

Report on HIV/AIDS Grantmaking by U.S. Philanthropy

November 2003



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Acknowledgements

FCAA thanks the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS (GBC) for its collaboration on and funding support for this report.

FCAA also thanks Pfizer Inc for its support in the printing of this report.

FCAA also wishes to thank the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, especially Jennifer Kates, for assistance in the research and editing of this report as well as its collaborative work with FCAA on tracking HIV/AIDS resource flows.

Special thanks to Steven Lawrence at the Foundation Center for his and the Center's assistance in this and previous FCAA reports. Special thanks also to Todd Summers of Progressive Health Partners.

Finally, many thanks to all of the U.S. grantmakers who responded to the 2003 FCAA survey that provided the bulk of information for this report.

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The following FCAA report provides an update on United States (U.S.) private, institutional grantmaking commitments in 2001 and 2002 focused on HIV/AIDS in the U.S. and internationally.^{1 2} This report summarizes the most current data on HIV-related grant commitments from all sectors of U.S. philanthropy, including private, family, and community foundations, public charities, and corporate grantmaking programs.^{3 4}

FCAA has a commitment to accurately documenting and analyzing the parameters and trends in U.S.-based HIV/AIDS-related grantmaking as part of its mission to fully mobilize philanthropic leadership and the grantmaker response to HIV/AIDS. As a result of growing demand by funders, public policymakers, and others, FCAA has significantly enhanced its work in this critical research area. During the past two years alone, FCAA has published and widely distributed its June 2002 "Report on AIDS Grantmaking by U.S. Philanthropy"⁵ and its January 2003 research binder entitled "HIV/AIDS Philanthropy: History and Current Parameters 1981-2000".⁶

This report not only updates but improves upon this previous FCAA research in valuable ways:

- In this report, FCAA has expanded its "Top U.S.-Based HIV/AIDS Grantmaker List" to include the Top 50 such U.S. grantmakers (from the Top 25);
- FCAA has now produced information for two years' worth of U.S.-based grantmaking in this report: 2001 and 2002 (though the 2002 data is slightly less comprehensive and final than the 2001 data reported here) whereas our 2002 report covered one year of data – for year 2000;
- FCAA has expanded reporting on the corporate philanthropic response to HIV/AIDS in this publication, which can be an often under-researched and somewhat overlooked element of HIV/AIDS funding and leadership;
- And finally, FCAA has added valuable information about the regional and international distribution of private, U.S.-based HIV/AIDS grants.

As difficult as quantifying and analyzing private grant support for any particular issue area can be, FCAA regards this work as critical. Accurate information is especially important now, as global HIV/AIDS resource needs expand dramatically and as the recent economic downturn potentially restricts necessary growth in HIV/AIDS grantmaking, government funding and individual giving.

FCAA has created this report as a practical tool for grantmakers in assessing, developing and sustaining their HIV/AIDS efforts. This report is also useful for those outside of philanthropy to better understand and work with HIV/AIDS grantmakers in enhancing all types of resources flowing to HIV/AIDS initiatives. As always, our central aim in creating this report is to assist in mobilizing a broader, more diverse and increasingly strategic philanthropic response to this pandemic.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic generates a regular and horrifying stream of statistics that indicate the scale of global human suffering. Overall, as of 2003, it is estimated that HIV has infected 65 to 70 million people around the world. More than 40 million people are living with HIV/AIDS, and HIV continues to spread at an estimated rate of nearly 14,000 people per day.⁷

This FCAA report provides another set of statistics: figures related to the level and nature of U.S. private grantmaking commitments directed to HIV/AIDS from hundreds of funders.

Numbers about costs and resources are often quoted in HIV/AIDS reports – to describe the economic costs of HIV/AIDS, the inadequate level of funds available to address the pandemic in the United States and globally, and the gap between current funding versus needed resources.

To address the myriad needs created by this disease and to end the pandemic as quickly as possible, **much more funding is needed from all sources**, including governments, multilateral agencies, grantmakers, and individuals. For example:

- In Fiscal Year 2002, the United States government committed a total of \$14.7 billion to combat HIV/AIDS, \$7 billion of which was discretionary funding.^{8 9} Advocates and public health experts have documented many additional resource needs for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, research, and a fair share of U.S. support for international HIV/AIDS efforts beyond this level. These same organizations and individuals have expressed strong concerns about the prospect of achieving these additional levels of funding, given level funding requests from the current U.S. administration for HIV/AIDS efforts through FY 2005.^{10 11}
- In 2002, UNAIDS estimates that that HIV/AIDS spending for all low and middle-income countries was less than \$3.9 billion.^{12 13} To successfully combat HIV/AIDS in all low and middle-income countries, UNAIDS estimates that at least \$10 billion per year will be needed by 2005.¹⁴ In sub-Saharan Africa, UNAIDS states that HIV/AIDS spending was only \$950 million in 2002, and that annual resource needs for basic HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in Africa are expected to grow to \$5 billion by 2005, with another \$1 billion needed to provide antiretroviral medications.¹⁵

Measuring the gap between funding needs and funding expenditures requires reliable data and rigorous analysis.¹⁶ In this report, FCAA contributes data from the field of U.S.-based institutional philanthropy. The data in this report reflect FCAA's most current estimates of all resources committed in 2001 and 2002 from U.S.-based grantmakers' HIV/AIDS programs both in the U.S. and globally.

In researching this report, FCAA found the following:

- **In 2001, overall HIV/AIDS funding commitments from U.S.-based grantmakers totaled more than \$500 million.** FCAA identified a total of 3,755 HIV/AIDS-related grants representing an unduplicated total of \$500,716,140 of funding committed in 2001.

- This 2001 figure represents an unprecedented, record high level of private HIV/AIDS grantmaking by U.S.-based funders. It is further indication of the critical role U.S. philanthropy continues to play in the expanding response to HIV/AIDS, especially at the global level.

- **In 2002, overall HIV/AIDS funding commitments from U.S.-based grantmakers totaled at least \$291 million.** FCAA identified a total of 3,652 HIV/AIDS-related grants representing an unduplicated total of \$291,914,539 of funding committed in 2002.

- The 2002 figure represents a significant decline from the 2001 level of grantmaking. Though very troublesome, the significance of this drop is somewhat unclear. For example, overall funding amounts actually **paid out** in 2002 from multiyear grants committed in 2000 and 2001 probably resulted in a steady **increase** in distributed HIV/AIDS grant dollars in 2002. Also, the decline in HIV/AIDS commitments was caused by the activities of four major funders rather than a widespread decline in HIV/AIDS involvement across the sector. Very preliminary information on funding for 2003 suggests that this 2002 decline may not represent any downward trend in HIV/AIDS grantmaking overall.

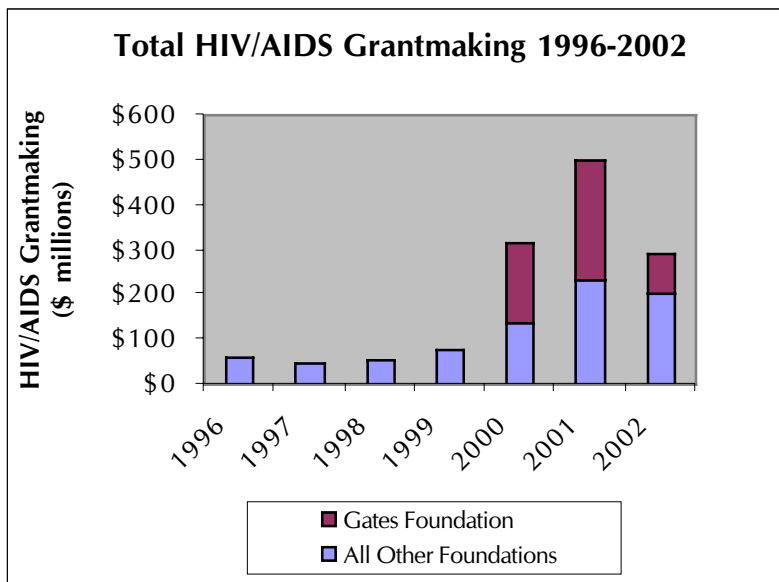
- The distribution of funding commitments was concentrated among large HIV/AIDS grantmakers. Approximately 44% of the dollar total for 2001 and 2002 was committed by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The largest ten U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmakers accounted for a full 73% of all calculated HIV/AIDS grantmaking in this same two-year period. The top 50 U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmakers accounted for 95% of all calculated grant commitments in this two-year period.

- U.S.-based philanthropic investments in HIV/AIDS efforts were extraordinarily diverse geographically and programmatically. Hundreds of U.S. grantmakers provided funding, independently and in collaboration, to address HIV/AIDS. Their average grants ranged in size from less than \$2,000 to more than \$40 million per grant. U.S. grantmakers described HIV/AIDS both as a distinct funding priority and also as one part of other funding areas, such as reproductive health or community development. Grants were directed across to the United States and the world, and were focused upon a wide array of areas from HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, research, public policy work to various aspects of economic development and social and economic justice.

- **There is capacity among U.S. grantmakers to continue increases in HIV/AIDS grant commitments.** Among the 50 largest U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmakers, only 25 committed 10% or more of their total grant dollars to efforts against HIV/AIDS in 2001. Many grantmakers are increasingly seeing the ways in which HIV/AIDS issues are intertwined with their traditional areas of funding, and thus realizing the benefits of and need for integration of HIV/AIDS funding into these other portfolios. Once the current economic and resulting philanthropic downturn reverses, more resources could be made available for grantmaking in this area.

Total U.S. HIV/AIDS-Related Grantmaking in 2001 and 2002

- In 2001, HIV/AIDS-related funding commitments by U.S. grantmakers reached an estimated unduplicated total of **\$500.7 million**.¹⁷ In its 2001 calculations, FCAA identified an additional \$188 million in grant commitments over and above the FCAA estimated total of \$312 million for 2000.^{18 19} This represents an impressive 60% increase from 2000 levels of HIV/AIDS funding by U.S.-based grantmakers.
- This \$500.7 million represents an unprecedented grant amount allocated to HIV/AIDS.** It is further indication of the critical role U.S. philanthropy continues to play in the expanding response to HIV/AIDS, especially at the global level. In light of FCAA's campaign to remobilize, diversify and deepen the philanthropic response to HIV/AIDS, FCAA is encouraged by this turn of events.



Years	Total HIV/AIDS Grantmaking FCAA Minimum Estimates
1996	\$ 58,873,000
1997	\$ 47,044,000
1998	\$ 55,248,000
1999	\$ 76,192,000
2000	\$ 312,470,398
2001	\$ 500,716,140
2002	\$ 291,914,539

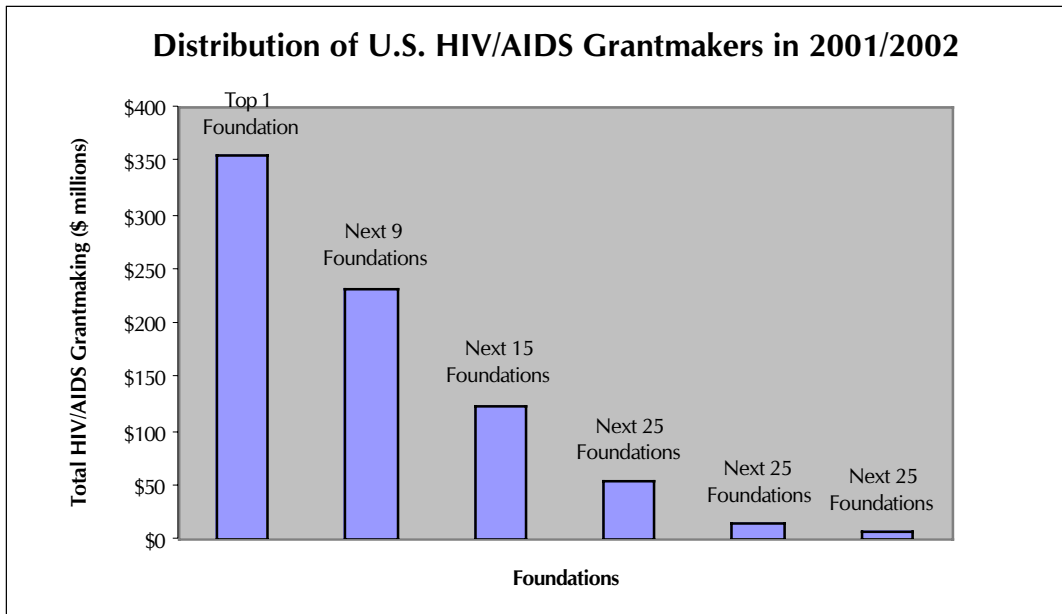
- In 2002, HIV/AIDS-related funding commitments by U.S. grantmakers reached an estimated unduplicated total of **\$291.9 million**.²⁰ For 2002, FCAA identified \$210 million less in total HIV/AIDS grantmaking commitments from levels calculated for 2001.²¹ This represents a 42% decrease from 2001 levels of HIV/AIDS funding by U.S.-based grantmakers.

TOTALS Total U.S. HIV/AIDS-Related Grantmaking in 2001 and 2002

- Though troublesome, the significance of this drop is somewhat unclear. For example, overall funding amounts actually **paid out** in 2002 from multiyear grants committed in 2000 and 2001 probably resulted in a steady **increase** in distributed HIV/AIDS grant dollars in 2002.
- The decrease in reported HIV/AIDS grantmaking commitments from 2001 to 2002 was also mainly due to a combined reported decrease of \$226 million in HIV/AIDS grantmaking commitments from four U.S. grantmakers - the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. This decrease from 2001 to 2002 does not represent a widespread decline in HIV/AIDS grantmaking by the hundreds of other funders making HIV/AIDS grants.
- Excluding these four grantmakers, a net increase would be seen from 2001 to 2002 in total HIV/AIDS grantmaking. This net increase by all other HIV/AIDS grantmakers from year 2001 to year 2002 is itself somewhat reassuring, given the general 2001-2002 economic downturn in the U.S. and resulting stagnation in overall U.S. grantmaking from 2001 to 2002.²²
- Additionally, very preliminary information on funding for 2003 suggests that this 2002 decline may not represent any downward trend in HIV/AIDS grantmaking overall.
- **There is capacity among U.S. grantmakers to continue increases in HIV/AIDS grant commitments.** Among the 50 largest U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmakers, only 25 committed 10% or more of their total grant dollars to efforts against HIV/AIDS in 2001. Many grantmakers are increasingly seeing the ways in which HIV/AIDS issues are intertwined with their traditional areas of funding, and thus realizing the benefits of and need for integration of HIV/AIDS funding into these other portfolios. Once the current economic and resulting philanthropic downturn reverses, more resources could be made available for grantmaking in this area.

Distribution of U.S. HIV/AIDS-Related Grantmaking in 2001 and 2002

- HIV/AIDS funding commitments by U.S.-based grantmakers remain **heavily concentrated** among a small number of HIV/AIDS funders. Funding commitments from the largest U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmaker (The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation), for example, accounted for 44% of all combined HIV/AIDS grantmaking commitments in 2001 and 2002. The top 50 U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmakers accounted for 95% of this HIV/AIDS grantmaking commitment total for both years.



Tier of Grantmakers	Total Combined 2001 and 2002 HIV/AIDS Grant Commitments	% of Total 2001 and 2002 HIV/AIDS Grant Commitments
Largest U.S. HIV/AIDS Grantmaker (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)	\$356,000,000	44%
Next 9 HIV/AIDS Grantmakers	\$232,116,852	29%
Top 10 HIV/AIDS Grantmakers	\$588,116,852	73%
Next 15 HIV/AIDS Grantmakers	\$123,011,861	15%
Top 25 HIV/AIDS Grantmakers	\$711,128,713	88%
Next 25 HIV/AIDS Grantmakers	\$55,568,528	7%
Top 50 HIV/AIDS Grantmakers	\$766,697,241	95%
Next 50 HIV/AIDS Grantmakers	\$24,165,836	3%
Top 100 HIV/AIDS Grantmakers	\$790,863,077	98%

TOP 50 GRANTMAKERS

Top 50 U.S. HIV/AIDS Grantmakers in 2001

2001 Top 50 U.S. HIV/AIDS Grantmakers			
Grantmaker	Amount Committed in 2001	# of HIV/AIDS Grants	
1	Gates Foundation, Bill & Melinda (WA)	267,000,000	17
2	Packard Foundation, The David and Lucile (CA)	35,685,050	31
3	Kaiser Family Foundation, The Henry J. (CA)	16,254,945	37
4	Ford Foundation (NY)	15,500,000	71
5	Hewlett Foundation, The William and Flora (CA)	14,775,000	10
6	Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation (NY)	14,500,000	39
7	Merck Company Foundation, The (NJ)	11,400,000	1
8	Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (CA)	9,195,972	160
9	United Nations Foundation (DC)	6,771,968	10
10	International Fund for Health & Family Planning (NY)	6,433,000	2
11	Abbott Laboratories Fund (IL)	6,200,000	1
12	Broadway Cares/Equity Fights AIDS (NY)	6,068,265	448
13	Open Society Institute / Soros Foundations (NY)	5,469,476	375
14	Rockefeller Foundation, The (NY)	5,342,674	31
15	MacArthur Foundation, The John D. and Catherine T. (IL)	5,313,000	9
16	Starr Foundation, The (NY)	5,225,000	3
17	California Endowment, The (CA)	4,771,636	22
18	amfAR (NY)	4,500,000	141
19	M·A·C AIDS Fund (NY)	2,946,505	75
20	Levi Strauss Foundation (CA)	2,720,245	75
21	Tides Foundation (CA)	2,715,000	75
22	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, The (NJ)	2,554,237	19
23	Association François-Xavier Bagnoud (MA)	2,352,020	10
24	New York Community Trust, The (NY)	2,300,500	37
25	Irene Diamond Fund (NY)	2,105,683	7
26	National AIDS Fund (DC)	2,090,263	453
27	Public Welfare Foundation (DC)	1,867,000	26
28	Robin Hood Foundation (NY)	1,829,500	9
29	Altria Group, Inc. (NY)	1,800,000	90
30	Carnegie Corporation of New York (NY)	1,620,682	2
31	Pfizer Foundation, The (NY)	1,550,000	6
32	Atlantic Philanthropies, The (NY)	1,450,000	3
33	Elton John AIDS Foundation (CA)	1,299,912	378
34	McCormick Tribune Foundation, Robert R. (IL)	1,294,000	18
35	Gill Foundation (CO)	1,273,000	78
36	Henry van Ameringen Foundation (NY)	1,139,000	38
37	Rockefeller Brothers Fund (NY)	959,000	6
38	Prudential Foundation, The (NJ)	885,000	18
39	Burroughs Wellcome Fund (NC)	750,000	1
40	Comer Foundation, The (IL)	730,000	18
41	Tisch Foundation Inc. (NY)	710,000	2
42	California Wellness Foundation, The (CA)	707,400	11
43	Abell Foundation, The (MD)	655,000	1
44	Firelight Foundation, The (CA)	646,499	48
45	Houston Endowment Inc. (TX)	615,000	7
46	San Francisco Foundation, The (CA)	611,600	19
47	Donner Foundation, Inc., The William H. (NY)	605,000	4
48	Meyer Foundation (DC)	570,000	4
49	Wells Fargo Foundation (CA)	532,000	22
50	DIFFA (NY)	524,766	46
Total 2001 HIV/AIDS Grantmaking from Top 50		\$ 474,814,798	3,014
TOTAL 2001 U.S. HIV/AIDS GRANTMAKING		\$ 500,716,140	3,755

Top 50 U.S. HIV/AIDS Grantmakers in 2002

TOP 50 GRANTMAKERS

2002 Top 50 U.S. HIV/AIDS Grantmakers			
Grantmaker	Amount Committed in 2002	# of HIV/AIDS Grants	
1	Gates Foundation, Bill & Melinda (WA)	89,000,000	24
2	Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation (NY)	16,900,000	47
3	Kaiser Family Foundation, The Henry J. (CA)	16,159,350	29
4	Ford Foundation (NY)	14,000,000	78
5	Rockefeller Foundation, The (NY)	12,956,589	37
6	United Nations Foundation (DC)	12,326,389	13
7	Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (CA)	11,780,831	170
8	Merck Company Foundation, The (NJ)	11,400,000	1
9	Open Society Institute / Soros Foundations (NY)	7,828,715	400
10	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, The (NJ)	7,825,580	64
11	Abbott Laboratories Fund (IL)	6,950,000	1
12	M·A·C AIDS Fund (NY)	5,607,152	160
13	Starr Foundation, The (NY)	5,475,000	8
14	Kellogg Foundation, W. K. (MI)	5,448,000	5
15	Broadway Cares/Equity Fights AIDS (NY)	5,421,676	412
16	Doris Duke Charitable Foundation (NY)	4,936,500	7
17	Tides Foundation (CA)	4,480,400	125
18	Hewlett Foundation, The William and Flora (CA)	4,300,000	6
19	amfAR (NY)	3,600,000	145
20	Packard Foundation, The David and Lucile (CA)	2,868,084	11
21	Levi Strauss Foundation (CA)	2,600,000	69
22	Pfizer Foundation, The (NY)	2,500,000	17
23	California Endowment, The (CA)	2,471,154	24
24	Irene Diamond Fund (NY)	2,150,000	5
25	Atlantic Philanthropies, The (NY)	2,139,308	2
26	Elton John AIDS Foundation (CA)	2,139,308	429
27	National AIDS Fund (DC)	2,127,500	477
28	Association François-Xavier Bagnoud (MA)	2,014,300	12
29	Robin Hood Foundation (NY)	1,974,000	9
30	Altria Group, Inc. (NY)	1,800,000	90
31	Public Welfare Foundation (DC)	1,480,000	31
32	Mott Foundation, Charles Stewart (MI)	1,300,000	6
33	Pew Charitable Trusts, The (PA)	1,189,000	12
34	Gill Foundation (CO)	1,074,900	76
35	Carnegie Corporation of New York (NY)	1,005,000	2
36	California Wellness Foundation, The (CA)	967,000	15
37	Henry van Ameringen Foundation (NY)	896,500	37
38	Meadows Foundation, Inc., The (TX)	767,900	5
39	New York Community Trust, The (NY)	757,500	12
40	Houston Endowment Inc. (TX)	710,000	6
41	San Francisco Foundation, The (CA)	707,000	24
42	Burroughs Wellcome Fund (NC)	603,000	3
43	Duke Endowment, The (NC)	594,570	6
44	DIFFA (NY)	590,882	41
45	Overbrook Foundation, The (NY)	560,000	9
46	Dade Community Foundation (FL)	553,000	25
47	American Jewish World Service (NY)	545,131	26
48	Rockefeller Brothers Fund (NY)	540,000	8
49	Cafritz Foundation, The Morris & Gwendolyn (DC)	525,000	7
50	AT&T Foundation (NY)	447,000	8
Total 2002 HIV/AIDS Grantmaking from Top 50		\$280,993,219	3236
TOTAL 2002 U.S. HIV/AIDS GRANTMAKING		\$ 291,914,539	3652

INCREASES AND DECREASES

Increases and Decreases in HIV/AIDS Grantmaking

- While the overall amount of grant commitments in 2002 was down, several U.S.-based grantmakers reported significant increases in their HIV/AIDS-related funding commitments.²³ In total, FCAA identified 18 U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmakers who increased their HIV/AIDS funding allocations by 50% or more from 2001 to 2002.

Select U.S. Grantmakers with Net Increases in HIV/AIDS Grantmaking 2001- 2002	
	Net Increase in Grant Commitments
Kellogg Foundation, W. K. (MI)	2624.00%
Doris Duke Charitable Foundation (NY)	867.94%
Atlantic Philanthropies, The (NY)	712.47%
Cafritz Foundation, The Morris & Gwendolyn (DC)	556.25%
Meadows Foundation, Inc., The (TX)	386.01%
Mott Foundation, Charles Stewart (MI)	225.00%
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, The (NJ)	206.38%
Citigroup Foundation (NY)	173.33%
Rockefeller Foundation, The (NY)	142.51%
American Jewish World Service (NY)	132.05%
Dade Community Foundation (FL)	123.21%
M·A·C AIDS Fund (NY)	90.30%
California Community Foundation (CA)	89.01%
United Nations Foundation (DC)	82.02%
Tides Foundation (CA)	65.02%
Elton John AIDS Foundation (CA)	64.57%
Pfizer Foundation, The (NY)	61.29%
Duke Endowment, The (NC)	54.13%

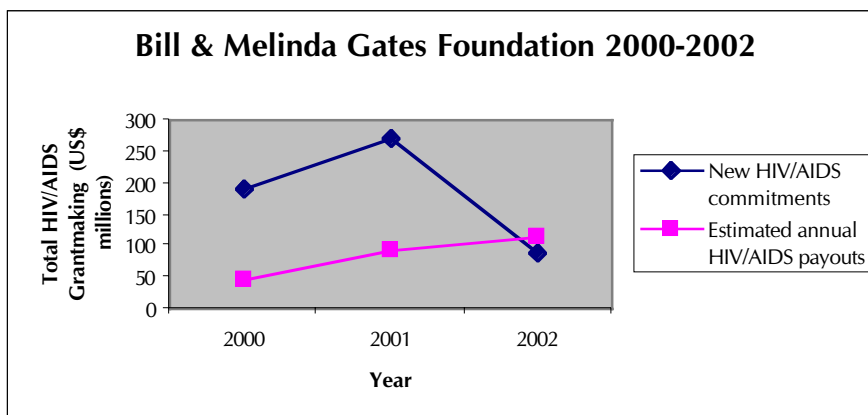
- Several U.S. grantmakers reported net decreases in HIV/AIDS-related grantmaking commitments from 2001 to 2002. In total, FCAA identified 14 major U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmakers reporting decreased grantmaking from 2001 to 2002 by 50% or more.

Select U.S. Grantmakers with Net Decreases in HIV/AIDS Grantmaking 2001-2002	
	Net Decrease in Grant Commitments
Gap Foundation, The (CA)	-98.44%
Abell Foundation, The (MD)	-94.66%
MacArthur Foundation, The John D. and Catherine T. (IL)	-92.94%
Ahmanson Foundation (CA)	-92.06%
Packard Foundation, The David and Lucile (CA)	-91.96%
Weingart Foundation (CA)	-79.83%
AT&T Foundation (NY)	-62.50%
Meyer Foundation (DC)	-76.32%
Hewlett Foundation, The William and Flora (CA)	-70.90%
New York Community Trust, The (NY)	-67.07%
Donner Foundation, Inc., The William H. (NY)	-66.94%
Gates Foundation, Bill & Melinda (WA)	-66.67%
Coca-Cola and Coca-Cola Africa Foundations (GA)	-61.43%
Federated Department Stores Foundation (OH)	-58.58%

The Largest U.S. HIV/AIDS Grantmaker

LARGEST

- The U.S. grantmaker with the largest HIV/AIDS portfolio, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, continued to award several multi-million dollar grants in 2001 and 2002, and remained the single largest private U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmaker in both of these years.
- In 2000, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation made several large HIV/AIDS funding commitments, including a five-year \$50 million grant to the African Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Partnership and a five-year \$50 million grant to Save the Children.
- In 2001, the Gates Foundation made several more of these awards, including a five-year \$100 million grant to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative and a multi-year \$100 million grant to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.
- In 2002, the Gates Foundation did not provide this same level of new commitments, but **the accumulated multiyear grants resulted in a steady increase in funding payouts for HIV/AIDS in 2000, 2001, and 2002.**²⁴



- Looking forward to 2003, preliminary data indicate that the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation have continued an extraordinary investment in global efforts against HIV/AIDS. In 2003, the Gates Foundation has made several large HIV/AIDS commitments, including a multi-year grant of \$60 million to the International Partnership for Microbicides for international microbicide development, a multi-year \$30 million grant to the University of Washington Foundation for research on antiviral treatment as a potential way to prevent sexual transmission of HIV, and the first \$67.5 million installment of a \$200 million pledge by the Foundation to address HIV/AIDS in India.

Small and Regional U.S. HIV/AIDS Grantmakers

- U.S. grantmakers offering smaller grants in the United States and internationally maintained a steady effort, offering funding to often innovative grassroots HIV/AIDS programs.

Selected U.S. Grantmakers Offering Small Grants in 2001 and 2002 <i>(Average grants < \$15,000, listed in order of total combined 2001-02 grantmaking awards)</i>		
	2001 HIV/AIDS Grant Commitments	2002 HIV/AIDS Grant Commitments
Broadway Cares/Equity Fights AIDS (NY)	6,068,265	5,421,676
National AIDS Fund (DC)	2,090,263	2,127,500
Elton John AIDS Foundation (CA)	1,299,912	2,139,308
Gill Foundation (CO)	1,273,000	1,074,900
DIFFA (NY)	524,766	590,882
Firelight Foundation, The (CA)	646,499	446,301
John M. Lloyd Foundation, The (CA)	400,500	445,400
American Express Foundation (NY)	183,000	234,300
Ms. Foundation for Women (NY)	180,000	120,000
Geffen Foundation, The David (CA)	84,800	104,000
California HealthCare Foundation (CA)	55,000	68,000
Total	\$12,806,005	\$12,772,267

- Several regionally-focused U.S. grantmakers were major HIV/AIDS grantmakers in 2001 and 2002.²⁵

Regionally-Focused U.S. Grantmakers 2001-2002 <i>(listed in order of total combined 2001-02 grantmaking)</i>		
	2001 HIV/AIDS Grant Commitments	2002 HIV/AIDS Grant Commitments
California Endowment, The (CA)	4,771,636	2,471,154
Robin Hood Foundation (NY)	1,829,500	1,974,000
New York Community Trust, The (NY)	2,300,500	757,500
California Wellness Foundation, The (CA)	707,400	967,000
Houston Endowment Inc. (TX)	615,000	710,000
San Francisco Foundation, The (CA)	611,600	707,000
Prudential Foundation, The (NJ)	885,000	N/A
Dade Community Foundation (FL)	247,748	553,000
Marin Community Foundation (CA)	351,750	447,000
Meyer Foundation (DC)	570,000	135,000
Abell Foundation, The (MD)	655,000	35,000
Boston Foundation, The (MA)	283,600	320,000
Wells Fargo Foundation (CA)	532,000	N/A
New York Foundation (NY)	215,000	265,000
Philadelphia Foundation, The (PA)	197,500	281,500
Total	\$14,773,234	\$9,623,154

Corporate Response to HIV/AIDS

CORPORATE RESPONSE

- Despite the challenging economic climate on the last few years, corporations showed ongoing, and in some cases, growing commitment in the HIV/AIDS arena, especially in the international arena. In 2001 and 2002, **at least eight U.S. corporations** were major HIV/AIDS grantmakers, awarding more than \$600,000 in HIV/AIDS-related grants in each year.^{26 27}

U.S. Corporate Grantmakers with the Largest HIV/AIDS Grantmaking 2001-2002 <i>(listed in order of total combined 2001-02 grantmaking)</i>		
	2001 HIV/AIDS Grant Commitments	2002 HIV/AIDS Grant Commitments
Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation (NY)	14,500,000	16,900,000
Merck Company Foundation, The (NJ)	11,400,000	11,400,000
Abbott Laboratories Fund (IL)	6,200,000	6,950,000
M·A·C AIDS Fund (NY)	2,946,505	5,607,152
Levi Strauss Foundation (CA)	2,720,245	2,600,000
Pfizer Foundation, The (NY)	1,550,000	2,500,000
Altria Group, Inc. (NY)	1,800,000	1,800,000
Burroughs Wellcome Fund (NC)	750,000	603,000

- More than **fifteen additional U.S. corporations** made HIV/AIDS grants totaling \$100,000 or more in 2001 and 2002.

U.S. Corporate Grantmakers with Significant HIV/AIDS Grantmaking 2001-2002 <i>(listed in order of total combined 2001-02 grantmaking)</i>		
	2001 HIV/AIDS Grant Commitments	2002 HIV/AIDS Grant Commitments
Prudential Foundation, The (NJ)	885,000	N/A
Federated Department Stores Foundation (OH)	441,858	183,000
Wells Fargo Foundation (CA)	532,000	N/A
Coca Cola / Coca Cola Africa Foundations (GA)	350,000	135,000
SBC Foundation (TX)	435,000	N/A
American Express Foundation (NY)	183,000	234,300
MetLife Foundation (NY)	200,000	200,000
Citigroup Foundation (NY)	105,000	287,000
Gap Foundation, The (CA)	320,000	5,000
Fannie Mae Foundation (DC)	181,100	110,000
Alcoa Foundation (PA)	196,323	10,000
Vivendi Universal Foundation, Inc. (NY)	185,000	N/A
J.P. Morgan Chase Foundation (NY)	168,500	N/A
Northwestern Mutual Foundation (WI)	150,000	N/A
Avon Foundation (NY)	100,000	N/A

- Beyond direct financial grants from either corporate foundations or giving programs, the corporate sector also contributed to HIV/AIDS through various forms of **in-kind donations**. In-kind donations from companies provided added resources to the fight against AIDS, such as resources in communications and marketing, logistics and distribution, human resource and application of information technology.

Examples of U.S. Companies Making In-Kind Contributions to Address HIV/AIDS²⁸
<i>In January 2003, Viacom Inc., one of the world's largest media companies, in collaboration with the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, a leader in health information and research, launched KNOW HIV/AIDS, an unprecedented, global media campaign to combat HIV/AIDS through public service advertisements (PSAs), television and radio programming, and free print and online content. In October 2003, Viacom announced an expansion of this media campaign to Europe.</i>
<i>Kenneth Cole Productions, the \$1 billion shoe and accessories company, began in 1996 to donate advertising space for creative HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns. Starting with several hundred thousand dollars of in-kind advertising donations, this U.S. corporation has consistently demonstrated its courage, idealism, and caring through the years, and now donates more than \$2 million in ad placements every year.</i>
<i>This past year, the M.A.C. AIDS Fund, in partnership with the Elton John AIDS Foundation, donated its resources and staff to a series of Public Service Announcements (PSAs), all ending with the warning "AIDS Ain't Over". M.A.C. AIDS Fund spokespeople and affiliated celebrities introduce each PSA, and are joined by every-day youth, to frankly raise their voices on issues related to HIV/AIDS and safer sex.</i>

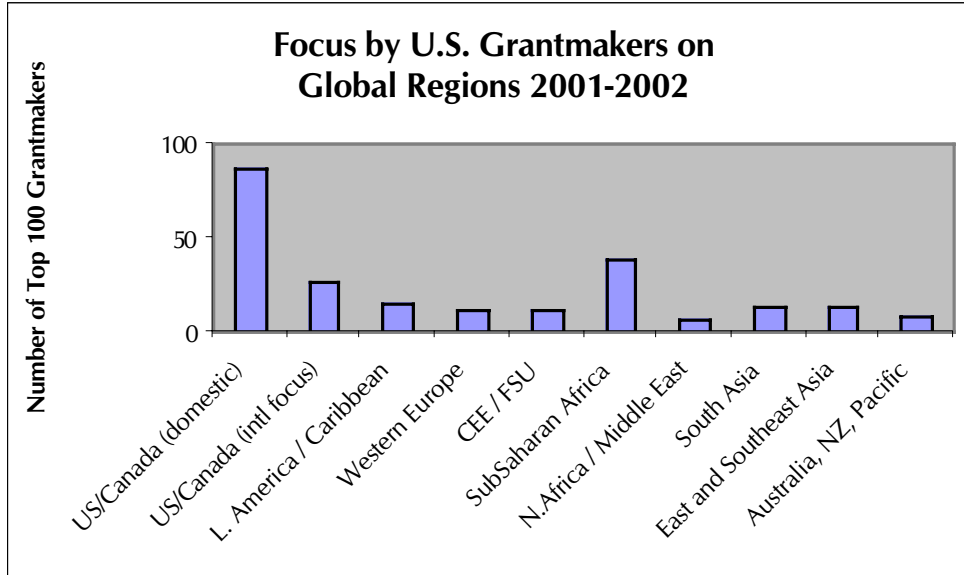
- The corporate sector also contributed to HIV/AIDS through essential **workplace programs**, which are also consistent with growing trends in the corporate social responsibility/corporate citizenship arena generally. Companies, particularly those with large workforces in heavily affected regions, committed resources to fight HIV/AIDS in the workplace through comprehensive programs including non-discriminatory policies, awareness and prevention (including distribution of condoms), and – very importantly – access to care, support and treatment.

Selected Companies with Efforts to Address HIV/AIDS in the Workplace²⁹	
Anglo American plc	Heineken NV
Anglo Gold	Home Depot
BMW	International Business Machines (IBM)
British American Tobacco	Nestlé
British Petroleum	Old Mutual
Chevron Texaco	Royal Dutch / Shell Group of Companies
Coca-Cola Company	Standard Chartered Bank
DaimlerChrysler AG	Unilever plc
Ford Motor Company	Whirlpool

U.S. Grantmakers Making International HIV/AIDS Grants

INTERNATIONAL

- U.S.-based HIV/AIDS grantmakers reported HIV/AIDS grantmaking in 2001 and 2002 with a focus on **both U.S. and international HIV/AIDS**.³⁰



- The past few years have witnessed a significant increase in attention to the global HIV/AIDS issue by U.S.-based grantmakers, which mirrors the growing focus on international HIV/AIDS by the media, the U.S. government and others.
- The largest U.S.-based HIV/AIDS grantmakers tended to focus HIV/AIDS grantmaking on the international HIV/AIDS pandemic, while smaller U.S. grantmakers tended to focus most of their HIV/AIDS grantmaking on the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the U.S.

Tier of Grantmakers	Estimated % of grantmaker commitments focused on HIV/AIDS in the U.S.	Estimated % of grantmaker commitments focused on HIV/AIDS outside of U.S.
Top 10 U.S. HIV/AIDS Grantmakers	37%	63%
Next 15 HIV/AIDS Grantmakers	52%	48%
Next 25 HIV/AIDS Grantmakers	78%	22%

Data collection process

FCAA collected the information for this report through the following steps:

- Compilation of a list of more than 150 potentially significant U.S.-based HIV/AIDS grantmakers.
- Review of the websites and annual reports of these U.S. grantmakers and interviews with a number of experts to prioritize the list and to select 78 U.S. grantmakers that had significant levels of recent HIV/AIDS grantmaking and/or targeted HIV/AIDS as a priority funding issue.
- Distribution of a survey in July 2003 to these 78 grantmakers to request specific information about their HIV/AIDS-related funding allocations in 2001 and 2002.
- Additional research and collection of HIV/AIDS grantmaking data from the Foundation Center and other sources - where information was not available directly from grantmakers, to collect data on an unduplicated total set of 407 grantmakers.
- Comparison of data collected by FCAA surveys and other research methods with Foundation Center statistics for 2001 and 2002, and review of all numbers, significant trends, and notable dataset outliers.
- Compilation of final data on the 407 U.S. grantmakers into the text, tables and statistics for this report.

Who was surveyed and who responded

This report covers HIV/AIDS grant commitments from all sectors of U.S. philanthropy, including private foundations, family foundations, community foundations, corporate grantmaking programs (corporate foundations and direct giving programs), and major HIV/AIDS grantmaking charities in the U.S. This report includes HIV/AIDS grants from the non-U.S. offices of international foundations such as the Ford Foundation, the United Nations Foundation, and the Open Society Institute / Soros Foundations network. This report does not cover the efforts of many grantmakers working entirely outside the U.S., although FCAA acknowledges the emerging importance of HIV/AIDS grantmaking by foundations and other grantmaking institutions based in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In total, FCAA directly surveyed 78 grantmakers. The researched grantmakers included all of the major U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmakers known to FCAA, including those cited by FCAA to be the top 25 U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmakers for 2000 in our 2002 Report on AIDS Grantmaking by U.S. Philanthropy and the Foundation Center's list of top 50 U.S. HIV/AIDS grantmakers in 2000 and 2001. FCAA received survey responses directly from 52 grantmakers (67% of all foundations researched). Approximately ten grantmakers declined to answer the FCAA survey. Thirteen grantmakers did not respond. To supplement our information, FCAA used Foundation Center grants information for 355 additional grantmakers, collected from the Foundation Center *Foundation Directory Online* in October 2003. Thus, FCAA ended up with a data set with specific HIV/AIDS **grant commitment** information for an unduplicated set of 407 grantmakers in 2001 and 2002, including 3755 grants from 357 grantmakers in 2001 and 3652 grants from 167 grantmakers in 2002.

Definition of HIV/AIDS grantmaking

FCAA asked grantmakers to provide information about "the total dollar amount of your HIV/AIDS grantmaking commitment in 2001 and 2002." FCAA is well aware of the complex categorization and accounting faced by grantmakers who do funding in HIV/AIDS and other areas of health and human development. Therefore we asked specifically about '**external HIV/AIDS grantmaking**' that could include '**grants made in other health, social, economic, and political areas as long as some significant aspect of the grant includes a focus on addressing HIV/AIDS**'.

Importantly, we asked grantmakers to account for **all grants by the calendar year they were authorized, allocated or committed**, so that, for example, multiyear grants would be fully counted in the year that they were awarded. This is consistent with the data collection methods of the Foundation Center, the Funders Network on Population, Reproductive Health and Rights, and several other affinity groups.

The 52 grantmakers who responded to FCAA provided us with numbers based on their assessment of what is, and is not, HIV/AIDS-related grantmaking. However, by and large, our analysis of these numbers showed that grantmakers followed our instructions on how to define HIV/AIDS grantmaking in each year.

FCAA's data might differ from other institutions' statistics in several ways:

- Major funders of population and reproductive health, such as the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, provided FCAA with an inclusive list of their grants that fit FCAA's definition of 'significant aspect focused on addressing HIV/AIDS'. FCAA was intentionally inclusive of these grants.

- FCAA was intentionally inclusive in its definition of HIV/AIDS grant commitments by including the HIV/AIDS grantmaking activity of several large public charities, donor-advised funds, corporate grantmaking programs, and operating foundations.
- As is common practice in philanthropy research, but not always common practice in researching and reporting on other funding data, FCAA tracks and reports on grant **commitments** in each calendar year, rather than grant **spending**. Thus, for example, multiyear grants are counted fully in the year when they are initially committed.
- FCAA counted grants of every size, rather than just grants of more than \$10,000.

In our 2003 research, FCAA did not ask about or analyze the intended use, theme, or issue area of each grant, such as intended beneficiary populations or activities to be conducted. FCAA encourages readers to learn more about grantmakers activities by visiting their websites, listed at the end of this report.

Calculations of in-kind and programmatic support

In response to FCAA questions about in-kind or programmatic aspects of grantmaker effort, eight grantmakers provided a dollar value and 35 grantmakers listed 'zero' as a response. In many cases, those grantmakers who wrote 'zero' or provided no information did add a comment to say that they were unable to provide this information. This included U.S. corporate and foundation grantmakers with major media campaigns, workplace education and treatment efforts, and HIV/AIDS product donation programs. For example, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation does a significant amount of HIV/AIDS policy and public education work in the U.S., South Africa, and elsewhere. Because this work is integrated into other Foundation activities, such as webcasts and daily issue-specific news reports, it cannot easily be separately quantified or valued.

Among the eight grantmakers that responded to this question, some listed internal expenditure for the program staff administering the HIV/AIDS grants, and others listed non-grant resources such as grantmaker-administered programs, costs of media and conferences and product donations.

Calculations of re-granting

The field of HIV/AIDS grantmaking includes an array of collaborations. FCAA strongly encourages program and funding collaborations, since they allow grantmakers to combine expertise and funding, reduce duplication and conflicting priorities in grantmaking, and potentially increase both impact and sustainability of HIV/AIDS initiatives. For this report, where collaborations involve funding from one U.S. grantmaker to another, FCAA has tried to avoid double-counting.

Most importantly, FCAA included several large public charities and donor-advised funds in this report's statistics. These charities include American Jewish World Service (AJWS), American Foundation for AIDS Research (amfAR), Broadway Cares / Equity Fights AIDS (BC/EFA), Design Industries Foundation Fighting AIDS (DIFFA), Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF), Tides Foundation, and the National AIDS Fund. These seven charities re-granted between \$6 million and \$10 million in funds from other major foundations, such as from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Elton John AIDS Foundation, and the Ford Foundation. For example, in 2000, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation reported awarding a three-year \$15 million grant to the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, which in turn reported much of this as HIV/AIDS grants to perinatal HIV prevention sites throughout the world.

For each institution listed in this report, FCAA has used each institution's reported amounts of HIV/AIDS grant commitments. However, in reporting total HIV/AIDS grant commitments from all U.S. grantmakers for each year, FCAA has accounted for and correspondingly subtracted for re-granting from among all 407 grantmakers. This represents a downward adjustment of \$10 million in 2001 and \$6 million in 2002. This was approximately 2% of the total estimated HIV/AIDS grant commitments for each year.

Aside from re-granting, FCAA estimates that these seven described charities raised and contributed substantial additional funds to HIV/AIDS grantmaking – a total of approximately \$17 million in 2001 and more than \$20 million in 2002. Some of this amount came from U.S. government sources, such as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), but most was raised from individual donors and small foundations not otherwise included in FCAA statistics here.

Calculations of other HIV/AIDS funding efforts

As the global HIV/AIDS epidemic worsens, there has been an increasing charitable grantmaking response from individuals, faith-based organizations, governments, and international institutions. FCAA does not track these efforts, but is working in partnership with other organizations to support a broad coalition effort at mapping the full multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS. These partners include UNAIDS, World Bank, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, and the European HIV/AIDS Funders Network.

¹ This report reflects information collected by FCAA directly from HIV/AIDS grantmakers and from the Foundation Center about HIV/AIDS funding commitments in 2001 and 2002.

² The term 'HIV/AIDS grantmaking' is used to describe all grantmaking related to HIV/AIDS as described in the methodology section of this report. HIV/AIDS grantmaking overlaps with many other funding areas in philanthropy, including reproductive and sexual health and rights, population, human rights, biomedical research, economic development, international development, and funding directed to specific populations, including women, adolescents, gays and lesbians, and ethnic and racial identity groups. FCAA encourages readers to consult the Foundation Center's *Foundation Giving Trends 2003* and other publications to compare HIV/AIDS grantmaking with these other interest areas.

³ In this report, the term 'grantmaker' is used to encompass private foundations, corporate giving programs, and selected public charities that make grants related to HIV/AIDS. Further information on many of these grantmakers can be found online at the Foundation Center at *Foundation Directory Online* at www.fconline.fdncenter.org.

⁴ As is common practice in philanthropy research, FCAA tracks and reports on grant commitments in each calendar year, rather than grant spending in a given year. Thus, for example, multiyear grants are counted fully in the year when they are initially committed. This means that aggregate data on HIV/AIDS grantmaking commitments will be different than data on HIV/AIDS spending, even from the same institution. Readers are therefore cautioned when comparing the FCAA data in this report, based on a commitment analysis, versus other data on HIV/AIDS philanthropy for the same years, which may be based on a spending analysis.

⁵ FCAA. *Report on AIDS Grantmaking by U.S. Philanthropy*. June 2002. At www.fcaaid.org

⁶ FCAA. *HIV/AIDS Philanthropy: History and Current Parameters 1981-2000*. January 2003. At www.fcaaid.org

⁷ UNAIDS. *AIDS Epidemic Update*. December 2002. Several central sources for current global statistics about HIV/AIDS include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (www.cdc.gov), the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (www.kff.org), and UNAIDS (www.unaids.org).

⁸ Alagari P, Summers T, Kates, J. *Federal HIV/AIDS Spending: A Budget Chartbook - Fiscal Year 2002*. Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. September 2003. At www.kff.org/content/2003/6076/6076v2.pdf

⁹ Alagiri P, Summers T, Kates J. *Trends in U.S. Spending on HIV/AIDS*. Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. July 2002. At www.kff.org

¹⁰ National Organizations Responding to AIDS (NORA). *Fiscal Year 2003 HIV/AIDS Appropriations Recommendations*. May 2003.

¹¹ The National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors (NASTAD). *NASTAD 2003 Policy Priorities*. June 2003. At www.nastad.org/documents/public/PublicPolicy/200364NASTAD2003PolicyPriorities.pdf

¹² UNAIDS. *Report on the State of HIV/AIDS Financing: Programme Coordinating Board, 14th Meeting*. UNAIDS/PCB(14)/03 Conference Paper 2a 25 June 2003. At www.unaids.org

¹³ UNAIDS. *Fact sheet: Meeting the need*. June 2003. At www.unaids.org/fact_sheets

¹⁴ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). *Press release: Implementing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*. 22 September 2003. At www.unaids.org/html/pub/Media/Press-Releases01/UNGASS_Pressrelease_2003_en_doc.htm

¹⁵ UNAIDS. *Report: Accelerating Action Against AIDS in Africa*. Released at the International Conference on AIDS and STIs in Africa (ICASA), Nairobi, 21 September 2003. At www.unaids.org

¹⁶ For example, see the brief discussion of the issues in developing a consistent methodology of resource gap analysis in HIV/AIDS in the June 2003 UNAIDS PCB Report on HIV/AIDS financing, cited above.

¹⁷ The total HIV/AIDS funding commitment for 2001 is derived from direct reporting from 52 grantmakers and indirect reporting to the Foundation Center by 305 additional grantmakers as described in the methods section of this report (on page 14). The total for 2001 is adjusted downward by \$10 million to account for re-granting.

¹⁸ FCAA. *Report on AIDS Grantmaking by U.S. Philanthropy*. June 2002. At www.fcaaid.org

¹⁹ Historically, FCAA has used independent research, direct contact with grantmakers, and specialized experience in the field of HIV/AIDS grantmaking to complement data from The Foundation Center. Unlike the Foundation Center, FCAA statistics include grants of less than \$10,000 and include grants of several major HIV/AIDS public charities, such as American Jewish World Service (AJWS), American Foundation for AIDS Research (amfAR), Broadway Cares / Equity Fights AIDS (BC/EFA), Design Industry Foundation Fighting AIDS (DIFFA), Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF), Tides Foundation, and the National AIDS Fund.

²⁰ The total HIV/AIDS funding commitment for 2002 is derived from direct reporting from 52 grantmakers and indirect reporting to the Foundation Center by 115 additional grantmakers as described in the methods section of this report (on page 14). The total for 2002 is adjusted downward by \$6 million to account for re-granting.

²¹ This is potentially a 42% decrease from 2001 to 2002. Data for 2002 is still incomplete, with only 167 of 407 U.S. grantmakers having reported grants for 2002. However, this 2002 data does include most of the largest HIV/AIDS grantmakers and therefore, given the distribution of HIV/AIDS grantmaking, includes most of the HIV/AIDS grantmaking amounts for the year.

²² According to Highlights of the Foundation Center's Foundation Yearbook, 2003 edition, overall foundation giving in 2002 held steady at an estimated \$30.3 billion, almost unchanged from \$30.5 billion in 2001. At http://fdncenter.org/research/trends_analysis/index.html

²³ From 2001 to 2002, ten U.S. grantmakers increased their HIV/AIDS grantmaking commitments by more than \$1 million. These ten grantmakers were The Rockefeller Foundation, The United Nations Foundation, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, The W.K. Kellogg Foundation, The Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, The M.A.C. AIDS Fund, The Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, The Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation, The Open Society Institute / Soros Foundations Network, and The Tides Foundation.

²⁴ Funding payout levels from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation were derived by calculating the annual payout for each grant made in 2000, 2001, and 2002, assuming a steady payout rate for all multiyear grants.

²⁵ FCAA defines 'regionally-focused grantmakers' as those grantmakers with significant geographic interest or limitations to a U.S. city, metropolitan area, state, or region.

²⁶ Information about private-sector HIV/AIDS grantmaking and other efforts can also be found at the web site of the CDC Business Responds to AIDS / Labor Responds to AIDS at www.hivatwork.org and at the web site of the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS at www.businessfightsaids.org.

²⁷ According to the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, an estimated 50% of corporate philanthropy is undisclosed to the American public. National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy. *The NCRP Quarterly*, Summer 2003. p 7.

²⁸ For more information, readers are also encouraged to read the latest FCAA *AIDS Is Your Business* corporate update report, published in September 2003 and available at www.fcaids.org

²⁹ From the web site of the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, September 2003, selecting companies with a substantial U.S. presence and with workforces of more than 1000 employees. At www.businessfightsaids.org

³⁰ To try to maximize international funding and expertise, U.S. grantmakers making international grants often work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and multilateral agencies, such as United Nations agencies or the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. In some cases, these partners will re-grant funds using their specialized knowledge of health and funding in a particular region. More information about international NGOs can be found in the annual Global Health Council directory of international NGOs at www.globalhealth.org. More information about the Global Fund can be found at www.globalfundatm.org

³¹ In past reports on overall HIV/AIDS grantmaking, FCAA was unable to collect precise data on distinctions and percentages of domestic versus international grants by U.S.-based funders. Thus, assessment of any trends in this area is difficult to make.

2001 and 2002 Top 50 U.S. HIV/AIDS Grantmaker Web Sites

Abbott Laboratories Fund (IL)	www.abbott.com
Abell Foundation, The (MD)	www.abell.org
Altria Group, Inc. (NY)	www.altria.com
American Jewish World Service (NY)	www.ajws.org
amfAR (NY)	www.amfar.org
Association François-Xavier Bagnoud (MA)	www.fxb.org
AT&T Foundation (NY)	www.att.com/foundation
Atlantic Philanthropies, The (NY)	www.atlanticphilanthropies.org
Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation (NY)	www.bms.com
Broadway Cares/Equity Fights AIDS (NY)	www.bcefa.org
Burroughs Wellcome Fund (NC)	www.bwfund.org
Cafritz Foundation, The Morris & Gwendolyn (DC)	www.cafritzfoundation.org
California Endowment, The (CA)	www.calendow.org
California Wellness Foundation, The (CA)	www.tcwf.org
Carnegie Corporation of New York (NY)	www.carnegie.org
Comer Foundation, The (IL)	www.comer-foundation.org
Dade Community Foundation (FL)	www.dadecommunityfoundation.org
Irene Diamond Fund (NY)	No website
DIFFA (NY)	www.diffa.org
Donner Foundation, Inc., The William H. (NY)	www.donner.org
Doris Duke Charitable Foundation (NY)	www.ddcf.org
Duke Endowment, The (NC)	www.dukeendowment.org
Firelight Foundation, The (CA)	www.firelightfoundation.org
Ford Foundation (NY)	www.fordfound.org
Gates Foundation, Bill & Melinda (WA)	www.gatesfoundation.org
Gill Foundation (CO)	www.gillfoundation.org
Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (DC)	www.pedaids.org
Hewlett Foundation, The William and Flora (CA)	www.hewlett.org
Houston Endowment Inc. (TX)	www.houstonendowment.org
International Fund for Health & Family Planning (NY)	No website
Elton John AIDS Foundation (CA)	www.ejaf.org
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, The (NJ)	www.rjwf.org
Kaiser Family Foundation, The Henry J. (CA)	www.kff.org
Kellogg Foundation, W.K. (MI)	www.wkkf.org
Levi Strauss Foundation	www.levistrauss.com/responsibility/foundation
M·A·C AIDS Fund (NY)	www.macaidsfund.org
MacArthur Foundation, The John D. and Catherine T. (IL)	www.macfound.org
McCormick Tribune Foundation, Robert R. (IL)	www.rrmtf.org
Meadows Foundation, Inc., The (TX)	www.mfi.org
Merck Company Foundation, The (NJ)	www.merck.com
Meyer Foundation (DC)	www.meyerfoundation.org
Mott Foundation, Charles Stewart (MI)	www.mott.org
National AIDS Fund (DC)	www.aidsfund.org
New York Community Trust, The (NY)	www.nyct-cfi.org
Open Society Institute / Soros Foundations Network (NY)	www.soros.org

2001 and 2002 Top 50 U.S. HIV/AIDS Grantmaker Web Sites

WEB SITES

Overbrook Foundation, The (NY)	www.overbrook.org
Packard Foundation, The David and Lucile (CA)	www.packfound.org
Pew Charitable Trusts, The (PA)	www.pewtrusts.com
Pfizer Foundation, The (NY)	www.pfizer.com
Prudential Foundation, The (NJ)	www.prudential.com
Public Welfare Foundation (DC)	www.publicwelfare.org
Robin Hood Foundation (NY)	www.robinhood.org
Rockefeller Brothers Fund (NY)	www.rbf.org
Rockefeller Foundation, The (NY)	www.rockfound.org
San Francisco Foundation, The (CA)	www.sff.org
Starr Foundation, The (NY)	www.fdncenter.org/grantmaker/starr/
Tides Foundation (CA)	www.tides.org
Tisch Foundation Inc. (NY)	No website
United Nations Foundation (DC)	www.unfoundation.org
Henry van Ameringen Foundation (NY)	No website
Wells Fargo Foundation (CA)	www.wellsfargo.com

Organized in 1987, Funders Concerned About AIDS is an officially recognized philanthropic affinity group whose mission is to mobilize philanthropic leadership and resources, domestically and internationally, to eradicate the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to address its social and economic consequences.

As a strong collective of local, national and international grantmakers, FCAA fully appreciates the destructiveness of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including the insidious impact it increasingly has on a wide range of initiatives, causes and communities that philanthropy has supported for decades. FCAA's work assumes that only a coordinated, multi-sector response, which includes significant philanthropic support and leadership, can address these challenges comprehensively.

Thus, in order to sustain effective programs against HIV/AIDS and successfully leverage the creation of new approaches and initiatives in the United States and globally, FCAA exercises its leadership to:

- Increase philanthropic resources dedicated to combating HIV/AIDS;
- Enhance the number and diversity of grantmakers involved in HIV/AIDS; and
- Facilitate the most efficient, collaborative and strategic expenditure of HIV/AIDS grants in ways that both address and transcend divisions of geography, race, economic status, sexual orientation, gender, religion, age, disability and drug use.

FCAA offers extensive programming to its grantmaker network and also works in collaboration with public policymakers, AIDS organizations and others to carry out its mission. For a fuller description of FCAA's many products, services and collaborations, visit the website: www.fcaaid.org.

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