



NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON AIDS PREVENTION

631 O'Farrell Street • San Francisco • California • 94109
415/749-6700 • FAX 415/749-6706

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MEMORANDUM

To: NTFAP Board of Directors
From: Gavin Morrow-Hall, Director of TA&T *G.M.H.*
Re: Technical Assistance & Training Status Report

April 15, 1994

Greetings!

I regret that I am not able to present this report to you in person; however Joshua and I had previously scheduled our initial site visit to San Antonio this weekend prior to knowing the date of the Board meeting. Attached, please find my report reflecting the current status of the NMO Program. If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact either Randy Miller, or myself directly at 415-403-3813. Enjoy San Francisco and have a great meeting.

NMO Program Update

The NMO program has made significant progress since the board last met. Letters and applications have been drafted to over 30 organizations which are comprised of, or wish to work with, Black gay and bisexual men. The letters detail the technical assistance and training services that the National Task Force currently offers. During the month of May we will have completed a selection criteria that will allow us to prioritize organizations to receive technical assistance.

We anticipate organizations to respond to our letter by May 6. In the mean time, we have been able to plan for and provide TA&T to organizations that have requested our services. In March we worked with members of Ebony Connection in Austin, and have assisted them with the development of an Action Plan. Another meeting with Ebony Connection members is planned later this month. Both the meeting in March, and the one later this month were in conjunction with our Southern states site visits.

In addition to the Ebony Connection TA, we have been contacted by the Black Gay and Lesbian Leadership Forum's AIDS Prevention Team to conduct a risk reduction training and organizational assessment. The training and assessment will take place April 30th and May 1.

Also note, the Task Force has been contacted by the Minnesota Department of Health to conduct training and provide technical assistance to their employees as well as to some of their funded CBOs and ASOs.

Southern States AIDS Education Project Update

The Southern States Education project continues. Joshua Volle and I conducted an initial site visit in Austin last month and this weekend we are in San Antonio for an initial site visit. The Austin site visit was very successful. In addition to the aforementioned meetings with Ebony connection, we created a 'MODEL' for those visits. The model includes focus groups with community members, site visits to CBOs and ASOs, in person meetings with members of DPH and finally the meeting when we bring all the players to the table to discuss the local survey findings, assess gaps in program resource and services, and begin development of an action plan to address the needs of gay men of color in the community.

Second site visits whereupon we will present the technical assistance plan have been scheduled in Austin on April 25th and in Tampa on May 6th.

Additional initial site visits have been scheduled in Charlotte, North Carolina to take place in June.

Unsolicited Proposal submitted to Centers for Disease Control

Earlier this month, NTFAP submitted an unsolicited proposal to the CDC. If funded, it would address gaps in services found within the USCM Report: *Assessing the HIV Prevention Needs of Gay and Bisexual Men of Color*. The proposal has three objectives, (see attached).

1. To conduct on site assessments of six organizations in four of the five cities assessed in the report (Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, Chicago, and New York).
2. Develop and provide comprehensive technical assistance and training to four organizations.
3. Organize a two day organizational technical assistance and training workshop.

Significant Yet Not Previously Mentioned

We have also been contacted by the National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Director to speak on issues of Black Gay Men at a conference to be held later this spring.

We have offered the position of Assistant Director of Technical Assistance and Training to William C. Bland.



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April 7, 1994

Ms. Clara Jenkins
Grants Management Officer
Grants Management Branch
Procurement and Grants Office
255 East Paces Ferry Road, NE, Room 300
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Dear Ms. Jenkins:

Please find attached an unsolicited request for funding in response to the critical needs detailed in the recently released U.S. Conference of Mayors' report, *Assessing the HIV Prevention Needs of Gay and Bisexual Men of Color*.

This proposal has been developed in close partnership with the National Latino/a Lesbian & Gay Organization (LLEGO), an organization that has created a national network of Latina/o lesbians and gays. The National Task Force on AIDS Prevention (NTFAP) has a long-standing and well-documented history in working together in a mutually respectful manner with National LLEGO which has expressed its commitment to Gay Men of Color capacity building. We are jointly committed to working together in a mutually beneficial approach and in the highest spirit of cooperation and coordination to insure that the needs of *all* Gay Men of Color, including African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, Latino and Native American gay and bisexual men, are met through the established Memorandum of Understanding dated July 26, 1993 and executed on November 1, 1993.

NTFAP reiterates its commitment and acknowledges its support for the need for ethnic and racial-specific organizing and development in a broader community that is nurtured and strengthened by our collective voices. We whole-heartedly support the work and vision of National LLEGO as our sister organization and as our collaborative partner in the fight against HIV disease. NTFAP is committed with National LLEGO to addressing the technical assistance and training need of gay and bisexual men of color.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. We look forward to receiving your reply. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 415.403.3808.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Randy Miller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Randy Miller
Executive Director

RM/ajm

cc: Walter Chow

National Task Force on AIDS Prevention (NTFAP)

Unsolicited Proposal to the
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

PROGRAM RATIONALE & NEED

The HIV prevention intervention needs for gay and bisexual men of color are staggering in almost every U.S. city in which they are represented. Epidemiological data reveals that not only have gay and bisexual men of color been contracting HIV disease since the beginning of the AIDS epidemic, but that they are now contracting it at a rate exceeding rates for white gay men in many cities. Nationally, transmission as a result of men having sex with men among African Americans constitutes 42% of the cumulative total of AIDS cases in that ethnic/racial group. Factoring statistics of men who have sex with men who are IDUs lifts the figures for African American men to 49%. Gay and bisexual men (men who have sex with men) of all minority racial groups now make up 44% of the cumulative cases in the homosexual transmission category.

Also important to note is that these statistics are analyzed on a city by city basis, excluding the New York-New Jersey area where injection drug use is a prevailing route of transmission, many cities show upward of 70 – 90% of cases in specific ethnic/racial groups as a result of homosexual transmission. This is especially true on the West Coast, in the Midwest and in the Southwest. For example:

- In Chicago, 69% of AIDS cases among African American men are among men who have sex with men and 71% of cases among Latino men are among men who have sex with men; and,
- In Los Angeles, 76% of cases among African American men, 80% of cases among Latino men, 86% of cases among Asian and Pacific Islander men, and 80% of cases among Native American men are cases occurring via homosexual transmission (Gerald, Bing & Nguyen, 1994).

In addition to epidemiological data, KABB data reveal that gay and bisexual men of color are not being effectively reached with HIV risk reduction and prevention education and are not sustaining risk reduction behavior change. For example:

- **African American Gay/Bisexual Men:** A 1992 study of Black gay and bisexual men in San Francisco—a city with extensive HIV prevention education projects targeting all gay and bisexual men—revealed that of 250 gay and bisexual (including those who do not identify publicly as gay or bisexual) African American men surveyed, 22% reported unprotected anal intercourse with primary partners and 35% reported unprotected anal intercourse with secondary partner (Peterson, et al, 1992). Additionally, 52% reported having unprotected anal intercourse in the past six months. This data stands in stark contrast to two 1988 San Francisco studies on gay and bisexual white men, the AIDS Behavioral Research Project and the San Francisco Men's Health Study, that showed only 15% and 20%, respectively, engaging in unprotected anal intercourse in the previous six months. Even more alarming is the fact that those African American men who practiced anal intercourse without condoms correctly perceived themselves to be at risk for HIV disease (Peterson, et al, 1992). Clearly, education attempting to increase risk perception in African American men is not sufficient to result in sustained behavior change.
- **Asian & Pacific Islander Gay/Bisexual Men:** Studies of Asian and Pacific Islander gay men are limited. But, ones completed in San Francisco show that 40% of Filipino gay and bisexual men surveyed reported "definite at-risk behavior" (Fairbank, et al, 1991). This study concluded that while "the words are getting through, the message is not." Preliminary data released from another ongoing study of Asian and Pacific Islander gay and bisexual men in San Francisco shows that although the mean of reported AIDS knowledge by respondents (n=108) was high (88%), 58% of those who practiced anal intercourse reported having unprotected anal intercourse with their main partner. Furthermore, 53% of those who practiced anal intercourse reported having unprotected anal intercourse with secondary partners (CAPS, 1993). Again, clearly knowledge is high, but behavior is not changing.
- **Latino Gay/Bisexual Men:** Recent KAB data from a study completed on gay and bisexual American Indian, Filipino and Latino men reinforce this claim indicating that 50% of gay and bisexual Latinos (n=50) surveyed reported definite at-risk sexual behavior with 47% indicating unprotected anal intercourse in the previous 12 months (Fairbank, et al, 1991). This behavior exists despite 96% (n=96) reporting knowledge that HIV can be transmitted by anal sex and 89% reporting knowledge that

condom use can protect them from contracting or transmitting HIV disease. It is important to note from this study that 31% of the Latino participants reported not using condoms because they were under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol (60% reported being under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol during sex), 40% (percentages not exclusive) because their partner "looked healthy," and 29% because "my partner did not want me to." This data, coupled with the known characteristics of the target population delineate clear barriers that must be overcome to reduce the risk of this target population.

Despite these alarming epidemiological and KABB statistics, there remain very few funded HIV prevention organizations that explicitly target African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, Latino, and Native American gay and bisexual men. There are even fewer agencies and programs that are developed by and for African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, Latino and Native American gay and bisexual men. This reality stands in stark contrast to recommendations for funding gay and bisexual targeted prevention projects made by United States Conference of Mayors (Gerald, et al, 1994), National Organizations Responding to AIDS (1993), National Commission on AIDS (1992), and National Minority AIDS Council (1992).

The recently released USCM (Gerald, et al, 1994) report clearly characterizes this bleak picture. "With approximately one-third of total cumulative AIDS cases among men who have sex with men, including IDUs, occurring in men of color in the five cities, funding for prevention programs specifically targeting this population usually ranged from 1.0%-13% of total available city or county prevention funds" (Gerald, et al, 1994). Given that gay and bisexual men of color continue to be at increasing risk for contracting HIV infection continue to engage in high risk behavior despite knowledge of transmission, and given that local and county health departments are not targeting reasonable or adequate funds to address this problem, it is imperative that African American gay and bisexual organizations receive technical assistance and training from HIV prevention national organizations run by and for gay and bisexual men of color. Without the expertise, training and intervention of the NTFAP, it is unlikely that there will be a significant change in existing funding streams. Without a change in funding streams resulting in increased funds targeting gay and bisexual men of color and their organizations, HIV infection will continue to run unchecked in these populations.

In response to the increasing impact of the HIV epidemic upon gay men of color in the late 1980's and 90's, gay and bisexual men of color began to organize within their own ethnic and racial communities to address HIV issues. The general goal of this organizing movement was to "take care of one's own" and to provide education, leadership and those services that were not being provided by "mainstream" providers or "mainstream" ethnic/racial organizations. NTFAP has been at the cusp of this organizing movement and not only have the skills and experience to CBOs and ASOs to identify, fund and support these organizations in their work, but also the extensive experience in helping these organizations to develop effective, sound and self-determined HIV risk reduction and prevention programs.

G O A L S

- #1 Create a visible infrastructure within communities of African American gay and bisexual organizations by strengthening the organizational capacity and internal infrastructure by providing capacity building Technical Assistance and Training.
- #2 Increase the potential for development and implementation of effective, relevant and culturally competent HIV prevention planning programs targeting African American gay and bisexual men by providing programmatic Technical Assistance and Training.

O B J E C T I V E S

Objective 1

NTFAP will support organizational development by conducting on-site needs assessments of at least 6 organizations which are comprised of or want to work with African American gay and bisexual men in four of the five cities identified by the United States Conference of Mayors' (USCM) report: *Assessing the HIV Prevention Needs of Gay and Bisexual Men of Color*.

Based on the information obtained through the needs assessment, NTFAP will develop action plans that address the long-term survival issues of the organizations.

The assessment will be conducted by interviewing staff, board members, volunteers, community members and those who receive services regarding the issues of program development, implementation and effectiveness, strategic planning and other concerns.

Objective 2

NTFAP will strengthen organizational infrastructure capacity by providing capacity building technical assistance to at least four organizations in the four cities previously identified in #1 by the USCM report.

After the initial site visit, NTFAP will utilize the aforementioned action plan to develop a comprehensive, strategic technical assistance and training plan that will support the long-term survival of the organization and create the capacity for further organizational development. The strategic technical assistance and training plan will include but not be limited to the following topics: community organizing strategies, establishing collaborations with state and local health departments, mission development and values clarification, program planning and implementation, schedule development, leadership development, research and evaluation techniques. The plan will provide detailed information regarding the areas in which the organization needs assistance, methods by which assistance can be provided and recommend follow-up activities: Two months thereafter, NTFAP will visit the organization and evaluate progress on the strategic plan and propose future steps.

Objective 3

NTFAP will empower African American gay and bisexual men to strengthen organizational development and organizing their communities by hosting one two-day organizational technical assistance and training workshop.

The conference will provide extensive capacity building technical assistance and training on topics including resource management and development; strategic planning; program development; research and evaluation; as well as other topics that support organizational development and survival. The conference will focus on the collective concerns found in the NTFAP's and USCM's needs assessments. This intensive conference will allow organizations who may not have received the capacity building technical assistance to network and collaborate with each other.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

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