

The Mayor's VAWG Fund

Tranche 4 - VAWG Services Fund

Prospectus
July 2019

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Foreword – Sophie Linden, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime



Tackling violence against women and girls (VAWG) is one of our key priorities for policing and safety in London, set out by the Mayor in the Police and Crime Plan and in his VAWG Strategy. MOPAC and the wider GLA are delivering those strategies, working to prevent VAWG, to tackle perpetrators and to support victims of these crimes.

However, this work is hampered by the pressures arising from years of huge Government funding cuts, increasing demand and increasing operating costs. VAWG services – which need stability to continue their vital work supporting victims and survivors – are at breaking point. Nearly two-thirds of referrals to support services between the end of 2017 and the summer of 2018 were unsuccessful. At one point in the middle of 2018, all four Rape Crisis Centres were forced to close their waiting lists.

Recognising and responding to this urgent need, the Mayor has announced the creation of a new London VAWG Fund, providing £15m in additional funding to services for victims and survivors of VAWG.

With the £15m funding now in place, I am pleased to be able to introduce this Prospectus, which sets out how VAWG services can access funding to sustain and build on their service provision, to meet the varying and complex needs of different communities and individuals and to provide support to victims and survivors.

The London Rape Review, conducted by MOPAC Evidence & Insight and the University of West London, has also now been published. The report looks at 501 allegations of rape reported in London in April 2016, providing the clearest picture to date of reported rape in the capital and the reasons why so few cases result in conviction.

From the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) we know that the majority of victims of domestic abuse and sexual offences are women; 76% and 87% respectively. As a reflection of the disproportionate impact of these crimes on this group, our primary focus for this fund is on women and girls. This does not mean that we diminish or ignore the suffering experienced by men and boys. Many of MOPAC's VAWG Funded services support both women and girls and men and boys.

There is an outstanding level of dedication and energy from the VAWG sector in London. I warmly welcome your engagement with this new fund, and I look forward to seeing the difference we can make together for vulnerable women and girls in London.

Thank you for the work you continue to do for victims and survivors of VAWG in London.

Sophie Linden
Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

PART A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Purpose of this document

In February 2019, the Mayor of London, Sadiq Khan, announced he is to invest an additional £15 million to help services that support women and girls who have been the victim of violence in London.

This funding will be delivered in four tranches.

1. Maintaining existing investment
2. Sustaining current innovation
3. Developing grass-roots based provision
4. Managing an increase in demand

This document outlines the outcomes to be achieved through Tranche 4 of this funding: VAWG Services Fund, the funding criteria and procurement process.

This funding prospectus is split into 6 Parts:

- Part A: Background Information
- Part B: Guidance
- Part C: Outcomes
- Part D: Proposal Submission
- Part E: Budget Template
- Part F: Declaration

Parts D, E and F are appendices for completion by the bidder.

The four funding tranches have been developed in the context of the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan for London (2017-2021) and the London Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy (2018-2021).

It was important to involve specialists in the strategic development of the fund, to ensure that the resulting tranches were workable and would have a positive impact on the sector and on the effectiveness of the service provided to victims and survivors. To this end, the Mayor's VAWG Fund (MVF) Programme Board was created as an advisory group.

Membership includes:

- Advance
- Asian Women's Resource Centre
- End Violence Against Women
- Foundation for Women's Health Research and Development (FORWARD)
- IMECE Women's Centre
- Imkaan
- Iranian and Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation (IKWRO)
- Respect
- Solace Women's Aid
- Standing Together
- Stay Safe East

- Women and Girls Network
- Women's Resource Centre

The Board members have not been in receipt of any additional or early information regarding the content of this prospectus.

2. Introduction

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) was established on 16th January 2012 under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. Through MOPAC the Mayor delivers his responsibilities as the Police and Crime Commissioner for London; holding the MPS to account, making the police answerable to the communities they serve and working in partnership across agencies at a local, regional and national level to ensure there is a unified approach to preventing and reducing crime in London.

Increasing demand and cuts in central government funding have left VAWG services at breaking point. In February 2019, the Mayor announced an additional investment of £15 million from MOPAC to help sustain and strengthen services that support women and girls who have been the victim of violence in London.

The additional £15 million investment has been divided into four funding tranches:

Tranche 1: Maintaining existing investment, has been fully allocated with additional funding being immediately invested in MOPAC funded services. This will increase the number of Independent Sexual Violence Advocates (ISVA) and Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVAs), as well as allowing the sector to improve the quality of staffing and retention. The decision regarding this tranche can be found [here](#).

Tranche 2: Sustaining current innovation, aims to review and sustain current Home Office transformation innovation projects which are due to end in March 2020. These three key programmes; Drive, MASIP and London Survivors Gateway, have been developed working in collaboration with the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS), local authorities and other PCCs across the country. The decision regarding this tranche can be found on the MOPAC website once published.

Tranche 3: Developing grass roots-based provision, will be delivered through a fund management arrangement. The fund manager will develop and support the growth and networking of community-based organisations responding to VAWG in London, as well as awarding grants to relevant VAWG specialist organisations. Information on the next stages on this tranche will be released in August 2019.

Tranche 4: Managing an increase in demand: VAWG Services Fund, has been allocated to manage an increase in demand on the VAWG sector, which is realised through an increase in both the number of incidents, the increase in complexity and severity of violence. This fund also recognises the growing financial strain of providing services which are based in London, due to increasingly unaffordable premises and the rising cost of living.

3. Tranche 3 grass-roots

This funding prospectus relates only to Tranche 4 of the funding: VAWG Services Fund.

However, MOPAC recognises that organisations will need to make an informed decision about bidding into Tranche 4. Organisations are welcome to bid for either or both tranches of funding, however there are some significant differences in the approaches which you should consider when developing your bid(s).

Tranche 3 is focused on strengthening and supporting grassroots organisations which provide services for survivors of VAWG in London, with an emphasis on provision for women from minoritised communities.

The indicative fund amount is £3.1million, and funding will be allocated via a grant manager with support provided to organisations to engage and access funding. Bidding will open later in the financial year, and grant amounts are likely to be much smaller in value.

4. The need to address increasing demand

There are serious concerns amongst the VAWG sector that current resources do not meet demand – there are large waiting lists for services, and cases are increasingly complex.¹ and this impacts on the services' ability to effectively support victims and survivors and therefore to reduce repeat victimisation.

Increase in number of incidents

Demand for support services for women has increased by 83% since 2010, yet over the same period, funding has declined by 50%.² This has generated a large amount of unmet need in the VAWG sector.

On average, 11 women and girls are raped or sexually assaulted in each of London's 32 boroughs every week, and domestic abuse accounts for a tenth of all crime reports to the Metropolitan Police.³

In the twelve months to March 2018, there were nine domestic abuse offences per 1,000 population across the 32 boroughs.⁴

In the twelve months to March 2017, London accounted for more than 10% of the recorded cases of stalking in England and Wales, which increased by 27% nationally. In the same period there were over 360 victims of 'revenge porn' in London.

Recent results from the Crime Survey for England and Wales suggest little change in prevalence of domestic abuse and sexual violence offences, however offences recorded by the police have significantly increased in recent years. Prevalence estimates indicate that the number of recorded crimes remain well below the potential number of victims per year.⁵

¹ VAWG Survey Report – See Part C

² Review of Compliance with the Victims' Code of Practice (VCOP), 2019

³ Mayor's Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2018-2021

⁴ Beneath the Numbers, MOPAC Evidence and Insight

⁵ Beneath the Numbers, MOPAC Evidence and Insight

Increase in complexity

Particular groups of women and girls face additional barriers to accessing support due to multiple disadvantages. Victims' experiences of VAWG are often part of a continuum of violence and not isolated, increasing the complexity and severity of impact.

Findings from the Rape Review⁶ show that 95% of victims had at least one need identified, and roughly 20% had three or more needs. In particular, 41% of victims presented with a mental health issue, which is a significant increase from previous reviews.

Victims of abuse have a higher rate of drug and/or alcohol misuse (whether it starts before or after the abuse): at least 20% of high-risk victims of abuse report using drugs and/or alcohol.⁷

Insecure or uncertain immigration status has an impact in terms of increased risk of assault and access to support.⁸ Migrant women are disproportionately at risk from VAWG and face multiple barriers in safety reporting and accessing legal services.⁹

Participation in prostitution significantly increases vulnerability, with more than 50% of women and men involved in the sex trade suffering assaults.¹⁰

62% of children living in domestic abuse households are directly harmed by the perpetrator of the abuse, in addition to the harm caused by witnessing the abuse of others.¹¹

Findings from MOPAC's Youth Survey 2018 revealed worrying attitudes, normalisation and acceptance of behaviours that could constitute domestic abuse.¹² These findings suggest that raising awareness and educating young people on VAWG issues is key.

Increase in severity

The latest Femicide Census report, published in December 2018, reveals that 139 women were killed by men in 2017. Nearly half (46%) of women killed by men were killed by a current or former intimate partner, and 76% by someone they knew.

Many femicides were committed in similar locations, with 59% of women killed at their home or the home they shared with the perpetrator. A sharp instrument was used as a weapon in 66 cases, and 42% of cases featured 'overkilling'.

Overkilling encompasses those femicides where the force and/or methods used by the perpetrator was greater than that required to kill the victim.

One report stated that a victim had been stabbed 175 times, while several victims were described in reports as being "hit 40 times with an axe", "bludgeoned repeatedly" and "battered virtually beyond all recognition".¹³

⁶ MOPAC (2019), The London Rape Review

⁷ SafeLives (2015), Getting it right first time: policy report. Bristol: SafeLives.

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Women Living in a Hostile Environment, End Violence Against Women

¹⁰ The London Sexual Violence Needs Assessment 2016, MBARC on behalf of MOPAC and NHSE

¹¹ In Plain Sight: Effective help for children exposed to domestic abuse, Caada 2014

¹² Youth Voice survey report 2018:

www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/youth_voice_survey_report_2018_final.pdf

¹³ The Femicide Census: 2017 Findings. Annual Report on UK Femicides 2017

Beyond the data

It is well known that underreporting is a real issue across the sector. Approximately 20% or less domestic abuse or sexual assault victims tell the police. This has not changed over the last 18 years. There is a particular lack of data regarding harmful practices, women involved in prostitution or with no recourse to public funds. In many cases the intersectionality between frequency, severity and demographics are not well understood.

These known gaps in the data serve to highlight that the reality of increasing demand in the VAWG sector is likely to be much more concerning than can be directly evidenced. One of the aims of this fund will be to address this and increase the knowledge base. Projects funded through this fund will need to embed evaluation in to their service delivery to build up this knowledge base and support future service provision.

PART B: GUIDANCE

5. Budget

We are making available up to £6.8m funding in this tranche over the three financial years from 2019/20 to 2021/22. It is important that annual budgets are based on a realistic expenditure profile, for example including realistic recruitment timescales for staffing costs.

All bids should be for a minimum of £500,000 and a maximum of £2,000,000 over a delivery period of 27 – 30 months during this period. The intention is to fund around 3-6 bids, but this may be higher or lower depending on the bids received.

Funding awarded for any partnership bids will be awarded to the lead partner, who will need to ensure that they have their own legal and financial arrangements in place with each of the partners.

Capital funding for delivering new or improving existing accommodation (for example refuges and move-on accommodation) is available through other Mayoral funding programmes. Further information for bidders seeking funding for accommodation-based services which also require capital funding for accommodation can be found [here](#). If you would like to speak to the GLA about capital funding, please email Leanne.Kelti@london.gov.uk.

However, please do not construct bids in such a way as to be dependent on capital funding. All bids submitted should be based on revenue funding and any capital for accommodation should be treated as an additional element of service.

There is no minimum or maximum allocation for each purpose or priority area, as outlined in Part C. Bids will be selected based on a fair and open process, with focus on the quality, impact and sustainability of services. This process will be adhered to, even in the event that the successful projects do not address all of the priority areas.

6. Timescales

Activity	Start	Finish
Launch of funding prospectus and proposal submission	31 st July 2019	11 th Sept 2019
Clarification questions	31 st July 2019	30 th Aug 2019
Post-clarification interviews	11 th Sept 2019	20 th Sept 2019
Evaluation of proposals	11 th Sept 2019	20 th Sept 2019
CEO decision	23 rd Sept 2019	27 th Sept 2019
Grant awards	30 th Sept 2019	4 th Oct 2019
Mobilisation (if required)	7 th Oct 2019	1 st Jan 2020

A mobilisation period may not be required for all bids, and organisations are encouraged to begin service delivery as swiftly as possible. However, the minimum delivery period is 27 months, so all mobilisation must be completed by January 2020.

7. Funding principles

The purpose of this fund is to manage the increase in demand on the VAWG sector in London. This prospectus has been developed with the following principles in mind:

- **Needs based** approach that ensures services to eradicate VAWG are organised around the needs of Londoners.
- **Adding value** by integrating with, building on and furthering existing services and partnerships to maximise impact and value for Londoners.
- **Extending good practice** to ensure that Londoners have access to the services to meet their needs.
- **Diversity and Fair Access** to services which supports Londoners to access services on an equitable basis.
- **Integrated Approaches** which actively promote multi-agency or partnership working to ensure innovative, appropriate, coordinated and collaborative services for Londoners.

This fund is not restricted to completely new services. Funding can be used to maintain, scale-up or extend existing programmes, provided there is no duplication of funding.

8. Funding criteria

All bid proposals must meet the following funding criteria:

Service specification

- Services must be based in London and solely benefit residents of London.
- Services should be delivered pan-London where possible, however bids covering at least 8 boroughs will be considered. They do not need to align with BCU areas.
- Bids must meet the key outcomes as described in Part C and demonstrate how they will be delivered.
- Bids must focus on at least one of the priority areas and demonstrate how the minimum standards will be met.
- Bids may address more than one of the priority areas.

Budget

- Bids must be for a minimum of £500,000 and a maximum of £2,000,000 in total.
- Bids may include up to a maximum of 15% of the total budget for indirect costs, as defined in the section on Eligible Costs below, as a contribution towards operational stability funding.
- Bids can include requests for an element of up-front funding to contribute to mobilisation costs, up to a maximum of 5% of the total budget.
- Bids may build on existing projects; however, sufficient additionality must be demonstrated, and assurances given against the risk of double-funding.

Eligible Costs

This fund is for revenue funding only. Eligible costs are those directly incurred by the Recipient in order to deliver the outcomes required and as outlined in their bid submission. These include project management and other management costs (e.g. clinical supervision arrangements) directly attributed to the delivery of the project.

Bidders are also able to claim a contribution towards indirect costs, as set out in the Budget section above. Indirect costs are defined as costs that cannot be directly attributed to the project, or it is not possible to determine or quantify how it is linked to project delivery, for example, rent and utilities, stationery, office cleaning etc.

Eligible costs do not include the following:

- Any expenditure of a party political or exclusively religious nature;
- Any recoverable VAT incurred;
- Any expenditure on works or activities which the recipient, partners or any other person has a statutory duty to undertake;
- Any liability arising out of negligence on the part of the recipients of funding or any of their officers, employees or sub-contractors;
- Any interest on debt;
- Any expenditure of the Metropolitan Police Service without specific formal written approval from MOPAC. This is to avoid indirect funding and the potential for duplicate provision.
- Any costs incurred in relation to the Funded Activities prior to the date of the Grant Agreement;

Full terms and conditions of funding will be set out in grant agreements with successful bidders. However, when developing proposals please be aware MOPAC may reduce, suspend or withhold grant payments, or require all or any part of the grant to be repaid should there be failure to deliver agreed project outcomes or to comply with the Grant Agreement.

Organisations

- We positively encourage partnerships and consortia, however there must be a clearly identified lead partner – proposals must include a named Senior Responsible Officer and bids must include formal agreement documents outlining how the consortia will be operating. Some guidance on developing partnerships can be found [here](#). Bids are also welcome from individual organisations.
- The lead partner for the project must show how they will work with any other agencies involved and demonstrate the necessary leadership to deliver service transformation.
- Signed confirmation is required from all partners involved in a project, stating their involvement in the bid and willingness to participate/support the project.
- All organisations must be VCSEs.
- Organisations may only be the lead partner for one bid but may be involved in more than one bid in a partnership/consortium.

Best practice

- The organisation(s) must pay their staff at least the London Living Wage.
- The organisation(s) must provide a suitable Safeguarding policy.
- The organisation(s) should have in place appropriate policies and procedures including, for example, complaints and whistleblowing.
- Where applicable, proposals must explain arrangements for safeguarding children and young people and/or vulnerable adults.

- All frontline staff must be DBS checked, including externally commissioned sub-contracted and consortia staff.
- Where necessary for access to police buildings or information, staff must be appropriately vetted.
- Any IDVAs and ISVAs must be working to nationally recognised standards.
- Projects must have due regard to national [Rape Crisis National Service Standards](#) (if relevant to the bid/project).
- Projects must have due regard to [Safe Minimum Practice Standards](#) and [Shared VAWG Standards](#).
- The organisation(s) must hold [Respect accreditation](#) if tackling perpetrators.
- The organisation(s) must ensure that the service complies with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018, the General Data Protection Regulation, and any other applicable privacy and data protection legislation.

9. Procurement process

This fund will be delivered as a competitive grant process, with one primary stage of application. All bidding organisations must complete Part D: Proposal Submission, Part E: Budget Template and Part F: Declaration, returning them by email to mayorsVAWGFund@mopac.london.gov.uk by 5pm on Wednesday 11th September. MOPAC reserves the right to not evaluate any bids received after this deadline.

Any clarification questions should also be submitted to mayorsVAWGFund@mopac.london.gov.uk by 5pm on Friday 30th August. A full list of questions and answers will then be published on the MOPAC [website](#) on a weekly basis. The Q&A from the market engagement event is also available on our website.

Post clarification interviews will be held during the period 11th-20th September. For any bidders invited to a post clarification interview, MOPAC will clearly set out in advance of the interview the sections on which they are seeking clarification. Evaluators will only ask bidders questions relating to the sections set out within their invite to interview.

Appraising bids

The first section of Part D is a selection questionnaire which is discretionary pass/fail. MOPAC reserves the right to reject any proposal which fails to meet these requirements and the proposal may not be evaluated further.

Bids passing the selection questionnaire will be evaluated based on the quality of the proposal. There is no direct cost evaluation element, however we require all proposals to provide a breakdown of planned spend in Part E, and to demonstrate value for money.

A full list of questions and guidance can be found in Part D, but a summary of questions and weightings is below:

Criteria and Weighting	Sub-criteria	Sub-criteria Weighting	A4 Page Limit	Minimum Threshold Questions
Understanding the needs of victims and survivors 20%	1.1 Please demonstrate your organisation/partnership/consortia's experience of engaging within the VAWG sector and ability to deliver VAWG services in a diverse community.	10%	1	Minimum threshold question
	1.2 Please describe and demonstrate an understanding of VAWG issues and services, including the needs of victims and survivors, demand and gendered approaches.	10%	1	
Approach and methodology 35%	2.1 Please provide an outline of your service and the methodology/operating model and how this will positively impact on the priority area(s).	15%	3	Minimum threshold question
	2.2 Please describe how the service will improve the experiences of victims and survivors, and how the victim/survivor voice will be used to ensure continued service and organisational development.	10%	2	
	2.3 Please describe the impact which this service and organisational funding (if requested) will have against the key outcomes, how the outcomes will be achieved through this bid and how the project will be evaluated.	10%	1	
Resources 20%	3.1 Please describe the proposed staffing, management and payment structure for your operating model and evidence of key organisational capabilities that you have that will ensure effective delivery and safeguards both staff and users.	10%	2	
	3.2 Please demonstrate how this bid achieves value for money. Please set out how you will spend your budget and how you may bring any value add to the delivery model. (Please reference Part E: Budget template).	10%	2	
Mobilisation and risk management 15%	4.1 Please describe your approach to and plan for mobilisation. This should include an overview of risk and mitigation, with specific attention given to safeguarding and the safety of service users.	10%	2	Minimum threshold question
	4.2 Please describe your strategic approach to ensuring sustainability following the funded delivery period.	5%	1	

Equalities impact 10%	5.1 Please demonstrate your compliance with equalities legislation and the impact of both the service delivery and organisational stability funding (if requested).	10%	2	
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All bids will be reviewed by MOPAC policy leads, Evidence & Insight and local authority representation. Each question will be scored according to a 5-point scale. These scores will then be agreed at a moderation meeting.

Title	Score	Descriptor
Outstanding	4	Exceptional demonstration by the Bidder of the relevant ability, understanding, experience, skills and resources required to provide the requirements. Response identifies factors that will offer added value and continuous improvement, with evidence to support the response.
Good	3	Above average demonstration by the Bidder of the relevant ability, understanding, experience, skills and resources required to provide the requirements. Response identifies factors that will offer added value, with evidence to support the response.
Meets the Requirement	2	Demonstration by the Bidder of the relevant ability, understanding, experience, skills and resources required to provide the requirements, with evidence to support the response.
Poor	1	Some reservations of the Bidder's relevant ability, understanding, experience, skills and resources required to provide the requirements, with little or no evidence to support the response.
Unacceptable	0	The response does not meet the requirement. Does not comply and/or insufficient information provided to demonstrate that the Bidder has the ability, understanding, experience, skills, resources required to provide the requirements, with little or no evidence to support the response.

A minimum threshold on a question means that proposals are required to score a 2 or above. This ensures that the bid meets the requirements of the fund. If the score for any of these threshold questions is 1 or 0, the bid will not be funded, regardless of the overall score.

Each score will be weighted according to the table above and then added up, to produce an overall score. For example, a score of 4 on a question weighted at 5% would produce a score of 2, and a score of 4 on a question weighted at 10% would produce a question score of 4. The highest possible score will be 40.

Grants will be awarded to those bids with the highest overall scores.

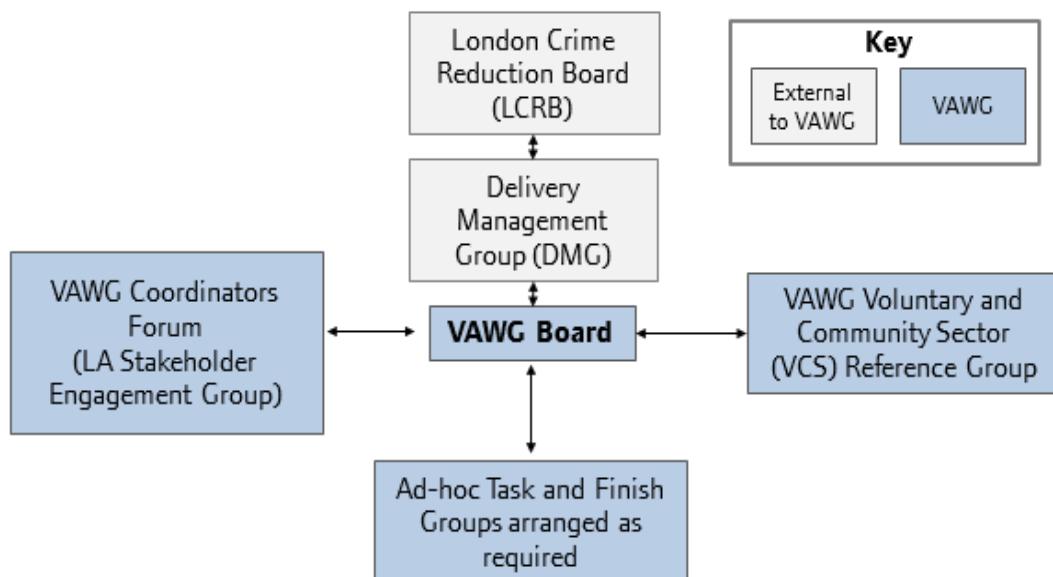
10. Governance

The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime has delegated authority under the MOPAC Scheme of Consent and Delegation to approve the strategy for the award of individual grants and/or the award of all individual grants whether to secure or contribute to securing crime reduction in London or for other purposes. The final decision for funding allocations is intended to be delegated to the Chief Executive Officer of MOPAC.

MOPAC will be responsible for grant management to ensure effective delivery and value for money.

The Mayors VAWG Fund is overseen by the London Crime Reduction Board governance framework, which is chaired by the Mayor and is the system in which he chooses to ensure delivery of the Police and Crime Plan with partner agencies.

The MVF Programme Board acts as the consultation forum for engagement with the VAWG sector on the delivery of the funding elements of the MVF. The role of the Board is to advise MOPAC, it does not have a decision-making role.



11. Reporting and evaluation

MOPAC has a commitment to embed evidence throughout this commissioning process and beyond. We have used evidence to inform the development of priority areas and outcomes, and through the evaluation of bids we will ensure that funding is allocated to services which effectively identify and tackle a problem.

Reporting

We need to ensure that we are able to monitor and assess how effective the funded services are, and the impact of any organisational stability funding.

There will be a requirement for quarterly grant management meetings and performance reporting. The evaluation information provided in bids will be used to structure the reporting.

Evaluation

All bids should include plans for evaluation and reporting at the end of the delivery period. There should also be interim evaluation to provide an earlier understanding of the impact of funding. MOPAC can support bidders with the evaluation process. A section on the MOPAC

[website](#) contains lots of useful information about evaluations, including what they are, why evaluation is important, as well as an overview of MOPAC's approach to conducting evaluations. We have also developed an [interactive tool](#) that supports evidence-based working and guides the user through the entire research journey.

We will be asking bidders to consider:

- What is the problem your service/project will address?
- What does success look like? What are the aims and objectives of the service?
- How will the service deliver the intended outcomes? How will the service address the problem?
- How are you planning to monitor and evaluate the service/project?

Bidders will be asked to complete a logic model to present the outcomes, measures and impact, and a template has been provided.

MOPAC's Evidence & Insight Team will be providing a session at the networking event on 12th August, highlighting the importance of using evidence when designing services or interventions, and exploring the basics of evaluation. It will also guide the audience through the logic modelling process and the use of available tools to support evaluation research.

12. Funding arrangements

Budget template

All bids are required to include a completed budget template (Part E). Mobilisation should begin in mid-October and all services should be delivering by the start of January 2020 at the latest. The delivery period will then run until the end of March 2022. However, while there is a need to begin delivery as soon as possible, the mobilisation plan and allocated budget should be realistic, particularly bearing in mind the time required to recruit additional staff.

It is crucial that the budget requested in the bid each financial year is accurate.

Payment schedule

The payment schedule for successful bids will be based on a combination of estimated monthly payments and quarterly outcome payments to effectively support the service delivery model and ensure that organisations are not financially disadvantaged through the delivery period. In addition, bidders can include requests for an element of up-front funding to contribute to mobilisation costs, up to a maximum of 5% of the total budget.

MOPAC reserves the right to ask successful bidders to use GLA OPS, MOPAC's online grant and project management system. If bidders are asked to use this system, quarterly claims will be made and approved through it following grant management meetings.

PART C: OUTCOMES

13. Purpose of the fund

The purpose of this fund is to manage the increase in demand. Through the data gathered and further consultation with partners in the VAWG sector in London, four key streams have been identified to help achieve this:

1. Addressing demand
2. Enhancing provision
3. Engagement and access
4. Organisational stability

Addressing demand

Evidence shows, and sector organisations reflect, that there is an increasing demand on their services, citing increases in the number of referrals, increases in caseloads over time, increases in reports and an increase in the interplay of severity and complexity of cases. There are also different demands presented by different areas and demographics, which can present challenges to services.

As well as affecting the access to services, this can impact on the quality of service provision as organisations have to prioritise individuals at a higher level of risk, to the detriment of others.

Austerity has also placed a burden on VCS services in this sector. Organisations are having to pick up cases which they are not funded to undertake, in order to manage the shortfall. Lengthened procedural process in the criminal justice system also has an impact on the length of service provision and victims' ability to cope and recover, as well as justice and public safety when victims withdraw due to lack of support through the process.

Key outcome:

- Increased ability for organisations to support the service user to cope and recover

Other outcomes:

- Reduction of wait times for support services
- Reduction of risk among service users
- Improved service user satisfaction
- Improved service user health and wellbeing

All bids must demonstrate their impact against the key outcome under this area.

Enhancing provision

The intention of this fund is not to provide for innovation as there are other funding streams which support this, and it has been identified that the greatest challenge is the ability of organisations to support themselves and their services in light of increasing demand and funding challenges.

However, it is recognised that there is potential for innovative ways of working or of scope, which could have a significant impact on demand in certain areas. There may be opportunities

to upskill, expand the remit of or redesign existing services and ways of working to meet currently unmet need.

Key outcome:

- Increase in efficiency of service and ability to meet the needs of service users

Other outcomes:

- Increased or easier access to services
- Evidence gathered to demonstrate efficacy of new practices

All bids must demonstrate their impact against the key outcome under this area.

Engagement and access

The quality of services must be underpinned by supporting ongoing engagement and access. This needs to go further than increasing the availability of services as there remain serious issues with underreporting, and certain groups are much less likely to seek support than others. There can also be a lack of awareness about the support available.

Key outcome:

- Improved and promoted safe reporting referral pathways in to services

Other outcomes:

- Greater reporting of incidents of abuse
- Greater availability of service provision to underrepresented groups
- Positive changes to harmful attitudes

All bids must demonstrate their impact against the key outcome under this area.

Organisational stability

This area is about securing the survival and connectivity of organisations in the VAWG sector in London.

Survival – The costs of operation in London are high and increasing. There has also been a weakening of the infrastructure in recent years which organisations need to recover from. There has been a recent trend for organisations to be funded solely for service provision and not for organisational stability. This stability is required to enable organisations to sustain their services, grow and develop.

Outcomes:

- Retained or improved infrastructure (e.g. service delivery space)
- Increased access to training/improved staff quality
- Improved staff retention rates
- Improved organisation-wide data recording and recording mechanisms
- Development/improvement of internal policies (e.g. safeguarding, whistleblowing)

To support this, all bidders are able to claim up to a maximum of 15% of their total bid for indirect costs, whilst also noting the examples given as part of section 8 above relating to direct management costs. It should be demonstrated how this funding will support one or more of the survival outcomes.

Connectivity – Frontline and secondary services are often seen in isolation, but policy and advocacy work are vital for the continued health of the sector and ensuring improvements for victims and survivors. With core stability weakened, there is also a risk of losing knowledge bases and relationships in communities.

Outcomes:

- Increased awareness of VAWG services/issues amongst stakeholders
- Improvement or development of policy
- Evaluation of services
- Improved links between specialist and statutory services

Bids requesting funding under connectivity should demonstrate the intended impact against one or more of these outcomes, as well as how the achievement of these outcomes will support delivery under the priority area(s).

14. Priority areas

A number of priority areas have been identified which this fund seeks to target. These areas have been drawn from evidence collated by MOPAC's Evidence & Insight Team (Annex 1), wider research and reporting from the VAWG sector (Annex 2), as well as qualitative and anecdotal information from providers and other organisations.

The 5 priority areas are:

- Young people (14-24yrs)
- Women with multiple disadvantages
- Non-crisis support
- Harmful practices
- Women with no recourse to public funds

VAWG is intersectional and nuanced. Much still goes underreported and therefore current data or lack thereof regarding levels of demand in a particular area is not definitive evidence of need. The priority areas have been chosen based on an understanding of the landscape in London, from research commissioned and engagement with the sector.

All bids must focus on at least one of these priority areas but may cover more than one. However, bids will be assessed based on how effectively the service will meet the minimum requirements for each priority area identified, not the number of priority areas covered. This is to ensure a focus on quality service delivery. The number of priority areas which bids can report against has therefore been limited to 3. If a bid covers more than this, the primary three areas should be selected.

Please be aware that while bids are expected to evidence a gendered approach, organisations also supporting men are not excluded from bidding. A gendered approach is important for many reasons:

Women are twice as likely as men to experience interpersonal violence and abuse and the more severe the violence, the more likely it is to be experienced by women rather than men.¹⁴ In London, women and girls are disproportionately affected by rape, sexual offences and domestic abuse offences. In contrast, the majority of domestic abuse and sexual violence perpetrators are male.

Women are also more likely to live in lower-income households than men and are less likely to be in employment. Women with experience of extensive violence and abuse are particularly likely to live in low-income households. For men, there is a lesser link between socioeconomic disadvantage and experience of violence and abuse.

¹⁴ <http://www.refuge.org.uk/files/Statistics-domestic-violence-and-gender.pdf>

Priority Area	Reason for Inclusion	Evidence Base/Key Issues	Strategic Outcomes
Young people (aged 14-24yrs)	<p>The evidence demonstrates a number of issues specific to young women and girls.</p> <p>Women and girls are disproportionately affected by rape, sexual offences and domestic abuse offences, and younger victims appear under-represented in police data.</p> <p>Findings from the Youth Survey 2018 reveal worrying attitudes, normalisation and acceptance of behaviours that could constitute domestic abuse.</p>	<p>Nearly half of victims of sexual offences are under 25 years old, with almost 1 in 3 people reporting rape to the police under 18 years old.</p> <p>Despite a notable proportion of young people who responded to the youth survey saying they have experienced sexual harassment, results suggest that many do not seek help or talk about these experiences.</p> <p>Normalisation of behaviours may prevent young people accessing support. Young people also expressed uncertainty around who to speak to.</p>	<p>All bids focusing on this area should demonstrate the following for young people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of support services available and how they can be accessed • Services that focus on prevention approaches for young people <p>Other potential outcomes may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of VAWG and the ability to recognise this in themselves and peers • Delivery of crisis support – as a minimum to provide follow-up support following disclosures • Improved ability of young people to identify and respond to need in each other • Holistic support for young people by engaging families
Women with multiple disadvantages	<p>The evidence highlights the interplay of abuse experienced, social stigma attached in the wider societal context, and broader structural disadvantages.</p> <p>Structural disadvantage often compounds with the abuse which can make it increasingly difficult for women to access safety in the short term and to cope and fully recover in the long term.</p>	<p>Women with extensive experience of physical and sexual violence are far more likely to experience disadvantage in many other areas of their lives, including disability ill health and substance dependence, poverty, housing and debt, childhood adversity and discrimination.</p> <p>Women with extensive experience of violence and abuse often have multiple difficulties in their lives which are more likely to require specialist services to provide a holistic response including opportunities to address the trauma of violent and abusive experiences.</p>	<p>All bids focusing on this area should explain which needs will be targeted and their intersectionality, and should demonstrate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved outreach and engagement in communities <p>Other potential outcomes may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible support offer • Strengthen multi-agency approach to support • Reduce complexity of access through holistic advocacy • Improved engagement with criminal justice system

	<p>Key identified disadvantages to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in prostitution • Insecure or unsafe accommodation • Mental health • Substance misuse 	<p>Prostitution is largely hidden, so our knowledge remains limited and statistics in the literature are often conflicting and contested. There is a need for a strategic approach in London alongside exit services. Evidence suggests that support should be targeted and seek to address the broad range of issues faced by individuals involved in prostitution.</p> <p>Over a third of women who are street homeless cite domestic abuse as the primary factor in their homelessness, and approximately 13% of all statutory applications accepted by councils cite domestic abuse. Moreover, it is clear that women affected by multiple disadvantage struggle to access safe accommodation and therefore safety.</p> <p>41% of victims included in the rape review presented with a mental health issue, which is a significant increase from previous reviews. There is a significant relationship between mental health and previous victimisation.</p> <p>Women with history of extensive violence and abuse are more than twice as likely to have alcohol dependency and eight times more likely to have drug dependencies than women with little to no experience of violence and abuse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness/training among staff and other partners to improve their response to women with multiple disadvantages <p>Bids should focus on at least one of the key identified disadvantages.</p>
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Non-crisis support	<p>One of the effects of austerity is that commissioners have increased thresholds and are focusing on only the most high-risk individuals.</p> <p>There is a need to bolster support where risk is not deemed as high, thereby preventing escalation or providing support once risk is reduced.</p> <p>Risk is dynamic, and support is required across the spectrum.</p> <p>Early identification and intervention are key to ensuring risk does not increase and appropriate support is offered.</p>	<p>Information from service providers highlights that demand has increased, across levels of risk. 64% of referrals to services during the year (17/18) were unsuccessful.</p> <p>Counselling services for rape crisis support closed their waiting lists for much of 2018, and increases in referrals into services are indicating that many women and girls are in the system but without appropriate support or advocacy.</p> <p>It is likely that many women impacted by violence and abuse are already in contact with statutory agencies, for many of these women the abuse may not have been reported.</p>	<p>All bids focusing on this area should demonstrate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early identification of victims and survivors of VAWG • Advocacy and support for women at points of increased risk • Availability of long-term and flexible support <p>Other potential outcomes may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness/training among community partners to improve their response to women at all levels of risk
Harmful practices	<p>There is an ongoing gap in the understanding of the prevalence of harmful practices (such as female genital mutilation, honour-based violence and forced marriage).</p> <p>There are also emerging issues such as breast ironing and corrective rape which need further focus and understanding.</p>	<p>Police recorded numbers are low for harmful practices, and the extent of the issues are unclear. However, feedback from providers indicates that this is a significant issue requiring further attention.</p> <p>Improving understanding of the needs of victims and survivors will inform service delivery and community awareness.</p> <p>45% of national attendances by women at NHS trusts and GPs where FGM was identified occurred within London, which demonstrates the need for a regional and local focus.</p>	<p>All bids focusing on this area should demonstrate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding of the demographics and needs of victims/survivors • Improved links and trust within the community, to facilitate successful community engagement <p>Other potential elements may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinated community response – including evidence of collaboration with community partners, including schools and health • Increased awareness/training among staff and other partners to improve their response to women and girls affected by harmful practices

Women without recourse to public funds	<p>Women with no recourse to public funds (NRPF) need specialist interventions. Since their legal status is different to other women with multiple disadvantages, they often cannot access the same services.</p> <p>London's communities are very diverse, and boroughs spent £53.7 million in support of an estimated 2,881 households with NRPF in 2016/17. There is a significant unmet cost burden in this area.</p>	<p>Women with insecure migrant status are destitute at a higher rate as a result of experiencing VAWG, and experience multiple perpetrators in a lifetime. Police conduct fewer investigations, fewer civil injunctions are made, and fewer women access family courts. This is despite these women reporting to the police at similar rates.</p> <p>Fear to disclose immigration status leads to isolation, psychological deterioration, economic dependency and threats with deportation. There is a need to develop and improve safe reporting pathways.</p> <p>There can also be a lack of awareness of what constitutes VAWG, leading to delays in seeking help. Many women only disclose when seeking other forms of help.</p>	<p>All bids focusing on this area should demonstrate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding of the demographics and needs of victims/survivors • Improved links and trust within the community, to facilitate successful community engagement <p>Other potential elements may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinated community response – including evidence of collaboration with community partners, including statutory and legal services • Increased awareness/training among staff and other partners to improve their response to women and girls with NRPF • Improved understanding of the demographics and needs of victims/survivors
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15. Equalities impact

The Mayor's Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021 contains a clear focus on reducing inequalities in communities. At the heart of MOPAC's mission is a focus on setting an agreed standard and addressing the disparities we see across the city, making sure that a basic quality of service is there for everyone in London.

MOPAC is required to comply with the public sector equality duty set out in section 149(1) of the Equality Act 2010. This requires MOPAC to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010
- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and
- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation. Public authorities also need to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination only against someone because of their marriage or civil partnership status.

All bidders are required to demonstrate how their proposal gives due regard to the public sector equality duty by:

- Providing evidence of the organisation/partnership/consortium's compliance with equalities legislation
- Outlining equalities policies, staff training etc.
- Providing an EIA for the service offer

The documentation continues with Part D: Proposal Submission