

Questions and Answers for
Mexico Law Student Litigation and Mediation Initiative
INL22GR0062-WHPMexico-LSLMI-07062022
Date: August 5, 2022

Question #1:

Are public international organizations eligible to apply to the funding opportunity?

INL Response #1:

As stated in the NOFO (page 7), Public International Organizations and For-profit Organizations are excluded from applying to this grant announcement.

Question #2:

Are institutions of higher education, that are tax exempt per 26 USC 115 but not a 501c3, eligible to apply as a lead applicant for the Mexico Law Student Litigation and Mediation Initiative?

INL Response #2:

Yes, institutions of higher education, that are tax exempt per 26 USC 115 but not a 501c3, are eligible to apply.

Question #3:

The NOFO states that Mexican law schools produce approximately 12,000 new lawyers dedicated to criminal law. Can you provide us additional information regarding the sources that were used to estimate this number?

INL Response #3:

This is a gross estimation only for illustrative purposes.

Question #4:

Are those 12,000 new criminal lawyers the target population of the project? Or is it possible to estimate the target population with alternative methodologies?

INL Response #4:

Project targets are to be provided by applicants.

Question #5:

The NOFO notes that the goal and objectives of the program are to increase the ability of "Mexican law students" to operate in the accusatory criminal system once they graduate. What does "law students" mean? Only undergraduate (licenciatura, LL.B. equivalent) students or also graduate

students in programs such as specialty (especialidades) and master's degrees (maestrías, LL.M. equivalent)?

INL Response #5:

Applicants are free to use their own interpretation of "Mexican law students."

Question #6:

Is the scope of the project designed in this phase only for Mexico City or is it for the whole country?

INL Response #6:

Applicants are expected to propose project scope.

Question #7:

Can one or more educational organizations be part of the consortium without necessarily being lead applicants or sub-recipient partners?

INL Response #7:

Applicants are only allowed to submit one proposal per organization. Organizations may form a consortium and submit a combined proposal, however one organization should be designated as the lead applicant and other organization(s) listed as sub-recipient partner(s).

Question #8:

Can you clarify the difference that, if any, exists between "sub-recipient partners", "partner organizations", "sub-awardees" and "sub-grantee"? Within these categories, who should sign the contracts and/or agreements with the INL? Should they necessarily receive funds? Can they be outsourced?

INL Response #8:

The terms are used interchangeably. A sub-recipient, sub-awardee, and sub-grantee (also considered partner organization for the purposes of a proposal) are non-federal entities that receive Federal funds through a Prime Recipient to support the performance of the Federal project or program for which the Federal funds were awarded. The lead applicant/grantee is the only entity who can sign the agreement with INL and receive funds directly. Sub-recipients can receive funds from the lead/grantee organization.

Question #9:

Can a for-profit organization be "sub-grantee" or "sub-awardee"? Or should it be a contractor?

INL Response #9:

For-profit organizations can be sub-recipients. However, no profit is allowed under the sub-award agreement and the requirements for the primary applies to the sub-recipient.

Question #10:

Can you provide a floor and a ceiling (#) of partnerships with law schools that the project is trying to achieve?

INL Response #10:

INL expects applicants to provide targets in the proposals.

Question #11:

Can you provide a floor and a ceiling of direct and indirect beneficiaries?

INL Response #11:

INL expects applicants to provide targets in the proposals.

Question #12:

Taking into consideration that generally projects with training come along with a vetting process, will teachers hired to provide trainings have to go through this process?

INL Response #12:

Vetting requirements will be applied to participants, including teachers, per vetting rules.

Question #13:

Is the approach of the project expected to be directly with the beneficiaries or would it be open to a train of trainer's model?

INL Response #13:

INL expects applicants to provide innovative approaches that are likely to achieve impact.

Question #14:

Considering a possible replication of the model, does the project documentation need to be in English or with certified translation?

INL Response #14:

All award documents, addendums, and attachments must be in English. However, training material and other documents intended for a local audience should be in the language that will best achieve the stated objectives.

Question #15:

Is there a minimum number of law students and institutions that you are looking for us to reach?

INL Response #15:

INL expects each proposal to provide target numbers.

Question #16:

Is there a specific academic program that you would like us to follow when training law students? Does the training have to be incorporated as part of their law degrees or can this training be extra-curricular?

INL Response #16:

INL expects applicants to propose innovative solutions to achieve the stated objectives.

Question #17:

Is there a preference if we were to receive the grant using a US bank account?

INL Response #17:

INL does not have a preference and can make payments to both US bank accounts and foreign bank accounts.

Question #18:

What is the level of incidence in our academic intervention model that you expect? (i.e. awareness creation, job insertion, etc.)

INL Response #18:

INL expects applicants to propose innovative solutions to achieve the stated objectives.