جهـــاز التخطيـــط والإحصـــاء
Planning and Statistics Authority
State of Qatar • دولـــة قطـــر

Sustainable Development Goals
In the State of Qatar 2022

(ii)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
(SDGs)
In State of Qatar 2022

March 2023

His Highness
Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani
Emir of State of Qatar

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Preface

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, launched in 2015, is a roadmap for international development aimed at ending poverty, hunger, inequality and achieving social justice by providing opportunities for all societal groups and reducing the effects of climate change. The State of Qatar has translated this agenda into development plans and programs aimed at creating a quality transformation in health, educational, environmental, economic and social systems to ensure the achievement of the targets of the 2030 SDGs.

It should be noted that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 according to the set targets, and ensuring progress in various aspects of sustainable development are both a solidarity and participatory responsibility between the government, private and civil society sectors, all responsible for implementing the National Development Strategy (2018-2022). The development of the Third National Development Strategy will be an opportunity for these three sectors to continue their efforts in implementing development projects and initiatives to ensure the achievement of the 2030 SDGs.

The report shows that the State of Qatar has been able to achieve most of the sustainable development goals and targets, especially those related to ending poverty and hunger, securing quality health and education, providing affordable clean water and energy and decent job opportunities, reducing inequalities and achieving justice and peace, and building sustainable cities and communities free from marginalization and crime. The report also points out that Qatar is making efforts to reduce the effects of climate change and unsustainable production and consumption patterns, protect ecosystems, revitalize the global partnership for development and strengthen the means of its implementation.

In conclusion, I can only thank all the ministries and government agencies that have contributed to facilitating the task of the work team in the Planning and Statistics Authority by providing the data and information required to complete this report in its comprehensive form, which we hope will be a guide for decision and policy makers in various development aspects and will help them identify actions and ways to achieve progress in the areas of sustainable economic development.

Dr. Saleh M. Al Nabit
President of Planning and Statistics Authority

(x)

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- Ministry of Education and Higher Education.
- Ministry of Public Health.
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- General Authority of Customs.
- National Human Rights Committee.
- Qatar Fund for Development.
- Qatar Electricity and Water Corporation.
- Public Works Authority.
- Qatar Tourism.
- Qatar Stock Exchange.
- Hifz Alnaema Center.

Acknowledgement

Introduction

This report aims to monitor the progress in achieving the 2030 sustainable development goals and targets and update national data in the databases of international organizations and bodies. In addition, it aims to create a reference for decision-makers and development policymakers, to help them identify the actions required to highlight progress in the areas of sustainable development, and to prepare an assessment of the achievements made when implementing the Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022).

This SDG Report is divided into seventeen sections, each of which analyzes and evaluates the extent to which the 17 goals and 169 targets of the sustainable development have been achieved according to UN-approved indicators. The first section deals with ending poverty in all its forms everywhere, while the second section elaborates on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture. The third section focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being at all ages, while the fourth section is devoted to the efforts made to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The fifth section deals with the goal of achieving gender equality and empowering women, while the sixth section is devoted to ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The seventh section focuses on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

The eighth section of the report reviews the goal of promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all, while the ninth section focuses on the goal of building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. The tenth section is devoted to reducing inequality within and among countries, while the eleventh section elaborates on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The twelfth section deals with the goal of ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, while the thirteenth section focuses on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. The fourteenth section sheds light on the goal of conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

The fifteenth section reviews what Qatar has achieved of the goal of protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss. The sixteenth section focuses on promoting peaceful and

inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

The report concludes with the seventeenth section, which sheds light on strengthening the means of implementing and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

This report is based on data collected during the period (2016-2022), which was extracted from the administrative records of ministries, government and private institutions and the general census data. It is also based on specialized surveys such as the labor force survey, household expenditure and income survey, R&D survey, multi-indicator cluster survey, time use survey and others, in addition to statistical reports issued by national authorities in the country.

Progress in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Qatar

The Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA), represented by the Statistics Department, in cooperation with various ministries and government agencies, has produced national SDG indicators, of which 207 indicators are available, making up 83.5% of total 248 indicators. There are 30 unavailable indicators, (12.1%) that need to be provided through surveys or administrative records. As for indicators that do not apply to the State of Qatar, they amount to 9, representing 3.6% of total indicators, while the number of indicators related to organizations' accounts is 2, representing 0.8% of total indicators. It should be noted that the total percentage of data availability, which includes available, non-applicable and related to organizations' accounts, is 87.9%.

Table (1)	Number of SDG Indicators by Status of Indicators (2022)					
SDGs 2030	Available A	Unavailable B	NA C	Related to Organizations' Account D	Total E	Data Availability F=(A+C+D)/E
SDG 1	10	1	2		13	92. 3%
SDG 2	12	2			14	85.7%
SDG 3	27	1			28	96.4%
SDG 4	12				12	100.0%
SDG 5	13	1			14	92.9%
SDG 6	8	2	1		11	81.8%
SDG 7	5	1			6	83.3%
SDG 8	14	2			16	87.5%
SDG 9	10	1	1		12	91.7%
SDG 10	11		2	1	14	100.0%
SDG 11	15				15	100.0%
SDG 12	10	3			13	76.9%
SDG 13	8				8	100.0%
SDG 14	9	1			10	90.0%
SDG 15	8	4	2		14	71.4%
SDG 16	20	3	1		24	87.5%
SDG 17	15	8		1	24	66.7%
Total	207	30	9	2	248	87. 9%

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

Figure 1: Number of SDG Indicators by Indicator Status (2022)

Status	No. of indicators
Available	207
Unavailable	30
NA	9
Organizations' Account	2
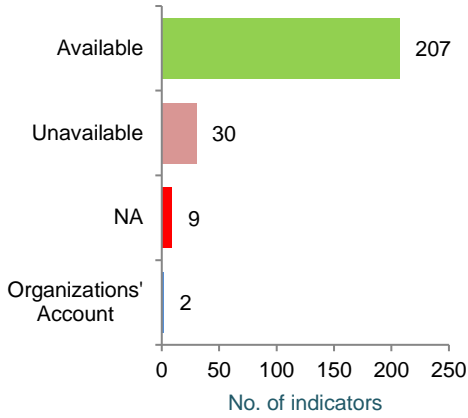
No. of indicators

Figure 2: Relative Distribution of SDG Indicators by Indicator Status (2022)

- Organizations' Account
- NA
- Unavailable
- Available

0.8%
3.6%
12.1%
83.5%
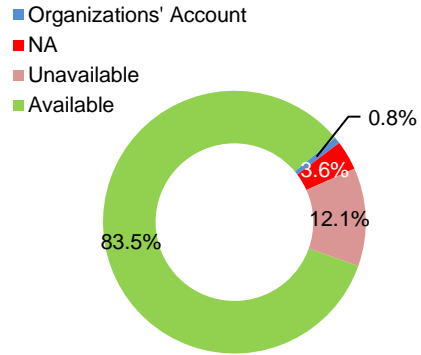
Figure (3): Relative Distribution of Indicators by Goals and Indicator Status (2022)

■ Available   ■ Unavailable   ■ NA   ■ Organizations' Account

SDGs 2030
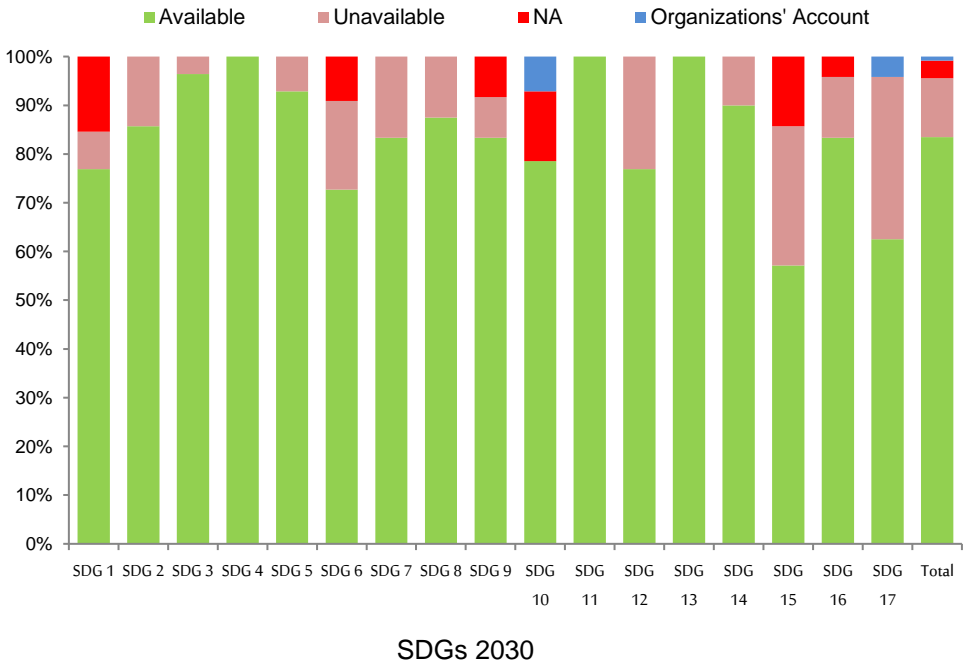
Figure 4: SDGs Web by Indicator Status in Qatar (2022)
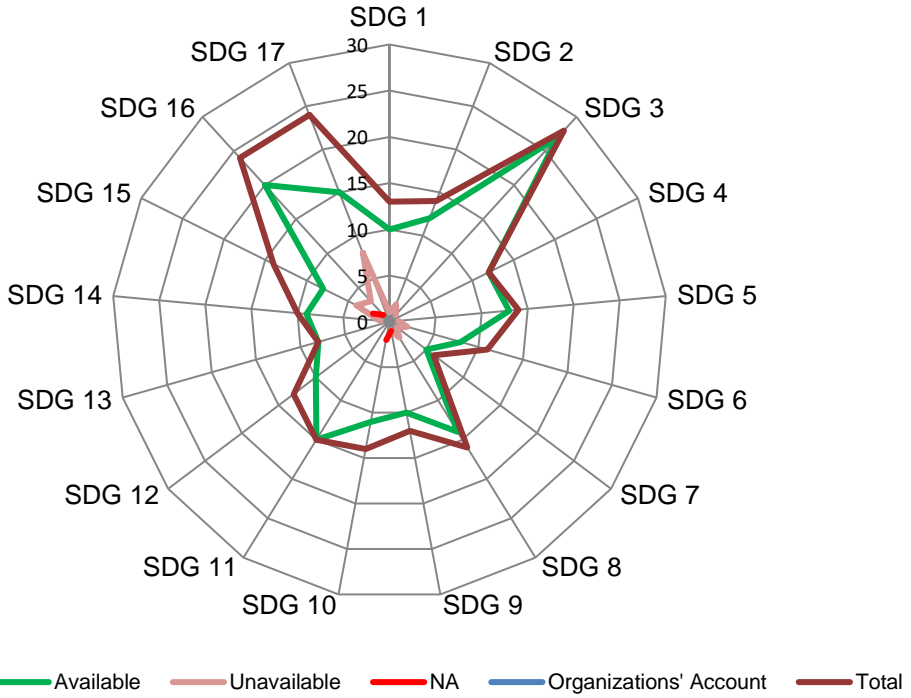
SDG 1 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
7	13

Indicator Status	
Available	10
Unavailable	1
NA	2
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	13

SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1-1-1 Proportion of population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/ rural)[1]

Table (1.1)	Proportion of population living below the international poverty line (2016–2022)						
Sub-Indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Proportion of population living below the international poverty line	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(b) Proportion of employed population living below the international poverty line	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1-2-1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar, as it is related to the calculation of the absolute poverty line (food and non-food), which is calculated based on calorie methodology, as this methodology is followed in developing countries.

1-2-2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Data is not available

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(1) There are no rural areas in the State of Qatar.

1-3-1   Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Figure (1.1): Proportion of Qatari beneficiaries from
social security pension out of total Qataris (%)
(2016-2021)
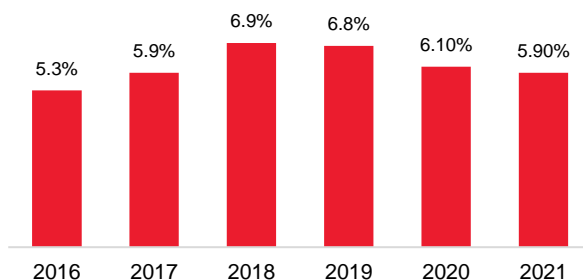
| Table (1.2) | **Proportion of population receiving a pension, social assistance in the form of subsidies or at least one social protection benefit (age group 15 years and above) (2017/2018)** |

Sub-indicator	Sex	2017/2018
(a) Proportion of Qatari population above legal age receiving a pension	Males	12.2%
	Females	6.4%
	Total	9.2%
(c) Proportion of Qatari population covered by at least one social protection benefit (social security, retirement, survivors' pension)	Males	12.6%
	Females	8.3%
	Total	10.4%
(d) Proportion of poor population receiving social assistance in the form of subsidies (both Qataris and non-Qataris)	Males	1.1%
	Females	0.2%
	Total	0.7%

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority - Household Expenditure and Income Survey

Table (1.3)	Number and Proportion of Qataris Benefiting from Social Security Pension by Security Category and Sex (2016-2021)						
Security Category	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Proportion of Qatari beneficiaries of total Qatari population	Males	3.3%	3.8%	4.4%	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%
	Females	7.2%	8.0%	9.3%	9.2%	8.0%	7.7%
	Total	5.3%	5.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.1%	5.9%
Proportion of Qatari beneficiaries of total population	Males	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	Females	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%
	Total	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Number of Widow	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	445	405	266	263	253	204
	Total	445	405	266	263	253	204
Number of Divorced	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	1,192	1,294	1,124	1,109	1,133	1,155
	Total	1,192	1,294	1,124	1,109	1,133	1,155
Number of Needy family	Males	860	872	860	830	822	750
	Females	55	39	28	41	44	44
	Total	915	911	888	871	866	794
Number of Person with disability	Males	639	731	1,087	1,174	1,200	1,271
	Females	502	613	857	887	900	923
	Total	1,141	1,344	1,944	2,061	2,100	2,194
Number of Orphan	Males	752	786	852	833	799	709
	Females	889	1,004	1,054	1,032	990	960
	Total	1,641	1,790	1,906	1,865	1,789	1,669
Number of Incapacitated to work	Males	480	610	750	786	814	827
	Females	2,855	3,151	3,131	3,203	1,975	1,827
	Total	3,335	3,761	3,881	3,989	2,789	2,654
Number of The elderly	Males	305	354	451	461	464	463
	Females	1,553	1,828	2,984	3,030	3,042	3,024
	Total	1,858	2,182	3,435	3,491	3,506	3,487
Number of Prisoner's family	Males	23	24	23	28	27	23
	Females	20	53	43	49	40	29
	Total	43	77	66	77	67	52
Number of Abandoned spouse	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	4	3	3	3	4	3
	Total	4	3	3	3	4	3

Table (1.3)	**Number and Proportion of Qataris Benefiting from Social Security Pension by Security Category and Sex (2016-2021)**						
Security Category	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Number of Family of a missing person	Males	0	0	3	4	1	0
	Females	2	1	2	3	1	1
	Total	2	1	5	7	2	1
Number of Housemaid allowance	Males	1,734	2,141	2,586	2,659	2,421	2,470
	Females	3,072	3,854	5,048	5,125	4,720	4,703
	Total	4,806	5,995	7,634	7,784	7,141	7,173
Number of Those with unknown parents	Males	42	38	39	46	39	41
	Female	51	43	42	49	39	39
	Total	93	81	81	95	78	80
Number of Unspecified	Males	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Females	0	0	0	5	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	6	0	1
Total Number of Beneficiaries	Males	4,835	5,556	6,651	6,822	6,587	6,555
	Females	10,640	12,288	14,582	14,799	13,141	12,912
	Total	15,475	17,844	21,233	21,621	19,728	19,467
Gender Parity Index		2.20	2.21	2.19	2.17	2.00	1.97

Source: Annual Statistical Abstract – Chapter of Civil Society Statistics, PSA calculations and Ministry of Social Development and Family

Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

1-4-1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Table (1.4)	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Proportion of population using basic drinking water services	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(b) Proportion of population using basic sanitation services	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(c) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

1-4-2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

Table (1.5)		Number of adult owners (18 years and above) by nationality, sex and type of ownership (2016-2020)					
Type of Ownership	**Nation ality**	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Individual ownership	Qataris	Males	6,160	5,292	6,071	12,114	15,260
		Females	3,313	3,333	3,467	8,787	8,968
		Total	9,473	8,625	9,538	20,901	24,228
	Non-Qataris	Males	83	73	87	94	124
		Females	119	136	114	181	170
		Total	202	209	201	275	294
	Total	Males	6,243	5,365	6,158	12,208	15,384
		Females	3,432	3,469	3,581	8,968	9,138
		Total	9,675	8,834	9,739	21,176	24,522
Collective ownership including owners who are heirs, orphans, institutions or others	Qataris	Joint ownershi p between both sexes	117	126	87	19,425	18,796
	Non-Qataris		16	11	9	5	6
	Total		133	137	96	19,430	18,802

Source: Ministry of Justice

Table (1.6)	**Share of adult owners (18 years and above) by nationality, sex and type of ownership (2016 - 2020)**							
Type of Ownership	**Nationality**	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Individual ownership	Qataris	Males	7.8	6.4	7.2	13.9	17.0
		Females	3.9	3.7	3.8	9.3	9.2
		Total	5.7	5.0	5.4	11.5	12.9
	Non-Qataris	Males	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
		Females	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
		Total	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Total	Males	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9
		Females	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.6
		Total	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.1
Collective ownership including owners who are heirs, orphans, institutions or others	Qataris	Joint ownership between both sexes	0.1	0.1	0.0	10.7	10.0
	Non-Qataris		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Gender Parity Index				2.19	2.52	2.13	2.62

Source: Ministry of Justice and PSA calculations.

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1-5-1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Table (1.7)	Number of deaths and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (2016-2021)								
Sub-indicator	Sex	Age Group	Type of Hazard	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(a) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by sex	Males	All age groups	Corona virus	0	0	0	0	5434.8	3455.3
	Females			0	0	0	0	3449	5044.4
	Total			0	0	0	0	4868.7	3904.9
(b) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex	Males			0	0	0	0	10.3	13.8
	Females			0	0	0	0	4.6	10.9
	Total			0	0	0	0	8.6	13
(c) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by age group	Total	0–14 years	Corona virus	0	0	0	0	10685.8	1865.3
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	3767.7	1114.8
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	4542.4	1762.8
(d) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by age group	Total	0–14 years		0	0	0	0	0	0.2
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	5.6	9.9
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	327.1	338.9

Source: Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations.

Table (1.8)	**Number of injuries by disasters and Number of deaths due to disasters (2016–2021)**									
Sub-indicator	**Sex**	**Age Group**	**Type of Hazard**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
(e) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by sex	Males	All age groups	Corona virus	0	0	0	0	110,104	68,091
	Females			0	0	0	0	27,860	39,227
	Total			0	0	0	0	137,964	107,318
(f) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex	Males			0	0	0	0	208	271
	Females			0	0	0	0	37	85
	Total			0	0	0	0	245	356
(g) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by age group	Total	0–14 years	Corona virus	0	0	0	0	47,777	81,290
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	88,618	25,357
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	1,569	671
(h) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by age group	Total	0–14 years		0	0	0	0	0	1
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	132	226
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	113	129

Source: Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Interior

1-5-2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to gross domestic product (GDP)

The value of direct economic losses attributed to disasters as a percentage of Qatar's GDP was zero due to the absence of natural disasters in Qatar throughout the period (2016-2020), due to its geographical location far from the areas of seismic activity, in addition to the lack of heavy rain, and the absence of hurricanes in the country. The strong Qatari economy has also contributed to facing financial crises competently and reducing their negative impact on the population.

1-5-3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Table (1.9)	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2020**	**2021**
Countries with legislative and/or regulatory provisions for disaster risk management (1 = yes; 0 = no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Are national disaster risk reduction strategies adopted and implemented in line with the Sendai Framework	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Countries that report a national disaster risk reduction strategy in line with the Sendai Framework to a certain extent (1 = yes; 0 = no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Interior

1-5-4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Table (1.10)	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(b) Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction national disaster risk reduction strategies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Number of local governments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

*Note: Doha is considered a central government of the state

Source: Ministry of Interior

Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income

Table (1.11)	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs (social protection programs) (2019)
Description	**2019**
Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs (social protection programs) %	**0.21%**

Source: PSA Calculations

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection).

Figure (1.2): Proportion of spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) of total government spending (2016-2019)

20.7   22.4   19.8   19.4
2016   2017   2018   2019
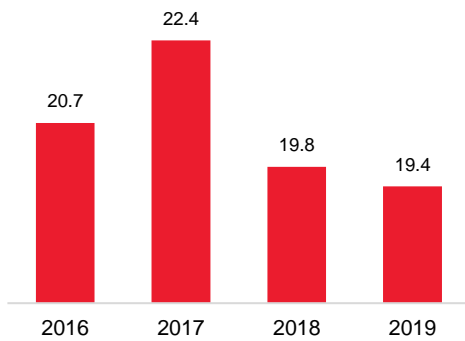
Figure (1.3): Per capita share of spending on essential services (QR per person) (2016-2019)

17,548   16,859   16,487   13,629
2016   2017   2018   2019

Table (1.12)	Proportion of spending on basic services (education, health and social protection) of total government spending by type of services (2016-2019)				
Sub-indicator	**Service**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Government spending (Million Qatari Riyals)	Education	22,167	21,273	18,026	18,102
	Health	22,784	20,998	16,877	20,335
	Social protection	984	3,237	3,247	2,048
	Total	45,935	45,508	38,150	40,485

Table (1.12)	Proportion of spending on basic services (education, health and social protection) of total government spending by type of services (2016-2019)				
Sub-indicator	**Service**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Total general government spending (million Qatari Riyals)	Total	221,684	203,265	192,835	208,418
(a) Proportion of total government spending on basic services- education		10.00	10.47	9.35	8.69
(b) Proportion of total government spending on basic services - health		10.28	10.33	8.75	9.76
(c) Proportion of total government spending on basic services - social protection		0.44	1.59	1.68	0.98
(d) Proportion of total government spending on basic services- Education, health and social protection		20.7	22.4	19.8	19.4

Source: Ministry of Finance and PSA calculations

Table (1.13)	Per capita spending on basic services (education, health and social protection) by type of service (2016-2019)				
Description	**Service**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Government spending (million Qatari Riyals)	Education	22,167	21,273	18,026	18,102
	Health	22,784	20,998	16,877	20,335
	Social protection	984	3,237	3,247	2,048
	Total	45,935	45,508	38,150	40,485
Total general government spending (million Qatari Riyals)		221,684	203,265	192,835	208,418
Population		2,617,634	2,724,606	2,760,170	2,799,202
Government spending per capita on basic services- education (QR per person)		8,468	7,808	6,531	6,467
Government spending per capita on basic services- health (QR per person)		8,704	7,707	6,114	7,265
Government spending per capita on basic services- social protection (QR per person)		376	1,188	1,176	732
Government spending per capita on basic services- education, health and social protection (QR per person)		17,548	16,859	16,487	13,629

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning and Statistics Authority

Target 1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending

The indicator does not apply to Qatar.

(14)

2 ZERO
HUNGER

SDG 2 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of indicators
8	**14**

Indicator Status	
Available	12
Unavailable	2
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	14

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target (2-1): By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment.

Figure (2.1): Prevalence of undernourishment (2016-2019)
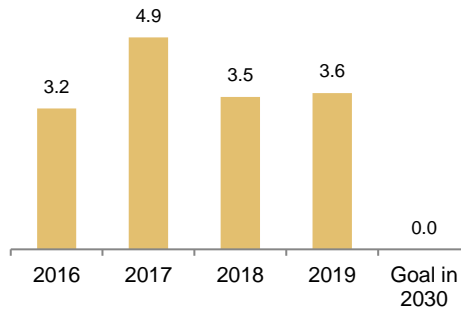
Table (2.1)	**Prevalence of undernutrition by sex (2016-2019)**					
Sub-indicator	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Goal by 2030**
Prevalence of undernutrition	Males	3.77	5.36	3.88	4.22	0.00
	Females	2.71	4.44	3.13	2.98	0.00
	Total	3.24	4.87	3.50	3.59	0.00
Gender Parity Index		0.72	0.83	0.81	0.71	1.00

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations

(17)

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).

Table (2.2)	Ranking of the State of Qatar in the Food Security Index internationally and in the Arab world (2016-2020)					
Ranking	**Unit**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Qatar's ranking internationally	number	20	29	22	13	37
Qatar's ranking in the Arab world	number	1	3	1	1	3

Source: https://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/index

Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Figure (2.2): Proportion of moderately or severely stunted children (2017-2021)
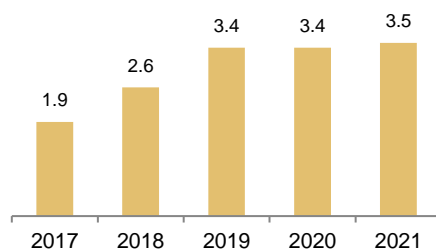
Table (2. 3)	Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age by sex (2016–2021)						
Sub-indicator	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
(a) Proportion of children under five years of age, with moderate or severe stunting (%)	Males	...	...	...	...	3.8%	3.8%
	Females	...	...	...	...	3.1%	3.1%
	Total	...	1.9%	2.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
(b) Number of children under five years of age with moderate or severe stunting (number)	Males	...	...	...	...	2,028	1,905
	Females	...	...	...	...	1,610	1,483
	Total	...	1,871	2,628	4,125	3,638	3,388
Gender Parity Index		-	-	-	-	0.79	0.78

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Figure (2.3): Proportion of moderately or severely wasted children (2016-2021)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0
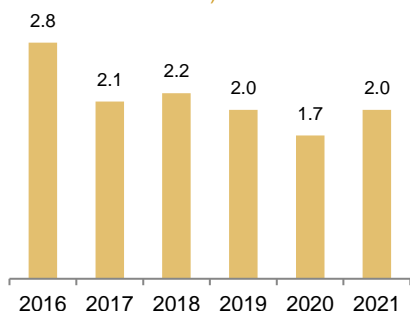
Figure (2.4): Proportion of moderately or severely overweight children (2017-2021)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	6.2	6.2	6.9	8.0	7.5
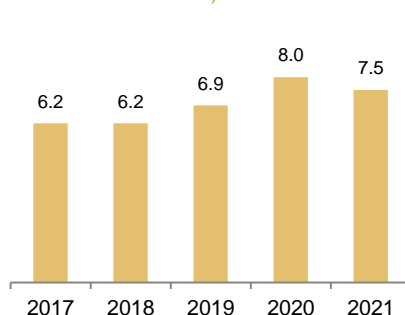
Table(2.4)	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (wasting and overweight) by sex (2016–2021)						
Sub-indicator	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
(a) Proportion of children under 5 years of age, suffering from medium to severe wasting (%)	Males	3.1%	...	...	...	1.7%	2.2%
	Females	2.5%	...	...	...	1.7%	1.8%
	Total	2.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
(b) Number of children under 5 years of age suffering from medium to severe wasting (number)	Males	...	...	...	...	934	1,108
	Females	...	...	...	...	863	885
	Total	...	2,165	2,239	2,360	1,797	1,993
(c) Proportion of children under 5 years of age suffering from medium to severe overweight (%)	Males	6.1%	...	...	...	8.30%	7.70%
	Females	5.9%	...	...	...	7.80%	7.30%
	Total	6.0%	6.2%	6.2%	6.9%	8.0%	7.5%
(d) Number of children under 5 years of age suffering from medium to severe overweight (number)	Males	...	...	...	...	4,460	3,862
	Females	...	...	...	...	3,987	3,508
	Total	...	6,251	6,342	8,248	8,447	7,370
Gender Parity Index for under 5 suffering from wasting		-	-	-	-	0.9 2	0.80
Gender Parity Index for under 5 suffering from overweight		-	-	-	-	0.89	0.91

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations

(19)

2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (Percentage).

Figure(2.5): Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years (2017 -2021)
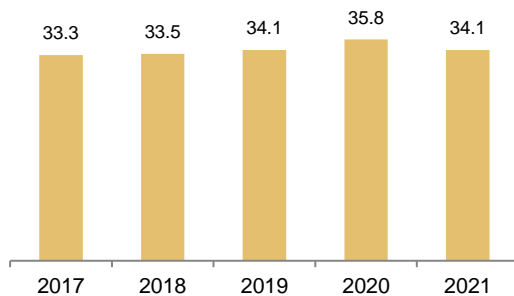
Table (2.5)	Proportion of women with anaemia in the age group 15-49 years (2016-2021)						
Sex	**Status**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Females	Pregnant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not pregnant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	33.3	33.5	34.1	35.8	34.1

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Public Health

Target 2.3: By 2030, double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

Figure (2.6): Total volume of agricultural production
(tons per hectare) 2016-2019
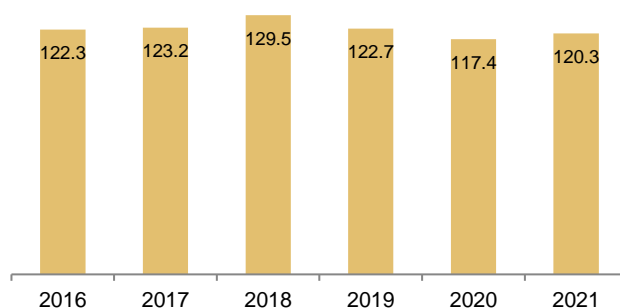
Table (2.6)	Volume of agricultural production by type of production (tons per hectare) (2016-2021)							
Type of Agricultural Production	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**	
Green fodder	81.4	81.2	82.3	81.3	81.5	84.3	162.8*	Double 2016
Grain	4.7	5	8.6	6.6	7	8.4	9.4*	Double 2016
Vegetables	25	25.7	26.9	23.3	17.2	16.5	50*	Double 2016
Fruits & palms	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.1	22.4*	Double 2016
Total	122.3	123.2	129.5	122.7	117.4	120.3	244.6*	Double 2016

Note: 2016 is the base year for doubling the index to reach the goal.

Source: Ministry of Municipality

Source: Annual Statistical Abstract - Chapter of Agriculture and PSA Calculations

Figure (2.7): Total quantity of livestock and fish production (Thousand tons) 2016-2021
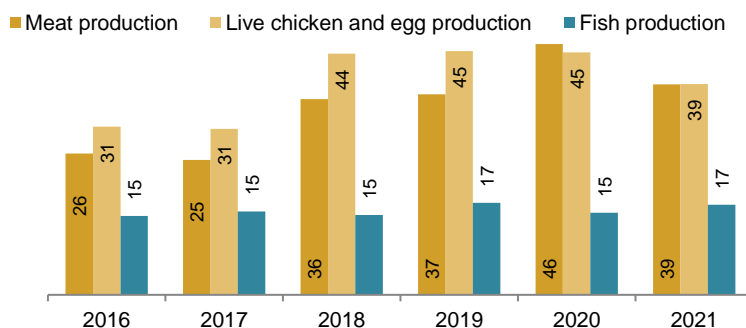
Table (2.7)	**Quantity of livestock and fisheries production (tons) (2016-2021)**							
Type of Production		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Livestock	Meat production Including red meat, poultry and bird meat	25,988	24,805	36,036	36,919	46,124	38,736	51,976* Double 2016
	Live chicken and egg production Including meat group, red meat, poultry and eggs	30,951	30,558	44,408	44,862	44,625	38,801	61,902* Double 2016
Fisheries	Fish production	14,513	15,358	14,665	16,938	15,087	16,555	29,026* Double 2016

Note: 2016 is the base year for doubling the index to reach the goal.

Source: Ministry of Municipality

Source: Annual Statistical Abstract - Chapter of Agriculture and PSA Calculations

2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

Data is not available for this indicator.

Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Figure (2.8): Proportion of agricultural area allocated to productive and sustainable agriculture (2016-2021)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	50.4	52.6	54	52.4	55.2	54.1
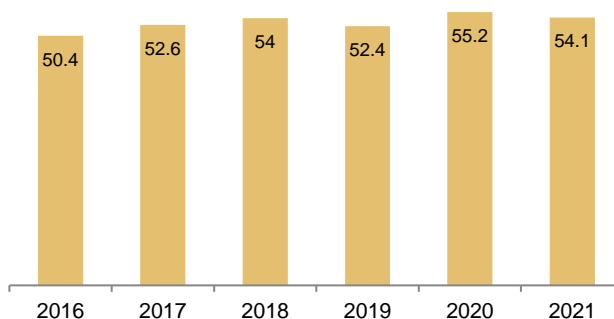
Table (2.8)	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (hectares)	29,926.6	29,992.3	30,207.0	30,433.5	40,400	41,344	Increase
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (%)	50.4	52.6	54.0	52.4	55.2	54.1	Increase

Source: Ministry of Municipality

(23)

Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

Table (2.9)	**Number of genetic resources conserved in Qatar BioBank by type of genetic resources (2016-2021)**					
Type of Genetic Resources	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Conserved plant genetic resources	105	89	14	43	227	75
DNA resources	143	167	24	22	3	3
Herbarium genetic resources	858	1,002	24	22	3	30
Total	1,106	1,258	62	87	233	108

Source: Ministry of Municipality

Table (2.10)	**Number of collected and seeded genera and species conserved in Qatar BioBank (2016-2021)**					
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Total number of species collected	104	90	14	43	227	75
Number of genera collected	67	50	13	33	4	3
Number of local wild species	65	45	10	33	3	3
Number of plant species registered in Qatar	400	400	400	400	400	81

Source: Ministry of Municipality

2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

Table (2.11)	**Red List Index (2016 and 2017)**		
Index		**2016**	**2017**
Red List Index		0.84	0.83
Red List Index (upper limit)		1	1
Red List Index (lower limit)		0	0

Note: The value in the Red List Index ranges between (0) all species classified as "least concern" and (1) all species classified as "extinct".
Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Table (2.12)	**Number and proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (2017)**							
Type of Breeds	Total Registered Number	Extinct	Extinct in the Wild	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near-Threatened	Least Concern
Number of wild flora and fauna	1,152	2	0	0	14	171	0	965
Number of marine flora and fauna	888	0	0	0	6	22	7	853
Total	2,040	2	0	0	20	193	7	1,818
Percentage distribution (%)	100%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	9.5%	0.3%	89.1%

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and PSA calculations.

Table (2.13)	**Number and proportion of local wild species classified as being at risk of extinction (2017)**							
Wild Species	Total Registered Number	Extinct	Extinct in the Wild	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near-Threatened	Least Concern
Number of plant species	422	0	0	0	4	0	0	418
Number of fungi species	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
Number of mammal species	8	0	0	0	5	1	0	2
Number of amphibian species	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number of reptile species	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Number of bird species	322	2	0	0	5	0	0	315
Number of invertebrate species	228	0	0	0	0	170	0	58
Total	1,152	2	0	0	14	171	0	965
Percentage distribution (%)	100%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	14.8%	0.0%	83.8%

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and PSA calculations.

Table (2.14)	**Number and proportion of local marine species classified as being at risk of extinction (2017)**							
Marine Species	Total Registered Number	Extinct	Extinct in the Wild	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near-Threatened	Least Concern
Number of plant species	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	402
Number of fish species	57	0	0	0	1	2	7	47
Number of mammal species	15	0	0	0	4	11	0	0
Number of invertebrate species	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	379
Number of bird species	15	0	0	0	1	9	0	5
Number of reptile species	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total	888	0	0	0	6	22	7	853
Percentage distribution (%)	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	2.5%	0.8%	96.1%

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and PSA calculations.

2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

Table (2.15)	Agricultural Orientation Index for Government Expenditures (2016-2020)				
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Total government expenditures (million USD) (1)	55842.033	52976.65	57257.7361	50124.73	55842.033
Value of expenditure on farms (fertilizers + pesticides + seeds) (million USD) (2)	0.47802198	0.423104	2.40854395	2.527473	0.47802198
Total value added of agricultural economic activity (million USD) (3)	310.164835	400.1426	404.498665	489.1941	310.164835
Total GDP (million USD) (4)	166928.571	183335	175837.551	144411.4	166928.571
(a) Agriculture's share of value added in GDP (%) (3) / (4)	0.0019	0.0022	0.0023	0.0034	0.0019
(b) Agricultural orientation guide for government expenditure	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
(c) Share of agriculture in government expenditure (%) (2) / (1)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Source: Ministry of Municipality and PSA calculations

2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

Table (2.16)	Value of development assistance for SDG 2 (2016-2020)				
Unit	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
QR	245,065,560	172,706,796	104,798,152	82,759,556	92,524,695
US$	67,325,703	47,446,922	28,790,701	22,736,142	25,418,872

Note: Data from source has changed
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies

Data is not available for this indicator.

2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

Figure (2.9): Consumer Price Index for Food Group (2018=100) 2016-2020

Year	Food and Beverages	General Index
2016	98.6	99.6
2017	100.4	99.9
2018	100.0	100.0
2019	100.0	99.1
2020	100.2	96.6

■ Food and Beverages   ■ General Index

(28)
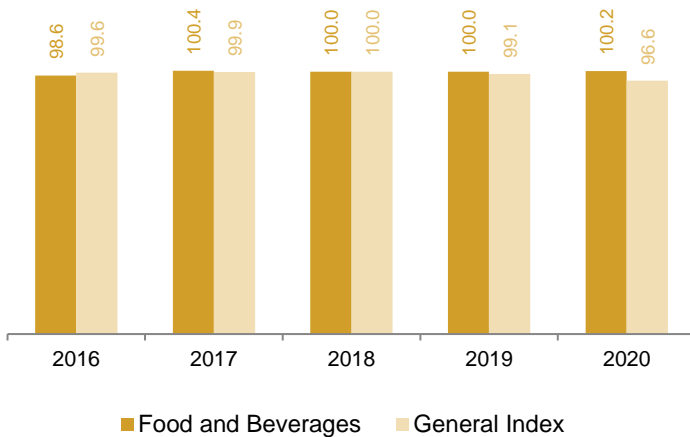
SDG 3 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
13	**28**

Indicator Status	
Available	27
Unavailable	1
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	**28**

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3-1-1   Maternal mortality ratio.

Figure (3.1): Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (2016-2020)
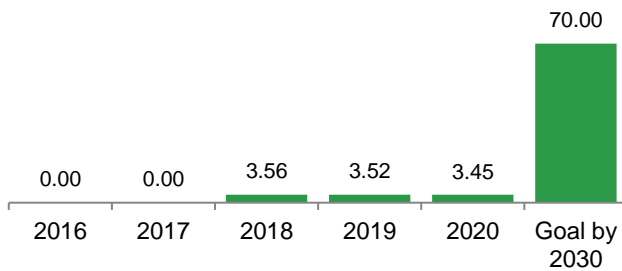
Table (3.1)	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births by mother's nationality, (2016-2020)					
Nationality	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Goal by 2030**
Qataris	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0
Non-Qataris	0.0	0.0	4.93	4.78	4.56	70.0
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**3.56**	**3.52**	**3.45**	**70.0**

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations, Births and Deaths Bulletin.

3-1-2   Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Figure (3.2): Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (2016-2022)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
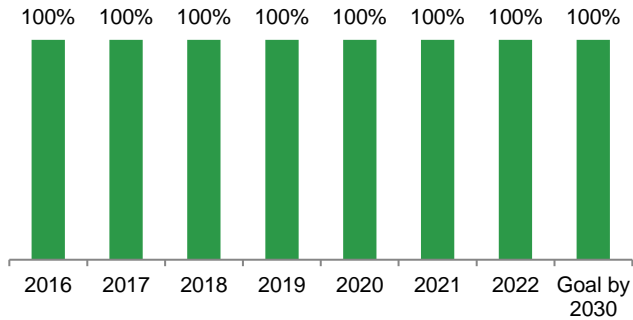
Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3-2-1   Under-five mortality rate

Figure (3.3): Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) (2016-2021)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
	6.0	5.4	6.1	4.8	5.3	5.0	25.0
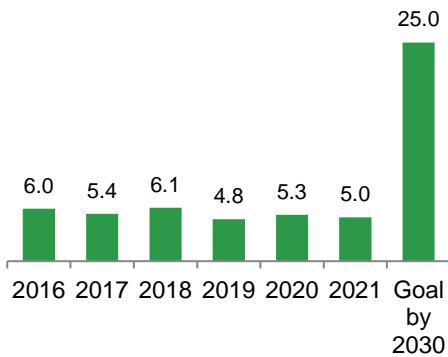
Figure (3.4): Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) (2016-2021)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
	7.1	6.7	7.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	25.0
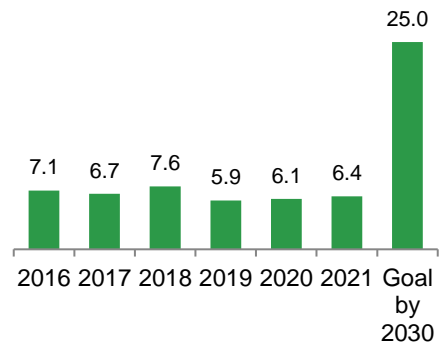
Table (3.2)	(a) Newborn mortality rate (less than 12 months) (per 1,000 live births) by nationality and sex (b) Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) by nationality and sex (2016-2021)									
Sub-indicator	Nationality	Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
(a) Newborn mortality rate (less than 12 months) per 1,000 live births	Qataris	Males	7	7.1	6.3	4.5	6.2	7.9	25.0
		Females	6.4	3.9	7.8	3.0	4.8	5.1	25.0
		Total	6.7	5.5	7.0	3.7	5.6	6.5	25.0
	Non-Qataris	Males	5.6	5.3	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.5	25.0
		Females	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.0	4.2	25.0
		Total	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.2	4.4	25.0
	Total	Males	6.0	5.8	5.9	4.6	5.6	5.5	25.0
		Females	6.0	5.0	6.4	5.1	4.9	4.5	25.0
		Total	6.0	5.4	6.1	4.8	5.3	5.0	25.0
(b) under 5 years mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Qataris	Males	7.5	8.3	8.4	5.8	7.0	10.1	25.0
		Females	6.9	5.2	7.8	3.8	5.1	6.1	25.0
		Total	7.2	6.8	8.1	4.8	6.1	8.2	25.0
	Non-Qataris	Males	7.1	6.8	7.5	5.7	6.6	5.8	25.0
		Females	7.0	6.5	7.3	7.0	5.5	5.6	25.0
		Total	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.3	6.1	5.7	25.0
	Total	Males	7.2	7.2	7.8	5.7	6.7	7.1	25.0
		Females	7.0	6.1	7.4	6.1	5.4	5.7	25.0
		Total	7.1	6.7	7.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	25.0
Gender Parity Index for newborns (less than 12 months)			1.00	0.86	1.08	1.11	0.88	0.82	1.00
Gender Parity Index for children under 5 years of age			0.97	0.85	0.95	1.07	0.81	0.80	1.00

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations, Births and Deaths Bulletin.

(33)

Table (3.3)	(c) Number of newborn deaths (less than 12 months) by nationality and sex (d) Number of under 5 years deaths by nationality and sex 2016 - 2021)							
Sub-indicator	Nationality	Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(c) Number of newborn deaths (less than 12 months)	Qataris	Males	28	29	25	17	22	32
		Females	25	15	30	11	17	19
		Total	53	44	55	28	39	51
	Non-Qataris	Males	54	54	58	50	61	43
		Females	54	53	59	59	53	38
		Total	108	107	117	109	114	81
	Total	Males	82	83	83	67	83	75
		Females	79	68	89	70	70	57
		Total	161	151	172	137	153	132
(d) Number of under 5 years deaths	Qataris	Males	30	34	33	22	25	41
		Females	27	20	30	14	18	23
		Total	57	54	63	36	43	64
	Non-Qataris	Males	68	69	77	61	74	55
		Females	65	63	73	71	59	50
		Total	133	132	150	132	133	105
	Total	Males	98	103	110	83	99	96
		Females	92	83	103	85	77	73
		Total	190	186	213	168	176	169

Source: Ministry of Public Health and Planning and Statistics Authority, Births and Deaths Bulletin

Figure (3.5): Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) (2016-2020)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
2.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	12.0

(34)
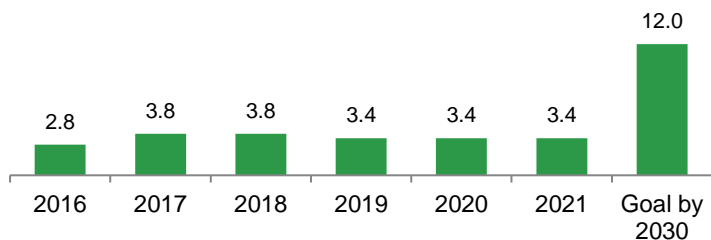
3-2-2　Neonatal mortality rate

Table (3.4)	(a) Neonatal mortality rate (0-28 days) (per 1,000 live births) by nationality and sex of the newborn (b) Number of neonatal deaths (0-28 days) by nationality and sex (2016-2021)								
Sub-indicator	Nationality	Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
(a) Neonatal mortality rate (0-28 days) (per 1,000 live births)	Qataris	Males	4.0	5.9	4.5	3.7	4.5	6.2	12.0
		Females	3.8	2.6	3.8	1.9	4.3	4.0	12.0
		Total	3.9	4.3	4.2	2.8	4.4	5.1	12.0
	Non-Qataris	Males	2.6	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.1	12.0
		Females	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.4	2.7	12.0
		Total	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.1	2.9	12.0
	Total	Males	2.6	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.2	4.0	12.0
		Females	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.1	12.0
		Total	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	12.0
(b) Number of neonatal deaths (0-28 days)	Qataris	Males	16	24	18	14	16	25	-
		Females	15	10	15	7	15	15	-
		Total	31	34	33	21	31	40	-
	Non-Qataris	Males	25	39	36	36	31	30	-
		Females	28	34	38	40	36	24	-
		Total	53	73	74	76	67	54	-
	Total	Males	41	63	54	50	47	55	-
		Females	43	44	53	47	51	39	-
		Total	84	107	107	97	98	94	-

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations, Births and Deaths Bulletin

Target 3.3 :By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3-3-1   Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age and key populations

Table (3.5)	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by nationality, sex and age group (2016-2021)						
Description		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Sex	Males	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.0
	Females	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.0
	Total	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.0
Nationality	Qatari	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.05	...	...	0.0
	Non-Qataris	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	...	...	0.0
Age Group	Under 15 years	0.00	0.00	(-)	0.00	...	...	0.0
	15-24 years	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	...	...	0.0
	25 years and above	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	...	...	0.0
Gender Parity Index		0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	...	...	1.00

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Figure (3.6): Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (2016-2021)
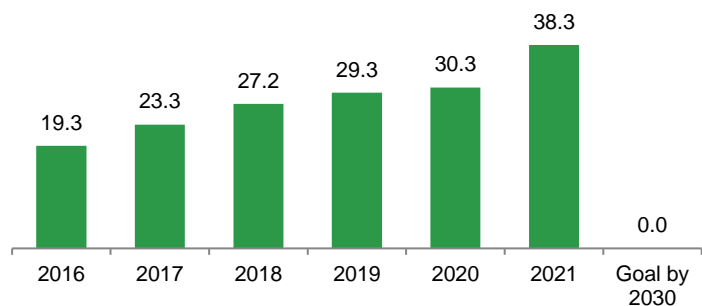
Table (3.6)	**Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population by nationality, sex and age group (2016-2021)**							
Description		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Sex	Males	**21.2**	**23.6**	**27.2**	**31.8**	...	...	0.0
	Females	**13.7**	22.4	27.2	22.3	...	...	0.0
	Total	**19.3**	23.3	27.2	29.3	30.3	38.3	0.0
Nationality	Qatari	...	7	3.6	7	4.9	8.2	0.0
	Non-Qataris	...	25.3	30.2	32.1	33.6	42.4	0.0
Age group	Under 15 years	**1.7**	0	0.8	0	...	...	0.0
	15–24 years	**23.1**	30.2	35.2	30.3	...	...	0.0
	25 years and above	**21.9**	26.4	30.9	34.8	...	...	0.0
Gender Parity Index		0.21	0.31	0.35	0.25	...	...	...

...: Unavailable

Note: Data has changed from source

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations

3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Figure (3.7): Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (2016-2021)
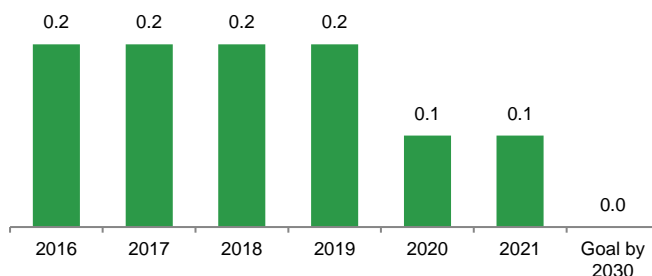
Table (3.7)		Malaria incidence per 1,000 population by nationality, sex and age group (2016-2021)						
Description		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Sex	Males	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Females	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Total	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nationality	Qatari	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Non-Qataris	0.2	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.06	0.10	0.0
Age Group	Under 15 years	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15–24 years	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
	25 years and above	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Gender Parity Index		**0.50**	**0.13**	**0.15**	**0.16**	**0.25**	**0.18**	**1.00**

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidences per 100,000 population

Figure (3.8): Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population (2016-2019)
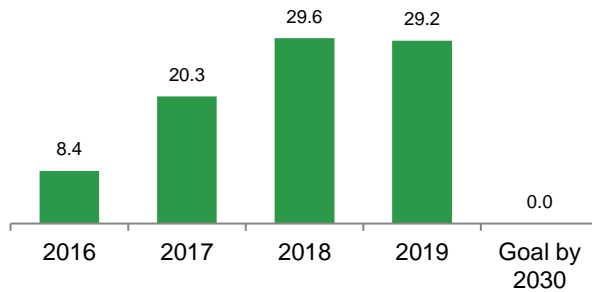
Table (3.8)	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population by nationality, sex and age group (2016-2019)					
Characteristics		2016	2017	2018	2019	Goal by 2030
Sex	Males	7.7	20.3	27.3	30.3	0.0
	Females	10.6	20.3	33.3	26.0	0.0
	Total	8.4	20.3	29.6	29.2	0.0
Nationality	Qataris	2.4	11.0	19.1	30.1	0.0
	Non-Qataris	9.2	21.5	29.2	30.1	0.0
Age Group	Under 15 years	0.0	1.3	1.8	1.5	0.0
	15–24 years	7.7	15.1	15.4	25.9	0.0
	25 years and above	10.2	24.9	35.2	35.6	0.0
Gender Parity Index		**1.38**	**1.00**	**1.22**	**0.86**	**1.00**

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations

3-3-5   Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Figure (3.9): Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (2016-2021)
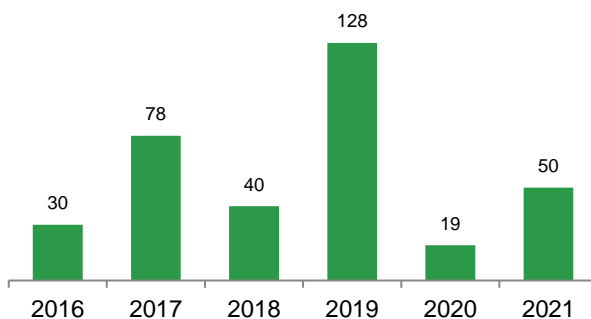
Table (3.9)		Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases by nationality, sex and age group (2016-2021)						
Characteristics		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Sex	Males	28	68	34	95	16	...	0
	Females	2	10	6	33	3	...	0
	Total	30	78	40	128	19	50	0
Nationality	Qataris	1	1	0	1	0	...	0
	Non-Qataris	29	77	40	127	19	...	0
Age Group	Under 15 years	0	8	1	...	2	...	0
	15 – 24 years	10	13	4	...	0	...	0
	25 years and above	20	57	35	...	3	...	0
Gender Parity Index		**0.07**	**0.15**	**0.18**	**0.35**	0.19	**...**	**1.00**

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Public Health

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3-4-1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases

Figure (3.10): Mortality rate of Qataris due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases (probability, in percentage) (2016-2020)

(40)
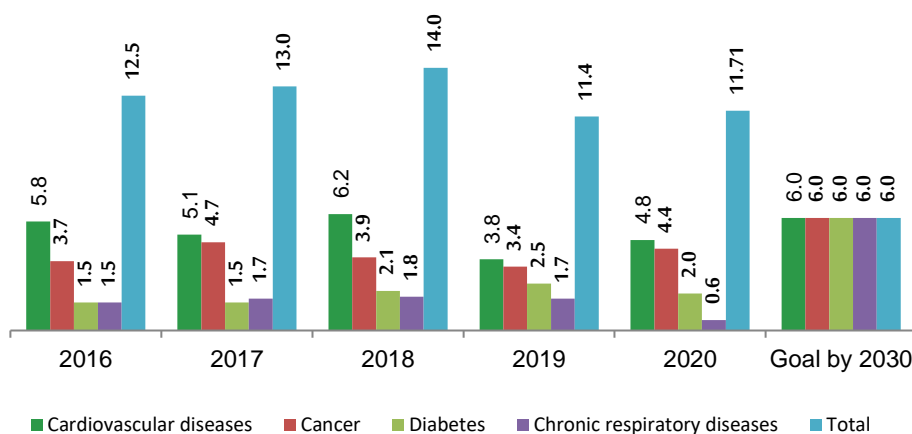
Table (3.10)	(a) Qatari mortality rate, due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases (the risk of death converted to %) between the ages of 30 and 70 years, by sex and disease (b) Number of deaths of Qataris from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases between the ages of 30 and 70 years by sex and disease (2016-2020)						

Sub-indicator	Disease	Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(a) Qatari mortality rate due to selected diseases (risk of death converted to %) for the age group (30-70)	Cardiovascular diseases	Males	8.6	6.9	8.2	6	7.68
		Females	3.21	3.5	4.4	1.9	2.37
		Total	5.8	5.1	6.2	3.8	4.82
	Cancer	Males	4.2	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.13
		Females	3.21	5	3.4	3.1	4.5
		Total	3.7	4.7	3.9	3.4	4.36
	Diabetes	Males	2.2	2.5	3.6	2.3	2.8
		Females	1	0.7	0.9	2.7	1.26
		Total	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.5	1.97
	Chronic respiratory diseases	Males	1.8	1.7	2	1.6	0.7
		Females	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.51
		Total	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.56
	Total	Males	16.8	15.5	18.4	13.7	15.31
		Females	8.6	10.4	10.3	8.4	8.64
		Total	12.5	13	14	11.4	11.71
(b) Number of deaths of Qataris due to selected diseases for the age group (30-70)	Cardiovascular diseases	Males	59	55	70	49	67
		Females	23	55	39	18	22
		Total	82	110	109	67	89
	Cancer	Males	29	13	40	34	9
		Females	25	4	35	27	4
		Total	54	17	75	61	13
	Diabetes	Males	11	19	21	17	22
		Females	6	3	6	22	12
		Total	17	22	27	39	34
	Chronic respiratory diseases	Males	14	32	16	15	34
		Females	9	38	13	4	49
		Total	23	70	29	19	83
	Total	Males	113	119	147	115	132
		Females	63	100	93	71	87
		Total	176	219	240	186	219
Gender Parity Index			0.56	0.84	0.63	0.62	0.66

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations

(41)

3-4-2　Suicide mortality rate

Figure (3.11): Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population by sex (2016-2021)

Year	Rate
2016	1.3
2017	1.3
2018	1.8
2019	2.1
2020	3.2
2021	2.7
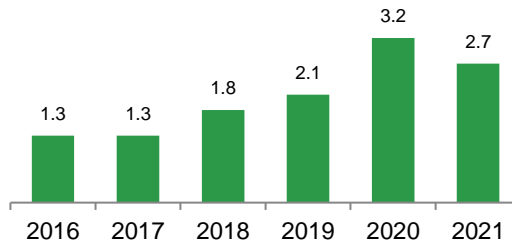
Figure (3.12): Number of suicides by properties(2020 and 2022)

Legend: ■ 2021 ■ 2020

Marital Status

Category	2021	2020
Unspecified	7	4
Widower	0	
Divorced	0	
Married	66	43
Never Married	2	44

Age group

Category	2021	2020
65 and above	1	0
15-64 years	74	90
Less than 15 years	1	1

cause

Category	2021	2020
other	1	5
Unspecified	15	49
Emotional	9	1
Financial reasons	3	1
Mental illness	28	16
Family issues	19	19

Sex

Category	2021	2020
Total	75	91
Female	6	8
Male	69	83
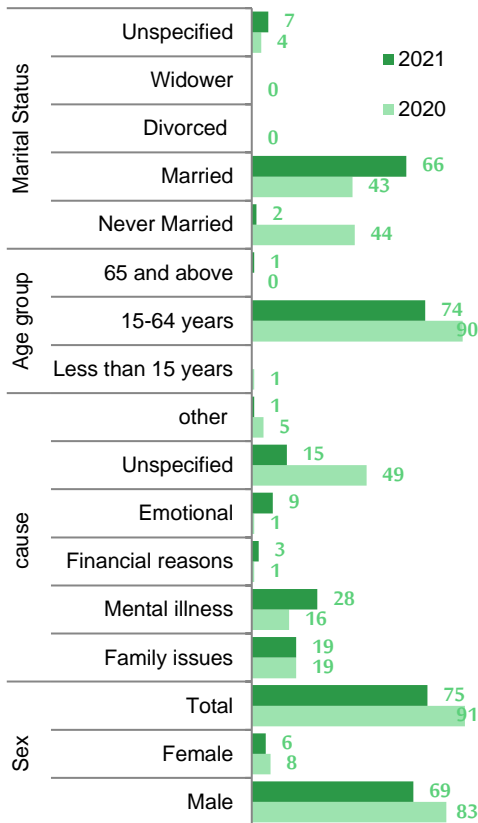
Figure (3.13): Number of suicides by properties (2020 and 2021)
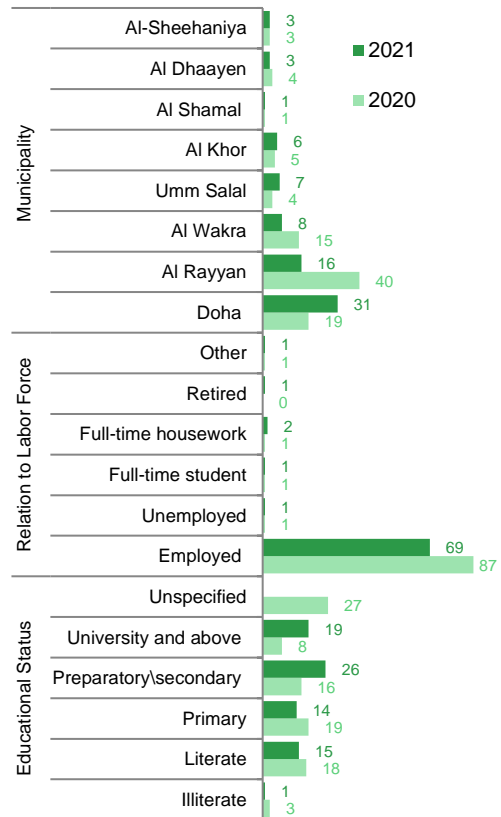
Legend: ■ 2021 ■ 2020

Municipality

Category	2021	2020
Al-Sheehaniya	3	3
Al Dhaayen	3	4
Al Shamal	1	1
Al Khor	6	5
Umm Salal	7	4
Al Wakra	8	15
Al Rayyan	16	40
Doha	31	19

Relation to Labor Force

Category	2021	2020
Other	1	1
Retired	1	0
Full-time housework	2	1
Full-time student	1	1
Unemployed	1	1
Employed	69	87

Educational Status

Category	2021	2020
Unspecified		27
University and above	19	8
Preparatory\secondary	26	16
Primary	14	19
Literate	15	18
Illiterate	1	3

(42)

Table (3.11)	(a) Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 people) by characteristics (b) Number of suicide deaths by characteristics (2016-2021)							
Sub-indicator	Sex	Characteristics	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(a) Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population by sex	Males		1.6	1.6	2.3	2.6	4.1	3.5
	Females		0.3	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
	Total		1.3	1.3	1.8	2.1	3.2	2.7
Gender Parity Index			0.19	0.27	0.06	0.37	0.24	0.22
(b) Number of suicide deaths by sex	Males		32	33	48	53	83	69
	Females		2	3	1	7	8	6
	Total		34	36	49	60	91	75
Number of deaths resulting from suicide by sex and cause of suicide Total	Males	Family issues	7	8	10	3	16	18
		Mental illness	3	4	1	3	15	24
		Financial reasons	1	1	5	4	1	3
		Emotional	0	1	3	0	1	9
		Not specified	21	19	27	40	45	14
		Other	0	0	2	3	5	1
	Females	Family issues	0	0	0	2	3	1
		Mental illness	0	0	1	1	1	4
		Financial reasons	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Emotional	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Not specified	1	2	0	1	4	1
		Other	1	0	0	2	0	0
	Total	Family issues	7	8	10	5	19	19
		Mental illness	3	4	2	4	16	28
		Financial reasons	1	1	5	5	1	3
		Emotional	0	2	3	0	1	9
		Not specified	22	21	27	41	49	15
		Other	1	0	2	5	5	1
Number of deaths due to suicide by sex and age group	Males	Less than 15 years	0	0	0	0	1	0
		15 – 64	32	33	48	53	82	68
		65+	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Females	Less than 15 years	0	0	0	1	0	0
		16 – 64	2	3	1	6	8	6
		65+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Less than 15 years	0	0	0	1	1	0
		15 – 64	34	36	49	59	90	74
		65+	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number of deaths due to suicide by sex and marital status	Males	Never been married	12	16	20	24	42	2
		Married	20	17	28	29	38	60
		Divorced	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Not Specified	0	0	0	0	3	7

(43)

Sub-indicator	Sex	Characteristics	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Table (3.11)		**(a) Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 people) by characteristics** **(b) Number of suicide deaths by characteristics (2016-2021)**						
	Females	Never been married	1	2	1	2	2	0
		Married	1	1	0	5	5	6
		Divorced	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Widow	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Not Specified	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Total	Never been married	13	18	21	26	44	2
		Married	21	18	28	34	43	66
		Divorced	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Widow	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Not Specified	0	0	0	0	4	7
Number of deaths due to suicide by sex and educational status	Males	Illiterate	2	0	3	2	3	1
		Literate	0	0	0	0	18	15
		Primary	7	2	6	6	19	14
		Preparatory and secondary	10	9	15	17	14	24
		University and above	10	13	13	12	8	15
		Not Specified	3	9	11	16	21	0
	Females	Illiterate	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Literate	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Primary	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Preparatory and secondary	2	2	1	3	2	2
		University and above	0	0	0	1	0	4
		Not Specified	0	1	0	2	6	0
	Total	Illiterate	2	0	3	2	3	1
		Literate	0	0	0	0	18	15
		Primary	7	2	6	7	19	14
		Preparatory and secondary	12	11	16	20	16	26
		University and above	10	13	13	13	8	19
		Not Specified	3	10	11	18	27	0
Number of deaths due to suicide by sex and relation to labor force	Males	Employed	32	33	48	53	80	66
		Unemployed	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Full-time student	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Full-time housework	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Retired	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Other	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Females	Employed	2	3	1	6	7	3
		Unemployed	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Full-time student	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Full-time housework	0	0	0	0	1	2
		Retired	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Other	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table (3.11)	(a) Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 people) by characteristics (b) Number of suicide deaths by characteristics (2016-2021)							
Sub-indicator	Sex	Characteristics	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Total	Employed	34	36	49	59	87	69
		Unemployed	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Full-time student	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Full-time housework	0	0	0	0	1	2
		Retired	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Other	0	0	0	0	1	1
Number of deaths due to suicide by sex and municipality	Males	Doha	4	5	8	18	14	27
		Al Rayyan	3	8	18	20	38	15
		Al Wakrah	5	8	3	8	14	8
		Umm Salal	4	0	3	1	4	7
		Al Khor	2	2	3	2	5	5
		Al Shamal	7	5	9	0	1	1
		Al Dhaayen	4	0	0	2	4	3
		Al Shihaniya	3	5	4	2	3	3
	Females	Doha	1	3	1	5	5	4
		Al Rayyan	0	0	0	1	2	1
		Al Wakrah	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Umm Salal	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Al Khor	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Al Shamal	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Al Dhaayen	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Al Shihaniya	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Doha	5	8	9	23	19	31
		Al Rayyan	3	8	18	21	40	16
		Al Wakrah	6	8	3	8	15	8
		Umm Salal	4	0	3	1	4	7
		Al Khor	2	2	3	2	5	6
		Al Shamal	7	5	9	0	1	1
		Al Dhaayen	4	0	0	3	4	3
		Al Shihaniya	3	5	4	2	3	3

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

(45)

3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders.

Table (3.12)	Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders (2016-2022)							
Health Services	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Pharmaceutical Services	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Psychological Services	100%	%100	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rehabilitation and aftercare services	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%	%100	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Public Health

3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

Table (3.13)	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) in litres of pure alcohol by sex (liters per capita) (2016-2022)							
Sex	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Males	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Reduce
Females	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Reduce
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Reduce
Gender Parity Index	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00

Source: PSA estimates

Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3-6-1 Death rates due to road traffic injuries

Figure (3.14): Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 people (2016 -2020)
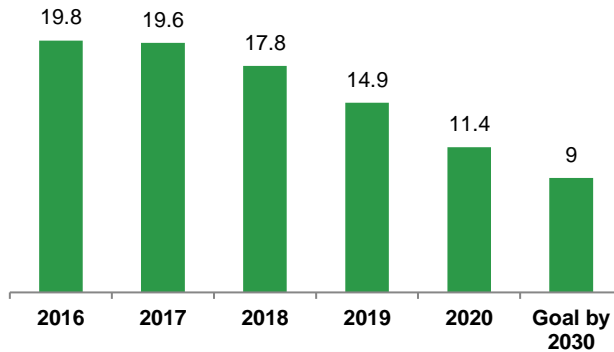
Table (3.14)	(a) Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, by nationality, sex and age group
	(b) Number of road traffic injuries by nationality, sex and age group (2016-2020)

Sub-indicator	Nationality	Characteristics	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(a) Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Qataris	Males	36.0	37.1	33.0	29.0	20.8
		Females	4.0	2.6	3.2	1.2	2.4
		Total	19.8	19.6	17.8	14.9	11.4
	Non-Qataris	Males	8.7	7.6	7.0	5.8	6
		Females	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.2
		Total	7.1	6.3	5.7	4.9	4.8
	Total	Males	10.7	9.8	8.9	7.5	7.2
		Females	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5
		Total	8.5	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.5
	Total by age groups	Under 15 years	3.4	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.5
		15–24 years	16.2	12.5	16.9	12.2	10.3
		25 years and above	8.0	7.8	6.2	5.6	5.5
(b) Number of road traffic injuries	Qataris	Males	52	55	50	45	16
		Females	6	4	5	2	10
		Total	58	59	55	47	26
	Non-Qataris	Males	159	145	133	110	112
		Females	6	7	7	12	8
		Total	165	152	138	122	120

(47)

| Table (3.14) | (a) Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, by nationality, sex and age group | | | | | | |
| | (b) Number of road traffic injuries by nationality, sex and age group (2016-2020) | | | | | | |

Sub-indicator	Nationality	Characteristics	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Total	Males	211	200	183	155	128
		Females	12	11	12	14	18
		Total	223	211	195	169	146
	Total by age group	Under 15 years	26	32	41	29	24
		15–24 years	59	47	59	41	30
		25 years and above	151	155	125	115	115
Gender Parity Index			0.18	0.16	0.196	0.25	0.21

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations, Births and Deaths Bulletin.

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3-7-1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Table (3.15)	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods by nationality, age group, educational status and contraception used (2012/2013)

Characteristics		Percentage of contraceptive use			Proportion of need satisfied for contraceptives
		Spacing	Childbearing Reduction	Total	
Nationality	Qataris	22.9	17.2	40.0	75.0
	Non-Qataris	19.4	18.3	37.4	75.6
Age Group	15-24	23	2.9	25.9	60.4
	25-29	28.2	9.0	36.9	69.2
	30-34	28.8	14.9	43.3	75.0
	35-39	18.8	21.2	40.1	75.6
	40-44	12.3	31.3	42.9	84.7
	45-49	4.3	23.1	27.4	86.2

Table (3.15)	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods by nationality, age group, educational status and contraception used (2012/2013)				
Characteristics		**Percentage of contraceptive use**			**Proportion of need satisfied for contraceptives**
		Spacing	**Childbearing Reduction**	**Total**	
Educational Status	Illiterate	15.2	12.3	27.5	70.1
	Primary	11.6	22.1	33.8	75.8
	Preparatory	14.1	19.6	33.7	72.3
	Secondary	20.8	18.1	38.7	75.0
	University and above	21.3	18.0	39.0	76.1
Total		20.3	18.0	38.0	75.4

Source: Multi-indicator Cluster Survey, Planning and Statistics Authority

3-7-2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Figure (3.15): Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women (2016-2020)
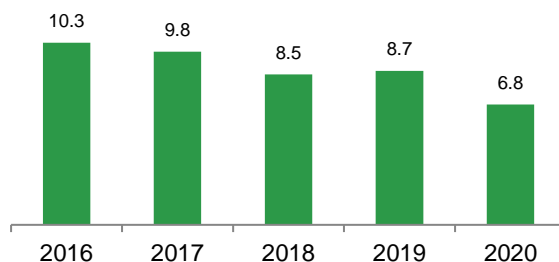
Table (3.16)	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women by nationality and age group (2016-2020)						
Nationality	**Age Group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Goal by 2030**
Qataris	10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	15-19 years	5.7	4.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	0.0
Non-Qataris	10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	15-19 years	13.4	13.0	11.8	12.5	9	0.0
Total	10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	15-19 years	10.3	9.8	8.5	8.7	6.8	0.0

Source: Ministry of Public Health, PSA calculations and Births and Deaths Bulletin.

Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

Table (3.17)	**Proportion of target population covered by essential health services (2016-2021)**							
Essential Health Services		**Value**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
1. Family planning	Satisfied demand for FP (%)	74.5%*	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.Pregnancy and childbirth care	Women between 15 and 49 years of age who have a live birth and received antenatal care four or more times (%)	84.5%*	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Immunization of children	Less than a year who have received a triple vaccine (PDT3)	92.7%	98.2 %	97.1 %	98.00 %	98.0 %	89.0 %	98.0 %
4. Pediatric treatment	Children under 5 years of age suspected of having pneumonia in the two weeks preceding the survey and were transferred to a health facility. (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tuberculosis treatment	TB cases successfully counted and treatedβ (%)	69**	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculosis prevalence per 100,000 population	...	19.3	23.3	27.2	29.3	30.3	38.3
6. HIV	Percentage (%) of infected people currently receiving antiretroviral treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.10
7. Malaria	Percentage (%) of population in endemic areas who sleep under a mosquito net	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8. Water and sanitation	Percentage (%) of households who use improved sanitation facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
9. Hypertension	Age-specific rate of non-high blood pressure (systolic blood pressure less than 140 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure less than 90 mm Hg) among adults aged 18 years and older)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Diabetes	Prevalence of diabetes for those aged 25 years and older	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Tobacco control	Standard prevalence rate for those aged 15 years and older (who have not smoked tobacco in the last 30 days).	80.6%** *	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table (3.17)	**Proportion of target population covered by essential health services (2016-2021)**							
Essential Health Services		**Value**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
12. Hospitalization	Per capita household with a maximum threshold of 18 per 10,000 population	75.8	56.1	52	57.5	62.2	...	...
13. Health sector labor force per 1,000 population	Physician	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0
	Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dentist	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
	Nurse	5.8	6.5	6.6	7.5	8.1	7.7	8.6
	Pharmacist	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1	1	1.2
	Worker in allied health professions	2.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.8
14. Health Security	C1—Legislation and Funding	...	100	100	87	93	93	70
	C2—IHR coordination functions and national entities involved	...	100	100	80	100	100	87
	C3—Events of animal origin and human-animal interaction	...	80	75	100	100	100	100
	C4—Food Safety	...	84	82	100	100	80	100
	C5—Laboratories	...	92	100	100	100	100	100
	C6—Monitoring	...	57	57	100	100	100	100
	C7—Human Resources	...	81	...	100	100	80	100
	C8—National Medical Emergency Framework	...	66	96	100	100	80	100
	C9—Medical Service Delivery	...	75	61	100	100	100	100
	C10—Risk Communication	...	73	100	80	100	100	100
	C11—Entry Points	...	56	73	50	80	80	87
	C12 —Chemical Events	...	46	46	60	80	80	80
	C13—Radiation Emergency	...	95	97	80	100	100	100
	Total	...	1005	987	1137	1253	1193	1224
	Average IHR implementation capacity and preparedness for health emergencies	83	76	76	87	96	92	94

*: Planning and Statistics Authority - Multi-indicator Cluster Survey 2012

**: Ministry of Public Health 2015

: Ministry of Public Health 2012

...: Unavailable.

Source: Ministry of Public Health – Public Works Authority

3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

Table (3.18)	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (2017/2018)
Sub-indicator	**2017/2018**
(a) Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health (more than 10%) as a share of total household expenditure or income	1.3
(b) Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (more than 25%) as a share of total household expenditure or income	0.1

Source: PSA calculations – Household Expenditure and Income Survey

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3-9-1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

Data is not available for this indicator

3-9-2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

Table (3.19)	Mortality rate attributable to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene per 100,000 population by cause of death (2016–2022)						
Cause of Death	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Unsafe water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unsafe sanitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lack of hygiene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ministry of Public Health

3-9-3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Figure (3.16): Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population (2016-2020)
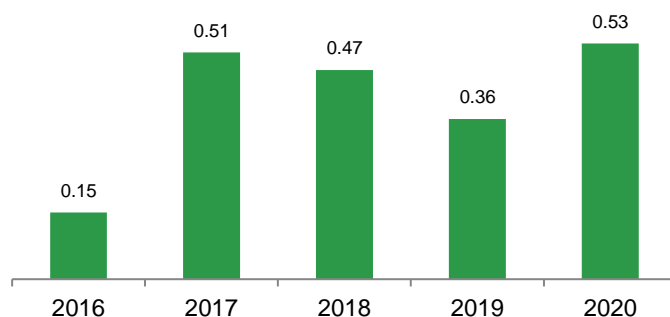
Table (3.20)	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population by nationality, sex and age group (2016–2020)						
Nationality	**Characteristics**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Goal by 2030**
Qataris	Males	1.38	0.67	0.66	0.64	1.26	Reduce
	Females	0.0	0.65	0.0	0.0	0	Reduce
	Total	0.68	0.66	0.32	0.32	0.62	Reduce
Non-Qataris	Males	0.05	0.47	0.53	0.31	0.27	Reduce
	Females	0.20	0.57	0.36	0.52	1.09	Reduce
	Total	0.09	0.50	0.49	0.36	0.48	Reduce
Total	Males	0.15	0.49	0.54	0.34	0.35	Reduce
	Females	0.16	0.59	0.28	0.41	0.99	Reduce
	Total	0.15	0.51	0.47	0.36	0.53	Reduce
Age Group	Under 15 years	0.00	0.27	0.26	0.0	0	Reduce
	15–24 years	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.3	0	Reduce
	25 years and above	0.16	0.61	0.54	0.44	0.72	Reduce
Gender Parity Index		1.07	1.20	0.52	1.21	2.83	**1.00**

Source: Ministry of Public Health – PSA calculations, Birth and Death Bulletin.

3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Figure (3.17): Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and above by sex and nationality (2012)
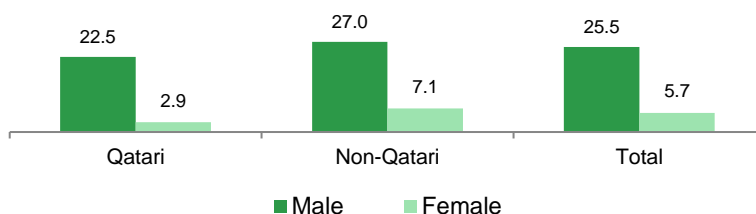
Table (3.21)	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older by nationality, sex and age group (2012-2013)				
Characteristics		**Age Group**	**Unit**	**2012**	**2013**
Qataris	Males		Ratio	22.5	...
	Females		Ratio	2.9	...
	Total		Ratio	...	10.5
Non-Qataris	Males	15 years and above	Ratio	27	...
	Females		Ratio	7.1	...
	Total		Ratio		12.9
Total	Males		Ratio	25.5	20.2
	Females		Ratio	5.7	3.1
	Total		Ratio	...	12.1
Age Group	Males	15 - 19	Ratio	8.1	...
		20 - 24	Ratio	16.1	...
		25 - 29	Ratio	29.6	...
		30 - 34	Ratio	29.4	...
		35 - 39	Ratio	28.7	...
		40 - 44	Ratio	30.4	...
		45 - 49	Ratio	28.2	...
	Females	15 – 19	Ratio	2.1	...
		20 – 24	Ratio	3.4	...
		25 – 29	Ratio	4.4	...
		30 – 34	Ratio	6.0	...
		35 – 39	Ratio	7.4	...
		40 – 44	Ratio	6.3	...
		45 - 49	Ratio	7.0	...
Gender Parity Index for Qataris				0.13	...
Gender Parity Index for non-Qataris				0.26	...

Source: Ministry of Public Health and Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey, Planning and Statistics Authority

Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

Figure (3.18): Proportion of target population benefiting from all vaccines covered by their country's national program (2016-2021)

Legend: DTP3, MCV2, PCV3, HPV
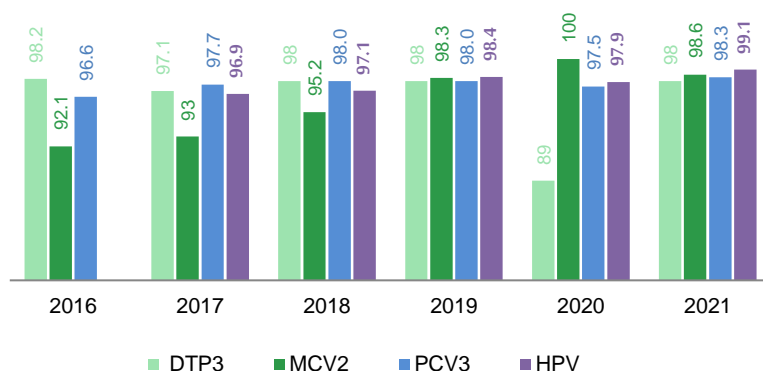
Table (3.22)	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme (2016-2021)					
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(a) Proportion of target population receiving 3 doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP3)	98.2	97.1	98.0	98.0	89.0	98.0
(b) Proportion of target population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis, human papillomavirus (HPV)	...	96.9	97.1	98.4	97.9	99.1
(c) Proportion of target population receiving the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2)	92.1	93.0	95.2	98.3	100	98.6
(d) Proportion of target population who can receive the third dose of pneumococcus (PCV3)	96.6	97.7	98.0	98.0	97.5	98.3

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Public Health

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

Table (3.23)	Value of development assistance for SDG 3 (2016-2020)				
Unit	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
QR	167,993,492	588,111,436	179,035,833	167,512,523	574,503,324
US$	46,152,058	161,569,076	49,185,668	46,019,924	157,830,584

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

Table (3.24)	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (2016-2022)						
Indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2020**	**2021**
Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Public Health

Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Figure (3.19): Density of health workers per 1,000 population by health professions (2016-2021)
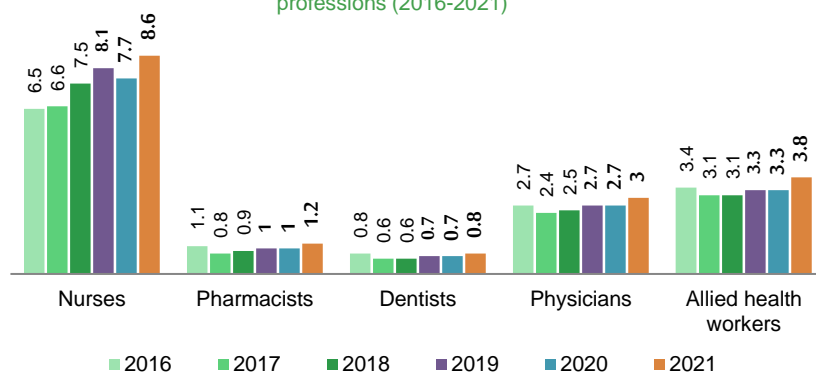
Table (3.25)	(a) Health worker per 1,000 population by health profession (2016-2021)					
Health Profession	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Nurse	6.5	6.6	7.5	8.1	7.7	8.6
Pharmacist	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1	1.2
Dentist	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Physician	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	3
Worker in allied health professions	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.8

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations, Annual Statistical Abstract (Chapter of Health Service Statistics).

Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Figure (3.20): Ability to implement IHR and readiness to face health emergencies (2016-2021)
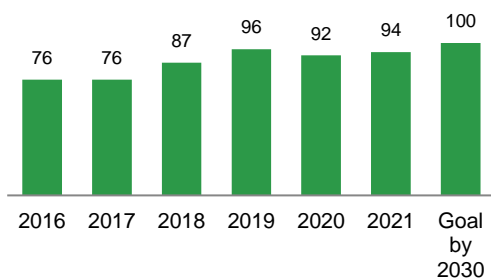
Figure (3.21): Web of ability to implement IHR and readiness to face health emergencies by sub-indicators (2016 and 2021)
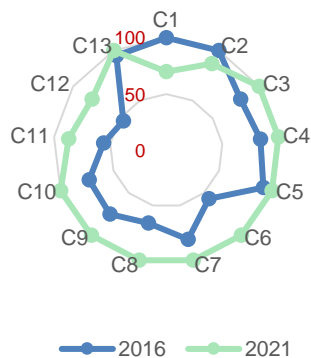
Table (3.26)	(a) Average IHR capacity and health emergency preparedness (b) IHR capacity by type of IHR (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
C1 — Legislation and funding (%)	100	100	87	93	93	70	100
C2 — IHR coordination functions and national entities involved (%)	100	100	80	100	100	87	100
C3 — Events of animal-origin and human-animal interaction (%)	80	75	100	100	100	100	100
C4 — Food safety (%)	84	82	100	100	80	100	100
C5 — Laboratories (%)	92	100	100	100	100	100	100
C6 — Monitoring (%)	57	57	100	100	100	100	100
C7 —Human resources (%)	81	. ..	100	100	80	100	100
C8 —National medical emergency framework (%)	66	96	100	100	80	100	100
C9 —Medical service delivery (%)	75	61	100	100	100	100	100
C10 —Risk communication (%)	73	100	80	100	100	100	100
C11 —Entry points (%)	56	73	50	80	80	87	100
C12 —Chemical events (%)	46	46	60	80	80	80	100
C13 —Radiological emergency (%)	95	97	80	100	100	100	100
Total	1005	987	1137	1253	1193	1224	-
Average IHR implementation capacity and preparedness for health emergencies (%)	76	76	87	96	92	94	100

Source: Ministry of Public Health

(58)

3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections attributed to selected antimicrobials

Figure(3.21): Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (2016-2021)
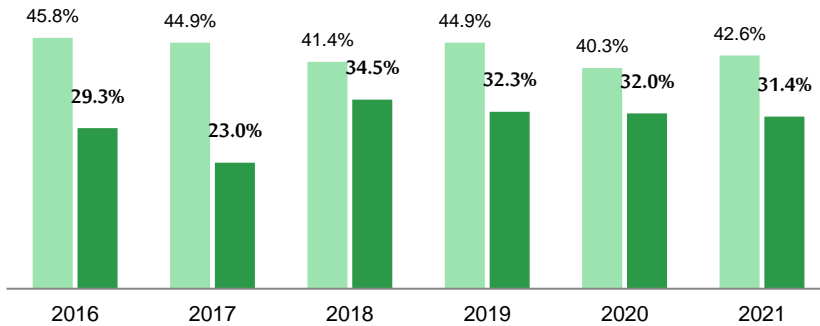
- (a) Percentage of bloodstream infections due to Escherichia coli resistant to third-generation cephalosporins (eg, ESBL- Escherichia coli) among care-seeking patients for whom a blood sample was taken and tested

- (b) Percentage of bloodstream infections due to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) among care-seeking patients for whom a blood sample was taken and tested

Table (3.27)	Percentage of bloodstream infections attributed to selected antimicrobials (2016-2021)					
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(a) Percentage of bloodstream infection attributed to third-generation cephalosporin-resistant E. coli (e.g., ESBL-E. coli) among patients seeking care whose blood sample is taken and tested (%)	45.8%	44.9%	41.4%	44.9%	40.3%	42.6%
(b) Percentage of bloodstream infection attributed to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) among patients seeking care whose blood sample is taken and tested (%)	29.3%	23.0%	34.5%	32.3%	32.0%	31.4%

Source: Ministry of Public Health

(59)
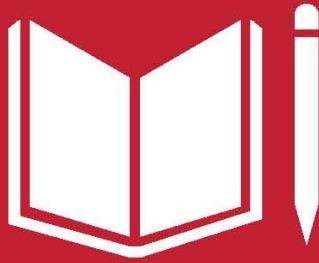
SDG 4 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
10	**12**

Indicator Status	
Available	12
Unavailable	0
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	12

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Figure (4.1): Proportion of students who took the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics Grade 3 of primary school (2016 - 2022)
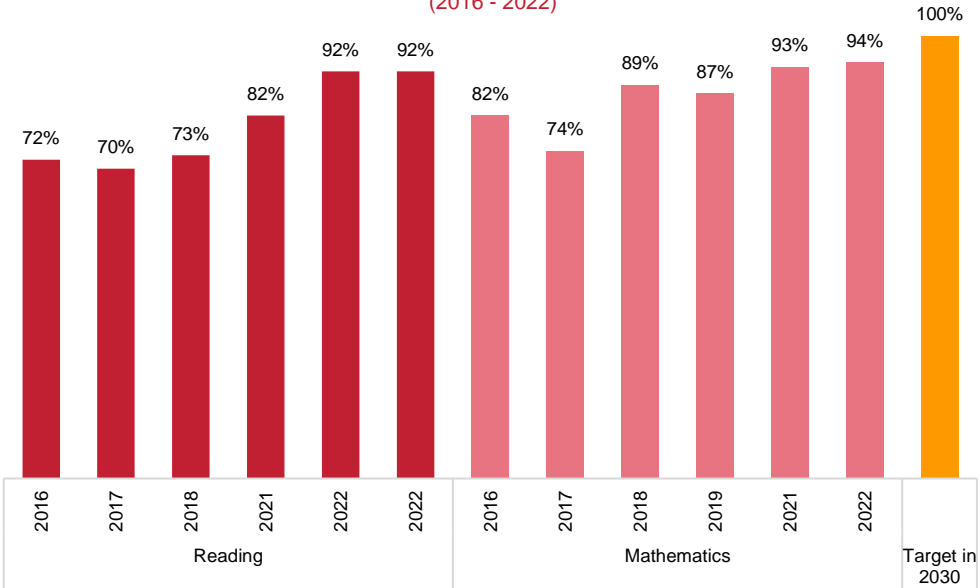
Table (4.1)	(a) Proportion of 3rd grade students who passed the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by sex and subject (2016-2022)								
Subject	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020***	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Reading	Males	70%	64%	69%	79%		94%	93%	100%
	Females	74%	75%	77%	85%		91%	91%	100%
	Total	72%	70%	73%	82%	*	92%	92%	100%
Math	Males	82%	71%	87%	86%		94%	94%	100%
	females	82%	76%	90%	89%		92%	94%	100%
	Total	82%	74%	89%	87%		93%	94%	100%
Gender Parity Index in reading		1.06	1.17	1.12	1.08	*	0.97	0.98	1.00
Gender Parity Index in math		1.00	1.07	1.03	1.03		0.98	1.00	1.00

*: In 2020, the national test for the academic year 2019/2020 was not conducted due to the Corona pandemic (Covid-19)

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education and PSA calculations

Figure (4.2):): Proportion of students who took the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading, mathematics and English at the end of the primary stage (2016 -2022)
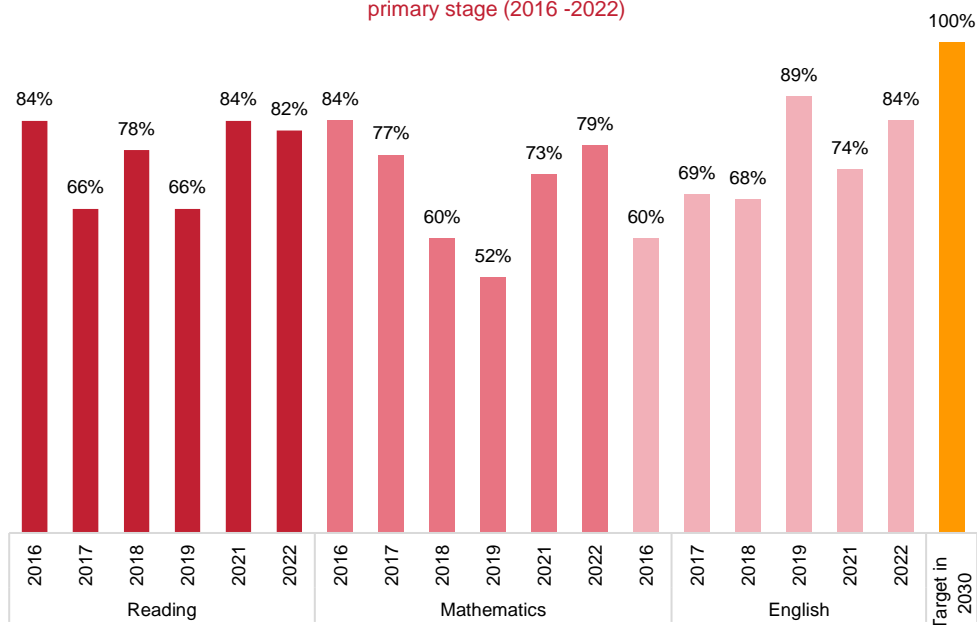
Table (4.2)	(b) Proportion of students who passed the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading, mathematics and English at the end of primary school by sex and subject (2016-2022)								
Subject	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020***	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Reading	Males	81%	56%	69%	57%		78%	79%	100%
	Females	86%	74%	85%	76%		91%	86%	100%
	Total	84%	66%	78%	66%		84%	82%	100%
Math	Males	85%	69%	49%	44%	*	68%	74%	100%
	Females	84%	84%	69%	60%		79%	84%	100%
	Total	84%	77%	60%	52%		73%	79%	100%
English	Males	62%	63%	62%	85%		68%	80%	100%
	Females	58%	75%	73%	94%		80%	88%	100%
	Total	60%	69%	68%	89%		74%	84%	100%
Gender Parity Index in reading		1.06	1.32	1.23	1.33		1.17	1.09	1.00
Gender Parity Index in math		0.99	1.22	1.41	1.36		1.16	1.14	1.00
Gender Parity Index in English		0.94	1.19	1.18	1.11		1.18	1.10	1.00

*: In 2020, the national test for the academic year 2019/2020 was not conducted due to the Corona pandemic (Covid-19)

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education and PSA calculations

Figure (4.3): Percentage of students who took the national test and achieved the minimum proficiency in reading, mathematics and English by the end of the first stage of secondary education (2016 - 2022)
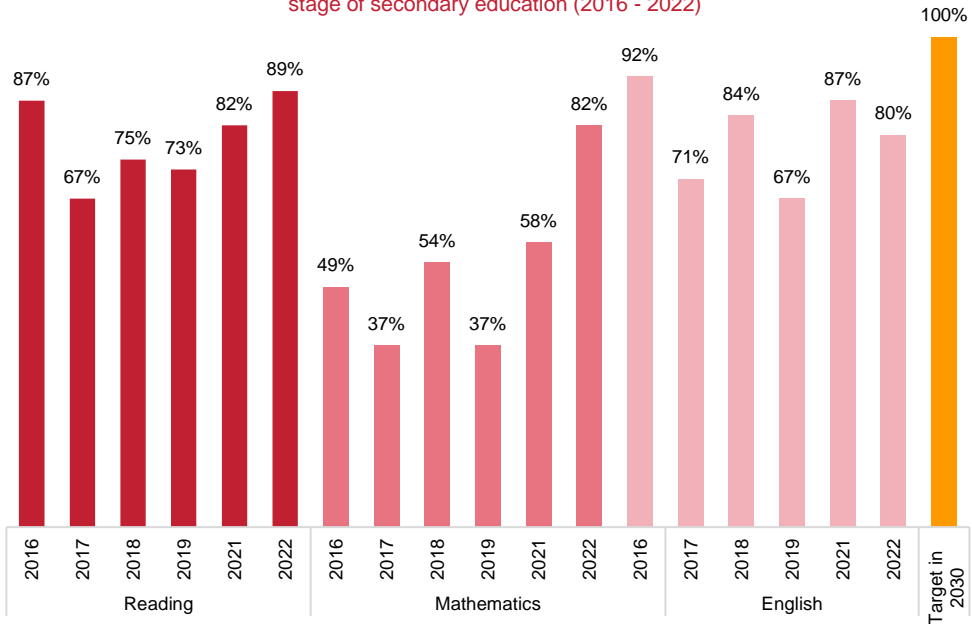
Table (4.3)	(c) Proportion of students who passed the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading, mathematics and English at the end of secondary school by sex and subject (2016-2022)								
Subject	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020***	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Reading	Males	83%	60%	66%	64%		77%	85%	100%
	Females	91%	73%	84%	82%		86%	94%	100%
	Total	87%	67%	75%	73%		82%	89%	100%
Math	Males	47%	34%	43%	25%	*	51%	78%	100%
	Females	51%	40%	64%	48%		64%	87%	100%
	Total	49%	37%	54%	37%		58%	82%	100%
English	Males	92%	64%	76%	58%		82%	72%	100%
	Females	93%	78%	92%	76%		92%	88%	100%
	Total	92%	71%	84%	67%		87%	80%	100%
Gender Parity Index in reading		1.10	1.22	1.27	1.28		1.12	1.11	1.00
Gender Parity Index in math		1.09	1.18	1.49	1.92		1.25	1.12	1.00
Gender Parity Index in English		1.01	1.22	1.21	1.31		1.12	1.22	1.00

*: In 2020, the national test for the academic year 2019/2020 was not conducted due to the Corona pandemic (Covid-19)

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education and PSA calculations

4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education).

Figure (4.4): Completion rate of educational stages (2016 - 2021)
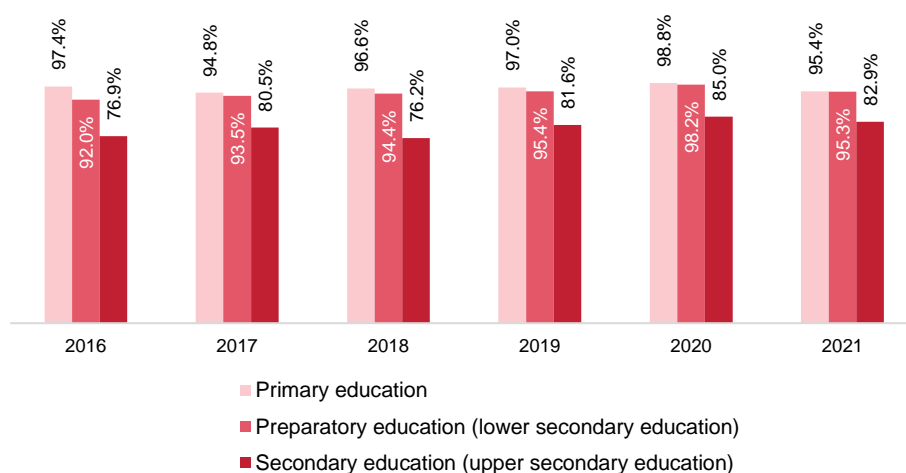
- Primary education
- Preparatory education (lower secondary education)
- Secondary education (upper secondary education)

Sub-indicator	Nationality	Characteristics	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Table (4.4)		**Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) by nationality and sex (2016-2021)**						
(a) Completion rate in primary education	Qataris	Males	95.2%	86.7%	94.6%	92.0%	98.5%	91.0%
		Females	98.9%	95.4%	97.6%	98.4%	99.5%	96.0%
		Total	96.9%	91.0%	96.0%	95.0%	99.0%	93.3%
	Non-Qataris	Males	96.9%	95.4%	96.2%	97.2%	98.5%	95.8%
		Females	98.5%	98.0%	97.6%	98.8%	99.0%	96.9%
		Total	97.7%	96.6%	96.8%	98.0%	98.7%	96.3%
	Total	Males	96.3%	92.5%	95.6%	95.6%	98.5%	94.4%
		Females	98.7%	97.1%	97.6%	98.7%	99.2%	96.6%
		Total	97.4%	94.8%	96.6%	97.0%	98.8%	95.4%
(b) Completion rate in lower preparatory education (lower secondary education)	Qataris	Males	87.1%	88.5%	91.7%	89.8%	96.2%	92.1%
		Females	87.2%	92.6%	95.9%	95.5%	98.6%	93.7%
		Total	87.2%	90.5%	93.7%	92.6%	97.4%	92.9%
	Non-Qataris	Males	94.3%	93.9%	93.3%	95.7%	98.4%	96.0%
		Females	94.8%	96.5%	96.5%	98.2%	99.0%	97.3%
		Total	94.6%	95.2%	94.8%	96.9%	98.6%	96.6%
	Total	Males	91.8%	92.0%	92.7%	93.6%	97.6%	94.6%
		Females	92.1%	95.1%	96.3%	97.2%	98.8%	96.0%
		Total	92.0%	93.5%	94.4%	95.4%	98.2%	95.3%
(c) Completion rate in secondary education (upper secondary education)	Qataris	Males	60.5%	65.6%	50.6%	62.7%	68.4%	70.6%
		Females	71.3%	79.0%	75.3%	83.2%	87.3%	84.5%
		Total	65.9%	72.0%	62.0%	71.7%	76.9%	76.6%
	Non-Qataris	Males	82.7%	82.6%	81.5%	84.4%	86.2%	82.2%
		Females	87.9%	91.1%	90.7%	93.1%	95.1%	92.2%
		Total	85.2%	86.7%	85.9%	88.6%	90.5%	87.0%
	Total	Males	73.3%	75.3%	68.7%	75.0%	78.7%	77.3%
		Females	80.6%	86.0%	84.6%	89.2%	92.0%	89.4%
		Total	76.9%	80.5%	76.2%	81.6%	85.0%	82.9%
Gender Parity Index	Primary education		1.02	1.05	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.02
	Preparatory education		1.00	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.01	1.02
	Secondary education		1.10	1.14	1.23	1.19	1.17	1.16

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education and PSA calculations.

Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

Table (4.5)	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex (2012)					
Characteristics	**Age Group**	**Proportion of children aged 36-59 months who are on track in:**				**Early Childhood Development Index Score**
		Literacy and Numeracy	Physical	Psycho-social	Learning	
Sex	Males	Less than five years	61.1	93.2	79.1	86.2	82.6
	Females		64.3	91.4	72.7	88.2	85.4
Nationality	Qataris		55.6	92.9	75.9	89.4	82.8
	Non-Qataris		66.2	92.1	76.1	86.1	84.5
Age Group	36-47 months		50.5	89.4	76.5	83.2	79.1
	48-59 months		76.1	95.5	75.4	91.6	89.3
Total			**62.7**	**92.3**	**76.0**	**87.2**	**83.9**
Gender Parity Index			**1.05**	**0.98**	**0.92**	**1.02**	**1.03**

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority – Multi-indicator Cluster Survey

4-2-2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex

Figure (4.5): Gross enrollment rate in kindergartens (2016 - 2021)
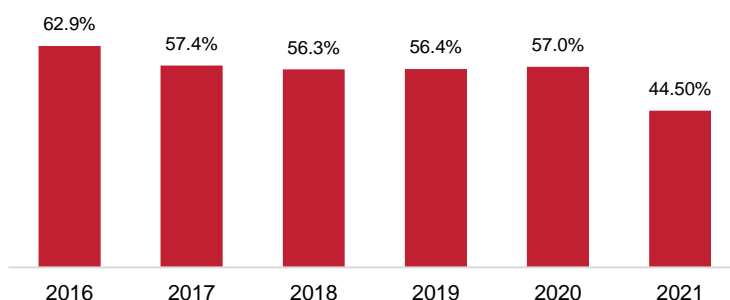
Table (4.6)	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by nationality and sex (2016-2021)						
Nationality	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Qataris	Males	60.5%	62.2%	64.8%	65.8%	67.8%	63.1%
	Females	64.3%	62.4%	65.4%	65.8%	67.8%	64.0%
	Total	62.3%	62.3%	65.1%	65.8%	67.8%	63.6%
Non-Qataris	Males	63.9%	55.8%	54.2%	53.4%	53.3%	38.7%
	Females	62.5%	55.3%	51.9%	52.0%	52.5%	38.1%
	Total	63.2%	55.5%	53.0%	52.7%	52.9%	38.4%
Total	Males	62.8%	57.6%	57.1%	56.9%	57.3%	44.7%
	Females	63.1%	57.3%	55.5%	55.8%	56.6%	44.4%
	Total	62.9%	57.4%	56.3%	56.4%	57.0%	44.5%
Gender Parity Index		1.00	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.99	0.99

Source: Ministry of Education and *Higher Education, Planning and Statistics Authority calculations*

Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university men

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

Figure (4.6): Number of Enrollees in Education by Type of Education (In Thousands) (2016 - 2021)

■ Formal education   ■ Non-formal education

Type of Education	Educational Entity	Sex and Nationality	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Table (4.7)	**Number of education enrollments by type of education, educational entity, sex and nationality (2016-2021)**							
Formal Education*	Schools	Males	147,798	156,032	161,915	164,553	170,191	169,746
	Universities		9,223	9,838	10,326	10,437	10,843	12,857
	Scholarships		853	707	762	686	486	407
	Night schools		860	290	329	425	558	478
	Total		158,734	166,867	173,332	176,101	182,078	183,488
Non-formal education**	Training		155,049	186,474	194,457	281,104	235,517	470,758
	Dar Alinma Training		13	186	294	291	108	6
	Youth and Sports Center Courses		6,803	3,318	4,151	3,801	9,133	2,956
	Lawyers in Training		3	3	5	12	10	8
	Total		161,868	189,981	198,907	285,208	244,768	473,728
Total formal and non-formal education for males			**320,602**	**356,848**	**372,239**	**461,309**	**426,846**	**657,216**
Formal Education*	Schools	Females	140,836	148,258	153,885	157,016	162,467	161,805
	Universities		19,445	21,644	23,596	24,807	26,269	28,568
	Scholarships		317	280	376	362	277	232
	Night schools		1,318	1,250	949	1,011	985	399
	Total		161,916	171,432	178,806	183,196	189,998	191,004
Non-formal education**	Training		69,970	91,976	91,742	190,387	171,875	247,562
	Dar Alinma Training		46	192	572	305	124	0
	Youth and Sports Center Courses		2,848	3,977	19,325	10,008	14,838	4,004
	Lawyers in Training		4	4	6	10	14	14
	Total		72,868	96,149	111,645	200,710	186,851	251,580
Total formal and non-formal education for females			**234,784**	**267,581**	**290,451**	**383,906**	**376,849**	**442,584**
Formal Education*	Schools	Qataris	96,115	99,946	101,928	104,436	106,324	107,803
	Universities		17,792	20,357	22,283	22,762	23,153	25,809
	Scholarships		1,170	987	1,138	1,048	763	639
	Night schools		1,838	1,296	1,106	1,269	1,360	824
	Total		116,915	122,586	126,455	129,515	131,600	135,075
Non-formal education**	Training		44,112	48,076	48,958	55,783	48,775	76,745
	Dar Alinma Training		46	228	571	200	125	6
	Youth and Sports Center Courses		6,507	4,649	15,577	7,634	13,336	4,183
	Lawyers in Training		7	7	9	16	17	15
	Total		50,672	52,960	65,115	63,633	62,253	80,949
Total formal and non-formal education for Qataris			**167,587**	**175,546**	**191,570**	**193,148**	**193,853**	**216,024**

Table (4.7)	Number of education enrollments by type of education, educational entity, sex and nationality (2016-2021)							
Type of Education	Educational Entity	Sex and Nationality	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Formal Education*	Schools	Non-Qataris	192,519	204,344	213,872	217,133	226,334	223,748
	Universities		10,876	11,125	11,639	12,482	13,959	15,616
	Scholarships		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Night schools		340	244	172	167	183	53
	Total		203,735	215,713	225,683	229,782	240,476	239,417
Non-formal education**	Training		180,907	230,374	237,241	415,708	358,617	641,575
	Dar Alinma Training		13	150	295	396	107	0
	Youth and Sports Center Courses		3,144	2,646	7,899	6,175	10,635	2,777
	Lawyers in Training		0	0	2	6	7	7
	Total		184,064	233,170	245,437	422,285	369,366	644,359
Total formal and non-formal education for non-Qataris			**387,799**	**448,883**	**471,120**	**652,067**	**609,842**	**1,099,800**
Formal Education*	Schools	Total	288,634	304,290	315,800	321,569	332,658	331,551
	Universities		28,668	31,482	33,922	35,244	37,112	41,425
	Scholarships		1,170	987	1,138	1,048	763	639
	Night schools		2,178	1,540	1,278	1,436	1,543	877
	Total		320,650	338,299	352,138	359,297	372,076	374,492
Non-formal education**	Training		225,019	278,450	286,199	471,491	407,392	718,320
	Dar Alinma Training		59	378	866	596	232	6
	Youth and Sports Center Courses		9,651	7,295	23,476	13,809	23,971	6,960
	Lawyers in Training		7	7	11	22	24	22
	Total		234,736	286,130	310,552	485,918	431,619	725,308
Total formal and non-formal education for all			**555,386**	**624,429**	**662,690**	**845,215**	**803,695**	**1099,800**
Gender Parity Index	Formal education		1.02	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04
	Non-formal education		0.45	0.51	0.56	0.70	0.17	0.53

Formal education and training: defined as education provided by the system of schools, high schools, universities and other formal educational institutions that usually constitute a sequential ladder of full-time education for children and youth.

**Non-formal education and training: defined as any structured and sustainable learning activity that does not fully comply with the aforementioned definition of formal education. Non-formal education can therefore take place inside or outside educational institutions and embrace people of all ages. Depending on national contexts, non-formal education can cover educational programs that will impart adult literacy, life skills, practical skills and general culture.*

***Entrepreneurship Training Services*

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education and public and private universities.

4-4-1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

(a) Proportion of adults with ICT skills by type of skill

A- Send emails with attached files
B. Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or transfer information within the document.

C. Connect and install new devices.
d. Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet
E - Write a computer program using a special programming language
F. Make a presentation using the PowerPoint software
G. Find, download, install and configure software

Figure (4.7): Proportion of adults with ICT skills (2016 and 2021)

Table (4.8)	Proportion of adult (25-74 years) with ICT skills by sex and type of skill (2016-2021)							
Skill	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Copy or move a file or a folder	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	increase
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	increase
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	increase
Send emails with attached files	Males	58.3%	57.0%	58.1%	54.0%	53.1%	53.5%	increase
	Females	54.9%	57.3%	55.9%	62.0%	64.2%	63.3%	increase
	Total	56.6%	57.1%	57.0%	58.0%	58.7%	58.2%	increase
Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document	Males	34.7%	36.5%	38.3%	40.0%	41.8%	53.1%	increase
	Females	37.6%	41.1%	44.6%	49.0%	52.0%	49.9%	increase
	Total	36.2%	38.8%	41.5%	44.0%	47.0%	51.6%	increase
Connect and install new devices	Males	27.0%	28.7%	30.3%	32.0%	33.9%	32.9%	increase
	Females	32.1%	34.8%	37.5%	40.0%	42.9%	37.8%	increase
	Total	29.6%	31.8%	34.0%	36.0%	38.5%	35.2%	increase

Table (4.8)	Proportion of adult (25-74 years) with ICT skills by sex and type of skill (2016-2021)							
Skill	Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Males	34.9%	33.2%	31.5%	30.0%	27.8%	29.0%	increase
	Females	25.5%	23.0%	22.4%	20.0%	18.9%	20.1%	increase
	Total	30.1%	28.5%	26.9%	25.0%	23.2%	24.8%	increase
Write a computer program using a special programming language	Males	5.4%	5.8%	6.1%	7.0%	6.8%	...	increase
	Females	5.6%	5.1%	4.6%	4.0%	3.0%	...	increase
	Total	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.0%	4.9%	...	increase
Create a presentation using PowerPoint software	Males	25.3%	23.8%	22.2%	21.0%	19.2%	19.1%	increase
	Females	25.4%	25.0%	24.5%	24.0%	23.1%	21.1%	increase
	Total	25.4%	24.4%	23.4%	22.0%	21.2%	20.1%	increase
Find, download, install and configure software	Males	36.3%	37.6%	39.0%	41.0%	41.9%	41.3%	increase
	Females	38.3%	37.0%	35.6%	34.0%	32.5%	28.4%	increase
	Total	37.3%	37.3%	37.3%	37.0%	37.1%	35.1%	increase
Transfer files between computer and other devices	Males	44.1%	41.3%	38.6%	36.0%	33.1%	32.1%	increase
	Females	37.0%	34.0%	30.9%	36.0%	25.3%	25.5%	increase
	Total	40.5%	37.6%	34.7%	32.0%	29.1%	28.9%	increase

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

(73)

(b) Proportion of youth with ICT skills by type of skill

Figure (4.8): Proportion of youth (15-24 years) with ICT skills (2016 and 2021)
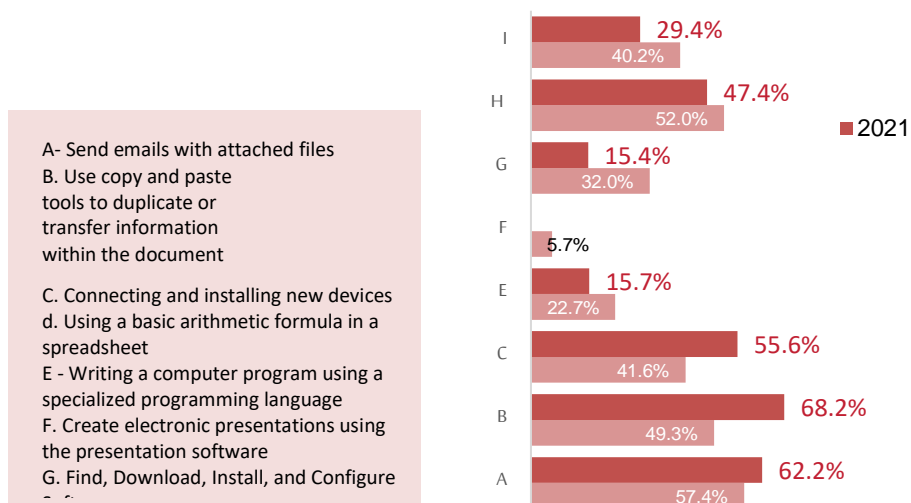
A- Send emails with attached files
B. Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or transfer information within the document

C. Connecting and installing new devices
d. Using a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet
E - Writing a computer program using a specialized programming language
F. Create electronic presentations using the presentation software
G. Find, Download, Install, and Configure Software

I	29.4%
	40.2%
H	47.4%
	52.0%
G	15.4%
	32.0%
F	5.7%
E	15.7%
	22.7%
C	55.6%
	41.6%
B	68.2%
	49.3%
A	62.2%
	57.4%

2021

Table (4.9)	Proportion of youth (15-24 years) with ICT skills by sex and type of skill (2016-2021)							
Skill	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Copy or move a file or folder	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	increase
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	increase
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	increase
Send emails with attached files	Males	55.6%	54.4%	53.1%	49.9%	48.7%	48.7%	increase
	Female	58.2%	60.7%	63.2%	65.7%	68.2%	68.2%	increase
	Total	57.4%	58.7%	60.1%	60.8%	62.2%	62.2%	increase
Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document	Males	32.8%	34.5%	36.2%	39.6%	41.3%	49.0%	increase
	Female	56.7%	62.0%	67.4%	72.7%	78.1%	76.9%	increase
	Total	49.3%	53.5%	57.7%	62.5%	66.7%	68.2%	increase
Connect and install new devices	Males	32.2%	34.2%	36.2%	41.1%	43.1%	43.1%	increase
	Female	45.8%	49.6%	53.5%	57.3%	61.2%	61.2%	increase
	Total	41.6%	44.9%	48.1%	52.3%	55.6%	55.6%	increase
Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Males	25.7%	24.4%	23.2%	16.0%	14.8%	14.8%	increase
	Female	21.4%	20.1%	18.7%	17.4%	16.1%	16.1%	increase
	Total	22.7%	21.4%	20.1%	17.0%	15.7%	15.7%	increase

Table (4.9)	Proportion of youth (15-24 years) with ICT skills by sex and type of skill (2016-2021)							
Skill	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Write a computer program using a special programming language	Males	3.4%	3.6%	3.9%	0.1%	0.3%	...	increase
	Female	6.7%	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%	4.4%	...	increase
	Total	5.7%	5.4%	5.0%	3.4%	3.1%	...	increase
Create a presentation using Power Point software	Males	24.8%	23.3%	21.7%	16.2%	14.7%	14.7%	increase
	Female	35.2%	34.6%	34.0%	33.4%	32.8%	32.8%	increase
	Total	32.0%	31.1%	30.2%	28.1%	27.2%	15.4%	increase
Find, download, install and configure software	Males	39.6%	41.0%	42.5%	41.6%	43.1%	43.1%	increase
	Female	57.5%	55.5%	53.5%	51.4%	49.4%	49.4%	increase
	Total	52.0%	51.0%	50.1%	48.4%	47.4%	47.4%	increase
Transfer files between computer and other devices	Males	55.8%	52.3%	48.8%	48.9%	45.4%	45.4%	increase
	Female	33.3%	30.5%	27.8%	25.0%	22.3%	22.3%	increase
	Total	40.2%	37.3%	34.3%	32.4%	29.4%	29.4%	increase

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4-5-1 **Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated**

Table (4.10)	Gender parity Index for the indicators of SDG 4(2016-2022)								
Sub-indicator	**Characteristics**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
4.1.1 Gender Parity Index for students in grade 3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in national exam	Reading	1.06	1.17	1.12	1.08	-	0.97	0.98	1.00
	Math	1.00	1.07	1.03	1.03	-	0.98	1.00	1.00
4.1.1 Gender Parity Index for students at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in national exam	Reading	1.06	1.32	1.23	1.33	-	1.17	1.09	1.00
	Math	0.99	1.22	1.41	1.36	-	1.16	1.14	1.00
	English	0.94	1.19	1.18	1.11	-	1.18	1.10	1.00
4.1.1 Gender Parity Index for students in	Reading	1.10	1.22	1.27	1.28	-	1.12	1.11	1.00
	Math	1.09	1.18	1.49	1.92	-	1.25	1.12	1.00

Table (4.10)	Gender parity Index for the indicators of SDG 4(2016-2022)								
Sub-indicator	Characteristics	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
grade 9 (end of lower secondary) achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in national exam	English	1.01	1.22	1.21	1.31	-	1.12	1.22	1.00
4.1.2 Gender Parity Index for study completion rate	Primary education	1.02	1.05	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.02		1.00
	Preparatory education	1.00	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.01	1.01		1.00
	Secondary education	1.10	1.14	1.23	1.19	1.17	1.16		1.00
4.2.2 Gender Parity Index for pre-primary enrolment rate	Pre-primary	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.99	0.99		1.00
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training during the previous 12 months	Formal education	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04		1.00
	Non-formal education	0.45	0.51	0.56	0.70	0.17	0.53		1.00
4.4.1 Gender Parity Index for adults (25-74 years) with ICT skills	Copy or move a file or folder	...	...	...	...	...	...		1.00
	Send emails with attached files	0.94	1.01	0.96	1.15	1.21	1.18		1.00
	Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.23	1.24	0.94		1.00
	Connect and install new devices	1.19	1.21	1.24	1.25	1.27	1.15		1.00
	Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	0.73	0.69	0.71	0.67	0.68	0.69		1.00
	Write a computer program using a special programming language	1.04	0.88	0.75	0.57	0.44	-		1.00
	Create a presentation using PowerPoint software	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.14	1.20	1.11		1.00
	Find, download, install and configure software	1.06	0.98	0.91	0.83	0.78	0.69		1.00
	Transfer files between computer and other devices	0.84	0.82	0.80	1.00	0.76	0.79		1.00

Table (4.10)	Gender parity Index for the indicators of SDG 4(2016-2022)								
Sub-indicator	**Characteristics**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
4.4.1 Gender Parity Index for youth (15-24 years) with ICT skills	Copy or move a file or folder	...	...	...	...	...	...		1.00
	Send emails with attached files	0.94	1.01	0.96	1.15	1.21	1.40		1.00
	Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.23	1.24	1.57		1.00
	Connect and install new devices	1.19	1.21	1.24	1.25	1.27	1.42		1.00
	Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	0.73	0.69	0.71	0.67	0.68	1.09		1.00
	Write a computer program using a special programming language	1.04	0.88	0.75	0.57	0.44	-		1.00
	Create a presentation using PowerPoint software	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.14	1.20	2.24		1.00
	Find, download, install, and configure software	1.06	0.98	0.91	0.83	0.78	1.15		1.00
	Transfer files between computer and other devices	0.84	0.82	0.80	1.00	0.76	0.49		1.00
4.6.1 Gender Parity Index for literacy	Adults (15 years and above)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00
	Youth (15-24 years)	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01		1.00
4.C.1 Gender Parity Index for teachers	Pre-primary	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Primary	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Preparatory	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Secondary	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: PSA calculations

4-6-1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional: (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Figure (4.9): Literacy rate for adults (15 years and above) and youth (15-24 years) (2016 -2021)
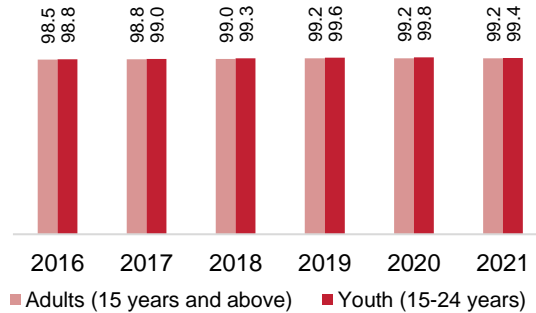
Table (4.11)	Adult and youth literacy rate by nationality, sex and age group (2016-2021)								
Nationality	**Sex**	**Age Group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Qataris	Males	15 years and above	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	100%
	Females		97.1	97.5	97.8	98.2	98.4	98.4	100%
	Total		98.1	98.4	98.6	98.9	99.0	99.0	100%
Non-Qataris	Males		98.5	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.1	100%
	Females		98.9	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.7	99.8	100%
	Total		98.6	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.2	100%
Total	Males		98.5	98.8	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.1	100%
	Females		98.5	98.8	99.0	99.3	99.4	99.5	100%
	Total		98.5	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.2	100%
Qataris	Males	15–24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100%
	Females		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100%
	Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100%
Non-Qataris	Males		98.5	98.7	99.0	99.4	99.7	98.8	100%
	Females		99.0	98.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	100%
	Total		98.6	98.8	99.2	99.5	99.8	99.2	100%
Total	Males		98.7	98.9	99.1	99.5	99.8	99.1	100%
	Females		99.3	99.3	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100%
	Total		98.8	99.0	99.3	99.6	99.8	99.4	100%
Qataris	Males	25-49 years	99.8	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.9	100%
	Females		99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8	100%
	Total		99.7	99.9	99.8	99.0	99.9	99.9	100%

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Table (4.11)	Adult and youth literacy rate by nationality, sex and age group (2016-2021)								
Nationality	Sex	Age Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
Non-Qataris	Males		98.4	98.7	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.2	100%
	Females		99.4	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.9	99.9	100%
	Total		98.6	98.9	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.3	100%
Total	Males		98.5	98.8	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.2	100%
	Females		99.4	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.9	99.9	100%
	Total		98.7	98.9	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.4	100%
Qataris	Males	50 years and above	96.6	97.2	97.8	98.3	98.7	98.7	100%
	Females		87.2	89.2	90.1	92.3	93.7	93.6	100%
	Total		91.9	93.1	93.9	95.2	96.2	96.2	100%
Non-Qataris	Males		98.8	98.9	99.4	99.3	99.2	98.8	100%
	Females		93.9	94.6	96.7	97.4	98.2	98.6	100%
	Total		98.1	98.3	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.8	100%
Total	Males		98.6	98.7	99.3	99.2	99.1	98.8	100%
	Females		91.2	92.3	94.0	95.3	96.4	96.8	100%
	Total		97.2	97.4	98.1	98.4	98.5	98.3	100%
Gender Parity Index for adults (15 years and above)			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gender Parity Index for youth (15-24 years)			1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Table (4.12)	Extent to which: (i) inclusive education (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (national policies); (curricula); and (teachers) (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
(a) Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in school curricula (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed into national education policies (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in student assessment (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed in teacher education (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education

4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Table (4.13)	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
(a) Proportion of schools with basic handwashing facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(b) Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(c) Proportion of schools with access to electricity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(d) Proportion of schools with access to essential drinking water	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(e) Proportion of schools with Internet access for pedagogical purposes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(f) Proportion of schools with access to basic single-sex sanitation facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(g) Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education

4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance (ODA) flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

Table (4.15)	Value of Development Assistance for SDG 4 (2016-2020)				
Currency	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
QR	876,017,384	673,422,295	730,441,407	248,075,934	369,035,096
US$	240,664,116	185,006,125	200,670,716	68,152,729	101,383,268

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with minimum required qualifications by educational level

Figure (4.10): Percentage of teachers with minimum required qualifications (2016 -2022)

	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
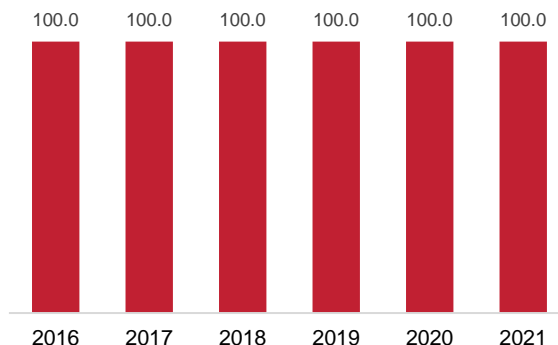
Table (4.16)	**Proportion of teachers with minimum required qualifications by educational level (2016-2022)**								
Educational Level	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Pre-primary	Males	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Females	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Primary School	Males	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Females	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Preparatory School	Males	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Females	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Secondary School	Males	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Females	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender Parity Index for pre-primary school		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gender Parity Index for primary school		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gender Parity Index for preparatory school		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gender Parity Index for secondary school		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education

SDG 5 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
10	**14**

Indicator Status	
Available	13
Unavailable	1
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	14

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5-1-1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

Figure (5.1): Percentage of legal, legislative and policy frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (2022)

	Domain 1	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Total
Promotion	57	78	83	100	80
Enforcement and monitoring	83	100	100	100	93
Total	69	85	88	100	84

Area 1: Core legal frameworks and life.

Area 2: Employment and economic benefits.

Field: Violence against women.

Area 4: Marriage and family.

Table (5.1) — **Legal, legislative and policy frameworks for the promotion, enforcement and monitoring of equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (2016-2022*)**

Sub-indicator	Sector	2016 -2022
(a) Legal frameworks that promote, implement and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0-100) - Area 2: Violence against women	Reinforcement	78%
	Enforcement and monitoring	100%
	Total	85%
(b) Legal frameworks that promote, implement and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0-100) - Area 3: Employment and economic benefits	Reinforcement	83%
	Enforcement and monitoring	100%
	Total	88%
(c) Legal frameworks that promote, implement and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0-100) - Area 1: Comprehensive legal frameworks and public life	Reinforcement	57%
	Enforcement and monitoring	83%
	Total	69%
(d) Legal frameworks that promote, implement and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0-100) - Area 4: Marriage and the family	Reinforcement	100%
	Enforcement and monitoring	100%
	Total	100%
All areas	Reinforcement	80%
	Enforcement and monitoring	93%
	Total	84%

*Calculated according to index metadata

All values are equal from 2016 to 2022

Source: General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers and PSA calculations

(87)

5-2-1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

Figure (5.2): Proportion of women who reported being subjected to violence (physical, psychological or sexual) (15 years and above) by their current or ex-husband (2016-2021)

Table (5.2)	Number of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by current or former husband by type of violence, age, place of occurrence, municipality and educational status (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
(a) Proportion of women who reported <u>physical violence</u> by current or former husband of total females	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.0%
(b) Proportion of women who reported <u>sexual violence</u> by current or former husband of total females	0.85%	0.65%	0.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%
(c) Proportion of women who reported <u>psychological violence</u> by current or former husband of total females	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%
(d) Proportion of women who reported <u>physical, sexual and psychological violence</u> by current or former husband of total females	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	0.0%
Number of women by type	Healthy person	117	153	140	182	142	163	-
	Person with special needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Total	117	153	140	182	142	163	-
Number of women by type of violence	Physical violence	93	124	115	148	124	136	-
	Sexual violence	1	1	1	0	0	0	-

	Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
	Psychological violence	23	28	24	34	18	27	-
Number of women subjected to physical violence by age group	15 – 19 years	3	2	2	4	1	1	-
	20 – 24 years	6	8	10	17	9	5	-
	25 – 29 years	22	24	25	28	27	19	-
	30 – 34 years	21	39	24	27	29	32	-
	35 – 39 years	20	30	30	32	31	38	-
	40 – 44 years	6	15	13	24	10	27	-
	45 – 49 years	5	4	7	9	13	8	-
	50 – 54 years	5	1	2	3	4	3	-
	55 – 59 years	2	0	1	3	0	1	-
	60 – 64 years	1	0	1	0	0	2	-
	65 years and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	NA	2	1	0	1	0	0	-
Number of women subjected to sexual violence by age group	15 – 19 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	20 – 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	25 – 29 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	30 – 34 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	-
	35 – 39 years	0	0	1	0	0	0	-
	40 – 44 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	45 – 49 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	50 – 54 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	55 – 59 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	60 – 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	65 years and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Number of Women subjected to psychological violence by age group	15 – 19 years	1	1	0	1	0	0	-
	20 – 24 years	2	2	2	4	1	1	-
	25 – 29 years	5	5	5	6	4	4	-
	30 – 34 years	6	9	5	6	4	9	-
	35 – 39 years	5	7	6	8	5	9	-
	40 – 44 years	2	3	3	5	2	1	-
	45 – 49 years	1	1	2	2	2	2	-
	50 – 54 years	1	0	1	1	0	0	-
	55 – 59 years	0	0	0	1	0	1	-
	60 – 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-

Table (5.2) **Number of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by current or former husband by type of violence, age, place of occurrence, municipality and educational status (2016-2021)**

Table (5.2)

Number of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by current or former husband by type of violence, age, place of occurrence, municipality and educational status (2016-2021)

Sub-indicator		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
	65 years and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Number of women subjected to all types of violence by age group	15 – 19 years	4	3	2	5	1	1	-
	20 – 24 years	8	10	12	21	10	6	-
	25 – 29 years	27	29	30	34	31	23	-
	30 – 34 years	28	49	29	33	33	41	-
	35 – 39 years	25	37	37	40	36	47	-
	40 – 44 years	8	18	16	29	12	28	-
	45 – 49 years	6	5	9	11	15	10	-
	50 – 54 years	6	1	3	4	4	3	-
	55 – 59 years	2	0	1	4	0	2	-
	60 – 64 years	1	0	1	0	0	2	-
	65 years and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	NA	2	1	0	1	0	0	-
Number of women by place of violence	Residence	103	139	127	158	119	130	-
	Camp	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Street	7	8	5	12	5	4	-
	School	1	1	1	0	0	0	-
	Other	6	5	7	12	18	29	-
Number of women by relation to labor force	Employed	92	139	75	140	59	51	-
	Unemployed	0	0	0	0	7	0	-
	Full-time student	0	0	4	0	15	14	-
	Full-time housewife	24	14	61	42	59	97	-
	Retired	1	0	0	0	2	1	-
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Number of women by municipality	Doha	55	66	68	61	52	64	-
	Al Rayyan	22	31	22	55	43	51	-
	Al Wakrah	23	14	13	16	13	11	-
	Umm Salal	6	0	0	38	15	13	-
	Al Khor	2	40	26	9	2	9	-
	Al Shamal	0	0	5	0	0	2	-
	Al Dhaayen	6	0	0	1	17	8	-
	Al Sheehaniya	3	2	6	2	0	5	-
Number of women by educational status	No qualification	11	27	10	19	3	7	-
	Primary	10	13	8	13	7	4	-
	Preparatory/ Secondary	49	56	58	85	69	62	-
	University and above	22	34	41	33	35	38	-
	NA	25	23	23	32	28	52	-

5-2-2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than a husband in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.

Figure (5.3): Proportion of women who reported being subjected to violence (physical, psychological or sexual) (15 years and above) by persons other than husband (2016-2021)
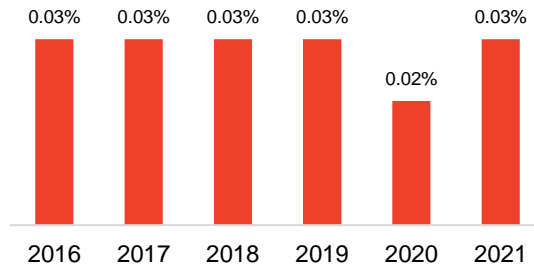

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

Table (5.3)	Number and proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a person other than the husband by type of violence, age, place of occurrence and municipality (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
(a) Proportion of women who reported physical violence by a person other than the husband of total females	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%
(b) Proportion of women who reported sexual violence by a person other than the husband of total females	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(c) Proportion of women who reported psychological violence by a person other than the husband of total females	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%
(d) Proportion of women who reported physical, sexual and psychological violence by a person other than the husband of total females	0.05%	0.05%	0.04%	0.05%	0.03%	0.04%	0.00%
Number of women by Type — Healthy person	229	224	210	266	196	241	-
Number of women by Type — Person with special needs	0	0	4	0	0	0	-
Number of women by Type — Total	229	224	214	266	196	241	-
Physical violence	133	118	111	130	102	129	-

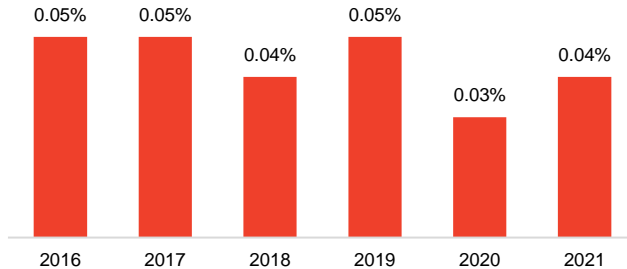| Sub-indicator		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
				Table (5.3) — Number and proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a person other than the husband by type of violence, age, place of occurrence and municipality (2016-2021)				
Number of women by type of violence	Sexual violence	8	7	6	11	6	7	-
	Psychological violence	88	99	97	125	88	105	-
Number of women subjected to physical violence by age group	15 – 19 years	8	3	4	4	2	4	-
	20 – 24 years	10	9	10	10	9	11	-
	25 – 29 years	31	22	16	31	24	23	-
	30 – 34 years	26	25	27	25	24	29	-
	35 – 39 years	21	19	21	20	13	28	-
	40 – 44 years	14	16	11	18	9	15	-
	45 – 49 years	11	12	10	9	7	8	-
	50 – 54 years	5	7	6	5	4	5	-
	55 – 59 years	3	1	3	5	3	1	-
	60 – 64 years	2	1	1	1	2	1	-
	65 years and above	1	1	2	2	2	4	-
	NA	1	2	0	0	3	0	-
Number of women subjected to sexual violence by age group	15 – 19 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	20 – 24 years	1	1	1	1	1	2	-
	25 – 29 years	2	1	1	3	2	2	-
	30 – 34 years	2	2	1	2	1	1	-
	35 – 39 years	1	1	1	2	1	2	-
	40 – 44 years	1	1	1	2	1	0	-
	45 – 49 years	1	1	1	1	0	0	-
	50 – 54 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	55 – 59 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	60 – 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	65 years and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Number of women subjected to psychological violence by age group	15 – 19 years	5	2	3	3	1	1	-
	20 – 24 years	7	8	9	10	8	8	-
	25 – 29 years	20	19	13	30	21	17	-
	30 – 34 years	17	20	24	24	21	23	-
	35 – 39 years	14	16	17	19	12	21	-
	40 – 44 years	9	13	11	18	8	19	-
	45 – 49 years	7	9	8	9	6	7	-
	50 – 54 years	4	6	6	4	3	2	-
	55 – 59 years	3	2	3	4	2	2	-
	60 – 64 years	2	1	1	1	2	2	-

Table (5.3)	**Number and proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a person other than the husband by type of violence, age, place of occurrence and municipality (2016-2021)**						
Sub-indicator		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
	65 years and above	0	2	2	2	2	3	-
	NA	0	1	0	1	2	0	-
Number of women subjected to all types of violence by age group	15 – 19 years	13	5	7	7	3	5	-
	20 – 24 years	18	18	20	21	18	21	-
	25 – 29 years	53	42	30	64	47	42	-
	30 – 34 years	45	47	52	51	46	53	-
	35 – 39 years	36	36	39	41	26	51	-
	40 – 44 years	24	30	23	38	18	34	-
	45 – 49 years	19	22	19	19	13	15	-
	50 – 54 years	9	13	12	9	7	7	-
	55 – 59 years	6	3	6	9	5	3	-
	60 – 64 years	4	2	2	2	4	3	-
	65 years and above	1	3	4	4	4	7	-
	NA	1	3	0	1	5	0	-
Number of women by place of violence	Residence	122	119	123	154	111	133	-
	Camp	0	1	2	0	0	1	-
	Street	37	33	31	37	22	21	-
	School	10	10	11	8	5	6	-
	Other	60	61	47	67	58	80	-
Number of women by relation to labor force	Employed	183	218	132	252	111	139	-
	Unemployed	0	0	0	0	10	0	-
	Full-time student	1	2	9	1	20	29	-
	Full-time housewife	43	4	72	11	51	63	-
	Retired	2	0	1	2	4	4	-
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	6	-
Number of women by municipality	Doha	135	134	114	140	102	108	-
	Al Rayyan	53	50	63	74	58	66	-
	Al Wakrah	19	14	11	24	8	20	-
	Umm Salal	10	0	0	19	15	19	-
	Al Khor	7	23	20	3	1	7	-
	Al Shamal	0	0	5	2	0	0	-
	Al Dhaayen	5	0	0	0	6	15	-
	Al Sheehaniya	0	3	1	4	6	6	-
Number of women by educational status	No qualification	21	35	22	27	9	16	-
	Primary	25	31	5	41	15	17	-
	Preparatory/ Secondary	99	76	78	108	76	83	-

Table (5.3)	**Number and proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a person other than the husband by type of violence, age, place of occurrence and municipality (2016-2021)**						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
University and above	35	46	50	33	38	69	-
NA	49	36	59	57	58	56	-

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5-3-1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 15 and before age 18

Table (5.4)	**Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 15 and before age 18 (2012)**		
Sub-indicator	**Nationality**	**2012**	**Goal by 2030**
(a) Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or engaged before age 15	Qataris	0.0	0.0
	Non-Qataris	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	0.0
(b) Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or engaged before age 18	Qataris	...	0.0
	Non-Qataris	...	0.0
	Total	4.2	0.0

...: Unavailable

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

5-3-2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM), by age

The percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM in the State of Qatar reached zero during the period (2016-2022) because social norms in the country prohibit the practice of this harmful phenomenon that mutilates women's genitals.

Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5-4-1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.

(a) Proportion of time spent on unpaid care work (care for children, the elderly and the infirm)

Table (5.5)	(a) Proportion of time spent on unpaid care work (care of children, the elderly and the infirm) by nationality, sex, age group and municipality (2012/2013)		
Nationality	**Sex**	**Age Group**	**2012/2013**
Qataris	Males	15 years and above	57.02
	Females		66.36
Non-Qataris	Males		54.43
	Females		55.48
Qataris	Total	Under 15 years	...
		15 -24 years	49.69
		25–39 years	63.48
		40–64 years	68.91
		65 years and more	70.04
Non-Qataris		Under 15 years	
		15-24 years	53.35
		25–39 years	46.02
		40–64 years	57.38
		65 years and more	68.44
Gender Parity Index for Qataris			1.16
Gender Parity Index for non-Qataris			1.02

...: Unavailable

Source: Time Use Survey, Planning and Statistics Authority

(95)

(b)- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic work

Table (5.6)	(b) Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic work by nationality, sex, age group and municipality (2012/2013)		
Nationality	**Sex**	**Age Group**	**2012/2013**
Qataris	Males	15 years and above	22.66
	Females		47.63
Non-Qataris	Males		25.47
	Females		59.56
Qataris	Total	Under 15 years	...
		15 -24 years	22.65
		25–39 years	36.14
		40–64 years	43.32
		65 years and more	45.54
Non-Qataris		Under 15 years	...
		15-24 years	36.61
		25–39 years	42.41
		40–64 years	45.93
		65 years and more	46.98
Gender Parity Index for Qataris			2.10
Gender Parity Index for non-Qataris			2.34

...: Unavailable

Source: Time Use Survey, Planning and Statistics Authority

(96)

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5-5-1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

(a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

Table (5.7)	Shura Council members by sex and age group (2016-2020)						
Sub-indicator	**Sex**	**Age Group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
(a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percentage of total number of seats)	Females		0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%
(a) Number of seats held by women in national parliaments	Females	18 years and above	0	0	4	4	4
(a) Total number of seats in national parliaments	Total		35	41	41	41	41
Number of Shura Council members by sex and age group	Males	18-20 years	0	0	0	0	0
		21-30 Years	0	0	0	0	0
		31-40 years	0	0	0	0	0
		41-50 years	3	7	6	5	4
		51-60 years	8	20	20	21	17
		61-70 years	17	9	10	10	15
		71-80 years	7	1	1	1	1
		81-90 years	0	0	0	0	0
		90 years +	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	18-20 years	0	0	0	0	0
		21-30 Years	0	0	0	0	0
		31-40 years	0	0	0	0	0
		41-50 years	0	0	2	1	1
		51-60 years	0	0	2	3	1
		61-70 years	0	0	0	0	2
		71-80 years	0	0	0	0	0
		81-90 years	0	0	0	0	0
		90 years +	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	18-20 years	0	0	0	0	0
		21-30 Years	0	0	0	0	0
		31-40 years	0	0	0	0	0
		41-50 years	3	9	8	6	5
		51 -60 years	8	22	22	24	18
		61-70 years	17	9	10	10	17
		71-80 years	7	1	1	1	1
		81-90 years	0	0	0	0	0
		90 years +	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Parity Index for parliamentary seats			0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.11

Source: Shura Council and PSA calculations

(b) Proportion of seats held by women in Local governments

Table (5.8)	Members of the Central Municipal Council by sex and age group (2016-2022)								
Sub-indicator	**Sex**	**Age Group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(b) Proportion of elected seats held by women in deliberative bodies of local government	Females		6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	0.0%
(b) Number of seats held by women in the deliberative bodies of the Government (Central Municipal Council)	Females	18 years and above	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
(b) Current number of seats in the deliberative bodies of the Government (Central Municipal Council)	Total		29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Number of Members of the Central Municipal Council by sex and age groups	Males	18-20 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		21-30 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		31-40 years	12	12	12	6	6	6	7
		41-50 years	10	10	10	17	17	17	18
		51-60 years	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
		61-70 years	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
		71-80 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		81-90 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		90 years +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	21-30 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		31-40 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		41 -50 years	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
		51 -60 years	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
		61 - 70 years	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
		71 - 80 years	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
		81-90 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		90 years +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	18-20 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		21 - 30 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		31-40 years	12	12	12	6	6	6	7
		41 -50 years	11	11	11	17	17	17	18
		51 -60 years	3	3	3	4	4	4	3
		61 - 70 years	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
		71 - 80 years	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
		81-90 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		90 years +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Parity Index			0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00

* Note: Elections for the Central Municipal Council are held every four years.

Source: Ministry of Interior and Central Municipal Council

5-5-2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Figure (5.4): Proportion of women in administrative positions (percentage), 2016-2020
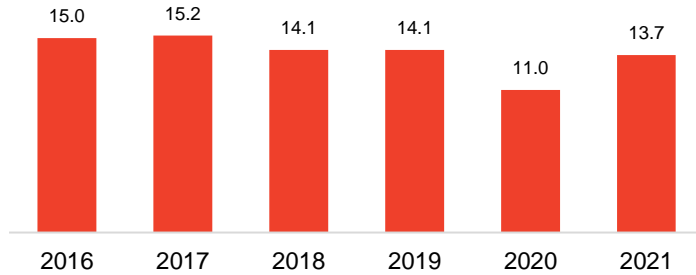
Table (5.9)	Proportion of the Labor Force in administrative positions (15 years and above) by nationality and sex (2016-2021)						
Nationality	Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Qataris	Males	79.9	79.5	79.1	79.2	78.2	74.3
	Females	20.1	20.5	20.9	20.8	21.8	25.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Qataris	Males	86.6	86.4	88.2	88.3	91.9	90.2
	Females	13.4	13.6	11.8	11.7	8.1	9.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Males	85.0	84.8	85.9	85.9	89.0	86.3
	Females	15.0	15.2	14.1	14.1	11.0	13.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender Parity Index		0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.16

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey

Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5-6-1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare.

Figure (5.5): Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare (2012/2013)

Educational Status	
University and above	12.2
Secondary	12.9
Preparatory	13
Primary	10.8
Illiterate	11.7
Age Group	
45-49	4.4
40-44	7.8
35-39	13
30-34	14.4
25-29	16.5
15-24	16.9
Nationality	
Total	12.4
Non-Qatari	12.1
Qatari	13.4
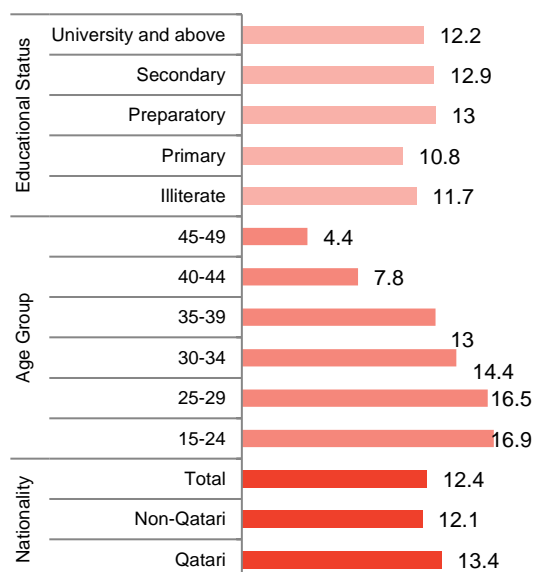
5-6-2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access for women aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Table (5.10)	Availability of laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access for women and men aged 15 and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education (2016-2020)					
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Goal by 2030**
Availability of a law or regulation for women aged 15-49 years to sexual health care services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Availability of a law or regulation for women aged 15-49 years to reproductive health care services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Ministry of Public Health

(100)

5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

Table (5.11)	Proportion of population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex (2016-2022)							
Sex	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Males	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Females	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender Parity Index	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Figure (5.6): Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural lands, by type of tenure (2017-2021)
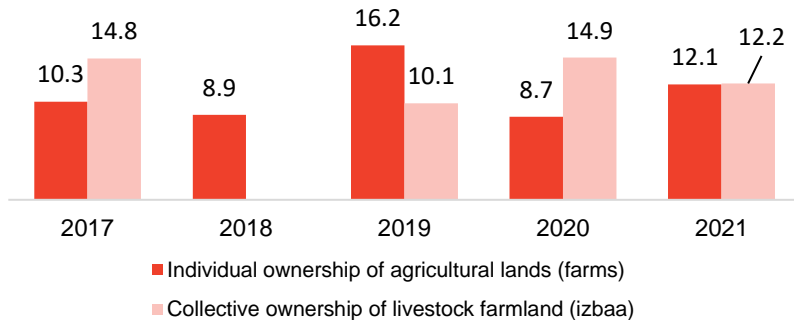
■ Individual ownership of agricultural lands (farms)
■ Collective ownership of livestock farmland (izbaa)

Table (5.12)	Share of Qatari owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by sex, age group (18 years and above), type of land and type of tenure (2016-2021)							
Type of Land	**Type of Tenure**	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Agricultural lands (farms)	Individual ownership	Males	...	1,037	1,000	655	892	638
		Females	...	119	98	127	85	88
		Total	...	1,156	1,098	782	977	726
	Collective ownership	Total	...	154	150	462	246	290
Livestock farmlands (Izbaa)	Individual ownership	Males	...	5,559	...	1,012	5,584	5,867
		Females	...	969	...	114	975	816
		Total	...	6,528	...	1,126	6,559	6,683
	Collective ownership	Total	...	2	...	128	2	132

Table (5.12)	Share of Qatari owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by sex, age group (18 years and above), type of land and type of tenure (2016-2021)								
Type of Land	Type of Tenure	Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Share of owners or rights-bearers in agricultural lands (farms)	Individual ownership	Males	...	89.7	91.1	83.8	91.3	87.9
		Females	...	10.3	8.9	16.2	8.7	12.1
		Total	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of owners or rights-bearers in livestock farmlands (Izbaa)	Individual ownership	Males	...	85.2	...	89.9	85.1	87.8
		Females	...	14.8	...	10.1	14.9	12.2
		Total	...	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender Parity Index for agricultural landowners "individual ownership"			...	0.11	0.1	0.19	0.1	0.14
Gender Parity Index for livestock landowners "individual ownership"			...	0.17	...	0.11	0.17	0.14

...: Unavailable.

Note: A change in the methodology of calculating the index, led to a change in the value of the index.

Livestock farmland (Izbaa): it is a homestead constructed to manage and practice activities related to livestock, cultivation or both. The building is usually built on relatively limited space. It is equipped for animal care, plant cultivation, or both for a non-commercial purpose, and the activity is often practiced in person (source of definition: Planning and Statistics Authority)

Source: Ministry of Municipality and PSA calculations.

5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Table (5.13)	Countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
(a) Extent to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (1 = no guarantee up to 6 = highest level of guarantee)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
(b) Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex

Table (5.14)	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (2016-2021)						
Indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Males	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99.7%	Increase
Females	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99.6%	Increase
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99.6%	Increase
Gender Parity Index	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation to policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment empowerment

Data is not available for this indicator.

SDG 6 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
8	11

Indicator Status	
Available	8
Unavailable	2
NA	1
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	11

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6-1-1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

Figure(6.1): Proportion of population with access to electricity (2016-2022)
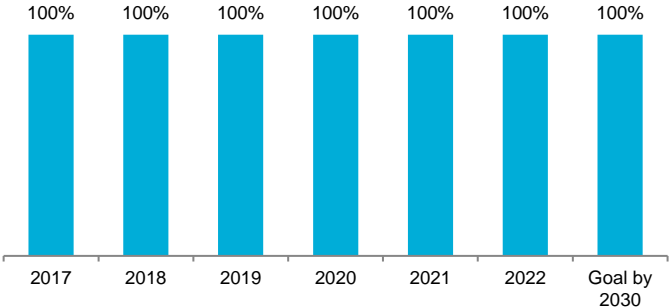
Table (6.1)	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(107)

6-2-1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Figure (6.2): Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services (2016- 2022)
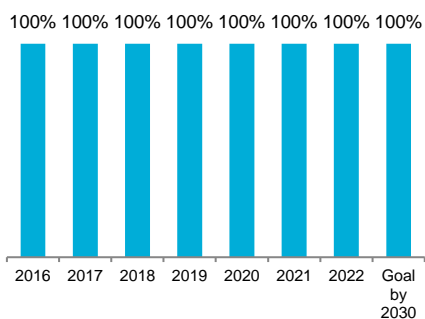
Figure (6.3): Proportion of population with basic hand- washing facilities (2016-2022)
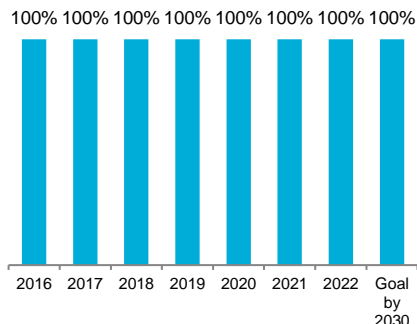
Table (6.2)	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water (2016–2022)							
Sub-indicator	**Area**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation, by urban/rural areas (%)	Urban	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(b) Proportion of population practicing open defecation, by urban/rural areas	Urban	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(c) Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities in workplaces, by urban/rural areas	Urban	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: There are no rural areas in Qatar.

6-3-1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated.

Figure (6.4): Proportion of safely treated wastewater (2016-2021)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
	99.1	98.9	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.7	100
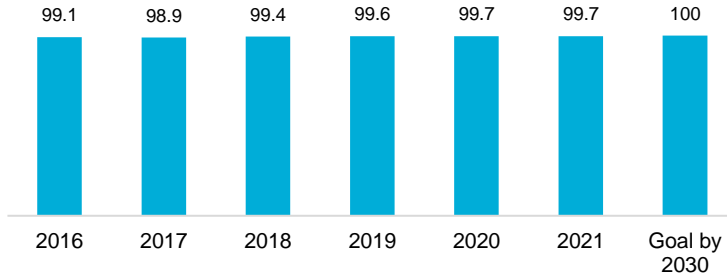
Table (6.3) **Amount of wastewater, by treated water, type of treatment, reuse and wastewater treatment ratio (2016-2021)**

Sub-indicator		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Amount of collected wastewater (million m3/year)		209.5	231.5	257.8	278.2	291.5	255.0
Amount of treated wastewater by type of treatment (million m3/year)	Primary treatment – mechanical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Secondary treatment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Tertiary treatment (disinfection)	49.1	51.4	48.2	52.0	45.2	42.6
	Tertiary treatment (nitrogen and phosphorus removal)	160.2	179.7	209.3	225.9	246.0	212.0
	Total	209.6	231.6	257.9	278.3	291.6	255.0
Proportion of wastewater treated in wastewater plants (%)		99.1%	98.9%	99.4%	99.6%	99.7%	99.7%
Wastewater not collected in drainage network and is discharged without treatment (million m3/year)		1.9	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.7
Sewage sludge production (tons of dry solids per year)		41,550.9	41,554.1	37,687.6	39,096.1	40,959.7	41,348.9
Use of treated wastewater (thousand m3/year)	Agricultural Irrigation	61.7	69.5	79.7	86.1	89	77.16
	Irrigation of green areas	42.5	61	71.2	76.6	86.6	107.9
	Injection into underground reservoirs	60.4	63.9	66.9	79.7	78.1	54.7
	Discharge in lakes	39.2	33.8	38.2	33	32.3	13.4
	Discharge into the sea	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1

Source: Public Works Authority and PSA calculations

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Data is not available for this indicator.

> **Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity**

6-4-1 Change in water use efficiency over time.

Figure (6.5): Water-use efficiency by sectors (2017-2021)
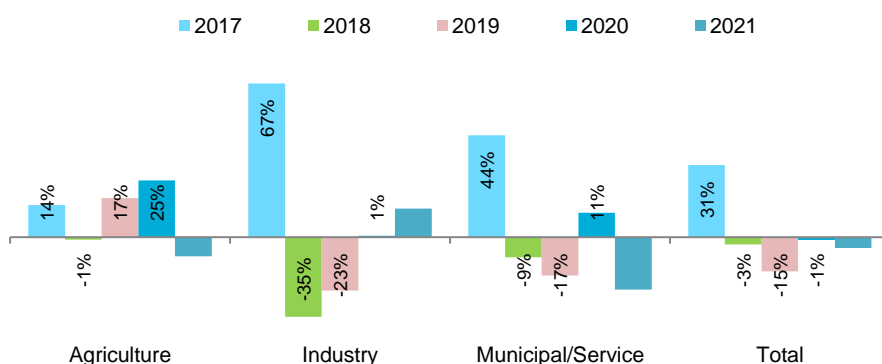
Table (6.4)	Change in water use efficiency over time by sector (2016-2021)						
Variable	**Sector**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Amount of water used (million m3/ year)	Agriculture	291.8	299.6	310.0	316.3	322.0	311.1
	Industry	34.1	21.8	35.8	44.2	39.2	40.2
	Municipal/Service*	627.1	406.0	408.0	527.6	527.6	582.9
	Total	953.0	727.4	753.8	888.1	888.7	934.1
Value Added (Base Year 2015=100) (Million QR)	Agriculture	1082.0	1265.8	1296.2	1546.6	1963.0	1738.3
	Industry	312552.7	333423.6	357921.4	339761.7	303039.7	349150.1
	Municipal/Service*	299320.0	279535.6	256608.5	276602.3	305879.1	261244.1
	Total	612954.7	614225.0	615826.1	617910.6	610881.8	612132.6
Value Added (base year 2015=100) (million USD)	Agriculture	297.2	347.7	356.1	424.9	539.3	477.6
	Industry	85866.1	91599.9	98330.0	93341.1	83252.7	95920.4
	Municipal/Service*	82230.8	76795.5	70496.8	75989.6	84032.7	71770.4
	Total	168394.1	168743.1	169183.0	169755.7	167824.7	168168.3
Water Efficiency (QR/m3)	Agriculture	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.9	6.1	5.6
	Industry	9170.6	15295	10003.4	7690.4	7734.6	8689.6
	Municipal/Service*	477.3	688.5	628.9	524.2	579.8	448.2
	Total	642.9	844	816.8	695.5	687.1	655

Table (6.4)	Change in water use efficiency over time by sector (2016-2021)						
Variable	Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Water Efficiency (USD/m3)	Agriculture	1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.5
	Industry	2519.4	4201.9	2748.2	2112.7	2124.9	2387.3
	Municipal/Service*	131.1	189.1	172.8	144	159.3	123.1
	Total	176.6	231.9	224.4	191.1	188.8	179.9
Rate of change in water use efficiency	Agriculture	-	14%	-1%	17%	25%	-8%
	Industry	-	67%	-35%	-23%	1%	12%
	Municipal/Service*	-	44%	-9%	-17%	11%	-23%
	Total	-	31%	-3%	-15%	-1%	-5%

- *The methodology for calculating the index has been updated according to the definitions and calculations contained in the FAO form (AQUASTAT).*

- **: The service sector in the FAO form (AQUASTAT) refers to the municipal sector.*

- *Industry: includes mining and manufacturing activities (B+C) and construction sector (F).*

- *Municipal/Service: Includes service activities (G-T) and water activities (E).*

    Source: Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and PSA calculations.

6-4-2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

The results of the indicator for the level of water stress in the classification are as follows:

- *No stress less than 25%*
- *Low stress 25% - 50%*
- *Medium stress 50% - 75%*
- *High stress 75% - 100%*
- *Critical stress more than 100%*

Figure (6.6): Level of water stress (2016-2021)
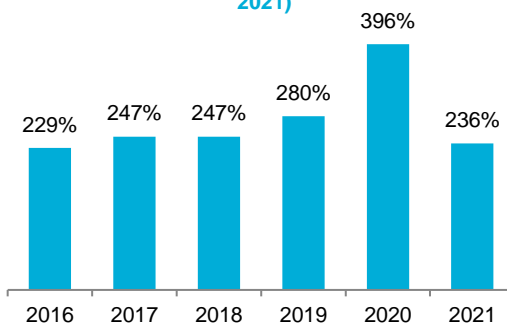
6-5-1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

Figure (6.7): Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (2016-2021)

80	2016
82	2017
82	2018
81	2019
90.5	2020
90.7	2021
100	Goal by 2030
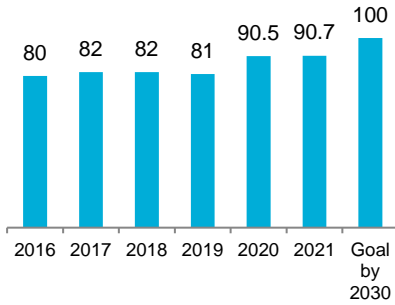
Figure (6.8): Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management for the years 2016 and 2021
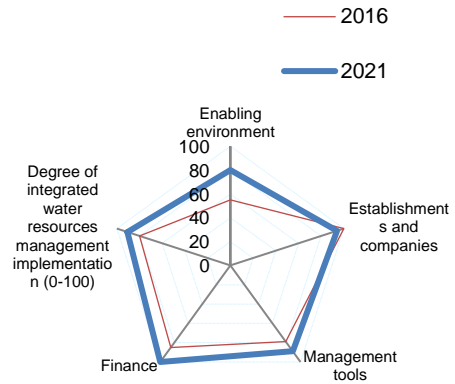
— 2016
— 2021

The results of the indicator in the classification are as follows:-

- *Very high 90-100*
- *High 80 – 89*
- *Medium high 60 – 79*
- *Medium low 40 – 59*
- *Low 20 – 39*
- *Very low 0 – 19*

Table (6.5) **Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) (2016-2021)**

Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
(a) Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (%)	80	82	82	81	90.5	90.7	100
(b) Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management and enabling environment (%)	55	55	55	60	80	80	100
(c) Degree of implementation and funding of integrated water resources management (%)	85	85	85	85	100	100	100
(d) Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management, institutions and participation (%)	100	100	100	90	94	94	100
(e) Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management and management tools (%)	79	87.5	87.5	90	88	88.9	100

Source: Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation.

(112)

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin areas with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

This indicator does not apply to Qatar for the following reasons:

1. Qatar is completely dependent on seawater desalination as a source of water.
2. Qatar does not have water basin.
3. Umm Er-Radhuma Layer–Dammam aquifer located between Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain is extremely salty in nature and cannot be used as a source.
4. The source of transboundary freshwater does not exist.

Table (6.6)	Proportion of transboundary basin areas with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Proportion of transboundary basin areas (river basins, lakes and aquifers) with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(b) Proportion of transboundary aquifers with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(c) Proportion of transboundary river and lake basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Qatar General Electricity & Water Corporation.

Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.

Data is not available for this indicator.

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

Figure (6.9): Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (2016-2020)
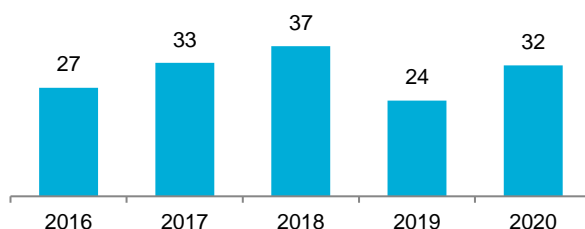
Table (6.7)	Value of development assistance for SDG 6 (2016-2020)				
Unit	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
QR	97,327,579	119,598,037	134,482,472	85,922,532	117,367,283
US$	26,738,346	32,856,604	36,945,734	23,605,091	32,243,759

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Table (6.8)	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (2016–2022)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Proportion of countries with high-level user/community participating in rural drinking water supply planning programmes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table (6.8)	**Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (2016–2022)**						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(b) Countries with procedures in place in law or policy for the participation of service users/local communities in the rural drinking water supply planning program, as per the level of definition in the procedures (10 = clearly defined; 5 = not clearly defined; 0 = NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(c) Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for the participation of service users/local communities in the rural drinking water supply planning programme	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(d) Countries where users/local communities participate in rural drinking water supply planning programmes, by level of participation (3 = high; 2 = medium; 1 = low; 0 = NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(e) Countries where users/local communities participate in water resources planning and management programs, by level of participation (3 = high; 2 = medium; 1 = low; 0 = NA)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
(f) Proportion of countries with a high level of users/local communities participating in water resources planning and management programmes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(g) Countries with procedures in law or policy for the participation of service users/local communities in the planning and management of water resources, by the level of definition in the procedures (10 = clearly defined; 5 = not clearly defined; 0 = NA)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
(h) Proportion of countries with clearly defined procedures in law or policy for participation of service users/local communities in water resources planning and management program	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: There are no rural areas in Qatar.

Source: Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and Public Works Authority.

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

SDG 7 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
5	**6**

Indicator Status	
Available	5
Unavailable	1
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	6

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy services for all

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7-1-1 Proportion of population with access to electricity services.

Figure (7.1): Proportion of population with access to electricity services (2016-2022)

	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
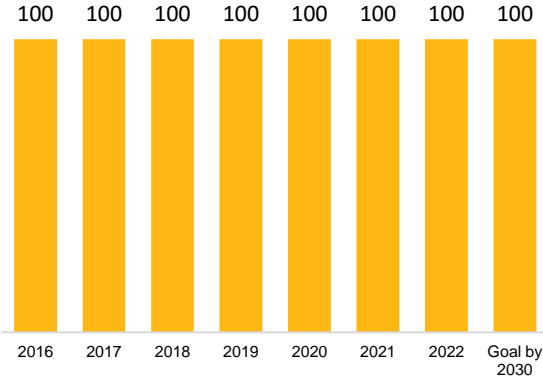
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.

Table (7.1)	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (2016 -2022)							
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
(a) Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(b) Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and cooking technology (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(119)

7-2-1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption.

Table (7.2)	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (total electricity consumption by different sectors) (2016-2020)					
Description		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Goal by 2030**
Electricity consumption by sector (MW per year)	Loss of transportation and distribution	2,532,392	2,694,696	2,786,404	2,772,002	2,774,269	-
	Electricity consumption in generation plants	2,641,801	2,831,204	3,258,544	3,440,493	3,433,881	-
	Electricity consumption in the industrial sector	12,026,249	11,261,941	12,197,379	12,124,082	10,464,179	-
	Domestic electricity consumption	25,107,915	32,095,345	32,765,544	31,536,113	33,802,149	-
	Total consumption (A)	39,775,965	46,188,490	48,221,467	47,100,688	47,700,209	-
Electricity output (MW per year)	Total net output of the network	40,135,345	43,459,957	45,065,903	46,434,716	45,826,447	-
	Total electricity production	42,306,607	45,554,730	47,912,684	49,872,690	49,258,957	-
Amount of renewable energy by source (MW per year)	The sun	8	10	5	7	8	increase
	Waste incineration	40	40	40	41	41	increase
	Total (B)	48	50	45	48	49	increase
Total renewable and non-renewable electricity consumption (MW per year)		42,308,405	48,883,236	51,007,916	49,872,738	50,474,527	-
Renewable energy share in the total final electricity consumption (total consumption) (%)		0.0001%	0.0001%	0.0001%	0.0001%	0.0001%	increase

Source: Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and PSA calculations

Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP.

Data is not available for this indicator.

Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

Table (7.3)	Value of development assistance for SDG 7 (2016-2019)			
Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019
QR	79,284,885	623,031,444	620,300	2,068,143
US$	21,781,562	171,162,485	170,412	568,171

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita).

Figure(7.2): Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (watt per capita (2016-2019)
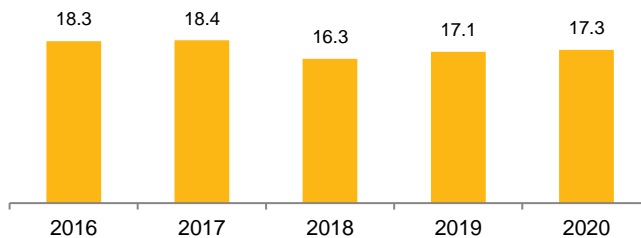
Table (7.4)	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) (2016-2020)					
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Goal by 2030
Renewable energy (W)	48,000,000	50,000,000	45,000,000	48,000,000	49,000,000	-
Population	2,617,634	2,724,606	2,760,170	2,799,202	2,833,679	-
Renewable power generation capacity (watts per capita)	18.3	18.4	16.3	17.1	17.3	increase

*Alternative indicator.
Source: Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation.

SDG 8 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
12	16

Indicator Status	
Available	14
Unavailable	2
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	16

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8-1-1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.

Figure(8.1): Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%) (2016-2020)
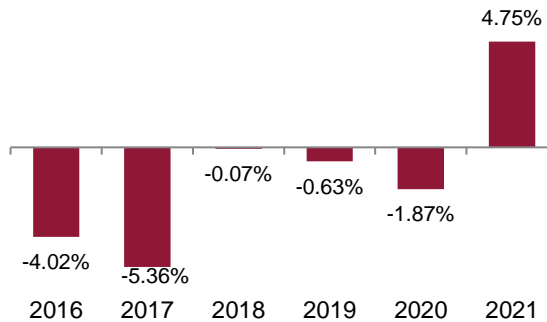
| Table (8.1) | Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (2016-2020) |

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
GDP per capita in Qatari Riyals (QR per capita)	247,996	234,691	234,528	233,050	228,688	239,556	-
GDP per capita in US Dollars (US$ per capita)	68,131	64,476	64,431	64,025	62,826	65,812	-
Annual Growth Rate (%)	-4.02%	-5.36%	-0.07%	-0.63%	-1.87%	4.75%	7%

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

8-2-1   Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Figure(8.2): Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%) (2016-2021)
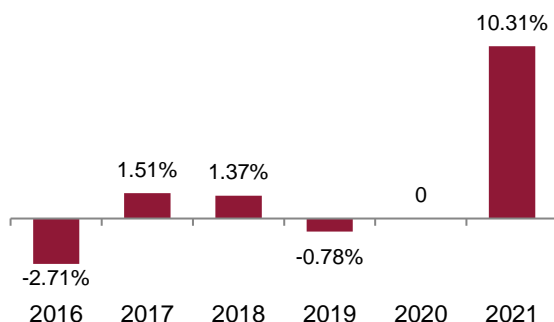
Table (8.2)	**Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person (2016-2021)**						
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
GDP per capita (QR per employed person)	316,293	311,287	307,089	309,509	295,207	325,654	increase
GDP per capita (US$ per employed person)	86,894	85,518	84,365	85,030	81,101	89,465	increase
Annual growth rate	-2.71%	1.51%	1.37%	-0.78%	-4.62%	10.31%	increase

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8-3-1 Proportion of informal employment in the total employment by sector and sex

Table (8.3)	Proportion of informal employment in the total employment (2016-2022)						
Indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Proportion of informal employment in the total employment by sector and sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority - Labor Force Survey

Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP.

Data is not available for this indicator.

8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.

Data is not available for this indicator.

Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8-5-1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities.

Figure (8.3): Average monthly wage (in QR) for wage workers (15 years and above) (2016-2021)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
50	52	54	54	56	58
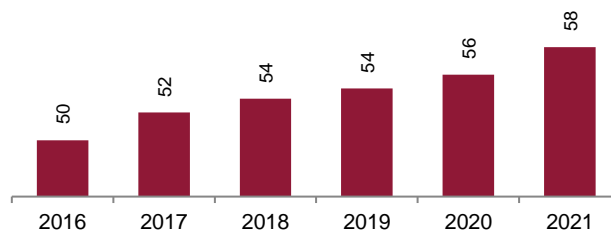
Table (8.4)	Average hourly wage for wage earners (in QR) (15 years and above) by sex and occupation (2016-2021)					
Sex and Occupation	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Average hourly wage for males	52.6	55.6	55.7	56.3	56.6	57.6
Average hourly wage for females	44.6	46.0	47.3	50.0	54.1	58.3
Average gross hourly wage	49.9	52.3	53.5	54.4	55.6	58.0
Average Monthly Wage by Occupation — Legislators, senior management and managers	238.4	240.3	242.0	247.0	248.9	229.8
Specialists	153.2	156.0	157.4	158.3	160.0	156.5
Technicians and associate specialists	100.1	103.5	105.4	114.3	105.7	117.3
Clerks	87.7	91.3	96.6	108.0	107.8	108.0
Service workers and shop and market vendors	29.4	33.4	33.7	35.3	27.6	31.5
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	22.5	20.0	19.9	23.3	19.9	14.5
Craft & related trades workers	22.7	24.3	26.3	24.4	17.1	16.8
Plant & machine operators and assemblers	20.5	22.3	20.9	19.6	18.8	17.0
Elementary occupations	17.4	17.3	17.7	17.1	14.7	13.5
Total	49.9	52.3	53.5	54.4	55.6	58.0
Gender Parity Index	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.94	0.95

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey

Table (8.5)	Average hourly wage for wage earners (in QR) (15 years and above) by age group (2016-2021)					
Age Group	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
24-15	57.5	59.0	60.0	74.0	58.5	66.0
34-25	42.0	43.0	44.5	46.0	51.5	53.0
44-35	48.0	48.0	49.0	48.0	53.0	54.0
54-45	68.5	73.0	69.5	69.5	76.5	79.0
64-55	68.5	77.0	74.5	74.0	96.0	98.5
Total	**49.9**	**52.3**	**53.5**	**54.4**	**55.6**	**58.0**

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey

8-5-2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

Figure (8.4): Unemployment rate among adults (15 years and above)
and youth (15-24 years) (2016-2021)
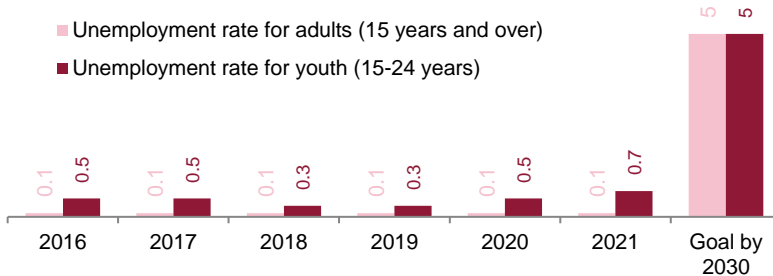
- Unemployment rate for adults (15 years and over)
- Unemployment rate for youth (15-24 years)

Table (8.6)	**Unemployment rate for adults (15 years and above) by nationality, sex, age group and educational status (2016-2021)**								
Characteristics			**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Unemployment rate for Qataris	Males	15 years +	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	5.0
	Females		0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	5.0
	Total		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	5.0
Unemployment rate for non-Qataris	Males		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.0
	Females		0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.0
	Total		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0
Unemployment rate for total	Males		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0
	Females		0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	5.0
	Total		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0
Unemployment rate by sex and age group	Males	15- 24	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	5.0
		25- 34	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0
		35- 44	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0
		45- 54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
		55- 64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
		65 years +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
	Females	15- 24	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	5.0
		25- 34	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	5.0
		35- 44	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0
		45- 54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
		55- 64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
		65 years +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
	Total	15- 24	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	5.0
		25- 34	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.0
		35- 44	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0
		45- 54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
		55- 64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
		65 years +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0

Table (8.6)	**Unemployment rate for adults (15 years and above) by nationality, sex, age group and educational status (2016-2021)**							
Characteristics			**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Unemployment rate by sex and educational status	Males	Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
		Preparatory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
		Secondary	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0
		Diploma	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.0
		University and above	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.0
	Females	Primary	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
		Preparatory	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	5.0
		Secondary	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	5.0
		Diploma	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.3	5.0
		University and above	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	5.0
	Total	Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
		Preparatory	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.0
		Secondary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.0
		Diploma	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	5.0
		University and above	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.0
Gender Parity Index			7.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	1.0

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority - Labor Force Survey

Table (8.7)

	Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years) by nationality, sex and educational status (2016-2021)							

Characteristics		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Unemployment rate for Qatari youth	Males	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	5
	Females	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	3.2	3.7	5
	Total	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	5
Unemployment rate for Non-Qatari youth	Males	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	5
	Females	2.1	2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	5
	Total	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	5
Total youth unemployment rate	Males	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	5
	Females	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	5
	Total	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	5
Youth unemployment rate by sex and educational status	Males — Primary	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5
	Males — Preparatory	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	5
	Males — Secondary	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	5
	Males — Diploma	0.5	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
	Males — University and above	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	5
	Females — Primary	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
	Females — Preparatory	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.0	1.7	1.8	5
	Females — Secondary	1.6	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.1	5
	Females — Diploma	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.8	0.0	5
	Females — University and above	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.0	5
	Total — Primary	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	5
	Total — Preparatory	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	5
	Total — Secondary	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	5
	Total — Diploma	0.9	0	0.2	0.6	2.4	0.0	5
	Total — University and above	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.9	5
Gender Parity Index		7.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	1.0

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority - Labor Force Survey

Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8-6-1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training.

Figure (8.5): Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training out of total youth (2016-2021)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.1
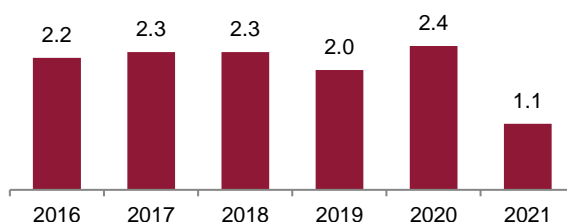
Table (8.8)	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training by sex and age group (2016-2021)									
Sex	Age Group	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2018	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
Males	15 -24 years	Ratio	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	Decrease
Females	15 -24 years	Ratio	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.7	2.4	Decrease
Total	15 -24 years	Ratio	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.1	Decrease
Gender Parity Index			18.0	25.0	37.0	71.0	25.7	8.0	1.00

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority - Labor Force Survey

Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms

8-7-1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age.

The statistical data indicate that the State of Qatar is completely free of child labor, as the proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in the labor market was zero throughout the period (2016-2020). This means that the target related to ending child labor in all its forms has been achieved ten years ahead of the 2030 deadline, as the Qatari legislations prohibit the work of minors. Article (86) of the Labor Law No. (14) of 2004 indicates "A person under the age of 16 may not be employed in any work, nor shall he/she be allowed to enter any workplace."

Target 8.8: Protect Labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8-8-1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

Table (8.9)	Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries by sex Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers by sex (2016-2021)							
Sub-indicator	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Number of fatal occupational injuries	Males	35	111	121	116	...	...
	Females	0	6	2	1	...	...
	Total	35	117	123	117	66	72
Number of non-fatal occupational injuries	Males	580	487	440	825	606	495
	Females	4	7	6	4	1	0
	Total	584	494	446	829	607	495
(a) Fatal occupational injury rate per 100,000 workers by sex	Males	2.1	6.4	7.1	6.7	...	...
	Females	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.4	...	...
	Total	1.8	5.9	6.2	5.8	3.3	3.8

Table (8.9)	Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries by sex Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers by sex (2016-2021)							
Sub-indicator	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
(b) Non-fatal occupational injury rate per 100,000 workers by sex	Males	34.8	28.2	25.6	39.0	36.6	31.0
	Females	1.6	2.8	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.0
	Total	30.4	24.9	22.3	33.5	30.5	26.2
Gender Parity Index for fatal occupational injuries		0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	...	...
Gender Parity Index for non-fatal occupational injuries		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Labor and PSA calculations

8-8-2 Level of national compliance to labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

The Labour Law No. 14 of 2004, Chapter 12 (Labour Organizations) and Chapter 13 (Joint Commissions, Collective Bargaining and Joint Agreements), provides for the mechanisms, requirements and organization of freedom of association and collective bargaining. The State of Qatar signed the Technical Co-operation Agreement (2018-2020) with the International Labour Organization (ILO) at the 331st Session of the ILO Governing Body in Geneva. The workplan of Cooperation includes several objectives, including Objective 5 to give voice to workers. For this purpose, six projects will be implemented; namely: -

5.1 Improve national mechanisms for complaints for workers.

5.2 Provide support from the ILO for workers to submit their complaints through the national mechanism, including follow-up to ensure prompt and fair treatment and avoid retaliation.

5.3 Form joint labour committees.

5.4 Raise expatriate workers' awareness of their rights and obligations, particularly with respect to the submission of complaints, required documents and various other procedural matters.

5.5 Improve the legislation and performance of workers' committees.

5.6 Launch a national awareness campaign on rights at work and capacity building for all relevant employees, employers and government officials in Qatar.

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate.

Figure (8.6): Percentage of tourism direct GDP of total GDP (2016-2019)
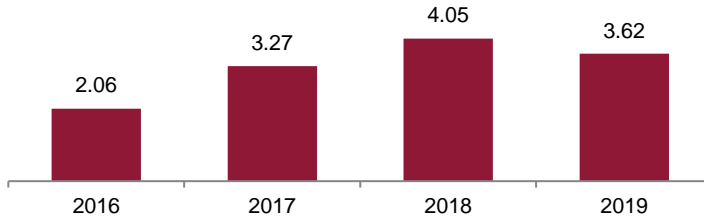
Table (8.10)	**Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth (2016-2019)**			
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Tourism value added (QR)	22,359,091,286	22,031,954,517	22,460,638,936	22,385,180,810
Percentage of tourism value added to GDP (%)	2.06	3.27	4.05	3.62
Growth rate	4.05	3.76	3.37	3.50

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8-10-1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults.

Figure(8.7): Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults (2016-2020)
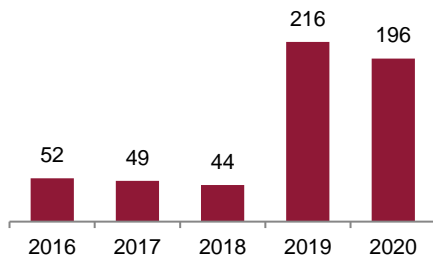
Figure (8.8): number of ATMs per 100,000 adults (2016-2020)
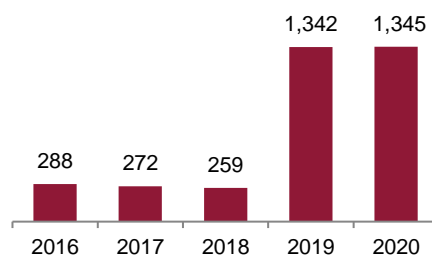
Table (8.11)	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults (2016-2020)						
Sub-indicator	**Type of Bank**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Goal by 2030**
(a) Number of bank branches per 100,000 adults	Commercial Bank	36	33	29	133	127	increase
	Islamic Bank	13	13	13	72	60	increase
	Foreign Bank	3	3	2	11	9	increase
	Total Banks	52	49	44	216	196	increase
(b) Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults	Commercial Bank	189	178	169	858	866	increase
	Islamic Bank	88	83	81	439	434	increase
	Foreign Bank	11	11	9	45	45	increase
	Total Banks	288	272	259	1,342	1,345	increase

Source: Qatar Central Bank and PSA calculations

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider.

Figure(8.9): Proportion of adults (15 years and above) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (2016-2020)

97.5	97.6	97.6	97.0	96.9
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
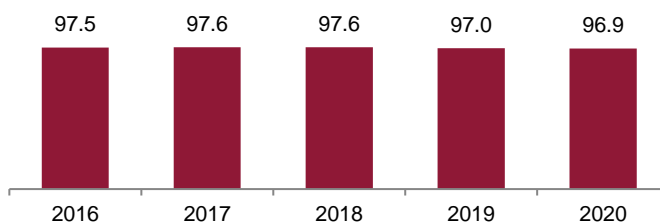
Table (8.12)	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (2016-2020)				
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	97.52	97.63	97.60	97.00	96.90

Source: Qatar Central Bank

Target 8.a: Increased Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements.

Table (8.13)	Value of Development Assistance for SDG 8 (2016-2020)				
Unit	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
QR	1,163,089,535	1,146,940,401	121,709,800	120,038,601	88,983,757
US$	319,530,092	315,093,517	33,436,758	32,977,638	24,446,087

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact

8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy.

Table (8.14)	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (2016-2022)								
Description	**Unit**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Indicator	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

0: The state has not yet developed any national strategy for youth employment, nor has it taken the necessary steps to prepare or adopt a national strategy for this purpose.

1. The state is in the process of preparing national strategy for youth employment.

2. The State has prepared and adopted national strategy for youth employment.

3. The state has started to implement a national strategy for youth employment.

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

SDG 9 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
8	**12**

Indicator Status	
Available	10
Unavailable	1
NA	1
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	12

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Target (9.1): Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9-1-1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

The indicator does not apply to Qatar since all municipalities of the country are urban.

9-1-2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
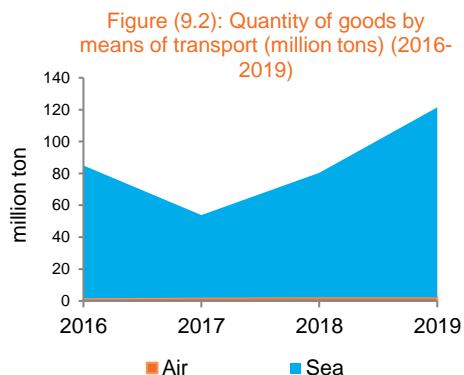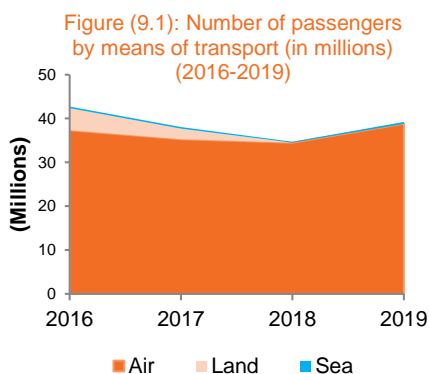
Figure (9.1): Number of passengers by means of transport (in millions) (2016-2019)

Figure (9.2): Quantity of goods by means of transport (million tons) (2016-2019)

Table (9-1)	Number of passengers and freights, by mode of transport and direction (2016-2019)					
Type	**Mode of Transport**	**Direction**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Passengers	Air	Arrivals	18,722,474	17,634,110	17,262,301	19,376,391
		Departures	18,600,369	17,644,492	17,233,727	19,427,655
		Total	37,322,843	35,278,602	34,496,028	38,804,046
	Sea	Arrivals	167,942	191,220	111,726	211,803
		Departures	166,765	188,329	110,279	212,175
		Total	334,707	379,549	222,005	423,978
	Land	Arrivals	2,541,256	1,214,031	-	109
		Departures	2,535,687	1,214,988	-	75
		Total	5,076,943	2,429,019	-	184

Table (9-1)	**Number of passengers and freights, by mode of transport and direction (2016-2019)**					
Type	**Mode of Transport**	**Direction**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Freights (Ton)	Air*	Inbound	854,703	1,139,831	1,218,364	1,217,844
		Outbound	792,272	881,112	979,946	997,961
		Total	1,646,975	2,020,943	2,198,310	2,215,805
	Sea	Inbound	83,249,729	51,855,337	78,076,983	119,231,487
		Outbound	-	-	-	-
		Total	83,249,729	51,855,337	78,076,983	119,231,487
	Land	Inbound	-	-	-	-
		Outbound	-	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	-	-

Freights received by air include mail.

Source: PSA – Annual Statistical Abstract – Transport Chapter

Target (9-2): Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9-2-1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita.

Figure (9.3): Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita (2016-2020)
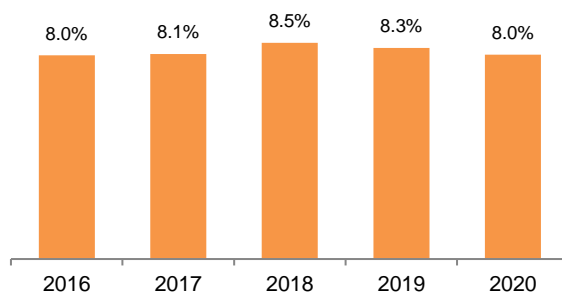
Table (9-2)	**Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita (2016-2020)**				
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
(B) Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (%)	8.0%	8.1%	8.5%	8.3%	8.0%

Source: PSA.

9-2-2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.

Figure (9.4): Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (2016-2021)
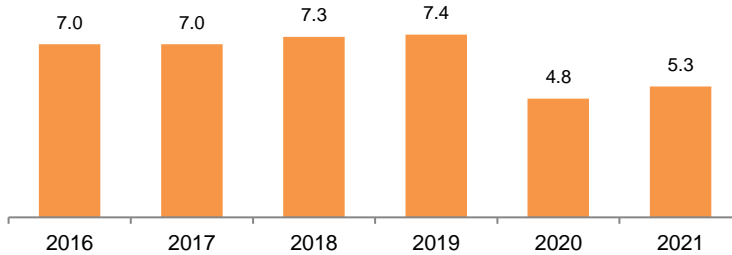
Table (9-3)	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment by sex (2016-2021)					
Sex	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Males	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	5.4	6.1
Females	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Total	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4	4.8	5.8

Source: PSA, Labour Force Sample Survey.

Target (9-3): Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9-3-1 Proportion of small-scale industries to total industry value added.

Table (9-4)	Proportion of small-scale industries to total industry value added (2016-2021)					
Indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Goal by 2030**
Small-scale industries value added (million QR.)	744	745	578	565	…	-
Total industry value added (million QR.)	46,814	47,189	54,972	53,501	41,586	-
Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (%)	1.59	1.58	1.05	1.06	…	Increase

Source: PSA

9-3-2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit.

Data are not available for this indicator.

Target (9.4): By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9-4-1 CO$_2$ emission per unit of value added.

Table (9-5)	CO2 emission per unit of value added (2007)

Sub-indicator	2007
(a) CO$_2$ emissions from fuel combustion (millions of tons)	46,507
(b) Total CO$_2$ emissions from fuel combustion (millions of tons)*	52,924
(c) Total CO$_2$ emission emissions per unit of GDP (kilograms per 2017 US dollar)	0.0009
(d) CO$_2$ emissions per unit of GDP of economic activity (manufacturing excluding Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products and repair and installation of machinery and equipment) (kilograms per 2015 US dollar)	0.0003

*: Includes productive and fugitive (diffuse) emissions

Note: Manufacturing: mining and manufacturing

Source: The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change; the first national communication report, and PSA calculations

Target (9-5): Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9-5-1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP.

Figure (9.5): R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP (2012-2021)

	2012	2015	2018	2021
	0.47	0.51	0.51	0.68
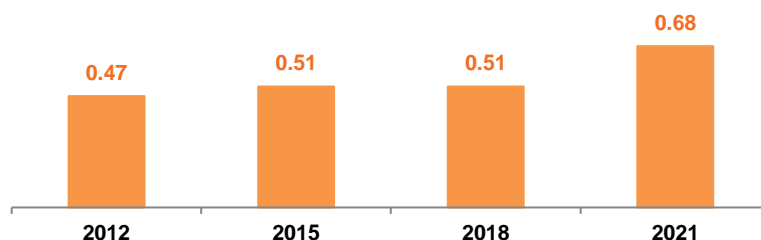
Table (9-6)	**Value of R&D expenditure by sector (2012-2021)**					
Indicator	**Sector**	**2012**	**2015**	**2018**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)	Total	0.47%	0.51%	0.51%	0.68	Increase
	Higher Education	0.20%	0.36%	0.37%	0.44%	Increase
	Government	0.15%	0.07%	0.08%	0.15%	Increase
	Business	0.12%	0.09%	0.06%	0.09%	Increase
Value of R&D expenditure by sectors (QR)	Higher Education	1,362,982,966	2,131,418,165	2,551,413,006	2,897,853,042	Increase
	Government	1,050,651,854	396,820,614	563,312,131	978,355,826	Increase
	Business	841,201,364	526,298,056	430,799,120	576,285,614	Increase
	Total	3,254,836,184	3,054,536,835	3,545,524,257	4,452,494,482	Increase

Source: PSA, R&D Survey

9-5-2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants.

Figure (9.6): R&D personnel (in full-time equivalent) per million population (2012-2021)
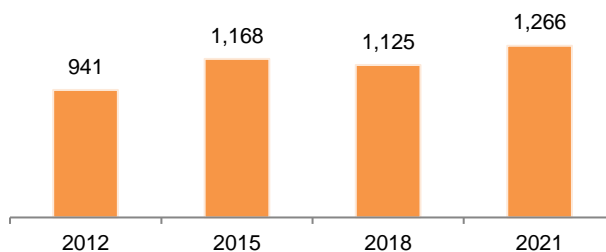
Table (9-7)	**Number of researchers and employees by sex and sector (2012-2021)**					
Indicator	**Characteristics**	**2012**	**2015**	**2018**	**2021**	**Goal by 2030**
Number of researchers by sex	Males	1,348	1,953	2,047	2,371	Increase
	Females	377	894	1,058	1,109	Increase
	Total	1,725	2,847	3,105	3,480	Increase
Number of researchers by sector	Higher Education Sector	809	1,845	2,399	2,191	Increase
	Government Sector	559	662	428	772	Increase
	Business Sector	357	340	278	517	Increase
	Total	1,725	2,847	3,105	3,480	Increase
Number of employees by sex	Males	2,236	2,825	3,016	3,717	Increase
	Females	802	1,895	2,095	1,911	Increase
	Total	3,038	4,720	5,111	5,628	Increase
Number of researchers (in full-time equivalent)	Higher Education Sector	855	1,963	2,299	2,302	Increase
	Government Sector	587	578	572	1,053	Increase
	Business Sector	510	476	465	672	Increase
	Postgraduate students in the higher education sector	108	324	479	602	Increase
	Total	1,952	3,017	3,336	4,027	Increase

Table (9-7)	Number of researchers and employees by sex and sector (2012-2021)					
Indicator	Characteristics	2012	2015	2018	2021	Goal by 2030
Total number of employees by sector	Higher Education Sector	1,583	3,209	3,838	2,878	Increase
	Government Sector	808	942	745	1,394	Increase
	Business Sector	647	569	528	1,356	Increase
	Postgraduate students in the higher education sector	206	328	479	602	Increase
	Total	3,038	4,720	5,111	5,628	Increase

Source: PSA, R&D Survey

Target (9.a): Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure.

Table (9-8)	Total international support (ODA plus other official flows) to infrastructure (2018)
Unit	2018
QR	771,897,723
US$	212,059,814

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added to total value added.

Figure(9.7): Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (2016-2020)
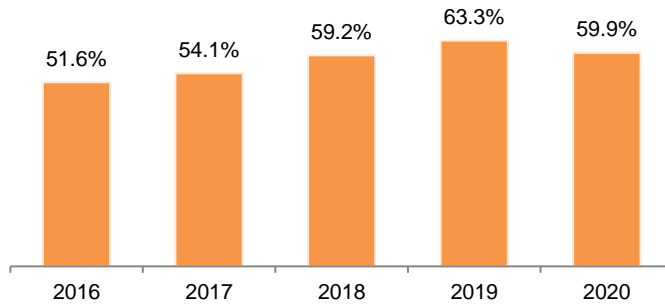
Table (9.9)	**Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added to total value added (2016-2020)**					
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Goal by 2030**
Industry value added at current prices (million QR)	46,814	47,189	54,972	53,501	41,586	-
Medium and high-tech industry value added (million QR)	24,172	25,524	32,538	33,875	24,915	-
Proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added in total value added (%)	51.6%	54.1%	59.2%	63.3%	59.9%	Increase

Source: PSA

9-c-1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Figure(9.8): Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology (2020 & 2021)
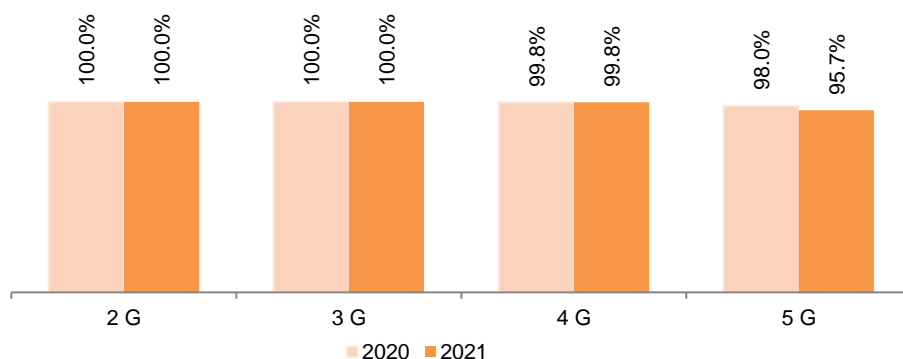
Table (9-10)	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by type of technology (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
(a) Proportion of population covered by at least a 2G mobile network (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Increase
(b) Proportion of population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.6%	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Increase
(c) Proportion of population covered by at least a 4G mobile network (%)	99.0%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.8%	99.8%	Increase
(d) Proportion of population covered by at least a 5G mobile network (%)	…	…	…	49.6%	98.0%	95.7%	Increase

…: unavailable

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications

SDG 10 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
10	14

Indicator Status	
Available	11
Unavailable	0
NA	2
Related to Organizations' Account	1
Total	14

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target (10-1): By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10-1-1   Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.

Table (10-1)	Income per capita among the bottom 40 % (2017\2018)
Indicator	**2017/2018**
Average monthly per capita income of the poorest 40% (Qatari riyals)	3577.4

Source: PSA - Household Expenditure and Income Survey

Target (10.2): By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Table (10-2)	Relative poverty rate (individuals) by characteristics 2017/2018 (%)		
Description		**Qataris**	**Non- Qataris**	**Total**
Nationality		3.7	23.2	15.2
Gender	Males	3.8	22.1	15.3
	Females	3.6	24.3	15.2
	Total	3.7	23.2	15.2
Age-group	0-14	5.2	29.6	22.1
	14-25	4.1	31.0	17.9
	25-29	3.0	16.6	10.7
	60+	3.3	26.9	13.0
Disability status	Disabled	3.9	19.7	12.0
	Not disabled	3.7	23.2	15.2

(149)

Table (10-2)	**Relative poverty rate (individuals) by characteristics 2017/2018 (%)**			
Description		**Qataris**	**Non- Qataris**	**Total**
Municipality	Doha	0.6	17.8	13.5
	Al Rayyan	3.2	31.0	17.2
	Al Wakra	10.8	15.4	13.8
	Umm Salal	2.5	20.9	6.7
	Al Khor	7.4	33.7	23.3
	Al Shamal	11.4	33.3	24.9
	Al Dhaayen	12.4	46.4	22.8
	Al Sheehaniya	1.5	13.0	4.4

Source: PSA - Household Expenditure and Income Survey

Target (10.3): Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10-3-1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

Table (10-3)	**Number and proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law by sex (2016-2021)**						
Description	**Gender**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Males	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Females	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Harassments / Right to work	Males	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Females	0	1	11	5	0	1
	Total	0	1	11	5	0	2
Right to equality and non-discrimination	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	Males	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Females	0	1	11	5	0	4
	Total	0	1	11	5	0	5
Gender Parity Index		-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) and PSA

Table (10-3)	Number of population reporting to NHRC having personally felt discriminated against or harassed outside Qatar on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (2016-2021)					
Type of Violation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Education	...	506	16	525	1	0
Ownership	...	1,190	99	1,298	0	0
Family reunion	...	631	27	661	1	0
Mobility	...	1,262	47	1,317	27	0
Health	...	37	1	38	0	0
Religious practices	...	164	7	172	0	0
Work	...	110	2	112	0	0
Residence	...	93	1	94	0	0
Humiliating/ degrading treatment	...	1	0	1	0	0
Arbitrary arrest/detention	...	0	1	1	1	0
Extract official documents	...	0	12	12	0	0
Enforced disappearance	...	0	3	3	0	0
Total	...	3,994	216	4,234	30	0

...: Unavailable

Source: National Human Rights Committee

Target (10-4): Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10-4-1 Labor share of GDP

Figure (10.1): Labour share of GDP (2016-2019)
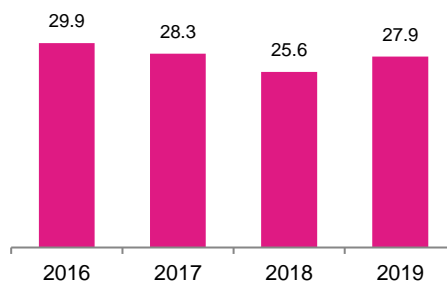
Table (10-4)	**Labor share of GDP (2016-2020)**				
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Total employee compensation	164,875	165,779	170,888	179,057	…
GDP at Current Prices (Million QR)	552,305.0	586,400.8	667,339.2	641,991.4	525,657.3
Labor share of GDP (%)	29.85	28.27	25.61	27.89	…

…: Unavailable

Source: PSA

10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy.

Table (10-5)	**Redistributive impact of fiscal policy, by GINI Coefficient (2006-2018)**			
Indicator	**HH Type**	**2006/2007**	**2012/2013**	**2017/2018**
GINI coefficient	Qatari Household	0.355	0.273	0.284
	Non-Qatari Household	0.375	0.368	0.350
	Total	...	0.404	0.425

…: Unavailable

Source: PSA - Household Expenditure and Income Survey

Target (10.5): Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10-5-1 Financial Soundness Indicators.

Table (10-6)	**Financial Soundness Indicators (2016-2020)**				
Item	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Capital / Total Assets	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.6
First tranche of ordinary shares / risk weighted assets	12.5	13.1	12.7	13.1	14.3
First tranche of regulatory capital / risk weighted assets	15.6	16.1	16.8	17.2	17.6
Capital adequacy index	15.8	16.2	17.6	18.0	18.8
Percentage of net non-performing loans	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0
Provision for non-performing loans to non-performing loans	79.9	83.2	75.8	81.9	83.9

(152)

Table (10-6)	Financial Soundness Indicators (2016-2020)				
Item	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Returns on equity	14.5	13.9	15.3	15.8	13.7
Net profit to average assets	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
Interest margin to gross income	75.1	78.1	77.0	77.0	79.5
Expenditures other than interest to total income	28.8	26.8	25.9	24.4	21.1
Liquid assets to liquid liabilities	29.6	28.2	29.1	30.2	29.1
Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	54.7	54.2	62.7	69.7	67.0

Source: Qatar Central Bank

Target (10-6): Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10-6-1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.

Table (10-7)	Organizations and institutions in which Qatar is a member and has the right to vote (2022)	
Organization/Institution	**Membership**	**Voting Right**
United Nations General Assembly	Yes	Yes
United Nations Security Council	No	No
United Nations Economic and Social Council	No	No
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Yes	Yes
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	Yes	Yes
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Yes	Yes The voting power of the presented issues is weighted according to the capital that each director represents
African Development Bank	No	No
Asian Development Bank	No	No
Inter-American Development Bank	No	No
World Trade Organization (WTO)	No	No
Financial Stability Board	...	...

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination.

Under the provisions of Article (33) of Labour Law No. 14 of 2004, persons who are licensed to recruit workers from abroad shall be prohibited from collecting from the recruited workers any sums of money as recruitment fees or other charges. It must be noted that work visas granted to the establishments are free of charge, and therefore no cost of recruitment shall be borne by the worker as a proportion of his/her annual income received.

10-7-2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

Table (10-8)	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and movement of people (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (1=yes; 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Countries with immigration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(c) Countries with immigration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by policy domain (1 = requires further progress; 2 = partially meets; 3 = meets; 4 = fully meets)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination.

The indicator does not apply to Qatar .

10.7.4 Proportion of population who are refugees, by country of origin.

The indicator does not apply to Qatar.

10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff.

The indicator data is for the organizations' account.

Target (10-b): Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10-b-1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g., official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

Table (10-11)	Total resource flows for development, by sector (2016-2021)					
Sector	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Education (QR)	27,163,147	29,097,141	49,369,825	...	443,421,553	362,770,961
Health (QR)	2,900,743	45,994,708	6,069,401	...	369,066,946	255,601,164
Infrastructure (QR)	20,574,559	75,763,800	67,168,510	...	44,004,066	14,269,608
Others (QR)	88,619,549	34,271,866	38,213,882	...	1,077,674,139	1,372,444,466
Total (QR)	139,257,998	185,127,515	160,821,618	...	1,934,166,704	2,005,086,199
Education (US$)	98,873,854	105,913,594	179,706,162	...	121,819,108	99,662,352
Health (US$)	10,558,705	167,420,736	22,092,619	...	101,392,018	70,220,100
Infrastructure (US$)	74,891,394	275,780,231	244,493,375	...	12,089,029	3,920,222
Others (US$)	322,575,158	124,749,591	139,098,530	...	296,064,324	377,045,183
Total (US$)	506,899,111	673,864,152	585,390,686	...	531,364,479	550847857

...: Unavailable

Source: Qatar Fund for Development

Table (10-12)	Value of Development Assistance for SDG 10 (2016-2020)				
Unit	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
QR	921,651,609	2,877,249	438,024	7,973,853	291,320
US$	253,200,991	790,453	120,336	2,190,619	80,033

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted.

Table (10-13)	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (2016-2020)				
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (%)	0.42%	0.53%	0.87%	0.82%	0.71%

Source: PSA

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

SDG 11 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
9	15

Indicator Status	
Available	15
Unavailable	0
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	15

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Target (11-1): By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11-1-1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Table (11-1)	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Proportion of urban population living in slums	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
(b) Number of urban population living in slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

Target (11.2): By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

Figure (11.1): Proportion of population with convenient access to public transport (2016-2022)

| 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Goal by 2030 |
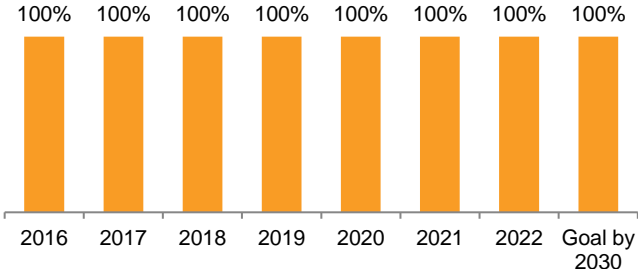
Target (11.3): By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.

Figure (11.2) Population and land consumption rate (km2) (2016-2021)
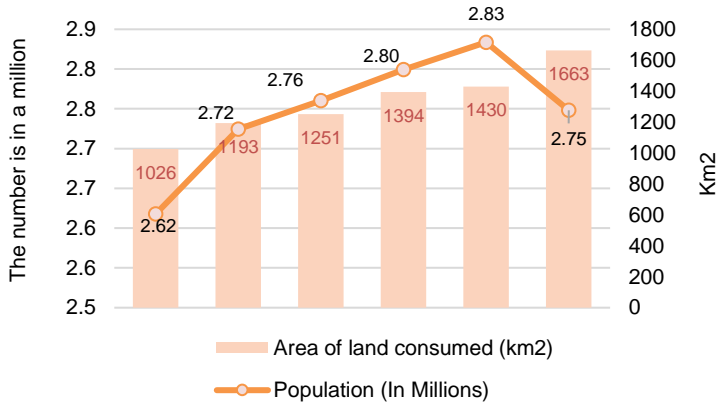
Figure (11.3): Annual growth rates of lands consumed and annual population growth (2016-2021)
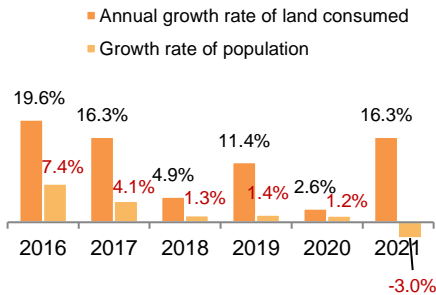
Figure (11.4): LCRPGR overall average 2016-2021
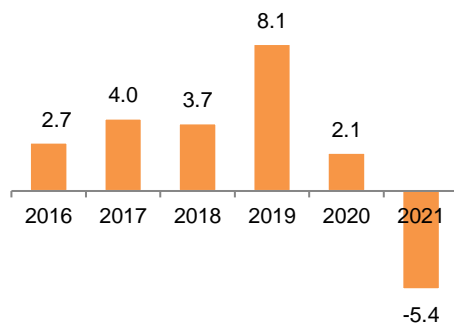
Table (11-2)	Area of consumed land, population, annual growth rates, and overall average of the indicator (2016-2021)					
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Area of consumed land (km²)	1,026	1,193	1,251	1,394	1,430	1,663
Population	2,617,634	2,724,606	2,760,170	2,799,202	2,833,679	2,748,162
Annual growth rates of consumed land	19.6%	16.3%	4.9%	11.4%	2.6%	16.3%
Annual growth rates of population	7.4%	4.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	-3.0%
Indicator: LCRPGR	2.65	3.98	3.72	8.08	2.1	-5.4

* The urban land area for 2016 was estimated by the PSA
Source: Ministry of Municipality
Source: PSA

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically.

Figure (11.5): Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (2016-2022)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
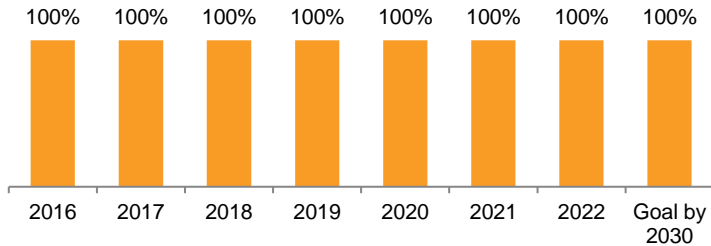
Target (11.4): Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure (public and private) spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal).

Table (11-3)	Per capita expenditure spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural heritage (2016-2020)			
Year	**Expenditure Type (Operational / Investment)**	**Value of expenditure to preserve cultural heritage (QR)**	**Mid-year population**	**Per capita expenditure spent on the cultural heritage (QR per person)**
2016	Investment	12,297,215	2,617,634	4.7
	Operational	1,520,149	2,617,634	0.58
	Total	13,817,364	2,617,634	5.28
2017	Investment	2,682,490	2,724,606	0.98
	Operational	1,097,654	2,724,606	0.4
	Total	3,780,144	2,724,606	1.39
2018	Investment	1,094,204	2,760,170	0.4
	Operational	652,549	2,760,170	0.24
	Total	1,746,753	2,760,170	0.63
2019	Investment	4,100,838	2,799,202	1.47
	Operational	695,381	2,799,202	0.25
	Total	4,796,219	2,799,202	1.71
2020	Investment	2,159,888	2,833,679	0.76
	Operational	299,926	2,833,679	0.11
	Total	2,459,814	2,833,679	0.87

Source: Qatar Museums & PSA

11-5-1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Table (11.4)	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (2016-2021)								
Sub-indicator	Sex	Age Group	Type of Hazard	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(a) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by sex	Males	All age groups	Corona virus	0	0	0	0	5434.8	3455.3
	Females			0	0	0	0	3449	5044.4
	Total			0	0	0	0	4868.7	3904.9
(b) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex	Males			0	0	0	0	10.3	13.8
	Females			0	0	0	0	4.6	10.9
	Total			0	0	0	0	8.6	13
(c) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by age group	Total	0–14 years	Corona virus	0	0	0	0	10685.8	1865.3
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	3767.7	1114.8
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	4542.4	1762.8
(d) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by age group	Total	0–14 years		0	0	0	0	0	0.2
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	5.6	9.9
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	327.1	338.9

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

Table (11.5)	Number of people directly affected or died from disaster (2016-2021)									
Sub-indicator	Sex	Age Group	Type of Hazard	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(e) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by sex	Males	All age groups	Corona-virus	0	0	0	0	110,104	68,091
	Females			0	0	0	0	27,860	39,227
	Total			0	0	0	0	137,964	107,318
(f) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex	Males			0	0	0	0	208	271
	Females			0	0	0	0	37	85
	Total			0	0	0	0	245	356
(g) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by age group	Total	0–14 years	Corona-virus	0	0	0	0	47,777	81,290
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	88,618	25,357
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	1,569	671
(h) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by age group	Total	0–14 years		0	0	0	0	0	1
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	132	226
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	113	129

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

11-5-2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP attributed to disasters

The direct economic losses resulting from disasters as a percentage of GDP, including infrastructure damage and the number of disruptions to basic services attributable to disasters in the State of Qatar, were zero thanks to the absence of natural disasters in Qatar during (2016-2020). This is due to the fact that Qatar's geographic location is far from seismic zones, in addition to lack of heavy rainfall and the absence of cyclones. The robust Qatari economy has also contributed to tackling financial crises and reducing their negative impact on the population.

11-6 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters.

Table (11-6)	(a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters (2016-2021)					
Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of critical infrastructure damaged by disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of health facilities destroyed or damaged by disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of educational facilities destroyed or damaged by disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of other critical infrastructure units and facilities destroyed or damaged by disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0
number of disruptions to educational services, attributed to disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0
number of disruptions to health services, attributed to disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of disruptions to other basic services, attributed to disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0

Target (11.6): By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

Table (11-7)	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities (2016-2021)						
Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal by 2030
Quantity of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge (ton)	8,394,793	8,156,591	5,946,811	7,667,086	10,303,367	12,120,156	-
Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated in cities (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Municipality

Table (11-8)	Quantity of incoming waste by type (tons) (2016-2021)					
Solid Waste Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Household waste	1,155,469	1,184,387	1,315,995	1,288,088	1,298,850	1,514,868
Construction waste	4,644,286	4,092,111	3,006,287	3,753,316	6,316,564	7,991,537
Bulky waste	2,333,567	2,661,504	2,198,780	2,568,769	2,400,963	2,239,418
Waste tires	37,824	37,186	39,406	40,895	36,496	31,208
Others	223,647	181,403	39,690	16,018	250,494	343,126
Total	8,394,793	8,156,591	6,600,158	7,667,086	9,004,517	11,478,373

Source: Ministry of Municipality

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in cities

Table (11-9)	Air quality for particulate matter levels (PM10) by location (2016-2021)					
Location	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Aspire Zone	Normal	Normal	Normal	Clean	Clean	Clean
Qatar University	Normal	Normal	Below Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Corniche	Normal	Normal	Below Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

Source: Ministry of Enviironment and climate change

* Annual limit was considered to be the indicator description "normal"

Description of the air pollution index

Clean	*0-50*	*Limited pollution*	*151-200*
Normal	*51-100*	*Pollution*	*201-300*
Below Normal	*101-150*	*Severe pollution*	*301-500*

Figure (11.6): Air quality indicator PM10 fine particles by location 2021
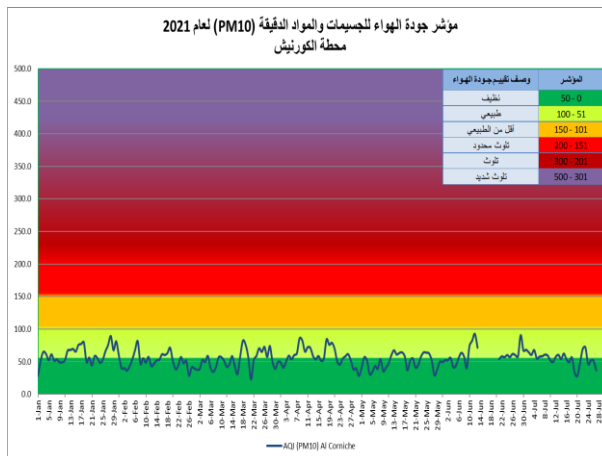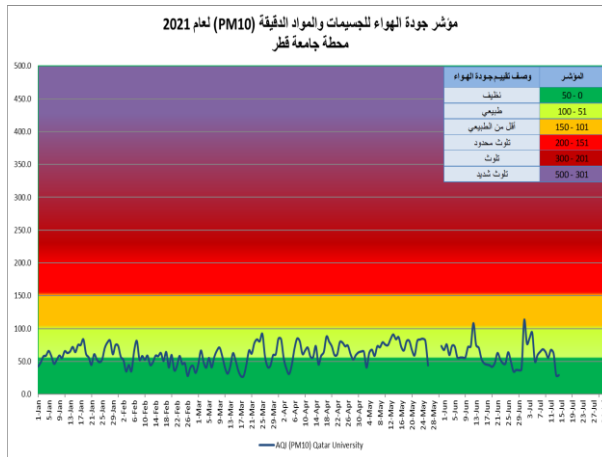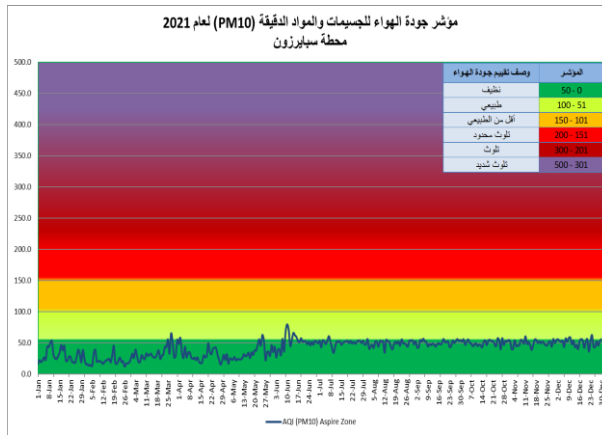
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Figure (11.7): Percentage of open spaces in public areas to total built-up area by sex, age group and municipality (2015)
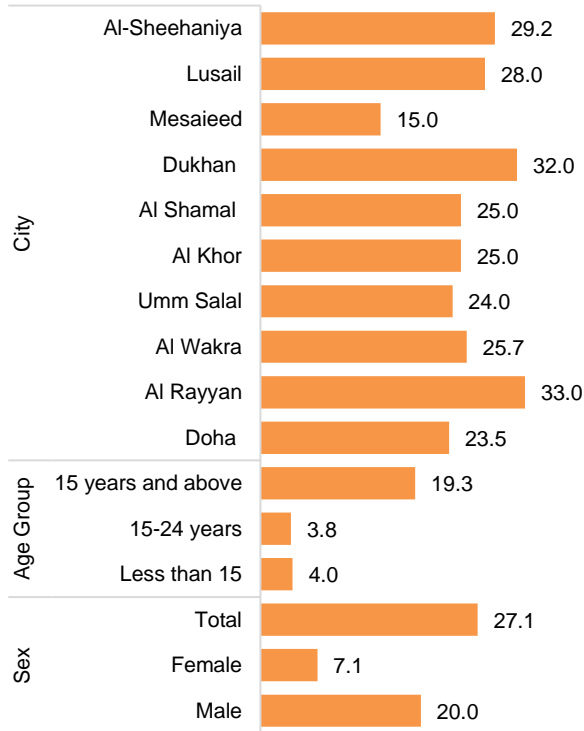
Table (11-10)	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons (2015)

Characteristics		2015
Qataris	Males	1.7
	Females	1.7
	Average	3.3
Non-Qataris	Males	18.3
	Females	5.4
	Average	23.7

(167)

Table (11-10)	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons (2015)	
Characteristics		2015
Total	Males	20.0
	Females	7.1
	Average	27.1
Age group	Less than 15	4.0
	15-24	3.8
	25 +	19.3
	Average	27.1
Gender Parity Index		0.36

* The open space area was allocated to population according to their relative distribution by sex and age groups, so that the share of each population segment of the area is equivalent to its demographic weight.

Source: PSA, Land Use Survey and Census 2015

Table (11-11)	Percentage of open spaces in public areas to the total built-up area (%) (2015)			
Built-up buildings	Percentage of open spaces in public areas to total built-up area (%)	Total area of open spaces in public areas (km²)	Population in the geographic range	Total built-up buildings (km²)
Doha	23.5%	40.08	587,058	170.47
Al Rayyan	33.4%	103.04	969,880	308.50
Al Wakra	25.7%	34.50	253,184	134.06
Umm Salal	23.9%	49.64	130,269	207.30
Al Khor	25.4%	6.12	92,615	24.11
Al Shamal	24.7%	2.47	6,053	9.99
Dukhan	32.7%	0.56	6,749	1.71
Mesaieed	14.8%	6.69	37,662	45.35
Lusail	28.1%	7.55	1,338	26.87
Al-Sheehaniya	29.2%	7.98	132,388	27.29
Total	27.1%	258.63	2,217,196	955.65

Source: PSA, Land Use Survey and Census 2015.

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 month

Figure (11-8): Proportion of victims of physical or sexual harassment out of the total population (2016-2021)
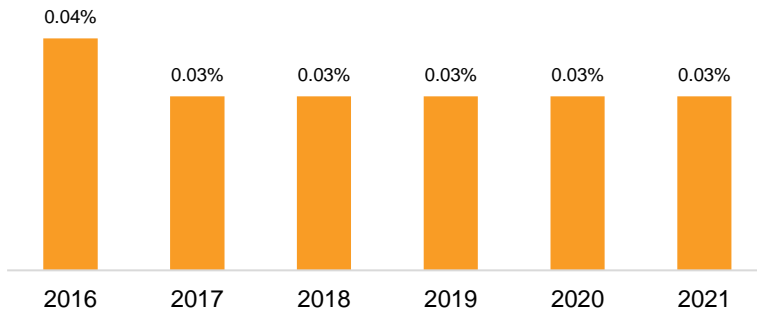
| Table (11-12) | Number and proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by characteristics (2016-2021) |

Characteristics			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Percentage of victims of physical or sexual harassment out of the total population (%)	Males		0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%
	Females		0.04%	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%
	Total		0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Number of victims by healthy person and gender	Males		673	639	534	572	476	617
	Females		245	268	241	321	257	453
	Total		918	907	775	893	733	1,070
Number of victims by people with special needs and gender	Males		0	0	3	0	0	0
	Females		0	0	4	0	0	0
	Total		0	0	7	0	0	0
Total number of victims by gender	Males		673	639	537	572	476	617
	Females		245	268	245	321	257	453
	Total		918	907	782	893	733	1,070
Number of victims by gender and type of harassment	Males	Physical harassment	239	227	191	203	169	100
	Females		87	95	87	114	91	182
	Total		326	322	278	317	260	282
	Males	Sexual harassment	434	412	346	369	307	517
	Females		158	173	158	207	166	271
	Total		592	585	504	576	473	788
Number of victims by gender and type of age-group	Males	Less than 15	0	0	21	0	21	31
		15-64	666	628	510	563	450	578
		65+	4	6	6	6	4	6
		Not shown	3	5	0	3	1	2
		Total	673	639	537	572	476	617

(169)

Table (11-12)	**Number and proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by characteristics (2016-2021)**							
Characteristics			**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
	Females	Less than 15	0	0	11	0	8	31
		15-64	242	264	233	316	241	418
		65+	2	3	1	3	4	4
		Not shown	1	1	0	2	4	0
		Total	245	268	245	321	257	453
	Total	Less than 15	0	0	32	0	29	62
		15-64	908	892	743	879	691	996
		65+	6	9	7	9	8	10
		Not shown	4	6	0	5	5	2
		Total	918	907	782	893	733	1,070
Number of victims by gender and marital status	Males	Never Married	321	267	311	354	282	383
		Married	352	372	224	216	188	226
		Divorced	0	0	2	2	6	8
		Widower	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	673	639	537	572	476	617
	Females	Never Married	68	53	95	122	101	197
		Married	177	215	137	177	138	233
		Divorced	0	0	13	19	15	22
		Widower	0	0	0	3	3	1
		Total	245	268	245	321	257	453
	Total	Never Married	389	425	406	476	383	580
		Married	529	215	361	393	326	459
		Divorced	0	0	15	21	21	30
		Widower	0	0	0	3	3	1
		Total	918	535	782	893	733	1,070
Number of victims by gender and educational status	Males	None	76	70	139	79	75	89
		Primary	67	69	54	70	67	79
		Preparatory & Secondary	243	238	209	225	141	172
		University and above	123	134	47	83	67	110
		N\A	164	128	88	115	126	167
		Total	673	639	537	572	476	617
	Females	None	23	48	24	34	13	35
		Primary	20	31	11	40	17	33
		Preparatory & Secondary	110	88	92	140	101	135
		University and above	38	57	56	44	52	104
		N\A	54	44	62	63	74	146
		Total	245	268	245	321	257	453

Characteristics			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Table (11-12)	**Number and proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by characteristics (2016-2021)**							
Number of victims by Sex and municipality	Total	None	99	118	163	113	88	124
		Primary	87	100	65	110	84	112
		Preparatory & Secondary	353	326	301	365	242	307
		University and above	161	191	103	127	119	214
		N\A	218	172	150	178	200	313
		Total	918	535	782	893	733	1,070
	Males	Doha	250	228	64	257	231	320
		Al Rayyan	233	273	257	203	139	147
		Al Wakra	116	64	87	41	41	54
		Umm Slal	14	0	1	29	21	21
		Al Khor	21	50	81	16	13	11
		Al Shamal	1	0	16	3	3	4
		Al Dhaayen	10	0	4	0	12	15
		Al-Sheehaniya	28	24	27	23	16	45
		Total	673	639	537	572	476	617
	Females	Doha	131	128	125	146	113	194
		Al Rayyan	56	63	56	94	83	141
		Al Wakra	31	24	16	24	18	49
		Umm Salal	10	0	0	38	21	29
		Al Khor	5	48	32	10	3	18
		Al Shamal	0	0	9	2	0	2
		Al Dhaayen	9	0	0	1	16	9
		Al-Sheehaniya	3	5	7	6	3	11
		Total	245	268	245	321	257	453
	Total	Doha	381	356	189	403	344	514
		Al Rayyan	289	336	313	297	222	288
		Al Wakra	147	88	103	65	59	103
		Umm Salal	24	0	1	67	42	50
		Al Khor	26	98	113	26	16	29
		Al Shamal	1	0	25	5	3	6
		Al Dhaayen	19	0	4	1	28	24
		Al-Sheehaniya	31	29	34	29	19	56
		Total	918	907	782	893	733	1,070

Table (11-12)	**Number and proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by characteristics (2016-2021)**							
Characteristics			**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Number of victims by sex and relationship to labor force	Males	Employed	668	633	459	543	410	541
		Unemployed	0	0	0	0	5	9
		Full-time student	5	5	47	25	41	51
		Full-time Housewife	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Retired	0	1	2	4	4	5
		Other	0	0	29	0	16	11
		Total	673	639	537	572	476	617
	Females	Employed	193	251	137	274	129	212
		Unemployed	0	0	0	0	12	0
		Full-time student	0	16	14	1	26	61
		Full-time Housewife	50	1	90	45	83	154
		Retired	2	0	0	1	2	2
		Other	0	0	4	0	5	24
		Total	245	268	245	321	257	453
	Total	Employed	861	884	596	817	539	753
		Unemployed	0	0	0	0	17	9
		Full-time student	5	21	61	26	67	112
		Full-time Housewife	50	1	90	45	83	154
		Retired	2	1	2	5	6	7
		Other	0	0	33	0	21	35
		Total	918	907	782	893	733	1,070
Number of victims by gender and place of violence	Males	Residence	285	273	257	213	204	281
		Camp	3	3	15	7	3	5
		Street	203	176	141	176	139	128
		School	22	24	14	31	16	8
		Other	160	163	28	46	114	195
		Total	673	639	455	473	476	617
	Females	Residence	170	206	188	241	177	291
		Camp	0	1	2	0	0	4
		Street	31	21	19	29	22	31
		School	8	5	7	5	5	4
		Other	36	35	0	0	53	123
		Total	245	268	216	275	257	453

(172)

Table (11-12)	Number and proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by characteristics (2016-2021)						
Characteristics		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Total	Residence	455	479	445	454	381	572
	Camp	3	4	17	7	3	9
	Street	234	197	160	205	161	159
	School	30	29	21	36	21	12
	Other	196	198	28	46	167	318
	Total	918	907	671	748	733	1,070
Gender Parity Index		0.36	0.42	0.45	0.56	0.54	0.73

Source: Ministry of Interior & PSA calculations

Target (11.a): Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space.

Table (11-13)	Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space (2016-22)						
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Taking population projections into consideration (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taking resource needs into consideration (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: PSA

Target (11-b): By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

Table (11-14)	Qatar's adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2016-2022)						
Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Qatar's adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: PSA

11-b-2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

Table (11-15)	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(a) Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(b) No. of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Total number of local governments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note: Doha is the central government of the country

Source: Ministry of Interior

SDG 12 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
11	13

Indicator Status	
Available	10
Unavailable	3
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	13

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target (12-1): Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12-1-1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and productio

Table (12-1)	Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments to support the transition to SCP (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
(a) Number of countries with SCP national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Countries with a coordination mechanism for SCP (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Countries with other implementation activities for SCP (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Countries with an SCP policy instrument (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(e) Number of policies, instruments and mechanism in place for sustainable consumption and production (Number) (1=Yes, 0=No)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Source: Ministry of Municipality

Target (12.2): By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12-2-1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP.

Data for this indicator is not available.

12-2-2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (12.3): By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12-3-1 (a) Global Food Loss Index and (b) Food Waste Index.

Table (12-2) — **Quantity and value of crop loss by type of crop (2016-2021)**

Type of Crop	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tomato	Million QR	7	7.5	4.5	4.8	4.7	3.8
Tomato	Ton	1409	964	1497	1615	1752	1808
Cucumber	Million QR	7	7.5	2.9	3.5	4.6	2.9
Cucumber	Ton	452	585	967	1135	1247	974
Squash	Million QR	2.6	3.1	3.1	1.1	1.1	0.7
Squash	Ton	332	216	549	222	210	181
Cantaloupe	Million QR	3.8	3.9	2	1.4	0.9	0.9
Cantaloupe	Ton	...	....	...	...	...	...

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Municipality

Table (12-3) — **Number of beneficiaries of Hifz Al Naema Center (2016-2020)**

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of beneficiaries of Hifz Al Naema Center	486,202	372,409	468,581	431,359	204,153	203,546	358,870

Source: Hifz Al Naema Center

Table (12-4)	Donations of food, beverage and supplies for Hifz Al Naema Center (2016-2022)						
Indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Quantity of donated food and supplies (Kg)	566,626	419,617	516,213	364,987	102,077	293,646	568,153
Quantity of donated beverages and supplies (Liter)	10,606	37,355	61,122	658,581	94,306	48,368	92,274

Source: Hifz Al Naema Center

Table (12-5)	Quantity of imported food destroyed under destruction requests/certificates for non-compliance with specifications (2016-2021)					
Item	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Fat and oils	11,088	5,932	2,200	2,700	1,300	0
Meat	27,606	12,443	12,165	8,748	175,204	550,952
Poultry	142,846	261,199	7,337	5,886	233,671	116,268
Fish	13,640	15,300	9822	650	2,108	3,053
Canned food	337,332	228,528	168,061	86,507	32,463	142,904
Fruits and vegetables	272,809	172,832	373,349	2,190,416	858,445	1,516,413
Dairy products	34,635	95,222	53,485	5,150	2,900	11,723
Dry food	126,218	55,325	59,492	37,569	8,505	4,375
Eggs	30,972	22,680	130	18,000	29,200	25,450
Mineral water	24,933	16,590	6,160	4,809	3,270	1,900
Food variety	110,339	154,692	58,006	701,885	394,080	507,331
Total	1,132,418	1,040,743	750,207	3,062,320	1,741,146	2,880,369

Source: Ministry of Public Health

Target (12.4): By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12-4-1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.

Table (12-6)	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required under the Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes and Other Chemicals (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required under the Minamata Convention on Hazardous Wastes and Other Chemicals (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required under the Montreal Protocol on Hazardous Wastes and Other Chemicals (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required under the Rotterdam Convention on Hazardous Wastes and Other Chemicals (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(e) Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required under the Stockholm Convention on Hazardous Wastes and Other Chemicals (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Table (12-7)	Accession date of environmental agreements related to waste of hazardous materials and other chemicals	
Agreement	**Logo**	**Date of Accession**
Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal	BASEL CONVENTION	The State of Qatar ratified the agreement on April 13, 1996
Minamata Convention on Issues Concerning Mercury Pollution in Air, Soil and Water	MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY	The State of Qatar accessed the agreement on 4/11/2020, and it entered into force on 2/2/2021.
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer		The State of Qatar ratified the agreement in 2009
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	Rotterdam Convention	2004
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Stockholm Convention	The State of Qatar accessed the agreement on 10\3\2005

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

12-4-2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment.

Figure (12.1): Hazardous waste generated per capita (2016-2021)
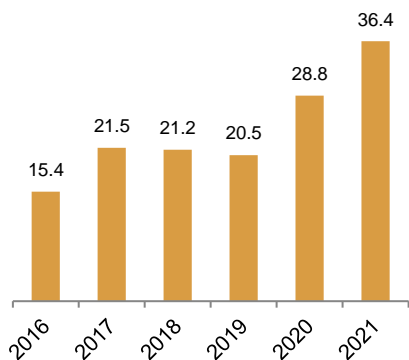
Figure (12.2): Proportion of treated hazardous waste by type of treatment (2016-2021)
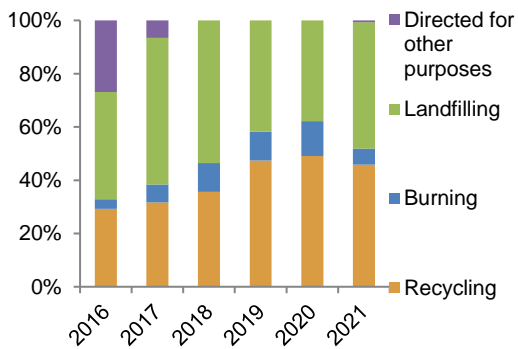
Table (12-8)	Hazardous waste generated per capita; and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
(a) Quantity of hazardous waste exported (Tons)		...	248	...	143	113	12,664
(b) Quantity of hazardous waste imported (Tons)		0	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Hazardous waste generated, per unit of GDP (kilograms per constant 2015 US dollars)		0.07	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.16	0.15
(d) Quantity of hazardous waste generated (Tons)		40,203	58,572	58,572	57,333	81,608	100,005
(e) Hazardous waste generated Per capita (kg per capita)		15.36	21.5	21.22	20.48	28.8	36.43
(f) Quantity of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (Tons)	Recycling	11,779.0	18,991.0	23,290.0	33,914.0	43,954.0	42,487.4
	Incineration	1,431.4	3,997.0	7,072.0	7,774.0	11,787.0	5,497.7
	Landfill	16,195.5	32,958.0	35,098.0	29,989.0	33,852.0	44,060.0
	Others	10,796.9	3,974.0	0	0	0	578.4
	Total	40,202.8	59,920.0	65,460.0	71,677.0	89,593.0	92,623.5
(g) Relative distribution of hazardous wastes treated by type of treatment (%)	Recycling	29.3%	31.7%	35.6%	47.3%	49.1%	45.9%
	Incineration	3.6%	6.7%	10.8%	10.8%	13.2%	5.9%
	Landfill	40.3%	55.0%	53.6%	41.8%	37.8%	47.6%
	Others	26.9%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
(h) Proportion of hazardous waste treated or disposed (%)		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(i) Quantity of hazardous waste treated or disposed (Tons)		40,202.80	59,920.00	65,460.00	71,677.00	89,593.00	92,623.40
(j) Quantity of municipal waste collected (Tons)		8,394,793	8,156,591	6,598,691	7,648,844	10,303,367	12,120,156
(k) Quantity of municipal waste recycled (Tons)		53,384	42,116	37,379	13,863	12,725	21,698

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Municipality and PSA calculations

12-5-1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled.

Figure (12.3): Amount of recycled waste (in tons) (2016-2021)
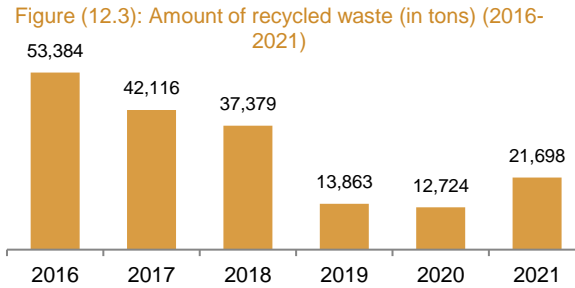
Table (12-9)	Solid waste recycled by type (2016-2021)					
Type of Waste	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Plastic	784	393	180	76	137	1,222
Paper (carton)	1,034	385	162	60	111	246
Scrap metal	1,134	189	112	77	127	508
Glass	3,634	3,646	7,287	6,622	6,497	8,677
Woods	46,798	37,503	29,638	7,028	5,853	11,045
Total	53,384	42,116	37,379	13,863	12,725	21,698

Source: Ministry of Municipality

12-6-1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.

Table (12-10)	Total companies that adopt sustainable practices or social responsibility approach or publish the Sustainability Report or Social Responsibility Report (2019)		
Type of Report	**Type of Company**	**2019**	**Goal by 2030**
Sustainability or social responsibility report	Large-scale companies	32	Increase
	SMEs	138	Increase
	Total	170	Increase
Total targeted companies	Large-scale companies	32	Increase
	SMEs	138	Increase
	Total	170	Increase

Note: Limited to companies that submit an operating permit from Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

Table (12-11)	Companies publishing Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) reports (2016-2021)					
Companies	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Doha Bank	...	97%	100%	100%	14%	100%
Qatar and Oman Investment Company	...	97%	97%	…	…	...
Qatar International Islamic Bank	...	92%	92%	76%	…	...
Aamal Company	...	86%	92%	92%	97%	...
Qatar National Bank	...	92%	100%	100%	3%	100%
Qatar Commercial Bank	...	…	…	100%	…	97%
Ooredoo	…	…	…	…	81%	100%
Ahli Bank	...	...	...	...	...	100%

Note: The initiative was launched in 2017

...: Unavailable

Source: Qatar Stock Exchange, Platform Link: https://qse.arabsustainability.com/ara

Target (12-7): Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12-7-1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans.

Table (12-12)	Extent of implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
Number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans (1 = yes; 0 = no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(a) Existence of policies, action plans and regulatory requirements for public procurement (score out of 1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Existence of a regulatory framework for public procurement policy (score out of 20)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
(c) Practical support provided to procurement practitioners in implementing public procurement policy (score out of 20)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
(d) Existence of procurement criteria for public procurement (score out of 20)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	20
(e) Existence of a public procurement control system (score out of 20)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
(f) Percentage of public procurement (score out of 20)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Overall Index = A *(B + C + D + E + F)	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	100%

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Finance

12-8-1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

Table (12-13)	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
(a) Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in curricula (1=YES, 0=NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies (1=YES, 0=NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in student assessment (1=YES, 0=NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in teacher education (1=YES, 0=NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education

12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita).

Figure (12.4): Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) (2016-2020)
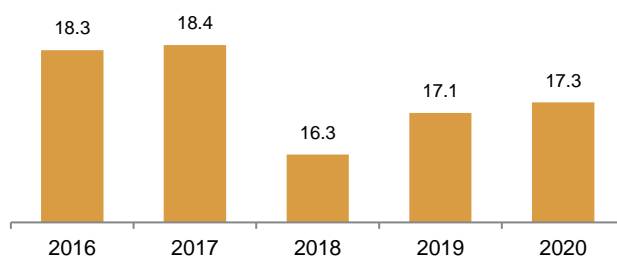
Table (12.14)	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) (2016-2020)				
Indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Renewable energy (watts)	48,000,000	50,000,000	45,000,000	48,000,000	49,000,000
Population	2,617,634	2,724,606	2,760,170	2,799,202	2,833,679
Renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	18.3	18.4	16.3	17.1	17.3

Source: Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and PSA Calculations

12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability.

Table (12-15)	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability (2016-2020)					
Sub-indicator	**Table**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
(a) Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (for SEEA tables)	Energy flow accounts	0	0	0	0	0
	Water flow accounts	0	0	0	0	0
	GHG emissions accounts	0	0	0	0	0
	Solid waste accounts	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0

Table (12-15)	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability (2016-2020)					
Sub-indicator	Table	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(b) Implementation of standard accounting tools for monitoring the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) Tables)	Table 1: Inbound tourism expenditures	1	1	1	1	1
	Table 2: Domestic tourism expenditures	1	1	1	1	1
	Table 3: Outbound tourism expenditures	1	1	1	1	1
	Table 4: Internal tourism expenditures	1	1	1	1	1
	Table 5: Production accounts of tourism industries	1	1	1	1	1
	Table 6: Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption	1	1	1	1	1
	Table 7: Employment in the tourism industries	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	7	7	7	7	7
(c) Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism (total number of tables)	No.	7	7	7	7	

Indicator code (available data = 1 - unavailable data = 0)

Source: Qatar Tourism

Target (12.c): Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP.

Data for this indicator is not available**.**

SDG 13 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
5	**8**

Indicator Status	
Available	8
Unavailable	0
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	8

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

13-1-1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

Table (13.1)	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (2016-2021)								
Sub-indicator	**Sex**	**Age Group**	**Type of Hazard**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
(a) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by sex	Males	All age groups	Corona virus	0	0	0	0	5434.8	3455.3
	Females			0	0	0	0	3449	5044.4
	Total			0	0	0	0	4868.7	3904.9
(b) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex	Males			0	0	0	0	10.3	13.8
	Females			0	0	0	0	4.6	10.9
	Total			0	0	0	0	8.6	13
(c) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by age group	Total	0–14 years	Corona virus	0	0	0	0	10685.8	1865.3
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	3767.7	1114.8
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	4542.4	1762.8
(d) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by age group	Total	0–14 years		0	0	0	0	0	0.2
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	5.6	9.9
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	327.1	338.9

Source: Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

(191)

Table (13.2)	Number of people directly affected or died from disaster (2016-2021)									
Sub-indicator	Sex	Age Group	Type of Hazard	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(e) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by sex	Males	All age groups	Corona-virus	0	0	0	0	110,104	68,091
	Females			0	0	0	0	27,860	39,227
	Total			0	0	0	0	137,964	107,318
(f) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex	Males			0	0	0	0	208	271
	Females			0	0	0	0	37	85
	Total			0	0	0	0	245	356
(g) Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by age group	Total	0–14 years	Corona-virus	0	0	0	0	47,777	81,290
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	88,618	25,357
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	1,569	671
(h) Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by age group	Total	0–14 years		0	0	0	0	0	1
		15–64 years		0	0	0	0	132	226
		65 years and above		0	0	0	0	113	129

Source: Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

13-1-2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Table (13-3)	Qatar's adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(a) Countries with legislative and/or regulatory provisions for disaster risk management (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Degree of adoption and implementation of national strategies for disaster risk reduction (DRR) in alignment with the Sendai Framework (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) countries reported that they have national DRR strategies in comprehensive alignment with the Sendai Framework (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Interior

13-1-3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

Table (13-4)	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(b) Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Total number of local governments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note: Doha is the central government of the country

Source: Ministry of Interior

Target (13.2): Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13-2-1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Table (13-5)	Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the UNFCCC secretariat (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Number of countries with adaptation communications (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Number of countries with biennial reports, Annex I Parties (1=yes, 0=no)	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A
(c) Number of countries with updated biennial reports, Non-Annex I Parties (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Number of countries with national adaptation plans (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(e) Number of countries with national communications, Annex I Parties (1=Yes, 0=No)	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A
(f) Number of countries with national communications, non-Annex I Parties	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(g) Number of countries with NDCs (1=Yes, 0=No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table (13-6)	International environmental agreements related to climate change according to the date of signature (1987-2017)	
International Environmental Agreements		**Date of Signature**
UNFCCC		22/1/1996
Kyoto Protocol		11/1/2005
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.		22/1/1996
The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer		28/8/1987
Paris Agreement		23/6/2017

13-2-2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year.

Table (13-7)	Total GHG emissions per year(٢٠٠٧)	
Sun-indicator		**2007**
(a) Total GHG emissions excluding land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) for Annex I Parties (MTCO2e)		N\A
(b) Total GHG emissions excluding land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) for non-Annex I Parties (MTCO2e)		62,406,545.0

Target (13.3): Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13-3-1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

Table (13-8)	Measures that integrated climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary education curricula (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
(a) Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in curricula (1=YES, 0=NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies (1=YES, 0=NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in student assessment (1=YES, 0=NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in teacher education (1=YES, 0=NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education

> **Target (13.a): Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible**

13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment

Table (13-9)	Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025 (2019)	
Indicator	**2019**	**Goal 2020-2025**
Value ($)	100	$100 billion

> **Target (13.b): Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities**

13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Qatar stresses the importance of cooperation and integrated work in developing a strategy aimed at supporting SIDS and LDCs in developing their planning and administrative capabilities related to climate change and working to achieve the ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement. In this context, the State of Qatar has provided an amount of $100 million to support the efforts of SIDS and LDCs to deal with climate change. In providing this support, it will depend on a multi-sectoral approach to development cooperation, taking into account 3 priority sectors; namely, education, as an essential pillar of the global response to climate change, economic development, and health due to the impact of climate change on the level of health programs and systems.

SDG 14 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
10	**10**

Indicator Status	
Available	9
Unavailable	1
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	10

SDG 14: by Indicator and Progress of Achievement in Qatar

Target (14.1): By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

(a) Concentration of natural nutrients in coastal waters

Table (14.1)	Concentration of natural nutrients in Qatari coastal waters by location (2021)						
Nutrients by location	Chlorophyll A (µg/L)	Practical Salinity Unit (PSU)	Nitrite (µg \ L)	Nitrate (µg \ L)	Silicate (µg \ L)	Phosphate (µg \ L)	TSS (mg/L)
Maximum allowed nationally	1.00	33 - 45	35.0	100.0	900.0	30.0	30.0
Khor Al Udeid	0.7	50.1	1.0	7.4	249.4	3.6	20.5
Mesaieed	1.7	45.6	2.6	4.7	52.5	1.7	12.4
Al Wakra	1.3	41.3	1.0	16.0	273.0	4.3	16.4
Ras Abu Fontas	1.1	41.4	3.3	60.4	146.5	2.6	14.0
Doha	2.6	41.6	0.9	4.7	164.6	6.6	14.1
Al Khor	1.2	41.5	1.3	4.6	86.2	1.9	14.1
Al Dhakhira	1.0	41.3	0.6	4.9	70.9	2.8	10.3
Ras Laffan	1.0	40.4	0.9	2.1	34.6	4.7	11.3
Ras Rokn	0.3	41.8	0.9	6.9	22.4	1.7	9.9
Dokhan	0.4	53.7	1.6	13.7	110.2	2.1	12.8
Salwa	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM

NM: Not measured

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

Map (14.1): Concentration of Chlorophyll A in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)

CONCENTRATION OF CHLOROPHYLL a IN QATARI COSTAL WATERS BY LOCATION (µg/l) — 2008 - 2021 — تركيز الكلوروفيل أ في المياه الساحلية القطرية حسب الموقع (ميكروغرام/ لتر)

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Map (14.2): Salinity in Qatari coastal waters (2008-2021)

SALINITY IN QATARI COASTAL WATERS BY LOCATION (psu) (g/L) 2008 - 2021

درجة الملوحة في المياه الساحلية القطرية حسب الموقع (وحدات الملوحة العملية)

Ras Rakn راس ركن

Year	Value
2021	41.8
2020	44.9
2019	48.9
2018	46.1
2017	47.5
2016	42.5
2015	0.0
2014	41.6
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	44.8
2008	47.2

Rass Laffan راس لفان

Year	Value
2021	40.4
2020	42.3
2019	47.6
2018	44.6
2017	47.4
2016	0.0
2015	0.0
2014	41.2
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	46.9
2008	45.3

Al Thakhira النخيرة
Al Khor الخور

Year	Value
2021	41.3
2020	45.7
2019	48.1
2018	46.2
2017	51.1
2016	42.7
2015	0.0
2014	ND
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	49.0
2008	ND

Dukhan دخان

Year	Value
2021	53.7
2020	59.5
2019	62.5
2018	57.0
2017	61.0
2016	0.0
2015	0.0
2014	0.0
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	62.1
2008	61.1

(Al Khor bar chart)

Year	Value
2021	41.5
2020	46.0
2019	47.9
2018	46.0
2017	51.1
2016	42.2
2015	0.0
2014	37.0
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	48.6
2008	46.0

Doha الدوحة

Year	Value
2021	41.6
2020	43.1
2019	44.5
2018	43.9
2017	47.4
2016	42.8
2015	0.0
2014	35.3
2012	0.0
2010	49.0
2009	48.8
2008	47.3

Ras Bu Funtas راس بو فنطاس

Year	Value
2021	41.4
2020	43.7
2019	48.6
2018	47.3
2017	48.5
2016	42.3
2015	0.0
2014	41.0
2012	0.0
2010	49.6
2009	50.0
2008	47.2

Al Wakra الوكرة

Year	Value
2021	41.3
2020	43.7
2019	48.8
2018	46.7
2017	48.4
2016	41.1
2015	0.0
2014	40.0
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	49.2
2008	47.0

Mesaieed مسيعيد

Year	Value
2021	45.6
2020	50.0
2019	51.9
2018	48.5
2017	48.4
2016	44.2
2015	0.0
2014	42.0
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	51.9
2008	48.2

Salwa سلوى

Year	Value
2021	NM
2020	NM
2019	NM
2018	58.3
2017	62.9
2016	0.0
2015	0.0
2014	0.0
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	64.4
2008	63.3

Khor Leadaid خور لعيد

Year	Value
2021	50.1
2020	56.4
2019	62.2
2018	58.9
2017	59.0
2016	0.0
2015	0.0
2014	40.0
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	57.1
2008	58.8

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(201)

Map (14.3): Concentration of Nitrite in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)

CONCENTRATION OF NITRITE (NO2) IN QATARI COSTAL WATERS BY LOCATION (μg/l)

2008 - 2021

تركيز النتريت في المياه الساحلية القطرية حسب الموقع (ميكروغرام/ لتر)

راس ركن **Ras Rakn**

2021	0.9
2020	1.7
2019	3.8
2018	0.8
2017	1.1
2016	1.5
2011/2012	ND
2010	1.1
2009	1.1
2008	1.1

راس لفان **Rass Laffan**

2021	0.9
2020	0.7
2019	4.5
2018	0.5
2017	2.0
2016	0.6
2011/2012	0.0
2010	0.6
2009	0.6
2008	1.3

دخان **Dukhan**

2021	1.6
2020	1.1
2019	4.0
2018	0.5
2017	ND
2016	4.2
2011/2012	ND
2010	ND
2009	ND
2008	1.0

النخيرة **Al Thakhira**
الخور **Al Khor**

2021	0.6
2020	1.4
2019	3.5
2018	0.6
2017	1.4
2016	1.4
2011/2012	0.0
2010	0.4
2009	0.4
2008	0.0

2021	1.3
2020	3.0
2019	6.1
2018	1.0
2017	1.5
2016	7.1
2011/2012	0.0
2010	0.6
2009	0.6
2008	1.3

الدوحة **Doha**

2021	0.9
2020	1.3
2019	5.4
2018	5.1
2017	3.1
2016	1.4
2011/2012	0.0
2010	1.7
2009	2.5
2008	0.6

راس بو فنطاس **Ras Bu Funtas**

2021	3.3
2020	2.0
2019	4.1
2018	1.9
2017	4.3
2016	1.4
2011/2012	0.0
2010	1.5
2009	1.4
2008	1.5

الوكرة **Al Wakra**

2021	1.0
2020	1.3
2019	2.9
2018	2.4
2017	4.1
2016	1.4
2011/2012	0.0
2010	1.0
2009	1.0
2008	0.4

مسيعيد **Mesaieed**

2021	2.6
2020	2.6
2019	6.0
2018	2.9
2017	1.4
2016	1.1
2011/2012	0.0
2010	1.1
2009	1.1
2008	2.2

سلوى **Salwa**

2021	NM
2020	NM
2019	NM
2018	1.1
2017	ND
2016	2.1
2011/2012	ND
2010	ND
2009	ND
2008	0.9

خور لعديد **Khor Leadaid**

2021	1.0
2020	1.0
2019	3.0
2018	1.2
2017	1.2
2016	1.6
2011/2012	0.0
2010	1.3
2009	1.2
2008	0.7

N

10 5 0
Kilometers

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CONCENTRATION OF NITRATE (NO3) IN QATARI COSTAL WATERS BY LOCATION (µg/l)

2008 - 2021

تركيز النترات في المياه الساحلية القطرية حسب الموقع (ميكروغرام/لتر)

راس ركن / Ras Rakn
- 2021: 6.9
- 2020: 20.1
- 2019: 29.5
- 2018: 4.0
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 24.8
- 2011/2012: 6.8
- 2010: 23.6
- 2009: 22.0
- 2008: 13.8

راس لفان / Rass Laffan
- 2021: 2.1
- 2020: 31.0
- 2019: 13.5
- 2018: 5.8
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 5.7
- 2011/2012: 4.4
- 2010: 12.0
- 2009: 0.0
- 2008: 0.0

النخيرة / Al Thakhira
- 2021: 4.9
- 2020: 11.0
- 2019: 10.9
- 2018: 4.0
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 15.2
- 2011/2012: 10.4
- 2010: 13.9
- 2009: 23.4
- 2008: 0.0

الخور / Al Khor
- 2021: 4.6
- 2020: 15.8
- 2019: 16.5
- 2018: 8.4
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 14.5
- 2011/2012: 7.7
- 2010: 13.0
- 2009: 22.3
- 2008: 0.0

دخان / Dukhan
- 2021: 13.7
- 2020: 6.8
- 2019: 19.1
- 2018: 4.7
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 69.2
- 2011/2012: 11.2
- 2010: 0.0
- 2009: 19.1
- 2008: 0.0

الدوحة / Doha
- 2021: 4.7
- 2020: 40.8
- 2019: 23.0
- 2018: 61.9
- 2017: 0.1
- 2016: 35.6
- 2011/2012: ND
- 2010: 28.9
- 2009: ND
- 2008: 4.8

راس بو فنطاس / Ras Bu Funtas
- 2021: 60.4
- 2020: 18.7
- 2019: 24.4
- 2018: 14.4
- 2017: NM
- 2016: 26.2
- 2011/2012: 41.6
- 2010: 20.8
- 2009: 36.2
- 2008: 6.7

الوكرة / Al Wakra
- 2021: 16.0
- 2020: 11.2
- 2019: 12.7
- 2018: 15.6
- 2017: NM
- 2016: 33.5
- 2011/2012: 11.4
- 2010: 30.9
- 2009: 20.2
- 2008: 3.0

مسيعيد / Mesaieed
- 2021: 4.7
- 2020: 29.7
- 2019: 16.3
- 2018: 11.9
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 9.1
- 2011/2012: 4.5
- 2010: 15.8
- 2009: 33.6
- 2008: 10.3

سلوى / Salwa
- 2021: NM
- 2020: NM
- 2019: NM
- 2018: 2.0
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 11.6
- 2011/2012: 7.7
- 2010: 0.0
- 2009: 21.1
- 2008: 0.0

خور لعبيد / Khor Leadaid
- 2021: 7.4
- 2020: 16.2
- 2019: 27.2
- 2018: 11.0
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 15.9
- 2011/2012: 14.0
- 2010: 13.3
- 2009: 0.0
- 2008: 14.5

N

10 5 0
Kilometers

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Map (14.5): Concentration of Silicate in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)

Ras Rakn راس ركن
- 2021: 22.4
- 2020: 36.8
- 2019: 46.3
- 2018: 31.1
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 21.0
- 2015: 4.5
- 2014: 17.9
- 2012: 22.0
- 2010: 14.2
- 2009: 32.0
- 2008: 40.0

Rass Laffan راس لفان
- 2021: 34.6
- 2020: 42.4
- 2019: 70.1
- 2018: 29.3
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 10.0
- 2015: 3.9
- 2014: 19.3
- 2012: 0.0
- 2010: 0.0
- 2009: 49.9
- 2008: 116.7

Al Thakhira الذخيرة
- 2021: 70.9
- 2020: 95.0
- 2019: 55.2
- 2018: 52.8
- 2017: 0.1
- 2016: 58.4
- 2015: 30.2
- 2014: 8.3
- 2012: 30.0
- 2010: 0.0
- 2009: 82.1
- 2008: 0.0

Al Khor الخور
- 2021: 86.2
- 2020: 100.7
- 2019: 70.4
- 2018: 97.2
- 2017: 0.1
- 2016: 28.0
- 2015: 34.7
- 2014: 13.8
- 2012: 27.0
- 2010: 0.0
- 2009: 67.8
- 2008: 90.0

Dukhan دخان
- 2021: 110.2
- 2020: 160.7
- 2019: 51.5
- 2018: 9.4
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 141.7
- 2015: 17.3
- 2014: 0.0
- 2012: 29.0
- 2010: 0.0
- 2009: 15.4
- 2008: 103.3

Doha الدوحة
- 2021: 164.6
- 2020: 330.7
- 2019: 393.0
- 2018: 428.1
- 2017: 0.5
- 2016: 262.0
- 2015: ND
- 2014: 26.9
- 2012: ND
- 2010: 681.9
- 2009: ND
- 2008: 96.7

Ras Bu Funtas راس بو فنطاس
- 2021: 146.5
- 2020: 100.6
- 2019: 65.2
- 2018: 101.1
- 2017: 0.1
- 2016: 136.0
- 2015: ND
- 2014: 20.0
- 2012: 46.0
- 2010: 100.3
- 2009: 103.8
- 2008: 43.3

Al Wakra الوكرة
- 2021: 273.0
- 2020: 81.8
- 2019: 66.0
- 2018: 179.5
- 2017: 0.2
- 2016: 68.9
- 2015: 12.2
- 2014: ND
- 2012: 26.0
- 2010: 22.3
- 2009: 39.4
- 2008: 50.0

Mesaieed مسيعيد
- 2021: 52.5
- 2020: 110.3
- 2019: 69.6
- 2018: 67.7
- 2017: 0.0
- 2016: 19.6
- 2015: 1.9
- 2014: 49.7
- 2012: 64.0
- 2010: 24.2
- 2009: 61.8
- 2008: 90.0

Salwa سلوى
- 2021: NM
- 2020: NM
- 2019: NM
- 2018: 15.0
- 2017: 0.1
- 2016: 94.0
- 2015: 30.8
- 2014: 0.0
- 2012: 30.0
- 2010: 0.0
- 2009: ND
- 2008: 116.7

Khor Leadaid خور لعديد
- 2021: 249.4
- 2020: 166.5
- 2019: 152.4
- 2018: 165.7
- 2017: 0.1
- 2016: 80.9
- 2015: 12.1
- 2014: 51.8
- 2012: 0.0
- 2010: 87.0
- 2009: 129.5
- 2008: 43.3

N

10 5 0 Kilometers

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Map (14.5): Concentration of Phosphate in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)

CONCENTRATION OF PHOSPHATE IN QATARI COSTAL WATERS BY LOCATION (µg/l)   **2008 - 2021**   تركيز الفوسفات في المياه الساحلية القطرية حسب الموقع (ميكروغرام/لتر)

راس ركن / Ras Rakn

Year	Value
2021	1.7
2020	4.5
2019	9.1
2018	2.6
2017	ND
2016	0.0
2011/2012	ND
2010	2.6
2009	25.0
2008	0.0

راس لفان / Rass Laffan

Year	Value
2021	4.7
2020	4.4
2019	7.9
2018	2.7
2017	0.0
2016	0.0
2011/2012	ND
2010	1.1
2009	0.0
2008	0.0

الذخيرة / Al Thakhira

Year	Value
2021	2.8
2020	5.1
2019	4.9
2018	2.4
2017	0.0
2016	0.0
2011/2012	ND
2010	1.1
2009	22.0
2008	0.0

دخان / Dukhan

Year	Value
2021	2.1
2020	4.4
2019	5.8
2018	1.5
2017	ND
2016	5.7
2011/2012	ND
2010	0.0
2009	23.0
2008	0.0

الخور / Al Khor

Year	Value
2021	1.9
2020	7.5
2019	7.6
2018	2.2
2017	ND
2016	5.0
2011/2012	15.0
2010	0.5
2009	18.0
2008	0.0

الدوحة / Doha

Year	Value
2021	6.6
2020	4.7
2019	8.3
2018	21.9
2017	ND
2016	0.0
2011/2012	ND
2010	2.6
2009	18.0
2008	0.0

راس بو فنطاس / Ras Bu Funtas

Year	Value
2021	2.6
2020	5.4
2019	3.0
2018	3.5
2017	ND
2016	0.0
2011/2012	ND
2010	1.1
2009	8.0
2008	0.0

الوكرة / Al Wakra

Year	Value
2021	4.3
2020	5.6
2019	3.9
2018	5.0
2017	ND
2016	0.0
2011/2012	ND
2010	ND
2009	21.0
2008	0.0

مسيعيد / Mesaieed

Year	Value
2021	1.7
2020	3.9
2019	5.7
2018	2.9
2017	ND
2016	5.2
2011/2012	ND
2010	ND
2009	22.0
2008	0.0

سلوى / Salwa

Year	Value
2021	NM
2020	NM
2019	NM
2018	1.5
2017	ND
2016	0.0
2011/2012	8.0
2010	0.0
2009	20.0
2008	0.0

خور لعبيد / Khor Leadaid

Year	Value
2021	3.6
2020	4.9
2019	6.4
2018	2.9
2017	ND
2016	5.2
2011/2012	ND
2010	1.1
2009	0.0
2008	0.0

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N   10 5 0 Kilometers

Map (14.7): Total Suspended Solids in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)

Ras Rakn راس ركن

Year	Value
2021	9.9
2020	10.3
2019	13.1
2018	11.1
2017	11.0
2016	12.9
2015	11.0
2014	ND
2012	12.5
2010	0.1
2009	ND
2008	ND

Rass Laffan راس لفان

Year	Value
2021	11.3
2020	10.3
2019	11.9
2018	13.4
2017	6.9
2016	12.9
2015	11.0
2014	7.1
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	ND
2008	ND

Al Thakhira النخيرة
Al Khor الخور

Year	Value
2021	10.3
2020	12.8
2019	16.8
2018	11.0
2017	NM
2016	13.7
2015	18.3
2014	21.0
2012	20.8
2010	0.0
2009	ND
2008	ND

Dukhan دخان

Year	Value
2021	12.8
2020	13.8
2019	11.6
2018	15.3
2017	14.9
2016	17.5
2015	17.0
2014	0.0
2012	17.9
2010	0.0
2009	ND
2008	ND

(Al Khor values)

Year	Value
2021	14.1
2020	12.4
2019	12.0
2018	14.0
2017	27.4
2016	9.2
2015	16.7
2014	26.0
2012	15.7
2010	0.0
2009	ND
2008	ND

Ras Bu Funtas راس بو فنطاس

Year	Value
2021	14.0
2020	12.1
2019	7.5
2018	10.6
2017	9.3
2016	11.1
2015	9.0
2014	24.4
2012	12.8
2010	2.8
2009	ND
2008	ND

Doha الدوحة

Year	Value
2021	14.1
2020	14.5
2019	17.3
2018	11.7
2017	20.5
2016	8.9
2015	11.1
2014	22.2
2012	14.3
2010	4.1
2009	ND
2008	ND

Al Wakra الوكرة

Year	Value
2021	16.4
2020	11.6
2019	11.6
2018	10.9
2017	16.0
2016	12.5
2015	16.3
2014	18.0
2012	15.7
2010	0.6
2009	ND
2008	ND

Salwa سلوى

Year	Value
2021	0.0
2020	0.0
2019	NM
2018	NM
2017	NM
2016	16.8
2015	17.8
2014	0.0
2012	17.8
2010	0.0
2009	ND
2008	ND

Mesaieed مسيعيد

Year	Value
2021	12.4
2020	11.4
2019	15.9
2018	11.6
2017	14.4
2016	12.2
2015	12.5
2014	13.0
2012	20.0
2010	1.2
2009	ND
2008	ND

Khor Leadaid خور لعديد

Year	Value
2021	20.5
2020	15.6
2019	12.3
2018	28.8
2017	22.6
2016	14.6
2015	12.0
2014	23.0
2012	0.0
2010	ND
2009	ND
2008	ND

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N

10 5 0
Kilometers

B- Density of plastic debris

Figure (14.1): Percentage distribution of the amount of marine waste and debris by type (2016-2021)
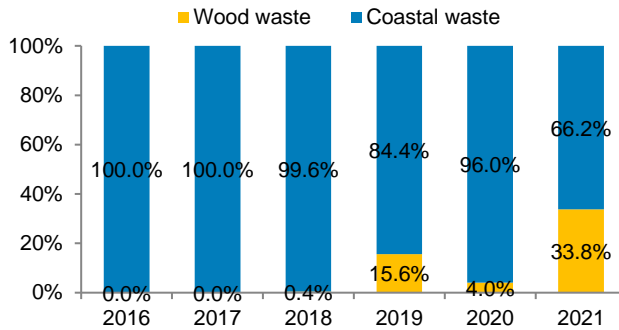
Table (14-2)	Marine debris and waste quantities by type in(tons) (2016 - 2021)					
Violation Type	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Wood Residues	…	…	12	258	78	315
Coastal Waste	3,650	3,650	2,816	1,638	1,860	617
Total	3,650	3,650	2,828	1,896	1,938	932

…: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Municipality

Target (14.2): By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

Figure (14.2): Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (2016-2022)
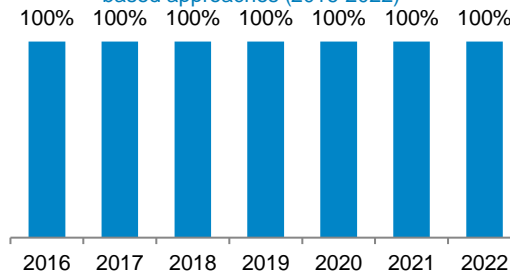
Table (14-3)	Proportion of economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(a) Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Target (14-3): Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Table (14-4)	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (2016-2021)					
Nutrients by location	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maximum allowed nationally	6.5 - 8.3					
Khor Al Udeid	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.0
Mesaieed	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.8
Al Wakra	...	8.1	7.6	8.3	8.3	8.4
Ras Abu Fontas	8.0	NM	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.1
Doha	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.1
Al Khor	8.1	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.3
Al Dhakhira	8.2	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1
Ras Laffan	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1
Ras Rokn	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0
Dokhan	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.0	8.1
Salwa	8.0	7.8	7.7	NM	NM	NM

NM: Not measured

According to Qatari Law No. 3 of 2005, the maximum permissible limit for average acidity is 6.5 - 8.3 grams per liter.

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

Map (14.8): pH in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)

PH IN QATARI COASTAL WATERS BY LOCATION   2008 - 2021   درجة الحموضة في المياه الساحلية القطرية حسب الموقع

راس ركن
Ras Rakn

Year	pH
2021	8.00
2020	8.10
2019	8.15
2018	8.37
2017	7.75
2016	8.10
2015	0.00
2014	ND
2012	0.00
2010	
2009	7.7
	7.83
2008	7.99

Year	pH
2021	8.1
2020	8.2
2019	8.2
2018	8.2
2017	7.9
2016	8.0
2015	0.0
2014	ND
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	8.05
2008	8.08

راس لفان
Rass Laffan

Year	pH
2021	8.1
2020	8.1
2019	8.2
2018	8.1
2017	7.8
2016	8.2
2015	0.0
2014	ND
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	8.1
2008	0.0

النخيرة
Al Thakhira

الخور
Al Khor

Year	pH
2021	8.3
2020	8.1
2019	8.2
2018	8.2
2017	7.8
2016	8.1
2015	0.0
2014	ND
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	8.12
2008	8.08

دخان
Dukhan

Year	pH
2021	8.10
2020	8.00
2019	8.16
2018	7.74
2017	7.90
2016	8.05
2015	0.0
2014	0.0
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	8.10
2008	8.07

الدوحة
Doha

Year	pH
2021	8.1
2020	8.1
2019	7.8
2018	8.0
2017	8.0
2016	8.0
2015	0.0
2014	ND
2012	0.0
2010	7.8
2009	7.70
2008	8.10

Year	pH
2021	8.1
2020	8.2
2019	8.0
2018	7.9
2017	NM
2016	8.0
2015	0.0
2014	6.8
2012	0.0
2010	7.8
2009	7.66
2008	8.09

راس بو فنطاس
Ras Bu Funtas

الوكرة
Al Wakra

Year	pH
2021	8.4
2020	8.3
2019	8.3
2018	7.6
2017	8.1
2016	0.0
2015	0.0
2014	7.2
2012	0.0
2010	7.9
2009	8.05
2008	8.13

مسيعيد
Mesaieed

Year	pH
2021	NM
2020	NM
2019	NM
2018	7.74
2017	7.8
2016	7.95
2015	0.0, 0.00
2014	0.0
2012	0.0
2010	0.0
2009	8.21
2008	8.02

Year	pH
2021	7.8
2020	8.2
2019	8.1
2018	8.1
2017	8.1
2016	8.1
2015	0.0, 0.0
2014	6.5
2012	0.0
2010	7.8
2009	7.95
2008	8.04

سلوى
Salwa

خور لعبيد
Khor Leadaid

Year	pH
2021	8.0
2020	8.1
2019	8.2
2018	7.9
2017	7.7
2016	7.9
2015	0.0
2014	ND
2012	0.0
2010	8.0
2009	7.93
2008	7.93

N

10 5 0
Kilometers

Target (14.4): By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14-4-1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Figure (14.3): Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (2016-2021)
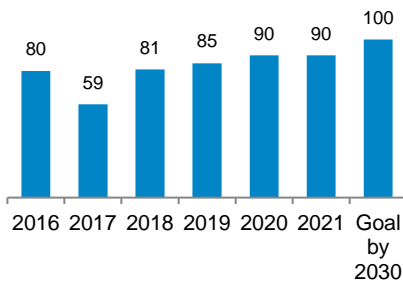
Figure (14.4): Percentage distribution of fish stocks by type of exploitation (2016-2021)
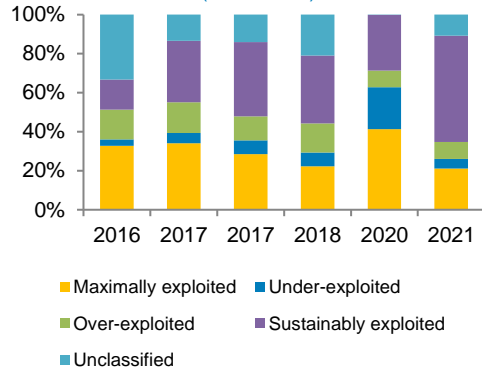
Table (14-5)	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (2016-2021)					
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
(a) Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	80%	59%	81%	85%	90%	90%
(b) Proportion of fish stocks fully exploited	32.8%	34.1%	28.5%	22.3%	41.3%	21.1%
(c) Proportion of fish stocks which has not been fully exploited	3.3%	5.2%	7.0%	7.1%	21.5%	5.0%
(d) Proportion of fish stocks that have been overexploited	15.3%	15.8%	12.3%	14.9%	8.4%	8.6%
(e) Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (not overexploited)	15.4%	31.5%	38.1%	34.8%	28.6%	54.6%
(f) Proportion of fish stocks Uncategorized	33.2%	13.4%	14.0%	20.9%	0.1%	10.7%
Total *	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*: Sum of (b, c, d, e, and f)

Source: Ministry of Municipality

14-5-1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.

Table (14-6)	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (2016-2020)					
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Goal by 2030**
(a) Marine protected area (km2)	720	720	720	720	720	-
(b) Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (%)	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	10.0%

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Map (14.9): Distribution of Terrestrial and Marine Reserves (2020)

Target (14-6): By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation [2]

14-6-1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Table (14-7)	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (2016-2019)	
Indicator	**Unit**	**2016-2019**
Qatar's progress in the implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Text	Qatar's fishing fleet is of a traditional type and operates only in Qatari territorial waters. The State does not have vessels operating outside territorial waters or international waters. In addition, the fishing ports in the country did not receive any fishing vessels operating outside the Qatari territorial waters.

Source: Ministry of Municipality

Target (14.7): By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14-7-1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing states, least developed countries and all countries

Figure (14.5): Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing states, least developed countries and all countries (2016-2020)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0.18	0.21	0.22	0.26	0.34

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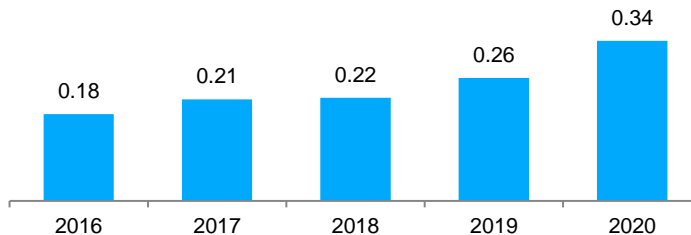
[2] Bearing in mind the ongoing WTO negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong Ministerial Mandate

Target (14.a): Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (14-b): Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.

Table (14-8)	Progress made by Qatar in the application of a legal /regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (2016-2019)			
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Progress made by Qatar in the application of a legal /regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	• Minister of Municipality issues Resolution No. 274 on the export of fish.	• Continue to implement Law No. 274 on the export of fish.	• Continue to implement Law No. 4 of 1983 on exploitation and protection of living aquatic resources in Qatar.	• Continue to implement Law No. 4 of 1983 on exploitation and protection of living aquatic resources in Qatar.
	• Continue to implement Law No. 4 of 1983 on exploitation and protection of living aquatic resources in Qatar.	• Continue to implement Law No. 4 of 1983 on exploitation and protection of living aquatic resources in Qatar.	• Continue to implement the Ministerial Resolution No. (22) of 2011 on the regulation of crab fishing.	• Continue to implement the Ministerial Resolution No. (22) of 2011 on the regulation of crab fishing.
	• Continue to implement the Ministerial Resolution No. (22) of 2011 on the regulation of crab fishing.	• Continue to implement the Ministerial Resolution No. (22) of 2011 on the regulation of crab fishing.	• Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (55) on the regulation of kingfish fishing.	• Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (55) on the regulation of kingfish fishing.

Table (14-8)	Progress made by Qatar in the application of a legal /regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (2016-2019)			
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
	• Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (55) on the regulation of kingfish fishing.	• Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (55) on the regulation of kingfish fishing.	• Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (86) on the regulation of the practice of some fishing work.	• Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (86) on the regulation of the practice of some fishing work.
	• Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (86) on the regulation of the practice of some fishing work.	• Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (86) on the regulation of the practice of some fishing work.	• Organizing periodic monthly meetings of the Committee for Living Aquatic Resources, which includes representatives from all fisheries stakeholders.	• Organizing periodic monthly meetings of the Committee for Living Aquatic Resources, which includes representatives from all fisheries stakeholders.
	Organizing periodic monthly meetings of the Committee for Living Aquatic Resources, which includes representatives from all fisheries stakeholders.	• Organizing periodic monthly meetings of the Committee for Living Aquatic Resources, which includes representatives from all fisheries stakeholders.		• Issuance of Ministerial Resolution No. 69 of 2019 on the conditions and controls of the amateur fisher
				• Issuance of Ministerial Resolution No. 147 of 2019 regarding the legal length of fish allowed to be caught and traded

Source: Ministry of Municipality

(215)

Target (14.c): Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.

Table (14-9)	**Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources (2016-2022)***	
Sub-indicator		**2016-2022**
(a) Score for the implementation of UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements (%) = 1.2 +2.2 +3.2		81.5%
(b) Score for the ratification of and accession to UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements (%) = 1.1 +2.1 +3.1		100%
(c) Pursuing a national policy or having a national mechanism as focal point or interagency or interdepartmental team = 1.3 +2.3 + 3.3		66.7%
(d) Score for the ratification and acceptance of the implementation of agreements = (a) + (b)		83.3%
Agreement 1: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982	1.1 Ratification of UNCLOS (1982) (1=yes, 0=no)	1
	1.2 To what extent has your country implemented this agreement through legal frameworks (e.g., through national legislation or enforcement actions)? Please indicate a score between 1 and 9, with 1 being "not at all" and 9 meaning "fully".	8
	1.3 Does your country have a national ocean policy and/or national institution or other mechanism, such as a national focal point or an interagency or interdepartmental working group, with a responsibility to ensure that ocean space problems are considered through an integrated, multidisciplinary and intersectoral approach? (1=yes, 0=no)	1
Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (1994)	2.1 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (1994) (1=yes, 0=no)	1
	2.2 To what extent has your country implemented this Agreement through legal frameworks (e.g., through national legislation or enforcement actions)? Please indicate a score between 1 and 9, with 1 being "not at all" and 9 meaning "totally".	8

Table (14-9)	**Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources (2016-2022)***	
Sub-indicator		**2016-2022**
	2.3 Does your country have a national policy and/or national institution or other mechanism, such as a national focal point or interagency or interdepartmental working group, with a responsibility to ensure that matters relating to Part XI are considered through an integrated, multidisciplinary and intersectoral approach ? (1=yes, 0=no)	1
Agreement 3: Agreement on the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 2081 Concerning the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (1995)	3.1 Agreement on the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 2081 Concerning the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (1995) (1=yes, 0=no)	1
	3.2 To what extent has your country implemented this Agreement through legal frameworks (e.g., through national legislation or enforcement actions)? Please indicate a score between 1 and 9, with 1 being "not at all" and 9 meaning "totally".	6
	3.3 Does your country have a national policy and/or national institution or other mechanism, such as a national focal point or interagency or interdepartmental working group, with a responsibility to ensure that matters relating to Part XI are considered through an integrated, multidisciplinary and intersectoral approach ? (1=yes, 0=no)	0

*: All values from 2016 to 2022 are similar

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and PSA calculations
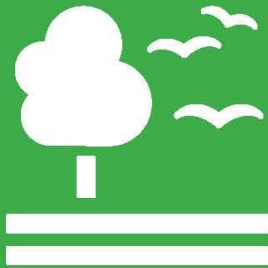
SDG 15 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
12	**14**

Indicator Status	
Available	8
Unavailable	4
NA	2
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	14

SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target (15.1): By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15-1-1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Table (15-1)	Forest area as a proportion of total land area (2010 and 2015)			
Description	**Unit**	**2010**	**2015**	**Goal by 2030**
(a) Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)	%	0.06	0.08	Increase
(b) Forest area mangrove area	Km$_2$	7	9	Increase
	Hectare	700	900	
(c) Land area Qatar area with islands	Km$_2$	11,627.04	11,627.04	-
	Hectare	1162704	1162704	-

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (15.2): By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (15.3): By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15-3-1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

Figure (15.1): Area of degraded lands by degree of impact (km2) (2005)

Description	Value
Strongly below average level	216
Strongly above average level	833
Slightly below average level	802
Slightly above average level	5,696
Moderately below average level	2,797
Moderately above average level	275
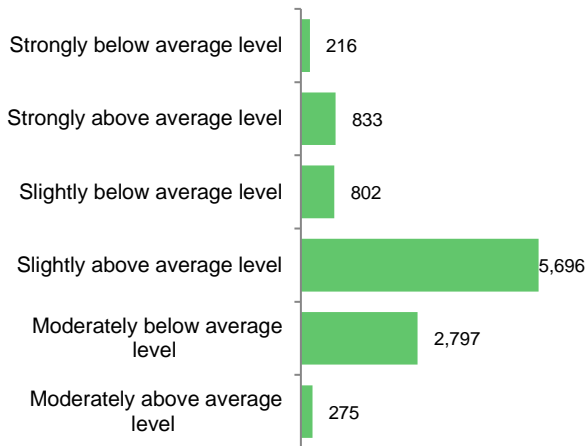
Table (15-2)	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (2005)	
Description		**2005**
Indicator		91%

Map (15.1): Land Degradation in the State of Qatar (2005)
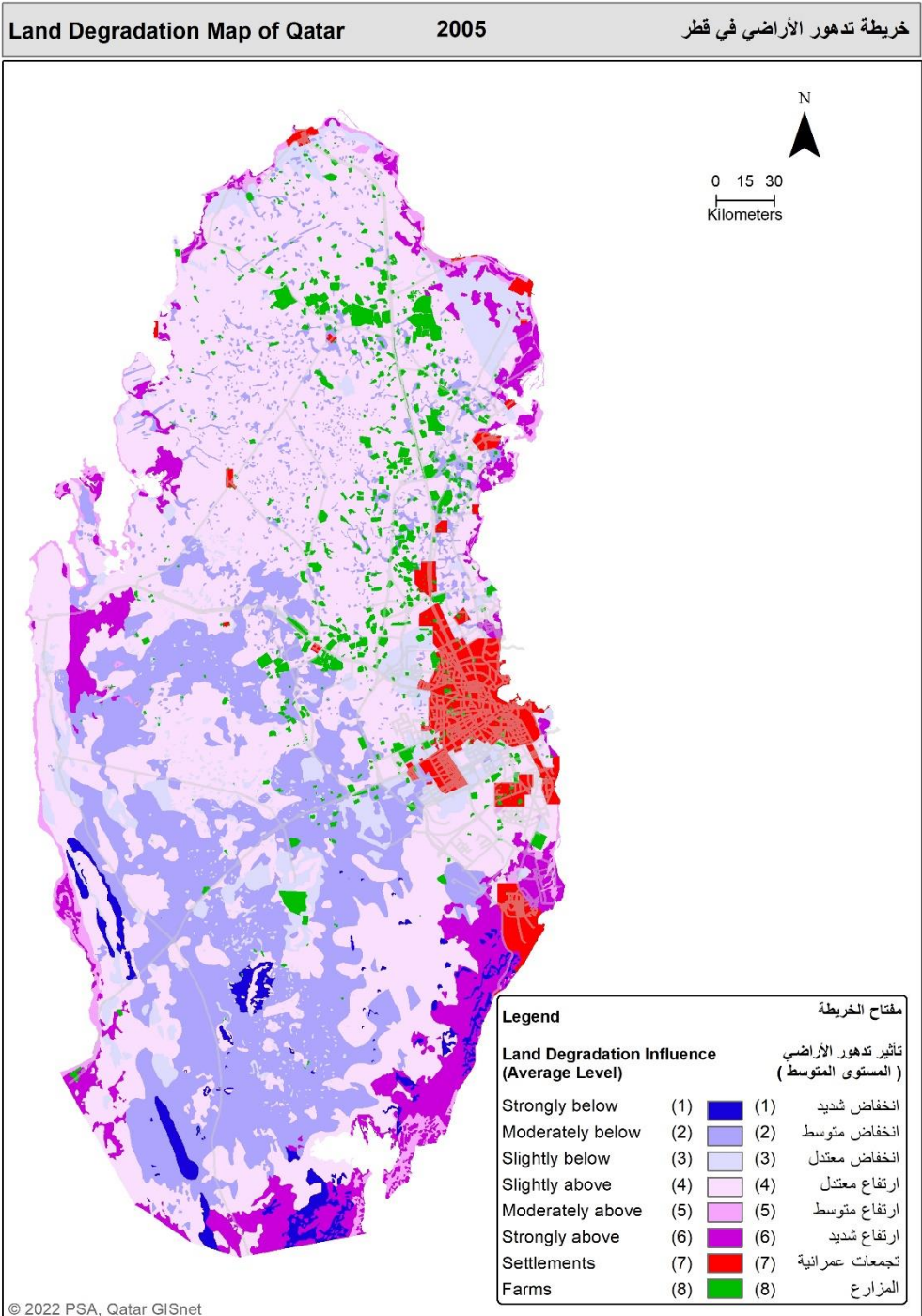
Land Degradation Map of Qatar   **2005**   خريطة تدهور الأراضي في قطر

N

0 15 30
Kilometers

Legend   مفتاح الخريطة

**Land Degradation Influence
(Average Level)**   تأثير تدهور الأراضي
(المستوى المتوسط)

Strongly below	(1)		(1)	انخفاض شديد
Moderately below	(2)		(2)	انخفاض متوسط
Slightly below	(3)		(3)	انخفاض معتدل
Slightly above	(4)		(4)	ارتفاع معتدل
Moderately above	(5)		(5)	ارتفاع متوسط
Strongly above	(6)		(6)	ارتفاع شديد
Settlements	(7)		(7)	تجمعات عمرانية
Farms	(8)		(8)	المزارع

(223)

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar.

15.4.2   (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar.

15.5.1 Red List Index.

Table (15-3)	Red List Index (2016-2017)		
Indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**Goal by 2030**
Red List Index	0.84	0.83	Reduce
Red List Index (upper limit)	1	1	-
Red List Index (lower limit)	0	0	0

Note: The value in the Red List Index ranges between (0) all species classified as "least concern" and (1) all species classified as "extinct".

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

15-6-1 Number of countries that   have   adopted   legislative,   administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

Table (15-4)	Adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (2016-2022)							
Indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
(a) Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table (15-4)	Adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (2016-2022)							
Indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
(b) Countries that are parties to the Nagoya Protocol (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Target (15.7): Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.

Table (15-5)	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (2016-2019)				
Description		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Goal by 2030**
Traded Wildlife	Licitly	4,299	2,840	1,232	989	Increase
	Illicitly	10	3	7	6	-
	Total	4,309	2,843	1,239	995	-
Proportion of traded wildlife that was illicitly trafficked		0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	Reduce

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and PSA calculations.

Target (15.8): By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species.

Table (15-6)	Availability of relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (2016-2022)						
Sub indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (1 = yes, 0 = no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Countries with an allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Recipient countries of global funding with access to any funding from global financial mechanisms for projects related to invasive alien species management (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A
Proportion of countries with National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Proportion of countries with allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Proportion of recipient countries of global funding with access to any funding from global financial mechanisms for projects related to invasive alien species management (%)	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A	N\A

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Target (15.9): By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.

Table (15-7)	(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Target (15.a): Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (15.b): Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (15.c): Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.

Table (15-8)	**Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (2016-2019)**				
Description		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Goal by 2030**
Traded Wildlife	Licitly	4,299	2,840	1,232	989	Increase
	Illicitly	10	3	7	6	-
	Total	4,309	2,843	1,239	995	-
Proportion of traded wildlife that was illicitly trafficked		0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	Reduce

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and PSA calculations.

SDG 16 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
12	**24**

Indicator Status	
Available	20
Unavailable	3
NA	1
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	**24**

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Target (16.1): Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16-1-1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Figure (16.1): Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population (2016-2021)
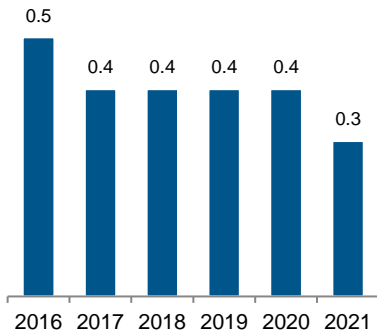
Figure (16.2): Number of intentional homicide cases for both sexes by characteristics (2020 and 2021)

Table (16-1)	**Number of victims of intentional homicide by characteristics Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (2016-2021)**						

Sub-indicator		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(a) Number of male victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
(a) Number of female victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population		0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
(a) Total number of intentional homicide victims per 100,000 population		0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Gender Parity Index		0.71	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.80
Number of male victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by age group	Less than 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
	15-64	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
	65 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of female victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by age group	Less than 15	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15-64	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
	65 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of intentional homicide victims per 100,000 population by age group	Less than 15	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
	15-64	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
	65 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(b) Number of male victims	All Age-groups	7	11	10	11	10	5
(b) Number of female victims		5	1	0	0	2	4
(b) Total number of victims		12	12	10	11	12	9
Number of male victims by age group	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	1	0
	15-64	7	11	10	11	9	5
	65 +	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7	11	10	11	10	5
Number of female victims by age group	Less than 15	1	0	0	0	0	0
	15-64	4	1	0	0	2	4
	65 +	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5	1	0	0	2	4
Total number of victims by age group	Less than 15	1	0	0	11	1	0
	15-64	11	12	10	0	11	9
	65 +	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	12	12	10	11	12	9
Number of male victims by marital status	Never Married	3	4	7	8	5	3
	Married	4	7	3	3	5	2
	Divorced	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Widower	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7	11	10	11	10	5
Number of female victims by marital status	Never Married	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Married	3	1	0	0	1	2
	Divorced	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Widower	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5	1	0	0	2	4

(232)

Table (16-1)	**Number of victims of intentional homicide by characteristics Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (2016-2021)**						
Sub-indicator		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Total number victims by marital status	Never Married	5	4	7	8	6	3
	Married	7	8	3	3	6	4
	Divorced	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Widower	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	12	12	10	11	12	9
Number of male victims by educational status	None	0	0	1	0	2	0
	Primary	0	0	1	0	2	1
	Preparatory \secondary	5	7	2	7	2	1
	University and above	1	2	2	2	2	1
	Not shown	1	2	4	2	2	2
	Total	7	11	10	11	10	5
Number of female victims by educational status	None	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Primary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Preparatory \secondary	3	1	0	0	0	2
	University and above	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Not shown	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Total	5	1	0	0	2	4
Total number of victims by educational status	None	0	0	1	0	3	1
	Primary	0	0	1	0	2	1
	Preparatory \secondary	8	8	2	7	2	3
	University and above	1	2	2	2	2	2
	Not shown	3	2	4	2	3	2
	Total	12	12	10	11	12	9
Number of male victims by relation to labor force	Employed	7	10	9	10	9	5
	Unemployed		1	1	1		0
	Full-time student						0
	Full-time housework						0
	Retired						0
	Other					1	0
	Total	7	11	10	11	10	5
Number of female victims by relation to labor force	Employed	2	1			1	1
	Unemployed	3					1
	Full-time student						0
	Full-time housework					1	1
	Retired						0
	Other						1
	Total	5	1	0	0	2	4
	Employed	9	11	9	10	10	6

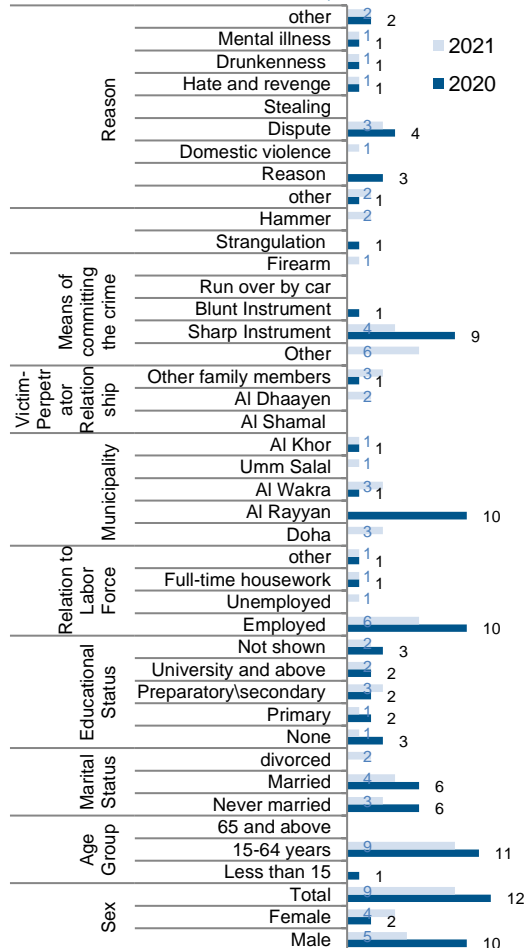| Table (16-1)	**Number of victims of intentional homicide by characteristics Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (2016-2021)**						
Sub-indicator		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Total number of victims by relation to labor force	Unemployed	3	1	1	1	0	1
	Full-time student					0	0
	Full-time housework					1	1
	Retired					0	0
	Other					1	1
	Total	12	12	10	11	12	9
Number of male victims by municipality	Doha	1	2	1	0	0	2
	Al Rayyan	2	5	6	7	8	0
	Al Wakra	1	0	1	1	1	2
	Umm Salal	0	0	0		0	1
	Al Khor	1	1	0		1	0
	Al Shamal	2	2	1		0	0
	Al Dhaayen		0	0		0	0
	Al-Sheehaniya		1	1	3	0	0
	Total	7	11	10	11	10	5
Number of female victims by municipality	Doha	1	1			0	1
	Al Rayyan	0				2	0
	Al Wakra	4				0	1
	Umm Salal					0	0
	Al Khor					0	0
	Al Shamal					0	0
	Al Dhaayen					0	2
	Al-Sheehaniya					0	0
	Total	5	1	0	0	2	4
Total number of victims by municipality	Doha	2	3	1	0	0	3
	Al Rayyan	2	5	6	7	10	0
	Al Wakra	5	0	1	1	1	3
	Umm Salal	0	0	0		0	1
	Al Khor	1	1	0		1	0
	Al Shamal	2	2	1		0	0
	Al Dhaayen	0	0	0		0	2
	Al-Sheehaniya	0	1	1	3	0	0
	Total	12	12	10	11	12	9
Number of male victims by relationship to perpetrator	Husband					0	0
	Other family members					1	1
	Acquaintances	2	3			0	0
	Other	5	8	10	11	9	4
	Total	7	11	10	11	10	5

Table (16-1)	**Number of victims of intentional homicide by characteristics Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (2016-2021)**						
Sub-indicator		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Number of female victims by relationship to perpetrator	Wife	2				0	0
	Other family members	3				0	2
	Acquaintances					0	0
	Other		1			2	2
	Total	5	1	0	0	2	4
Total number of victims by relationship to perpetrator	Husband / Wife	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Other family members	3	0	0	0	1	3
	Acquaintances	2	3	0	0	0	0
	Other	5	9	10	11	11	6
	Total	12	12	10	11	12	9
Number of male victims by means of committing the crime	Firearm	2	2				0
	Sharp Instrument	4	8	6	4	7	3
	Run over by car			1	3		
	Beating by hand						
	Blunt instrument					1	
	Piece of wood						
	Strangulation	1	1			1	
	Other			2	4	1	
	Assault						
	Hammer			1			2
	Total	7	11	10	11	10	5
Number of female victims by means of committing the crime	Firearm	3					1
	Sharp instrument	2				2	1
	Run over by car						
	Beating by hand						
	Blunt instrument						
	A piece of wood						
	Strangulation		1				
	Other						2
	Assault						
	Hammer						
	Total	5	1	0	0	2	4
Total number of victims by means of committing the crime	Firearm	5	2			0	1
	Sharp instrument	6	8	6	4	9	4
	Run over by car			1	3	0	
	Beating by hand					0	
	Blunt instrument					1	
	Piece of wood					0	

Table (16-1)	**Number of victims of intentional homicide by characteristics Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (2016-2021)**						
Sub-indicator		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
	Strangulation	1	2			1	
	Other			2	4	1	2
	Assault					0	
	Hammer			1		0	2
	Total	12	12	10	11	12	9
Number of male victims by reason of committing the crime	Domestic violence	3					1
	Premeditated crime	3	4	2			
	Misunderstanding						
	Revenge					1	
	Dispute		2	4	4	4	2
	Piracy						
	Scrimmage			4			
	Stealing				4		
	Hate and revenge					1	
	Honour						
	Drunkenness	1			2	1	1
	Altercation						
	Mental illness		1			1	
	Other					2	1
	Illicit relationship						
	Drugs				1		
	Total	7	11	10	11	10	5
Number of female victims by reason of committing the crime	Domestic violence	2					
	Premeditated crime						
	Misunderstanding						
	Revenge					2	1
	Dispute						1
	Piracy						
	Scrimmage						
	Stealing						
	Hate and revenge						
	Honour	3					
	Drunkenness						
	Altercation						
	Mental illness						1
	Other						1
	Illicit relationship		1				
	Drugs						
	Total	5	1	0	0	2	4

Table (16-1)	**Number of victims of intentional homicide by characteristics** **Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (2016-2021)**						
Sub-indicator		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Total number of victims by reason of committing the crime	Domestic violence	5					1
	Premeditated crime	3	4	2			
	Misunderstanding						
	Revenge					3	1
	Dispute		2	4	4	4	3
	Piracy						
	Scrimmage		4	4			
	Stealing				4		
	Hate and revenge					1	
	Honour	3					
	Drunkenness	1			2	1	1
	Altercation						
	Mental illness		1			1	1
	Other		1			2	2
	Illicit relationship						
	Drugs				1		
	Total	12	12	10	11	12	9

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations.

(237)

Table (16-2)	**Number of perpetrators of intentional homicide by characteristics (2016-2021)**						
Sex	**Age Group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Number of male perpetrators	All age groups	10	12	10	11	12	9
Number of female perpetrators		3	0	0	0	1	0
Total number of perpetrators		13	12	10	11	13	9
Number of male perpetrators by age group	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-64	10	12	10	11	12	9
	65 +	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of female perpetrators by age group	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-64	3	0	0	0	1	0
	65 +	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of perpetrators by age group	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-64	13	12	10	11	13	9
	65 +	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Interior

16-1-2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause.

Table (16-3)	**Number of Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause (2016-2022)**						
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
(a) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b) Number of conflict-related deaths (civilians) by sex, age and cause of death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Percentage of conflict-related deaths (civilians) by sex, age and cause of death (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

Figure (16.3): Population who reported being subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence (2016-2021)

Year	Percentage
2016	0.05%
2017	0.05%
2018	0.04%
2019	0.05%
2020	0.02%
2021	0.04%
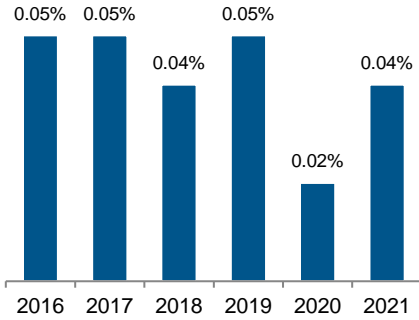
Figure(16.4): Population who reported exposure to physical, psychological or sexual violence by characteristics (2020 and 2021)

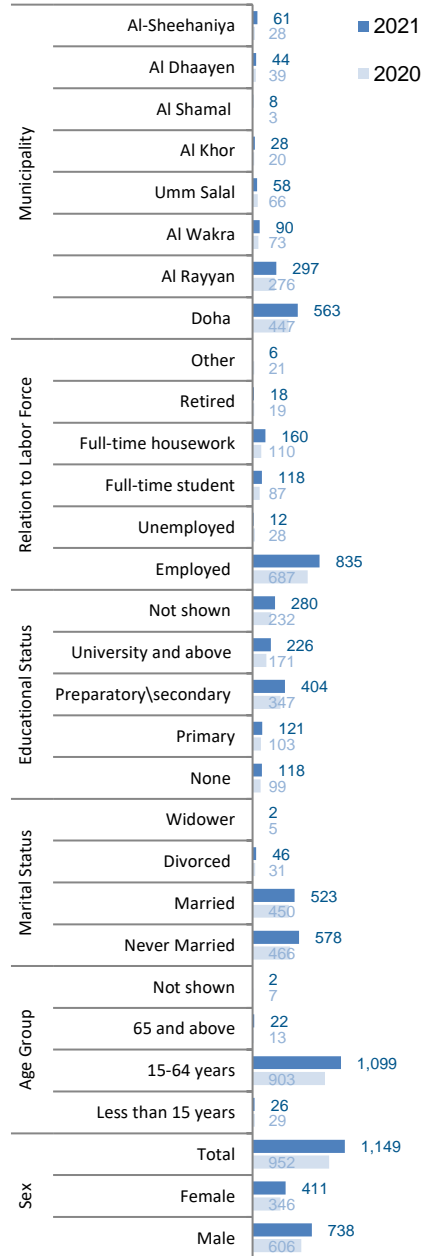| Category	Group	2021	2020
Municipality	Al-Sheehaniya	61	28
Municipality	Al Dhaayen	44	39
Municipality	Al Shamal	8	3
Municipality	Al Khor	28	20
Municipality	Umm Salal	58	66
Municipality	Al Wakra	90	73
Municipality	Al Rayyan	297	276
Municipality	Doha	563	447
Relation to Labor Force	Other	6	21
Relation to Labor Force	Retired	18	19
Relation to Labor Force	Full-time housework	160	110
Relation to Labor Force	Full-time student	118	87
Relation to Labor Force	Unemployed	12	28
Relation to Labor Force	Employed	835	687
Educational Status	Not shown	280	232
Educational Status	University and above	226	171
Educational Status	Preparatory\secondary	404	347
Educational Status	Primary	121	103
Educational Status	None	118	99
Marital Status	Widower	2	5
Marital Status	Divorced	46	31
Marital Status	Married	523	450
Marital Status	Never Married	578	466
Age Group	Not shown	2	7
Age Group	65 and above	22	13
Age Group	15-64 years	1,099	903
Age Group	Less than 15 years	26	29
Sex	Total	1,149	952
Sex	Female	411	346
Sex	Male	738	606

Table (16-4)	**Number and proportion of population who reported being subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence by sex, age group, educational status, marital status, relation to labour force and municipality (2016-2021)**						
Characteristics		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
(a) Proportion of the population who reported being subjected to physical violence, as a share of the total population	Males	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%
	Females	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%
	Total	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%
(b) Proportion of the population who reported being robbed, as a share of the total population	Males	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Females	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(c) Proportion of the population who reported being subjected to sexual violence, as a share of the total population	Males	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Females	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
(a) Proportion of population who reported being subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence, as a share of the total population	Males	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%	0.02%	0.04%
	Females	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.12%	0.05%
	Total	0.05%	0.05%	0.04%	0.05%	0.02%	0.04%
Number of population who reported being subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence	Males	924	847	610	804	606	738
	Females	360	390	428	459	346	411
	Total	1,284	1,237	1,038	1,263	952	1,149
Number of males by type of violence	Physical violence	647	593	425	563	425	517
	Physical assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Psychological violence assault	268	246	179	234	175	214
	Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sexual violence	9	8	6	7	6	7
	Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	924	847	610	804	606	738
Number of females by type of violence	Physical violence	237	257	281	303	228	271
	Physical assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Psychological violence assault	117	126	140	148	112	133
	Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sexual violence	6	7	7	8	6	7
	Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	360	390	428	459	346	411
Number of total victims by type of violence	Physical violence	884	850	706	866	653	788
	Physical assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Psychological violence assault	385	372	319	382	287	347
	Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sexual violence	15	15	13	15	12	14
	Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1,284	1,237	1,038	1,263	952	1,149
Number of males by age group	Less than 15	42	30	28	41	21	19
	15-64	870	803	577	751	574	702
	65 +	9	8	5	8	9	15
	Not shown	33	6	-	4	2	2
	Total	954	847	610	804	606	738

Table (16-4)	Number and proportion of population who reported being subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence by sex, age group, educational status, marital status, relation to labour force and municipality (2016-2021)						
Characteristics		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Number of females by age group	Less than 15	14	13	74	11	8	7
	15-64	342	370	350	442	329	397
	65 +	1	3	4	4	4	7
	Not shown	3	4	-	2	5	0
	Total	360	390	428	459	346	411
Total by age group	Less than 15	56	43	102	52	29	26
	15-64	1,212	1,173	927	1,193	903	1,099
	65 +	10	11	9	12	13	22
	Not shown	36	10	-	6	7	2
	Total	1,314	1,237	1,038	1,263	952	1,149
Number of males by marital status	Never Married	429	364	333	478	337	439
	Married	495	483	266	322	259	286
	Divorced	-	-	11	4	10	12
	Widower	-	-	-	-	0	1
	Total	924	847	610	804	606	738
Number of females by marital status	Never Married	118	98	192	166	129	139
	Married	242	292	204	249	191	237
	Divorced	-	-	31	40	21	34
	Widower	-	-	1	4	5	1
	Total	360	390	428	459	346	411
Total by marital status	Never Married	547	462	525	644	466	578
	Married	737	775	470	571	450	523
	Divorced	-	-	42	44	31	46
	Widower	-	-	1	4	5	2
	Total	1,284	1,237	1,038	1,263	952	1,149
Number of males by educational status	None	99	98	86	109	85	92
	Primary	94	89	81	99	80	98
	Preparatory \secondary	-	-	225	304	202	259
	University and above	186	169	99	145	98	119
	Not shown	205	168	119	147	141	170
	Total	584	524	610	804	606	738
Number of females by educational status	None	34	62	53	49	14	26
	Primary	35	44	34	55	23	23
	Preparatory \secondary	-	-	137	197	145	145
	University and above	59	83	91	68	73	107
	Not shown	78	60	113	90	91	110
	Total	206	249	428	459	346	411

Table (16-4)	**Number and proportion of population who reported being subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence by sex, age group, educational status, marital status, relation to labour force and municipality (2016-2021)**						
Characteristics		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Total by educational status	None	133	160	139	158	99	118
	Primary	129	133	115	154	103	121
	Preparatory \secondary			362	501	347	404
	University and above	245	252	190	213	171	226
	Not shown	283	228	232	237	232	280
	Total	790	773	1038	1263	952	1,149
Number of males by municipality	Doha	378	338	74	366	288	390
	Al Rayyan	296	328	287	271	173	176
	Al Wakra	148	82	87	58	51	59
	Umm Salal	22	-	1	59	36	25
	Al Khor	31	72	109	19	17	12
	Al Shamal	2	-	18	5	3	6
	Al Dhaayen	14	-	7	-	16	21
	Al-Sheehaniya	33	27	27	26	22	49
	Total	924	847	610	804	606	738
Number of females by municipality	Doha	194	209	238	205	159	173
	Al Rayyan	78	83	81	134	103	121
	Al Wakra	46	29	38	40	22	31
	Umm Salal	16	-	-	58	30	33
	Al Khor	9	64	54	13	3	16
	Al Shamal	-	-	10	2	0	2
	Al Dhaayen	14	-	-	1	23	23
	Al-Sheehaniya	3	5	7	6	6	12
	Total	360	390	428	459	346	411
Total by municipality	Doha	572	547	312	571	447	563
	Al Rayyan	374	411	368	405	276	297
	Al Wakra	194	111	125	98	73	90
	Umm Salal	38	-	1	117	66	58
	Al Khor	40	136	163	32	20	28
	Al Shamal	2	-	28	7	3	8
	Al Dhaayen	28	-	7	1	39	44
	Al-Sheehaniya	36	32	34	32	28	61
	Total	1,284	1,237	1,038	1,263	952	1,149
Number of males by relation to labor force	Employed	912	838	515	731	517	642
	Unemployed	-	-	-	-	11	12
	Full-time student	5	5	59	28	49	71
	Full-time housework	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Retired	1	1	7	7	13	13
	Other	6	3	29	38	16	0
	Total	924	847	610	804	606	738

Table (16-4)	**Number and proportion of population who reported being subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence by sex, age group, educational status, marital status, relation to labour force and municipality (2016-2021)**						
Characteristics		**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Number of females by relation to labor force	Employed	283	365	211	398	170	193
	Unemployed	-	-	-	-	17	0
	Full-time student	1	2	52	1	38	47
	Full-time housework	71	21	122	53	110	160
	Retired	3	-	1	2	6	5
	Other	2	2	42	5	5	6
	Total	360	390	428	459	346	411
Total by relation to labor force	Employed	1,195	1,203	726	1,129	687	835
	Unemployed	-	-	-	-	28	12
	Full-time student	6	7	111	29	87	118
	Full-time housework	71	21	122	53	110	160
	Retired	4	1	8	9	19	18
	Other	8	5	71	43	21	6
	Total	1,284	1,237	1,038	1,263	952	1,149
Gender Parity Index		0.39	0.46	0.70	0.57	0.57	0.56

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

16-1-4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark

Table (16-5)	**Global Peace Index (2016-2021)**					
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Global ranking	34	34	56	31	27	29
MENA Ranking	1	1	3	1	1	1
Index	1.716	1.664	1.869	1.696	1.616	1.605

Source: Fund for Peace and the Economy, Global Peace Index Report

16-2-1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.

Figure (16.5): Proportion of children aged 2-14 years by method of disciplining, 2012
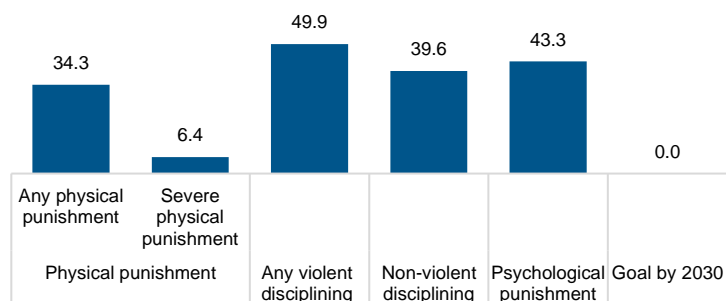

| Table (16-6) | Proportion of children aged 2-14 years according to child discipline by sex, nationality and educational status of household head (2012) |

Characteristics		Proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experienced:					Goal by 2030
		Non-violent disciplining	Psychological punishment	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method	
				Any	Severe		
Sex	Males	37.9	46.4	37.7	6.6	53.1	0.0
	Females	41.5	39.8	30.4	6.1	46.3	0.0
Nationality	Qataris	36.6	35.4	35.2	5.6	53.7	0.0
	Non-Qataris	41.4	41.7	33.3	6.8	47.6	0.0
Age group	2-4 years	36.5	35.4	35.2	8.5	46.5	0.0
	5-9 years	42.5	43.2	32.5	5.4	49.0	0.0
	10-14 years	38.1	47.4	35.7	6.3	52.6	0.0
Head of household's educational status	None	28.4	56.5	49.3	15.6	62.9	0.0
	Primary	25.5	58.5	47.2	4.5	64.9	0.0
	Preparatory	33.9	55.4	40.1	6.9	60.2	0.0
	Secondary	39.0	45.8	37.1	7.9	54.4	0.0
	University and above	42.7	38.4	30.2	5.2	44.6	0.0
Total		39.6	43.3	34.3	6.4	49.9	0.0
Gender Parity Index		1.09	0.86	0.81	0.92	0.87	1.00

Source: PSA, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. No recent data available

16-2-2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.

Figure (16.6): Detected victims of human trafficking
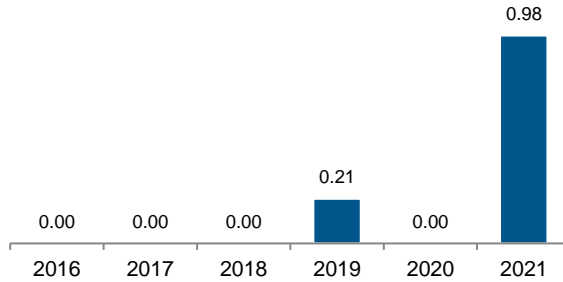per 100,000 population (2016-2021)

Table (16-7)	(a) Detected victims of human trafficking, by age group and sex (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	**Age Group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 male population	All age groups	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86
Detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 female population		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	1.29
Detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.98
Detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 male population by age groups	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86
Detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 female population by age groups	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.00
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	2.08
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	1.29
Detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, total by age groups	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.35
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	1.28
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.98
Males	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	0	0	1
	25+	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	17
Females	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	1	0	0
	25+	0	0	0	5	0	10
	Total	0	0	0	6	0	10

(245)

Table (16-7)	(a) Detected victims of human trafficking, by age group and sex (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	**Age Group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Total	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	1	0	1
	25+	0	0	0	5	0	26
	Total	0	0	0	6	0	27
Gender Parity Index		-	-	-	-	-	0.59

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations.

Table (16-8)	(b) Detected victims of human trafficking for forced labor, servitude and slavery per 100,000 population by sex and age group (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	**Age group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Detected victims of human trafficking for forced labour, servitude and slavery per 100,000 <u>male</u> population	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86
Detected victims of human trafficking for forced labour, servitude and slavery per 100,000 <u>female</u> population	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	1.46
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.90
Detected victims of human trafficking for forced labour, servitude and slavery per 100,000 population, total	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	1.14
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.87
No. of males	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	0	0	1
	25+	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	17
No. of females	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25+	0	0	0	2	0	7
	Total	0	0	0	2	0	7
Total	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	0	0	1
	25+	0	0	0	2	0	23
	Total	0	0	0	2	0	24
Gender Parity Index		-	-	-	-	-	0.41

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations.

Table (16-9)	(c) Detected victims of human trafficking for removal of organs per 100,000 population by sex and age group (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	Age group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Detected victims of human trafficking for removal of organs per 100,000 male population	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Detected victims of human trafficking for removal of organs per 100,000 female population	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Detected victims of human trafficking for removal of organs per 100,000 population, total	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
No. of males	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of females	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Parity Index		-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations.

Table (16-10)	(d) Detected victims of human trafficking for other purposes per 100,000 population, by sex and age group (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	**Age group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Detected victims of human trafficking for other purposes per 100,000 <u>male</u> population	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Detected victims of human trafficking for other purposes per 100,000 <u>female</u> population	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.00
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.63
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.39
Detected victims of human trafficking for other purposes per 100,000 population, total	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.11
No. of males	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of females	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	1	0	0
	25+	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Total	0	0	0	4	0	3
Total	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	1	0	0
	25+	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Total	0	0	0	4	0	3
Gender Parity Index		-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations.

Table (16-11)	(e) Detected victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation per 100,000 population, by sex and age group (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	**Age group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Detected victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation per 100,000 <u>males</u> population	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Detected victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation per 100,000 <u>females</u> population	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Detected victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation per 100,000 population, total	Less than 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	25+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
No. of males	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of females	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Less than 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Parity Index		-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations.

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (16.3): Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16-3-1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.
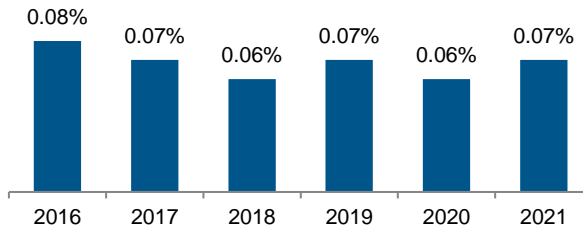
Figure (16-7): Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (2016-2021)

Table (16-12)	Number and proportion of victims of violence who report their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms by type of victimization and sex (2016-2021)						
Characteristics	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Proportion of victims by sex	Males	0.08%	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%
	Females	0.10%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.07%	0.09%
	Total	0.08%	0.07%	0.06%	0.07%	0.06%	0.07%
No. of victims by type of victimization	Severe abuse						
	Males	24	6	4	23	12	6
	Females	5	0	3	1	1	6
	Total	29	6	7	24	13	12
	Habitual abuse Males	1,506	1,275	1,018	1,247	1,050	1,179
	Females	613	568	542	562	577	666
	Total	2,119	1,843	1,560	1,809	1,627	1,845
	Total Males	1,530	1,281	1,022	1,270	1,062	1,185
	Females	618	568	545	563	578	672
	Total	2,148	1,849	1,567	1,833	1,640	1,857
Gender Parity Index		0.40	0.44	0.53	0.44	0.54	0.57

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

16-3-2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Table (16-13)	Proportion of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population by sex (2016-2022)						
Description	Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Males	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Females	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No. of unsentenced detainees *	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall prison population**	Males	1,279	1,403	1,317	1,644	1,645	1,827
	Females	108	61	43	75	54	56
	Total	1,387	1,464	1,360	1,719	1,699	1,883

Unsentenced detainees: unjustified detention of persons awaiting trial, i.e., detention is not necessary for reasons such as preventing fleeing, protecting victims or witnesses or preventing other crimes

*** Overall prison population: Total number of prisoners at the end of the year*

Source: Ministry of Interior

Table (16-14)	Number of unsentenced detainees for long time by sex (2016-2022)					
Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Interior

Table (16-15)	Number of deaths in prison by sex and sentence status (2016-2021)						
Status	Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Unsentenced detainees	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced detainees	Males	3	2	1	1	2	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	2	1	1	2	0

Table (16-15)	**Number of deaths in prison by sex and sentence status (2016-2021)**						
Status	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Total	Males	3	2	1	1	2	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	2	1	1	2	0

Source: Ministry of Interior

16-3-3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (16.4): By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16-4-1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

Figure (16.8): Value of inward and outward illicit financial flows in US dollars (2016 - 2021)
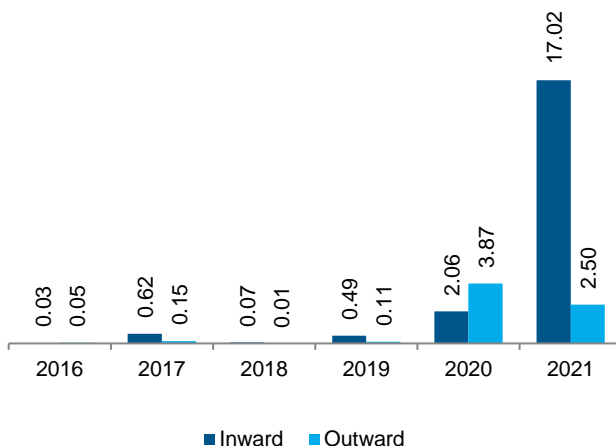
■ Inward ■ Outward

	Table (16-16)	**Number of illicit money cases by type and direction of flow (2016-2021)**					
Type	**Direction of Flow**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Corruption (bribery)	Inward	...	...	...	...	2	10
	Outward	...	...	...	...	0	0
	Total	5	8	2	3	2	10
Criminal (money-laundering)	Inward	...	...	...	...	7	3
	Outward	...	...	...	...	8	3
	Total	4	2	1	3	15	6
Commercial	Inward	0	0	0		0	0
	Outward	0	0	0		0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Inward	...	...	...	...	9	13
	Outward	...	...	...	...	8	3
	Total	9	10	3	6	17	16

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Interior

	Table (16-17)	**Value of illicit financial flows in US dollars by type and direction of flow (2016-2021)**					
Type	**Direction of Flow**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Corruption (bribery)	Inward	...	...	...	...	15,972	92,093
	Outward	...	...	...	...	0	0
	Total	...	...	...	...	15,972	92,093
Criminal (money-laundering)	Inward	...	...	...	...	2,064,913	16,930,584
	Outward	...	...	...	...	3,867,480	2,500,723
	Total	...	...	...	...	5,932,393	19,431,307
Commercial	Inward	0	0	0		0	0
	Outward	0	0	0		0	0
	Total	0	0	0		0	0
Total	Inward	26,027	618,600	70,945	493,151	2,080,885	17,022,677
	Outward	54,795	154,468	11,773	109,630	3,867,480	2,500,723
	Total	80,822	773,068	82,718	602,781	5,948,365	19,523,400

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Interior

16-4-2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments.

Figure (16.9): Proportion of seized arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments (2016-2021)
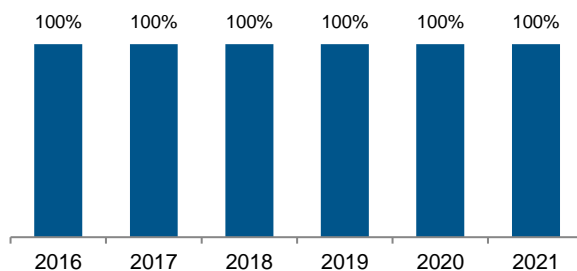

Table (16-18)	Proportion of seized weapons whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments by type of weapon and actions (2016-2021)						
Code	**Description**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
A	Number of weapons seized from illegal owner and weapon found in the national record (e.g., lost or stolen) (national tracing)	0	0	73	4	0	1
B	Weapon diversion point (last legal record) identified by tracing and weapon in foreign record (international tracking)	0	0	0	2	1	1
C	Point of diversion established by a competent authority.	30	19	29	23	38	42
D	Numerator for the indicator: Weapons of illicit origin successfully traced (A + B + C)	30	19	102	29	39	44
E	Tracing attempted, but there wasn't enough information to determine the point of diversion						
F	Tracing action is still pending						
G	Tracing action is not started						
H	Unknown status regarding marking						
I	Indicator denominator: Weapons traceable from an illegal origin (D + E + F + G + H)	30	19	102	29	39	44
SDG 16.4.2	Indicator Proportion of seized weapons SDG 16.4.2 (D / I)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Interior

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Table (16-19)	No. of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments by arm type and action (2016-2021)						
Type	**Action**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Light arms	Seizure	30	19	28	22	29	40
	Restriction	0	0	46	0	0	0
	Tracing	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	30	19	74	22	30	41
Medium arms	Seizure	0	0	1	1	8	2
	Restriction	0	0	27	4	0	1
	Tracing	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Total	0	0	28	7	8	3
Total	Seizure	30	19	29	23	37	42
	Restriction	0	0	73	4	4	1
	Tracing	0	0	0	2	2	1
	Total	30	19	102	29	38	44

Source: Ministry of Interior

Target (16.5): Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16-5-1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.

Figure (16.10): Number of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials (2016-2021)
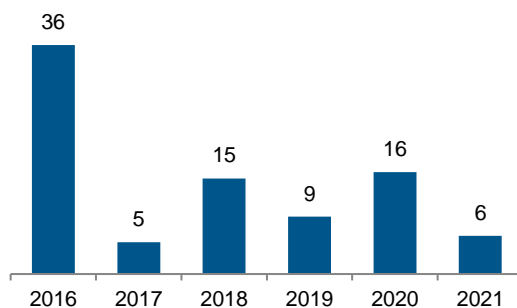
Table (16-20)	Number of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials by sex (2016-2021)					
Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Males	33	5	15	9	16	6
Females	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	15	9	16	6
Gender Parity Index	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Supreme Judicial Council & PSA calculations

Table (16-21)	Number of cases of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials by type of case (2016-2021)						
Type	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Misdemeanor Court	Number	0	0	0	4	0	0
Criminal Court	Number	7	3	3	2	8	5
Total	Number	7	3	3	6	8	5

Source: Supreme Judicial Council

16-5-2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

The indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar since indicator -sponsoring organization targets the least developed countries to complete its survey.

Target (16.6): Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16-6-1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar).

Figure (16.11): Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (2016-2020)
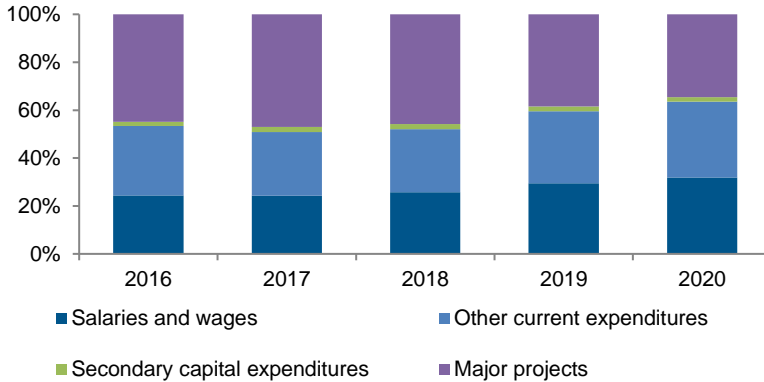

Table (16-22)	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by budget item (2016-2020)				
Budget Item	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Salaries and wages (Billion QR)	49.50	48.00	52.20	61.44	58.00
Other current expenditures (Billion QR)	58.50	52.90	53.50	62.69	57.77
Secondary capital expenditures (Billion QR)	3.70	4.30	4.50	4.09	3.51
Major projects (Billion QR)	90.80	93.20	93.00	80.2	62.93
Total (Billion QR)	202.50	198.40	203.20	208.42	182.21
Salaries and wages (%)	24.40%	24.20%	25.70%	29.48%	31.83%
Other current expenditures (%)	28.90%	26.70%	26.30%	30.08%	31.71%
Secondary capital expenditures (%)	1.80%	2.20%	2.20%	1.96%	1.93%
Major projects (%)	44.80%	47.00%	45.80%	38.48%	34.54%
Total (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: PSA

16-6-2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services.

Table (16.23)	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who feel very satisfied or somewhat satisfied in selected areas of life, Qatar (2012\2013)													
		Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who feel very satisfied or somewhat satisfied in selected areas of life										Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who:			No. of women aged 15-49 years
		Family life	Friends hips	School	Current Position	Health	Living environment	Interactions	Appearance	Satisfaction with life in general	Current income	Currently enrolled in school	Has no job	Has no income	
Nationality	Qataris	97.7	96.8	92.3	97.1	97.7	96.3	98.0	98.5	98.2	97.5	72.6	66.3	66.4	1907
	Non-Qataris	97.8	94.6	93.9	94.8	95.9	93.2	95.9	96.9	97.9	93.7	82.7	60.7	61.7	3792
Age	15-19	96.9	96.4	91.6	87.7	97.5	94.6	96.7	96.7	97.4	92.4	20.4	92.8	94.0	790
	20 - 24	98.2	95.8	92.2	94.6	98.5	94.5	97.4	98.6	98.1	93.5	72.8	70.9	71.9	811
	25 - 29	97.7	95.7	97.3	96.5	95.6	93.9	95.7	97.8	98.0	95.6	90.5	51.8	54.1	991
	30 - 34	97.9	95.1	100.0	96.1	96.7	94.1	96.0	97.8	98.1	95.7	92.3	53.9	54.5	972
	35 - 39	98.1	95.2	93.5	96.4	95.8	95.2	97.1	96.6	98.3	94.0	91.3	52.6	52.0	983
	40 - 44	97.3	94.7	96.1	93.6	96.2	94.3	97.5	97.3	98.8	95.9	95.3	56.2	57.3	688
	45 - 49	97.9	93.1	100.0	95.8	94.7	91.9	95.7	97.4	97.2	93.8	90.8	68.0	66.2	464
Marital Status	Married before	98.0	95.0	96.5	95.6	96.1	94.1	96.9	97.5	98.4	95.0	91.7	59.4	59.8	3845
	Never married	97.3	95.9	92.0	95.2	97.3	94.5	95.9	97.5	97.3	94.6	53.7	69.3	70.4	1853
	No answer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Educational level of family head	None	95.6	96.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	93.6	95.0	98.2	96.1	94.4	95.5	91.2	89.0	158
	primary	95.8	97.2	100.0	83.1	90.8	92.7	97.0	94.8	97.4	86.0	92.6	84.3	86.7	172
	preparatory	96.9	94.5	90.8	98.5	95.8	95.5	97.1	99.0	97.2	90.6	70.3	87.9	89.4	300
	secondary	97.2	94.6	91.8	94.2	97.0	93.5	97.0	97.7	98.3	92.9	68.6	76.0	76.7	1763
	University and above	98.3	95.6	95.0	95.9	96.5	94.6	96.3	97.3	98.1	95.6	84.4	50.5	51.2	3293
	No answer / don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
	Total	**97.7**	**95.3**	**93.2**	**95.5**	**96.5**	**94.2**	**96.6**	**97.5**	**98.0**	**94.9**	**79.3**	**62.6**	**63.3**	**5699**

Source: PSA - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

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Table (16.24)	Proportion of men aged 15-49 years who feel very satisfied or somewhat satisfied in selected areas of life													
		Proportion of men aged 15-49 years who feel very satisfied or somewhat satisfied in selected areas of life										Proportion of men aged 15-49 years who:			No. of men aged 15-49 years
		Family life	Friends hips	School	Current Position	Health	Living environment	Interactions	Appearance	Satisfaction with life in general	Current income	Currently enrolled in school	Has no job	Has no income	
Nationality	Qataris	91.8	91.2	94.4	97.7	53.5	90.2	91.8	92.5	92.2	97.2	68.8	25.9	28.0	1846
	Non-Qataris	93.4	92.4	93.5	94.3	49.7	86.2	90.6	93.1	92.7	92.1	79.9	17.3	18.2	3784
Age	15-19	91.2	90.1	92.9	94.0	9.7	88.0	90.6	92.0	92.0	94.3	16.4	80.0	80.9	833
	20 - 24	92.2	90.3	97.0	94.1	37.8	88.6	90.9	93.3	92.6	92.3	64.2	42.0	42.7	670
	25 - 29	91.8	92.7	94.4	95.5	57.8	88.7	91.2	93.0	93.5	94.6	85.6	11.2	13.8	803
	30 - 34	93.0	90.6	96.2	95.1	58.1	83.2	90.2	92.5	90.5	93.6	90.3	3.3	5.1	971
	35 - 39	94.9	94.7	97.0	95.6	61.7	89.3	91.7	94.6	93.6	94.0	91.9	3.2	4.3	849
	40 - 44	92.8	92.2	79.6	95.7	66.2	88.3	91.5	93.7	94.1	92.0	92.8	1.8	3.0	859
	45 - 49	93.7	93.6	100.0	95.4	64.1	86.9	90.9	90.9	91.4	94.5	90.5	3.0	3.6	644
Marital Status	Married before	94.2	93.3	94.2	95.8	64.0	87.7	91.5	93.4	93.3	93.5	91.4	2.1	3.7	3377
	Never married	90.9	90.1	93.8	94.0	31.3	87.2	90.3	92.3	91.5	93.7	53.6	47.1	48.1	2249
	No answer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Educational level of family head	None	72.2	80.4	53.7	85.9	41.4	69.3	75.9	86.3	83.7	90.8	85.2	18.2	17.2	56
	primary	79.4	86.8	100.0	84.7	52.6	74.4	84.1	88.3	83.7	84.1	93.4	4.8	6.1	134
	preparatory	93.1	92.9	94.8	91.3	44.9	87.9	92.4	94.9	93.2	90.1	65.7	30.0	31.9	351
	secondary	92.4	91.7	92.0	95.7	41.7	88.7	91.6	92.9	93.1	92.9	62.7	34.8	35.8	1794
	University and above	94.0	92.5	96.9	96.1	56.7	87.6	91.1	93.0	92.7	94.6	83.9	11.7	13.2	3292
	No answer / don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Total		92.8	92.0	93.9	95.3	50.9	87.5	91.0	92.9	92.5	93.6	76.2	20.1	21.4	5,629

Source: PSA - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

16-7-1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

(a) Proportion of positions in the legislatures

Table (16-25)	(a) Proportion of positions in the national and local legislatures (2016-2020)						
Sub-indicator	**Sex**	**Age group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Proportion of women in parliaments			0.0	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Ratio for female members of parliaments (Ratio of the proportion of women in parliament in the proportion of women in the national population)	Qatari females	18 years and above	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Number of young people in Parliament (45 years or below)			2	3	2	2	1
Percentage of young people in parliament (45 years or below)			5.7	7.3	4.9	4.9	2.4
Ratio of young members in parliament (Ratio of the proportion of young members in parliament (age 45 or below) in the proportion of the national population (age 45 or below) with the age of eligibility as a lower bound boundary)	Total Qataris	45 years and below	0.14	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.06

Source: Shura Council and PSA calculations.

Table (16-26)	Speakers in Parliament for national and local legislatures (2016-2020)						
Sub-indicator	**Sex and Nationality**	**Age Group**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Number of speakers in parliament by sex	Qatari males	18 years and above	35	37	37	37	37
	Qatari females		0	4	4	4	4
	Total		35	41	41	41	41
Number of speakers in parliament by age and sex	Qatari males	18-20	0	0	0	0	0
		21-30	0	0	0	0	0
		31-40	0	0	0	0	0
		41-50	3	7	6	5	4
		51-60	8	20	20	21	17
		61-70	17	9	10	10	15
		71-80	7	1	1	1	1
		81-90	0	0	0	0	0
		90+	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	24	10	11	11	16
	Qatari females	18-20	0	0	0	0	0
		21-30	0	0	0	0	0
		31-40	0	0	0	0	0
		41-50	0	2	2	1	1
		51-60	0	2	2	3	1
		61-70	0	0	0	0	2
		71-80	0	0	0	0	0
		81-90	0	0	0	0	0
		90+	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	4	4	4	4
	Total	18-20	0	0	0	0	0
		21-30	0	0	0	0	0
		31-40	0	0	0	0	0
		41-50	3	9	8	6	5
		51-60	8	22	22	24	18
		61-70	17	9	10	10	17
		71-80	7	1	1	1	1
		81-90	0	0	0	0	0
		90+	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	35	41	41	41	41

Source: Shura Council

(b) Proportion of positions in the civil service

Table (16-27)	Number of economically active population (15 years and above) by occupation, activities, sex and age group (2021)			
Selected Economic Activities	**Selected Professions**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**
Public administration and defense	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	4,022	880	4,902
	Professionals	20,428	10,714	31,142
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	14,030	2,341	16,371
	Clerks	33,123	8,285	41,408
	Total	71,603	22,220	93,823
Education	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	960	1,013	1,973
	Professionals	7,799	20,720	28,519
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	1,069	3,533	4,602
	Clerks	4,831	3,099	7,930
	Total	14,659	28,365	43,024
Health	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1,353	414	1,767
	Professionals	14,319	16,076	30,395
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	3,221	4,115	7,336
	Clerks	2,812	3,961	6,773
	Total	21,705	24,566	46,271
Administrators	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1,349	429	1,778
	Professionals	8,679	2,658	11,337
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	20,579	763	21,342
	Clerks	3,060	2,915	5,975
	Total	33,667	6,765	40,432

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey

Table (16-28)	Number of economically active population (15 years and above) by occupation, activities, sex and age group (2021)					
Selected Economic Activities	Selected Professions	15-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Public administration and defense	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1,762	1,057	1,261	643	163
	Professionals	14,463	7,509	6,279	2,630	220
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	7,986	3,420	3,484	1,433	48
	Clerks	23,125	9,244	5,969	2,929	141
	Total	47,336	21,230	16,993	7,635	572
Education	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	589	683	477	224	0
	Professionals	8,172	10,052	7,821	2,151	241
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	2,868	1,079	468	130	16
	Clerks	3,269	2,667	1,382	571	41
	Total	14,898	14,481	10,148	3,076	298
Health	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	652	563	255	280	17
	Professionals	12,982	8,843	6,470	1,765	294
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	4,084	2,076	677	415	0
	Clerks	3,949	1,807	616	384	17
	Total	21,667	13,289	8,018	2,844	328
Administrators	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	656	424	336	278	84
	Professionals	6,899	3,227	1,077	91	43
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	11,366	7,343	2,406	227	0
	Clerks	3,338	1,461	958	136	82
	Total	22,259	12,455	4,777	732	209

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey

Table (16.29)	Proportion of females aged 34 years or less in civil service by profession and economic activity Proportion of young population aged 34 years or less in civil service by profession and economic activity (2021)		
Description		**Proportion of females aged 34 years or less**	**Proportion of young population aged 34 years or less**
Selected professions	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	5.5	24.9
	Professionals	21.3	44.3
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	7.5	33.6
	Clerks	13.5	49.9
	Total	14.1	41.4
Selected economic activities	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	20.0	82.7
	Professionals	49.4	67.5
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	32.4	60.5
	Clerks	3.8	21.0

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey

Table (16.30)	Share of representation of females aged 34 years or less in civil service by profession and economic activity Share of representation of young population aged 34 years or less in civil service by profession and economic activity (2021)		
Description		**Proportion of females aged 34 years or less**	**Proportion of young population aged 34 years or less**
Selected professions	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	0.1	0.3
	Professionals	0.4	0.5
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	0.1	0.4
	Clerks	0.2	0.6
	Total	0.2	0.5
Selected economic activities	Public administration and defence	0.3	1.0
	Education	0.8	0.8
	Health	0.5	0.7
	Administrators	0.1	0.2

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey

(c) Proportion of positions in the judiciary

Table (16-31)	Number of "judges and chief registrars" positions by sex, age group, disability status and court level (2022)									
Court level	**Position**	**Sex**		**Age group**					**Disability**	
		Males	Females	-35	34-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Disabled	Not Disabled
Supreme / constitutional courts	Judges	26	0	0	0	3	17	6	0	26
	Registrars	5	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	6
First instance courts	Judges	93	1	0	15	32	32	15	0	94
	Registrars	21	5	10	12	3	1	0	0	26
Primary courts	Judges	135	7	35	26	30	43	8	0	142
	Registrars	113	23	86	34	14	2	0	0	136
All court levels	Judges	**254**	**8**	**35**	**41**	**65**	**92**	**29**	**0**	**262**
	Registrars	**139**	**29**	**98**	**47**	**20**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**168**

Source: Supreme Judicial Council

Table (16-32)	Proportion of "judges and chief registrars" positions for females and young people aged 44 years or less, by court level (2022)					
Court level	**Proportion of females**		**Proportion of young people aged 44 years or less**		**Proportion of persons with disabilities**	
	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars
Supreme/constitutional courts	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
First instance courts	0.4	3.0	5.7	13.1	0.0	0.0
Primary courts	2.7	13.7	23.3	71.4	0.0	0.0
All court levels	3.1	17.3	29.0	86.3	0.0	0.0

Source: Supreme Judicial Council and PSA calculations

Table (16-33)	Share of representation of "judges and chief registrars" positions for females and young people aged 44 years or less, by court level (2022)					
Court level	**Share of female representation**		**Share of representation of young people aged 44 years or less**		**Share of representation of persons with disability**	
	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars	Judges	Registrars
Supreme/constitutional courts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
First instance courts	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Primary courts	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2
All court levels	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3

Source: Supreme Judicial Council and PSA calculations

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Data for this indicator is not available**.**

Target (16.8): Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16-8-1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.

Table (16-34)	Top international governance institutions in which Qatar has membership and right to vote, 2022	
Organization	**Membership**	**Right to Vote**
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Yes	Yes
International Finance Corporation	Yes	Yes
International Monetary Fund	Yes	Yes
United Nations	Yes	Yes
WTO	No	No
UNESCO	No	No
International Labour Organization	No	No
International Maritime Organization	No	No
World Meteorological Organization	No	No
International Civil Aviation Organization	No	No
World Health Organization	...	...
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	No	No

Table (16-34)	Top international governance institutions in which Qatar has membership and right to vote, 2022		
Organization		**Membership**	**Right to Vote**
United Nations Environment Programme		Yes	Yes
United Nations Development Programme		...	...
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency		Yes	Yes
United Nations Economic and Social Council		No	No
African Development Bank		...	...
Asian Development Bank		...	...
Inter-American Development Bank		...	...
Financial Stability Board		...	...

...: Unavailable.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Target (16-9): Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

Figure (16.12): Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (2016 -2022

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
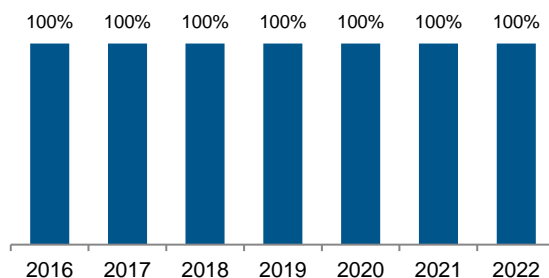
Table (16-35)	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (2016-2022)							
Indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Public Health

Target (16.10) Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16-10-1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.

Table (16-36)	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in Qatar (2016-2022)						
Description	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Murder	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enforced disappearance	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arbitrary detention	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torture	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Parity Index		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Interior

16-10-2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.

Table (16-37)	Availability of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information by type of guarantee (2016-2022)						
Type of Guarantee	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Indicator: (1 = YES, 0 = NO, 3 = underway)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source: National Human Rights Committee.

16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.

Table (16-38)	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
Countries with National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with to the Paris Principles (1 = Yes; 0 = No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: National Human Rights Committee.

Target (16-b): Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

Table (16-39)	Number and proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in Qatar on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law by sex (2016-2021)						
Description	**Sex**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Males	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Females	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Harassments / Right to work	Males	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Females	0	1	11	5	0	1
	Total	0	1	11	5	0	2
Right to equality and non-discrimination	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Females	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	Males	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Females	0	1	11	5	0	4
	Total	0	1	11	5	0	5
Gender Parity Index		-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Human Rights Committee and PSA calculations

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Table (16-40)	Number of population reporting to NHRC having personally felt discriminated against or harassed outside Qatar on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (2016-2021)					
Violation	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Education	...	506	16	525	1	0
Ownership	...	1,190	99	1,298	0	0
Family reunion	...	631	27	661	1	0
Mobility	...	1,262	47	1,317	27	0
Health	...	37	1	38	0	0
Religious practices	...	164	7	172	0	0
Work	...	110	2	112	0	0
Residence	...	93	1	94	0	0
Humiliating/ degrading treatment	...	1	0	1	0	0
Arbitrary arrest/detention	...	...	1	1	1	0
Extract official documents	...	...	12	12	0	0
Enforced disappearance	...	...	3	3	0	0
Total	...	3,994	216	4,234	30	0

Source: National Human Rights Committee

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
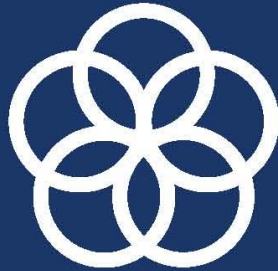
SDG 17 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
19	**24**

Indicator Status	
Available	15
Unavailable	8
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	1
Total	24

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target (17.1): Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17-1-1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source.

Figure (17.1): Percentage of total government revenue of GDP, by source (2016-2019)

■ Non-oil revenue ■ Oil revenue ■ Total revenue
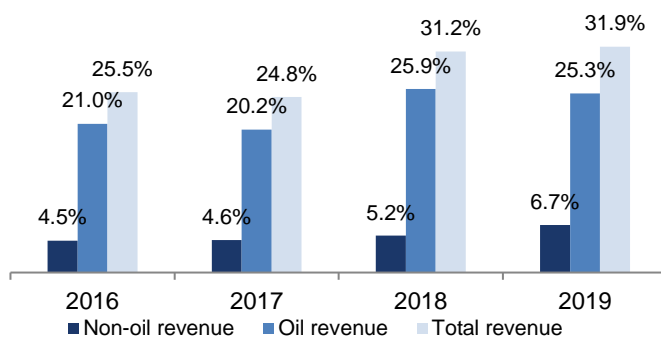
Table (17-1)	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (2016-2019)					
Sub-indicator	**Source**	**Unit**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
(a) Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)	Oil revenue	%	21.0%	20.2%	25.9%	25.3%
	Non-oil revenue		4.5%	4.6%	5.2%	6.7%
	Total revenues		25.50%	24.80%	31.20%	31.90%
(b) Total government revenue	Oil and gas revenue	Billion QR	140.7	133	173.13	169.99
		Billion US$	38.7	36.5	47.6	46.7
	Miscellaneous transfer revenue (non-oil revenue)	Billion QR	30.1	30.3	34.79	44.76
		Billion US$	8.3	8.3	9.6	12.3
	Total	Billion QR	170.80	163.30	207.92	214.75
		Billion US$	47.00	44.80	57.20	59.00
Real GDP		Billion QR	669.22	659.20	667.34	672.51
		Billion US$	183.9	181.1	183.3	184.8

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning and Statistics Authority

(273)

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (17.2): Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI).

Data for this indicator is being provided.

Target (17.3): Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

Data for this indicator is being provided.

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.

Figure (17.2): Percentage of remittances (in US$) of total GDP (2016-2020)
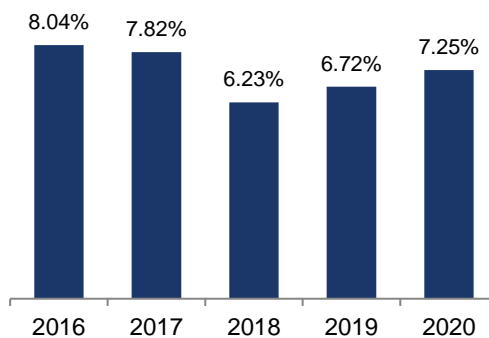
Table (17-2)	Value of remittances as a proportion of GDP (2016-2020)				
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Workers' remittances (Million US$)	12206	12600	11413	11814	10610
GDP in current prices (Million US$)	151,732	161,099	183,335	175838	146401
Remittances as proportion of GDP (%)	8.04%	7.82%	6.23%	6.72%	7.25%

Source: PSA

Target (17.4): Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17-4 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.

Figure(17.3): Percentage of debt service of exports of goods and services (2016-2020)
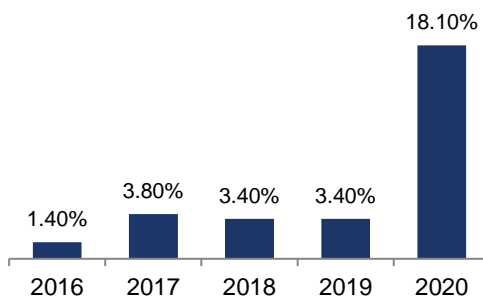
Table (17.3)	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (2016-2020)				
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Debt service costs (Million US$)	992	3,210	3478	3097	12810
Exports of goods and services (Million US$)	72,484	85,204	102561	92046	70933
Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%)	1.4%	3.8%	3.4%	3.4%	18.1%

Source: Ministry of Finance and government data

Target (17.5): Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

17-5-1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for Least Developed Countries

Table (17-4)	Extent of Qatar's adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes for Least Developed Countries (2016-2022)						
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Extent of Qatar's adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes for Least Developed Countries (1 = Yes, 0 = N0)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Target (17-6): Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed.

Figure (17.4): Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 population (2016-2021)
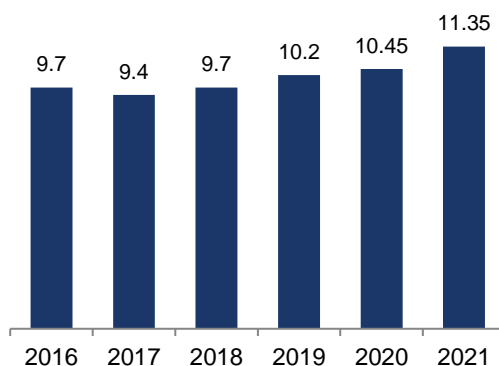
Table (17-5)	Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (2016-2021)						
Sub-indicator	**Speed**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
(a) Percentage of Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (%)	256 KB/s to less than 2 MB/s	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.03	0.02
	2 MB/s to less than 10 MB/s	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.04	0.03
	10 MB/s or more	8.1	8.8	9.3	9.9	10.39	11.3
	Total	9.7	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.45	11.35
(b) Number of Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed	256 KB/s to less than 2 MB/s	28,956	10,997	6,094	4,136	714	481
	2 MB/s to less than 10 MB/s	13,347	5,775	6,016	2,692	1,093	785
	10 MB/s or more	211,415	239,322	255,796	277,851	294,319	310,622
	Total	253,718	256,094	267,906	284,679	296,126	311,888

Source: Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and PSA calculations

Target (17-7): Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.

Data for this indicator is not available.

Target (17.8): Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

17-8-1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet.

Figure (17.5): Proportion of individuals using the Internet from administration record data (2016-2021)
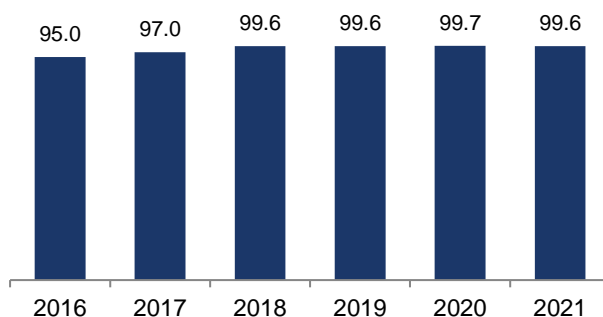
Table (17-6)	Proportion of individuals using the Internet (2016-2021)						
Sex	**Unit**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Males	%	96.0%	98.0%	99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Females	%	99.4%	97.0%	99.8%	99.3%	99.3%	99.0%
Total	%	95.0%	97.0%	99.6%	99.6%	99.7%	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

Target (17.9): Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries.

Table (17-7)	Value of Development Assistance for SDG 17 (2016-2020)				
Unit	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
QR	249,922,839	83,977,986	540,500,440	560,320,466	252,100,907
US$	68,660,121	23,070,875	148,489,132	153,934,194	69,258,491

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target (17.10): Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff average.

Indicator data is for the organizations' account.

Target (17-11): Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports.

Figure (17.6): Value of Qatari exports of goods and services (containing re-export data (QR million) (2016-2020)
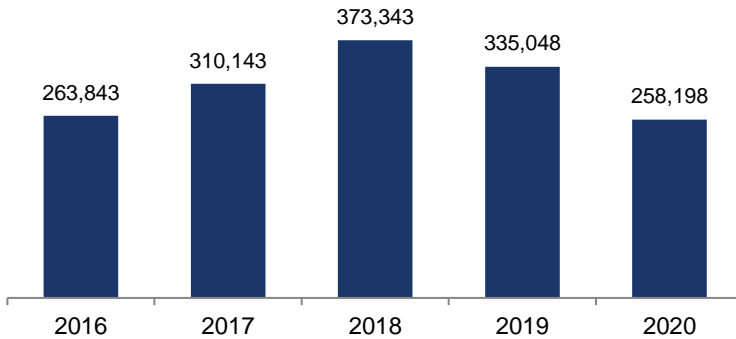
Figure (17.7): Relative distribution of Qatari exports of goods and services (containing re-export data by region (2016-2020)
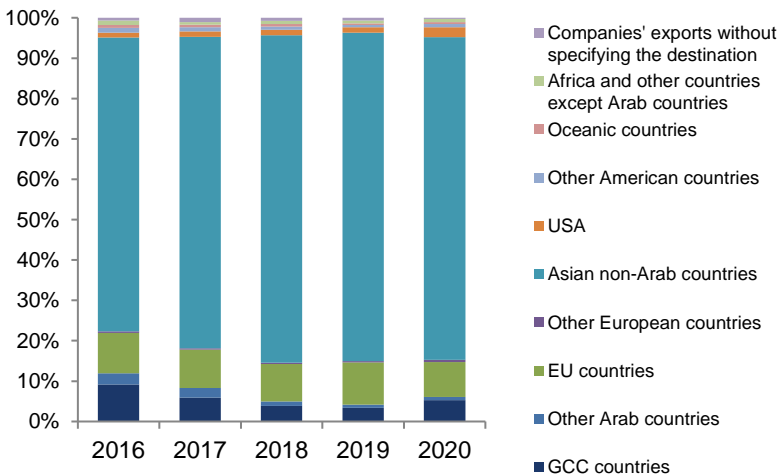
Table (17-8)	Statistics of Qatari Exports of goods and services (including reexports) (Million QR) (2016-2020)					
Regions	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Goal by 2030**
GCC countries	24,184	18,361	14,271	11,224	13,717	Increase
Other Arab countries	7,311	7,413	4,420	2,686	1,886	Increase
EU countries	26,359	29,559	34,607	35,018	22,450	Increase
Other European countries	1,138	928	1,081	1,180	1,384	Increase
Asian non-Arab countries	191,873	239,268	302,896	272,489	206,409	Increase
USA	3,149	4,053	4,877	4,562	6,260	Increase
Other American countries	3,230	3,342	3,160	1,780	2,147	Increase
Oceanic countries	1,841	1,817	2,132	1,358	1,261	Increase
Africa and other countries except Arab countries	3,003	2,088	3,171	2,375	1,864	Increase
Companies' exports without specifying the destination	1,755	3,313	2,729	2,376	820	Increase
Total	263,843	310,143	373,343	335,048	258,198	Increase

Note: 2016 was considered the base year to reach the goal

Source: PSA

Target (17.12): Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Data for this indicator is being provided.

Target (17.13): Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

Table (17-9)	Most important indicators to follow macroeconomics (2016-2020)				
Description	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
External sector					
• Current account balance (% of GDP)	-5.5%	4.0%	9.1%	2.4%	2.5%
• Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	-4.7%	-0.4%	-3.1%	-4.1%	...
• Portfolio investment, net (BoP, current US$)	6,069	9,203	(5,324)	2,179	(12,549)
Real sector and Prices					
• GDP (% annual growth)	(6.20)	6.20	13.80	(4.13)	(17.87)
• Gross capital formation (% annual growth)	22.40	(7.30)	7.10	1.50	(10.40)
• Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (% annual growth)	6.50	3.80	2.10	2.90	10.50
• General government final consumption expenditure (% annual growth)	(10.70)	(5.60)	1.50	8.30	4.40
• Exports of goods and services (% annual growth)	(3.70)	1.30	(1.20)	(2.20)	(1.50)
• Imports of goods and services (% annual growth)	5.20	(3.50)	4.60	1.90	(8.90)
• Inflation, Consumer Price Index (% annual growth)	2.3	0.3	0.1	-0.9	...
Unemployment					
• Unemployment rate (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: PSA

Target (1714): Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Table (17-10)	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(a) Countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (1 = Yes, 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

Target (17.15): Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Data for this indicator is being provided.

Target (17-16): Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of sustainable development goals.

Table (17-11)	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of sustainable development goals (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(a) Progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of SDGs (1 = Yes; 0 = No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table (17-11)	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of sustainable development goals (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(b) Progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of SDGs, service provider (1 = Yes; 0 = No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of SDGs, beneficiary (1 = Yes; 0 = No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

Target (17.17): Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure.

Data for this indicator is not available

Target (17.18): By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring.

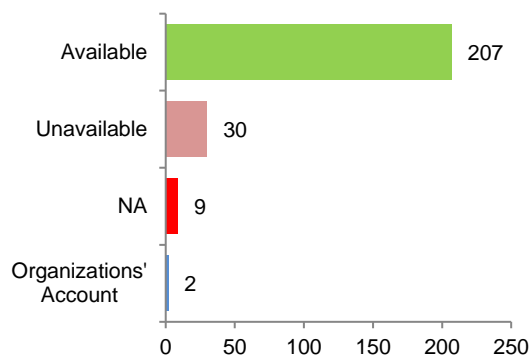Figure (17.8): Number of SDG indicators by (2022) indicator status

Available	207
Unavailable	30
NA	9
Organizations' Account	2

(283)

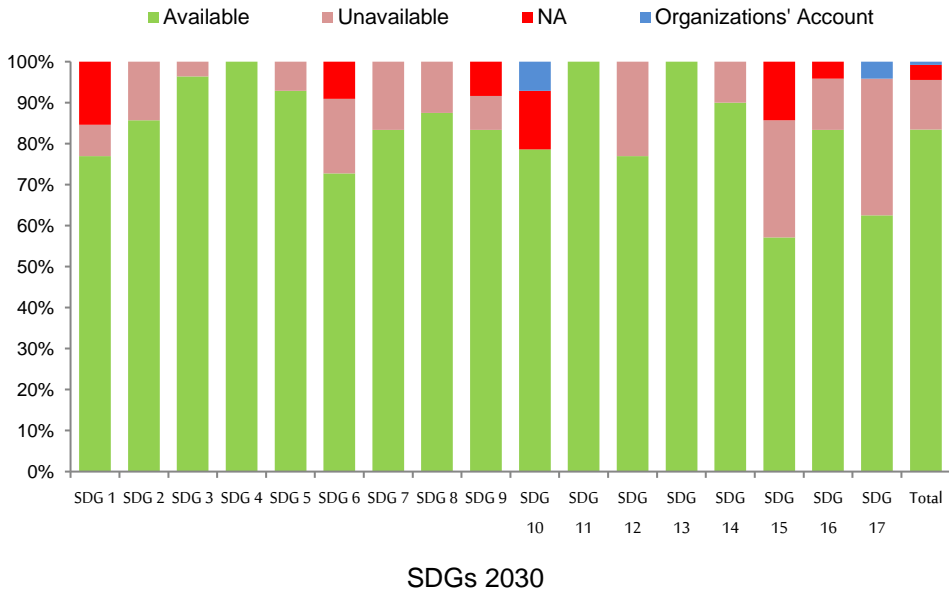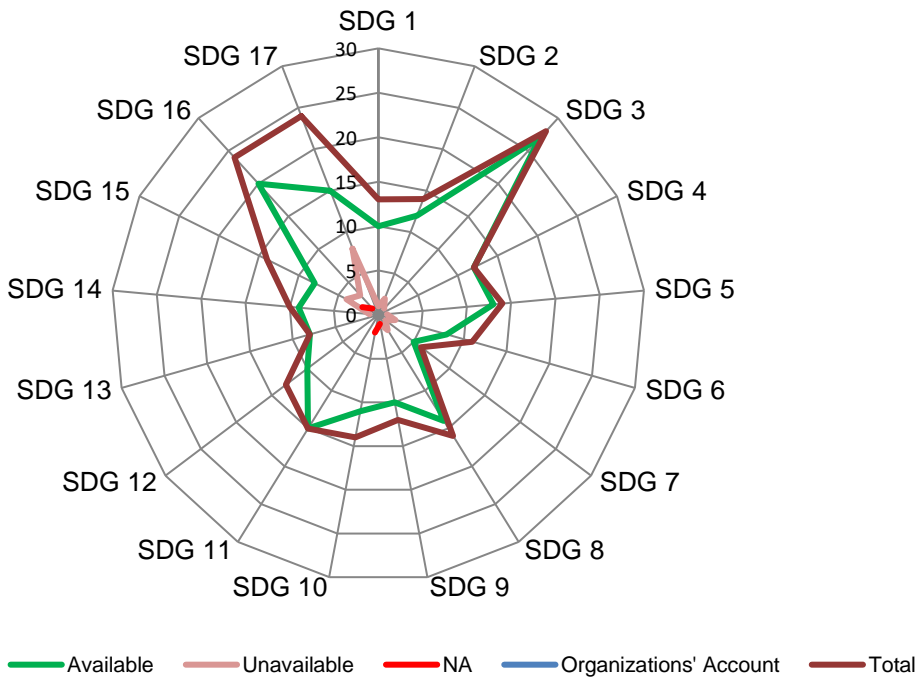Figure (17.9): SDGs by Indicator Status (2022)

SDGs 2030

Figure (17.10): Web of SDGs by SDG and indicator status (2022)

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Table (17-12)	Countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Goal by 2030
(a) Countries have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (1 = Yes; 0 = No)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding.

Qatar has developed a national statistical plan that is annually funded from the state budget since 2012 up to date. It is the statistical plan of the Planning and Statistics Authority 2018-2022 on the following link:

https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/knowledge/Documents/PSAStrategy.pdf

Table (17-13)	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (2016-2022)						
Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(a) Countries with national statistical plans with funding from donors (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Countries with national statistical plans with funding from Government (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Countries with national statistical plans with funding from others (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(d) Countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(e) Countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries.

Data for this indicator is being provided.

17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.

Table (17-14)	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration (2016-2022)							
Sub-indicator	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**Goal by 2030**
(a) Proportion of countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 percent complete (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(b) Countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 percent complete (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(d) Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(e) Proportion of countries with death registration data that are at least 75 percent complete (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(f) Countries with death registration data that are at least 75 percent complete (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority, Ministry of Public Health