Western Hemisphere
SFOP0009059
Date: July 26, 2022

Question 1:

Regarding the evaluation metrics, will the selected grantee be expected to utilize INL methodologies (i.e., DevResults), develop its own evaluation indicators and methodology, or both?

INL Response:

The grantee would develop its own independent evaluation indicators and methodology to impartially determine project effects and impact and/or develop a menu of off the shelf methodologies or indicators that could be used for future programs and projects to ensure they will have maximum impact.

Question 2:

Regarding the impact assessment: Must all projects reviewed by the implementing organization be finalized at the time of evaluation, or can the implementing organization assess projects that are still being implemented?

INL Response:

Ideally, the assessment or evaluation would be on projects that have already finished. However, upon consultation with the experts on this grant, we could see the evaluation or assessment of an ongoing project as valuable. Assessing an ongoing project to fully analyze its intended impact while still being implemented would be useful in determining if a project should continue or course-correct, and then use those inferences to ensure stronger future programming.

Question 3:

Will INL provide information on which outcomes were intended and unintended?

INL Response:

Yes, upon selection of certain projects, INL will provide project and country context as well as intended and actual outcomes.

Question 4:

Will INL facilitate communication between the selected grantee and the organizations whose projects are under review in order to generate refined information about data and metrics used (e.g., how was a baseline determined, is there an implicit or explicit counter-factual)?

INL Response:

Yes, when applicable, INL can facilitate these conversations and communication.

Question 5:

Regarding Objective 1, Activity 2: Is the roundtable with regional and US-based stakeholders expected to be in-person or remote? Or can the grantee make this decision during the course of the project?

INL Response:

Given the uncertainties with the pandemic and travel, and in-person meetings, this decision can be made in consultation with applicable stakeholders during the project based on the current context.

Question 6:

If there is a sub-award for a partner organization, does the sub-awardee have to have a SAM number? If the answer is Yes, does the SAM number already have to be authorized, or is it sufficient to show that the sub-awardee has applied for the SAM and is awaiting a response?

INL Response:

Subrecipients are required to obtain a UEI (previously a DUNS number), unless the criteria for an exemption are met (see Chapter 2.G.2). Subrecipients are not required to register in SAM.gov. However, this does not eliminate the requirement for the prime recipient to check SAM.gov and document that no active exclusions prevent the subrecipient organization from receiving Federal funding. Note that other vetting requirements described in the terms and conditions may apply.

Chapter 2.G.2 of the Department of State Federal Assistance Directive:

It is mandatory for all applicants to obtain a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) and to register in the System for Award Management (SAM.gov), unless they meet the criteria for exception in this section. It is also mandatory for all subrecipients to obtain a UEI. A recipient may not make a subaward to a subrecipient unless that subrecipient has obtained and provided to the recipient a UEI. A subrecipient is not required to be registered in SAM.gov.

This requirement:

- **does NOT** apply to individuals.
- **DOES** apply to domestic and foreign organizations, including non-profit, for-profit, and educational institutions.
- **DOES** apply to Foreign Public Entities, including Public International Organizations and foreign governments.
- **DOES** apply to all Federal financial assistance, including assessed and voluntary contributions.

Question 7:

If there is a sub-award for a partner organization, does the sub-awardee have to produce a separate budget and budget narrative using the standard INL templates, or can the prime grantee simply include the total value of the sub-award under "Contractual" without disaggregating the sub-awardee's budget?

INL Response:

According to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act, sub-recipients with awards of \$25,000 or more must submit their financial data to the prime awardee. The prime awardee will share the sub-recipient's data via the FFATA Sub-award Reporting System (FSRS). As such, INL requests a detailed budget and detailed budget narrative for sub-awards of \$25,000 or more. The sub-award information can be included as a separate tab in the prime awardee's detailed budget and the budget narrative can be included in the same document as the prime awardee's budget narrative document.

Question 8:

Given INL's interest in evaluating programs in the region, the depth of the evaluation can be considered indirectly proportional to the number of countries to be analyzed. Is there an expected number of countries or regions to be covered?

INL Response:

There is no expected number of countries, and we defer to the grantee on country selection. We are more interested in program/project impact in the anticorruption space, so this could span multiple countries or just one.

We will be able to provide a list of previous interventions and projects. The only requirement is that it must be anticorruption related. Determining which projects specifically would be best to evaluate, is where we would rely on the grantee's expertise. INL will work with and provide all required information and POCs in the countries where selected projects to evaluate took place or are taking place.