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Call for applications for funding to prevent female genital mutilation & other forms of so-called honour based violence

The Department for Communities and Local Government, in collaboration with the Government Equalities Office, is launching a call for applications for community engagement work to prevent female genital mutilation and other forms of so-called honour based violence. Any Voluntary Sector Organisation, under section 70 of the Charities Act 2006, including faith groups, are invited to apply for a one-off grant of between £2,000 and £20,000. We expect to make between 10 -20 grants.

Applications should make clear how their proposed activity will prevent female genital mutilation AND/OR other forms of so-called honour based violence. Projects do not need to cover both. We expect 50% of projects funded to focus on female genital mutilation, and 50% to focus on other forms of honour based violence, including forced marriage, but this may depend on the number and quality of applications received.

# Funding criteria

# Participants

To be funded, projects must demonstrate how they will work with AT LEAST ONE of the following groups:

1. People at risk of female genital mutilation and/or other forms of so-called honour based violence in the UK
2. Prospective perpetrators of female genital mutilation and/or so-called honour based violence in the UK, including family members
3. Professionals working with those at risk of female genital mutilation and/or so-called honour based violence and/or survivors of female genital mutilation and/or so-called honour based violence in the UK
4. Members/leaders of communities where female genital mutilation and/or other forms of so-called honour based violence takes place in the UK

# Essential objectives

To receive funding, proposals must make clear how the proposed activity will achieve ALL of the following objectives:

1. Educate participants about the cultural, medical, and religious justifications given for female genital mutilation and/or other forms of so-called honour based violence and to break down the myths in support of these practices.
2. Educate participants about the social, legal, medical and mental consequences of female genital mutilation and/or other forms of so-called honour based violence.
3. Make participants aware of local and national support services available to those at risk and survivors of female genital mutilation (for example, the NSPCC helpline and local medical clinics) and other forms of so-called honour based violence.
4. Increase the skills and capacity within female genital mutilation affected communities to speak out against female genital mutilation and reject the practice.

# Desirable objectives

Organisations must meet the essential objectives. They do not need to meet the following desirable objectives, but it will increase their chance of being granted funding.

1. Projects that work with men
2. Projects that work with faith leaders
3. Projects that work with people under the age of 25.
4. Projects that will strengthen links between community groups and statutory agencies so that appropriate responses are taken to protect girls and young

women from female genital mutilation and/or other forms of so-called honour based violence

# Organisations

Organisations applying for funding must be able to demonstrate that they have the necessary skills, credibility and experience to work with affected communities to tackle these sensitive issues. Organisations with no previous experience of working on female genital mutilation and/or other forms of honour-based violence must demonstrate that they have sufficient knowledge to deliver in this area. Project must also demonstrate that they have read and understood the Rosa referral guidance for female genital mutilation and/or have procedures in place to refer people at immediate risk of other forms of so-called honour based violence.

# Funding options

There are two options for the funding to deliver this network.

* Option 1. If successful, grant for the full amount will be made upfront. All money must be spent by the end of March 2015
* Option 2. If successful, grant will be paid in two tranches at the start of the project and in March 2015. Please indicate on your application form which option you prefer, noting you must spend all the money by the end of the financial year in which you receive it.

# Activities

Government is keen to fund local communities to undertake the activity they know works to keep girls and women safe. We are therefore looking to support a range of organisations with different approaches. Applicants can choose the activities that they will undertake. This may be a social media campaign, a more traditional community workshop, or something else altogether. Projects must be able to demonstrate how they will contribute to preventing female genital mutilation and other of forms of so-called honour based violence, that their activity is necessary to achieve this, and that it is not already being done by another organisation.

# Restrictions

Please note the money cannot be spent on

* Activities promoting a religious faith or belief; acquisition of religious objects; the cost of supporting religiously-employed personnel
* Any party political activity
* Purchasing capital items, including expenditure on assets such as buildings or equipment

This is not an exhaustive list.

Public money will not be provided to organisations that do not support British values including democracy, human rights, equality before the law, and participation in society. This includes extremist groups.

# To apply

Fill out the below application form. Completed application forms should be sent to integration@communities.gsi.gov.uk with the subject line “FGM/HBV application”. Applications will be acknowledged by email within two working days of receipt. The closing date for applications is 5pm on 10th November. We aim to announce successful bids on 25th November.

# Funding decisions

Recommendations about who will successfully be commissioned to deliver community engagement work will be made by a panel. Applicants will be assessed on their ability to demonstrate they meet the eligibility criteria. Recommendations will be put to Ministers whose decisions will be final. We will be able to offer feedback to unsuccessful bidders who pass eligibility criteria but whose proposal is not accepted by the panel.

# Data protection act

The Department for Communities and Local Government will use the information you give us during the assessment of your application and the life of your award (if successful) to administer and analyse the bids, and for our own learning purposes. We may give some or all of this information to financial representatives in the Home Office when assessing applications, administering the process, monitoring awards and evaluating funding processes and impacts.

We may share information with organisations and individuals with a legitimate interest in this Community Engagement Initiative. We have a duty to protect public funds and for that reason we may also share information (in line with the Freedom of Information Act) with government departments.

# Expectations of successful projects

We will write to you offering you a contract for the activity you have outlined, setting out the detailed terms and conditions in an accompanying grant agreement. We may ask you to alter some of the elements of your bid to avoid duplication between projects, if so, we will discuss this with you. We will also request copies of any further documentation required.

Successful applicants will be asked to provide a year-end monitoring form and an end of year project report. By applying, projects are also agreeing to use DCLG evaluation forms and other measures. This includes a set of questions to be asked of all participants at the beginning and end of projects. You are also agreeing to cooperate with reasonable request for publicity e.g. meeting with Ministers, quotes for media publications etc., which will recognise the sensitivity of the subject.

Application Form

 PLEASE LEAVE LAST

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| --- |
| **ELIGIBLILTY** **To be eligible for funding you must be able to answer yes to question 1a) or b)** |
|  **1a)** | **Is your organisation a registered charity?** **Please delete as appropriate: Yes/No**   **If so, what is your Charity Commission number?** |  |
|  **b)** | If not, can you answer yes to all of the following questions? * Was your organisation established for charitable, benevolent or philanthropic purposes?
* Does your organisation have a governing body with at least three members?
* Does your organisation have a governing document? Please include a copy
* Can you provide accounts for the organisation for the last two financial years? Please include a copy. **Applications without these documents from non-registered charities will not be considered.**

**Please delete as appropriate: Yes/No**  |  |
| **PROJECT FOCUS** |
| **2****a)****b)****c)** | **Does your project tackle? Please tick as appropriate**female genital mutilation Other forms of honour based violence, including forced marriageBothThe rest of the form asks you to comment on how your project will tackle either female genital mutilation and/or so-called honour based violence. Please just answer the question based on the project focus you have identified in this question. There is no need to say how your project will tackle honour based violence if you have stated your focus is solely on female genital mutilation, and vice versa.  |  |
| **ABOUT YOUR ORGANISATION** |
| 3a)  | Organisation name: **Contact name and role:**  |  |
| b) | Address in the UK (including postcode):  |  |
| c) | Contact Telephone No:Contact Email Address |  |
| d) | Organisation’s Website |  |
| e) | Organisation’s Facebook and/or Twitter username |  |
| 3) | Is your organisation a branch of a larger organisation? If yes, please give details  |  |
| 4) | When was your organisation set up?  |  |
| 5) | How many people does your organisation employ?Full time: part time: volunteers: |  |
| **YOUR ORGANISATION’S CAPABILITY** |
| 6) | In no more than 250 words, please outline the purpose of your organisation and some of its biggest achievements. Please also outline any experience your organisation has had of tackling female genital mutilation and/or other forms of so-called honour based violence, including training on the causes and consequences of these practices and/or safeguarding.  |  |
| **ABOUT YOUR BID** |
| **7a)** | **Is this a joint bid? Please delete as appropriate: Yes/No** |  |
| **b)** | **If yes, please give the names of the other organisations in the bid:** **1.** **2.****3.**  |  |
| **8a)****b)** | How much money are you bidding for? Is this the complete cost of the project? If not, where is the rest of the money coming from? Is this confirmed?  |  |
| **9)** | **There are two options for the funding to deliver this network. Please indicate which you prefer:** **Option 1. If successful, grant for the full amount will be made upfront. All money must be spent by the end of March 2015.** **Option 2. If successful, grant will be paid in two tranches at the start of the project and in March 2015.**  |  |
| **10)** | **Based on the option you have chosen please outline you proposed timeline for the delivery of the network of community champions:**  |  |
| **PROPOSED ACTIVITY** |
| **11****a)****b)****c)** | **In no more than 500 words, please provide a short summary of your proposed activity:** **If you intend to conduct any communications activity please make this clear, and state its objectives.** **What you will do and why you think it is needed?****Who will you work with?****What will you will achieve**  |  |
| **12)** | **Do you have any plans to make this project sustainable after the end of the funding period? If so what are they?**  |  |
| **13)** | **What have you done to make sure that your project will link up with existing projects and services in your area?**  |  |
| **PARTICIPIANTS** |
| **14)** | We are keen that protects reach communities at the highest risk of female genital mutilation / other forms of so-called honour based violence. Please therefore indicate which the countries which the communities you will be engaging with are from.  |  |
| **15)** | Which Geographic area where your project work in? (please tick as many appropriate and give major cities/towns where project will operate) |  |
| North EastEast of EnglandSat Midlands South West  | Yorkshire and HumbersideWest Midlands South East London |
| **16** | **Please tick which of these groups your projects will work with. You must work with at least one to receive funding.**  |  |
| **a)** | **People at risk of female genital mutilation and/or forms of so-called honour based violence in the UK** |  |  |
| **b)** | **Prospective perpetrators of female genital mutilation and/or so-called honour based violence in the UK** |  |  |
| **c)** | **Professionals working with those at risk of female genital mutilation and /or survivors of female genital mutilation and/or so-called honour based violence in the UK**  |  |  |
| **d)** | **Members/leaders of communities where female genital mutilation and/or other forms of so-called honour based violence takes place in the UK**  |  |  |
| **17)** | **For those groups you have ticked, how do you intend to identify and reach these people?**  |  |
| **18** | **Please tick if you will work with any of the following people, and, if so, detail how you will reach them:**  |  |
| **a)** | **Men** |  |  |
| **b)** | **Faith leaders** |  |  |
| **c)** | **People under the age of 25**  |  |  |
| **ESSENTIAL CRITIERIA** |
| **19****a)** **b).****c)****d)****e)** | **In no more than 500 words, please explain how you will meet each of the essential criteria and how you will know you have been successful in doing so:** Essential criteriaEducate participants about the cultural, medical, and religious justifications given for female genital mutilation and/or other forms of so-called honour based violence and how these can be tackled? Educate participants about the social, legal, medical and mental consequences of female genital mutilation and/or other forms of so-called honour based violenceMake participants aware of local and national support services available to those at risk and survivors of female genital mutilation (for example, the NSPCC helpline and local medical clinics) and other forms of so-called honour based violence.Please explain how you will Empower participants to speak out against female genital mutilation and/or so-called honour based violence and/or ensure they commit to not undertaking it. Increase the skills and capacity within female genital mutilation affected communities tospeak out against female genital mutilation and reject the practice. |  |
| **BUDGET** |
| **20)** | **Please outline in detail how you would spend the grant if successful. Where possible, please give the cost for each item and what it is for. Please also outline any costs for your project that will be met by other funders** |  |
| **ITEM** | **TOTAL COST** |  |
| Example: Room hire - 2 hours per week, 12 weeks, £25 per hour (£25 x 2 x 12) | £600.00 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Add rows as necessary  | Add rows as necessary |  |
| **DECLARATION** |
| **21)** | **Please tick this box to confirm that, if successful, you agree to** * Attend regular progress meetings with DCLG if requested
* Participate in meet ups with other projects if expected
* Cooperate with reasonable requests for publicity
* Complete DCLG evaluation forms. This includes a set of questions to be asked of all participants at the beginning and end of projects.
* Return a final project report by the end of June 2015
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**Thank you for your application**

Annex A: the Rosa fund referral procedure

**Under the Children Act, anyone who has information that a child is potentially or actually at risk of significant harm is required to inform social care or the police.**

The purpose of this document is to help clarify your responsibilities with regards to identifying and responding to risk of female genital mutilation. Statutory bodies are responsible for supporting affected women and protecting children who may be at risk. The Initiative believes it is important to ensure that the responsibility for preventing female genital mutilation and the burden of reporting are shared and do not rest upon individual project workers or projects.

The underlying principle of the referrals procedures is that when you are in doubt about risk, you should speak to other professionals so that you are not the only one responsible for making a judgement with regards to a child’s safety.

**Do**

* Work with children’s social services whenever you have suspicions about any member of a family from an affected community.
* Share information with health visitors and midwives whenever a woman who has had female genital mutilation is having or has had a female baby.
* Inform all women who have had female genital mutilation and have female

 children about the law and consequences of female genital mutilation. Record the information you have given your client in her case file and let your client know that you have done so. It is best practice to read case files back to your client and have them sign them as an accurate record.

* Provide information to all women affected by female genital mutilation about available support services and assist them with self-referrals.
* Share any potential information about cutters or female genital mutilation taking place with Crimestoppers (**0800555111**, crimestoppers-uk.org) even if it’s not verified (Crimestoppers is the number to call when sharing intelligence that is not verified).
* Let affected communities know that they can give any information to Crimestoppers anonymously even if it’s not verified.
* If uncertain about whether there is risk of female genital mutilation speak to your organisation’s child protection lead or call the NSPCC female genital mutilation line on **0800 028 3550**.
* Always let members of affected communities know how they can seek help confidentially if they are under family pressure to perform female genital mutilation.

**Don’t**

* Don’t take it upon yourself to talk people out of performing female genital mutilation or to follow up any fears relayed to you in confidence. If such cases arise, always involve social services or the police.
* Don’t take it at face value whenever someone tells you they have changed their mind about female genital mutilation after they find out about the Female Genital Mutilation Act. Always follow up with the individual in further sessions, providing more support and information. Share your initial concerns with colleagues or your line manager.
* Don’t assume that if a person says they are against female genital mutilation there is no potential risk to their daughters. Risk may be posed by other family members. It is good practice to discuss potential family pressures with the parents and give them copies of the Home Office passport for travelling abroad.

**Notes:**

‘Suspicion’ may refer to a range of signs that female genital mutilation has taken place or may take place. Aside from the physical and emotional changes a child may display, any expressed worry by a child or family member about pressure to perform female genital mutilation or upcoming holidays and celebrations could be ground for suspicion. Equally, expressed support for any type of female genital mutilation should be ground for suspicion, even if it’s not shared by all family members.

A reminder of the signs that may help you identify a girl at potential risk of female genital mutilation:

* If a girl talks about plans to have a ‘special procedure’ or to attend a special occasion to ‘become a woman’
* A girl may talk about an extended holiday to her country of heritage or another country where female genital mutilation is widely practised
* A girl’s parents may state or request extended leave for a child to take them to a country in which female genital mutilation is widely practiced
* A girl comes from a country of high female genital mutilation prevalence and a family that visits the country frequently

There are also signs that may indicate that a young woman or girl has undergone female genital mutilation:

* Spending longer than usual in the toilet due to difficulties urinating
* Recurring urinary tract infections or menstrual problems
* Reluctance to undergo routine medical examinations linked to the genital regions (e.g. smear tests)
* Reluctance to take part in physical activities such as PE
* Repeated absences from school or college
* Noticeable behavioural changes – withdrawal, depression or anxiety

**Case Study 1**

A father calls your project for advice on an upcoming holiday. His wife is taking their daughter to meet her relatives in a country affected by female genital mutilation. Even though his wife is against female genital mutilation, he is worried that she might be under pressure to perform female genital mutilation on their daughter by her relatives whilst on vacation.

**Do:** Obtain as much information as possible about the region his wife and child are travelling to, why he’s worried and ask for his contact details. Explain to the father that you will need to share this information with social services so that together you can come up with an effective plan for ensuring his daughter’s safety while on vacation. Address any fears the father might have with regards to involving social services. Contact social services and give them the full details of the case, stressing that both parents have the safety of their daughter to mind. Enquire whether the local social services know how to deal with risk of female genital mutilation. If not, refer them to the multi-agency guidelines on female genital mutilation. Whenever possible, attend the meeting between the family and the social services to provide cultural mediation.

**Don’t:** Don’t offer to speak to the family’s relatives yourself to inform them about the UK law and implications of female genital mutilation.

**Case Study 2**

At the start of a workshop, a woman who has just arrived in the UK expresses support for female genital mutilation. She is confronted by other workshop participants who tell her that female genital mutilation is damaging and illegal. She remains quiet and thoughtful for the remainder of the workshop.

**Do:** Whenever possible, keep a record of all participants. Remember that people who are new to the country may be unaware of the law. It is vital that the woman is spoken to in private at the end of the session. The approach should be to provide support and education – it is likely that more than one session is needed. Find out if the woman has a girl child. If she does, you will need to share what she tells you with other professionals. If she doesn’t, you may still need to provide her with support if she has undergone female genital mutilation.

If you don’t have the woman’s contact details, request them for the purpose of providing her with further support and information around female genital mutilation. Make sure you provide her with relevant information including African Well Woman Clinics, other female genital mutilation support services, the female genital mutilation act etc. Keep case notes, read them back to her and ask her to sign them at the end of the session. Request the details of other professionals involved with her (e.g. case worker, GP, health visitor). If she has a girl child, share your concerns with your line manager or with other professionals involved with the woman. As always, if you have concerns about the safety of a child, call social services or the police.

**Don’t:** Don’t assume there is no risk if she assures you that her views have changed as a result of the workshop.

**Case Study 3**

During a workshop, a man expresses the view that performing ‘sunna’ is fine and that it’s not possible for authorities to find out whether his daughters have had sunna if he takes them abroad to have it done. Although confronted by other participants, the man does not shift his position throughout the workshop.

**Do:** Whenever possible, keep a record of all participants. In this case, the man may refuse to provide his full details if you haven’t already obtained them. If that’s the case, provide him with as much information as possible. If you do not have his contact details, you should remind him that when his daughters are adults and they come to give birth, the doctor can detect if ‘sunna’ has been performed and that he could still be prosecuted. If you have the man’s contact details, share the information with social services and/or the police and ask them what course of action they’re going to take. Whenever possible, ask to attend the case review meeting. Follow up with social services to find out what course of action has been taken.

**Don’t:** Don’t assume a short chat in the course of a workshop will be enough to change his mind.