

FCAA Data Spotlight: HIV Philanthropy for Black, Indigenous and People of Color Communities (2018)



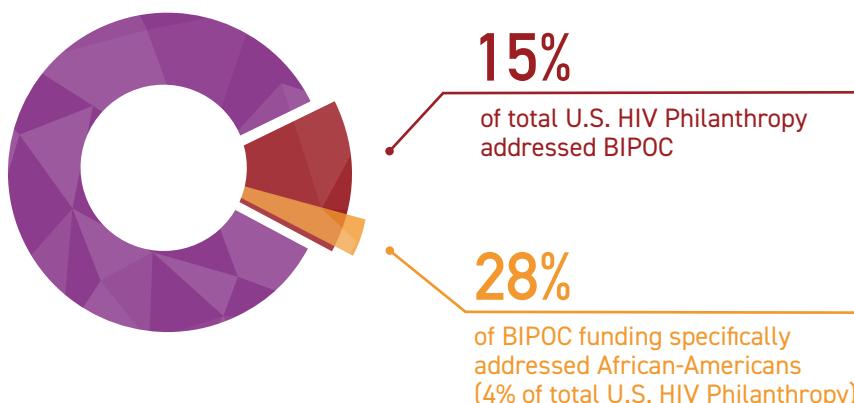
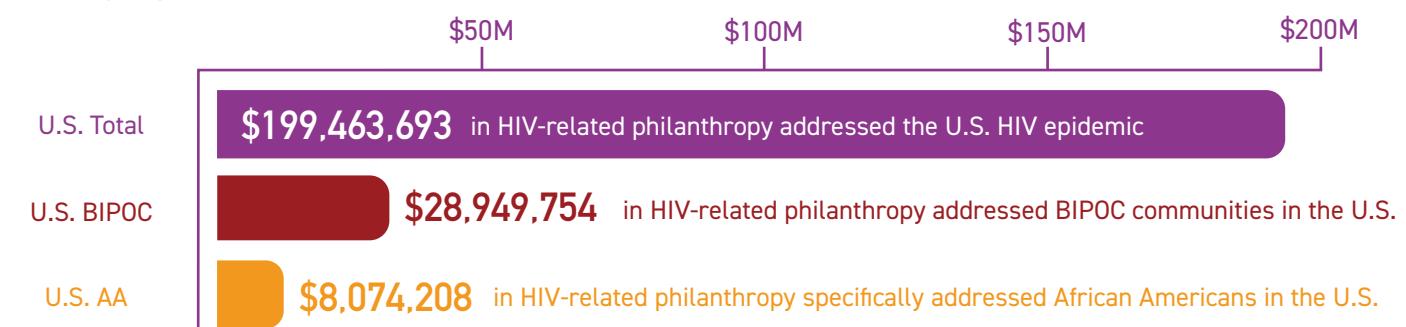
This infographic—distilled from FCAA's most recent annual resource tracking report, *Philanthropic Support to Address HIV/AIDS in 2018*—provides a first deep-dive on HIV-related philanthropy addressing the needs of Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC)¹ communities in the United States².

Structural racism and social determinants of health—such as poverty, homelessness, and less access to healthcare—have long fueled the HIV epidemic within communities of color in the United States. African American gay men and men who have sex with men (MSM), in particular, bear the brunt of the epidemic; they represent less than 1% of the total U.S. population, but one in four of new HIV infections nationally. While this data is stark, it hides another critical issue: the lack of consistent access to and reporting of data on HIV in transgender women. This often inflates MSM-related data and masks the lived reality of transgender women of color living with HIV.

The 2020 explosion of the COVID-19 crisis, in parallel with the #BlackLivesMatter protests of state sanctioned violence against African Americans, spurred FCAA to explore the question of whether HIV-related philanthropy is adequately supporting BIPOC communities, and if so, how?

In response to recent calls for philanthropic action against anti-Black racism³—defined as structural and systemic racism that maintains racial oppression and exclusion in the U.S.—FCAA also wanted to identify HIV-related philanthropy that specifically addresses the needs and challenges faced by African Americans.

IN 2018:



¹ This infographic uses African American vs. Black in alignment with the FCAA resource tracking report.

² Statistics quoted from Centers for Disease Control & Prevention and amfAR

³ ABFE – A Philanthropic Partnership for Black Communities: "We Must be in It for the Long Haul" Black Foundation Executives Request Action by Philanthropy on Anti-Black Racism. 12 June 2020. <https://abfe.egnyte.com/dl/NhwadCaj6s/>

The National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy's (NCRP) definition of effective grantmaking for marginalized communities "includes only giving that names marginalized people explicitly in its intent or strategy." NCRP also highlights that this explicit naming is directly tied to both progress and accountability for foundation equity goals⁴.

On the following page we define our methodology of how we reviewed grants for an explicit naming of support for African Americans. However, the data within this infographic is not a perfect science. It is based on the analysis of grant descriptions, curated either directly from private funding organizations or public information sources, such as CANDID. The lack of consistent and transparent inclusion of racial and ethnic population group data within these grant descriptions hinders the sector's ability to fully understand the impact of the philanthropic response to HIV and AIDS in the U.S.

⁴ National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy. Criteria for Philanthropy at Its Best: Benchmarks to Assess and Enhance Grantmaker Impact. Available online: <https://www.ncrp.org/about-us/philanthropy-at-its-best>

HOW DOES FUNDING COMPARE TO NEED?

PLWHA



Funding



FCAA's methodology defines BIPOC communities as African Americans, Latinx, Asian/Pacific Islanders, Indigenous/American Indians, and Alaska Natives. As per the CDC, collectively these communities represent close to 70% of PLWHA in the U.S. However, they only receive 15% of all U.S.-based HIV philanthropy.

GENERAL FUNDING DISBURSEMENT

Recipient Community	Funders	Grants Given	Grantee Organizations
BIPOC	61	460	283
African-American Specific	26	126	73

WHY DATA TRANSPARENCY MATTERS: Defining“African-American Specific”

In 2018, roughly \$25 million in HIV-philanthropy reached African Americans. However, this included grants addressing general high-risk populations, as well as other efforts targeting BIPOC communities more broadly. To assess the level of HIV philanthropy disbursed to African American-specific efforts, FCAA used the following approach:

- Thoroughly assessed each grant description, including a keyword search for explicit inclusion of Black or African American populations.
- Removed all African American coded grants based on broader BIPOC efforts, those where African Americans were an indirect population, or where general high-risk populations were noted in the grant description.
 - We included indirect efforts if the grant noted that the largest/predominant target population were Black or African American, and where its geographic location suggests a predominately African American population
- Reviewed the grantee organizations of the remaining grants (those not omitted due to indirect or BIPOC focus) to determine if their organizational mission, leadership, client or community population, or specifically funded program confirmed a specific focus on African Americans.

FCAA determined that only \$8.1 million, or 33%, of HIV-related philanthropy identified as supporting African Americans in 2018 specifically addressed this community. This equates to just 4% of all U.S.-based HIV philanthropy.

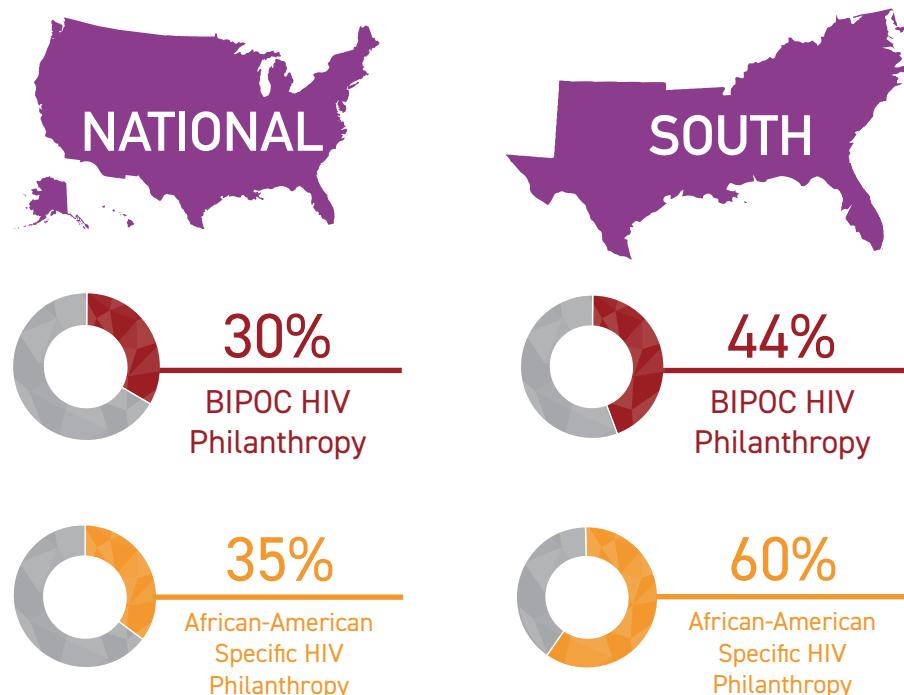
“Black Funding Denied: Community Foundation Support for Black Communities”

The recent NCRP analysis of 2016-2018 grantmaking by 25 of the largest local community foundations found that only 1% goes to Black communities, although they represent roughly 15% of the population in areas served by those institutions.

Read the full brief and methodology online:
www.ncrp.org/2020/08/black-funding-denied.html

REGIONAL FOCUS

When looking at the regional distribution of funding to BIPOC and African American-Specific communities, the majority of funding was disbursed to projects in the U.S. South or those with a National scope.



SUPPORT FOR THE LGBTQ COMMUNITY

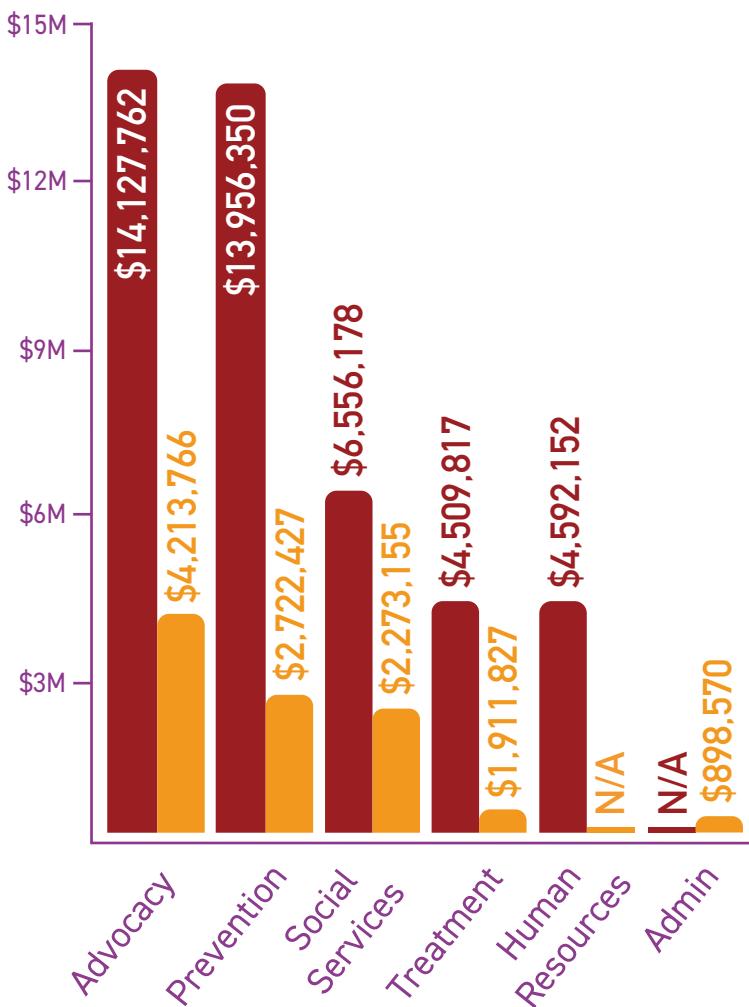


HIV disproportionately impacts LGBTQ communities of color. According to the CDC, African American MSM are more affected by HIV than any other group in the United States. Young African American MSM have accounted for upwards of 52% of new HIV diagnoses in recent years, and diagnoses are also increasing among Latinx MSM. A recent CDC review estimates that 44% of Black Transgender women have HIV.

In 2018, 60% of all BIPOC and 51% of all African American specific HIV-related philanthropy addressed LGBTQ populations.

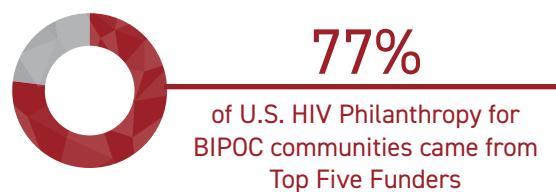
Comparatively, just 18% of total U.S.-based HIV philanthropy supported LGBTQ populations in 2018.

TOP INTENDED USE: BIPOC VS. AFRICAN AMERICAN SPECIFIC



TOP FIVE FUNDERS: BIPOC COMMUNITIES

1. Gilead Sciences, Inc.
2. AIDS United
3. ViiV Healthcare
4. Ford Foundation
5. California Wellness Foundation



TOP FIVE FUNDERS: AFRICAN-AMERICAN SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES

1. Gilead Sciences, Inc.
2. ViiV Healthcare
3. AIDS United
4. Ford Foundation
5. Washington AIDS Partnership

