

اللجنة الدائمة للسكان  
Permanent Population Committee



# Millenium Development Goals In Qatar 2010



# **The Millennium Development Goals for the State of Qatar 2010**

**Progress Report and Prospects**

Ramadan 1431 H - August 2010



## Contents

Page

<b>Contents</b> .....	3
<b>Foreword</b> .....	7
<b>Introduction</b> .....	9
<b>Goal (1) : Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	11
<b>Target 1 - A</b> : Halve. between 1990 and 2015. the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day. ....	11
<b>B</b> : Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all. including women and young people...	13
<b>C</b> : Halve. between 1990 and 2015. the proportion of people who suffer from hunger .....	16
<b>Future Prospects</b> .....	19
<b>Goal (2) : Achieve universal basic education</b>	21
<b>Target 2 - A</b> : Ensure that. by 2015. children everywhere. boys and girls alike. will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. ....	21
<b>Future Prospects</b> .....	25
<b>Goal (3) : Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	27
<b>Target 3 - A</b> : Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education. preferably by 2005. and in all levels of education. no later than 2015 .....	27
<b>Future Prospects</b> .....	34
<b>Goal (4): Reduce child mortality</b>	35
<b>Target 4 - A</b> : Reduce by two thirds. between 1990 and 2015. the under-five mortality rate .....	36
<b>Future Prospects</b> .....	40

## Contents

Page

<b>Goal (5): Improve maternal health</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Target 5 - A:</b> Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio	<b>41</b>
- B: Achieve by 2015 universal access to reproductive health..	<b>44</b>
<b>Future Prospects</b> .....	<b>46</b>
<b>Goal (6) : Combat HIV/AIDS. malaria and other diseases</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Target 6 - A:</b> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS .....	<b>47</b>
- B: Achieve. by 2010. universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it .....	<b>48</b>
- C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases .....	<b>48</b>
<b>Future Prospects</b> .....	<b>52</b>
<b>Goal (7): Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Target 7 - A:</b> Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources .....	<b>54</b>
- B: Reduce biodiversity loss. achieving. by 2010. a significant reduction in the rate of loss .....	<b>57</b>
- C: Halve. by 2015. the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation .....	<b>59</b>
- D: By 2020. to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers ...	<b>60</b>
<b>Future Prospects</b> .....	<b>60</b>

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Goal (8): Develop a global partnership for development</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Target 8 - A:</b> Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system ..	<b>62</b>
- <b>B:</b> Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term .....	<b>63</b>
- <b>E:</b> In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries .....	<b>73</b>
- <b>F:</b> In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially ICTs .....	<b>73</b>
<b>Future Prospects</b> .....	<b>76</b>
<b>Conclusion</b> .....	<b>77</b>
<b>References</b> .....	<b>80</b>



## Foreword

It gives me pleasure to present the third report for the State of Qatar on the progress made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The report was prepared in collaboration between the Statistics Authority and the Permanent Population Committee under the supervision of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The State of Qatar ratified the Millennium Development Goals in 2000. Since then, the country achieved most of the goals, due to the sincere efforts made by the leadership of the State and the cooperation of all governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations to enable the progress of the Qatari population. There has been significant progress in meeting the Millennium Development Goals, even if compared with the previous report of 2008. The current report reveals that the State of Qatar has already achieved most of the MDG goals before the scheduled date (2015), and is moving steadily towards achieving the rest of these goals.

The fact is that goals that can be achieved directly by specific policies and operational actions, including the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving basic universal education, reducing child and maternal mortality, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and global partnership for development, have been achieved well before the fixed deadlines of five years or more. The targets, which attainments require fundamental changes in social awareness, customs, and traditions and values, like gender equity and empowerment of women, for example, may need further revisiting to enable sufficient time to fulfill required achievements. However, significant progress has been made in reaching these goals.

It is a matter of great pride that Qatar has reached an important status among world countries through the progress of its indicators, among international



indicators. like for example. the indicator of human development. the Global Peace Index. indicator of transparency and others related. The growing volume of national investment. both at domestic and international levels. has enhanced the aspirations of the State to play a prominent regional and international role in achieving the partnership for development and peace in all parts of the world.

**Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani**  
**President. Statistics Authority**  
**Chairman of the Permanent Population Committee**

## Introduction

The State of Qatar has come a long way, through its development in recent decades, towards achieving the human development and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), approved earlier, in the year 2000. The achievement of the Millennium Development Goals reflects the country's leadership in raising the prosperity and standards of its citizens, as stated in Article (28) of the Constitution. Qatar has succeeded in achieving the goals of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, reducing child mortality, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, while ensuring environmental sustainability and global partnership for development, and making significant progress in other goals, such as, promoting gender equity and women empowerment.

Rapid economic growth over the past years has allowed Qatar to invest heavily in its economic and social infrastructure. High levels of public investment in key programmes and projects has accelerated the nation progress, particularly in areas such as urban development, health, education, and the environment. However, aspects that rely on behaviors of individuals or groups, like issues relating to empowerment, gender equity and women, yet these requires societal shifts, and needs to be mainstreamed in national development priorities to enhance a global participation. Hence, the second challenge is reflected by the need to support the civil society in strengthening its involvement and capabilities to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The third challenge is represented by raising awareness amongst various societal groups to ensure active participation in the development process. Sustaining achievements necessitate an integration of the Millennium Development Goals in planning processes and strategies of the State. This will require further consolidation of skills building and capacities of local authorities in areas of development, integration of youth and environment.

The State of Qatar has occupied a prominent place among the international community through its socio-economic progress in many levels attaining high standards in human development and Global Peace Indexes. This current situation and the future State objectives, given the growing size of domestic investments and international commitments, require new approaches in the evaluation of progress of the MDGs. Prioritization needs to be in line with future State aspirations as well as regional and international roles. These, in fact, are the aims proposed by this report, which is based on official available data collected through follow-up activities to assess the MDGs indicators in the light of the original distribution included within the Millennium Declaration.

Goal  
(1)

*Eradicate Extreme Poverty And Hunger*

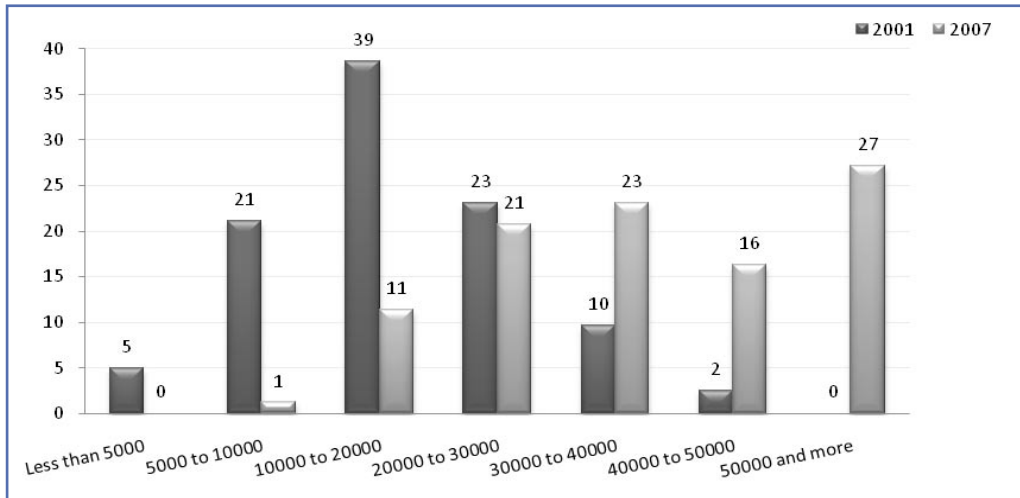
Target (1) :

**(A) : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.**

Qatar is experiencing a unique stage of its history, in moving towards the achievement of comprehensive and accelerated development. It is accompanied by very high economic growth, recording an average of 14% in 2007 and 18% in 2009. Moreover, the per capita GDP at current prices rose to a highest annual rate of 278.2 thousand QRs in 2008, compared with 151.5 thousands in 2004, achieving an annual growth rate of 20.9%. The real Per Capita GDP at constant prices for 2005 in dollars Purchasing Power Parity has significantly increased from 43.8 thousand USDs in 2004 to 57.5 thousand USDs in 2008, recording an annual growth rate of 7.9% and anticipating the continuation of this high growth momentum over the medium period.

Based on these positive economic indicators and favorable economic climate, income levels of the country greatly exceed the one USD per day, especially when we note that the average monthly income of a head of household in the country, exceeded in 2001, the value of QR 5.000 (1.367 dollars, or 49 dollars per day at PPP fixed prices of 2005), and that 99% of the head of households have had, in 2007, a monthly incomes that exceeded 10 thousand QRs (2.734 USDs per month, i.e. 76 USDs per day at PPP fixed prices of 2005).

**Figure (1): The distribution of Qatari households by monthly income average of the head of household (Q.R.) in 2001 and 2007**



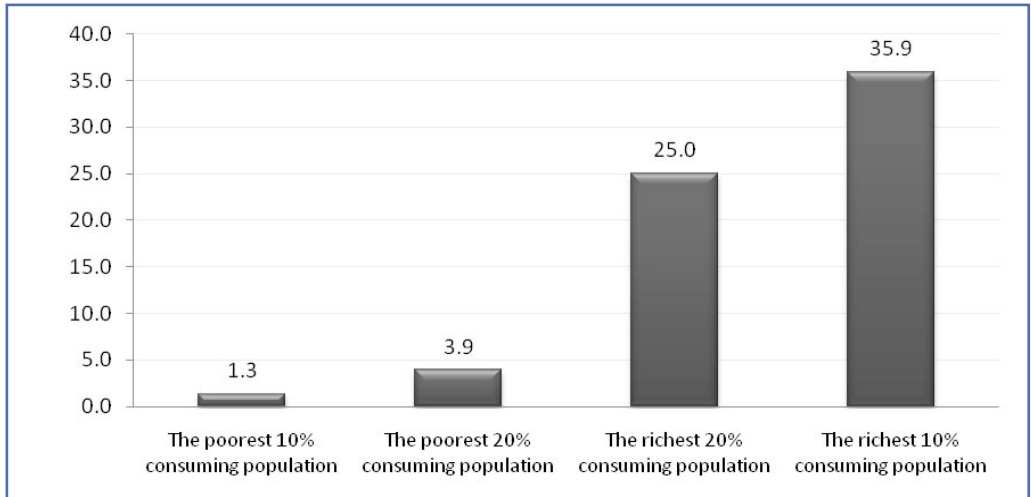
Source: Statistics Authority, Survey of household income and expenditure by sample for the years 2001 and 2007.

### 1.3 Share of the poorest quintile of the population in national consumption

Qatari society may not experience wide gaps between its social classes due to the small size of its population, low unemployment rate, robustness of State support that includes favorable residential land ownership conditions, banking loans, expansion of the social security and welfare network, and diversification of the various government assistance for various social groups to reduce the disparities among communal and social classes. About 2.575 beneficiaries of social security programmes have received aid between 2005 and 2009, not to mention in-kind assistance of non-governmental institutions. However, this did not prevent the existence of disparities in income distribution between the various segments of the society. The share of the bottom fifth of the total population is still low, with less than 4% of the national consumption, while the tenth richest consumed more than the third of national consumption in 2007. Given the nature of the population composition of the State of Qatar and the presence of large numbers

of expats. the differences in the distribution of income is primarily affected by the limited income of most categories of foreign workers.

**Figure (2): Index of fairness in the distribution of income in 2007**



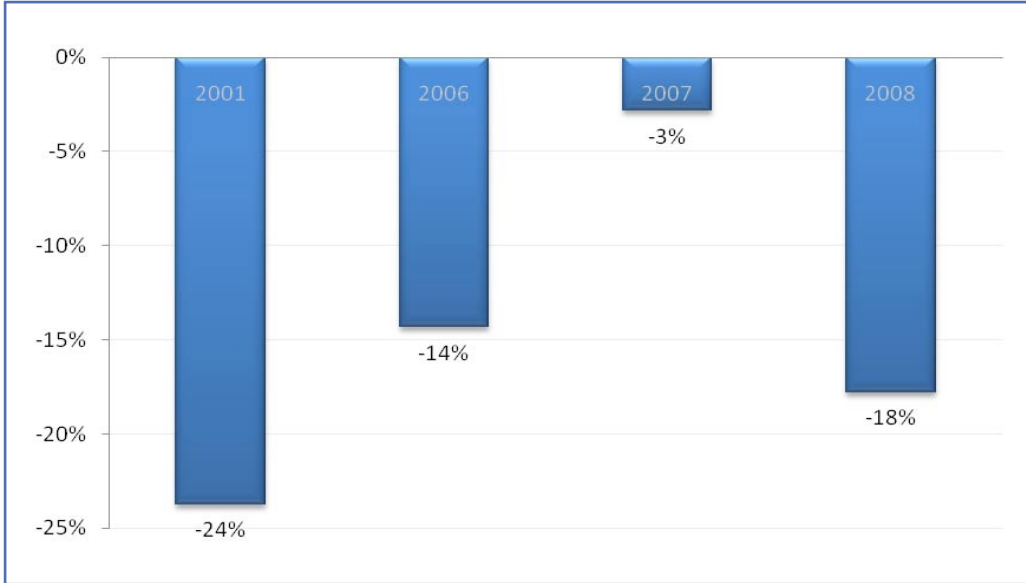
Source: Statistics Authority. Survey of household income and expenditure by sample. 2007

**(B) : Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.**

#### **1.4 The growth rate of GDP per person employed**

The GDP growth rate of person employed varies according to the type of their relevant economic activities and the related growth rates, as well as the levels of investment flows and associated technical and modern managerial methods, in addition to other factors related to the growth of the number of employees, their educational levels, and their occupations. This indicator has fluctuated in the course of its decline, during recent years. This may be attributable to the increase of the labor force during the last four years. The national labour force grew at an annual rate of 33.4%, and the expatriated labor force grew at the annual rate of 36.1%. These rates exceeded, in fact, the GDP growth rates that developed at an average annual rate of 17.6%.

**Figure (3): GDP Growth rate (QR current prices) per total person employed between 2001 and 2008**



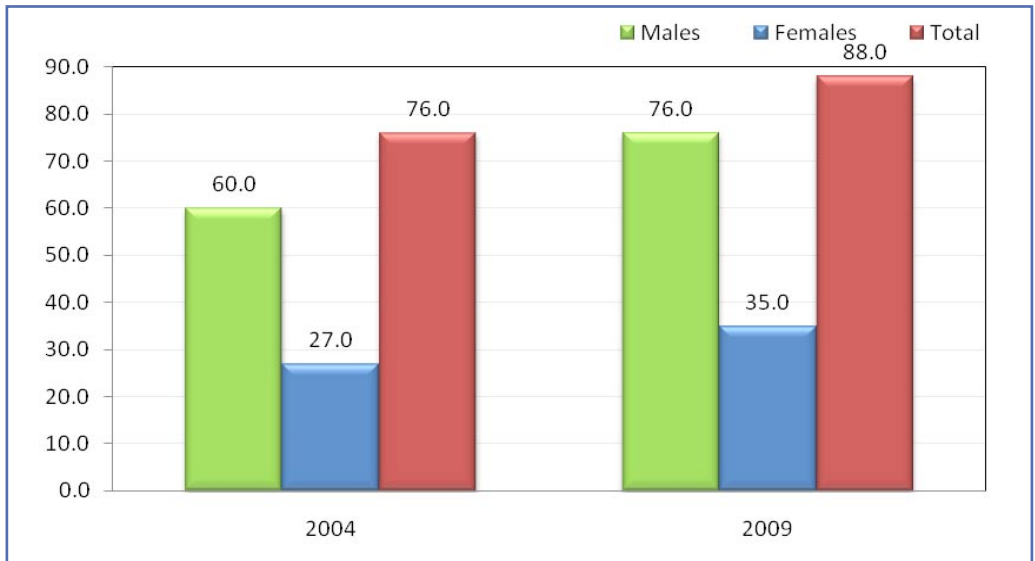
Source: Statistics Authority, Survey of Labor Force by sample, various issues.

### 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio

The elimination of extreme poverty and hunger requires the provision of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and youth. This is due to the role of the work in ensuring effective participation in economic and social life as well as social integration of individuals on the one hand, and creation of conditions that provide a decent life for all segments of society on the other. This applies in particular to the most vulnerable social groups such as youth and women. Due to the increasing demand for labor, especially migrant expat workers, to meet the demand of the labor market, the ratio of workers to total population witnessed a fast growth, for both females and males, during the recent years. This ratio reached 76% in 2009, previously it was approximately 60%. This high level of the presence of workers in the total population reflects the level of the country's strong economic growth and high demand for foreign labour. The State of Qatar recorded the lowest levels of dependency in the world due to

the participation of the majority of human resources in the economic activities and to the fact that almost all expats are economically active.

**Figure (4): Employment-to-population ratio 2004 and 2009**



Source: - Planning Council. the General Census of Population and Housing, 2004.

- Statistics Authority. Survey of Labour Force by sample, 2009.

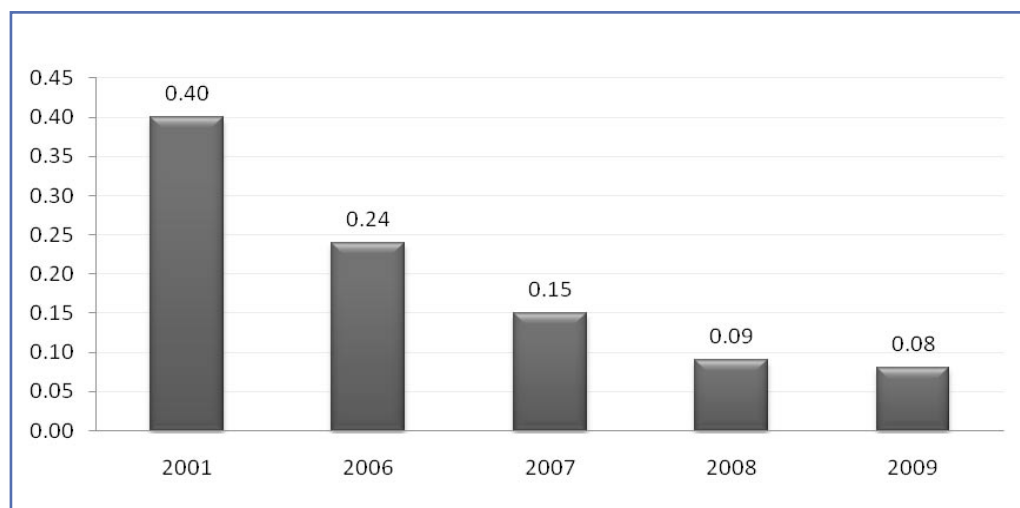
### **1.7- Proportion of self employed and contributing family workers in the total employment.**

The proportion of self employed and family workers is an important indicator to measure the levels of individual income and understand the labor market composition. the nature and status of private investment among the society and the role of the private sector in the economic composition of a country. Qatar seeks diversification of its economy with the public sector playing a key role in determining the composition of the national economy. This sector currently attracts the majority of active Qatari Labor Force. The proportion of self employed and family workers in the total employed is small. In 2009, the number of self employed workers did not exceed 5,004; representing 0.4% of the total economically active, while citizens engaged in the public sector represented about



70% of the total economically active local population. This situation, affected by the changes of the national economy, may require the development of small and medium size enterprises in the various sectors and small industries in the private sector to expand employment and investment opportunities for Qatari.

**Figure (5): Percentage of self employed and contributing family workers during the period 2001 - 2009**



Source: Statistics Authority, Survey of Labor Force by sample, various issues.

**(C) : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.**

### **1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age**

The weight of children is among the most prominent indicators that tell us about the nature of the composition and levels of nutrition in the country, as well as it reveals the levels of child care and living standards of families. The State of Qatar, which enjoys high levels of income and quality health care for mothers before and after birth, and government support to the health sector, recorded relatively low proportions of underweight children. In the last health survey conducted by the State in 2006, the percentage of underweight children

under the age of 5 years was only 6%. This low percentage indicates the nature and richness of nutrition during the periods of growth of children under-five years of age, a detail that helps them grow healthy. This is due to the care that families provide for their children and especially the expenditure level that a Qatari household allocate for primary commodities, such as food, beverages, and health care services.

In 2007 the average household expenditure of Qatari families on food, beverages and health care services reached 5.500 riyals per month (1.507 dollars), equivalent to 13% of the total household expenditure on goods and basic services. This shows the level of importance that Qatari families allot for their nutrition and health needs.

### **1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption**

Measuring the proportion of population who do not receive the minimum level of calories, also called food poverty, is one of the means used to determine the rates of poverty and hunger. This indicator, which monitors carefully food composition and its impact on the growth of individuals, is designed to show the vital relationship between food composition and individuals' health. It also allows the identification of the means to obtain sufficient food that may affect directly on the health of individuals, such as vitamins contained in red and white meat, eggs, milk and fish, as well as fruit and vegetables, which, if increased or decreased, may have direct impact on the health of individuals.

The study on the composition of the food consumed per month by Qatari households shows the richness and diversity of the composition, as it includes most meat, fish, vegetables, fruit and dairy products, which provide sufficient calories to ensure proper nutrition for the healthy growth of individuals. Qatari Households expenditures on food needs, which amounted to QR 4.583 (USD 1.255), i.e. equivalent to 11% of the total monthly expenditure in 2007, ensure the diversity of the food composition that contains 35.8 kg of red meat and 36.6

kg of white meat. 22.9 kg of fish. and 24.90 liters of milk. This combination of food and the amount consumed have increased significantly between 2001 and 2007.

**Table (1): Average monthly consumption of some food commodities for Qatari families in 2001 and 2007**

Item	2001	2007	Measuring Unit
Fresh Meat	33.13	35.8	Kilogram
Fresh Poultry	38.53	36.6	Kilogram
Fresh fish	16.69	22.9	Kilogram
Fresh milk	14.85	24.9	Liter
Eggs	4.77	4.8	Carton
Fresh fruit	79.57	84.3	Kilogram
Fresh green stuff	67.15	60.1	Kilogram

Source: Statistics Authority. Survey of household income and expenditure. for the years 2001 and 2007.

Since the monthly revenue of about 99% of the total Qatari households exceeds 10 thousand riyals. and since about 43% of Qatari households have a monthly income that exceeds QR 40.000. it is therefore understandable that with these levels of income Qatari households can easily allocate larger expenditures to meet food needs reducing. consequently. the presence of proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption among Qatari households.

## Future Prospects

The robust economic climate and high levels of development in the State of Qatar have resulted in the improvement of the standard of living and the security of income levels. Qatar, which, accordingly, has higher levels than almost all other nations, and at the same time provides sufficient employment opportunities, has levels of nutrition that help ensuring healthy development for the various segments of the society, and more specifically for children. This means that the State of Qatar has implemented the three target components included within the first goal of the Millennium Development Goals. These relate to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, including halving, between 1990-2015, the proportion of people whose income are less than one U.S. dollars per day; ensuring opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and youth; and halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. To sustain this progress the State of Qatar will need to mainstream these targets in national strategies, particularly those related to balancing income among the different components of the society.



Goal  
(2)

*Achieve Universal Primary Education*

Target (2) :

**(A) : Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.**

**2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education**

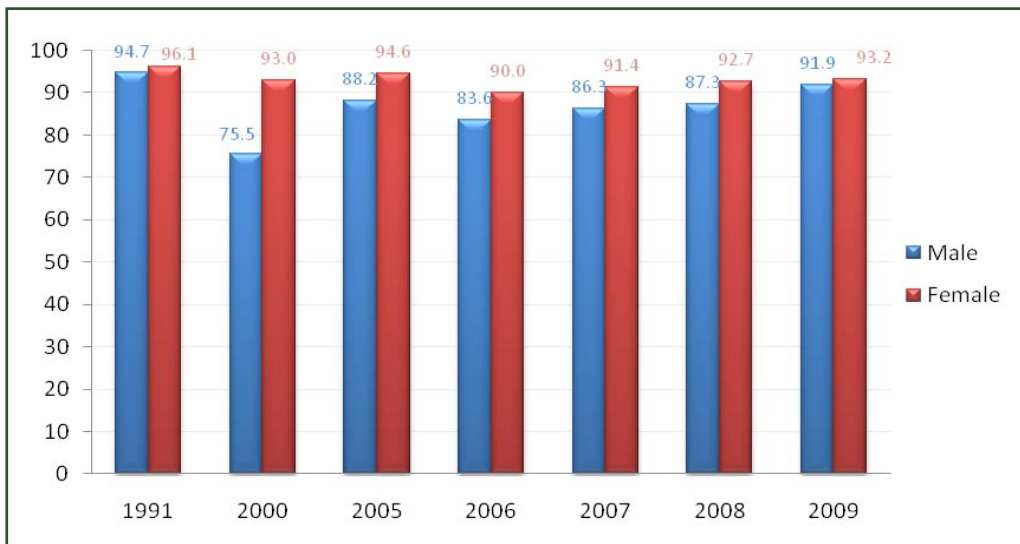
Education, which plays a key role in the process of comprehensive development, compels governments to provide it great importance, and ensure the needed resources as well as conducive conditions for learning. This provides the basis of viable opportunities for all citizens at the various levels of education, especially, for citizens with achieved basic and primary education, as a minimum level of attainment. To achieve this, the MDGs second goal calls for the implementation of the universal basic education by enabling children (both males and females) to complete basic education by the year 2015. In addition, the consent to meet the needs of basic education in its various stages was brought by the Universal Declaration on Education for All that was issued in Jomtien, Thailand in March 1990. The later, stipulated, in its first article, the right of everyone to benefit from educational opportunities tailored to meet the basic needs for learning. The World Education Forum held in Dakar in April 2000, called, also, for the access to basic education for all by 2015.

In Qatar, the constitution stipulates in its Article (25) that “Education, which is a basic pillar in the progress of society, is fostered and guaranteed by the State that endeavor spreading.” The State sought since the 1950’s to modernize its educational system and expand the coverage of the educational opportunities to all Qatari males and females. Compulsory education approved by the Emir decision No. (25) in September 2001, resulted in the expansion of country schools. Starting with a few traditional schools, the educational system in Qatar.

which expanded to about 600 government and private schools in 2009. is open to all and covers every areas in the country. Coverage includes basic education as well as institutions for higher education. like the University of Qatar and the educational institutions of the Education City.

The most important results of that expansion. is the opening up of the educational system to various groups in the society. Accordingly. this has led to an increase in the number of students from both sexes in the primary education and ultimately higher enrolments in all levels of education. This level of enrollment in the primary education grew rapidly. in recent years. for males and females. Net enrollment rate in primary education ranged between 88% and 92% for males. and between 95% and 93% for females. for the period 2005 to 2009.

**Figure (6): Net enrollment ratio in primary education by sex during the period 1991 - 2009**



Source: Ministry of Education. Annual Statistical Report. various issues.

The quantitative changes of the net enrollment ratio in primary education for both sexes. between 2005 and 2009. reflect the changes of students' profiles. particularly among residing expats children. The profile of expats children enrolled

in primary schools. numbered about 85.000 pupils in 2009. representing 60% of the total primary-school pupils in the State of Qatar. The growth witnessed continuous changes in the recent years. as a result of the evolution of the number of expats households and relevant families' structures.

In this sense. the State of Qatar is considered among the leading countries that provide wide opportunities for education from different groups of the society. males and females. without distinction or exception. These levels of enrollment witnessed continuous growth over the last two decades. reaching an average level of growth in the primary education ranging from 0.56 between 1990-2000. to 0.77 between 2000-2008. It paved the way for Qatar to achieve basic educational opportunities by the year 2015.

## **2.2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 and reaching the last grade of primary education**

Among the indicators that prove the educational system efficiency. are the low school dropouts. especially in primary stage. and the survival ratio of pupils within the educational system especially in the primary level. The percentage of students enrolled in the first grade who reached the last grade of primary education. (adopted indicator to measure the universality of primary education). recorded high levels. Among students in the various public and independent schools. the related percentage. was 93% in 2003. and reached almost 99% in 2008.

However. this does not mean that the remaining proportion of pupils left the primary school. In fact. most of them moved from government and independent schools to private schools due to the expansion of the later. These levels imply the rapid move of the State of Qatar towards the overall primary schooling. This reality is in line with the goals put to achieve the compulsory primary education. In addition to the State efforts. the role of families should not be underestimated in this regard. The parental commitment to raise the education levels of their children from both sexes is an important factor in increasing the retention rate



of students in basic education.

### **2.3 Literacy rate of 15 - 24 years old females and males.**

If the educational system in the State of Qatar has succeeded in expanding schools in the country. continuing to achieve high levels of enrollment in basic education. ensuring these levels over long term. reducing levels of leakage (dropouts). it also has well succeeded in raising the levels of educational attainment and knowledge of the various segments of the society. particularly among the youth from both sexes. The majority of young people today are literate with improved reading and writing capabilities. The literacy rate ranged. during the period 1990-2009. between 95% and 99.8% for females. and. 98% and 99.4% for males.

Although. the Qatari educational system made a quantum leap by raising the levels of educational achievement among the Qatari youth of both sexes. and more needs are to be done. Educational attainment will need to meet the evolving requirements of the local labor market. and to face the future challenges and aspirations of the Qatari community to build a prosperous society. able to interact with its regional environment and play an important role in the global partnership. as stipulated by the pillars of Qatar's National Vision (QNV) 2030. In addition qualifying levels attained do not seem sufficient to achieve the goals targeted by the QNV 2030. particularly those related to the access to a population of educated. competent and committed labor force.

There is no doubt. the aspirations of the State of Qatar in the field of development requires the building of multi-disciplinary and skilled Qatari labour force capable to take over the future challenges and responsibilities. This target can be achieved only by raising the qualifications of national capacities. especially those of the youths. Greater diversification of theoretical and practical knowledge and applied management are required to contribute to the overall development of the country.

## Future Prospects

Qatar's orientation and education investment impacted directly on the achievement of quantitative and qualitative accomplishments in reforming the education sector. By doing so, it led to the achievement of the first target of the second MDGs goal; ascertaining the universal success of primary education among all Qatari, males or females, by 2015.

Moreover, Qatar succeeded, in ensuring the access, for a wide range of males and females, to primary education, extending, consequently, the educational life for both sexes. This in turn, increased the levels of educational attainment and knowledge development, and enhanced youngsters' achievements for both sexes in Qatari society. The State of Qatar that succeeded in achieving these accomplishments looks to open doors for new education challenges that focus mainly the provision of well qualified education required for a highly evolving labor market, with ambitious outlook in key sectors, and increased levels of student achievement in various sciences.



Goal  
(3)

*Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women*

Target (3) :

**(A) : Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015**

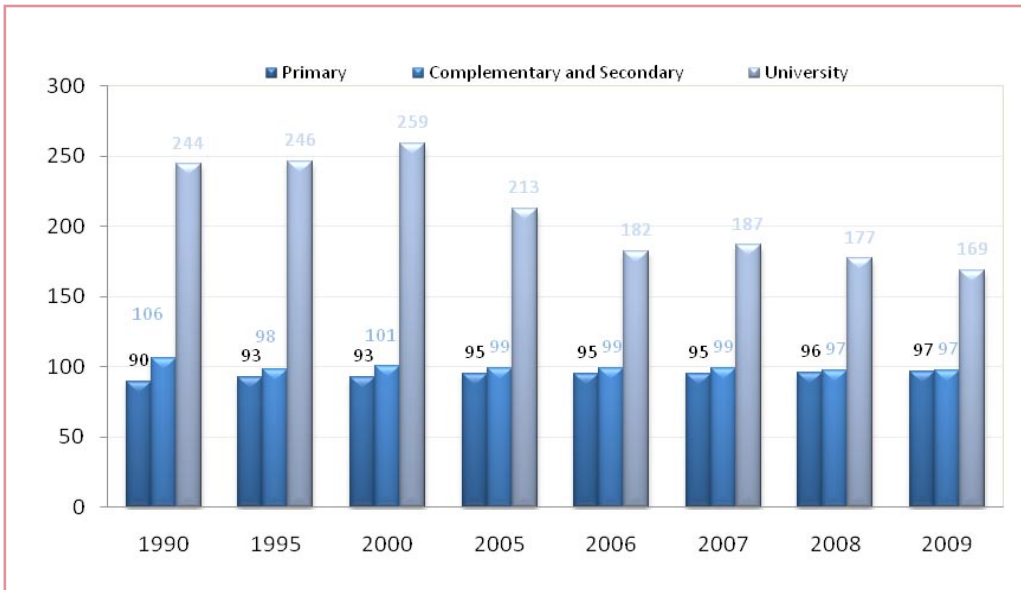
### **3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education**

Empowerment issues today, especially the empowerment of women, is considered among the main pillars in the process of social modernization and comprehensive development. In order to abolish the various forms of discrimination against women, and make changes to end gender inequality among relationships, opportunities, potential resources and distribution of responsibilities, the MDGs considered empowerment of women, improvement of their social, economic and political conditions, as the main pillars of development. This is confirmed by the third goal of the Millennium Development Goals, which calls for the elimination of various disparities between women and men in many vital areas, particularly access to education, economic and political participation.

In Qatar, women benefited, during the last decade, from the government policies and ambitions to establish an advanced and open society based on the principle of equal opportunities for all segments of the Qatari society. This was clearly reflected by the rise of the women participation in various levels and stages of education. They became, accordingly, the main constituent of the education system, as is the case in the higher education. The number of Qatari female students reached 4,612 out of a total of 5,604 Qatari students enrolled in Qatar University during the academic year 2008/2009, i.e. a ratio of female to male students in the country that reached in the same academic year 465. If we take into account all university students (University of Qatar, and private

universities, and scholarships abroad) that Qatari and non-Qataris in recent years, the proportion of females to males declined, but still remained high (about 170 in 2009). The drop in the proportion of females to males in higher education since 2005 and onwards, was due to the launching of learning at the universities in the Education City that absorbed greater numbers of male students.

**Figure (7): Ratio of girls to boys in educational levels (primary, secondary and university) during the period 1990 - 2009**



Source: Based on data from the Ministry of Education, Annual Statistical Report, various issues.

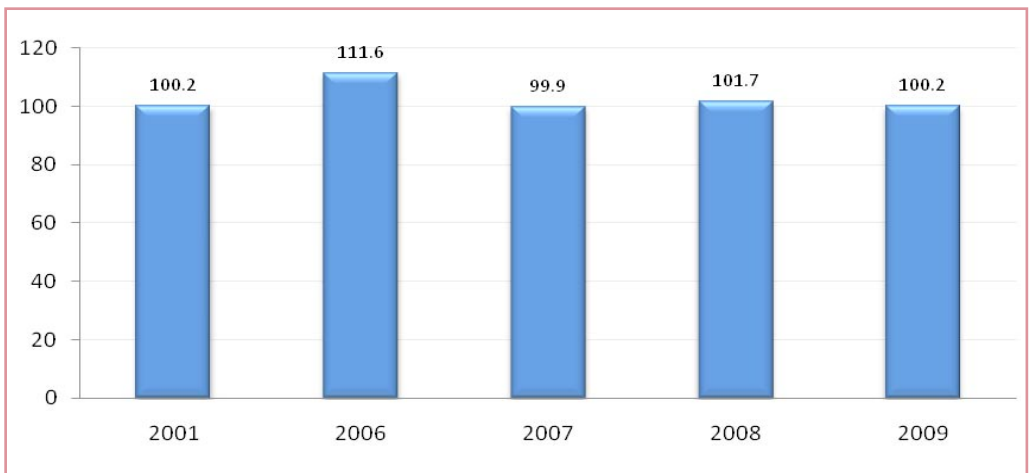
The levels of Qatari females attendance compared to that of males, reflect the degree of the openness of the Qatar educational system to the different segments of the society, more specifically women. As such, the increasing proportion of females in the higher education compared to males is explained by the fact that males tend to integrate the labor market very early, or to engage in the army, police or other services, directly after obtaining the secondary school certificate. Females tend to extend their learning life by completing university education.

The educational system in Qatar has achieved a significant expansion in the

recent years. It has removed some of the disparities that existed at various stages of education. The nation is heading towards the elimination of gender disparity at all levels of education and the achievement of the principle of equal opportunities among people. As stipulated by the Constitution: Article (19) emphasized the State's keenness to "Maintain the pillars of the society, and ensure the security and stability, and equal opportunities among citizens." This was also reinforced within the QNV 2030, where it indicated targets that help the establishment of a society based on justice and equality.

The growth rate of Qatari women in the different levels of the educational system exceeded 50% between 2000 and 2008. This confirms the attainment of gender equity at the various levels of education, before 2015. It should be noted that the rise of the girls to boys' ratio at all levels of education impacted on the rise of their literacy, especially among younger cohorts.

**Figure (8): Proportion of females to males who were literate in the age group (15-24), during the period 2001 - 2009**

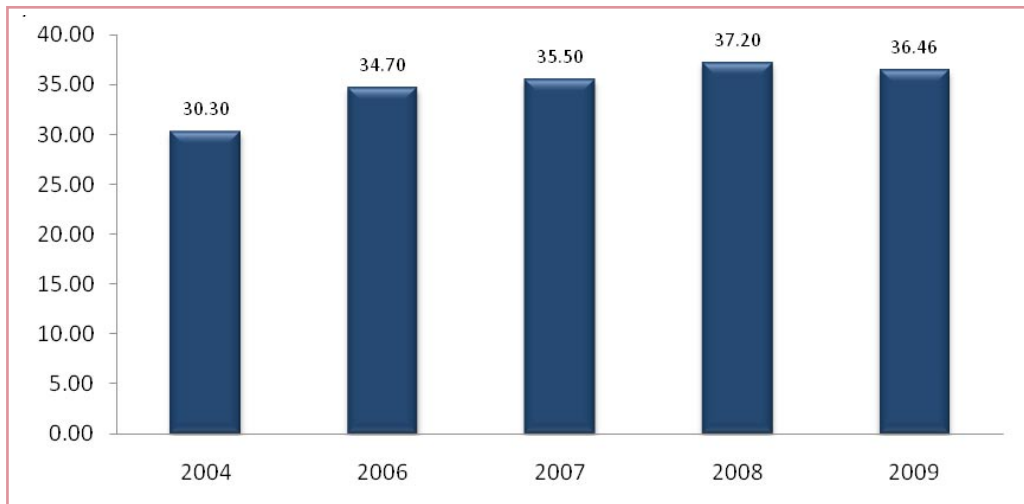


Source: Based on data from Statistics Authority, Survey of Labor Force by Sample, various issues.

With the increased levels of educational attainments, empowerment and scientific know-how, Qatari women sustained their growing participation in the

economic activity during the last decade. The high contribution of Qatari women in the labor force reflects major social changes, particularly the acceptance of women's employment outside home as a vital and effective factor in community development, and also the recognition of their abilities. These changes coincide with the deepening of employment in the labor market and the expansion of the country needs in several sectors, particularly education, middle management and financial institutions. The percentage of Qatari women participation rose from 30% to 36% of the total Qatari labor force, between 2004 and 2009. The continuous influx of Qatari women to the activities of the labor market is due to the emergence of new tendencies among Qatari girls attitudes that are different from those of their mothers and grandmothers, as a result of the opening up and modernization of the society, and the strive towards the women's empowerment.

**Figure (9): Participation rates of Qatari women in the total Qatari labor force during the period 2004 – 2009**

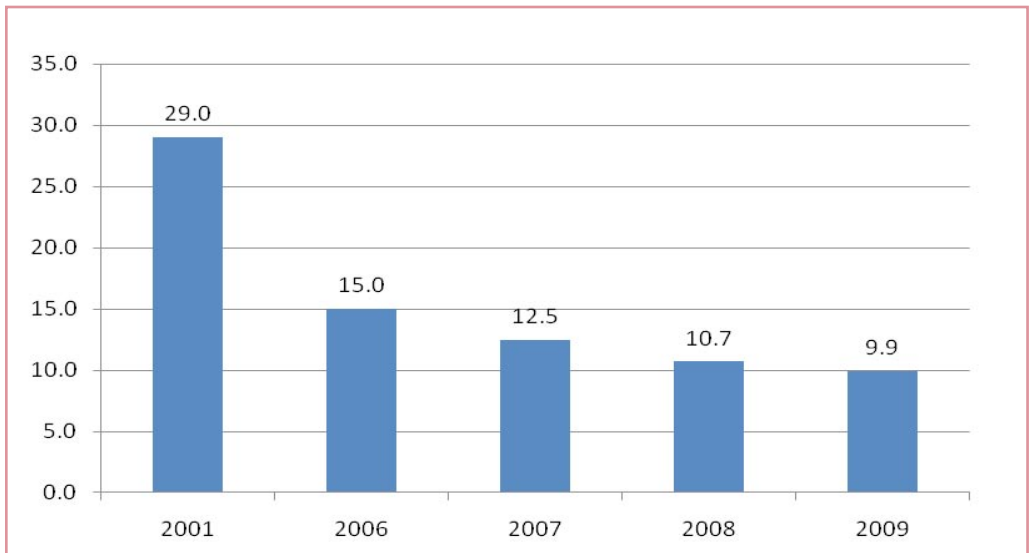


Source: Statistics Authority, Survey of Labor Force by Sample, various issues.

### 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

The Qatari women have achieved high levels of integration in the labor market during the recent years. However, the share of women in the Qatari labor force, witnessed a decline during the period 2004-2008. This can be explained by the fact that the population increased four times during the same period. In-migration of large numbers of foreign expatriated labor to meet the needs of the ambitious development of the State was the major cause of this decline. Most members of the expatriate labor force were males. In fact, the percentage of females in the Non-Qatari labor force declined from 12% in 2006 to 8% in 2009. This resulted, in a decline of the proportion of females in the labor force from about 15% to less than 10% during these three years. The decline of the share of women in wage employment was subsequently sharply noted in the non-agricultural sector.

**Figure (10): Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector during the period 2001-2009**



Source: Statistics authority. Survey of Labor Force by Sample, various issues.



This also, might reflect on the contribution of Qatari women in the labor force that faces several challenges. Most notably in sectors where women need to diversify the type of employment and the positions they might hold. This, also, will require women to shift from traditional occupation. (e.g. education and health mainly) to participate more actively in more productive economic activities. In turn, this will raise women share in wage employment, particularly, in the non-agricultural sector. Indeed more economic sectors are beginning to become more attractive to women. Among these are the banking, public or managerial private sectors that are attracting more qualified Qatari females. Accordingly, statistics show an increase in women participation to the total wage employment.

### **3.3. Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament**

The last two decades witnessed the birth of a new era for Qatari women. It was represented by her entrance into the political arena, due to the ratification of the rights of women to vote and stand for election, which came in the Address by His Highness the Emir in the ordinary session of the Shura Council in 1997. This was further strengthened by the ratification of Decree No. (17) for the year 1998 that gave women the right to participate to the municipal council elections. Since then opportunities for Qatari women in government had increased with the first elected woman entering the municipals in 2003. This was followed by the appointment of women in managerial posts in ministerial or governmental bodies, as well as in greater engagement in business. This openness reflects, undoubtedly, the steady expansion of women's participation in the political life of the State of Qatar.

However, despite the progress that Qatari women have made, within a short period, including considerable progress in raising their levels of political participation as voters or candidates in the municipal elections during the recent years, their participation in the political and public life of the country still faces societal challenges. However, these challenges are declining gradually, due to the government support for the improvement of their economic, social and political

participation. as reported in the QNV 2030. The latter committed the increase of their levels of participation and expanded the principle of equal opportunities among Qatari nationals.

Qatari women expressed enthusiastic participation during the first Municipal Council elections in 1999. The percentage of women voters reached 77% of the total number of electors (those people who are entitled to vote). However, that enthusiasm declined during the second session (for both females and males), perhaps due to the limited role played by the first elected municipal council (this is the normal pattern in a country that did not have such council elections previously). The proportion of women voters reached only 27% of electors. In the third session held in 2007, a woman became a municipal council member for the first time, playing an increasing role in improving services and proposing draft laws. The percentage of women voters recorded a rise, up to more than half of all electors. The following table shows more detail.

**Table (2): Registered voters and actual voters in the Municipal Council at its three sessions**

	First Session 1999			Second Session 2003			Third Session 2007		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
Registered Electors	9665	12330	21995	11055	13124	24179	13608	14531	28139
Actual Voters	7484	10047	17531	2985	4757	7742	7054	9605	16659
Percentage of Actual Voters	77.4	81.5	79.7	27.0	36.2	32.0	51.8	66.1	59.2

Source: Supreme council for family affairs, Statistics Authority. "Women and men in the State of Qatar: A Statistical Portrait." 2008

## Future Prospects

Qatar's education policy and social transformations instated within the Qatari society have resulted in the expansion of the levels and fields of participation of the women into many segments of the society, especially at all levels of the educational system. This shift contributed to the elimination of gender disparities in the various stages of education, realizing, by the same, the primary purpose of the MDGs third goal that consists in eliminating gender disparity in the primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015. Nevertheless, although women benefited from the global opening out of the educational system, their economic and political participations remained relatively limited, and presented, accordingly, a critical future challenge in the area of women empowerment.

The political participation of women is expected to increase with the launching of the preparatory activities of the forthcoming elections to elect two thirds of the members of the first elected Advisory Council (Parliament) in Qatar.

Goal  
(4)

*Reducing Child Mortality*

Health is one of the most important pillars of human development. Therefore, countries have focused their efforts to provide basic health needs to all segments of society. Particularly, attention is provided to those who are the most vulnerable to diseases, such as children, through the expansion of the child care centers, and vaccination campaigns against infectious and epidemic diseases. Further tools are the organization of health awareness's campaigns and implementation of school health programs. This is why reducing child mortality was included in the Millennium Development Goals.

In the State of Qatar, the health care system has made great progress in providing health services to citizens and residents. These services expanded with the development of public health units and private hospitals, health centers and clinics throughout the country. A variety of medical specialization and modern medical equipment, combined with qualified medical doctors have increased the quality and access to medical services. These efforts aiming at providing better services to citizens and residents reflect the governmental interest in health sector. As stated in Article (23) of the Constitution: "The State cares for public health, and provides the means of prevention and treatment form diseases and epidemics, as per the law". To ensure sustainability for the sector, the Government allocated 9.6% of its State budget 2008-2009 for health and social services.

**Table (3): Government and private hospitals and health centers during the period 1990- 2008**

	Government Hospitals	Private Hospitals	Health Centres
1990	3		22
2000	3	1	25
2004	5	4	23
2005	5	4	23
2006	5	4	23
2007	5	4	23
2008	5	4	23

Source: National Health Authority. Annual Health Report. various issues

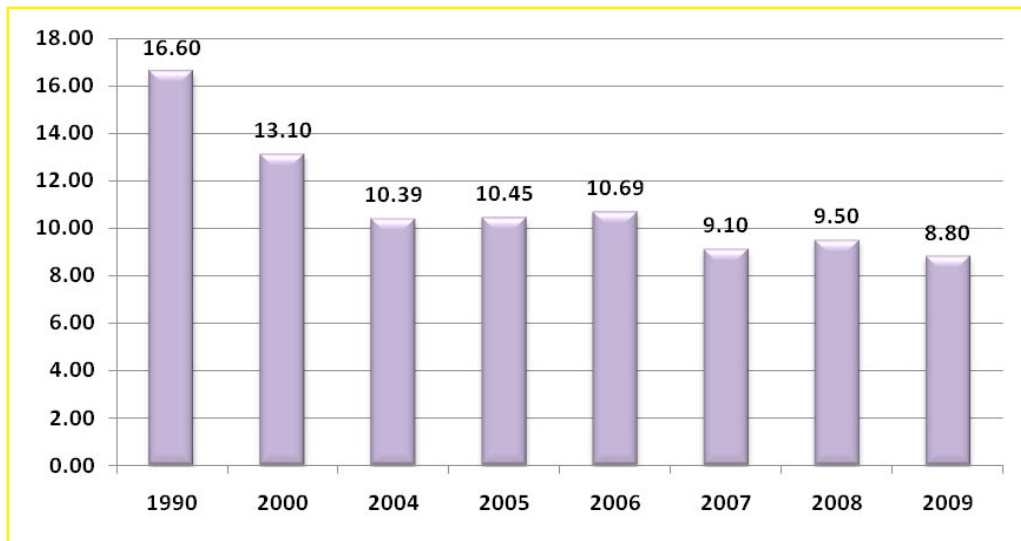
### Target (4) :

**(A) : Reduce by two thirds. between 1990 and 2015. the under-five mortality rate**

#### 4.1 Under-five mortality rate.

The rate of child mortality less than 5 years of age is one of the indicators that contribute to assess the quality of health coverage in a country. and measure the efficiency of a nation health system and comprehensiveness. In the State of Qatar. the rate of child mortality under 5 years has declined significantly in recent years. reaching 8.8 per thousand in 2009 from 16 per thousand in 1990. This progress has moved Qatar to the levels of advanced industrial countries. where the average of under-five mortality rate was about 7 for every thousand live births.

**Figure (11): Mortality rate of children under 5 years per thousand live births during the period 1990 - 2009**



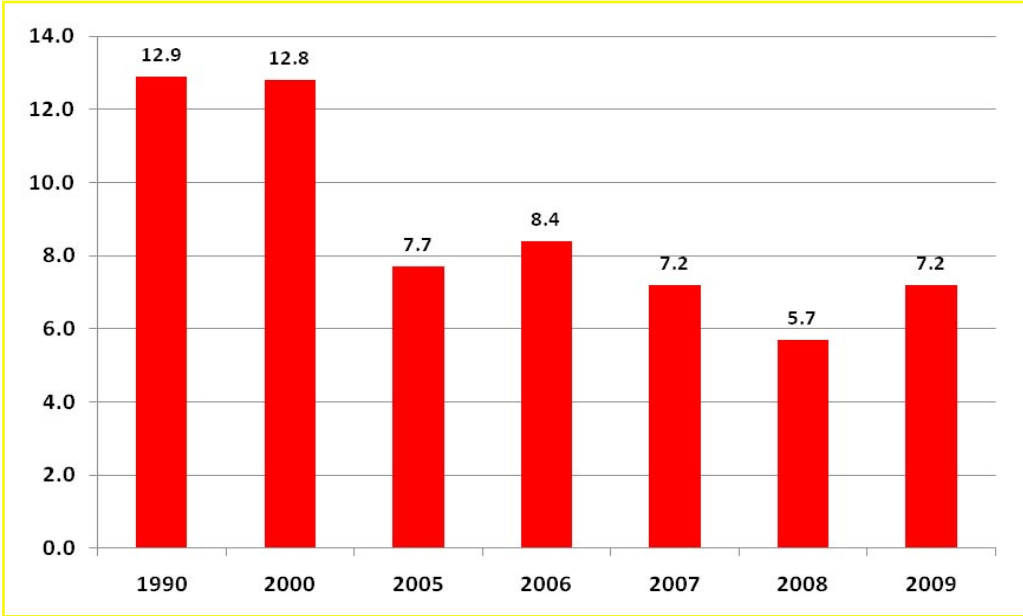
Source: Statistics Authority. publication of vital statistics (births and deaths). various issues

The trend of child mortality under-five years in the State of Qatar highlights the various progressive aspects of child health care programmes during the early critical stages of their development.

#### **4.2 Infant mortality rate**

The rate of infant mortality in Qatar fluctuated in the recent years. after declining from 12.9 per 1.000 live births in 1990. to 5.7 per 1.000 live births in 2008; It then jumped to 7.2 in 2009. The rate of child mortality in the State of Qatar however has remained low with comparison to global rates. This is partly due to the progress made in improving the mother pregnancy and perinatal services. and in expanding maternity services to all nationals and expats alike.

**Figure (12): Infant mortality rate for Qataris per thousand live births during the period 1990 - 2009**

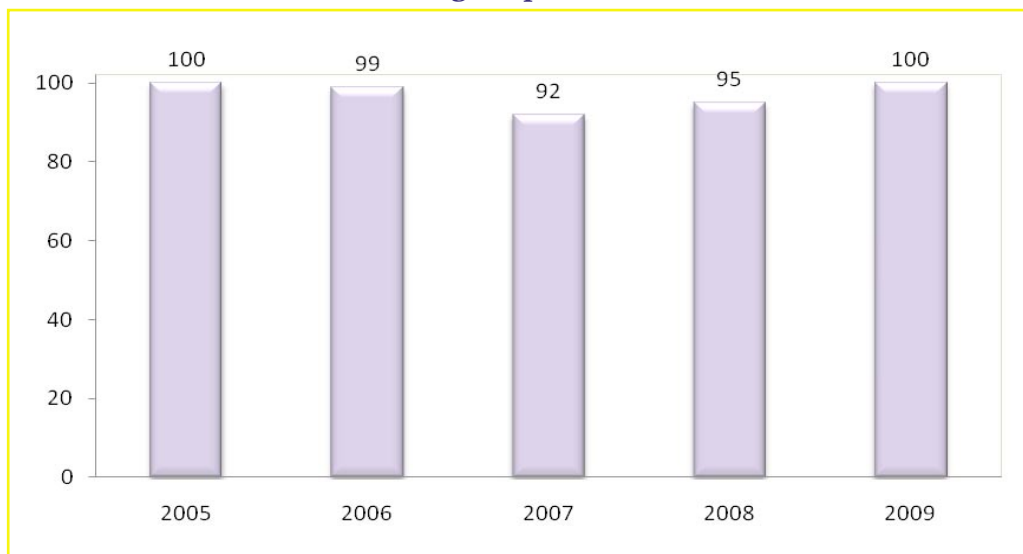


Source: Statistics Authority, a publication of vital statistics (births and deaths), various issues

### **4.3 Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles**

The sustainability of health care for children through the provision of various vaccines, including measles vaccination for children aged one year, plays an essential role in maintaining high levels of care. The globalization of immunization against measles in the State of Qatar plays a prominent role. Today, all children under the age of one year in the State of Qatar are immunized. This high level, attests to the success of the State of Qatar in protecting children against infectious diseases that are harmful to basic child health during the first year of life.

**Figure (13): Proportion of children aged one year immunized against measles during the period 2005 - 2009**



Source: Statistics Authority, publication of vital statistics (births and deaths), various issues



## **Future prospects:**

The high levels of health care for maternal and child welfare in Qatar have contributed to the continuous progress of the various indicators. Impressive gains have been made in the health and safety of children, particularly during their early life. These achieved levels pushed the State of Qatar to rank within the range of developed countries, placing it on the way towards achieving the fourth MDGs' goal": reducing child mortality under-five years of age by two thirds between 1990 and 2015, before the year 2015.

In fact, the child mortality rate of under-five declined, between 2000 and 2009, by more than 4 percentage points, (i.e. one third of its initial value, in less than ten years). This is in addition to the achievements made between 1990 and 2000 by reducing to one third child mortality. Further reduction in the mortality rate of children under-five years of age will require sustained efforts in supporting child care and health awareness among households.

## Goal (5)

### *Goal (5): Improve Maternal Health*

Maternal health is considered as one of the most important development priorities. Mother's health is not limited only to her but extends to the family and the society as a whole. Making women's health, particularly reducing puerperium mortality, a global concern. Achieving universal access to basic services, and ensure decent reproductive health, are important MDGs goals. Accordingly, countries look at a variety of health services' approaches to establish adequate mother care systems for the perinatal, child birth and puerperium periods. Furthermore, they develop programmes to support or enable environment for family planning.

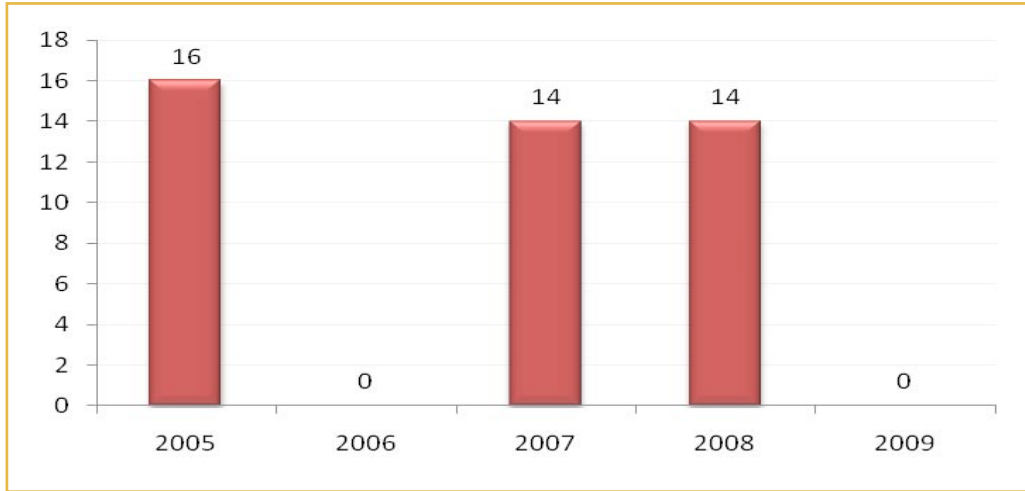
#### **Target (5) :**

**(A) : Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

#### **5.1 Maternal mortality ratio**

The State of Qatar seeks, through the provision of various health care services to achieve a healthy and secure life for mothers before, during and after birth. The follow-up of women's health has resulted in a decline in the rates of maternal mortality during pregnancy, child birth and postpartum. This decline is attributed to the sustainability and comprehensiveness of health care for women before and after birth, and the provision of various services of medical care, examinations and follow-up tests. The decline of maternal mortality rates during pregnancy and child birth is also due to the diversification and richness of the mothers' food composition. In addition, family care has increased for pregnant mothers during pregnancy and after birth.

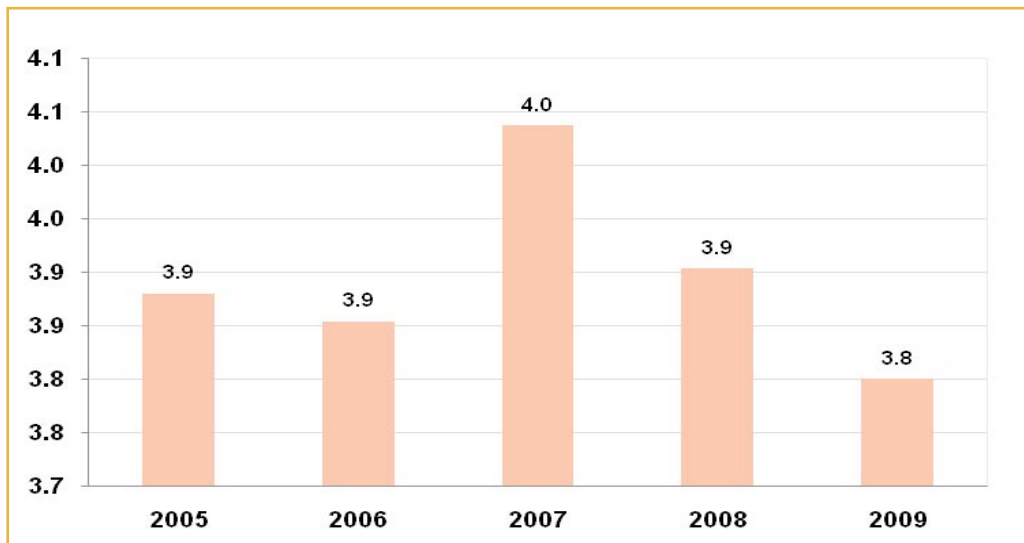
**Figure (14): Maternal mortality ratio for Qatari women during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum (per one hundred thousand live births) during the period 2005 -2009**



Source: Statistics Authority, publication of vital statistics (births and deaths), various issues.

In spite of the fact that the State of Qatar does not seek to reduce the population growth rate of its citizens, due to the small size of the national population and its limited proportion within the total population, the index of total fertility for Qatari women, in the recent decades, recorded a steady decline, from 5.7 in 1990 to 3.8 children per woman during her reproductive life in 2009. This decline might be attributed to changes in the Qatari social attitudes, particularly in delaying female marriages to late ages to enable women, extending their educational lives and pursuing undergraduate and graduate studies as well as supporting the women decision to integrate the labor market aiming the highest job levels during their participation period the labor force.

**Figure (15): Total fertility rate of Qatari women during the period 2005 -2009**



Source: Statistics Authority. Vital Statistics (births and deaths). various issues

## **5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.**

The expansion of health services and the increased capacity of health facilities resulted in achieving high levels of care in many medical fields, especially births. Specialized public maternity hospitals expanded their absorptive capacity to more than 200 beds, in parallel with the increase in the private hospitals and clinics. In addition, high levels of health supervision of diverse specializations have increased in the different public and private hospitals. About 30% of the medical doctors working in the government's health sector, estimated at 2792 during 2008, were assigned to care for mother's safe delivery. Thus, the country has realized the universal coverage (100%) of mother's follow-up during childbirth, by skilled health personnel. This reconfirms Qatar's enthusiasm to secure the human and material resources for a safe mother and childhood.

## **(B) : Achieve by 2015. universal access to reproductive health**

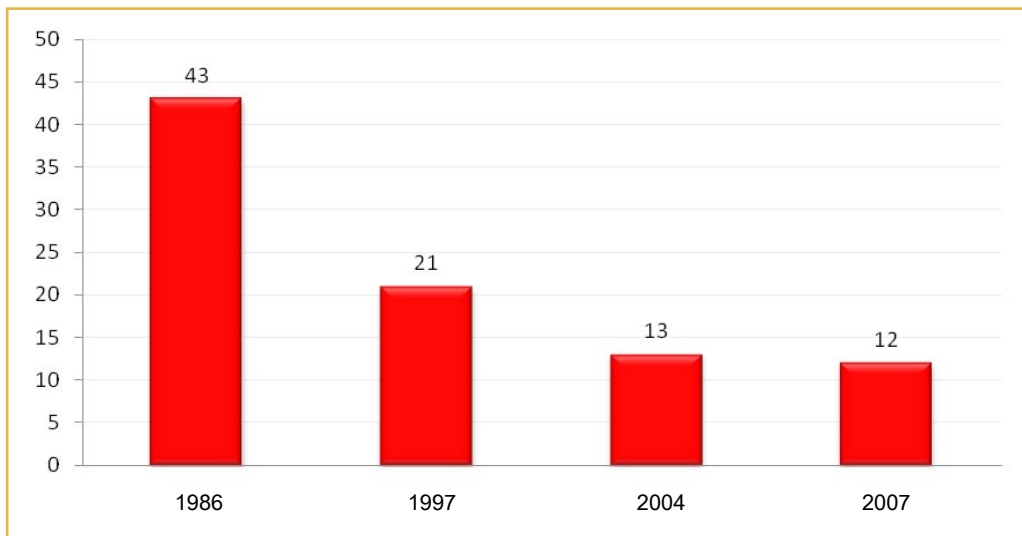
### **5.3 Rate of use of family planning methods**

Qatar, as other Arab countries, does not have reliable data regarding the prevalence rates of family planning methods. This is a result of the persistence of certain traditions and social inherited norms, on the one hand, and the disinterest of Qatari families in seeking birth control on the other. Therefore, the use of family planning methods is limited to the organization of pregnancies occurrences and related birth spacing to secure mother health. It may only be restricted to the knowledge of some traditional family planning methods without the understanding of modern methods, even if we admit that married women have some understandings of few advanced means, as demonstrated by the Family Health Survey carried out in 1998. The rate of use of family planning methods (use of condoms) did not exceed 20% (Health Survey, 2006).

### **5.4 Adolescent birth rate (15 – 19)**

The birth rate among Qatari women in the age group (15-19) reached 43 per 1.000 in 1986 and then declined to 21 in 1997, then to 12 in 2009. Such a drastic reduction is due to the increase in the proportion of women enrolled in education in this age group, especially in the higher education. In addition, the entering of young Qatari females to labor force in large numbers, reduced extremely the child birth.

**Figure (16): Birth rates among adolescent Qatari women in the age group (15-19) (per thousand) during the period 1986 - 2009**



Source: Supreme council for family affairs. Statistics Authority. "Women and men in the State of Qatar: A Statistical Portrait." 2008

### **5.5 Antenatal health care coverage (at least one visit)**

The health care system in the State of Qatar ensures full medical care to women before birth through the provision of various medical checks for the mother and fetus. Antenatal medical care that cover citizens and residents, are characterized by the well organized services, especially during the last months before births. This results, in fact, in frequent visits of pregnant women to maternal clinics. Some 200.000 women in 2008 visited the Women's Hospital. This shows the levels of health care provided for women, and strongly supports the success of Qatar in achieving a comprehensive medical care to women before births.

## 5.6 Unmet needs in family planning

Health care in the State of Qatar aims at providing various health services that contribute to improving the health status of all segments of the society, particularly the health of mothers. If the efforts of the State have succeeded in achieving levels of care and providing reproductive health services to mothers before and during birth; family planning is still generally limited among the Qatari society, even though that married women have extensive reproductive knowledge, as reflected by the Family Health Survey, carried out in 1998. The use of family planning methods such as the use of condoms among married couples was low according to international standards. Its usage did not exceed 20% of all family planning methods. Although the State of Qatar has facilitated the means for health coverage to all social groups, especially women, yet, due to the size of the Qatari citizens within the total population, there are still needs to enhance first and foremost the primary care for mothers and children.

### Future Prospects

There is no doubt that the health care system for women has made a number of achievements in the recent decades. These achievements have contributed to the achievement of the first target of the fifth MDGs goal, i.e., halving the mortality rate among women of reproductive age by three quarters between 1990 and 2015. Nevertheless, future phases, in terms of improving maternal health, will require continued efforts to preserve the recent accomplishments. It will be important to raise public awareness of the various segments of the Qatari society about the importance of many population issues. These relate mainly to public health and health of the mothers, as well as integration of these aspects into the national development policies.

## Goal (6)

### *Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases*

The global spread of HIV in the past two decades resulted in the need to include the combating of this serious infectious disease among the priorities set by nations and the international community. This was due to the various forms of transmission across country border and the increased number of people infected. As such, the epidemic required extensive monitoring. In addition the disease requires universal access to treatment for infected people within the context of international institutions priorities, making it a major MDGs goal. In addition, combating HIV/AIDS, came within the United Nations statement to confirm the need to stop the spread of this virus. In parallel there is need to stop the spreading of other infectious diseases that are harmful to public health of people and communities, such as malaria and other deadly diseases.

#### **Target (6) :**

**(A) : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS**

#### **6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years**

In the State of Qatar, like in the rest of the Arab and Islamic countries, the prevalence of HIV is still very low at the different levels of society. Therefore, we note a low prevalence of HIV, even amongst the most vulnerable groups, such as youth, where the number of infected cases did not exceed a few cases per year. This low level of virus spread can be explained by the role of the conservative nature of the Islamic community in protecting youth against unpleasant behaviors, and the role of awareness campaigns to avoid the spread of this deadly disease, especially amongst the youths.



**(B) : Achieve. by 2010. universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it**

**6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection who have access to anti-retroviral drugs**

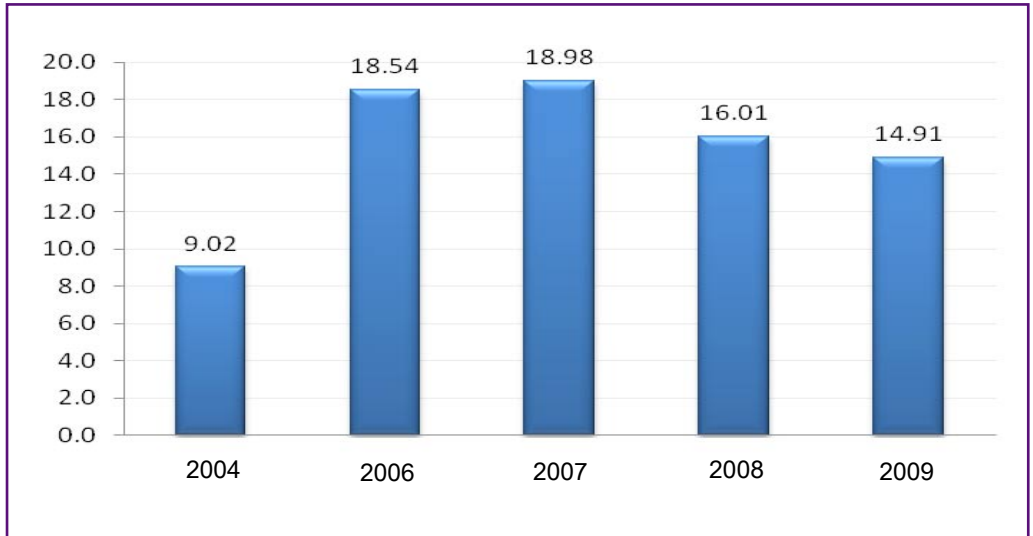
If all the statistical data indicate a low level of spreading of HIV in the State of Qatar, this does not mean the absence of prevention and treatment in the State. Qatar provides the coverage of various medical requirements and treatment to all people living with HIV, including the accessibility to various drugs required to treat HIV.

**(C) : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**

**6.6. Incidence and death rates associated with malaria**

Malaria infections do not constitute a health problem in the State of Qatar. The number of people infected is still small and not more than 220 cases recorded in 2008 per 100,000 individuals. Due to this, the incidence of this disease among the total population of the State did not exceed 3%. The reasons for the low rate of malaria are attributed to the inconvenience of the Qatar natural environment for the spread of this disease, and to the considerable efforts made by the State to detect cases coming across the borders and deal with them quickly and effectively.

**Figure (17): Prevalence of malaria per one hundred thousand individuals during the period 2004 -2009**

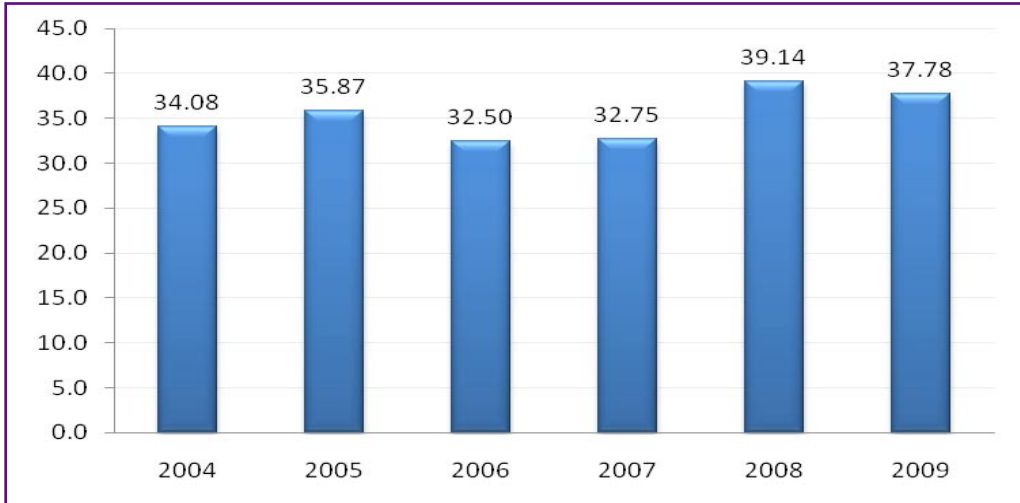


Source: Supreme Health Council. Annual Report. various issues.

### **6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with TB.**

The incidence of tuberculosis in the State of Qatar is not considered to be a health problem despite the relative increase in recent years. The number of people infected by the disease did not exceed 600 individuals in 2009. One of the reasons for the low incidence of this disease among the total population of the State is that it did not exceed 38 per one hundred thousand, nor it did constitute a first cause of death. In addition, Qatar has made great efforts to protect the community from the spread of the infectious diseases, through improving the living conditions, disseminating vaccines to all citizens and residents, conducting medical examinations to foreign workers, and availing various drugs, which contribute to curbing the spread of this disease.

**Figure (18): Prevalence of tuberculosis per one hundred thousand individuals during the period 2004 -2009**

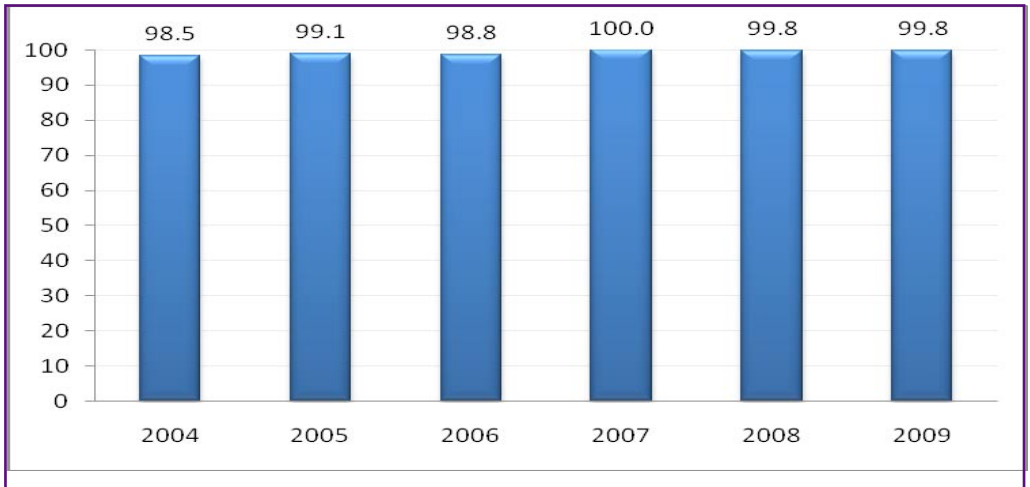


Source: Supreme Health Council. Annual Report. various issues.

### **6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured**

The comprehensiveness of the health system in the State of Qatar has led to the expansion of health coverage to address various diseases and prevent their spread, especially infectious diseases such as tuberculosis. The State has been able to provide treatment for citizens and residents against tuberculosis. The proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and treated was close to 100% in the recent years, an achievement that attested to the improvement of public health in Qatar.

**Figure (19): Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured during the period 2004 -2009**



Source: Supreme Health Council. Annual Report. various issues.

## Future Prospects

The varied and continuing medical care in the State of Qatar contribute to a number of achievements. amongst which are the efforts of the State to halt the spread of HIV by 2015. and universalize access to treatment of HIV by 2010 ending by the same. the spread of malaria and other major diseases by 2015.

Although. the State of Qatar did succeed in achieving significant progress in three targets of this goal. the elimination of HIV and other infectious diseases requires intensification of efforts to enable a continuous sensitizing of the various groups of the society. particularly among vulnerable age groups. such as youth. Furthermore. it will need to increase awareness of dangers from deadly diseases through launching awareness campaigns involving various social institutions. educational. religious and media. Tightening medical control of recruited expatriated labour force and generalizing medical tests for future citizens' marriages. will be required to reduce the prevalence of the various diseases as a prelude to eliminate them.

Goal  
(7)

*Ensure Environmental Sustainability*

Environmental sustainability is the basis of progress in achieving a number of the MDGs. The preservation of the environment to ensure its sustainability is one of the priorities of development policies. The integration of the role of maintaining a healthy environment within the goals of development is due to the importance of natural factors in improving living conditions of people, developing their activities and raising their incomes. To ensure sustainability of the environment and improve the living conditions of individuals, countries were unanimous about the need to manage resources to minimize the negative aspects of industrialization, reduce the loss of biodiversity, and facilitate the access of individuals to various natural resources, especially safe water.

The State of Qatar confirmed in its legislation its care for natural resources, as stated in Article (29) of the Constitution: “the natural wealth and resources are the property of the State. The State should preserve and utilize them according to the provisions of the law”. The environment is a cornerstone in the Qatar’s National Vision 2030. It stipulates the need to “manage the environment so as to ensure harmony and consistency between economic and social development and environmental protection”.

The governmental and institutional interests in environmental issues began in the 1980’s when an Emir Decree was issued in 1983 on the exploitation and protection of living marine resources. Another concerned the prevention of razing agricultural land and sandy beaches, in the year 1993, followed by the Environment Protection Act of 2002. The government continued to pay attention to environmental issues by creating the Supreme Council for Environment and Natural Reserves in 2000, and establishing the Ministry of Environment in 2008. Moreover, the establishment of “Friends of the Environment Center” in 1992

was a key step to deepen environmental awareness among the members of the society. The State also ratified many international conventions and protocols on environmental protection, including: the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol, as well as the Kuwait Regional Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment, and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

### **Target (7) :**

**(A) : Integrate the principles of sustainable development in country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources**

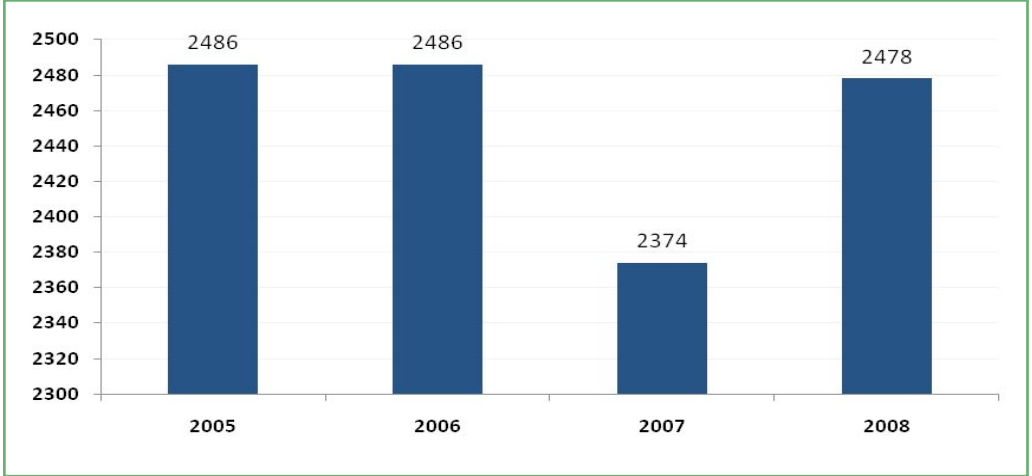
#### **7.1- Proportion of land area covered by forest**

Forested land is concentrated in the East Coast of the State of Qatar. The area of this land represented about 2.6% of the total area of the State in 2008. This limited area is due to the natural conditions prevailing in the region, particularly harsh desert climatic conditions, scarce rainfall and soil salinization. This led to limited land area covered by forest, with the exception of sporadic mangrove forests that spread in limited areas of the East Coast.

#### **7.2- CO2 emissions, totals per capita and per 1 dollar of GDP**

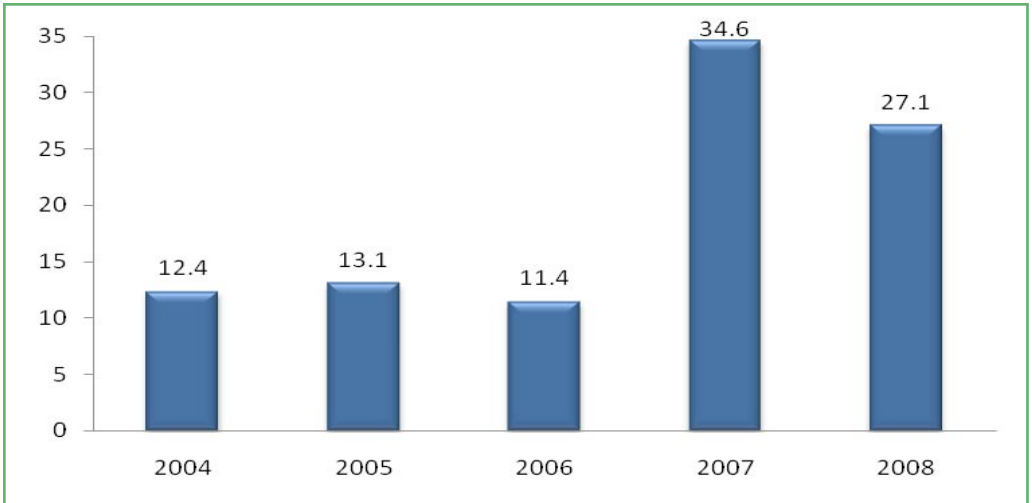
Actions taken by the State of Qatar helped in keeping the levels of emissions of carbon dioxide low in general. The main sources of emissions of carbon dioxide are the oil and gas industry. They are followed by transportation, power generation and water desalination. Volatility in the levels of carbon dioxide emissions is due to local manufacturing limits that lead to propel high or low relevant quantities according to developed or added or stopped plants factories. These changes affect directly the levels of carbon dioxide emissions. Despite the low levels of carbon dioxide emissions, its total per capita may seem high due to the small size of the country's population.

**Figure (20): Total emissions of carbon dioxide (1.000 tons) during the period 2005-2008**



Source: The index is calculated on the basis of data from the Ministry of Environment, unpublished data, 2010

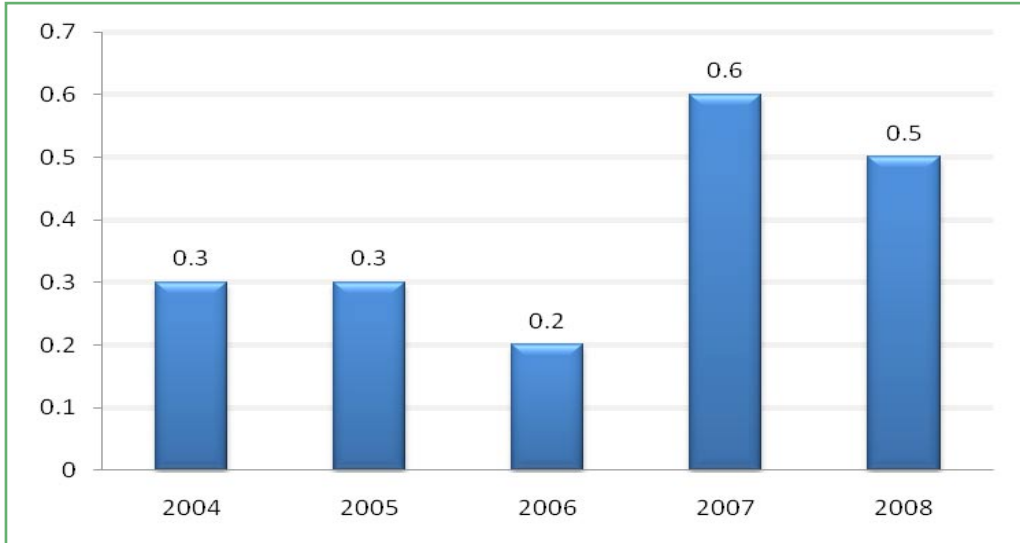
**Figure (21): Total emissions of carbon dioxide per capita during the period 2005-2008 (kg)**



Source: The index was calculated based on data from the Ministry of Environment, unpublished results, 2010.



**Figure (22): Emissions of carbon dioxide for every 1 dollar (PPP for 2005) of GDP during the period 2004-2008 (kg)**



Source: The index was calculated based on data from the Ministry of Environment, unpublished data, 2010.

### 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

The consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer, which protects the earth from ultraviolet radiation, witnessed a continuous reduction of the related various chemicals that contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer in the recent years, with the exception of organic chloride and florid compounds 22. In implementing the Montreal protocol, Qatar has been able to control the emission levels of a series of substances that deplete the ozone layer through banning the import of some organic chloride and florid compounds 11 and 12. As for Halon 1121 and Halon 1301, alternatives to these materials have been found to maintain the integrity of the environment, while the rates of importing organic chloride and florid compounds -22 have remained high. This reveals the partial success of the actions implemented by the State of Qatar to limit the importation and use of substances that deplete the ozone layer, while not reducing the demand for industrial and personal organic chloride and florid compounds -22 effectively.

**Table (4): Consumption of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer during the period 2004 -2009 (metric tons)**

Substance	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Organic chloride and florid compounds -11	18.90	6.09	4.35	3.03	1.78	0.00
Organic chloride and florid compounds -12	44.84	30.91	27.08	10.00	3.27	0.00
Halon-1121	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Halon-1301	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Organic chloride and florid compounds-22	230.63	272.22	325.85	344.50	604.0	1225.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>294.37</b>	<b>309.22</b>	<b>357.28</b>	<b>357.53</b>	<b>608.80</b>	<b>1225.00</b>

Source: Statistics Authority. Annual Statistical Abstract. various issues

#### **7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits**

The proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits in the State of Qatar amounted to 80% despite the increase in fish consumption resulting from the population growth in the past few years. Fish is not only the main food staple of citizens. but also for the bulk of expatriate workers from various Asian countries.

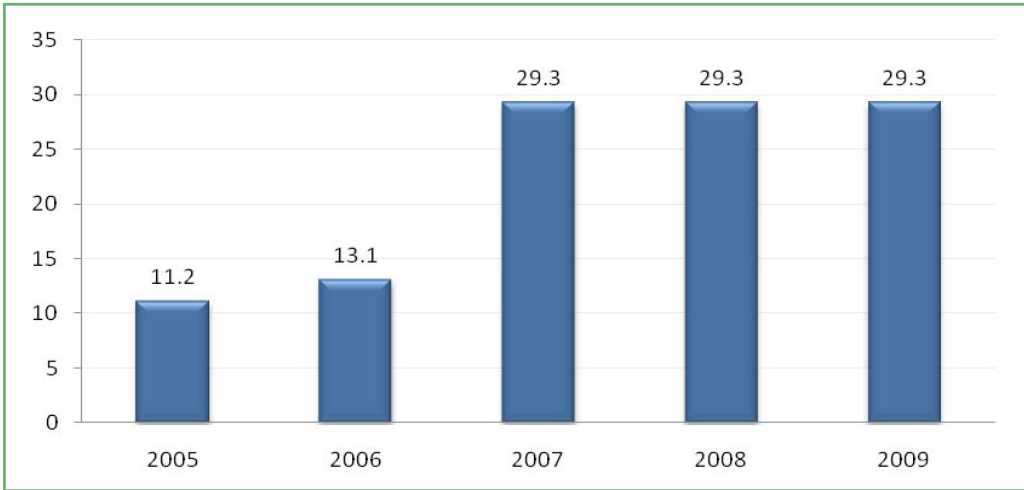
**(B) : Reduce biodiversity loss. achieving. by 2010. a significant reduction in the rate of loss**

#### **7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected**

In its efforts to maintain biological diversity. the State of Qatar seeks to expand the protected wilderness and marine areas in the country by doubling the proportion of these protected lands. This increase is attributable to the high interest in the environment during recent years. especially with the establishment

of the Supreme Council for Environment and Natural Reserves in 2000 (currently Ministry of Environment), which placed the expansion of protected areas on the top of its concerns. Recently, Qatar added the Khor Al Udaid protectorate to the aforementioned areas to protect coral reefs and marine organisms as well as mammals, birds and reptiles. By doing so, it exceeded the world standard, which defines protected areas as being 10% of the total territory of the State.

**Figure (23): Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to the total land area during the period 2005- 2009**



Source: Statistics Authority, Annual Statistical Abstract, various issues

### 7.7. Proportion of species threatened by extinction

Indigenous animals represent a common universal heritage. Given their role in maintaining animals' diversity and balance between their breeds, Qatar seeks to preserve various endangered species to ensure reproductivity and sustainability of animal diversity. It launched an action to establish a repertory of the different strains of endangered animals, which are considered as a part of the nature environment, in particular, and the State livestock, in general. This is why Qatar seeks to preserve endangered species through intensive protection. The proportion of endangered species, in Qatar, is about 0.4% of total species.

## **(C) : Halve, by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**

### **7.8 Proportion of population using improved drinking water source**

Qatari society is based on a set of basic principles, notably the State's efforts to achieve prosperity for citizens, and raise their standard of living, as stated in Article (28) of the Constitution. To achieve this aim, the government sought, during the recent decade, to create decent and modern living conditions for citizens to cope with the urban changes and meet their basic needs. This was reflected by the universalization of water distribution to all residents in the proportion of 100%, achieving, accordingly, an early comprehensive coverage of water distribution. All Qataris, currently, have access to safe drinking water, well before 2015. This is despite the scarcity of natural water in the State. The use of desalination techniques helped, tremendously, in accomplishing the coverage of demand for water to more than 99% of the total population.

### **7.9 Proportion of population using improved sanitation facility**

The development projects and the urban development witnessed by the State, in the recent years, resulted in the expansion of the levels of health coverage and the provision of various basic health services for all individuals on the Qatari soil. This expansion, which resulted in the provision, to various urban communities, regardless of their sizes, of the necessities of life, permitted the securing of sanitation full coverage for all residents without exception, at a ratio of 100%. The spreading coverage of sanitation facilities in the country, during the recent years, was due to the expansion of the residential projects in the different cities and municipalities. The government, which made significant investments to develop sanitation services, ensured sewerage use by all Qatar citizens before 2015.

## **(D) : By 2020. to have achieved a significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers**

### **7.10 Proportion of urban dwellers living in slums**

The Qatari society does not have slums or tin communities, where the various segments of the population live. Most live in houses ranging from palaces and villas to low-income housing, apartments, etc. All residences are equipped with the various services required for a comfortable dignified life. This is the result of the government's strong will to provide dignified life to all citizens by securing the various related necessities. The expansion of the City of Doha, as well as the major medium-sized cities and towns have helped in improving the living conditions of the population. This leads us to confirm the non-existence of slums or precarious residential units in the country.

### **Future Prospects**

The government interest in environmental issues, has played an active role to achieving the three targets for the seventh MDGs goal, namely; integrate sustainable development principles in the State policies and programs, and instigate the loss reverse of environmental resources; reduce losses in biodiversity and achieve significant reductions by the year 2010; and provide adequate health services to the population achieving, accordingly, significant improvement living conditions. The next stage of the development process will be a key challenge, in finding ways to support economic and urban growth without harming the natural environment. In facing limited vital biodiversity, due to prevailing climatic conditions, one must look to preserve the environment from any future deterioration, and try to match the pace of urbanization with the industrial development.

**Goal  
(8)**

*Develop a Global Partnership For Development*

Today there is an international consensus on the need to establish a global partnership among countries in order to establish an institutional framework that allows progressive management of development. This institutional framework, which is based on addressing the special needs of the least developed countries and the comprehensive treatment of debt as well as the increased and activate cooperation of the various influencing stakeholders in the area of health and technology. is. also. based on the diversification of development assistance to developing countries. Accordingly, global partnership for development was integrated within MDGs' priorities. Global partnership for development is built on a series of pillars that aim at improving the enabling economic environment of developing countries, and enhancing the positive functioning of international assistance in the various essential areas, especially in those related to youth employment, improvement of health situation, and dissemination of new technologies, especially information and communication technology.

In this context, the State of Qatar ratified, since its accession to the United Nations membership, many international and regional conventions related to development issues and international cooperation to ensure effective participation in the promotion of various forms of international cooperation, on the one hand, and collaborate to the expansion of development capacities in poor countries, on the other hand. This approach goes along with Article (7) of the Constitution, which emphasizes the cooperation with other countries, and is in line with the trends of modern foreign policy. It is based on providing development assistance to developing countries and strengthening global partnership in international development. The State of Qatar took a number of initiatives, such as establishing "the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance", adopted at

the Second South Summit of the Group (77) and China held in Doha in June 2005. This initiative, which opens doors to establishing new mechanisms to financing developments of the South, reflected the conviction of the international cooperation role of the State of Qatar in the development process of the Southern countries to reduce development disparities between the North and South.

Accordingly, Qatar called for the establishment of the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance to address socio-economic development, as well as, health and education and to help in finding solutions for famine, poverty and humanitarian disasters problems, in the least developed countries. This points out the effective participation of the State of Qatar in the global partnership for development through its increased in-kind contributions to poor countries, committed up to (0.7%) of its gross national income for development assistance out of which (15%) are allocated to the least developed countries, since 2006, as stated by HH the Emir of Qatar speech at the opening session of the Conference of the Group of 77 and China in 2005.

### **Target (8) :**

#### **(A) : Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system**

The State of Qatar, which in the recent years witnessed rapid economic growth, conferred great importance to develop partnerships with various international economic actors in the various fields of economy. This has been due through the creation of appropriate administrative conditions and economic openness to trade and attract foreign investment. In this area, the indicator of trade openness rose from 75.2 in 2000 to 99.4 in 2007. This testifies to the significant progress of the Qatar's growth levels. Qatar, therefore, progressed at steady pace towards the achievement of its trade openness through measures and administrative procedures, which contributed to the establishment of enabling environment stability that attracted foreign investors. Foreign direct investments has rise

due to the economic performance and growth throughout the State of Qatar in the recent years. Furthermore, the improvements of the business environment, diversification of economic activities, budget surpluses and favorable balance of payments have been achieved. This was coupled with the advanced international ranking on competitiveness and business practices as well as on economic autonomy, and others. Foreign direct investment flows increased from about (1.2) billion U.S. dollars in 2004 to about (8.7) billion U.S. dollars in 2009. These flows were recorded mostly, in the hydrocarbon sector, which constituted, during the aforementioned two years, respectively about (3.8%, and 8.9%), of the GDP. In addition, the flows of abroad Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) increased from about (0.4) billion US dollars in 2004 to (6) billion US dollars in 2008, to decrease to (3.8) billion US dollars in 2009, due to the world financial crisis.

**(B) : Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.**

## **8.2 Qatari development assistance**

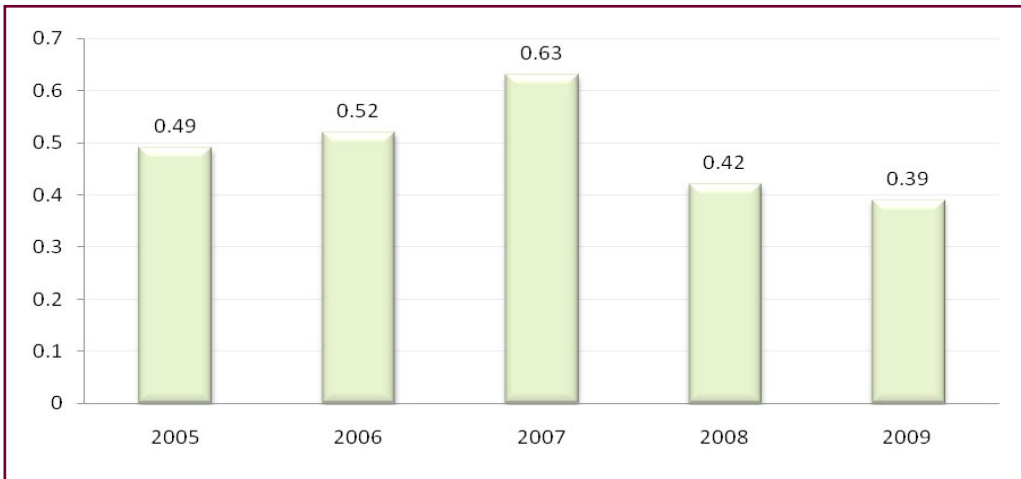
Development assistance has evolved since the 1970s, as one of the most important sources of funding for international development. This trend was accompanied by the theories of economic development and cooperation between the North and South during that period. It was reflected in the resolution (2626) of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1970, which recommended that, rich countries give a ratio (0.7%) of the national income (GDP) in assisting to developing countries, especially poor ones. The importance of development assistance escalated as the main source for financing development programs in poorer countries in the recent decade. This was due to the recommendations of the Monterrey Conference for Financing Development in 2002 and the follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Doha in 2008, which pledged developed countries to allocate 0.7% of their Gross National Product to officially assist developing countries in achieving their MDGs, among



which are, first and foremost, the eradication of poverty and hunger.

In Qatar, assistance and bilateral development constituted key elements in its foreign policy in the area of international cooperation. The total aid and development assistance provided by the State during the period (2005-2009) reached about 2.01 billion dollars on approximately 0.49% of the Gross Domestic Product.

**Figure (24): Proportion of ODA to gross domestic product during the period 2005 – 2009**



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Development Assistance and Aid Provided by the State of Qatar, 2010

Qatari development assistance is diversified and in line with the nature of each social, economic and even environmental situation. Government assistance may take the form of cash grants or in-kind provided by the State directly to support governments, or in response to emergencies caused by natural disasters or famine or armed conflicts. It may, also be a cash paid to contribute in educational and health projects, or construction housing, communications, and institutions projects, or a support for municipalities, and other development projects. Qatar’s assistance may, in addition, take the form of cash and in-kind assistance to institutions, charities and research studies centers, mosques building, educational

institutions. and small financial amounts paid in cash to Arabic language and Islamic sciences teachers. or to international peacekeeping troops deployed in the different regions of the world.

**Table (5): Geographical distribution of assistance offered by Qatar (U.S. dollars) during the period 2004-2009**

Beneficiary	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arabic	54.070.359	100.898.280	449.763.622	284.828.766	262.692.874	70.875.732
Americas	351.360	4.530.000	62.797.026	37.819.540	9.247.121	2.266.496
African	6.006.251	242.122	14.694.232	13.387.555	20.217.875	32.639.757
Asian	8.882.727	4.142.196	18.874.792	421.285	3.694.885	1.054.644
European	4.931.987	1.985.456	7.466.262	6.268.975	3.679.543	13.261.780
Oceania		1.530.688			30.000	1.560.688
Others	15.849.985	8.033.586	9.440.779	20.732.757	17.632.621	38.768.770
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.092.669</b>	<b>121.362.328</b>	<b>563.036.712</b>	<b>363.458.878</b>	<b>318.194.316</b>	<b>158.867.179</b>

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Development Assistance and Aid Provided by the State of Qatar. 2009 and 2010.

In parallel to government aid, assistance is also provided by non-governmental organizations active in humanitarian work, to support the needs of poor countries in development projects, educational, humanitarian, and establish social and infrastructure projects.

**Table (6): Non-government national donors of aid and development assistance (U.S. dollars) during the period 2004-2009**

Provider	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Qatar Charity</b>	5.420.233	13.534.375	21.372.543	30.383.078	47.762.002	38.646.656
<b>Sheikh Eid Charity Foundation</b>	6.628.352	4.689.957	24.941.939	25.989.012	44.019.505	52.656.625
<b>Qatar Red Crescent</b>	910.039	3.307.579	11.791.130	10.230.145	16.685.727	115.835.078
<b>Zakat Fund</b>	49.938	265.005	846.563	2.569.840	3.435.984	5.462.106
<b>Reach out to Asia</b>			1.286.064	3.024.665	1.651.927	5.962.656
<b>Islamic Dawaa Organization</b>	620.280	401.186	1.093.693	370.821	1.252.229	1.997.641
<b>Sheikh Jassim Charitable Foundation</b>	32.875	80.861	6.000	547.915	49.942	671.280
<b>Sheikh Thani Bin Abdulla (RAF)</b>						533.577
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.661.716</b>	<b>22.278.964</b>	<b>61.337.931</b>	<b>73.115.476</b>	<b>114.857.316</b>	<b>222.814.313</b>

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Development Assistance and Aid Provided by the State of Qatar. 2009 and 2010.

Qatari assistance and development aid are characterized by a number of features, which allows the State to play a leading role in the international cooperation and the funding of international development. The most important of these characteristics are the follows:

- Multiplicity of assistances: Qatari development assistance is divided into two groups: government assistance and non-government assistance.

- Multiplicity of the distributing channels of the development assistance: The mechanisms for distribution of Qatari development assistance are affected by the nature of assistance.

Bilateral governmental assistance is provided through the regional and international Arab development funds and institutions. e.g., the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

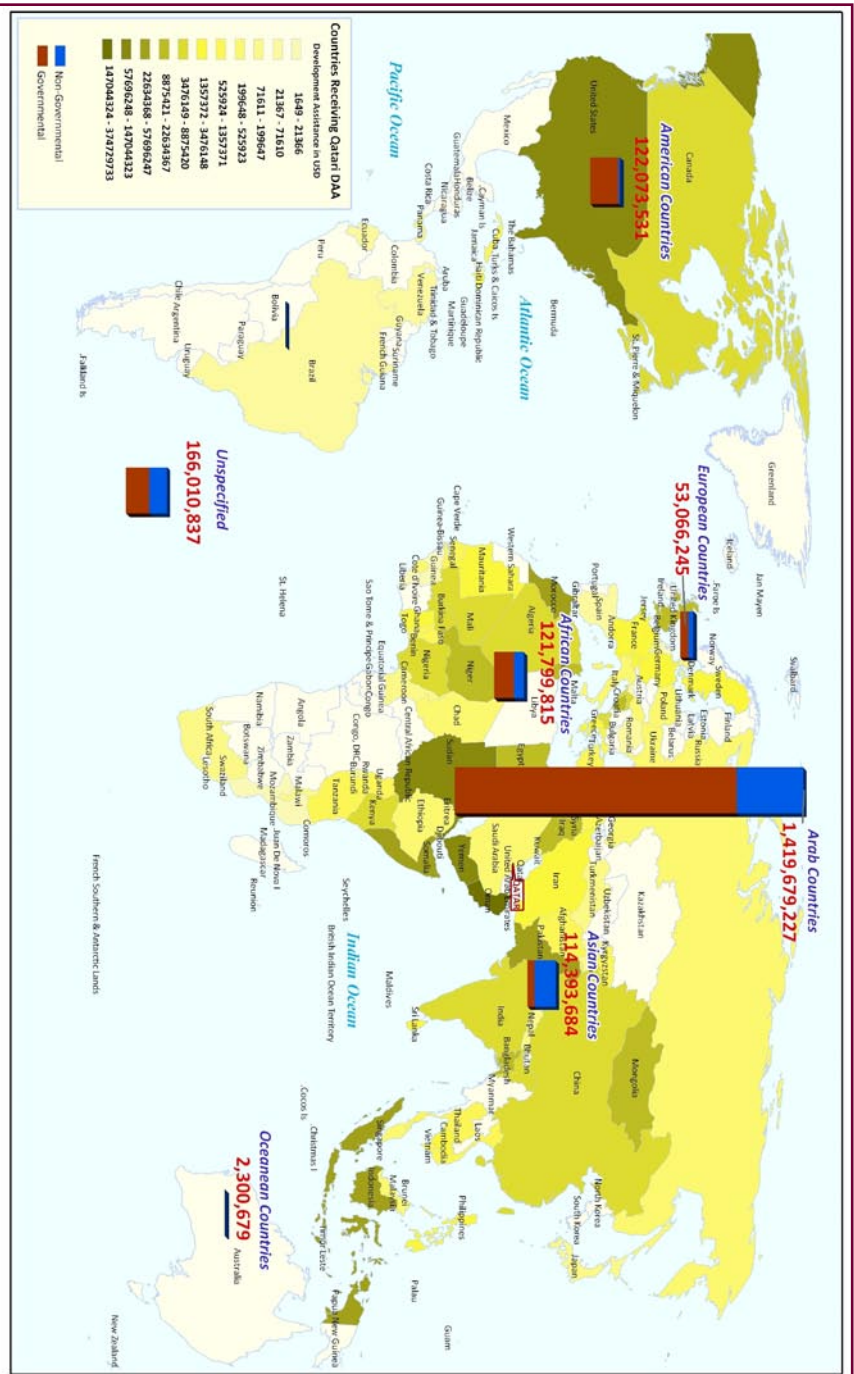
Non-governmental assistance and donations are provided by organizations and institutions, such as Reach Out To Asia (Rota), Qatar Charity Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Sheikh Eid bin Mohamed Charity Foundation, Sheikh Jassem Bin Jabor Al Thani Charity Foundation, Islamic Call Organization – Qatar branch, and other organizations and institutions.

Qatari development assistance is characterized by neutrality and non-subjectivity to political stakeholders of the benefiting countries, as well as by flexibility and streamline procurement activities.

Qatari development assistance comprises different regions of the world. This broad coverage that attests the provision of assistance to various affected areas across the world has demonstrated the interaction of Qatari donors with the different recipients, irrespective of the differences with their cultures, beliefs and type of dependency.

The policy assistance aim of Qatar is to contribute to the development and improvement of the living environment, especially in vital areas that have direct impact on the living conditions of individuals, in many countries of the world. It attaches particular importance in providing governmental and non-governmental assistance to implement development projects related, mainly, to universalization of education, expansion of health care, water distribution to individuals and groups, and building sanitation networks.

Figure (25): Geographical distribution of governmental assistance offered by the State of Qatar (U.S. dollars) during the period 2004–2009



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Development Assistance and Aid Provided by the State of Qatar. 2010

**Table : ( 7) Total assistance provided by the State of Qatar by sector during the period 2005 - 2009 (USD)**

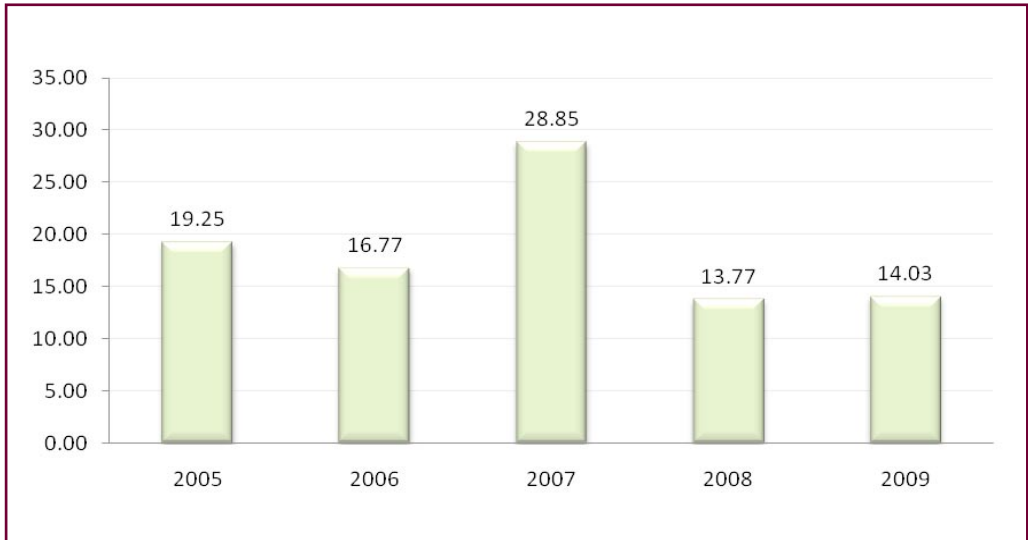
Sector	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Education	27,647,991	104,685,433	125,944,410	59,640,850	53,543,636	371,462,320
Health	8,292,182	10,933,922	36,406,042	12,397,517	79,356,775	147,386,438
Water and Sanitation	2,843,903	9,403,413	29,197,170	34,551,616	45,642,488	121,638,590
Transport and Communication	22,717,147	34,649,495	30,996,749	12,206,622	1,094,954	101,664,967
Industry and Manufacturing			200,000	19,122,167		19,322,167
Agriculture and Fisheries	139,998		3,012,507	492,314		3,644,819
Energy (Gaz and Electricity)	58,518	35,998	64,703	225,129	54,792	439,140
Others	81,941,553	464,666,383	210,752,773	294,416,022	201,988,847	1,253,765,578
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,641,292</b>	<b>624,374,644</b>	<b>436,574,354</b>	<b>433,052,237</b>	<b>381,681,492</b>	<b>2,019,324,019</b>

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Development Assistance and Aid Provided by the State of Qatar: 2010

### 8.3 Proportion of assistance provided in the education sector to total assistance

Qatari governmental and non-governmental organizations assistance give special priority to the various development projects related to education, such as primary schools construction and restoration as well as equipping educational institutions with related supplies, especially books, and helping to disseminate new information technologies. In this regard, education development assistance has the highest share in the total Qatari assistance. The volume of assistances in the education sector amounted to about 370 million U.S. dollars of the total development assistance provided by Qatar between 2005 and 2009. The education sector is the first sector covered by the Qatar's development assistance between 2005 and 2009, as the average ratio of relevant support amounted to about 19% of the total assistance.

**Figure (26): Proportion of assistance in the education sector to total assistance during the period 2005 -2009**



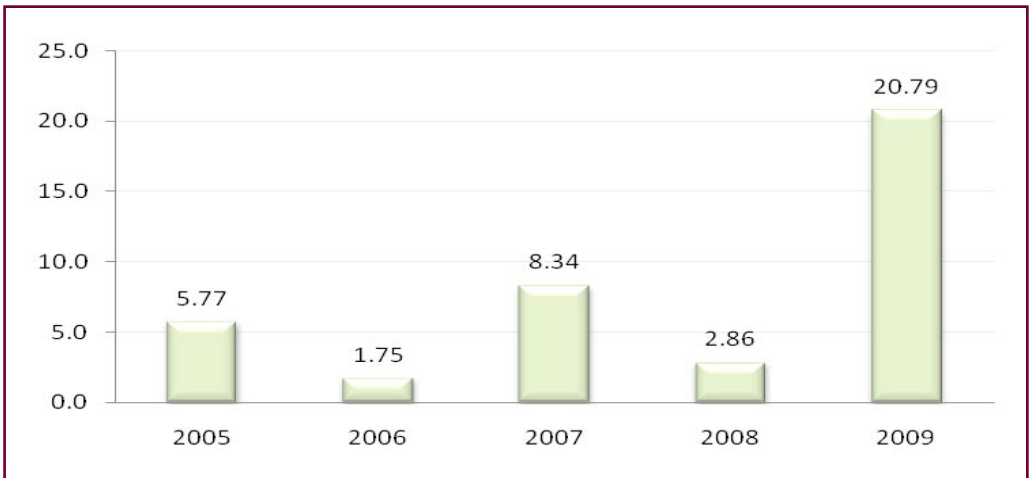
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Development Assistance and Aid Provided by the State of Qatar, 2009 and 2010.

## 8.4 Proportion of assistance provided in the health sector to total assistance:

Qatar's policy of development assistance is based on supporting various projects and activities in the health sector. These projects include building small and medium clinics and medical centers, in various countries, particularly in remote areas. It also involves equipping medical institutions, and training local capabilities to provide essential medical care. The health sector is the second sector amongst Qatari assistance. It follows the education sector.

Between 2005 and 2009, Qatari development assistance in the health sector reached 147 million U.S. dollars, representing an average of about 8% of the total Qatari development assistance for this same period. Although the health sector is amongst the vital areas attracting the Qatar's special attention, the amount of annual assistance in this area remains subject to unexpected emergence of infectious and deadly diseases in some regions of the world. This explains, in fact, the major changes in the volume of development assistance provided in this area and its proportion of the overall Qatari assistance.

**Figure (27): Proportion of assistance in the health sector to the total assistance during the period 2005- 2009**



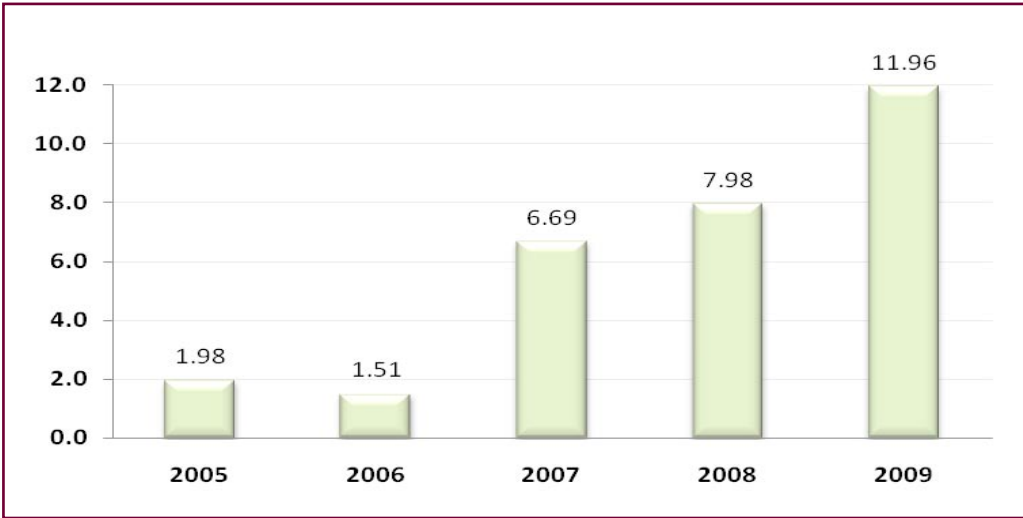
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Development Assistance and Aid Provided by the State of Qatar, 2009 and 2010.



### 8.5 Proportion of assistance provided in safe water and sanitation sector to total assistance

Qatari development assistance offered to universalize the use of safe water and expand sanitation networking constitutes the third area of interest in the country development assistance. This vital area contributes to the provision of living conditions and decent health for the inhabitants of poor countries, especially in rural and remote areas. The total Qatari development assistance in this sector, totaled 122 million U.S. dollars, between 2005 and 2009, bringing its average ratio to about 6% of the overall assistance budget.

**Figure (28): Proportion of assistance in the safe water and sanitation sector to the total assistance during the period 2005 - 2009**



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Development Assistance and Aid Provided by the State of Qatar, 2009 and 2010.

Qatari assistance in the safe water and sanitation sector covers key development projects important for peoples' lives. These projects, which have a high importance, emerged recently amongst the development priorities across the world especially amongst projects in poor countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa and some Asian countries. This explains the growing investment volume shown by figure (28) on water and sanitation during the recent years.

**(E) : In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide affordable essential drugs in developing countries**

### **8.13 Proportion of population with permanent access to affordable essential drugs**

Qatar witnessed in recent years a number of achievements in health care, due to sustained government investment. The most notable results were the improvement of the health conditions of the population, along with the access to various health services through a global dissemination of these services to ease benefits that include the distribution of medicines. Medicines in Qatar are subsidized by the government and cover the needs of citizens and residents alike, whether for acute or chronic diseases.

The expansion of health coverage in the various regions of Qatar and the health insurance in the public sector for all segments of the society, (citizens and residents) were the two essential means to facilitate the universal access to medical drugs, especially, to middle and low income segments of the population.

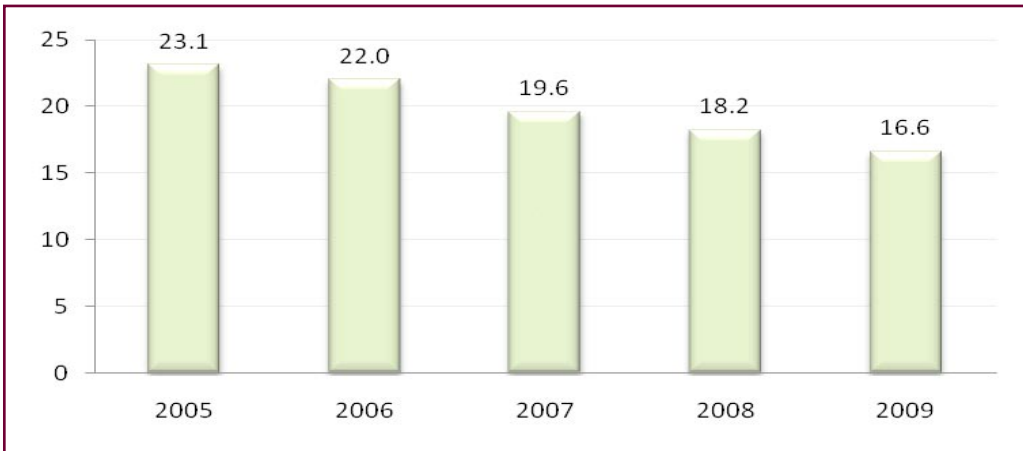
**(F) : In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications**

In recent years the State of Qatar has made great strides in adopting and disseminating new technology and media, especially information technology and communications. This came through the expansion of services network in the field of communications, including fixed and mobile telephony and the Internet.

### 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population

As a result of the variety of methods of communication and the emergence of mobile phone, the use of fixed phones witnessed a decline among all segments of the society. In Qatar, in spite of the expansion of fixed telephone network due to the expansion of urbanization, the number of fixed lines per 100 inhabitants saw a decline in recent years. This decline is due essentially to the various lifestyles in the country, particularly the presence of large numbers of expats living mostly in communities that do not require the use of fixed phone lines due to the large expansion in the use of mobile phones.

**Figure (29): Number of telephone lines per 100 inhabitants during the period 2005 -2009**



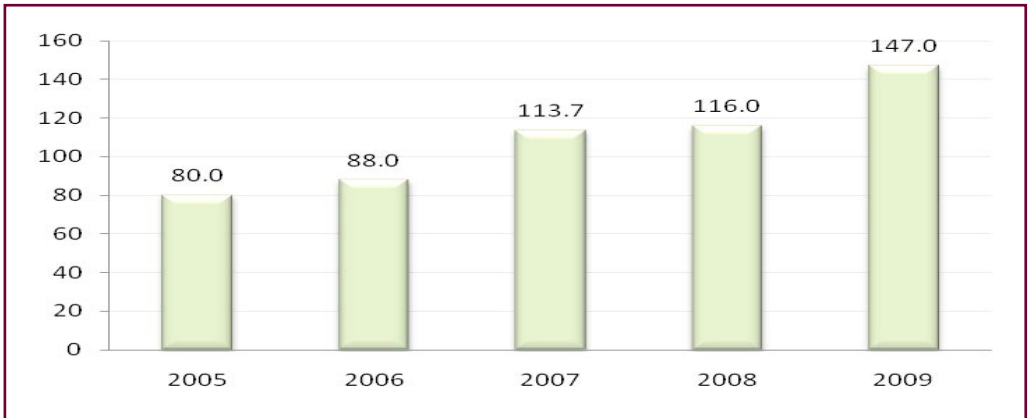
Source: based on data from Statistics Authority, Annual Statistical Abstract, various issues.

### 8.15 Mobile telephone subscribers per 100 population

Unlike fixed land line phones, the use of mobile phones continued to grow in the State of Qatar, due to the widespread use of mobile phone by all elements of the population, especially young people. In addition, extensive use of mobile phones among migrant workers is due to being their sole means of communication to the outside world. One reason for the high levels of use of mobile phone is due to

the high number of expats in Qatar in recent years. Nearly a million new arrivals between 2007 and 2009, has drastically increased the population. Furthermore the continuous rise in living standards for all residents of the State, has allowed some residents to use more than one mobile.

**Figure (30): Number of mobile phone lines for every 100 inhabitants during the period 2005 -2009**



Source: based on data from Statistics Authority, Annual Statistical Abstract, various issues.

### **8.16. Internet users per 100 population**

The use of the Internet in the State of Qatar in recent years was widespread among the various segments of the Qatari society. Internet services have been connected to service the various areas of the country, and facilitate service delivery procedures for the different categories of the Qatari society. This has allowed access to Internet, commensurate with standards of living. In addition, this has allowed on line access to many government services and institutions. All these factors contributed to the expansion of the Internet in recent years, as shown in the following figure:

**Figure (31) : Internet users per 100 inhabitants during the period from 2005 to 2009**



Source: based on data from Statistics Authority, Annual Statistical Abstract, various issues.

## **Future Prospects**

In recent years The State of Qatar has witnessed many achievements in different areas relevant to goal number eight on a global partnership for development, in particular the move to establish an open trading and financial system, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminating and meet the special needs of least developed countries. Cooperation with pharmaceutical companies to provide affordable essential drugs in developing countries, and cooperation with the private sector to make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information technology and communications has also been achieved. These achievements, have been accomplished well before 2015. They have included achieving the State's obligation to assist international development, facilitating the use of pharmaceuticals, and providing the dissemination of means of new technology, especially information and communications technology. These achievements open up a number of future challenges, particularly with regard to the path of future State assistance in light of financial changes taking place in the world and the region. Furthermore, the multiplicity and diversity of requests for external assistance received by the State of Qatar will continue over the medium term.

## Conclusion

The state of Qatar has succeeded through development projects and general or sectoral policies in recent years in making significant progress towards meeting the MDGs deadlines. These achievements, which are reflected in the progress in many areas have improved living conditions of the various groups in society and moved the State of Qatar towards a welfare society. This does not mean, evidently, that all the MDGs have been achieved on equal levels.

The reality of development goals needs different levels of development. It is natural to show varying levels of progress in achieving the MDGs by 2015. This is not because the different progress is achieving the targets, indicators and prospects; but mainly due to the MDGs' nature and issues that are being addressed. Some development goals can influence the paths through the establishment of specific sectoral programs, while other targets can be achieved only through the deep societal change and transformation. We can classify the Millennium Development Goals into two categories: targets of sectoral development that can achieve its aims through the implementation of projects which are directly quantifiable, and quality targets and community development, which can only achieve its targets through deep societal shifts affected more by the behavior of individuals, groups and levels of societal openness.

The assessment of the MDGs' progress, between 1990 and 2009, shows that the majority of goals have been fully achieved. The economic reality and levels of development in Qatar have improved the standard of living and secured income levels above the desired levels worldwide. It, also, have provided job opportunities with broad and decent employment. Associated achievements included provision of nutritional levels to ensure healthy growth of all segments in society, especially children.

Qatar has achieved a partial realization of the first Millennium Development Goal of eliminating extreme poverty and hunger. Regarding the second target to achieve universal basic education, this has been achieved, ensuring that all children, whether males or females, will access primary schooling by 2015. This illustrates the priority of the State towards education, especially at the primary level. The system ensures, henceforth, the educational seat for the all school-age children. Thus enrollment rates are very high, as evidenced by the advancement of students to higher education levels. This has provided literacy to almost everyone. The educational system expanded numerically by attracting various categories of the Qatari society, especially females, thus, raising the levels of

women's enrollment at all levels and stages of education. The educational system contributed to eliminating gender disparity in education, as stated in the third goal on promoting gender equity and empowering women. In addition, higher levels of participation of women in the labor market have been experienced.

With regard to medical coverage, and improving health conditions, the multiple efforts made for decades by the state resulted in the various aspects of healthy life of the population. These include, improvement of the various indicators regarding the assessment of children care, maternal health, and combat of many infectious and lethal diseases.

With respect to the fourth goal of reducing deaths among children under the age of five, the rate has been reduced well before the year 2015. The improvement of maternal health indicators for the fifth goal shows attainment of the Qatar stated targets in the majority of indicators, especially those related to reducing maternal mortality and universal access to reproductive health services. Qatar has been able to achieve the three goals of the Millennium Development Goal on combating HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases, to halt the spread of malaria and other major diseases.

With regard to Development Goal of ensuring environmental sustainability, the State of Qatar has achieved the four goals listed. Those were listed to improve the population living conditions, integrating sustainable development principles in the State policies and programs, protect biodiversity, and reduce the proportion of people who cannot get safe drinking water and basic sanitation by half. It should be noted that all the inhabitants of the State of Qatar have now access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. With regard to the achievement of significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers, it can be said that the State of Qatar today, is free of slums.

According to all data related to Goal eight on the development of international cooperation for development, the State of Qatar met the basic targets of this goal, increasing the volume of development assistance to poor countries. The country continues to establish an open trading and financial system, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminating, and address the needs of the least developed countries and cooperation with developing countries to develop and implement strategies that give young people decent employment. It also is engaging on the productive and comprehensive treatment of the problems of cooperation with pharmaceutical companies to provide essential medicines at affordable prices, and cooperation with the private sector to make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technology. This has

been achieved through the attainment of many target factors, which illustrated that the State of Qatar has made effective contributions to development issues and international partnerships in line with its international obligations.

It is clear by tracing the targets and MDGS that the State of Qatar has made thorough consistent development efforts over the last two decades in meeting 18 out of the 21 targets announced and approved. This indicates the effectiveness of State policies. But what distinguish the fields that have been achieved are the goals, which are in sector specific areas and depend on targeted activities that had achieved a particular goal. This approach illustrates the achievement of many goals in areas such as health, education and others. Consistent efforts by the State of Qatar in implementing comprehensive development policies bolstered levels of government investment in these areas have been impressive, given the modest size of the population.

As for the three goals that have not yet been achieved: dissemination of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 (Goal 5), addressing the special needs of least developed countries and addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries as well as small island developing States (Goal 8), efforts are still being made. Development policies in the State of Qatar, including population policy, seek to raise productivity rates of their citizens to correct the imbalances in the population composition. In addition, Qatar is actively engaged in working to provide sanitary conditions to safeguard the health and safety of the various categories of the Qatari society, especially women. Although the State provided the required reproductive health means, it did not adopt any special program due to the lack of need for such programs in the light of the given country demographics.

With regard to addressing the special needs of least developed countries and to address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, Qatar focuses primarily on development assistance and delivery. This will assist the needy and improve their daily lives, to be able to address specific concerns in each country and in the various regions in the future.

The achievement of most of the goals of the Millennium Development Goals in the State of Qatar came as a natural outcome of the successive State investments over the past decades in various critical areas and as the fruit of leadership aspirations' and development policies aiming to improve different areas of life for all its inhabitants.



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