



IOM International Organization for Migration

Call for Proposals: Livelihood Interventions for Internally Displaced, At-Risk and Host Communities

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) would like to work with national and international non-governmental organizations to promote recovery through improved livelihood opportunities to benefit Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), communities at risk of displacement, and host communities.

To that end, IOM invites all interested organizations to submit an Organization Profile and Concept Note in accordance with the guidance provided in this Call for Proposals.

IOM reserves the right to fund any or none of the applications received.

I. Background

Although there are no official statistics accurately quantifying the magnitude of displacement in Zimbabwe, a significant number of people have been uprooted or placed at high risk of displacement in the last decade throughout the country. Causes of displacement include the land reform, government operations with code name “Murambatsvina” (Operation Restore Order) and “Chikorokoza Chapera” (end illegal mining), political violence surrounding the protracted 2008 elections¹ and widespread floods. In light of IOM’s mandate to assist vulnerable migrants, and due to the difficulty of access to displaced communities and the political sensitivities involved in working with this category of vulnerable population, IOM and a few implementing partners have worked almost alone in assisting IDP communities for several years. Compounding these access challenges, many IDP communities were not recognized officially, which made it very difficult for organizations to design and negotiate programs to assist them.

To the extent necessary and affordable, IOM has endeavored to provide IDP communities with a comprehensive assistance package with assistance ranging from non-food item (NFI) kits supplied soon after displacement to durable shelter solutions. Between 2006 and 2009, IOM has assisted over half a million displaced persons and other vulnerable persons affected by displacement.² IOM has often worked with partners in the delivery of this assistance.

¹ The Protection Cluster has confirmed that there were 36,000 victims of political violence. IOM has assisted approximately one third of these victims since the crisis started 2008.

² To cite a few examples: IOM has constructed over 1,900 transitional shelters (brick structure designed for further expansion by resident over time) and 3,500 emergency shelters; supported over 33,000 households with livelihood interventions, predominantly through agricultural support; and, until recently, when IOM

There are significant differences in economic wellbeing among IDP communities, depending on many factors, including how much time has transpired since the displacement and the communities' access to land. IOM conducted a rapid assessment of 295 communities between February and May 2009 and concluded that 13% of these communities were still in an emergency phase while 87% were in an early recovery/reintegration phase.³

Since that rapid assessment, new displacements and related vulnerabilities have continued to arise as farms are taken over by new owners and farm workers are evicted from their homes or have lost their access to livelihoods. The figures vary dramatically according to source as to the number of new households affected by farm invasions: IOM has recorded over 5,000 households that resided in farms that were taken over in 2009, many of whom have been evicted by the new owners.

Recently new opportunities have arisen to coordinate with government departments and non-governmental organizations to *integrate* IDPs and other vulnerable groups into these organizations' regular relief, emergency and recovery programs. Integration aims to enable IDPs to participate as full beneficiaries of these programs and to ensure that IDPs and their host communities are supported together. IOM actively pursues this "integration approach" through its leadership of the inter-institutional working group on mobile and vulnerable populations and continuous networking with local authorities and stakeholders, including humanitarian and development organizations with programs that could benefit IDPs.

II. Programme Description: Livelihood Interventions for Displaced, At-Risk and Host Communities

As part of IOM's comprehensive assistance to IDPs, and in line with the organization's efforts to promote early recovery and integration, IOM aims to fund implementation of livelihood interventions in its area of operation (please see under III. Application Process) with the aim to restore livelihoods among internally displaced, communities at-risk of displacement, and host communities.

ceased year-round food aid for communities that had transitioned from emergency to early recovery status, IOM was distributing food aid on a monthly basis to approximately 85,000 individuals.

³ The assessment analyzed the situation for IDPs by assessing their access to and the availability of food, livelihoods, land tenure, healthcare, education, water, sanitation, shelter, NFIs, community resilience and protection. The IDP communities were subsequently categorized as being either in an emergency, early recovery or reintegration stage where access and availability to basic needs increased over the three stages. However, the overall classification for a community was an average of the scoring of the 11 categories, which hence means that some communities may for example be in a state of emergency when it comes to sanitation but in early recovery in terms of livelihood.

Time-line and Budget Guidance:

- Current funding is available from **March 1, 2010 until December 31, 2010** and all applicants should submit projects consistent with this timeline.
- Budgets between 50,000 USD and 150,000 USD will be considered. However, IOM will also consider proposals for smaller amounts (minimum 10,000 USD) for innovative and original projects and pilot schemes.

Illustrative List:

Candidates may propose any income-generating activity that is suitable for the target group. IOM is open to new ideas to address the special challenges facing the beneficiaries, and the following list of activities is illustrative only and hence not exclusive.

Agriculture:

1. Provide inputs, training and extension services to farmers and farming communities (preference given to projects that work with the private sector)
2. Promote innovative systems for farming, alternatives to fertilizers, and improved practices for livestock and agricultural production.
3. Facilitate opportunities for contract farming.
4. Strengthen market linkages between target group, suppliers and buyers.

Other productive activities:

1. Provide training (e.g. capacity building in small business management and development of management systems), technical assistance, inputs and other start-up support to group-based income-generating activities (bread making, candle molding, construction, etc.)
2. Support existing small and medium enterprises in a manner that benefits the target group and strengthen market and other business linkages.

External and Internal Microfinance:

1. Provision of small-scale loans for productive purposes to individuals or groups, taking into account the challenges faced by the target group, and accompanied by services that support small-scale entrepreneurs to succeed
2. Create and support group-savings schemes. Consider coupling this activity with productive activities or selecting communities where groups already have some access to funds.

Vocational Training:

1. Provide vocational training in agriculture or non-agricultural fields to improve beneficiaries' income-generating prospects.

2. Support existing vocational training centers to provide such training while simultaneously building their long-term capacity to provide training (through better equipment, infrastructure improvements, etc.). Applicants may choose to focus on youths.

Food Security and Social Protection:

1. Design and implement a cash transfer, voucher of mixed scheme to targeted beneficiaries. All models will be considered, including cash for work, as well as conditional or unconditional transfer schemes.
2. Design and implement food-for-asset (including community infrastructure) or food-for-training schemes to support communities to make the transition from food aid to food security

Cross-Cutting Priorities:

- Given the variation between targeted communities, applicants should be aware that their proposed activities may not be **appropriate interventions** for all targeted communities due to land availability, access to markets, community interests, etc. The Concept Note should thus explain how it will assess and select communities that will benefit from the project.
- The Programme prioritizes community leadership and IOM strongly recommends that the Concept Note incorporate **community-led planning** elements for each intervention. The Concept Note should also explain how communities will be encouraged to play the leadership role throughout project activities.
- All activities sponsored under this Programme should contribute to IOM's **integration approach**. Integration refers to two overlapping processes:
 - Targeted groups are integrated into the regular programmes, services and networks in their area on equal footing to other residents. In this sense, the Concept Note should propose activities that link project beneficiaries to opportunities provided by government, non-governmental organizations UN agencies, the red cross movements, and private sector.
 - Targeted groups are integrated with host and neighboring communities through activities that benefit whole communities, regardless of their displacement status, and promote cooperation among all members of these communities.
- Each applicant should address the needs of especially vulnerable individuals requiring a **protection approach** who may be unable to participate in project activities and benefits unless tailored measures are taken. IOM is interested in programmes that focus on disadvantaged groups, including youths.

III. Application Process

Interested candidates should contact Sara Petersson (spetersson@iom.int) prior to the submission of an application to request the spreadsheet of IOM-registered communities. While the call is open to applications that work with displaced, at-risk and host communities outside of the IOM-registered communities, the spreadsheet provides useful information on the geographical locations of potential beneficiary communities and their classification under IOM's rapid assessment.

Applications (Concept Note and Organization Profile) should be submitted electronically to Sara Petersson at spetersson@iom.int or hand delivered to IOM Harare (142 King George Avenue, Avondale, Harare). The deadline for applications is February 24, 2010.

The **Organization Profile** should include the following information⁴:

1. Name of organization and registration number
2. Date of establishment
3. Number of full-time personnel in Zimbabwe
4. Number and geographical location of offices in Zimbabwe
5. Mission statement or brief description of organization's mandate
6. Audited annual expenditure in 2008 and 2009 (presented separately)
7. Projects: For each project in Zimbabwe that is in implementation at present or was completed since January 1, 2008:
 - a. Name of project
 - b. Start and end dates
 - c. Total budget in USD
 - d. Donor/s
 - e. Province/s where activities were undertaken
8. Experience working with IDPs and other internal or external migrant groups (100 words or less)
9. Attach curriculum vitae of three highest-ranking personnel in your organization that will be directly working on the project.

The **Concept Note** should not exceed five pages for the narrative part and one page for budget and should adhere to the following headings:

1. Executive Summary that describes how the proposed project will address IOM's aim to restore livelihoods among internally displaced, at-risk and host communities.
2. Narrative Description of the Project, including:
 - a. Responses to the "Cross-Cutting Priorities" outlined above
 - b. Description and number of direct beneficiaries
 - c. Geographical location where implementation is proposed

⁴ Except where the question specifies that information is requested for Zimbabwe operations only, any international organization

- d. Proposed strategies/technical approach, activities and timeline for implementation
3. Logical Framework, including:
 - a. Overall objective
 - b. Specific objectives
 - c. Results
 - d. Indicators
 - e. Activities
4. Organizational Capacity, highlighting experience and capacity of the applicant that is relevant to the proposed project
5. Monitoring and evaluation plan, including a brief description of how data will be obtained
6. Budget, clearly differentiating Staff & Office versus Operational costs

Evaluation Criteria:

Overall strength of proposal (80%)

- Responsiveness to “cross-cutting priorities” outlined in this Call for Proposals
- Effectiveness of proposed activities to reach desired results
- Organizational capacity

Cost-effectiveness (20%)

Consideration is given to the per-dollar impact of the project.