

FUNDING APPLICATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Organization Information

Legal Name: Family Violence Prevention Services		Federal Tax ID#: 74-1994151		501(c)(3) Public Charity 509 (a)(1)	
Address: 7911 Broadway	City: San Antonio	State: TX	Zip Code: 78209		
Website: www.fvps.org		Fax: (210) 930-3669		United Way Funded: Yes	

Fiscal Year: July 01 to June 30

Head Of Organization

Name: Marta Prada Pel?ez	Title: President/C.E.O.
E-Mail Address: FVPS-CEO@fvps.org	Phone: (210) 930-3669

Application Contact

Name: Melinda Darrow	Title: Manager of Agency Advancement	E-Mail Address: melinda.darrow@fvps.org	Phone: (210) 930-3669
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Previous Najim Funding

Year	Funding \$
2007	\$500,000
2008	\$500,000
2012	\$46,896
2014	\$50,000
2015	\$33,500
2016	\$27,500
2017	\$50,000
2018	\$75,000
2019	\$125,000
Total	\$1,407,896

Has the organization applied to the Najim Family Foundation in the past and been declined? No

Grant Amount Requested \$: \$75,000	Total Project Budget \$: \$475,000	Organization's Annual budget \$: \$6,720,000
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Mission Statement:

The mission of the Family Violence Prevention Services, Inc. is to break the cycle of violence and to strengthen families by providing the necessary tools for self-sufficiency through delivery of emergency shelter, transitional housing, education, effective parenting education, and specialized intervention with youth and the elderly.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Program / Project Title:

To support Food for Children at the Battered Women's Shelter.

PROJECT TIMELINE

Start Date	End Date
07/01/2020	06/30/2021

Harvey E. Najim Family Foundation Priorities:

Food, Shelter and Clothing

Program / Project Description:

Domestic violence is a very real local problem, one which affects not only direct victims, but also families and the entire community. In Bexar County, there was a 4% increase in family violence incidents from 2017-2018 (TX DPS). Bexar County also had the second highest number of intimate partner murders in the state in 2018, according to a TCFV Report (HTV, 2019).

Leaving an abusive situation does not guarantee safety; in fact, it increases risk. It has been said that the most likely time for a woman to be murdered in a domestic violence incident is in the few weeks after leaving an abusive partner (Baddam, 2018). State statistics support this; in 2018 women in Texas were 3.6% more likely to be killed post-separation than at any other time in an abusive relationship (HTV, 2019).

Children are victims of family violence- even when they aren't directly injured. A child who experiences or witnesses violence is more likely to report mental health outcomes and IPV victimization, and repeated exposure may lead to accumulated stress (Cummings et. al: 2014). Family violence and neglect have a cyclical nature; parents who experience IPV are more likely to have children who grow up to experience IPV, either as victims or perpetrators (Knight et. al, 2013). As with adult lethality, it has been found that separation or the threat of separation is a factor in child domestic homicides (Hamilton, Jaffe, & Campbell, 2013).

DV and child abuse coexist; 78% of families seeking FVPS services are involved with DPS. DV in a home has been linked to "increased likelihood of CPS recidivism"(Simon and Brooks: 2017). In fact, Ahmadabadi et. al, (2018) suggested that "preventing the IPV itself may be the most direct way of reducing child maltreatment".

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is closely aligned to the economic mobility of victims and survivors. Many perpetrators use economic abuse as a form of control, meaning that a victim may have little to no access to uncontrolled funds and may not have a steady job history. Hahn and Potmus (2013), asserted that domestic violence "forces many women to enter poverty and become trapped by it". Food insecurity, DV, and childhood outcomes are linked. Jackson et. al (2018) found that in persistently food-insecure households the probability of victimization or exposure to violence in early childhood was nearly 6 times that of those in food-secure homes.

To address a complex issue, FVPS utilizes a comprehensive approach. At the BWCS, children are provided with a safe place to live and heal and improve relationships with the non-offending parent. Many families arrive at the shelter with little or no income and few material possessions. The shelter provides not only safety, but also the essentials of daily living- including the basic need of food. The shelter serves three meals a day, with snacks available at other times and during certain activities. Staff ensure that all victims can receive food upon arrival, even if it is in the middle of the night. Without shelter support, mothers may feel the need to return to the abuser to meet their children's needs. FVPS is requesting \$75,000 to provide food for children at the BWCS. The Harvey Najim Children's Center, located on the BWCS campus, houses designated staff, counselors, and recreational spaces for young victims. Non-residential programs also serve child victims not living at the BWCS, including those involved with CPS.

The issues facing victims have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Literature has continued to be published regarding the COVID-19 virus and societal effects, supporting the potential for serious repercussions on domestic violence victims. The exhortation to stay home can increase time with a perpetrator, and decrease outside notice. Restrictions on movement can also decrease opportunities for help seeking and limit access to normal coping methods (Bradbury-Jones, 2020). The attendant economic crisis can also hurt victims in two ways- making it even more difficult for victims to leave, and increasing known risk factors of violence (unemployment, limited resources) (Mazza et. al, 2020; Campbell, 2020). Additionally, early evidence suggests the pandemic has increased food insecurity, with 35% of households in April having a child being food insecure (Wolfson & Leung, 2020).

FVPS recognizes that keeping the BWCS, and non-residential programming, open throughout the pandemic could be literally life saving, and has committed to do so. The shelter has altered operations in an attempt to decrease potential disease spread, including incorporating technology into service provision, changing meal service protocols, and implementing temperature checks and intake screenings. As businesses close and other programs change, residents face increased barriers to employment, housing, and shelter exit- leading at times to extended stays. FVPS anticipates a potential increase in need, and change in the specific needs victims have, due to the pandemic and isolation. FVPS is working to adapt to service provision in the changing times, including in its work with children. For example, FVPS has established a supportive study space where kids can pursue their remote schooling outside of communal living rooms, with access to an on-site educator available.

Evaluation Plan:

Success at the BWCS is measured by the number of victims assisted and the number successfully exiting to safe and stable housing. The BWCS monitors the daily shelter census, annual client numbers, exit destinations, and the provision of bed-nights and meals to victims. In addition, client service coordinators use tools to measure changes in client understanding and attitude; this helps to measure the difference program services make in client lives. Assessments include the MOVERS tool (assessing feelings of safety and empowerment), and the Outcome Measures Survey.

Plans to sustain project beyond the term of this request:

FVPS has designated fundraising and development staff who work to increase revenue and maintain programming through federal and state grants, donor cultivation and stewardship, corporate donations, and fundraising events. The organization is working to maintain funding despite the COVID pandemic.

Children Impacted:

How many unduplicated children will the TOTAL PROJECT INITIATIVE impact?

728

How many unduplicated children will NFF REQUESTED FUNDS impact?

475

Please provide the percentage of each group below that will be served by the project in which funds are being requested. Do not leave any area blank. If that specific group will not be served, include zero. The percentage should total 100%.

A. Population Served Age

B. Population Served Ethnicity

Infants (0-5)	51%	African American	16%
Children (6-13)	40%	Asian American	1%
Young Adults (14-18)	9%	Caucasian	11%
TOTAL:	100%	Hispanic/Latino	66%
		Native American	0%
		Other and Define	6%
		TOTAL:	100%

City Council District for Which Children are Being Served:

District1, District2, District3, District4, District5, District6, District7, District8, District9, District10

Line item Budget:

Line Item Description	Total Project Funds Allocation	Najim Funds Allocation
Food for Children (residential and non-residential)	\$155,000	\$75,000
Salaries & Fringe Benefits - (3 child-care workers)	\$78,500	\$0
Office & Program Supplies (incl. curriculum, play therapy supplies, art therapy supplies, sports equipment)	\$31,500	\$0
Salaries & Fringe Benefits - (1 director and 3 children's therapists)	\$210,000	\$0
TOTAL:	\$475,000	\$75,000

OTHER FUNDING RESOURCES

For Project being Requested: Funding sources and amounts, pending and committed.

PROJECT - PENDING

Funder Name	Amount Requested
	\$0
TOTAL:	\$0

PROJECT - COMMITTED

Funder Name	Amount Requested
Health and Human Services Commission	\$103,500
Office of the Governor- VOCA	\$94,000
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs	\$24,000
TOTAL:	\$221,500

Other funding sources and amounts, pending and committed not specific to this request.

ALL OTHER ORGANIZATION REQUESTS - PENDING

Funder Name	Amount Requested
None provided	\$0
TOTAL:	\$0

ALL OTHER ORGANIZATION REQUESTS - COMMITTED

Funder Name	Amount Requested
Office of the Attorney General	\$42,000
City of San Antonio	\$401,000
Office of the Governor- VOCA	\$621,000
TX Department of Housing and Community Affairs	\$381,850
US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	\$510,696
TX Health and Human Services Commission	\$848,983
Criminal Justice Division	\$130,996
Texas Access to Justice Foundation	\$301,800
Methodist Healthcare Ministries	\$74,293
United Way	\$827,687
FEMA	\$49,270
TOTAL:	\$4,189,575

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

What percentage of your board contributes financially to the organization?

100%

If Board giving is not at 100%, please explain why?

Not applicable- board giving is at 100%

How are board members expected to participate in your organization?

Each board member contributes at minimum \$2,000 a year financially. Board meetings are held every other month, with executive committee meetings held during the alternate months.

LIST OF BOARD DIRECTORS

Name & Office Held	Corporate Affiliation
Wayne D. Terry, Chair	Retired HEB Executive
Christy Prescott, Chair Elect	CTP Travel Services
Cheryl Thomas, Treasurer	Valero Energy Corporation
Mark A. Jimenez, Parliamentarian	Security Service Federal Credit Union
William P. McManus	San Antonio Chief of Police
Jennifer Mitchell	Professional Volunteer
Carlos E. Moreno	Communicare Health Centers
Manuel Mungia	Chasnoff Mungia Pepping & Staribling
Roberta Lee Sanchez	Professional Volunteer
Stuart Schlossberg	Professional Volunteer
Margaret M. Vera	James V. Mazuca & Associates
Nancy Wagner	Professional Volunteer
Christen Wommack	Belles & Beaux Baby & Children's Boutique
Leroy D. Alloway	VIA Metropolitan Transit
Matt Badders	Drought, Drought, & Bobbitt, LLP
Smita Bhakta	Kruger Carson, PLLC

Ingrid Etienne	NuStar Energy L.P.
Cortney Gill	GSG Property Management
Monica A. Gonzalez	Retired Judge
Melissa Sparks	Toyota Motor North America
JR Trevino	Treco Enterprises, Inc.
Signature	
Marta Prada Pelaez	