



23 August, 2012

Dear Friends,

We hope you enjoy this week's edition of the Newsflash!

Sincerely,

The Firelight Team

(Call for Proposals) Mama Cash's Red Umbrella Fund

(Call for Proposals) United Nations (UN) Trust Fund Small Grants Programme

(Call for Proposals) True Colours Trust's Africa Small Grants Programme

(Report) Livestock Farming

(Call for Proposals) Mama Cash's Red Umbrella Fund

Mama Cash has announced the Red Umbrella Fund – a global grantmaking collaborative launched this year to support movements and organisations fighting for sex workers' health, human and labour rights and self-determination.

The Fund will provide opportunities and grants for sex worker-led organisations to strengthen their capacities, such as organisational development and management, programme development and implementation, resource mobilisation, advocacy and communication skills, and monitoring and evaluation.

The Red Umbrella Fund will provide grants to support four types of activities to sex worker-led organizations and initiatives (including to organizations that are registered or not registered in their country):

- Start up funds for informal groups to become legal entities;
- Multi-year, core funding ;
- Funds to support peer-led capacity building and exchanges;
- Emergency grants with capacity for immediate response.

It will also provide opportunities and grants for sex worker-led organizations to strengthen the capacity of grantee organizations stressing peer-to-peer mentoring in such areas as (but not limited to):

- Organizational development and management;
- Program development and implementation;

- Resource mobilization;
- Registration assistance;
- Advocacy and communications skills;
- Information dissemination;
- Monitoring and evaluation skills.

The Red Umbrella Fund has the specific mission to catalyse and raise new funding for sex-worker-led organisations and networks. The first-year grantmaking budget of the RUF is \$700,000. The Red Umbrella Fund will provide start-up funding, multi-year and core funding, support for peer-led capacity-building and exchanges, and emergency grants to sex worker led organisations. Grant amounts will be between \$5,000 and \$50,000.

The deadline to submit proposals is **15 September 2012**.

For more information, visit this link: <http://www.mamacash.org/red-umbrella-fund/>

(Call for Proposals) United Nations (UN) Trust Fund Small Grants Programme

The United Nations (UN) Trust Fund is accepting applications for its Small Grants Programme under the Second Decade Call for Proposals for the year 2013. The fund provides grants for projects with a budget of up to US \$10,000 covering one year's expenses.

The UN Trust Fund is inviting indigenous organizations or organizations working for indigenous peoples to apply for this grant opportunity. The Fund will give priority to projects that focus on the areas of health (physical and mental well-being) and education (such as language revitalization). The proposals will be assessed by the Bureau of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in May 2013 and successful applicants will receive notice thereafter.

The main aim of the Trust Fund is to support programs and projects advancing the goal of the Second International Decade to "Strengthen international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous peoples in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment, social and economic development, by means of action-oriented programs and specific projects, increased technical assistance and relevant standard-setting activities."

Proposals have to be submitted in the given application form. The deadline for submission is **1 October 2012**.

For more information, visit this link: <http://social.un.org/index/IndigenousPeoples/TrustFund/2013.aspx>

(Call for Proposals) True Colours Trust's Africa Small Grants Programme

The True Colours Trust's Africa Small Grants Programme provides grants, of between £500 – £5,000, to organisations offering palliative services across the continent. This grants programme is administered by the African Palliative Care Association.

Support is provided for items which directly improve the patient experience and the standard of palliative care services. Priority is given to the following, in no particular order:

- Equipment for patients (beds, wheelchairs etc)
- Innovative projects for paediatric services (this could include purchasing toys)
- Medicines
- Capital improvement costs (such as adapting buildings to improve the patient experience)
- Developing small palliative care projects

There are two calls for proposals a year, one in February whose deadline is 1st of March and the second one in August whose deadline is **1st September**.

For more information, visit this link:

http://www.truecolourstrust.org.uk/small_grants_programme.aspx

(Report) Livestock Farming

Raising Animals

Animals bring many benefits to the farm besides the food they produce. Just like plants, a variety of animals is better for the farm and the farmer. Here are a few things to keep in mind:

Bees make honey to eat, and they also pollinate flowers.

Chickens, geese, and ducks eat weeds, weed seeds, and pests, and leave manure to fertilize the soil. They also turn the soil when they scratch for food. Let chickens run in one section for a month. Then move the chickens to the next section. Rake and plant the first section. The chickens will weed and turn the soil as they go.

Pigs turn the soil when they dig, and eat the deep roots of spreading weeds. Make small pens to move them through your garden, just as with the chickens.

Goats clear land by eating brush. Because goats eat everything, you may need to tie the goats next to the brush you want them to eat.

Grazing animals

Grazing animals such as **cows, sheep, and goats**, can either help or hurt the land, depending on how they are managed. When animals graze in overgrown pastures, they reduce weeds and add manure. But if grazing animals eat all the grass, the soil dries out and forms a hard crust. When rain comes, water runs off and takes the soil with it. When soil is eroded from overgrazing, nothing grows.

Keep animals enclosed near the house to make it easier to protect them and to use their manure. But if their space is too small, they get sick easily when flies, parasites, and diseases grow in their manure. Clean pens regularly, especially in the wet season, to prevent animals and people from getting sick. The manure can be composted and used as fertilizer.

Whether your animals are fenced in or graze freely, keep only as many animals as the land can support.

Move animals from pasture to pasture

If you let your animals graze wherever they want, they will eat the grasses down to the roots. Next year, those plants will not grow back well. Move grazing animals between pastures when half the leaves of grazing plants are eaten.

If you can make fences, divide your grazing land into small pastures according to the type of plants that grow there. Move the animals between the different areas. If you graze cattle, even low stone walls will keep them from moving between pastures. If you herd your animals, you do not need fences.

Make a watering hole instead of letting animals graze next to streams or ponds.

Take care that livestock do not graze in and around water sources used by people. If manure gets into water people drink, or where they bathe, swim, or fish, disease can spread. Make a ditch from the stream to a watering hole for your animals.

How often to move animals

How much time animals stay in one pasture before they are moved depends on the number of animals, and the size and quality of the pasture. Each year, let one part of the grazing land rest completely, with no grazing at all. This will prevent soil from being compacted and allow grasses to grow back.

For example, if you divide the land into 3 or more pastures, move the animals through all but one of the pastures. Leave that one to rest. The following year, let a different pasture rest. Or, after each harvest, let your herd eat the crop stalks, weeds, and grains that fall on the ground. They will clean up the field and

spread their manure.

Rotational grazing system

Animals provide security when times are hard because people can sell or eat them. They also bring respect. But when people try to earn more respect and security by having more animals than the land can support, both the animals and the land become unhealthy. The amount of land needed for animals depends on how green and wet the area is. In dry lands, much more land is needed for grazing than in very green areas.

As part of the Firelight Foundation's Capacity Building Program, Firelight provides "Newsflashes" to share relevant resources and information with our active grantee-partners via weekly emails and via post on a monthly basis. We hope that by facilitating access to information for grassroots, community-focused organizations, programming for children and families, as well as organizational development, is enhanced. Past editions of the Firelight Newsflash can be found on our website: <http://www.firelightfoundation.org/newsflash.php>. We welcome your comments, feedback and ideas for upcoming Newsflashes at newsletter@firelightfoundation.org.

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