



CALOUSTE
GULBENKIAN
FOUNDATION

**FROM
2009 CALOUSTE
GULBENKIAN
FOUNDATION WILL BE
WORKING IN A
NEW WAY
IN THE UK**

THE MAJORITY OF
OUR FUNDING WILL
BE PROACTIVE

OUR ONLY RESPONSIVE PROGRAMME
IS A NEW INNOVATION FUND,
DETAILS OF WHICH CAN BE FOUND
ON OUR WEBSITE

WE WILL IDENTIFY AND
WORK WITH PARTNERS
WHOSE ACTIVITIES WILL
BEST MEET OUR AIMS

We aim...

...to help **change people's perception of each other** by providing opportunities for improving understanding through culture and between cultures...

...to help **build relationships and reduce social exclusion** in order to assist individuals, families and communities to fulfil their potential and contribute to society, particularly focusing on: the young in school, relationships between young and old and those most at risk of dropping out of society...

...to support imaginative interventions that **contribute towards the protection of the environment**, and explore how environmental change affects the way we live...

...to support **exceptional ideas and unusual partnerships** between people and organisations that might not otherwise come together.

CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION

UK BRANCH

We are part of a charitable foundation established in Portugal in 1956 with cultural, educational, social and scientific interests. The Foundation's headquarters are in Lisbon with offices in London and Paris. Its founder, Calouste Gulbenkian, was an Armenian born in Turkey who worked in Britain and became a British citizen, lived in France and settled in Portugal. He was multicultural and multilingual and spent his career bringing people from different cultures and nationalities together.

OUR PURPOSE

Our purpose is to help enrich and connect the experiences of people in the UK and Ireland and secure lasting and beneficial change. We have a special interest in supporting those who are most disadvantaged.

Three key issues concern us:

Cultural Understanding How we encourage understanding between people of different cultures

Fulfilling Potential How we assist individuals, especially the vulnerable, to fulfil their potential and contribute to society

Environment How we protect and care for the environment

The values that characterise all our work include aspiring to be:

Innovative

International

Independent yet involving

The UK Branch has a history of being innovative. As a small organisation we can be nimble but cannot provide continuous large-scale funding. As part of one of the largest European foundations we are well positioned to address transnational issues and act as an 'exchange' for ideas that can benefit the work of the Foundation as a whole.

HOW WE WORK Our approach

To achieve a greater impact, we are supporting fewer organisations with larger amounts of money.

We work proactively by identifying needs and collaborating with a number of key organisations to help meet them.

These partnerships and activities are selected by the Foundation and are time-limited from one to four years.

Occasionally, we will invite new funding proposals for specific initiatives.

We will work to achieve our aims by:

Exploring Gathering evidence from research, identifying what works

Exchanging Connecting to practical experience and building coalitions

Explaining Advocating and communicating the outcomes of work to those who can effect change

Exiting Ensuring a legacy and moving on when the time is right.

WHERE WE FUND UK & Ireland

Please note this leaflet describes only the work of the Foundation in the UK. The funding channelled through the UK Branch is exclusively intended for organisations based in the UK and Ireland. We will support projects outside London in preference to those based in the capital. Although funding at national, regional and local levels, we want to ensure that we support projects that have a benefit beyond the locality in which they are situated. We will be identifying a few projects local to our office in Hoxton, East London, where we will be operating from summer 2009.

HOW TO APPLY FOR FUNDING

In 2009 a new fund is available to support genuinely innovative ideas and unusual partnerships across our cultural, educational and social interests. To find out how to apply to this **Innovation Fund** please refer to the guidelines on our website: www.gulbenkian.org.uk/innovation-fund

Please note this is currently the only funding stream open for applications.

CHRONOLOGY

1950s: The Foundation helps to build both the physical and the institutional infrastructure of the arts in the UK.

1956

The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation is established in Lisbon, London and Paris.

1957 Building for the arts

Over two decades Gulbenkian helps to build art centres, galleries and studio theatres across the UK.

1959 Help for the Arts

The influential Bridges Report advises on provision for the arts in post-war Britain.

1960s: The Foundation promotes 'community', encouraging people to find ways of acting for themselves.

1960 Backing new ideas

Gulbenkian supports organisations that later become major players: Community Development Foundation, the Samaritans, Shelter and VSO.

1964 54/64: Painting and Sculpture of a Decade

Gulbenkian commissions the first international exhibition of post-war art, Tate Gallery, London.

1968 Community Work and Social Change

The Younghusband Report has a profound effect in legitimating the profession and practice of community work in Britain.

1970s: The Foundation plays a leading role in supporting contemporary dance. It promotes community development, and community and minority arts.

1971 Pioneering contemporary dance in the UK

Founding grants to modern dance companies, major awards for new choreography, dance commissions, education and training.

1973 Building community

Current Issues in Community Work, the Boyle Report, looks at how new community groups can be helped to be more effective.

1976 Cultural understanding

The Arts Britain Ignores, Naseem Khan, campaigns for recognition of ethnic minority arts; Lord Redcliffe-Maud's *Support for the Arts in England and Wales* advocates regional and local power.

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1980s: The Foundation is influential in promoting the value of the arts in education and to the economy. It fosters the idea of community business.

1980 Addressing child poverty and social inequality

A series of grants helps disadvantaged communities at a local level.

1981 Portuguese culture

A new Anglo-Portuguese Cultural Relations programme is launched.

1982 The Arts in Schools

Ken Robinson's report makes the first strong case for the importance of imagination and creativity in education – influences schools and arts organisations across the country.

1988 The Economic Importance of the Arts in Britain

John Myerscough's influential report articulates for the first time the value of the arts to the economy.

1990s: Foundation campaigns to improve children's welfare.

1990 Rural Arts Agency Scheme

Helps small communities regain their sense of community cohesiveness and self-help.

1990 Children and Violence

Boldly examines a sensitive political issue.

1991 Taking Children Seriously: A proposal for a Children's Rights Commissioner

Makes a cogent argument that is finally endorsed by Government with the appointment of a Minister for Children in 2003, and then of Children's Commissioners in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

1992 Bullying in schools

Anti-bullying strategies are promoted to every school in the country.

1999 Equal chances

The Equal Chances project promotes the education of children in care.

2000s: The Foundation establishes partnerships to facilitate educational, cross-cultural and intergenerational initiatives.

2000 Art and Science

Gulbenkian pioneers a greater engagement between the arts and sciences.

2001 Atlantic Waves

The Foundation's festival of contemporary Portuguese music attracts increasing audiences over eight years.

2003 The Gulbenkian Prize for Museums and Galleries

Gulbenkian initiates the largest arts prize in the UK.

2004 Help for excluded children

Support for children in Pupil Referral Units to develop their personal and social skills through creative activities.

2006 Human Scale Schools

Promotion of a more human scale education in secondary schools.

2008 Darwinian interests

Support for arts programmes at the Natural History Museum and Galapagos Conservation Trust reflects concern about threats to biodiversity.

2008 Belonging

A transnational initiative engages teenagers from London, Paris and Lisbon in producing videos about their city neighbourhoods.