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Forced marriage: Mother jailed for four-and-a-half years

A mother who forced her daughter to marry a relative almost twice her age has been sentenced to four-and-a-half years in prison.

BBC (23.05.2018) <https://bbc.in/2LrdL7E> - The woman from Birmingham, who is in her 40s, duped the then 17-year-old into going to Pakistan in September 2016 to wed the man.

The girl became pregnant by him when she was 13 and he was 29, which her mother saw as a "marriage contract".

The case is the first successful prosecution of its type.

Sentencing the mother at Birmingham Crown Court, Judge Patrick Thomas QC said the victim had been "sold for her passport".

Neither the mother nor daughter can be identified for legal reasons.

Jurors had heard the daughter, now aged 19, was fooled into travelling to Pakistan on the promise of getting an iPhone for her 18th birthday.

'Cruelly deceived'

When the plan to marry her to the relative 16 years her senior was revealed, the girl protested. In response her mother threatened to burn her passport and assaulted her.

"It takes no imagination to understand the terror she must have felt", the judge said.

"You had cruelly deceived her. She was frightened, alone, held against her will, being forced into a marriage she dreaded.

"You must have known that was her state of mind. Yet for your own purposes, you drove the marriage through."

Prosecutor Deborah Gould read a victim statement to the court in which the girl said she was proud of herself for coming forward and wanted other young women who found themselves in similar situations to ask for help.

The court heard how the wedding was the defendant's idea. The victim's father, who is divorced from her mother, eventually found out and told social services and police.

The mother was found guilty on Tuesday of two counts of forced marriage and a count of perjury after she lied to the High Court about the incident.

The man the victim went on to marry, took her virginity while she was 13 when the "marriage contract" was made.

She was then forced to have an abortion upon her return to the UK.

The court was told this amounted to "significant trauma" which "fundamentally affected" her.

The new offence of forced marriage came into effect in June 2014, but prosecutions have been rare.

In June 2015, a man was jailed at Merthyr Crown Court for offences including forcing a woman into marrying him, while there is at least one other live case in the courts.

More than 1,000 cases of forced marriage in UK last year, report says

Official unit says issue is hidden crime and figures may not reflect full scale of abuse

By Nadia Khomami

The Guardian (10.05.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2rzmyeQ> - Nearly 1,200 possible forced marriage cases were flagged up to a specialist service last year, figures show.

Of the 1,196 reports handled by the government's Forced Marriage Unit (FMU), more than a quarter involved victims below the age of 18, while one in five related to male victims.

The total number of cases registered in 2017 was down by 19% on the previous year, but officials said the fall did not represent a decrease in prevalence of forced marriage in the UK.

Forcing someone to marry against their will is a criminal offence that carries a maximum sentence of seven years. A forced marriage is defined as one in which one or both spouses do not consent to the union, and violence, threats or any other form of coercion are involved.

Established in 2005, the FMU is jointly run by the Home Office and the Foreign Office. Since 2012, the facility has provided support in 1,200 to 1,400 cases a year.

But a report published by the two departments on Thursday stressed that the statistics only represented cases reported to the unit, adding: "Forced marriage is a hidden crime, and these figures may not reflect the full scale of the abuse."

The figures show 355 cases involved victims below 18 years of age, including 186 relating to victims aged 15 or younger.

While the majority (78%) of reports logged in 2017 related to female victims, 256, or 21%, involved male victims. "This demonstrates that men can also be forced into marriage," the report said.

It emphasised that forced marriage is not a problem specific to one country or culture, noting that the unit has handled cases relating to more than 90 nations across Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Europe and North America.

In 2017, the FMU dealt with cases relating to 65 "focus" countries. This could be the country where the forced marriage is due to take place, or the country that the spouse is currently residing in, or both.

The four countries with the highest number of cases last year were Pakistan (439 cases), Bangladesh (129), Somalia (91) and India (82).

In 120 instances there was no overseas element, with the potential or actual forced marriage taking place entirely within the UK.

A spokesperson for the children's charity NSPCC said the figures echoed reports to Childline, "with children as young as 13 contacting us worried about being forced into marriage yet fearing they will be cut out of their community if they refuse".

The charity said forced marriage was a form of child abuse and the secretive nature of it made it difficult to grasp the true scale of the problem.

"The worry and fears children face in this situation can also lead them to self harm, to run away from home putting them at risk of further abuse, or even to contemplate taking their own lives," the spokesperson said.

Girls as young as 13 have contacted Childline about being forced into marriage, with 205 counselling sessions on the issue in 2016-17, a 12% increase from 2015-16. There were 6,099 visits to the Childline forced marriage page in the same year.

"We would urge anyone worried about a child to speak up before it is too late, so that we can get help and prevent them being bound into something they would never ask for," the spokesperson said.

FGM: More than 5,000 newly-recorded cases in England

BBC (04.07.2017) - <http://bbc.in/2sIqsAK> - The NHS in England recorded 5,391 new cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) in the past year, data reveals.

Almost half involved women and girls living in London, NHS Digital found.

A third were women and girls born in Somalia, while 112 cases were UK-born nationals.

The practice is illegal in the UK and it is compulsory for family doctors, hospitals and mental health trusts to report any new cases in their patients.

FGM - intentionally altering or injuring the female external genitalia for non-medical reasons - carries a sentence of up to 14 years in jail.

It is the second time that NHS Digital has released annual FGM figures for England.

Most of the cases were spotted by midwives and doctors working in maternity and obstetric units.

The majority had originally had FGM done to them abroad and as a young child.

Funding concerns

The NSPCC says more should be done to end the practice: "FGM is child abuse. Despite being illegal for over 30 years, too many people are still being subjected to it and it is right that health services have started to properly record evidence of this horrendous practice.

"It takes courage to report concerns as many feel ashamed or worry they will betray friends and family. But we need to end the silence that surrounds FGM to better protect children."

The National FGM Centre, which is run by the children's charity Barnardo's and the Local Government Association (LGA), tries to prevent the practice, but its director Michelle Lee-Izu is warning it could be at risk of closure if government funding is withdrawn.

Cllr Simon Blackburn, from the LGA, said the government "must act now" to secure the National FGM Centre's "long-term future" by providing guaranteed funding.

He said: "Social work provision to girls and families affected by FGM has been quickly and significantly improved through the intervention of Centre social workers, embedded in council safeguarding teams, and hundreds of referrals have been received in areas that previously only recorded a handful of cases each year.

Mr Blackburn added that the government needed to back its commitment to ending FGM in the UK "with the long-term funding required to make that vision a reality".

Grassroots reporting

Anyone concerned about someone who has suffered, or is at risk of FGM, can contact the NSPCC FGM Helpline anonymously on 0800 028 3550 or visit nspcc.org.uk.

Wendy Preston, from the Royal College of Nursing, said: "Mandatory reporting and compulsory sex-and-relationships education are important weapons in the fight against FGM, and school nurses play a vital role in both educating children and young women, and spotting those who may be at risk.

"The government must act to attract and retain school nurses, to help address the problem at grassroots level, and maintain momentum in the fight to eradicate FGM."

A government spokesman said the start-up money for the centre came from the £200m Children's Social Care Innovation Programme, and was designed to lead to self-sustaining work, not ongoing core funding.

But he added: "Protecting women and girls from violence and supporting victims is a key priority for this government and a personal priority for the Minister for Women and Equalities, Justine Greening."

MP Nusrat Ghani bids to ban 'honour killing' term

An MP is attempting to ban authorities from describing murders as "honour killings".

BBC (31.01.2017) - <http://bbc.in/2kUbnIA> - Conservative Nusrat Ghani said the term was used by abusers as a "pathetic self-justification" for their violence.

She proposed a bill in the House of Commons that would ban the use of the description in official publications.

The move would make it clear that "cultural and religious sensitivities are not a barrier to justice", the MP for Wealden in East Sussex said.

There is no specific offence of "honour-based" violence.

The Crown Prosecution Service describes it as a "collection of practices, which are used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour".

'Clear message'

Ms Ghani said police had been put off investigating such crimes because they fear being branded "racist".

"Language matters," she told the Commons.

"The use of the term 'honour' to describe a violent criminal act - sometimes committed against a man, but more often against a woman - can be explained only as a means of self-justification for the perpetrator.

"It diminishes the victim and provides a convenient excuse for what in our society we should accurately and simply call murder, rape, abuse or enslavement.

"I want us in this House to send a clear message that the excuses end here."

Her Crime (Aggravated Murder of and Violence against Women) Bill would also require the UK authorities to fund assistance for British women attacked in other countries and for the bodies of those murdered to be repatriated.

UK nationals guilty of such offences towards other UK nationals overseas would also face prosecution in British courts, her bill states.

MPs agreed the bill should be able to proceed, although Conservative MP Philip Davies - who said it was too focused on women and did not mention honour crime towards men - objected.

Mr Davies said he would continue to oppose legislation "unjustifiably aimed at dealing with just one gender", adding: "Yes, of course women are far more likely to be the victims of honour-based crimes than men, but they are not exclusively the victims of these crimes.

"As far as I am concerned, all these things are just as bad as each other."

The bill will be heard again on 24 March, although it is unlikely to become law without the government's support.

Why the UK government is still failing women and girls

Niume.com (07.11.2016) - <http://bit.ly/2fVATuu> - Combatting violence and domestic violence against women and girls is a big issue, not just in the UK, but internationally. In England and Wales, 2 women a week are killed by a current or former partner. That's 1 woman every 3 days.

Internationally, global figures currently indicate that 1 in 3 women worldwide have experienced sexual or physical violence by a partner or non-partner in their lifetime.

When we look at these worrying statistics, and see the state of current issues within the world, through news stories about the kidnapping of hundreds of schoolgirls, or the attitudes one presidential hopeful has towards his female opponent, we begin to truly understand the plight of women and what women still suffer with in such modern times.

So, what are the UK government doing about gender based violence?

In 2011 The Istanbul Convention (or The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence) was opened for signature in Istanbul. The convention aims at preventing violence against women and girls, protecting the victims of violence, and prosecuting the perpetrators. It has currently been signed by 42 countries, and ratified by 22. Signing the Istanbul convention was a sign that the UK was stepping up the measures it takes to prevent gender based violence, it was a symbol of great things to come for women, and for the survivors of domestic abuse.

However, the UK has since failed to ratify the document, meaning it is not legally bound to its provisions. Provisions included in the convention include education to boys and girls about equality and non-violent resolution in interpersonal relationships, the criminalisation of things such as honour violence and Female genital mutilation, ensuring professional services are provided for victims of domestic violence and providing safe accommodation for victims subjected to an act of violence, especially for women victims of violence and their children.

The UK government to their credit, has already criminalised most of the offences the convention outlines, forced marriages being the last offence on the list to be criminalised, with the government banning forced marriages in June 2014. David Cameron's promise to ratify the agreement in the coming months after the banning of forced marriages however, never came into effect.

If the government has already criminalised the offences the convention asks it to, then why, almost five years after the UK signed the convention, has the government not set out a committed plan to ratify it?

In February 2016 the government answered that question in Parliament by stating an issue with article 44 of the convention. This article discusses jurisdiction and international law, and deals with territorial issues, such as the measures to take when a perpetrator is in UK territory, and deciding jurisdiction when dealing with an offence. The government stated its aim to investigate this article, and until that investigation is over, they would not ratify The Istanbul Convention.

However, it has still been over four years since we have signed the convention. A government who promised outcomes for women and girls since 2012, a government who promised to ratify the convention in June 2014, a government who gave their excuse in February 2016, is edging closer to 2017 with no sign of progress and with no timeline of when they will finally ratify the convention.

Is article 44 the real issue? Or are the government holding back on the ratification for other reasons?

Since 2010, 17% of women's refuges have been cut. Nearly a third of referrals to women's refuges were turned away in 2013-2014 because of lack of space. Recent cuts to mental health support services have left an estimated 10,000 victims of sexual abuse victims waiting more than a year for vital counselling services.

Is it article 44 of the convention that is stopping a tory government from implicating change, or are the other articles of the convention, such as providing support and accommodation for victims, that are stopping the tory government from ratifying it, are their own cuts to these services preventing the UK from carrying out its promise to women and girls?

Whatever the case, the government needs to act now to ratify the Istanbul convention, this isn't just about politics. I echo Angela Crawley MP the SNP Member of parliament who asked in February of this year why the UK government hadn't signed the convention, when I say, this issue is a human rights issue.

The politics of the convention and its articles may sound confusing to you or I, but it is a short, and relatively easy to read agreement that the government has had over 4 years to debate and investigate.

Women are dying in their hundred's; children are being subjected to abuse and neglect because of gender based and domestic violence. What the government is doing in terms of cuts to services for domestic abuse victims is dangerous, The Istanbul Convention could have prevented these cuts, and if ratified, could mean that the government is legally obliged to spend more money on support services. It's no wonder that a tory government throwing out cuts to the most vulnerable members of society, will not ratify a document that may prevent them from doing so.

We must put pressure on the government to ratify the convention, and we must do so with haste.

No prosecutions for female genital mutilation in Britain, so what is the problem?

The first-ever medical documentation of female genital mutilation cases in England found at least 5,000 cases from April 2015 to March 2016. Despite strict laws in the country, no prosecution has succeeded so far.

By Rhona Scullion

Pass Blue (03.10.2016) - <http://bit.ly/2e9WfnB> - Female genital mutilation has been illegal in England and Wales since 1985. Scotland has similar but separate legislation. Much more comprehensive laws forbidding the practice were introduced in 2003 and again in 2015, creating additional safeguards and stringent punishments for those

practicing FGM, as it is known. Yet no one in Britain has successfully been prosecuted for the crime, which suggests that programs to prevent the procedure are failing.

Many reasons account for the lack of prosecution, experts have explained, including the reluctance of family members to report on one another if the procedure is being practiced and the enduring cultural sensitivity of the topic. Globally, revised legal frameworks and growing political support to end FGM have not led to more successful prosecutions either, despite laws against the practice in 26 countries in Africa and the Middle East, as well as in 33 other countries with migrant populations from FGM-practicing countries.

In July 2016, the first-ever recorded figures for the number of FGM cases in England were released, showing that from April 2015 to March 2016, 5,702 cases were documented in England alone, according to NHS Digital, formerly known as the Health and Social Care Information Center, a government body. (Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have not collected figures on rates of FGM separately.) The highest rate of FGM is occurring in London, according to a City University London report in 2015.

Most of the women and girls in the time frame of April 2015 to March 2016 were cut abroad, primarily in Africa, but 43 were born in Britain, with at least 18 cut inside the country. Government figures estimate that 170,000 girls and women living in Britain have undergone excision, as it is also called, and that 65,000 girls under age 13 risk being subjected to it.

Female genital mutilation is a cultural practice that has no medical basis. It is a procedure that intentionally alters or causes injury to female genital organs, according to the World Health Organization, and spans vast geographic areas and different religions and is not condoned by any holy book. It is most commonly carried out in about 29 countries of Africa, some nations in the Middle East and parts of Asia. Somalia, in east Africa, has the highest rate, accounting for a third of all new cases.

Diaspora groups from many of the countries where it is practiced are the most likely to practice FGM in Britain, the UN says, as well as in Australia, Canada and the United States. South America has recorded female circumcision activity in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

The World Health Organization describes four types of FGM, with degrees of severity, involving the partial or total removal of external female genitalia. The reasons given for the practice are generally related to ideas of purity and chastity, and it can be seen as a prerequisite for marriage in some cultures, ensuring a woman's virginity. Ignorance or dismissal of related health issues it creates — it can even kill in some circumstances — abounds in those who carry it out.

Yet despite greater social and political awareness of the problem and proof that it is inflicted on British citizens, perpetrators remain unpunished, a situation that has been condemned by advocates campaigning against the practice.

"It is shocking girls born in the UK are still subjected to FGM, despite the practice being illegal here for more than 30 years," said Celia Jeffreys, the head of the National FGM Center, a British public-private entity, to PassBlue.

The failure to produce a single prosecution has induced more government pressure on the Crown Prosecution Service, the principal prosecuting authority for England and Wales, acting independently in criminal cases investigated by the police and others. In 2014, four days before members of the British Parliament were due to question Alison Saunders, the director of public prosecutions as the head of the Crown Prosecution Service, the organization announced it was bringing the first ever charges of FGM against

two men, one of whom was a medical doctor. In 2015, both men, however, were cleared of all charges within 30 minutes by jurors in a case that was later deemed a “show trial” by the media.

“There are a number of reasons which affect the prosecution of FGM cases, including the age and vulnerability of victims who may be too scared to report the offence or give evidence in court against their family,” a spokesman for the Crown Prosecution Service told PassBlue. “The law has been strengthened to encourage victims to come forward, including giving them lifelong anonymity, being able to give evidence via video or from behind a screen and it is now mandatory for teachers and doctors to report instances of FGM in girls under 18.”

The mandatory reporting requirement has been imposed on everyone working in regulated professions, such as teachers and health care workers, since 2015. The duty, however, is narrow in scope and requires professionals only to notify the police about instances of FGM they “discover” on girls under age 18.

Mandatory reporting does not refer to cases where a girl might be at risk of FGM or where FGM has not yet been performed; it also does not apply to cases where a woman older than 18 undergoes female cutting. This gap, advocates say, is important, as these numbers may have a crucial impact on gathering data on those more likely to be at risk.

Jeffreys also pointed to the vulnerability of FGM victims as a crucial barrier to prosecution, saying: “Successful prosecutions of perpetrators are complex, as many of them are family members, making it even harder for survivors to come forward.”

Other barriers to successful prosecution can be found in the enduring misunderstanding of female genital cutting in both the public sphere and the specific communities in which it is condoned.

The Crown Prosecution Service noted that it could consider only a charge and prosecution after the police have investigated and referred a case of suspected FGM to the service. If the police do not have enough evidence or are not fully informed of the relevant signs to look for regarding excision, the likelihood of the police referring a case is greatly decreased.

Additionally, the prevailing focus of both anti-FGM campaigners and law enforcers now seems to have shifted to protection and prevention, rather than prosecution. Many activists think that punishment is actually a sign of failure of the national campaign against FGM and that prosecution comes too late.

Adwoa Kwateng-Klavitse leads the partnerships and global advocacy program at Forward (Foundation for Women’s Health Research and Development), a British-based, African diaspora campaign and charity focused on gender equality and upholding the rights of African women and girls. She spoke with PassBlue about prosecution being a belated step.

“The lack of a successful prosecution doesn’t condone the practice,” Kwateng-Klavitse said. “Getting to the point of prosecution means Forward has failed, the law has failed, as a girl has been subjected to FGM — something she will have to live with for the rest of her life.”

As to why there has not been a successful prosecution in Britain, Kwateng-Klavitse responded by asking, “How many girls have been saved because of existing legislation?”

This question is particularly pertinent amid the new FGM protection orders that were introduced in the 2015 legislation, called the Serious Crime Act. These orders allow courts wide powers to protect those deemed at risk of undergoing FGM. Judges can revoke passports to prevent parents leaving the country and having their child cut abroad; and they can restrict access to the child or even order the child be taken into state care. Additionally, it is now an offense to fail to protect a girl from FGM if a person has parental responsibility of the child.

Jeffreys highlighted in a Guardian article that authorities needed to be “braver” and more proactive in using these new protections, given that only 18 FGM orders were used in the first three months of their being implemented. Jeffreys pointed to the need for better cooperation and education on the subject, saying, “Professionals working in education, health and social care need to be better at communicating with each other, to ensure girls at risk are spotted and those who’ve already been affected by FGM get the necessary support to bring perpetrators to justice.”

Several reasons for the hesitant response from many authorities have been suggested. First, there remains a stubborn ignorance of both FGM itself in British society and whether it even occurs. Second, the cultural nature of the practice presents a sensitivity aspect to the issue.

Valentine Nkoyo was a victim of FGM and now runs the Mojatu Foundation in Nottingham, England, which aims to empower women and girls through media, health and education. She told PassBlue, “I think there has been fear, especially among professionals, of not wanting to be seen as racists interfering with other people’s ‘culture.’ ”

Yet she was adamant that cultural sensitivities should not undermine the fight to eradicate the practice, saying, “I strongly feel if we all look at this as a purely form of child abuse that violates the rights of girls and women, we can confidently tackle FGM from that angle.”

More emphasis is being placed on education and the importance of work in communities practicing FGM — most of which occurs in the country’s largest cities, such as Manchester, Birmingham and London boroughs — with many campaigners thinking this is crucial to securing a successful prosecution. Nkoyo thinks that both education and prosecution are needed in equal measure to tackle FGM fully.

“Education and strong laws play a very important role if they go hand in hand, as there is a potential danger to push the issue underground by focusing only on prosecuting without trying to get communities on board,” she said.

Kwateng-Klavitse noted, “More importantly, families and communities need to be made aware of the UK law on FGM, so that we do not end up prosecuting people who are practicing social norms in ignorance.”

As to whether the law is effective enough, Kwateng-Klavitse said that not enough research has been done and that it would be useful to get information from social services, health departments and education departments if they were tracking FGM cases separately, she said.

Laws on FGM should focus, she said, “on the trauma the girl has gone through, looking at providing support and services to her” and not on merely securing a prosecution.

Echoing Nkoyo, she said, "It [FGM] is important because it is not a mainstream issue, so communities must be fully aware of UK position, but we should respond to it as we do to any other child abuse case."

Imams rally against domestic violence in the UK

Imams and social groups have begun providing services for Muslims in the UK to help put an end to domestic violence.

By Philippa H. Stewart

Al Jazeera (18.06.2016) - <http://bit.ly/28KclRT> - Two women are killed each week as a result of domestic violence in England and Wales, and one in four women will experience domestic violence in their lifetime.

On average, police in the UK handle a call about domestic violence every minute, but only about 35 percent of incidents are even reported.

It is a problem that affects every community in the United Kingdom.

Now, several organisations within Britain's Muslim community have started to tackle the cases of domestic abuse occurring within their communities, arguing that Muslim victims sometimes require support services that take their cultural and religious concerns into consideration.

Although rights groups emphasise that domestic abuse is not specifically a Muslim issue, "understanding the cultural needs and religious needs of the person," encourage victims to come forward, help deal with trauma, and find solutions said Shahida Rahman, a spokeswoman for the domestic violence charity Nour.

Deeper issues in domestic violence

On Nour's website, victims share their stories anonymously. One woman describes being spat and screamed at. Another speaks about watching her father abusing her mother, and finally being forced into an abusive marriage herself. A third mentions lying to doctors about how she broke her ribs and how her eyes were blackened.

Founded in 2011, the charity [offers a voice](#) to women and men and helps about 10 people each week. Some are repeat visitors.

The current figures are an increase from a total of 89 in 2011, when the charity first opened its doors, and 227 the following year. Figures for subsequent years were more difficult to obtain as Nour has had to suspend its services from time to time due to a lack of funding.

Rahman puts the increase down to a greater willingness to talk about domestic violence rather than a rise in cases.

"More people are having the courage to come forward... We need to educate people and say that they can come forward and that help is available."

"I think it is down to education," Rahman adds. "It is about educating the perpetrators."

The victims aren't only women, she says, but cultural expectations often stop men from reporting the abuse they suffer.

"We need to reach out to these people and tell them it is not their fault," she says.

Nour is not alone in its work. Several other organisations have also begun to tackle domestic violence.

According to the Muslim Women's Network (MWN), cultural and religious issues can make it harder for Muslim women to share their stories and report their abuse.

According to the group, fear of dishonouring the family and the stigma attached to domestic violence means it is under-reported in the Muslim community.

In January last year, the network set up a helpline designed to give Muslim women advice.

Shaista Gohir, the network's chairwoman, told Al Jazeera that the group was surprised by the vast range of issues women called in with, including domestic abuse, forced marriage and addiction.

Gohir explains that in cases of domestic abuse, religion was often used as a means of justifying the actions of the abuser.

The helpline has actively assisted 335 women since it opened last January.

The MWN has been criticised for bringing religion in to what many see as a cultural issue, but Gohir argues it is impossible to separate the two so distinctly.

"When people try to delink the two, they aren't being realistic. It's very well doing it theoretically, but in reality, you need to look at the lived experiences of Muslim women and girls and, unfortunately, people do bring faith into it.

"If men want to control the lives, minds and bodies of ... women and girls, they will use every tool available to them, and if need be, they will use religion ... [because] it is such a powerful tool," Gohir says.

Imams Against Domestic Abuse

Imams Against Domestic Abuse (IADA) is trying to address this.

It was set up to raise awareness of the dangers of domestic violence and also to "clarify stereotypes on domestic abuse that people have", both in terms of the victims and the perpetrators.

It is taking these lessons directly to men in the community in a bid to prevent domestic abuse, rather than just focusing on those who are already victims.

Abdullah Hasan, the cofounder of IADA, believes domestic abuse is present in all communities and that everyone has to take responsibility for tackling it.

"There are a lot of misconceptions surrounding Islam and domestic violence. People who aren't Muslims think Islam condones violence against women and that is simply not the case.

"When someone who happens to be a Muslim is convicted of abuse, it becomes about his religion; but in other cases that are not to do with Islam, religion is never mentioned. So in the eyes of the media, it is a Muslim problem, which isn't the case," he says.

"What we are doing is raising awareness and educating people in the Muslim community that violence and abuse are not acceptable in any circumstances."

Members of IADA use their Friday sermons to address domestic violence as a way of reaching the wider community, reminding people that the Prophet Muhammad never raised a hand to his wives, and asking them how they could justify doing any differently.

"The fact is that domestic violence is a blight on society. It is a mental and social illness that goes through every part of society and it is important that we address it in the part of the community that we can access," Hasan explains.

"We do get criticised because people think that by talking about the issue, it is almost confirming the negative portrayal of Muslims and Islam. [But] Islam is not the problem; the problem is that abusers will use anything they can to justify what they do."

"We can't ignore it and brush it under the carpet and say it is this community or this person's problem," he adds.

For groups like MWN, part of their role is to explain different interpretations of Quranic passages, which Gohir says can give women the confidence they need to speak out about abuse.

Language and cultural barriers

IADA also gives practical advice to those suffering abuse and is working with the police to help build the community's trust in them.

Hasan says language and cultural barriers can add to the mistrust some feel towards the police.

The imams are trying to bridge that gap as victims feel assured that they don't have "an agenda to misconstrue the teachings of Islam".

Hasan notes that the police are getting better at providing support.

"I think the more we speak about things publicly the more people will be able to empathise, rather than just sympathise, with victims," he says.

"The whole of society needs to come together to tackle these issues."