



Global Mental Health Donors: Profiles of Emerging and Potential Donors

This briefing examines the potential Development Assistance for Mental Health (DAMH) support of emerging or potential donors for mental health. As more information is known we will develop out standalone briefings for each donor.

The countries highlighted in this document include:

- Brazil, China, India, Kuwait, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea and United Arab Emirates.

Unless otherwise noted, for the purposes of this report, official development assistance (ODA) data originates from OECD's Aid at a Glance Charts.ⁱ Development Assistance for Health (DAH) data originates from the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.ⁱⁱ Humanitarian aid figures and data are from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (FTS).ⁱⁱⁱ

Brazil	
Total Humanitarian Aid (2018)	USD \$7.0 million
Focus Countries	Occupied Palestinian territory (90.6%)
Recipient Organisations:	UNRWA, International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
Sector Focus	Food security

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimates that Brazil's development co-operation amounted to USD \$316 million in 2013, down from USD \$411 million in 2012. Out of USD \$316 million, 66% was channelled through multilateral organisations. More recent OECD estimates suggest that Brazil channelled USD 496 million through multilateral organisations in 2015.^{iv}

The **Brazilian Cooperation Agency** (ABC) is the technical agency for development and has defined focal partners that include African Portuguese-speaking countries (PALOPs), East Timor, Latin America and the Caribbean.^v



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China	
DAH (2018)	\$644.7 million
Total Humanitarian Aid (2018)	USD \$25.5 million
Focus Countries	Somalia, South Sudan, Palestine
Recipient Organisations:	Somalia (government), WFP, UNRWA
Sector Focus	Food Security

An AidData's report^{vi} found that China spent USD \$354.3 billion over a 15-year period from 2000 to 2014 to over 140 countries. Most financial support comes in the forms of export credits and loans, only 22% of the total was spent on ODA.^{vii}

The **Ministry of Commerce** (MOFCOM) is the coordinating agency and is responsible for the provision of humanitarian assistance, the Export Import (Exim) Bank of China is the main provider of concessional loans.

Humanitarian assistance has gone directly to the Government of Somalia,^{viii} to core contributions for the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF),^{ix} to WFP in South Sudan^x and mainly focus on food security.

India	
Total Humanitarian Aid (2017)	USD \$1.0 million
Focus Countries	Philippines (50%), unspecified
Recipient Organisations:	Philippines (50%), CERF (50%)
Sector Focus	Not specified

A majority of ODA from India stays within the South Asia region, with Bhutan being the largest recipient (60% of total aid).^{xi} The Development Partnership Administration, located within the Ministry of External Affairs, is India's bilateral organisation and manages grants and the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme. The Ministry of Finance manages multilateral assistance. Within India, there is a larger focus on private philanthropic sources e.g. **Tata Trust Foundation**, and **Mariwala Health Initiative** (see briefing on philanthropic sources).



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Kuwait	
Total ODA (2018)	USD \$272.7 million
DAH	Unknown
Focus countries	Morocco, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon
Main channels for disbursement	Loans
Health focus	Infrastructure

Total Humanitarian Aid (2018)	USD \$361.9 million (this data is representative of contributions from the Government of Kuwait only, not including KFAED)
Focus Countries	Yemen (72%)
Recipient Organisations:	UNICEF, WHO
Sector Focus	Food security (42%), Health (10%)

The Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) provides concessional loans and loans to co-finance projects with other international, regional or national development partners. Bilateral development co-operation mostly went to Morocco, Jordan, Sudan, Egypt and Pakistan and for economic infrastructure (energy), multisector aid for basic social services, and education and health.^{xii}

In the 2017-2018 year, **KFAED** loaned KD 5 million to Tunisia, for the reconstruction of hospitals throughout the country^{xiii} and KD 4 million to Tanzania for the reconstruction of hospitals, including a mental facility with 200 beds in Kidongo Chekundu.^{xiv}

The Government of Kuwait's largest humanitarian contributions for 2018 was USD \$200 million to various UN agencies for the crisis in Yemen^{xv} (including to UNICEF for child protection^{xvi}) and supporting UNRWA programmes.^{xvii}



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Qatar	
Total ODA^{xviii} (2013)	USD \$1.3 billion
DAH	Unknown
Focus countries	Syria, Morocco, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Egypt and Yemen
Main channels for disbursement	channelled USD \$72.7 million through multilateral organisations, mainly through the United Nations (90%) and the Islamic Development Bank (10%) (data from 2015)
Health focus	Humanitarian, infrastructure

Total Humanitarian Aid (2018)	USD \$51.5 million
Focus Countries	Iraq, Syria, Libya
Recipient Organisations:	Qatar Red Crescent Society, UNHCR
Sector Focus	Health (38%)

Qatar Foundation: The Qatar Foundation funds the annual World Innovation Summit on Health (WISH). In November 2018, a new WISH report was launched on anxiety and depression,^{xix} as well as a policy briefing on mental health and wellbeing of children and adolescents and a panel discussion on healthcare in conflict settings. More recently WISH hosted a session on COVID19 and its impact on health. WISH has a long-standing interest in early childhood development.

The Government of Qatar has funded various **Qatar Red Crescent Society** initiatives, including supporting health services in Libya,^{xx} and launching a psychosocial support centre in cooperation with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society for refugees in Zaatari camp.^{xxi} The government has also supported various humanitarian projects through multilateral channels including support to the UNHCR and WFP in Iraq,^{xxii} and to Qatar charities operating in Syria.^{xxiii}



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Russia	
Total ODA (2018)	USD \$1.0 billion
DAH	Unknown
Focus countries	Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, North Korea, Armenia, Tajikistan
Main channels for disbursement	Unknown
Health focus	Unknown (project level data is unavailable)

Total Humanitarian Aid (2018)	USD \$27 million
Focus Countries	Palestine, North Korea, Syria
Recipient Organisations:	WFP, Syria (government)
Sector Focus	Food security and nutrition

Priority areas of cooperation are health, food security, agriculture, human development, education, and institutional capacity building.^{xxiv}

While transition economies in Eastern Europe and Central Asia together with Latin America are the largest recipients of Russian aid, African nations are gaining importance (Russia contributed on average USD \$44.6 million to Africa annually between 2010 and 2015).^{xxv}

Examples of projects supported were given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2014 and include budget support for the Kyrgyz Republic, agricultural support in Nicaragua, delivery of Russian trucks for humanitarian operations in Afghanistan, assistance in Guinea to prevent the spread of Ebola, and humanitarian and food aid to Syria. However, public project level data is unavailable.

Humanitarian projects supported include: support to WFP in North Korea., to WFPF in Palestine, and direct technical equipment support to the Syrian Government.^{xxvi}



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Saudi Arabia	
Total ODA (2018)	USD \$4.8 billion
(DAH)	Unknown
Focus countries	Yemen, Syria, Somalia, Tajikistan, Bangladesh
Main channels for disbursement	Unknown
Health focus	Infrastructure

Total Humanitarian Aid (2018)	USD \$1.52 billion
Focus Countries	Yemen (88%)
Recipient Organisations:	Yemen (government), “other”, WFP
Sector Focus	Coordination & Support Services , Food Security, Health

The **Government of Saudi Arabia’s** largest contributions to humanitarian projects were delivered to the Government of Yemen directly,^{xxvii} and to multilateral organisations including WFP for food security projects,^{xxviii} and for HRPs through OCHA which includes supporting UNRWA's programme activities comprising education, health care, relief and social services, infrastructure and camp improvement, microfinance emergency response, and protection in Gaza Strip, the West Bank, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.^{xxix}

The Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) has contributed to 3750 projects in 71 countries (41 African countries, 25 Asian countries, and 5 others).^{xxx} Loans mainly go towards infrastructure projects (including hospital and health centre constructions). Examples include supporting the construction of hospitals in Tunisia, and general support to UNRWA.



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South Africa	
Total Humanitarian Aid (2018)	USD \$1.6 million
Focus Countries	Occupied Palestinian territory, Somalia
Recipient Organisations:	UNRWA and WFP
Sector Focus	Shelter provisions

Humanitarian funding for 2018 was all response plans/appeal funding to WFP and UNRWA.^{xxxi} The government is not providing significant funding for mental health that can be easily identified. They are influential in terms of WHO policy and practice as one of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa).

However, NGOs active in South Africa include **South African Federation for Mental Health (SAFMH)**, the largest national mental health organisation in the country, focusing on national awareness campaigns, empowerment of mental health care users and mental health organisations nationwide. They advocate for the human rights of service users and conduct mental health research and information management. The Federation is comprised of 100 organisations from all nine provinces that are all involved in the mental health sector. SAFMH National Office supports these organisations from a strategic national perspective and to streamline mental health services in the country.

Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative (REPSSI) focuses on mainstreaming psychosocial support into programmes and services for girls, boys and youth in East and Southern Africa. They focus on psychosocial support, knowledge development, capacity building, and evidence-based advocacy. The **Lego Foundation** is very active in South Africa in supporting early childhood education programmes that have mental health elements (see separate briefing on private philanthropy).



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South Korea	
Total ODA (2018)	USD \$2.4 billion
DAH (2018)	USD \$315.4 million
Focus countries	Vietnam, Myanmar, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Indonesia
Main channels for disbursement	Most aid is bilateral funding. 40% of aid is channeled as loans
Health focus	Maternal and child health, girls' health

Total Humanitarian Aid (2018)	USD \$90.5 million
Focus Countries	Yemen, Ethiopia, Afghanistan
Recipient Organisations:	WFP (75.6%)
Sector Focus	Food Security (47.8%)

South Korea's Strategic Plan for International Development Cooperation^{xxxii} aims to increase investments in maternal and girls health and education, and was followed by the launch of the USD \$200 million 'Better Life for Girls' initiative aimed at supporting projects on girls' health and education, and another USD \$200 million for the 'Science, Technology and Innovation for Better Life' initiative intended to support projects which build scientific capacity, conduct research and development, including initiatives related to health.

DAH is largely channelled through the **Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)** and the public **Korea Foundation for International Healthcare (KOFIH)**. Humanitarian assistance is directly largely multilaterally, with funds directed to WFP for Yemen,^{xxxiii} to UNHCR for the HRP for South Sudan,^{xxxiv} and to UNICEF for Syria.^{xxxv}



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United Arab Emirates (UAE)	
Total ODA (2018)	USD \$4.12 billion
DAH (2018)	USD \$0.2 billion
Focus countries	North Africa and the Middle East (Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Yemen, Palestine and Syria)
Main channels for disbursement	Bilateral agreements
Health focus	Infrastructure, women and children

Total Humanitarian Aid (2018)	USD \$2.16 billion
Focus Countries	Yemen (96.8% of aid)
Recipient Organisations:	Red Crescent Society of UAE (60%)
Sector Focus	Food security and health

UAE Development Assistance for Health (DAH) contributions: In 2017 the UAE contributed USD \$189.3 million to DAH, or 0.04% of its GDP. This was down 27.4% over 2016. The majority of UAE funds in 2017 (47.3%) were disbursed through bilateral channels. UAE bilateral agencies received \$89.6 million in 2017, and NGOs received USD \$99.8 million. North Africa and the Middle East were the main geographical recipients of the majority of funds in 2016 (USD \$114.1 million or 43.8%, directed primarily to Jordan, Palestine, Yemen, and Syria), followed by South Asia (USD \$30.2 million or 11.6%).^{.xxxvi}

The **Government of UAE** has contributed to various humanitarian causes, including the running costs of an Emirati-Jordanian hospital in Syria servicing refugees,^{.xxxvii} and contributing to various UN agencies such as UNHCR for the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh,^{.xxxviii} to UNICEF for refugee children in Syria,^{.xxxix} and supporting Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) through OCHA.^{.xl}

The aid agency, the **Abu Dhabi Fund for Development** (ADFD) has supported multiple health projects, with a focus in the Middle East (Yemen and Palestine).^{.xli} Examples include support to the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for education for Palestinian refugee children; to the WHO for supporting health projects for women in Yemen; providing basic health infrastructure support in Eritrea; early recovery support to women and children affected by conflict in Yemen; and assisting with the development of the King Hussien Medical City Project in Jordan.



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The **ADFD** has also supported the **Lives and Livelihood Fund (LLF)**. The **LLF** is an innovative blended facility aimed at fighting poverty in Islamic Development Bank's member countries. It will provide up to USD \$2.5 billion over five years to finance projects in health, agriculture and basic infrastructure services for IsDB's low income and lower-middle income member countries. The major LLF donors are the IsDB's Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Qatar Fund for Development, the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development. A major area of focus is reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and stunting. As there is an association between maternal mental health and ECD outcomes, this could be a way to advocate for spending towards mental health programmes. In 2017, the fund awarded USD \$27.3 million to support to the Maternal and Child Healthcare Strengthening Project in Djibouti, and USD \$26 million to improve maternal and child health services in Tajikistan..xiii

Other UAE-based donors:

Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation, provided humanitarian assistance to Libya, and has supported the building Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan Hospital in the city of Casablanca in Morocco. The **Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment** has supported the construction of hospitals in Somalia.

UAE Red Crescent Authority has operated in Somalia, supporting a feeding programme for malnourished children and pregnant women in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), and in Mali to improve the health and well-being of children and mothers in collaboration with UNICEF.



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Resources

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