



وزارة التخطيط التنوير والإحصاء  
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In the State of Qatar 2016



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Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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June 2018





**H.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani**  
*Emir of the State of Qatar*



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# Preface

In September 2015, the world leaders endorsed the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, a fifteen-year global plan aimed at eradicating poverty in all its forms, achieving social justice and gender equality, reducing the risks of climate change, achieving peace and prosperity for all people on the basis of partnership and cooperation, and providing co-existence.

On 1 January 2016, the world countries launched the Sustainable Development Agenda. In order to assess the progress made in achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Qatar and the challenges facing the State in achieving the targets of these SDGs, this first report is released to highlight our strengths as well as the challenges that we may face in achieving some of the targets, drawing on lessons that will help us overcome these challenges and build on the successes achieved in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015).

To achieve the 2030 SDGs in line with their targets, and to ensure the desired economic and social progress that preserves the environment in Qatar is a responsibility of solidarity and partnership between the government sector, the private sector and civil society organizations; the three of which are responsible for implementing the Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) and the Third National Development Strategy (2023-2027).

The report points out to the fact that the State of Qatar has been able to achieve most of the sustainable development goals and targets, especially those related to eradicating poverty and hunger; ensuring good health and education; providing affordable water, clean energy and decent work opportunities; reducing inequality; achieving justice and peace and building sustainable, inclusive and crime-free cities and societies. The report also states that Qatar is making efforts to reduce the effects of climate change and reduce unsustainable production and consumption patterns, as well as its efforts to protect ecosystems, revitalize the global partnership in development and enhance means of implementation.

Finally, we would like to thank the report task team and all the ministries and institutions in the State, which provided us with the data and information that formed the main pillar in the release of the first national report on Sustainable Development Goals 2016. The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics hopes that this report will be an important reference for policy makers and planners in various government and non-government institutions that are concerned with the achievement of Qatar National Vision QNV 2030, which aims to promote sustainable development in all its economic, social and environmental aspects.

May Allah grant us success.

**Dr. Saleh bin Mohammed Al Nabit**

Minister of Development Planning and Statistics



# Introduction

On 1 January 2016, the United Nations Statistical Commission approved the list of goals, targets and indicators for the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. It was adopted after the evaluation of the MDGs 2000-2015, the progress made in achieving the goals and targets, and the challenges faced by some states in achieving these goals; namely ending poverty and hunger, ensuring primary education, reducing child and maternal mortality, promoting gender equality, empowering women, eliminating infectious diseases, sustaining the environment and achieving global partnership in development.

This report aims at monitoring the progress made in achieving the goals and targets of Sustainable Development 2030, updating national data in the databases of international organizations and bodies, as well as developing a reference for decision makers and various development policy makers to help them identify the actions required to make progress in the areas of sustainable development and evaluate the achievements realized in the implementation of the First National Development Strategy (2011-2016).

This first national report on Sustainable Development Goals is divided into seventeen sections, each of which analyzes the progress made in the achievement of the (17) goals and (169) targets of Sustainable Development through UN-adopted indicators. Section 1 deals with ending

poverty in all its forms everywhere; and Section 2 deals with ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture, while Section 3 focuses on ensuring healthy lifestyles and well-being for all at all ages. Section 4 elaborates on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all and Section 5 deals with the goal of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, while Section 6 is devoted to ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Section 7 focuses on the goal of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Section 8 of the report addresses the goal of promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, while Section 9 focuses on the goal of building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. Section 10 is devoted to reducing inequalities within and among countries, and Section 11 deals with the goal of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, while Section 12 addresses the objective of ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. Section 13 focuses on the goal of taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, while Section 14 highlights the goal of

conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Section 15 outlines the actions undertaken by the State of Qatar to achieve the goal of protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss. Section 16 is designed to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, universal access to justice and the building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The

report concludes with Section 17, which focuses on strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

This report is based on the data for the period (2012-2016) taken from the General Population and Housing Census, the annual Labor Force Surveys, Household Expenditure and Income Survey and Scientific Research and Development Survey, as well as the annual economic statistics data, and the administrative records data from the relevant government and private agencies.



**1** NO  
POVERTY





## Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

**Goal 1 calls for ending poverty in all its forms, including extreme poverty, over the next 15 years. All people, including the poorest and most vulnerable, should enjoy a basic standard of living and social protection benefits.**

In the new millennium, Qatar has achieved a steady increase in the standards of living accompanied by important social developments that have been embodied in the establishment of an advanced social protection system which takes the interests of Qataris into consideration, guarantees their civil rights, provides them with adequate income, good health and decent life. Qatar has also provided high-quality health and education services, which have been reflected in its high ranking in the Human Development Index 2016 (33rd in the world and first in the Arab world). Qatar is also ranked among the countries with very high human development.

**Target (1-1): By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.9 a day**

**1-1-1 Proportion of population living below the international poverty line (\$1.9 a day) by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) <sup>(1)</sup>**

The State of Qatar had no population living below the extreme poverty line during the period 2012-2016 according to the international standard set by international organizations at \$ 1.9 a day. This means that Qatar has achieved the goal of eradicating extreme poverty for all people 15 years ahead of schedule, with per capita GDP of more than US\$ 100,000 in 2016.

It can be said that the State of Qatar is completely free from the phenomenon of extreme poverty, which is confirmed in the Household Expenditure and Income Survey and its analytical report that measures the standard of living in the State of Qatar.

(1) There is no rural in Qatar

## 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, disaggregated by sex and age group

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

The State of Qatar has adopted the OECD<sup>(2)</sup> methodology which uses the consumer unit (per adult) as an indicator of the standard of living. The relative threshold was determined by the consumption median. Using the Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012-2013, the relative poverty line was calculated by dividing the household consumption by the number of consumer units, and then by calculating the consumption median per consumer unit. The decent standard of living threshold (relative poverty line) was determined at 50% of this median value. This relative poverty threshold was estimated at QR 3514 per month (US\$ 950 per month) for Qataris. Thus, an individual living in a Qatari household whose equivalent consumption is less than QR 3514 per month is a person with low standard of living. The equivalent income threshold amounted to QR 5375 (US\$ 1450 per month).

**Table 1 | Measurement of low standard of living and low income for Qatari individuals and households by severity of poverty (2012/2013)**

Description	Low Income			Low Standard of Living		
	Percentage P0	Gap P1	Severity P2	Percentage P0	Gap P1	Severity P2
Qatari Individuals	8.04	1.68	0.56	4.96	0.81	0.22
Qatari Households	6.35	1.31	0.43	3.02	0.47	0.12

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The percentage of Qatari households with a low standard of living according to the characteristics of the head of household in 2012/2013 was 3.0% in general (2.8% for males and 4.2% for females). The percentage got lower as the level of education of the head of household increased, reaching less than 1% if the head of household had a university degree, while it reached 8.0% in the case of no primary education. According to the marital status, the percentage of never married head of household was zero, and in the case of widow it rose to 4.0%, while it reached 3.0% for those who were married. As for the index by the head of household's employment status, it rose for those who were employed to 8.0%, followed by 4.0% for the unemployed, and then by 2.3% for students, while it decreased to 1.1% for housewives. The index reached zero in small households (1 to 3 members), and then it went up as the

(2) See [http://www.fao.org/docs/up/easypol/326/equiv\\_scales\\_subjectmtd\\_033EN.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docs/up/easypol/326/equiv_scales_subjectmtd_033EN.pdf) and [www.oecd.org/social/inequality.htm](http://www.oecd.org/social/inequality.htm)



household size increased, reaching 11.6% in the case of a household of more than 13 members.

**Table | Proportion of households with low standard of living and proportion of low-income households by head of household characteristics (2012/2013)**

Head of Household Characteristics		Proportion of households with low standard of living%	Proportion of low-income households%
<b>Proportion of Qatari Households</b>		3.0	6.4
<b>Head of household gender</b>	Male	2.8	6.2
	Female	4.2	7.6
<b>Head of household age</b>	less than 30	0.0	2.7
	30-39	1.1	3.8
	40-49	3.0	8.9
	50-59	4.4	5.8
	60 and above	3.9	6.3
<b>Head of household's education level</b>	Literacy	8.0	14.5
	Primary and Preparatory	4.3	9.4
	Secondary	2.3	5.6
	Higher Education Diploma	1.1	0.6
	University and above	0.4	1.6
<b>Head of household's marital status</b>	Never married	0.0	1.1
	Married	3.0	6.6
	Divorced	1.3	12.1
	Widow	4.4	4.7
<b>Head of household's employment status</b>	Employed	8.0	4.7
	Unemployed	4.3	0.0
	Student	2.3	0.0
	Housewife	1.1	8.1
	Other	0.4	10.0
<b>Household size</b>	1-3	0.0	1.7
	4-6	1.1	4.4
	7-9	1.6	4.3
	10-12	3.6	8.6
	13 and above	11.6	14.6
<b>Number of children in household</b>	Nil	1.9	3.3
	1-2	1.7	4.1
	3-4	1.4	3.6
	5 and above	8.2	16.2

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The proportion of low-income Qatari households reached 6.4%, and went up to 7.6% in the case of female head of household, while for males it was 6.2%. The proportion increased as the head of household got older. When the head of household was under 30 years of age, the proportion reached 2.7%. The proportion was lower as the head of household's educational level increased, reaching 1.6% if the head of household had a university degree, and 14.5% in the case of no primary education.

According to marital status, the proportion of never married head of household reached 1.1%, rising to 4.7%, for the widow/widowed, 6.6% of the married and 12.1% for the divorced/divorcee. As for the index by the head of household's employment status, it rose for the housewife up to 8.1%, followed by the employed at 4.7%, while it decreased to zero in the cases of the unemployed and the student. The index reached 1.7% in small households (1 to 3 members), and then it went up as the household size increased, reaching 11.6% in the case of a household of more than 13 members.

**Target (1-3): Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable**

**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**

Through its National Development Strategy, the government of Qatar is firmly committed to the establishment of a social protection system that preserves the civil rights of all citizens, thus providing them with sufficient income to maintain a decent lifestyle. The State provides substantial support to the categories covered by the Social Security Law, which reinforces the plans and strategies of the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs emanating from the social protection sector strategy which in turn emanates from Qatar National Vision QNV 2030.

The proportion of direct beneficiaries of social protection programs reached 5.2%. The value of government transfers/subsidies per capita amounted to around QR 16,400 per month.

**Table (3) Average value of monthly government transfers/subsidies to Qatari individuals and proportion of direct beneficiaries of social protection programs (2012/2013)**

Description	Social Security	Cash Health subsidies	Cash Education subsidies	Pensions	Pensions for Heirs	Disability Compensation	Total Monthly Government Transfers/ Subsidies
Average value of government transfers/subsidies (QR per month)	297.8	45.6	8.7	14,655.2	1375.7	3.6	<b>16,395.7</b>
US \$ per month	81.81	12.53	2.39	4026.15	377.94	0.99	4504.31





Description	Social Security	Cash Health subsidies	Cash Education subsidies	Pensions	Pensions for Heirs	Disability Compensation	Total Monthly Government Transfers/ Subsidies
Proportion of direct beneficiaries%	0.3	0.02	0.03	4.2	0.7	0.01	<b>5.2</b>

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The proportion and distribution of direct/indirect beneficiaries of pensions by sex reached 4.2% for total males and 4.5% for total females. By marital status, the proportion rose to 8.8% for widowed males, followed by divorcees at 7.5%, never married females at 9.9% and widows at 6.1%.

**Table (4) | Proportion and distribution of direct/indirect beneficiaries of pensions by head of household's sex and marital status (2012/2013)**

Head of Household's Sex	Head of Household's Marital Status	Proportion of Beneficiaries%		Percentage Distribution of Beneficiaries		Distribution of Qatari Population by Head of Household's Marital Status%
		Direct beneficiaries of pensions%	Direct/indirect beneficiaries of pensions%	Direct beneficiaries of pensions%	Direct/indirect beneficiaries of pensions%	
<b>Males</b>	Never married	3.9	20.8	1.5	1.0	1.6
	Married	4.1	35	81.4	85.9	84.4
	Divorcee	7.5	54.5	0.9	0.8	0.5
	Widowed	8.8	69.9	3.8	3.7	1.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>88.4</b>
<b>Females</b>	Never married	9.9	54.1	1	0.7	0.4
	Married	3	20.3	1.2	1	1.7
	Divorced	6.1	36	1.6	1.2	1.1
	Widow	4.3	23.3	8.5	5.7	8.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	Never married	5.2	27.9	2.5	1.7	2.1
	Married	4.1	34.7	82.6	86.9	86.1
	Divorced/Divorcee	6.6	42	2.5	2	1.6
	Widow/ed	5.1	31.7	12.3	9.4	10.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Direct benefit: Individuals who receive government assistance from the social protection system

Direct and indirect benefit: Individuals who live and benefit from the expenses of other individuals receiving government assistance from the social protection system

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

As for the proportion of Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by type of benefit, 5.2% were direct beneficiaries and 40.5% were direct/indirect beneficiaries. As for direct beneficiaries by sex, they amounted to 6.5% for males and 4.2% for females, while the proportion of direct/indirect male beneficiaries stood at 40.7%, which is slightly higher than that of females (40.3%).

The distribution by municipalities shows that the highest proportion of direct beneficiaries of social protection programs was in Doha City (6.7%), and the lowest was in Al Rayyan and Al Shihaniya (4.4%), while the highest proportion of direct/indirect beneficiaries was in Al Rayyan and Al Shihaniya (42.1%) and the lowest was in Al Wakra (31.7%). See Table (5) below.

**Table 5 | Proportion of Qatari beneficiaries from social protection programs by type of benefit, beneficiary sex and municipality (2012/2013)**

Description		Direct Benefit%	Direct/Indirect Benefit%
<b>Municipality</b>	Doha	6.7	41.4
	Al Rayyan and Al Shihaniya	4.4	42.1
	Al Wakra	4.9	31.7
	Umm Salal	4.8	38.2
	Al Khor	5.9	39.9
	Al Dhaayen + Al Shamal	5.3	36.7
	<b>Beneficiary Gender</b>	Males	6.5
	Females	4.2	40.3
<b>Proportion of Direct Beneficiaries%</b>		5.2	40.5

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

In terms of the proportion of Qatari individuals who belong to the lowest standard of living before and after benefiting from the social protection programs, we notice that the proportion of direct/indirect male beneficiaries dropped after receiving government transfers/subsidies to 8.1%, compared to 36.3% before receiving government transfers/subsidies. The same applies to females, as their proportion dropped to 7.8% after receiving government transfers/subsidies, compared to 35.3% before receiving government transfers/subsidies.

As for the proportion of Qatari individuals who directly benefited from social protection programs and belonged to the lowest standard of living, it was 41% and 31.2% for males and females respectively before benefiting from government transfers/subsidies, then it dropped to 6% and 5.2% for males and females respectively, after receiving such transfers/subsidies (see Table 6).



**Table (6) Proportion of Qataris who belong to the lowest standard of living before and after benefiting from social protection programs by sex (2012/2013)**

Description		Before benefiting from government transfers/subsidies%	After benefiting from government transfers/subsidies%
<b>Direct/indirect benefit</b>	Males	36.3	8.1
	Females	35.3	7.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Direct benefit</b>	Males	41.0	6.0
	Females	31.2	5.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Overall community</b>	Males	16.4	4.9
	Females	16.1	5.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The percentage distribution of direct Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by consumption levels indicates that the highest percentage before directly benefiting from these programs was in the lowest consumption quintile (11.1%), followed by the fourth quintile (6.0%), then the third quintile, the second quintile and finally the highest consumption quintile. After receiving direct benefit, the percentage dropped to 4.6% and 5.4% for the lowest consumption quintile and the fourth quintile respectively, while the percentage increased 1.3% for the third quintile, 1.9% for the second quintile and 3.6% for the highest consumption quintile.

As for the proportion of direct Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by the standard of living, it decreased from 11.8% for the lowest standard of living before the direct benefit from social protection programs to 5.9% after the direct benefit, whereas, the proportion increased for the highest standard of living from 4% before benefiting from social protection programs to 5.2% after benefiting from these programs (see Table 7).

**Table (7) Proportion of Qataris before and after benefiting from social protection programs by consumption levels and standard of living (2012/2013)**

Description	Consumption Levels					Standard of Living		Total Beneficiaries
	Lowest Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	Highest Quintile	Lowest Standard of Living	Highest Standard of Living	
Before the direct benefit%	11.1	6.0	4.3	3.3	1.5	11.8	4.0	<b>5.2</b>
After the direct benefit%	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.2	<b>5.2</b>

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

Table (8) below shows that the proportion of Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs reached 85% for those at the lowest level of well-being, while the proportion got lower as the standard of living got higher. However, 10% of the highest level of well-being (highest level before benefiting from the programs) have benefited from these programs. In addition, 31% of Qataris belonging to the highest standard of living (before benefiting from the programs) have benefited from social protection programs, which confirms the rate of access to government transfers/ subsidies by those who are non-eligible.

**Table (8) | Proportion of Qataris before and after directly/indirectly benefiting from social protection programs by consumption levels and standard of living (2012/2013)**

Description	Consumption Levels					Standard of Living		Total Beneficiaries
	Lowest quintile	4th quintile	3rd quintile	2nd quintile	Highest quintile	Lowest Standard of Living	Highest Standard of Living	
Before direct/indirect benefit	84.9	51.0	34.5	22.3	9.7	89.2	31.0	<b>40.5</b>
After direct/indirect benefit	53.2	46.9	39.7	36.1	26.5	64.9	39.2	<b>40.5</b>

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

Table 9, which shows the relative distribution of direct Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by municipality, indicates that the largest number of beneficiaries was in Al Rayyan (40.8%), followed by Doha (34.2%), Umm Salal (7.1%), Al Dhaayen and Al Shamal (6.7%), Al Wakra (6.2%) and finally Al Khor (4.9%) of total beneficiaries of social protection programs. The rate of benefit is also higher for males (56.4%) than for females (43.6%). As for the distribution of beneficiaries by household size, the largest percentage of direct beneficiaries of social protection programs was in the household of 7-9 members by (33.5%), then the household of 4-6 members by (25.9%) and last was the household of 10-12 members by (22.1%).

As for the beneficiaries by age, the percentage in the age group (15-59 years) increased to 57.6%, followed by the age group (60 years and above) by 41.9%, and then the age group (14 years and below) by 0.6%. As for the beneficiaries of social protection programs by age average, we find that the more the age increased the percentage got higher, representing 41.6%. As for the beneficiaries by the education level, the percentage was higher among people who had no primary education and decreased as the level of education got higher. With regards to the beneficiaries by the relationship with the labor force, the percentage increased for retirees to 78.2%, followed by housewives at 12.8%. As for the beneficiaries by the relationship with the head of household, the percentage rose for the head of household reaching 71.1%, followed by the wife at 16.7%.



**Table 9 | Percentage distribution of Qataris directly benefiting from social protection programs by selected characteristics (2012/2013)**

Characteristics		%
<b>Municipality</b>	Al Rayyan and Al Shihaniya	34.2
	Al Wakra	40.8
	Umm Salal	6.2
	Al Khor	7.1
	Al Dhaayen and Al Shamal	4.9
	Al Rayyan and Al Shihaniya	6.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Beneficiary Sex</b>	Males	56.4
	Females	43.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Household Size</b>	1 - 3	4.4
	4 - 6	25.9
	7 - 9	33.5
	10 - 12	22.1
	13 and above	14.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Beneficiary Age</b>	less than 14	0.6
	15- 59	57.5
	60 and above	41.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Education Level</b>	Literate	30.2
	Primary and Preparatory	27.4
	Secondary	16.5
	Higher Education Diploma	3.9
	University and above	22.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Relation to Labor Force</b>	Retired	78.1
	Housewife	12.8
	Employed	4.4
	Others	2.9
	Student	1.3
	Unemployed	0.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Relation to Head of Household</b>	Head of household	71.1
	Spouse	16.7
	Son/Daughter	4.7
	Other	7.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The relative distribution of Qataris directly benefiting from social protection programs by the head of household's characteristics for the period 2012/2013 indicated that males were three times as many as females. As for the education level, the heads of households who did not receive the primary certificate accounted for 29.1% , followed by those with a primary and preparatory certificates by 28.6%, secondary school graduates by 19.2%, and university graduates by 18.4% . On the other hand, the percentage distribution of Qataris directly benefiting from social protection programs by the age of the head of household showed that the highest percentage was concentrated within the age group that exceeded 60 years, amounting to 44.4%, followed by the age group (50-59) years by 30.9%, and then the age group (40-49) years by 19.6%. See Table (10) below.

**Table (10) Percentage distribution of Qataris directly benefiting from social protection programs by head of household's characteristics (2012/2013)**

Characteristics		%
<b>Head of Household Sex</b>	Males	77.4
	Females	22.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Head of Household's Education Level</b>	Literate	29.1
	Primary and Preparatory	28.6
	Secondary	19.2
	Higher Education Diploma	4.7
	University and above	18.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Head of Household Age</b>	30 less than	1.5
	30-39	3.6
	40-49	19.6
	50-59	30.9
	60 and above	44.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The relative distribution of Qataris directly/indirectly benefiting from government transfers/ subsidies of social protection programs by head of household sex indicated that the percentage was about 57.2% for the total female heads of households, and 38.3% for the total male heads of households. As for the percentage distribution by the male head of household's marital status, it exceeded 84% for those who were married and decreased to less than 1% for divorcees, while it was 8.4% for the female heads of households who were widows, did not exceed 2% for married females, and slightly exceeded 1% for divorced females. See Table (11).



**Table (11) | Percentage distribution and proportion of Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by head of household's sex and marital status (2012/2013)**

Head of Household's Marital Status	Percentage Distribution			%	
	Distribution of direct beneficiaries	Distribution of direct/ indirect beneficiaries	Percentage distribution of Qatari beneficiaries by head of household sex	Percentage of direct beneficiaries	Percentage of direct/ indirect beneficiaries
<b>Male Head of Household</b>					
Never married	2.7	2.7	1.6	8.8	66.6
Married	70.7	76.9	84.4	4.4	36.9
Divorcee	0.9	0.8	0.5	9.2	63.1
Widowed	3.1	3.2	1.8	8.8	69.9
<b>Total male heads of households</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>38.3</b>
<b>Female Head of Household</b>					
Never married	1.1	0.7	0.4	12.9	60.9
Married	1.1	1	1.7	3.5	22.9
Divorced	1.8	1.2	1.1	8.3	42.5
Widow	18.6	13.6	8.4	11.6	65.9
<b>Total female heads of households</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>57.2</b>
<b>Total Head of Household</b>					
Never married	3.8	3.3	2.1	9.7	65.3
Married	71.8	77.8	86.1	4.4	36.6
Divorced/Divorcee	2.7	2	1.6	8.6	49.2
Widow/ed	21.7	16.8	10.2	11.1	66.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

**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**

All population in Qatar have access to basic services, with 100% coverage for health and education, electricity and safe water, communications, transport and banking services. This progress has contributed to Qatar's ranking among the group of countries with very high human development. Thus, Qatar ranked 33rd globally among 188 countries covered by the UNDP Human Development Report 2016.

**Table 12 | Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (2012-2016)**

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Safe Water	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Electricity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Education	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Health	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Communications	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Transport	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bank Services	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

The percentage of Qatari adults of 18 years of age and above who had individual and collective ownership increased from 41.8% of total adults in 2012 to 46.1% in 2016, an increase of 10.3%. As for the individual ownership, the ratio of male-female increase varied. While the percentage of males increased from 49.8% in 2012 to 56% in 2016, the percentage of females increased by 3.7% between 2012 and 2016, rising from 16.6% in 2012 to 20.3% in 2016. See Table (13) below.

**Table 13 | Proportion of adult Qatari owners (18 years and above) by sex (2012-2016)**

Years	Individual Ownership		Collective ownership including owners who are heirs, orphans, institutions or others (joint ownership between both sexes)	Total
	Males	Females		
2012	49.8%	16.6%	9.1%	41.8%
2013	51.4%	17.4%	9.0%	42.8%
2014	53.2%	18.4%	8.9%	44.0%
2015	54.5%	19.9%	8.9%	45.7%
2016	56.0%	20.3%	8.6%	46.1%

Source: Ministry of Justice and MDPS 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

In view of the stable geographic conditions of the State of Qatar and its strategic location away from natural disaster hotspots, like earthquakes, volcanoes, floods and hurricanes, in addition to the high environmental and occupational safety and security indicators, the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population was zero during the whole period 2012-2016. See Table (14) below.

**Table (14) | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (2012-2016)**

Type of loss attributed to disasters	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Dead	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	0	0	0	0	0

### 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 2012-2016 and its geographical location away from the seismic zones, in addition to the lack of heavy rains and the absence of hurricanes. The robust Qatari economy has also contributed to tackling financial crises and reducing their negative impact on the population.

**Table (15) | Value of direct economic losses attributed to disasters as a percentage of GDP (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	0	0	0	0

### 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

The State of Qatar has enacted the necessary laws and regulations to mitigate the effects of disasters. Thus, a number of national institutions and entities have been established, such as the Permanent Committee for Emergency, established by the Council of Ministers' Resolution No. 17 of 1998. The Committee has taken into consideration urban and civil expansion and adopted all safety and security measures and standards at global levels, and has been enhancing the capabilities of qualified personnel to work in the field of rescue, relief and development to ensure the safety of all who live in Qatar. The State has also established the Standing Committee for Rescue, Relief and Humanitarian Assistance in the affected areas of sisterly and friendly countries, as well as the establishment of government humanitarian associations, non-government organizations and donor institutions which provide support and relief to all countries affected by natural or conflict-related disasters.

It is worth mentioning that the State of Qatar has been participating in all international forums on disaster management based on its strong belief in the importance of concerted international efforts and cooperation at all levels for disaster risk reduction. Qatar also hosted the 3rd Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction at the end of April 2017 under the title "Implementation of the Sendai Framework in the Arab Region" in coordination with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the League of Arab States. The hosting of the conference came as a fulfillment of the international commitments of the State of Qatar as an active member of the international community and in implementation of the Sendai Declaration on the need for a regional policy that makes disaster response an effective and influential effort.

**Table 16 | Availability of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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

Qatar's effort to launch HOPE (Help, Opportunity, Participation and Education) initiative in 2011 is an outstanding example of the International Partnership for Disaster Risk Reduction, which culminated in the 65th Session of the United Nations by the issuance of the General Assembly Resolution No. 307, entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness and coordination of the use of military and civilian defense assets in the face of natural disasters". As the State of Qatar supports the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and its seven targets, the percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies reached 100% during the period (2012-2016). See Table (17).



**Table (17) Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**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 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs**

The Social Security Department at the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs disburses the financial allocation of ten categories defined by Law No. (38) of 1995 regarding social security, and the mechanism for its disbursement was determined by the Council of Ministers' Resolution No. (46) of 2014 regarding determining the value of pension due to the categories stipulated in Law No. (38) of 1995 concerning social security and rules of grant.

The amounts disbursed to social security beneficiaries during the period 2012-2016 indicate an increase in their value from around QR 262.7 million in 2012 to around QR 776.4 million in 2016, an increase of about 196%. The proportion of financial resources directly allocated by the government to poverty reduction programs "social protection programs" also increased from 0.32% of total government spending in 2012 to 0.61% in 2016. This reflects the increasing interest of the State in ending poverty. See Table (18) below

**Table (18) Percentage of locally generated resources directly allocated by the government to poverty reduction programs (social protection programs) (2012-2016)**

Years	Value of disbursements to social security beneficiaries		Government Expenditure		Percentage of locally generated resources directly allocated by the government to poverty reduction programs (social protection programs) %
	QR	US \$	(million QR)	Million US \$	
2012	262,720,553	72175976	83,298	22884	0.32
2013	270,077,196	74197032	105,292	28926	0.26
2014	436,652,034	119959350	116,105	31897	0.38
2015	854,351,493	234711949	118,470	32547	0.72
2016	776,431,487	213305354	128,192	35218	0.61

Source: Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs and MDPS calculation

In a nutshell, the State of Qatar has fully realized the targets of Goal 1 of ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. Today, no one lives on less than \$ 1.9 a day in Qatar, and appropriate social policies have been developed to ensure adequate health coverage for the categories covered by the social protection system. Qatar has further provided basic services to all population and the right to own and use the land for males and females alike, as well as providing financial services, particularly loans, to finance small and micro enterprises. The State is also strengthening the capacities of social groups to cope with economic, social and environmental crises, and developing disaster risk reduction programs in line with its national strategies within this framework.



**2** ZERO  
HUNGER





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

Goal 2 seeks to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition and to achieve sustainable food production by 2030. This goal is based on the idea that everyone should be able to access enough improved food, which requires the promotion of sustainable agriculture on a large scale, increasing agricultural productivity, increasing investment and properly operating food markets.

**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**

### 2-1-2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

All residents of Qatar have access to their food needs, as they receive incomes that allow them access to adequate food. Today, Qatar is ranked among the top 20 countries in the world according to the World Food Security Index 2016, which measures food security in terms of 28 indicators that monitor the continuous impact of investments, cooperation agreements and agricultural policies around the world in 113 countries.

Table (19) | Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (2012-2016)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	0	0	0	0

**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 plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

There are 393 plant and animal genetic species that are food and agriculture sources and are conserved in medium or long-term conservation facilities, of which there are 360 plant genetic species that include 317 conserved vegetable samples representing 88% of total plant genetic species, while 43 species are seeds representing 12% of total plant genetic species. On the other hand, there are 33 animal genetic species, distributed as follows: 15 insect species: (locusts, cockroaches, sea caps, bugs, damselflies, ants, beetles, bees, hornets, flies, various types of moth and mantis, bumblebees and earwigs), 9 wild species (hedgehogs, dabb-lizards, frogs, wild rabbits, jerboas, bats, snakes, lizards and birds of various types), 8 marine species (coral, starfish, fish of various types, octopus, squid, jellyfish, stingray and lobster) and 3 skull and skeleton species conserved at the Biology Museum (two camel skulls, two goat skulls and one dolphin skeleton). See Table (20) below.

**Table (20) | Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium or long-term conservation facilities (2016)**

Genetic Species	Samples of Specieis	Number	%
<b>Plant genetic species</b>	Conserved vegetable specimens	317	88.1
	Seeds	43	11.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Animal genetic species</b>	Insect species	15	45.5
	Wild species conserved at the Biology Museum	9	27.3
	Marine species conserved at the Biology Museum	8	24.2
	skull and skeleton species conserved at the Biology Museum	3	9.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Qatar University.





**Table (21) | Number of plant genetic species conserved at the Biology Museum, QU (2016)**

No.	Description	Number of seeds per gram	Notes
1	Capparis spinose	31.3	Raw
2	Avicennia marina	66.6	Raw
3	Cassia italic	102.8	Raw
4	Rumex vesicarius	19.7	Fruit
5	Alhagi maurerum	10.1	Raw
6	Anastatica hierochuntica	12	Raw
7	Anastatica hierochuntica	37.9	Fruit
8	Blepharis ciliars	61.4	Fruit
9	Acacia tortillis	1188.4	Raw
10	Citrullus colocynthus	52.7	Raw
11	Ziziphus spina-christi	75.7	Raw
12	Cucumis prophetarum	69.5	Raw
13	Acacia nilotica	105.1	Raw
14	Acacia nilotica	448.8	Fruit
15	Halopeplis spp	13.3	Fruit
16	Salsoluim spp	10.1	Fruit
17	Lotononis platycarpa	0.4	Non-raw
18	Tamarix ophyllo	978.9	Unclean
19	Cullen plicata	5.1	Raw
20	Prosopis cint	6.4	Raw
21	Trigonella hamosa	5.3	Raw
22	Ochthochla compressa	2	Raw
23	Pennisetum divisum	5.7	Non-raw
24	Lyceum shawii	6	Raw
25	Cenchrus ciliaris	7.6	Non-raw
26	Sclerocephalus arabicus	44	Fruit
27	Plvchae dioscridis	24.8	Non-raw
28	Neurada procumbens	Unspecified	Fruit
29	Glossonema edule	19.8	Seeds
30	Aerva javanica	35.3	Raw
31	Typha latifolia	14.31	Raw
32	Medicago polymorpha	6.5	Fruit
33	Plantago major	3.1	Raw
34	Convolvulus prostrates	2.4	Raw
35	Ochradenus arabicus	3.1	Raw
36	Salvia aegyptiaca	159.6	Raw
37	Abutilon fruticosum	2.7	Raw
38	Farsetia aegyptia	0.8	Raw
39	Astraglus eremaphilus	0.9	Raw
40	Althaea ludwigii	3.4	Raw
41	Datura innoxia	27.7	Raw
42	Phalaris spp	0.6	Non-raw
43	Savignya parviflora	2.1	Raw

Source: Qatar University.

**Table (22) Number of animal genetic species conserved at the Biological Museum, QU (2016)**

No.	Description	No. of Conserved Species
<b>Insect Species</b>		
1	Locust species	400
2	Cockroach species	300
3	Sea cap species	100
4	Bug species	300
5	Damselfly species	400
6	Cicada species	100
7	Bacillus species	100
8	Ant species	500
9	Earwig species	300
10	Beetle species	700
11	Bee species	500
12	Hornet species	200
13	Fly species	400
14	Butterfly species	300
15	Mantis species	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4700</b>
<b>Wild species conserved at the Biology Museum</b>		
1	Hedgehogs	6
2	Dabb-lizards	6
3	Frogs	Unspecified
4	Wild rabbits	2
5	Jerboas	4
6	Bats	4
7	Snakes	7
8	Lizard species	15
9	Bird species	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Marine species conserved at the Biology Museum</b>		
1	Coral species	3
2	Octopuses	1
3	Squids with eggs	3
4	Starfish species	4
5	Jellyfish	4



No.	Description	No. of Conserved Species
6	Stingrays	1
7	Fish species	13
8	Lobsters	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Skull and skeleton species conserved at the Biology Museum</b>		
1	Camel skull	2
2	Goat skull	2
3	Dolphin skeleton	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: Qatar University.

### 2-5-2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

There are 15 endangered species of wild and marine fauna and flora, i.e. about (0.73%) of all species registered in 2015, totalling 2,040. The number of endangered species of wild fauna and flora is 9, or about 0.78 of total recorded species of wild fauna and flora totaling (1152). These endangered species are divided into 5 bird species, 3 plant species and one mammal species.

As for the endangered species of marine fauna and flora, they are 6 species, or about 0.67% of all species of marine fauna and flora, totalling 888. The endangered species are divided into 4 mammal species, one fish species and one bird species.

The number of species of wild and marine fauna and flora that are at risk of extinction is 193 or about 9.5% of all recorded species, totalling 2,040 species. These species are divided into 170 invertebrates species and one mammal species for wild fauna and flora. While the number of marine fauna and flora at risk of extinction is 22, divided into 11 mammal species, 9 bird species and 2 fish species. See Table (23).

**Table (23) | Number and degree of threat of extinction (IUCN) of registered species (2015)**

Species	Total Registered Number	Extinct	Extinct in the Wild	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near-Threatened	Least Concern
Wild Fauna and Flora	1152	2	0	0	9	171	0	970
Plants	422	0	0	0	3	0	0	419
Fungi	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
Mammals	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
Amphibians	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reptiles	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Birds	322	2	0	0	5	0	0	315
Invertebrates	228	0	0	0	0	170	0	58
Marine Fauna and Flora	888	0	0	0	6	22	7	853
Plants	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	402
Fish	57	0	0	0	1	2	7	47
Mammals	15	0	0	0	4	11	0	0
Invertebrates	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	379
Birds	15	0	0	0	1	9	0	5
Reptiles	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1823</b>

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

**Target (2-c): Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility**

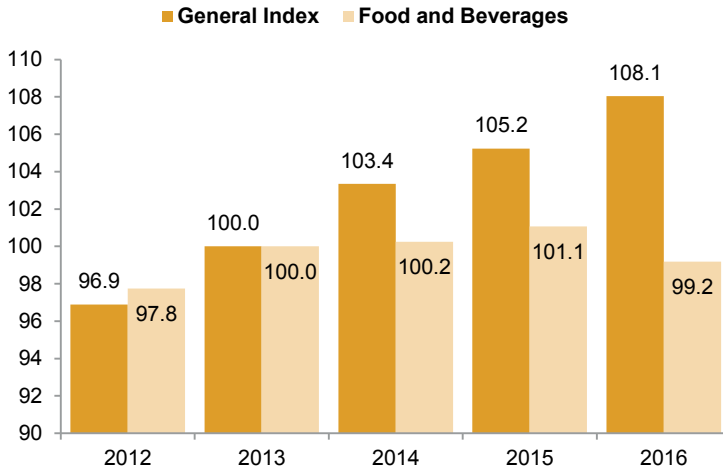
### 2-c-1 Indicator of food price anomalies

The Food Group CPI (Consumer Price Index) reflects the relative change in food and beverage prices that represent the private consumption of most consumers in society. This index is important in being an economic indicator used by economists and decision makers in setting the price policy for food products.



The Food Group CPI (2013-2016) indicates a slight negative change in food and beverage prices by 0.82%, which means a decrease in the cost of food for the consumer. This largely reflects the efforts of the consumer protection institutions in tracking food prices and curbing their rise.

**Figure (1)** Food Group CPI (2012-2016)



Accordingly, most of the targets associated with SDG 2 of ending hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition have been achieved way ahead of 2030, as all Qataris have sufficient incomes that facilitate access to their food needs. In addition, Qatar has taken appropriate measures to maintain food reserves. This is reflected in the fact that the State of Qatar has a distinguished position in the Global Food Security Index, ranking 20 globally in 2016.

Within the framework of promoting sustainable agriculture, Qatar has adopted programs and projects aimed at preserving the genetic diversity of seeds and cultivated plants and ensuring the efficient management of such diversity. Qatar has also been cooperating with international organizations and institutions to share the benefits of the use of genetic resources.



**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING







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

This goal aims at ensuring health and well-being for all at all ages through improving the reproductive, maternal and child health, ending of major communicable diseases, reducing noncommunicable and environment diseases, achieving health coverage for all and ensuring access for all to safe, effective and affordable medicines and vaccines.

**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

Despite the increase of maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births from 4.7 deaths in 2012 to zero deaths in 2016, the target of less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births set out in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda was achieved way ahead of schedule, and does not pose any challenge for the State of Qatar. The State's health authorities endeavor to provide a safe life for mothers before, during, and after birth through the provision of appropriate reproductive and sexual health services.

Table (24) Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births by nationality (2012-2016)

Nationality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Qataris</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0
<b>Non-Qataris</b>	6.9	0.0	5.7	10.9	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>

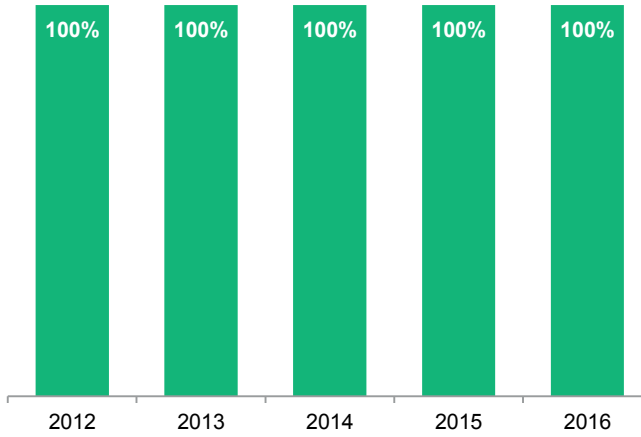
Source: Ministry of Public Health and MDPS calculations. Births and Deaths Bulletin.

The maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births in 2015, which is 11.3 deaths in Qatar, is much lower than that in high-income countries (17 deaths), Europe and Central Asia (16 deaths), North America (13 deaths) and globally (216 deaths) according to the 2016 World Development Indicators.

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

During the period 2012-2016, 100% of births in the State of Qatar were performed in hospitals under medical supervision by skilled health personnel. This reflects the comprehensive coverage of the delivery of maternal health care services during birth.

**Figure (2)** Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (2012-2016)



**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

The Child Mortality Index is an important indicator that determines the efficiency of healthcare system in a country, while at the same time it is linked to prevention and hospitalization. The under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births is decreased from 8.8 deaths in 2012 to 7.1 deaths in 2016, it is still much better than in Europe and Central Asia (20.3 deaths), but less than that in the OECD countries (6.7 deaths). Thus, the State of Qatar has achieved this SDG target of reducing under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.



**Table (25) Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths per 1,000 live births) by nationality (2012-2016)**

Nationality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Qataris</b>	8.5	8.7	8.3	9.9	7.2
<b>Non-Qataris</b>	8.9	6.9	7.9	8.6	7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>

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

As a result, the State of Qatar is close to the prevailing level in the developed countries thanks to its effective health policies which have contributed to the provision of various basic needs of children through the expansion of building health care centers for children and the vaccination campaigns against epidemics and infectious diseases, as well as health awareness campaigns.

### 3-2-2 Neonatal mortality rate

The neonatal mortality rate in Qatar per 1000 live births decreased from (4.3) deaths in 2012 to (3.1) deaths in 2016; a 28% decrease during the period (2012-2016). This rate is similar to that of developed countries and is lower than that of the United States, where the neonatal mortality rate is 3.9 per 1000 live births in 2016, and close to that of Britain, which reached 2.8 deaths per 1000 live births. In this way, Qatar achieved this target of SDG 2030 to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births.

**Table (26) Neonatal mortality rate (No. of deaths per 1,000 live births) by nationality (2012-2016)**

Nationality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Qataris</b>	3.5	4.1	3.3	5.1	3.9
<b>Non-Qataris</b>	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.4	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>

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

Needless to say, the low neonatal mortality rate (0-28 days) reflects the State's relentless efforts in the area of health policies, especially women's reproductive health, as well as the adoption of newborn healthcare programs.

## 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

The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population was zero throughout the period (2012-2015), which means that AIDS is not a health problem at the level of the state according to the documents and reports of relevant departments at the Ministry of Public Health. This is due to several reasons, the most important of which are the preventive measures carried out by the competent authorities, including the precautionary policy adopted by the Medical Commission Department to ensure that HIV/AIDS does not enter the State from abroad.

Despite the multi ethnical and cultural composition of the population in Qatar, the prevalence of HIV /AIDS in Qatar is relatively low, due to the implementation of the National AIDS Control Program, which adopts the early detection and treatment strategy. The program aims to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS and to provide the best possible health care to infected patients in Qatar.

### 3-3-2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

The tuberculosis incidence in Qatar dropped from 27.9 cases per 100,000 population in 2012 to 19.3 cases in 2016. The total number of cases detected in Qatar in 2016 was 506, of which only 8 cases were citizens and the rest were expatriates. The incidence of tuberculosis among citizens is very low and similar to that of developed countries, thanks to the efforts of the National Tuberculosis Control Program. Furthermore, all infected cases underwent direct treatment, and they ranged between pulmonary tuberculosis and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Table (27) Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (2012-2016)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
27.9	23.5	21.0	22.0	19.3

Source: Ministry of Public Health.

Needless to say that the policy adopted by the Medical Commission Department to screen all applicants for residency, has largely contributed to early diagnosis and successful treatment of cases. The Ministry of Public Health has joined efforts in this regards with Hamad Medical Corporation and Primary Health Care Corporation as well as the private sector. All those who are in contact with TB patients are also screened for infection and are given the required treatment if necessary.



### 3-3-3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Statistics indicate that malaria incidence per 1000 population declined from 0.4 in 2012 to 0.2 in 2016, a decrease of 51%. This is a result of the efforts of the health institutions in Qatar to raise awareness about malaria and the importance of taking preventive measures for protection, especially during summer holiday season when people prepare to travel abroad.

Table (28) Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (2012-2016)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2

Source: Ministry of Public Health.

It is worth mentioning that malaria is not an endemic disease in Qatar, but hundreds of cases are diagnosed each year as a result of some people traveling to malaria-endemic countries.

### 3-3-4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

The hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people in the country dropped from 30.6 cases in 2012 to 8.4 cases in 2016. Qatar's success in combating hepatitis is one of the fruits of continuous cooperation between the government sector and charities in the field of public health, which has become a model to be followed globally, The State of Qatar is implementing a solid strategy for controlling and eradicating the disease, based on four key pillars which are implemented through the integration of the efforts of the Ministry of Public Health, Hamad Medical Corporation, Primary Health Care Corporation, Red Crescent Qatar, Medical Services Dept. at the Ministry of the Interior and many others.

Table (29) Hepatitis incidence per 100,000 population (2012-2016)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
30.6	39.6	20.0	10.0	8.4

Source: Ministry of Public Health.

The first pillar of the strategy is awareness raising that targets the community as a whole, as well as health sector workers through the definition of the disease and the prevention methods. The second pillar of the strategy is early screening. The third pillar is the provision of treatment, which has witnessed a major development recently at the global level by the discovery of direct-acting antivirals which represent a breakthrough in the treatment of the disease. The fourth pillar is to follow up patients during and after treatment.

## 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 disease

It is noticed that the mortality rate due to diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving immune mechanism decreased by (25%) during the period (2012-2016) from 0.4% of total deaths in 2012 to 0.3% of total deaths in 2016.

As for the diseases of the circulatory system, which is one of the main causes of death for all ages in Qatar, it increased from 12.3% of total deaths in 2012 to 31.7% of total deaths in 2016, an annual growth rate increase 27%.

Death percentage due to diseases of the respiratory system (asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) increased from 3.6% of total deaths in 2012 to 9.7% of total deaths in 2016.

Reducing high rates of diseases of the respiratory system in Qatar requires improved primary health care services, as well as improved environmental conditions in places where children spend long periods of time, such as childcare institutions and schools. The environmental safety goals also play a key role in relieving the burden of such diseases, especially through improved air quality. In addition, raising public awareness of the diseases of respiratory system is a priority in this area.

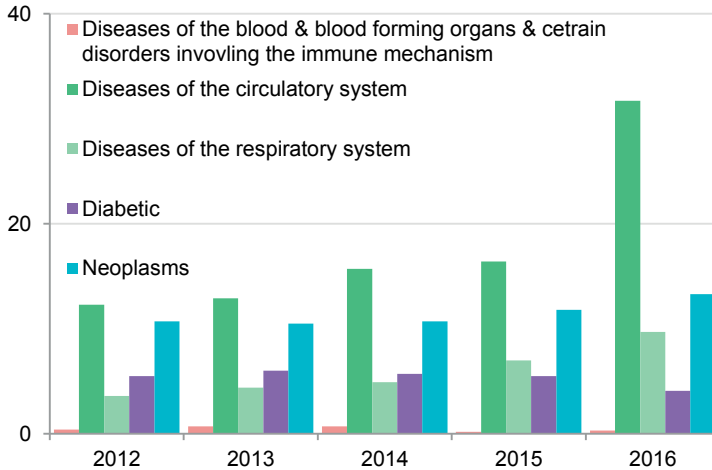
Although the Diabetes Mortality Index has dropped from 5.5 deaths per 1,000 population in 2012 to 4.1 deaths in 2016, 17% of Qataris still have diabetes, which is twice the rate of global prevalence of 8.5% (WHO, Global Report on Diabetes 2016).

In light of this picture, the Ministry of Public Health began taking measures to control the problem and reduce the high incidence of diabetes through the launch of the National Diabetes Strategy 2016-2022, which continues for seven years, and aims to reduce the incidence of new infections with the provision of distinctive health services for patients while reducing complications and diabetes-related deaths.

As for deaths attributed to tumors, they increased from 10.7% of total deaths in 2012 to 13.3% of total deaths in 2016, an annual growth rate increase 10.3%. Tumors are the third largest cause of death of Qataris, while prostate cancer is one of the most important cancer-causing diseases in Qatar. Faced with this situation, Hamad Medical Corporation has been continuously conducting researches for the development of diagnostic and therapeutic options to reduce and eradicate this disease. HMC continues to collaborate with relevant institutions in health sectors locally and abroad to develop and improve methodologies and methods of prostate cancer control.



**Figure (3)** Mortality percentage attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases of total deaths (2012-2016)



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

**Target (3-6): By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents**

**3-6-1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries**

The death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population significantly decreased during the period 2012-2016 from 12.6 deaths in 2012 to 8.5 deaths in 2016, a decrease of 9%. It is noted that the decline rate among Qataris was higher than that of non-Qataris. The death rate due to traffic accidents in Qatar was lower than the global average of 17.4 deaths in 2016.

It should also be noted that the low rate of road traffic fatalities and injuries is due to the development of the ambulance system in Qatar, as well as the increase in the number of speed control devices "radar", the traffic campaigns that emphasize the importance of traffic safety, the increased awareness and attention to traffic rules and driving culture.

**Table (30)** Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population by nationality (2012-2016)

Nationality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Qataris</b>	23.9	37.0	29.0	19.1	19.8
<b>Non-Qataris</b>	10.7	10.1	9.7	8.4	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>

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

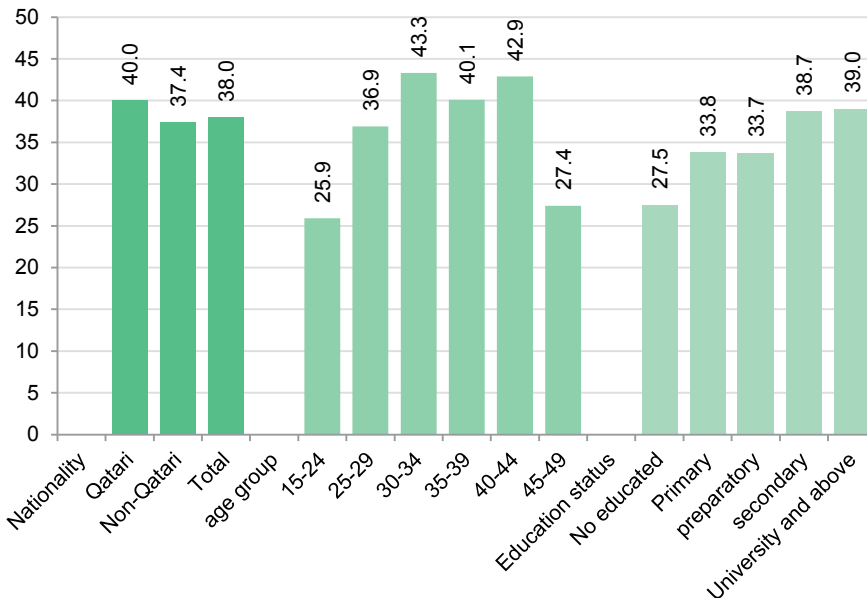
**Target (3-7): By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes**

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

The percentage of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) whose need for family planning was met reached 38%, exceeding the global average of 25%.

**Figure (4)**

**Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who had their need for family planning (2012)**



Source: MDPS, Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey 2012.

The percentage of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) whose need for family planning was met according to age groups shows that the highest percentage was in the age group (30-34 years), while the lowest was in the age group (15-24 years). This could be due to the low level of culture among married women in this age group, who in the early stages of marriage do not favor family planning through the use of contraceptives or spacing between pregnancies.





The proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning varies according to the educational level from 33.7% for those holding a preparatory certificate, 38.7% for those holding a secondary certificate to 39% for those holding a university degree or higher and is close to 33.8% for those holding a primary certificate, while it reaches 27.5% for those with a lower educational level than primary school.

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

The overall birth rate (Qatari and non-Qatari) among adolescent girls (10-14 years) per 1,000 women in Qatar is zero, while the rate of teenage girls in the age group (15-19 years) dropped from 14.1 births per 1,000 women in 2012 to 10.3 births per 1,000 women in 2016, which is lower than that of the Sultanate of Oman (13.5 births per 1,000 women). The birth rate among Qatari teenage girls decreased to 5.7 births per 1,000 Qatari women, while among non-Qatari women it rose to 13.4 births per 1,000 non-Qatari women in 2016.

**Table (31) Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women by nationality and age groups (2012-2016)**

Nationality	Age Groups	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Qatari	10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15-19 years	7.8	7.5	7.4	6.5	5.7
Non-Qatari	10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15-19 years	19.4	17.3	12.7	13.2	13.4
Total	10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15-19 years	14.1	13.0	10.5	10.6	10.3

Source: MDPS, Births and Deaths Bulletin.

The low birth rate among Qatari adolescents of age group (15 to 19 years) can be explained by their preference to continue their education at the expense of early marriage, unlike non-Qatari adolescents.

It is worth mentioning that the complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death among adolescents aged 15-19 years. Girls who delay marriage and pregnancy beyond adolescence have a greater chance of healthier life, higher education, and a better life for themselves and their families.

## 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

### 3-8-2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

The monthly expenditure on health per capita was about QR 98.5, representing 2.03% of total monthly per capita expenditure and 1.30% of total monthly per capita income. The value of expenditure increases as the per capita income increases for those with QR 50,000 or more income per month to reach QR 303, representing 3.28% of per capita monthly income and 5.10% of per capita monthly expenditure. See Table (32) below.

**Table (32) Average and proportion of per capita monthly expenditure in Qatari Riyals on health care and services (2012/2013)**

	Percentage of monthly per capita expenditure on health care of total monthly per capita expenditure	Percentage of monthly per capita expenditure on health care of total monthly per capita income	Average monthly per capita expenditure on health care	Categories of expenditure on health care
1	Less than 2,500	0.05	0.04	2.05
2	5,000 -	0.39	0.23	17.88
3	7,500 -	0.56	0.37	27.51
4	10,000 -	0.86	0.52	42.61
5	12,500 -	1.10	0.69	57.94
6	15,000 -	1.27	0.86	59.30
7	17,500 -	1.51	0.96	72.57
8	20,000 -	1.76	1.11	92.11
9	22,500 -	2.13	1.12	127.13
10	25,000 -	2.22	1.40	99.89
11	27,500 -	2.41	1.70	133.01
12	30,000 -	2.11	1.28	127.24
13	32,000 -	2.20	1.27	99.50
14	35,000 -	2.50	1.57	131.00
15	40,000 -	3.40	1.95	185.53
16	50,000 -	3.78	2.17	181.25
17	50,000 and above	5.10	3.28	303.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>98.49</b>

\*Note: Average per capita income per month is QR 7,583.2 in 2012/13, and average per capita expenditure per month is QR 98.5.

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.



It is clear from the table above that the per capita expenditure on health care services is very low, because the whole population is covered by free or semi-free health services. The monthly per capita expenditure on health care increased from around QR 67.5 in 2006/07 to around QR 98.5 in 2012/13, an increase of about 46%. The percentage of per capita expenditure on health care of total monthly expenditure also increased from 1.9% in 2006/07 to 2% in 2012/13, while the percentage of monthly per capita expenditure on health care of total monthly income decreased from 1.8% in 2006/07 to 1.3% in 2012/13, due to the increased monthly per capita income at a higher rate than the monthly per capita expenditure on health care services.

**Table (33) | Proportion of per capita expenditure on health care and services as a share of total household expenditure or income (1982-2013)**

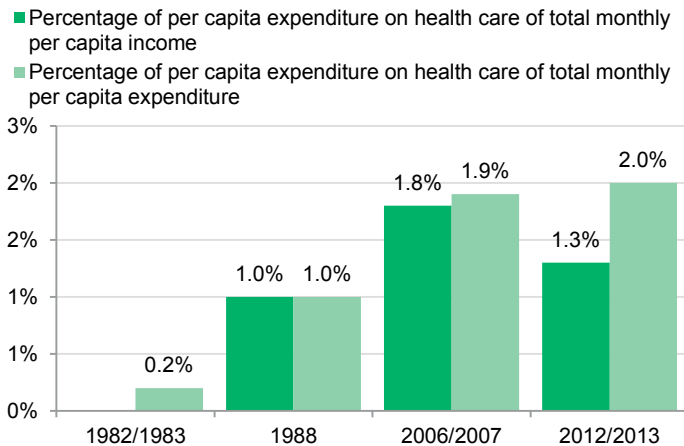
Years	Value of per capita expenditure on health care services per month (QR)	Total per capita income per month (QR)	Total per capita expenditure per month (QR)	% of per capita expenditure on health care services of total monthly income	% of per capita expenditure on health care services of total monthly expenditure
1982/1983	2.0	...	1260.56	....	0.2%
1988	16.0	1587	1672	1.0%	1.0%
2006/2007	67.5	3845.4	3591.16	1.8%	1.9%
2012/2013	98.49	7583.17	4846.78	1.3%	2.0%

...: N/A.

Source: Household Expenditure and Income Survey and MDPS calculations.

**Figure (5)**

**Proportion of per capita expenditure on health care and services as a share of total household expenditure or income, (1982-2013)**



## Target (3-9): By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

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

The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene per 100,000 population was zero during the period (2012-2016) due to safe water supply, as well as improved sanitation for all.

Table (34) | Mortality rate attributed to environmental risks per 100,000 population (2012-2016)

Environmental Risks	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Unsafe water	0	0	0	0	0
Unsafe sanitation	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of hygiene materials	0	0	0	0	0

### 3-9-3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Data on the mortality rate index attributable to unintentional poisoning show a difference in the indicator between Qataris and non-Qataris. While there were no deaths among Qataris during the period 2012-2016, i.e. the rate was zero, the mortality rate was 2.7 deaths per 100,000 non-Qatari population. The total mortality rate did not exceed 0.5 death for the whole period except in 2014 where it reached 2.4 deaths per 100,000 population.

Table (35) | Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population (2012-2016)

Nationality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Qataris	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Non-Qataris	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>

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



## Target (3-a): Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

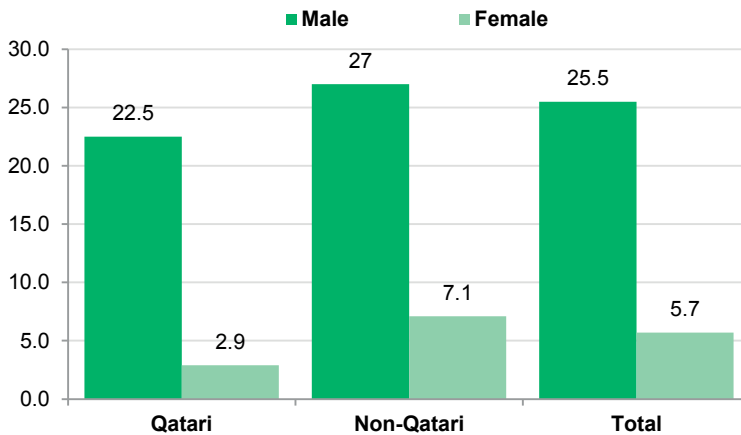
### 3-a-1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in 2012 indicate a higher prevalence of smoking among men than among women aged 15-49 years, with a 25.5% overall prevalence among men and 5.7% among women. The prevalence rate among non-Qatari men and women was higher than that of Qataris.

Although the prevalence of smoking among males in Qatar aged 15 years and above is below the global average of 35% and the EU average of 30%, it is higher than North America average of 19%.

Figure  
(6)

Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older by sex and nationality (2012)



Source: MDPS, Multi Indicator Cluster Survey 2012.

The State of Qatar seeks to reduce the prevalence of smoking through various media and religious platforms, and has expanded the number of smoking cessation clinics to include health care centers to enhance efforts and provide greater opportunities for those who wish to quit smoking to access these services. All such efforts are within the framework of reducing the prevalence of smoking by 30% by 2022, in line with the National Development Strategy (2018-2022).

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

All citizens and expatriates living in Qatar have access to all basic medicines, as the price of medicine is largely subsidized by the government for non-Qataris. Vaccines are also provided by the State through health care centers for free for all in all regions.

**Table (36) | Proportion of health care facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) states that, as part of the development of an integrated model for the provision of high-quality health care, the State has included a special program to ensure the availability of medicines and medical supplies.

**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**

The average number of physicians per 1,000 population remains low at 2.7 physicians, which is less than in the United Kingdom (2.8) and in Austria (5.2), but above the global average of 1.5 physicians per 1,000 population. The rate is expected to rise as the number of graduates from Weill Cornell Medical College increases, as well as the students enrolled in Qatar College of Medicine who are expected to graduate after four years.



The number of nurses per 1,000 population did not exceed 6.5 nurses, which is above the global average of 2.94 nurses, but lower than in France and the United Kingdom of 10.6 and 8.4 nurses per 1,000 population respectively. The rate is expected to rise in the coming years as the number of graduates from the University of Calgary in Qatar is increasing.

**Table (37) | Health worker density and distribution per 1,000 population by occupation (2012-2016)**

Health Workers	2102	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nurses	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5
Pharmacists	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
Dentists	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Physicians	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.7

Source: Ministry of Public Health and MDPS calculations, Annual Statistical Abstract (Chapter of Health Care 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**

The State of Qatar has the required capacities in the field of international health regulations and emergency preparedness, as referred to in the first National Health Strategy (2011-2016), which included the implementation of the Emergency Preparedness Project and a new emergency preparedness and response department was established in the Ministry of Public Health.

**Table (38) | International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Ministry of Public Health.

In summary, Qatar has achieved remarkable accomplishments in preventive care in various areas, including early detection of diseases, encouraging the public to practice healthy behaviors, improving transparency in patients' rights and responsibilities. The State has also reduced early death rates from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and other chronic diseases by more than one third of the required ratio, and reduced under-five mortality rates to less than 25 deaths per 1,000 live births and infant mortality rate to less than 12 deaths before the 2030 deadline.

The State has further realized significant achievements in the fight against communicable diseases, with no human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection recorded during the period (2012-2016). The prevalence of tuberculosis, malaria and hepatitis (B) has dropped to very low levels, and environmental risk mortality rates have dropped to zero.





**4** **QUALITY  
EDUCATION**





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

This goal focuses on acquiring the foundation and higher skills and increasing more equitable access to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), lifelong training, skills, knowledge and values needed to better engage and contribute to the community.

**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 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex**

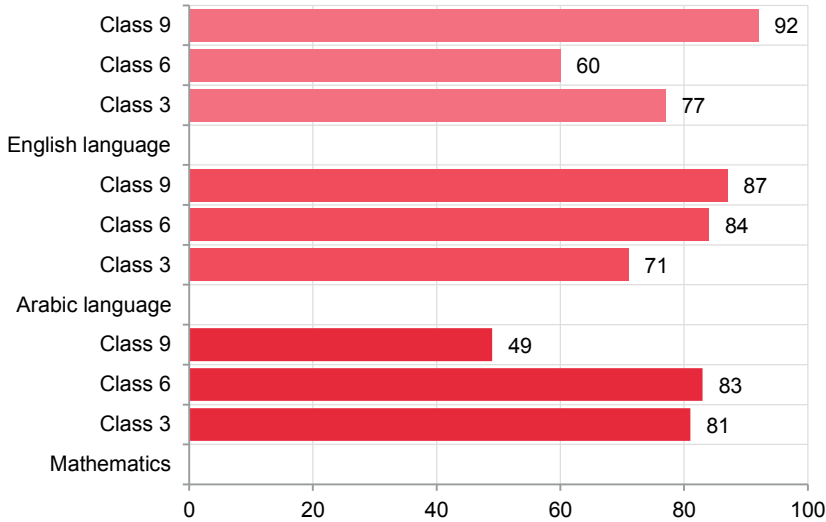
Competency in English language, mathematics and science is essential for Qatari students to compete and to meet the requirements of this age. To successfully pass these three subjects is an indicator of passing the remaining subjects. These subjects are taught in all countries of the world for all students at all levels up to graduation.

The percentage of students who achieved the minimum proficiency level in mathematics is higher in the third and sixth grades, but it is lower among students in lower secondary level. As for the Arabic language, the level increases as the student advances in school levels. While this percentage drops to 71% for students in primary grades 2/3, it increases to 84% for students at the end of primary, and to 87% at the end of lower secondary. As for those who achieve the minimum proficiency level in English, the percentage increases in grade 9, exceeding 90%, but it drops in grade 6 to 60%, while exceeding 75% in grade 3.

It is noted that the percentage of students in grade 9 who achieved minimum proficiency level in mathematics in Qatar (49%) is lower than that in the developed countries (75%).

Figure  
(7)

Percentage of students who submitted the national test and achieved the minimum proficiency level in mathematics, Arabic and English (2016)



Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education

**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**

The kindergarten level is essential for improving the education outcomes in subsequent educational levels, through which the child is provided with social and educational skills before enrollment in primary school. This has been confirmed by many educational studies which also indicate that the reading ability and arithmetic skills are higher among children who enrolled in kindergarten.

Education in kindergarten also contributes to reducing the cost of education by eliminating reinforcement programs and classes and reducing failure and dropout rates.

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

During the period (2012-2016), the rate of Qatari enrollment in kindergartens increased significantly from 52.7% in 2012 to 62.3% in 2016, an increase of 18.2%. The increase rate among Qatari females (24.2%) was higher than that among Qatari males (14.4%). For non-Qataris, the data showed that the percentage of increase was close among females (17.92%) and males (16.97%).

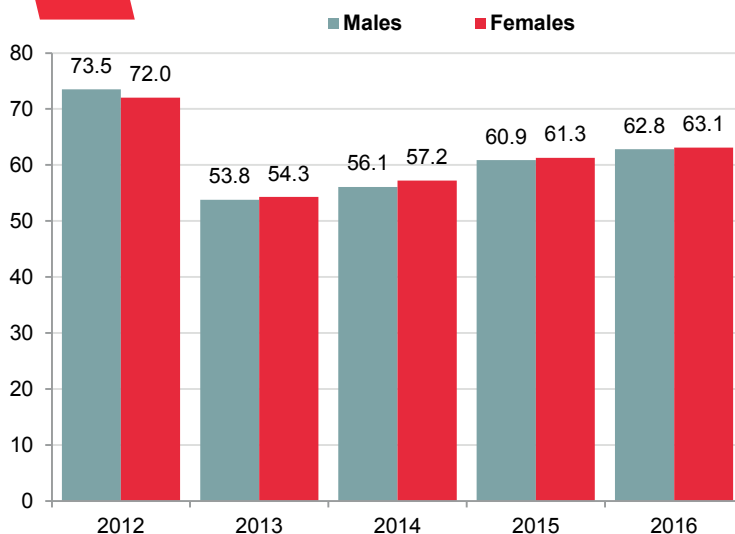


**Table (39) Gross rate of enrollment in kindergartens by sex and nationality (2012-2016)**

Year	Qataris			Non-Qataris			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2012	52.9	52.6	52.7	54.2	53.0	53.6	73.5	72.0	72.8
2013	56.6	57.6	57.1	52.4	52.5	52.4	53.8	54.3	54.1
2014	60.7	61.3	61.0	53.8	55.1	54.4	56.1	57.2	56.6
2015	62.4	64.1	63.3	60.2	60.0	60.1	60.9	61.3	61.1
2016	60.5	64.3	62.3	63.9	62.5	63.2	62.8	63.1	62.9

Source: MDPS calculations.

**Figure (8) Gross rate of enrollment in kindergartens by sex (2012-2016)**



**Target (4-6): By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy**

**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**

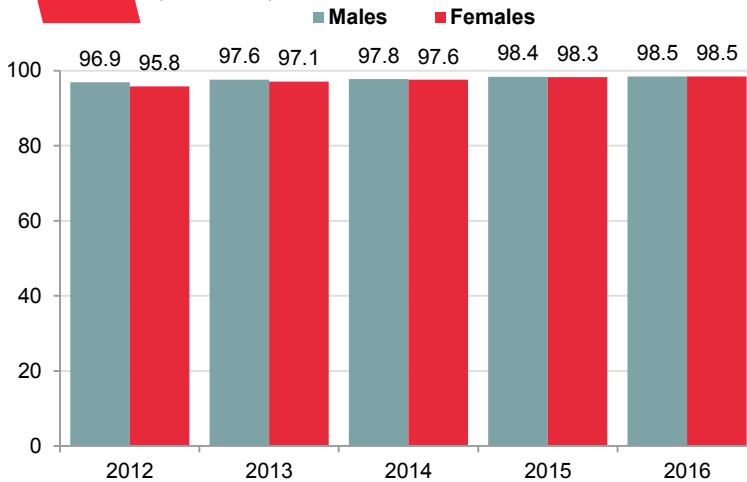
The rate of adult literacy (15 years and above) increased from 96.7% in 2012 to 98.5% in 2016, an increase of about 1.9%, which means that Qatar is close to full coverage. The rate of increase was equal among males and females, both Qataris and non-Qataris. The general index of adult literacy rate of 98.5% in 2016 exceeded the global average of 86%, Singapore rate of 97% and Spain rate of 98%.

**Table (40) | Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above) by Sex and Nationality (2012-2016)**

Year	Qataris			Non-Qataris			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2012	97.9	93.5	95.7	96.9	96.6	96.8	96.9	95.8	96.7
2013	98.2	94.4	96.3	97.5	97.9	97.6	97.6	97.1	97.5
2014	98.5	95.0	96.7	97.8	98.4	97.9	97.8	97.6	97.7
2015	99.0	96.2	97.6	98.4	98.9	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.4
2016	99.2	97.1	98.1	98.5	98.9	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5

Source: MDPS, Labor Force Sample Survey.

**Figure (9) | Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above) (2012-2016)**



The youth literacy rate (15-24 years) reached total coverage for Qataris and nearly 99% for non-Qataris in 2016. As for the overall rate (Qataris and non-Qataris), it exceeded the global average of 91.36%. The literacy rate in Qatar surpassed the global average of 89.88% for both males (92.75%) and females (99.3%).

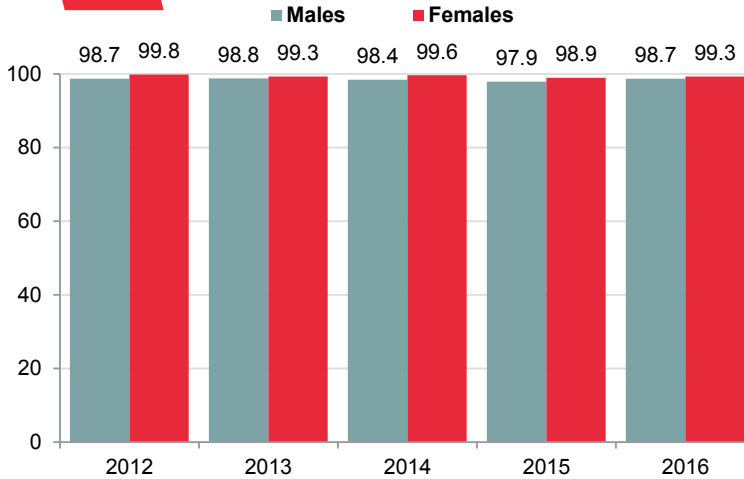
**Table (41) | Youth Literacy rate (15-24 years) by sex and nationality (2012-2016)**

Year	Qataris			Non-Qataris			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2012	99.7	100.0	99.9	98.5	99.8	98.9	98.7	99.8	99.1
2013	99.7	99.8	99.8	98.7	99.0	98.8	98.8	99.3	99.0
2014	99.9	99.7	99.8	98.2	99.6	98.5	98.4	99.6	98.7
2015	99.9	99.9	99.9	97.7	98.5	97.9	97.9	98.9	98.2
2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	99.0	98.6	98.7	99.3	98.8

Source: MDPS, Labor Force Sample Survey, various years.

Figure  
(10)

## Youth Literacy rate (15-24 years) (2012-2016)



**Traget (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, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment**

The State of Qatar provides comprehensive, fair and high quality education for all categories of society in order to create the human capital which is the cornerstone for achieving sustainable development. It also encourages continuous education and provides education opportunities for all. The State establishes national policies to ensure that the principle of gender equality continues to be realized in education and learning opportunities.

**Table 42** | Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; and (c) teacher education (2012-2016)

Indicator		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Global education for citizens (Yes/No)	National education policies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Curricula	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Teacher education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Student assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extent to which education for sustainable development (including gender equality and human rights) is mainstreamed (Yes/No)	National education policies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Curricula	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Teacher education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Student assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Target (4-a): Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive, and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all**

**4-a-1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)**

Schools in Qatar have all the requirements that create a creative learning environment. All schools have computers for all students; are connected to the Internet; and have single-sex basic sanitation facilities. The State has also provided all the educational facilities and requirements for students with special needs to integrate them in schools, namely:

- All school buildings constructed after year 2000 are equipped with electric elevators.
- All schools and kindergartens are equipped with ramps at various entrances.
- All school buildings have special-needs toilets within each set of toilets for students or faculty and administrative staff.
- Parking spaces are available for people with special needs with indicating signboards.
- School buildings constructed after year 2010 are characterized by the addition of standards for the visually impaired, with tactile pavement at the beginning of stairs, entrances and exits, as well as accessible elevators.





- Water coolers have been installed at two altitudes to allow easy use by students with special needs (motor disability).

**Table 43 | Proportion of schools with access to facilities, infrastructure, technology and the Internet (2012-2016)**

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Access to electricity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Access to the Internet for pedagogical purposes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Access to computers for pedagogical purposes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Access to basic handwashing facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

**Target (4-c): By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States**

**4-c-1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country**

Data on the proportion of teachers who received the minimum pedagogical training stipulated in national standards indicate that all teachers in Qatar in different educational levels, whether citizens or expatriates, received such training. This rate is high compared to the rate of training of primary school teachers at the global level (86%) and the lower rate in South Asia (77%) and the Caribbean (70%).

**Table 44 | Proportion of teachers who received at least the minimum organized teacher training pre-service or in-service by the education levels (2012/2013-2015/2016)**

Education levels	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Pre-primary	100%	100%	100%	100%
Primary	100%	100%	100%	100%
lower secondary	100%	100%	100%	100%
Upper secondary	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

Based on the above, the State of Qatar has achieved some of the targets of Goal 4 related to quality education, such as the target of "ensuring that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy" which was achieved way ahead of the 2030 deadline, thus the adult literacy rate has increased to 98.5%. The State has also provided pedagogical facilities that take gender and disability into consideration, as well as infrastructure, technology and the Internet in all educational institutions.

The State also provides a fair and comprehensive education for all members of society, encourages continuous education and develops policies aimed at promoting gender equality in education and learning. Teachers are provided with training before and during service, as all the educational staff at all levels have received minimal training.

In spite of these achievements, there are still some challenges to ensure quality education. The rate of enrollment in early education is still low and not exceeding 63%, despite the importance of the kindergarten level to improve educational outputs in subsequent educational levels. Another challenge is the low level of ninth graders in mathematics efficiency, where only 49% achieved the lowest levels of efficiency.

In a nutshell, Qatar has endeavored to integrate sustainable development along with its values and practices into educational curricula in order to achieve QNV 2030. The education system has also been developed according to global data to reach quality education with high quality outputs. Accordingly, a general framework for student assessment policies was updated, a framework document for Qatar's national educational curriculum was completed and a literacy and numeracy initiative in early education was implemented. In addition, the adult education system was developed and a specialized center for learning disabilities, a professional licencing system for teachers and school leaders and the Center for Educational Training and Development were all established.



**5**

**GENDER  
EQUALITY**





## Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

This goal aims to enable women and girls to realize their full potentials, which calls for ending all forms of discrimination and violence against them, including harmful practices. The goal also seeks to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, due recognition of their unpaid care and domestic work, full access to productive resources and equal participation with men in public, political and economic life.

**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

The State of Qatar has adopted a clear policy to promote and empower women in all fields, as referred to in the QNV 2030, which emphasizes "enhancing the capacities of women and enabling them to participate economically and politically, especially in decision-making". The QNV 2030 also stresses "increasing employment opportunities for Qatari women and supporting them professionally."

The State of Qatar, based on the constitutional foundations of promoting gender equality, provides women with access to education, health services and employment opportunities, in addition to participation in various fields of work, as well as political participation, as Qatari women are present in the Shura Council and Municipal Council. The State has also ratified the Convention on Ending All Forms of Discrimination against Women and has included the strategy of family cohesion and empowerment of women in its National Development Strategy (2011-2016).

**Table | Availability of Equality and Non-Discrimination Strategy (2012-2016)**  
(45)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Qatar's ratification of CEDAW. Development of sectoral strategies for family cohesion and empowerment of women.

## 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

In 2012, Qatari courts did not register any marriages for girls before age 15. The proportion of women aged 20-24 who reported having married before their 18th birthday was 6.2%, compared with 26% globally.

**Table | Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 15 and before age 18 (2012)**  
(46)

Age groups	%
Before age 15	0.0
Before age 18	6.2

Source: MDPS, Multi Indicator Cluster Survey 2012.

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

The proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM in the State of Qatar was zero during the period 2012-2016 because the social norms in the country prevent such harmful practice that deforms female genitalia.

**Table | Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM (2012-2016)**  
(47)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

## 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

The average time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by age group indicates an increase in the age group (35-44 years) for both Qataris and non-Qataris, reaching 2:53 hours and 3:30 hours respectively. The average time spent by Qataris of both sexes in the age group (25-34 years) was 2:42 hours, which is the lowest, while the lowest for non-Qataris was in the age group (45 years and above), reaching 3:15 hours. The proportion of time spent on domestic and care work was similar among



Qatari males and females, while for non-Qatari females it was more than twofold that of males in all age groups except for the age group (15-24 years).

The percentage of individuals who participated in these activities increased as the age of the individual increased, for both Qataris and non-Qataris and for both sexes. The percentage of those aged 45 years and above was 45.54% for Qataris of both sexes and 47% for non-Qataris.

**Table (48) | Proportion of time spent in activity groups (domestic and care work), proportion of individuals performing these activities, and the average time spent by sex for the age group. Average for all days of the week in hours and minutes (2012/2013)**

Activity Groups	Average time spent in performing the activity			Proportion of individuals performing the activity			Time spent in activity groups		
	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males
				%	%	%	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00
<b>Qataris</b>									
<b>15-24</b>	2:46	2:48	2:44	22.65	28.45	16.62	0:38	0:47	0:29
<b>25-34</b>	2:42	2:42	2:41	36.14	48.90	20.57	0:59	1:20	0:34
<b>35-44</b>	2:53	3:04	2:23	43.32	57.88	25.35	1:16	1:48	0:36
<b>45+</b>	2:44	2:49	2:33	45.54	61.64	29.63	1:14	1:43	0:45
<b>Non-Qataris</b>									
<b>15-24</b>	2:55	3:07	2:12	36.61	54.68	16.69	0:55	1:23	0:20
<b>25-34</b>	3:17	3:45	1:46	42.41	51.74	26.60	0:57	1:16	0:22
<b>35-44</b>	3:30	4:08	1:59	45.93	64.20	27.13	1:12	1:49	0:26
<b>45+</b>	3:15	4:00	1:57	46.98	78.88	27.91	1:20	2:36	0:29

Source: MDPS, Time Use Survey 2012/2013.

As for the distribution of time spent in activity groups by municipality, the best time spent was achieved by Qataris of both sexes in Umm Salal Municipality, followed by Al Da'ayn, Al Shamal, Al Khor, Doha, Al Rayyan and finally Al Wakra. As for non-Qataris of both sexes, the best time spent was in Al Wakra, followed by Al Khor and then Doha, Al Rayyan, Al Da'ayn and finally Umm Salal. The time spent in female activity groups was higher for Qatari and non-Qatari females than for that of males, meaning that girls and women do the bulk of unpaid work, including domestic and care work, such as cooking and cleaning.

**Table (49) | Distribution of time spent in activity groups by municipality and gender. Average for all days of the week in hours and minutes (2012/2013)**

Activity Groups	Municipality						
	Total	Al Dha'ayen and Al Shamal	Al Khor	Umm Salal	Al Wakra	Al Rayyan	Doha
<b>Within 24 hours</b>	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00
<b>Qataris</b>	01:00	1:11	1:02	1:14	0:44	0:57	1:01
<b>Qatari Males</b>	0:36	0:41	0:44	0:44	0:34	0:30	0:39
<b>Qatari Females</b>	1:21	1:36	1:17	1:46	0:53	1:20	1:20
<b>Non-Qataris</b>	43.40	16.59	48.15	35.56	58.76	38.35	46.15
<b>Non-Qatari Males</b>	25.47	16.40	38.20	19.64	45.30	23.07	23.85
<b>Non-Qatari Females</b>	59.56	16.71	56.76	49.61	71.77	50.56	68.26

Source: MDPS, Time Use Survey 2012/2013.

Needless to say, Qatari girls and women work longer hours than men, and therefore have less time for rest, self-care, education and other activities.

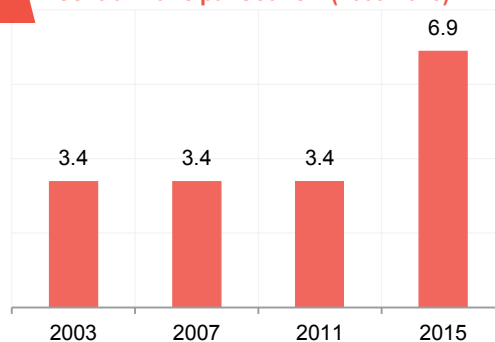
**Target (5-5): Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life**

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

Women's participation in the Municipal Council is still low despite rising from 3.4% in 2001 to 6.9% in 2015. Only two women occupy seats in the Municipal Council elected in 2015. The political participation rate of Qatari women remains very low, and the number of seats held by women in the legislature (Shura Council) was zero in 2015.

**Figure (11)**

#### **Proportion of seats held by women in the Central Municipal Council (2003-2015)**



Source: Ministry of Interior.





### 5-5-2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

The proportion of Qatari and non-Qatari women in low managerial positions did not exceed 21% during the period 2012-2016 and was characterized by relative stability for Qatari women, as their proportion rose from 19.6% in 2012 to 20.1% in 2016. Whereas the proportion did not exceed 13% among non-Qatari women throughout the period (2012-2016).

**Table 50 | Proportion of women in managerial positions by nationality (2012-2016)**

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Qataris</b>	19.6	20.5	19.6	19.7	20.1
<b>Non-Qataris</b>	8.4	10.4	12.3	13.3	13.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>

Source: MDPS, Labor Force Sample Survey, various years.

Based on the above, women's political participation in Qatar is still low, despite the fact that some women assume advanced positions in decision-making and senior leadership positions, which requires the development of a program to raise the level of representation of Qatari women in the Shura Council and the Municipal Council.

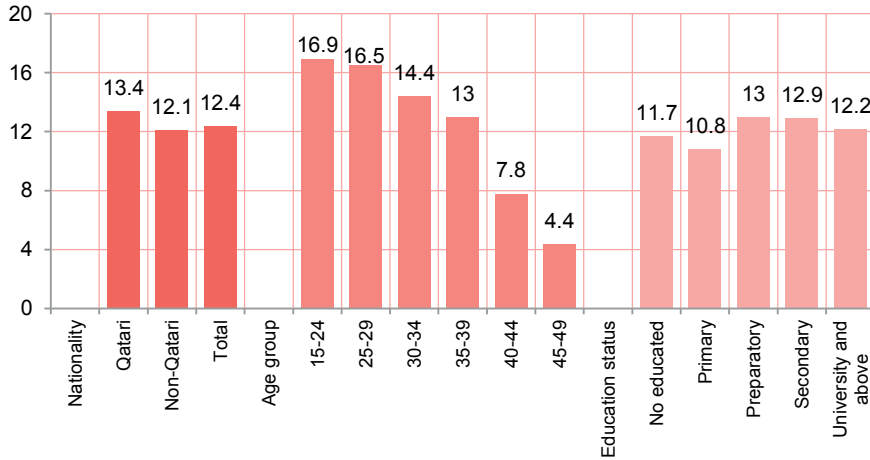
**Target (5-6): Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences**

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

The proportion of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) who have had their needs for family planning fulfilled in modern ways is 12.4%, which is lower than the global average of 25%. Three out of every four married women of childbearing age achieve their family planning needs using modern contraceptives.

Figure  
(12)

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (2012)



Source: Multi Indicator Cluster Survey 2012.

### 5-6-2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

The State provides sexual and reproductive health care services to all women living in Qatar. The health care centers that provide these services are spread throughout the State in line with international quality standards for health care services. Reproductive health programs, which are the mainstay of maternal health promotion, have been of great importance in the first National Health Strategy 2011-2016 implemented under the first National Development Strategy.

Table (51) Availability of laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education (2012-2016)

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Availability of sexual health services for women aged 15-49 years (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Availability of reproductive health services for women aged 15-49 years (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



**Target (5-a): Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws**

**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**

The Qatari legislations and laws allow for the protection of ownership rights of all people without discrimination between sexes. Thus, the proportion of population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land has reached 100% coverage during the period (2012-2016). See Table (52) below.

**Table (52) | Proportion of population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex (2012-2016)**

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Males</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Females</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The proportion of female farm owners to total number of individual farm owners is still low despite rising from 9.6% in 2014 to 10.3% in 2016. The same is true about female owners of livestock farms, despite rising from 16.1% in 2012 to 18.1% in 2016. The low percentage of female owners of livestock farms can be explained by their preference to invest in business, real estate and industrial activities rather than in agriculture.

**Table 53 | Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (2012-2016)**

Type of Land	Type of Tenure	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Agricultural land (famrs)</b>	Individual and collective ownership	Proportion of female farm owners to total individual and collective farm owners	...	...	8.8	8.9	9.1
	Individual ownership	Proportion of female farm owners to total individual farm owners	...	...	9.6	10	10.3
<b>Livestock farm land</b>	Individual and collective ownership	Proportion of female farm owners to total individual and collective farm owners	16.1	20.5	17.4	17.7	18.1

...: N/A.

Ranch (Izbaa) :It is a homestead constructed to manage and practice livestock or plantation activities or both. Usually, the homestead is built on relatively limited areas that are equipped for raising livestock or for plantation or both, with a non-commercial purpose, and is often practiced on a personal basis (source of definition :MDPS)

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment and MDPS 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

The Qatari Constitution guarantees equality of women and men in ownership. Article 26 of the Constitution stipulates that "Ownership and the capital constitute the foundation of the social structure of the State; the same are individual rights with a social function and they shall be regulated by the Law. Also, Article 27 stipulates that "Private property is inviolable; no citizen shall be deprived of his/her property except where deemed necessary in the public interest and in the cases prescribed by the Law and in the manner stated therein, provided that the person concerned is fairly compensated."

**Table 54 | Availability of legal framework that guarantees equal rights for women to land ownership and/or control (2012-2016)**

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Availability of official legal framework (Yes/No)</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Availability of customary framework (Yes/No)</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



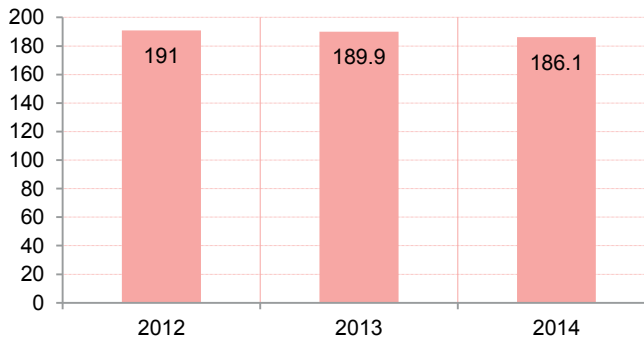
## Target (5-b): Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

### 5-b-1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

This indicator reflects the progress and ease of the communication process, benefiting from the digital economy technology. The mobile penetration rate is at 186.1 lines per 100 population, which surpasses that of the OECD countries (115.9 lines) and the global average (98.5 lines) per 100 population in 2015.

Figure  
(13)

Number of mobile phone lines per 100 population (2012 -2014)



Source: MDPS, Sustainable Development Report, previous issues.

The State of Qatar has realized remarkable achievements concerning the targets associated with Goal 5 of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. With regard to the target of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere, it was fully achieved, as Qatar has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 2009. As for the target of eliminating all harmful practices, such as child marriage, there is no single case of marriage of minors before the age of 15 years. The State also provides reproductive and sexual health services to all women, and national laws and legislations protect women's property rights.

Despite these achievements, Qatari women's participation in managerial positions is still low at 21%, and women's political participation remains low in spite of the fact that some women hold senior and leadership positions in the State. The percentage of women in the elected Municipal Council does not exceed 7%, which calls for a plan to improve the representation of women in elected national councils.



**6** CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION







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

Goal 6 addresses topics beyond drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, such as the quality and sustainability of water resources. Achieving this goal, which is critical to human and planet survival, means expanding international cooperation and mobilizing community-level support to improve water and sanitation management.

**Target (6-1): By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all**

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

The available data on the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services indicate that the State of Qatar has been very successful in providing these services to all population despite the climatic and geographical conditions of the country and the scarcity and high cost of natural water resources. The state relies on seawater as a main source of fresh water. It has established several desalination plants to meet the needs of the civilian sectors of water. In September 2017, Qatar inaugurated a strategic reservoir project to secure its water needs.

For years Qatar has been implementing the project of drilling 450 wells to preserve and benefit from rainwater in increasing the quantities of stored groundwater rather than evaporating in the air. According to studies and international organizations, these wells will certainly increase groundwater by 30-35%.

**Table (55) | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

It is expected that water desalination will further expand continuously to keep up with the future needs of the population, especially in view of the growing population of the State. The authorities will make decisions to direct further investments towards the water sector, while emphasizing the importance of continuing the policy of raising awareness and education on water and adopting appropriate policies to rationalize the use of water, to conserve water resources and to invest in increasing such resources.

**Target (6-2): By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations**

### 6-2-1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Statistical data indicate that all Qatar population used improved sanitation facilities throughout the period (2012-2016). This means that there is no such practice of open defecation, and that the government administration of human waste and wastewater is safe and there is no risk to the public health of the population and the environment in Qatar.

Table (56) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water (2012-2016)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Target (6-3): By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**

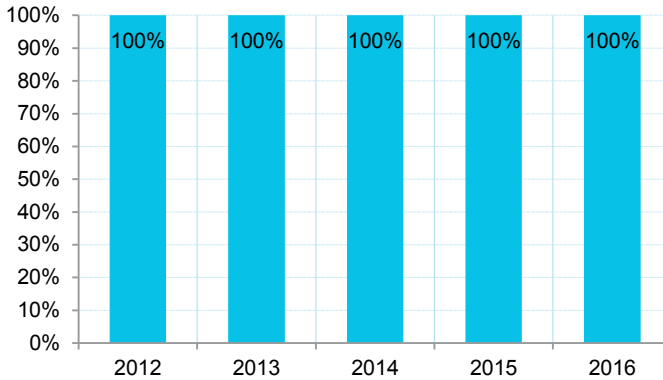
### 6-3-1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated

The percentage of wastewater safely treated in the State of Qatar was (100%) throughout the period (2012-2016), which means that there is no negative impact of wastewater on the environment and on human health.



**Figure  
(14)**

**Proportion of wastewater safely treated (2012-2016)**



**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**

In 2004, the Public Parks Department (PPD) at the Ministry of Municipality and Environment introduced the Central Irrigation Control System. PPD's first concern was the rationalization of the consumption of irrigation water by rationing the quantity of water irrigating the plantations and determining the actual need for each type without any waste, while ensuring there is no negative effects on these plantations. Through this system, it was easy to monitor all irrigation processes. Then, PPD immediately started reducing irrigation quotas for each type of plant and monitoring plant status until relatively low irrigation rates were achieved with as little water as possible without any negative impact on plants.

It should be noted that the generalization of the central irrigation system to all agricultural areas of the PPD and Parks Sections in all municipalities and places of horticulture will contribute to conserving the amount of irrigation water used by 62.5% for palm trees, 68.75% for trees, 40% for groundcovers and seasonal flowers and 53.33% for green spaces. The amount of water conserved was about 8.2 billion liters. See Table (57).

**Table (57) Conservation of irrigation water if Central Irrigation Control System is applied (2016)**

	Description	Palm Trees	Trees	Groundcovers	Seasonal Flowers	Green Spaces
1	Amount of irrigation, liter per day according to QCS	120	80	10	10	15
2	Amount of irrigation, liter per day according to PPD	45	25	6	6	7
3	Water conservation, liter per day	75	55	4	4	8
	Percentage of conservation%	62.5%	68.8%	4.0%	4.0%	53.3%
4	PPD's total spaces and numbers	10247	108590	335213	172325	1719812
5	Conservation per liter per day by plant type	768525	5972450	1340852	689300	13758496
6	Conservation per liter per year by plant type	280511625	2179944250	489410980	251594500	5021851040
7	Total conservation, liter per year	8223312395				
	Total conservation per cubic meter	8223312				
	Total conservation per million gallons	2122				

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment, PPD.

It is worth mentioning that if plants are irrigated according to their need of water and not according to irrigation time, this will contribute to the conservation of a huge amount of irrigation water, which in turn will increase the areas that can be cultivated with the same amount of water conserved earlier.

Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA) is implementing the provisions of Law No. 20 of 2015 on rationalization, the use of air-pressure and laser-sensor faucets, the efficiency of water use in agriculture, irrigation of gardens and the use of drip irrigation, all of which will contribute to reducing water wastage and will enhance water-use efficiency.

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

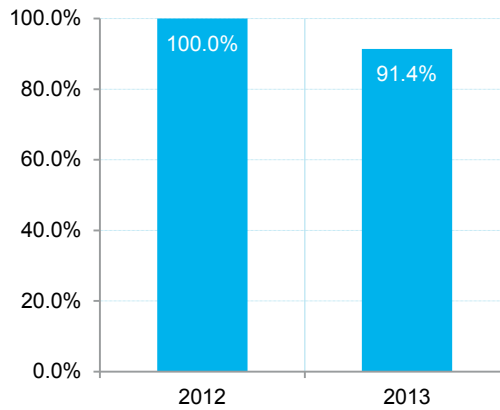
Pressure or stress on water consumption, represented by the rate of pure water abstracted by all major sectors to available clean water resources, decreased from (100%) in 2012 to 91.4% in 2013, which is a slightly positive development towards reducing water stress.

Needless to say that the 25% stress ratio is the minimum that marks the beginning of actual water pressure or stress that hampers the sustainability of natural resources.



Figure  
(15)

Level of water stress (2012 and 2013)



**Target (6-5): By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate**

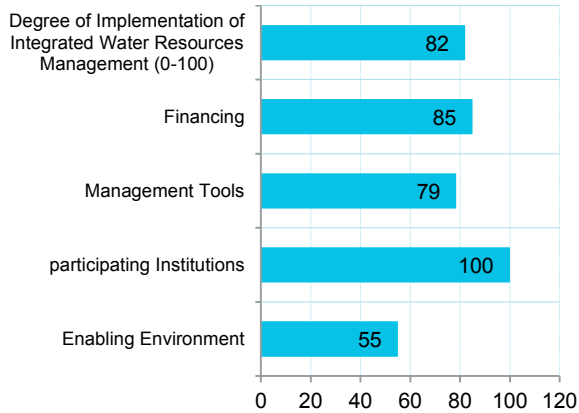
#### 6-5-1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

The integrated approach to water resources is internationally accepted in relation to water management for multiple purposes, particularly in countries with limited water resources such as Qatar. This approach takes into account the management of all conventional and non-conventional water resources to meet all purposes and uses in a manner that does not waste any water resource. This integrated approach can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of planning for water resources, as well as investments and processes in this area, in addition to achieving the objectives of water sustainability and security.

The implementation of integrated water resource management is one of the essential aspects of sustainable water management under the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in 2002. The State of Qatar has its own integrated water resource management plan with an implementation degree of (82.0). Achievement varied according to the pillars of management between (100) degrees for participating institutions, and the least implemented pillar was the enabling environment with an implementation degree of (55). As for the implementation degree of the pillars of management tools and finance, it was (78.5) and (85) respectively. See Figure (16) below.

Figure  
(16)

## Degree of implementation of integrated water resource management (0-100) (2016)



Source: Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA).

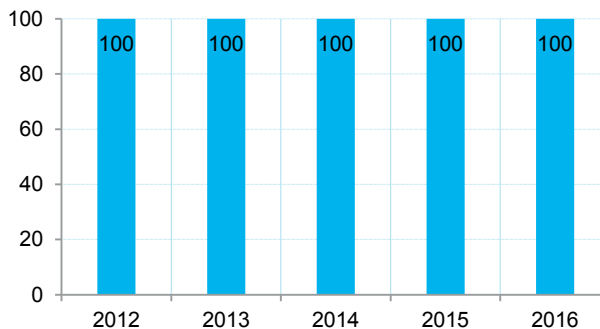
## Target (6-b): Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

### 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

All municipalities in the State of Qatar, in cooperation with residents within these municipalities, apply measures and procedures that enable local communities to effectively participate in the water and sanitation management in their areas.

Figure  
(17)

## Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (2012-2016)

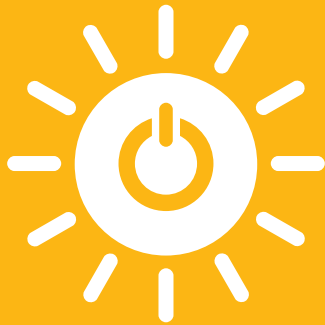


Source: Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA) and Public Works Authority (Ashgal).



Qatar has been able to achieve most of the targets related to Goal 6 of “ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. It has adopted a development approach that provides safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation services for all its population in all regions through the establishment of many desalination plants to meet the needs of different sectors for water, as well as several sewage projects in different cities of the country, which contributed to the provision of appropriate sanitation services for all. Qatar has further improved the quality of water by reducing pollution and untreated wastewater and increasing wastewater recycling and reuse. It has also achieved the target of increasing water use efficiency in all sectors. The implementation of IWRM, which is one of the key aspects of sustainable water management, has reached 82%. All municipalities have institutional and procedural policies and measures for local community participation in water and sanitation management.

**7** AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY







## Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

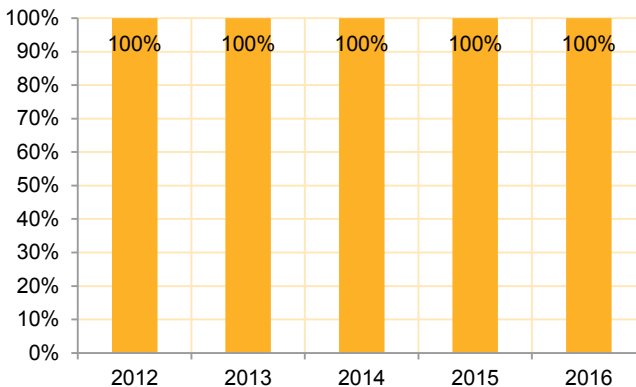
Goal 7 seeks to promote wider access to energy and improved use of renewable energy, including through enhanced international cooperation and expansion of clean energy and technology infrastructure. In the coming period, the energy sector strategy in Qatar will focus on renewable energy, as the Ministry of Energy and Industry is currently implementing a large solar project with a capacity of 500 MW.

**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

All population of Qatar enjoy access to electricity services that are available free of charge for Qataris and are subsidized for non-Qataris. This is confirmed by the statistical data indicating that the coverage rate for beneficiaries of the electricity service reached (100%) for the period (2012-2016), which is reflected in Figure (18) below.

**Figure (18)** Proportion of population with access to electricity services (2012-2016)



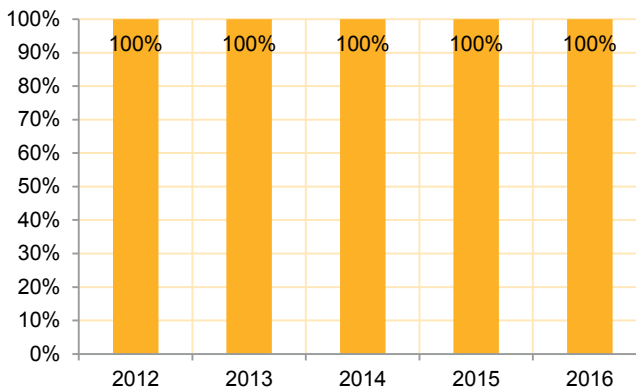
It is worth mentioning that electricity prices in Qatar remain low at US \$ 0.05 per kilowatt-hour, while in the United Kingdom and the United States the price is US \$ 0.15 and US \$ 0.10 per kilowatt-hour respectively.

### 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

The percentage of Qatar's population who have access to clean fuels and technology for cooking purposes, such as gas and electricity, reached (100%) during the period (2012-2016), which means that no proportion of Qataris and residents depend on contaminated fuels and technology for cooking purposes.

Figure  
(19)

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (2012-2016)

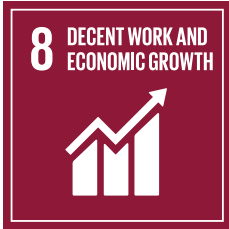




The State of Qatar has achieved the desired target of the Sustainable Development Goal No. 7, which is “to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by 2030”. The percentage of the population benefiting from electricity services is 100%. In addition, all population in Qatar rely mainly on clean and healthy fuels and technology for cooking purposes. The success of the State of Qatar in achieving this target calls for the expansion of infrastructure and technology for clean and renewable energy, which the State is working on in the implementation of the energy strategy under the National Development Strategy 2018-2022.

**8** **DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH**





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

Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth for all is a precondition for prosperity. Goal 8 aims at providing opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all, while eliminating forced labor, trafficking in human beings and child labor.

**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

The annual growth rate of GDP per capita at current prices was positive for the period 2011-2012, amounting to 5%. However, it achieved negative growth rate throughout the period 2012-2016, an average of -11%, which is very low compared to 4.1% and 1.3% in developing and developed countries respectively.

Table (58) Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in current prices in QR (2011-2016)

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Real GDP per capita	352453	371037	361016	338717	246219	212.018
Annual growth rate	-	5% (2011-2012)	-3% (2012-2013)	-6% (2013-2014)	-27% (2014-2015)	-7.4% (2015-2016)

Source: MDPS, Economic Statistics.

**Target (8-2): Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors**

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

The annual growth rate of GDP per employed person rose in 2011/2012 by 11% due to the increase in oil and gas revenues and the contribution of the hydrocarbon sector to GDP. The index then witnessed a sharp decline to -31% in 2014/2015 as a result of lower demand for oil and lower hydrocarbon revenues, affecting GDP and in turn GDP growth rate per employed person.

**Table (59) Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person in QR (2012-2016)**

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP per employed person in QR	455550	507298	470757	446389	307808	271004
Annual GDP growth rate per employed person	-	11% (2011-2012)	-7% (2012-2013)	-5% (2013-2014)	-31% (2014-2015)	-12% (2015-2016)

Source: MDPS, Economic Statistics.

**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 non-agriculture employment, by sex

Data available in the State of Qatar on the proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment indicate that it reached zero during the period (2012-2016) due to the absence of the informal sector because all workers in Qatar are employed in the formal sector.

**Table (60) Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	0	0	0	0



## 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

The average monthly wage of male and female employees increased from QR 8,654 in 2012 to QR 10,793 in 2016, an increase of 24.7%. The average monthly wage index for males increased from QR 9,089 in 2012 to QR 11,166 in 2016, an increase of 22.9%. The same index increased for females from QR 7,445 in 2012 to QR 9,845 in 2016, an increase of 32.2% See Table (61) below.

Table (61) Average monthly wage of wage earners (15 years and over) by sex and occupation (2012-2016)\*

Type	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Males	Legislators, senior officials and managers	28,892	33,605	34,569	46,551	46,860
	Specialists	21,535	23,037	24,776	31,083	30,400
	Technicians and assistant specialists	17,091	19,792	21,030	19,295	19,106
	Clerks	15,950	16,764	16,467	17,150	17,529
	Service workers and vendors in shops and markets	9,064	9,724	9,640	7,977	7,368
	Skilled workers in agriculture and fishery	4,247	4,774	4,798	4,765	5,166
	Craftsmen and related occupations	4,103	4,512	5,731	5,047	4,916
	Machine and equipment operators and assemblers	3,196	3,285	4,004	3,846	4,789
	Regular occupations	4,227	5,208	6,704	5,994	4,852
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,089</b>	<b>10,057</b>	<b>10,893</b>	<b>11,034</b>	<b>11,166</b>
Females	Legislators, senior officials and managers	24,246	25,942	26,615	30,036	32,301
	Specialists	19,343	21,237	22,193	23,832	23,829
	Technicians and assistant specialists	17,957	18,815	18,439	17,090	18,963
	Clerks	14,350	15,712	16,341	17,117	14,520
	Service workers and vendors in shops and markets	4,505	5,698	6,280	4,727	5,345
	Skilled workers in agriculture and fishery	0	0	0	0	0
	Craftsmen and related occupations	2,750	2,813	6,398	8,879	7,249
	Machine and equipment operators and assemblers	2,369	3,468	4,582	5,566	5,131
	Regular occupations	2,465	2,737	2,923	3,305	3,498
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>8,510</b>	<b>9,294</b>	<b>9,406</b>	<b>9,845</b>

Type	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	Legislators, senior officials and managers	24,246	25,942	26,615	30,036	32,301
	Specialists	19,343	21,237	22,193	23,832	23,829
	Technicians and assistant specialists	17,957	18,815	18,439	17,090	18,963
	Clerks	14,350	15,712	16,341	17,117	14,520
	Service workers and vendors in shops and markets	4,505	5,698	6,280	4,727	5,345
	Skilled workers in agriculture and fishery	0	0	0	0	0
	Craftsmen and related occupations	2,750	2,813	6,398	8,879	7,249
	Machine and equipment operators and assemblers	2,369	3,468	4,582	5,566	5,131
	Regular occupations	2,465	2,737	2,923	3,305	3,498
	<b>Total</b>		<b>7,445</b>	<b>8,510</b>	<b>9,294</b>	<b>9,406</b>

\*: The system of public workers' mobilization at a monthly wage.

Source: MDPS, Labor Force Sample Survey, various years.

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

The overall unemployment rate declined significantly from 1.6% in 2012 to 0.1% in 2016. The labor market in Qatar is close to full employment, with the lowest unemployment rate in the world compared to the global average (5.9%) and OECD (6.9%).

The male unemployment rate remained at 0.1% in 2012 and 2016, while the female unemployment rate declined significantly from 2.8% in 2012 to 0.7% in 2016. Although the female unemployment rate in Qatar exceeded that of males, the gap between them is small compared to female unemployment rate worldwide, which is 15% higher than that of males.

Unemployment by age groups is higher among youth (15 to 24 years), and lower in old age groups. Youth unemployment rate declined significantly from 1.6% in 2012 to 0.6% in 2016, which is one of the lowest unemployment rates at the global level (13.8%) and OECD countries (14.7%) in 2015.

Table (62) Unemployment rate by sex, nationality and age groups (2012-2016)

Description		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sex	Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Female	2.8	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.7
	Total	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.1
Nationality	Qatari	3	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.4
	Non-Qatari	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1





Description		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Sex and Nationality</b>	Qatari Male	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2
	Qatari Female	6.4	3.3	1.8	1.5	0.7
	Non-Qatari Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Non-Qatari Female	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7
<b>Age Groups</b>	15-24	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
	25-34	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	35-44	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	45-54	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	55-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	65 years and above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

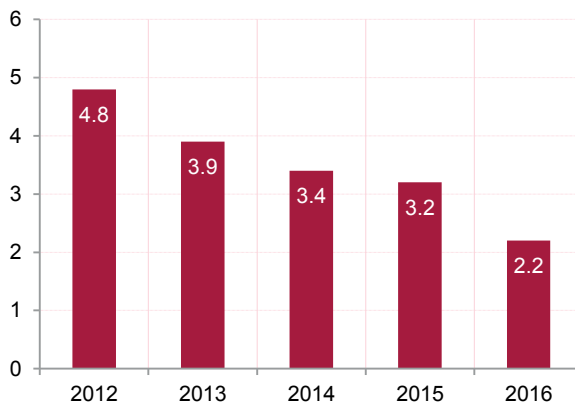
Source: MDPS, Labor ForceSample Survey, various years.

**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**

The percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training dropped gradually from 4.8% in 2012 to 2.2% in 2016, a decrease of about 54% thanks to the educational and training policies and labor market efficiency, which provided opportunities for learning, training and employment for the youth in Qatar.

**Figure (20)** Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (2012-2016)



Source: MDPS, Labor ForceSample Survey, various years.

**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 labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms**

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

Statistical data indicate that Qatar is completely free of child labor. The percentage of children (aged 5-17 years) engaged in the labor market was zero throughout the period (2012-2016). This means that the target of ending child labor in all its forms has been achieved ten years ahead of schedule, as Qatari legislations prohibit the employment of minors. Article 86 of the Labor Law No. 14 of 2004 states that " a juvenile who has not attained the age of sixteen may not be employed in any work of whatsoever nature, and shall not be permitted to enter into any place of work".

**Table (63) | Proportion and number of children (aged 5-17 years) engaged in child labour (2012-2016)**

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Number</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Proportion</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: MDPS, Labor ForceSample Surve, various years .

**Target (8-8): Protect labour 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 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

The number of severe and moderate occupational injuries in Qatar increased from 532 in 2012 to 584 in 2016, an increase of 9.7%, due to the increase in the number of expatriate workers between the two years. Males accounted for 99.3% of total injuries. This can be explained by the fact that most injuries occur in the construction sector, which is mostly restricted to males. The number of fatal occupational injuries in Qatar per 100,000 full-time workers in 2014 was about 1.6 deaths compared with the rate of fatal injuries in the United States and the United Kingdom amounting to 3.3 and 0.46 deaths per 100,000 workers respectively. This means that the death rate in Qatar is three times that of the United Kingdom, but less than half the rate in the United States.



**Table (64) | Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex (2013-2016)**

Description		2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Severe and moderate injuries</b>	Male	528	580	...	580
	Female	5	4	...	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>584</b>	...	<b>584</b>
<b>Deaths</b>	Male	28	19	24	35
	Female	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>

...: N/A.

Source: Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs.

Needless to say, Qatar has a dynamic economy, with the skilled labor force accounting for the majority of the population. Within this framework, occupational injuries and diseases are important public health challenges that need to be addressed in an appropriate manner to ensure health and well-being of the labor force. This calls for the intensification of occupational health programs, especially those that focus on educating artisanal workers and ensuring that safety standards are respected, which will contribute to reducing occupational injuries.

### **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 Labor Law No. 14 of 2004, in Chapter 12 on (labor organizations), and Chapter 13 on (joint commissions, collective bargaining and joint agreements), provides for the mechanisms, requirements and organization of freedom of association and collective bargaining. Coordination with the International Labor Organization (ILO) is underway to consider activation of some provisions of the articles of the law and to monitor enterprises' compliance to its application.

In a nutshell, Qatar has achieved the target of promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all members of society, including youth and women. Unemployment rates in Qatar are the lowest in the world at 0.1%, i.e. the labor market is close to full employment. Qatar has also been able to end child labor, as this phenomenon does not exist in the Qatari labor market. The State has further endeavored to protect the rights of workers and to provide a safe working environment, with the issuance of legislations that provide protection for workers' wages through the Wage Protection Law.



**9** **INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**





## Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

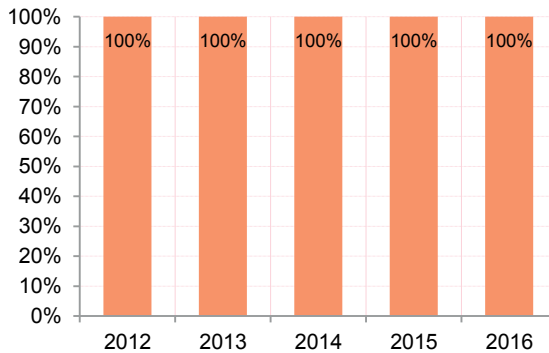
This goal focuses on the promotion and development of infrastructure industrialization and innovation. This can be achieved by enhancing support, research and innovation in the financial, technological and technical fields at the international and local levels and by providing greater access to information technology.

**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 proportion of population who live within 2 km of an all-season road reached 100% throughout the period (2012-2016), bearing in mind that there are no rural areas in the State of Qatar.

**Figure (21)** Proportion of population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (2012-2016)\*



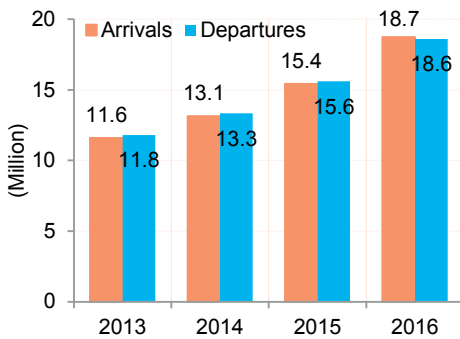
\* There are no rural areas in Qatar

## 9-1-2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

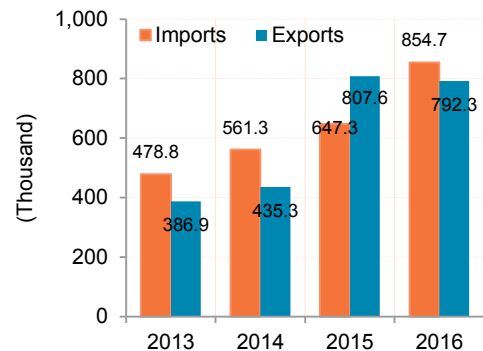
Qatar's air traffic has witnessed a development both in passenger traffic and air freight. The number of arriving passengers increased from about 11.6 million in 2012 to about 18.7 million in 2016, an increase of 17.3%. The number of departing passengers also increased from about 11.8 million in 2012 to 18.6 million in 2016, an increase of 16.4%. This increase can be explained by the opening of Hamad International Airport in 2014, with a capacity of 50 million passengers, to reach 70 million passengers by the end of phase 3 which already began in 2017.

As for air freight, goods and mail shipments increased by 24.9% between 2012 and 2016 to reach 1.6 million tons in 2016.

**Figure (22)** Number of passengers arriving and departing from and to Doha International Airport (2013 -2016)



**Figure (23)** Exports and Imports of Goods and mail from and to Doha International Airport (2012 -2016)



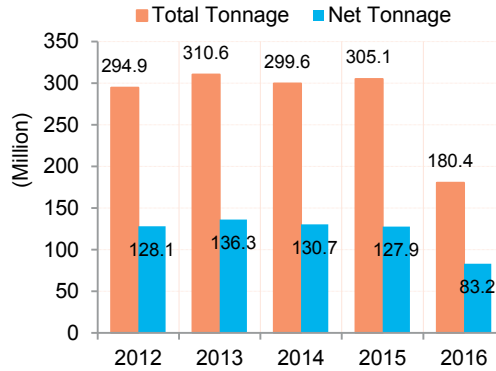
The State of Qatar has significantly invested in increasing the capacity of Hamad International Airport, improving services provided and re-designing its operations to meet the increasing traffic requirements in the coming years, especially as the country is poised to host a major global event; the World Cup 2022.

As for the maritime transport movement, despite the increase in the number of incoming ships from 5,834 in 2012 to 6,428 in 2016, the total tonnage decreased from about 294.9 thousand tons in 2012 to 180.4 thousand tons in 2015, a decrease of 11.6%.





**Figure (24)** Total and net tonnage of ships (2012-2016)

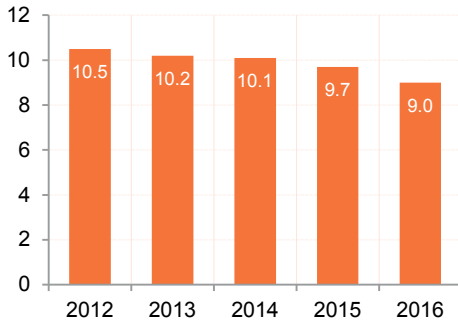
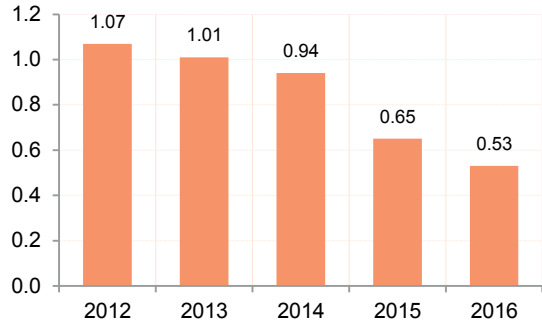


It is worth mentioning that the number of incoming ships and their total and net tonnage will increase in the coming years after the opening of Hamad Port in September 2017, which represents the most important offshore gateway to Qatar's foreign trade. Hamad Port is capable of receiving ships and vessels of all sizes and weights, and is expected to account for more than a third of the Middle East's trade. It will further contribute to reducing the cost of imports and raising the country's capacity to store basic materials up to six million containers per year. It includes a general cargo terminal with a capacity of 1.7 million tons per year, a grain facility with a capacity of 1 million tons per year, a car park with a capacity of 500 thousand cars per year, a livestock facility, a coast guard facility and an offshore supply depot.

**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

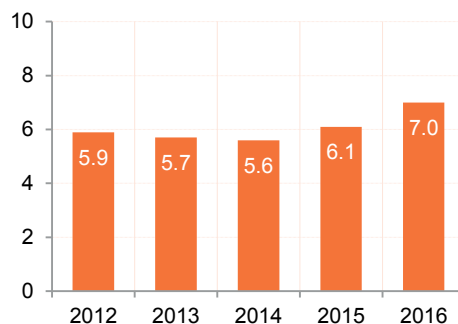
The manufacturing value added index, as a percentage of GDP in Qatar, witnessed a decline during the period (2012-2016), reaching 9.0% in 2016, which was lower than the Arab equivalent of 11.1% in 2016. As for the manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP per capita, it decreased from 1.07% in 2012 to 0.53% in 2016, a decline of 50.5%. This decline can be explained by the increase in the population size and the decrease in the contribution of manufacturing industries to GDP.

Figure  
(25)Manufacturing value added as a  
proportion of GDP (2012-2016)Figure  
(26)Manufacturing value added per  
capita (US\$) (2012-2015)

Source: MDPS, Economic Statistics.

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

Employment in the manufacturing sector as a proportion of total employment in Qatar remained relatively stable over the period (2012-2016), rising from 5.9% in 2012 to 7.0% in 2016. The high relative importance of manufacturing labor force to total labor force in the national economy is due to the adoption of the capital intensive technique in many manufacturing branches.

Figure  
(27)Proportion of Manufacturing labor  
force to total labor force (2012-  
2016 )

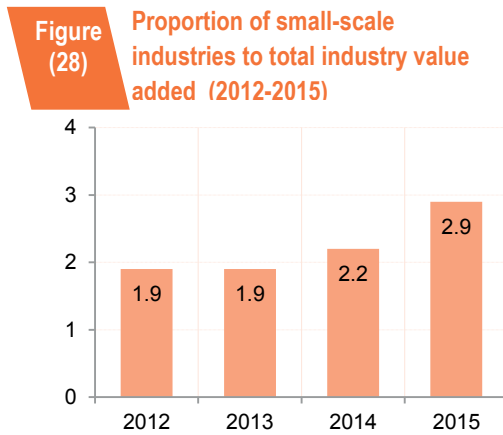
Source: MDPS, Labor ForceSample Surve, various years.



**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 in total industry value added

Even though the small-scale industries are important for the creation of the industrial sector value added, their proportion to total industry value added is still low, despite rising from 1.9% in 2012 to 2.9% in 2015.



Source: MDPS, Economic Statistics .

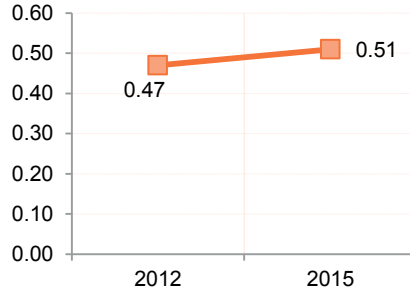
**Target (9-5): Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and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

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

Despite the decline in the proportion of R & D expenditure in the State of Qatar from about QR 3,255 million in 2012 to QR 3,054 million in 2015, the scientific research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP increased from 0.47% in 2012 to 0.51% in 2015, an increase of 8.5%.

Nevertheless, the proportion of R & D expenditure in Qatar is low compared to that of developed countries (2.4%), the global average (1.7%), Singapore (2.2%) and Luxembourg (1.5%).

**Figure (29)** R & D expenditure as a proportion of GDP (2012 and 2015)



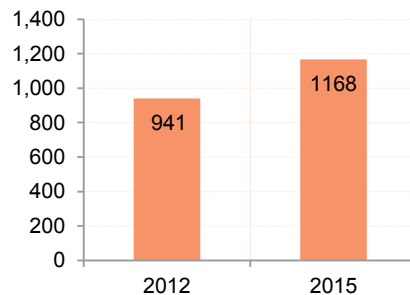
Source: MDPS, R & D Survey 2012 and 2015.

The research and development expenditure is expected to increase over the coming years with the implementation of programs in the priority sectors and key areas emphasized by the Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) and the development of research incentives and financing mechanisms to create a competitive advantage that enhances the state's efforts to build an economy knowledge, during the period (2018-2022).

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

The number of full-time researchers per million inhabitants increased by 24.1% from 941 researchers in 2012 to 1,168 researchers per million inhabitants in 2015. Despite the fact that it exceeded the global average, it is still low compared with OECD countries (3,542), the United Kingdom (4,107) and the United States (3,984 researchers per million inhabitants) in 2014.

**Figure (30)** Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants (2012 and 2015)



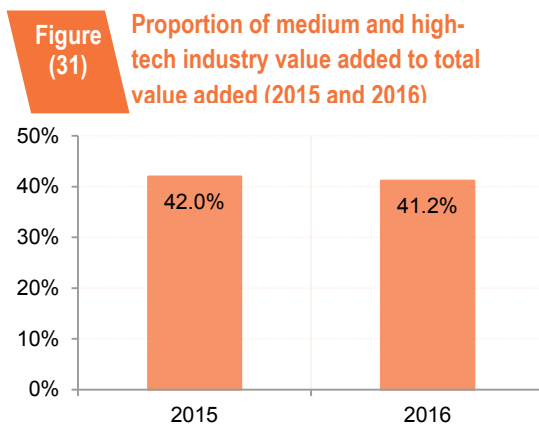
Source: MDPS, R & D Survey 2012 and 2015.



**Target (9-b): Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities**

**9-b-1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added**

Despite the increase of medium and high-tech industry value added to total value added from 1.1% in 2012 to 1.6% in 2015, it remains low, reflecting that the efforts to shift towards a knowledge economy are still in its infancy.



Source: MDPS, Economic Statistics.

**Target (9-c): Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020**

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

100% of population are covered by mobile network, reflecting a positive development towards building a knowledge society and economy based on advanced technology in knowledge communications.

**Table (65) Proportion of population covered by a mobile network (2012-2016)**

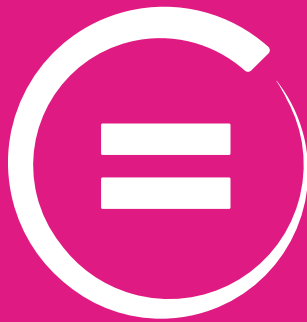
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The State of Qatar has been able to achieve some of the targets related to Goal 9 of building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. With regards to the target of developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, , Qatar has constructed highways and modern bridges, as well as modern airports and ports which have facilitated the entry of goods and products and the movement of passengers. Qatar is currently in the process of establishing a metro network and fast trains, in line with the latest designs that provide sustainability and resilience to environmental challenges. The State has also achieved a significant increase in access to ICTs, with 100% of population covered by mobile network.

Qatar is also working to achieve the targets related to promoting inclusive industrialization, increasing access of small-scale industrial enterprises to financial services, promoting scientific research, improving technological capabilities in the industrial sector, supporting and developing local technologies, research and innovation. The Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) includes the implementation of a number of programs and activities that will enhance the contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP and labor force absorption, as well as the adoption of projects aimed at increasing the capacities of those working in R & D. The Second National Development Strategy will also increase the proportion of expenditure on R & D, which is the dynamic element in enhancing the innovative capacities that contribute to building a knowledge economy, which is the gateway to enhance the competitiveness of the national economy.



**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES







## Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 10 calls for reducing inequalities in income, gender, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunities, both within and among countries. It further aims to ensure safe, organized and orderly migration and addresses issues related to the representation of developing countries in decision-making at the global level and in development assistance.

**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

In 2012/2013, the average monthly income of a Qatari individual was about QR 10,200. Looking at the different sources of income for Qataris, employment is the main source of household income, as the household's living standards are based mainly on their income earning opportunities.

Table 66 below shows that the lowest quintile earns about 30% of total income for Qataris, while the richest quintile (the richest 40% of individuals) earns 49% of the total income for Qataris, reflecting the disparity in income levels between the five quintiles. The average per capita income of the lowest quintile of income is QR 6,960 per month, which increases for the second quintile and then steadily increases to QR 14,341 per month for the richest quintile.

**Table (66)** Average per capita and household income in each quintile by income sources; and income distribution in every quintile by income sources (2012/2013)

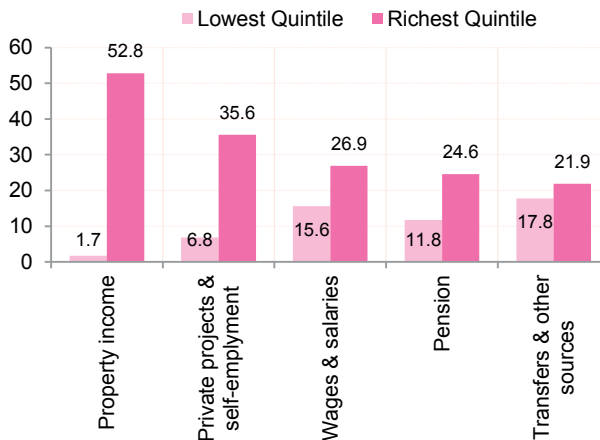
Income Sources	Distribution of income in each quintile of different income sources					Share of each quintile of income sources						
	First quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Fifth quintile	Qataris	First quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Fifth quintile	Qataris
Wages & salaries	76.6	67.7	67.3	63.7	64.0	66.9	15.6	17.4	20.3	19.8	26.9	100
Private projects and self-employment	2.2	4.4	3.9	4.7	5.5	4.4	6.8	17.2	18.0	22.4	35.6	100
Property income	0.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	4.2	2.2	1.7	11.4	14.9	19.2	52.8	100
Pension	7.1	9.2	8.7	9.1	7.2	8.2	11.8	19.2	21.3	23.1	24.6	100
Transfers & other sources	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	17.8	19.8	18.1	22.5	21.9	100
Income from imputed rent	12.9	16.6	17.9	19.7	18.6	17.6	10.0	16.2	20.5	23.3	29.9	100
Total income	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	13.6	17.2	20.2	20.8	28.2	100
Average monthly household income	84,561	85,947	87,837	83,615	95,982	88,217						
Average monthly per capita income	6,960	8,769	10,295	10,628	14,341	10,200						

Source: MDPs, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012\2013.



Figure (32) below, which shows the different sources of income for Qataris, indicates that wages and salaries are the main source of income for all quintiles, while the percentage of wages and salaries reaches 81% of total income without adding the imputed income from the resident-owned house, and 67% of total income after adding the imputed income. Nevertheless, 77% of total income of Qatari households, which falls in the first category (the lowest quintile), is from wages and salaries, while only 64% of the higher category income is from wages and salaries. The Income from pensions is the second most important source for all quintiles, although it is more important for the middle categories. Project income is of a relatively greater importance for the richest quintile (6% for the richest quintile income compared to 2% for the lowest quintile). This means that projects are a significant activity for the higher category households, and the same applies to property-generated income.

**Figure (32)** Share of highest and lowest Qatari quintiles of various income sources (2012/2013)



On the other hand, while Qatari household members in the lowest quintile make up 20% of total Qatari income, they earn about 16% of total wages and salaries, whereas the households in the highest quintile earn 27% of total wages and salaries. The households in the lowest quintile earn only about 2% of total income of the property, while the richest category (highest quintile) accounts for 53% of total income from this source. The same applies, to a lesser extent, to income from projects, as households in the lowest quintile earn 7% of total income from projects and real estate, while the wealthy category earns 36%. It should be noted that the ongoing government transfers are distributed almost evenly between the Qatari segments.

As a result, attention must be given to wage and salary earners who receive ongoing government transfers, especially low-wage categories, as this source is the main source of income for households with a low standard of living (lowest quintile).

**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

The proportion of low-income Qataris living below 50% of median income for Qataris is about 3%. Those can be considered as having a low standard of living compared to other Qataris.

The proportion of low-income people with low standard of living increases for the households whose heads are illiterate and in the age group (60 years and above), for female Qatari-headed households, for Qatari households whose heads have no primary education, and for those outside the labor force. The proportion also increases with the increase of the number of household members or the number of children in the household, and with the decrease of the number of employed members therein.

**Table (67) Proportion of households with Low standard of living by selected characteristics in (2012/2013)**

Selected Characteristics		Proportion%
<b>Proportion of Qatari Households</b>		3.0
<b>Head of household sex</b>	Male	2.8
	Female	4.2
<b>Head of household age</b>	Less than 30	0.0
	30-39	1.1
	40-49	3.0
	50-59	4.4
	60 and above	3.9
<b>Head of household's education level</b>	Below Primary	8.0
	Primary/ Preparatory	4.3
	Secondary	2.3
	Post-Secondary Diploma	1.1
	University and Above	0.4
<b>Head of household's marital status</b>	Single	0.0
	Married	3.0
	Divorced/Divorcee	1.3
	Widow/ed	4.4
<b>Head of household's employment status</b>	Employed	8.0
	Unemployed	4.3
	Student	2.3
	Housewife	1.1
	Others	0.4



**Table (67) Proportion of households with Low standard of living by selected characteristics in (2012/2013)**

Selected Characteristics		Proportion%
<b>Household size</b>	1-3	0.0
	4-6	1.1
	7-9	1.6
	10-12	3.6
	13 +	11.6
<b>No. of children in household</b>	0	1.9
	1-2	1.7
	3-4	1.4
	5 +	8.2

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The table above shows that the proportion of Qatari households belonging to the lowest standard of living is highest among widowed heads of households (4%), while it decreases to less than 3% among married heads of households. Male-headed Qatari households are better in the standard of living than female-headed households (4% for females versus 3% for males). Qatari low-income households are more concentrated in the ones headed by older age groups, especially those aged 50-59 years. The proportion of low-income earners increases with the increase in Qatari household size, reaching its peak among Qatari households of 13 members or more (12%). The same also applies with the increase in the number of children in the household.

Table (69) below shows the clear correlation between the standard of living and the level of education of Qatari heads of households. 8% of Qatari households whose heads are below the primary level are low-income households, accounting for 35% of Qatari low-income households. The standard of living is also related to the employment status, with the exception of the unemployed, who represent a small proportion of heads of household.

**Table (68) Proportion of low-income households by selected characteristics (2012/2013)**

Selected Characteristics		Proportion%
<b>Proportion of Qatari Households</b>		6.4
<b>Head of household sex</b>	Male	6.2
	Female	7.6
<b>Head of household age</b>	Less than 30	2.7
	30-39	3.8
	40-49	8.9
	50-59	5.8
	60 and above	6.3
<b>Head of household's education level</b>	Below Primary	14.5
	Primary/ Preparatory	9.4
	Secondary	5.6
	Post-Secondary Diploma	0.6
	University and Above	1.6
<b>Head of household's marital status</b>	Single	1.1
	Married	6.6
	Divorced/Divorcee	12.1
	Widow/ed	4.7
<b>Head of household's employment status</b>	Employed	4.7
	Unemployed	0.0
	Student	0.0
	Housewife	8.1
	Others	10.0
<b>Household size</b>	1-3	1.7
	4-6	4.4
	7-9	4.3
	10-12	8.6
	13 and above	14.6
<b>No. of children in household</b>	0	3.3
	1-2	4.1
	3-4	3.6
	5 and above	16.2

Source: MDPS, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.



**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**

The number of persons who reported having personally felt discriminated against under international human rights law was around 39 in 2016, ie (0.002%) of total population, which is very low. This is due to the fact that all population of Qatar, citizens and expatriates alike, are entitled to their full rights and are equal with no discrimination in any civil or service affairs.

**Table (69) Number and proportion of population who reported having felt personally discriminated against (2015/2016)**

Description	2015/2016
Number	39
Proportion%	0.002%

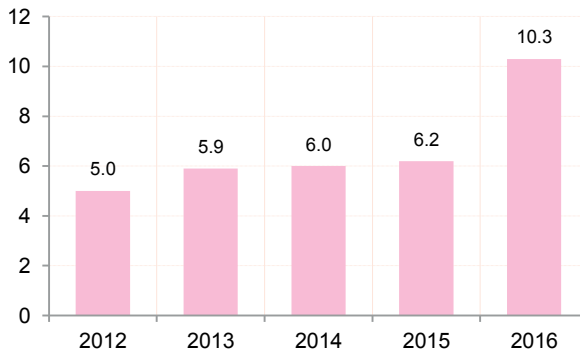
Source: National Commission for Human Rights and MDPS calculations.

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

**10-4-1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers**

The labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers, increased significantly from 5% in 2012 to 10.3% in 2016.

**Figure (33) Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers (2012-2016)**



**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**

Since its independence in 1971, the State of Qatar has joined most of the international public organizations specialized in various political, economic, social and cultural aspects. Qatar is currently an active member with voting rights in international economic and financial organizations and corporations, namely:

**Table (70) Organizations and institutions which Qatar is a member of and has the right to vote**

Organization/Corporation	Membership	Voting Right
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	Yes	Yes
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Yes	Yes
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Yes	Yes
United Nations General Assembly	Yes	Yes
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Yes	Yes

**Target (10-7): Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies**

#### **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 Labor 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.





**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)**

Expenditures on projects financed by Qatar Fund for Development increased from US \$ 268.5 million in 2015 to US \$ 506.9 million in 2016, an increase of 88.8%. This was due to Qatar's support for the budgets of some developing countries.

**Table (71) Expenditure on projects funded by Qatar Fund for Development (US \$) (2015 and 2016)**

Indicator	2015	2016
Relief	33,000,386	64,315,414
Ramadan Iftar	431,159	156,464
Infrastructre	109,814,904	74,891,394
Education	111,043,440	98,873,854
Economic Empowerment	100,000	90,000
Budget Support	10,488,982	258,013,280
Health	3,617,696	10,558,705
<b>Total</b>	<b>268,496,567</b>	<b>506,899,111</b>

Source : Qatar Fund for Development.

Note: Development assistance data is partial due to non-availability from other sources.

The table above shows that the financial sector "Budget Support" had the lion's share of Qatari aid, accounting for 50.9% of total aid provided, followed by the education sector at 19.5% and then the infrastructure sector at 14.8%.

The State of Qatar has endeavored to achieve Goal 10 of "reducing inequality through the development of programs that promote social, economic and political integration of all members of society regardless of their religion, ethnicity and age. It has also developed legislations and policies aimed at eliminating all discriminatory practices among members of society, as well as fiscal policy and wage policy that achieve the greatest degree of equality.



# 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES





## Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 11 aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements in a way that fosters community cohesion and personal security while stimulating innovation and employment.

**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

The percentage of urban dwellers living in slums, informal settlements or in inadequate housing is zero in Qatar because the percentage of households owning or renting homes or residing in homes given by companies, employers or the state through government housing is (100% ), and all of which are decent.

**Table 72 | Proportion of urban population living in poor slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (2012-2016)**

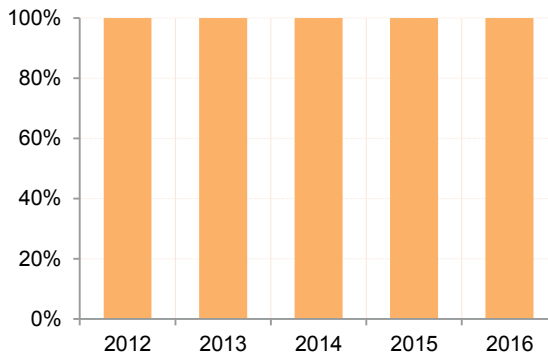
Statement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Poor neighborhoods	0	0	0	0	0
Informal settlements	0	0	0	0	0
Improper housing	0	0	0	0	0

**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

The percentage of population with convenient access to public transport is 100% for all age groups, sexes, during the period 2012-2016. The public transport is available in KARWA, whether in buses, cars, or vehicles with special seats for people with disabilities.

**Figure (34)** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (2012-2016)



**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

There is no data on the ration of land consumption to the population growth rate. As for population density indicator per square kilometer, it was significantly increased. The population density was low in 1985, reaching 32 inhabitants per square kilometer, rising after nearly 30 years to 207 people pr km<sup>2</sup>. The population density in Qatar is higher than that of the United States (35) people / km<sup>2</sup> and China (145) people / km<sup>2</sup>; while it is less than Germany (232) people / km<sup>2</sup> and India (436) people per km<sup>2</sup>.

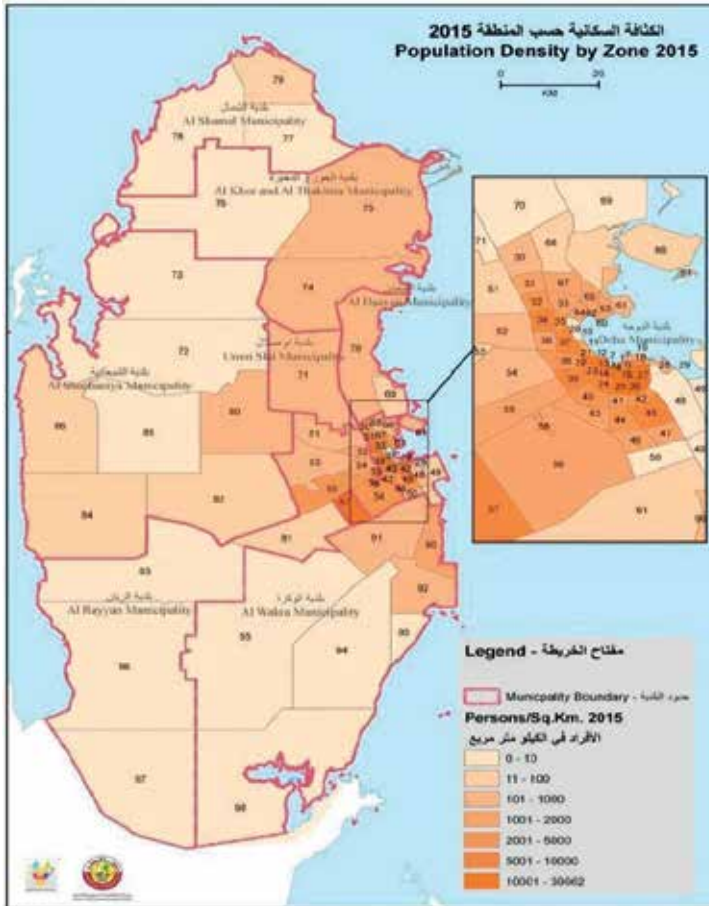


**Table (73) Population density per square kilometer (1986-2015)**

Year	Population	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density per square kilometer
1986	369,079	11,475	32
1997	522,023	11,532	45
2004	744,029	11,508	65
2010	1,699,435	11,607	146
2015	2,404,776	11,627	207

Source: MDPS, General Population and Housing Census, various years.

**Figure (35) Population density by area ( 2015)**



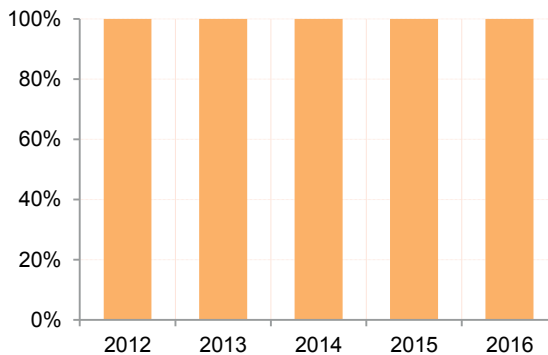
Source: Census 2015.

### 11-3-2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Qatar has an elected municipal council representing all sectors of Qatari people and all municipalities. In cooperation with planning institutions, the Council contributes to planning urban regions. Therefore, the Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically is 100%.

Figure  
(36)

Percentage of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (2012-2016)



**Target (11-5):** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

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

Due to Qatar's stable geographic conditions and as Qatar is outside the scope of natural disasters; i.e. earthquakes, volcanoes, floods and cyclones, in addition to high environmental and occupational safety indicators, the number of deaths and injured and missing persons as a result of disasters per 100,000 population was zero throughout the period 2012-2016.





**Table (74) | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (2012-2016)**

Statement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Dead	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Affected	0	0	0	0	0

### 11-5-2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, 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 due to the absence of natural disasters in the State of Qatar during the period (2012-2016). This is because Qatar's geographic location is far from areas of earthquakes activity, and absence of hurricanes. The strength of the Qatari economy attributed to coping with financial crises and reduced the negative impact on the population.

**Table (75) | Direct economic loss in relation to GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters (2012-2016)**

Statement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Dead	0	0	0	0	0
Affected	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 urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

The percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total waste generated in cities is (100%) throughout the period (2012-2016), where municipal services are available to transport all urban waste in all regions.

**Table (76) | Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated in cities (2012-2016)**

Statement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated in cities (ton)	12,117,001	12,253,494	12,163,471	11,822,630	6,297,887
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%

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

### 11-6-2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Air pollution is one of the most significant environmental risks to public health in all regions in the world. Air quality is set based on the fine particulate concentration levels set by the WHO "Safety Standard" of 10 micrograms per cubic meter.

Results recorded in the three stations of the Ministry of Municipality and Environment that are distributed in different regions of Doha (Aspire Zone, Qatar University, Corniche) indicate that no incident of fine particulate concentration levels in the air exceeded the globally allowed maximum level; namely, 10 micrograms per cubic meter except in one station (Qatar University Station) in 2016.

**Table (77) | Air quality for particulate matter levels (2014-2016)**

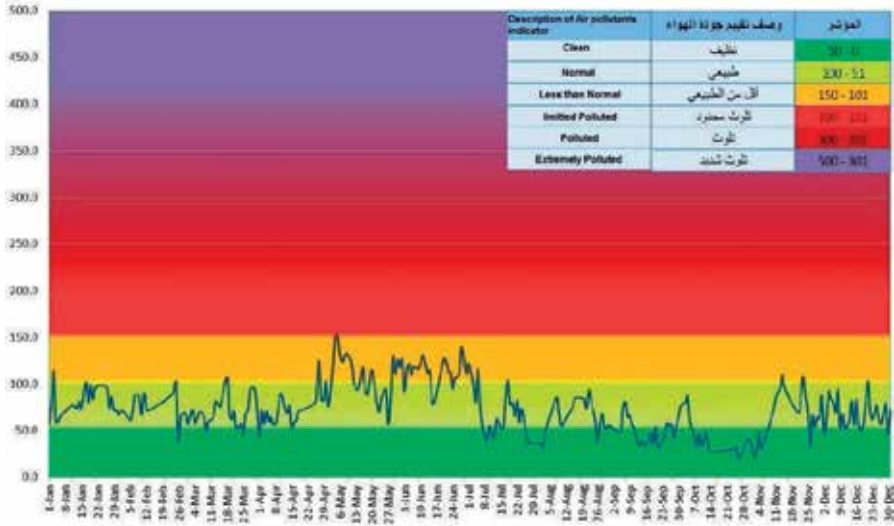
Indicator	2014	2015	2016
Aspire Zone pm10	Normal	Normal	Normal
Qatar University pm10	Normal	Below Normal	Normal
Corniche pm10	Normal	Normal	Normal

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

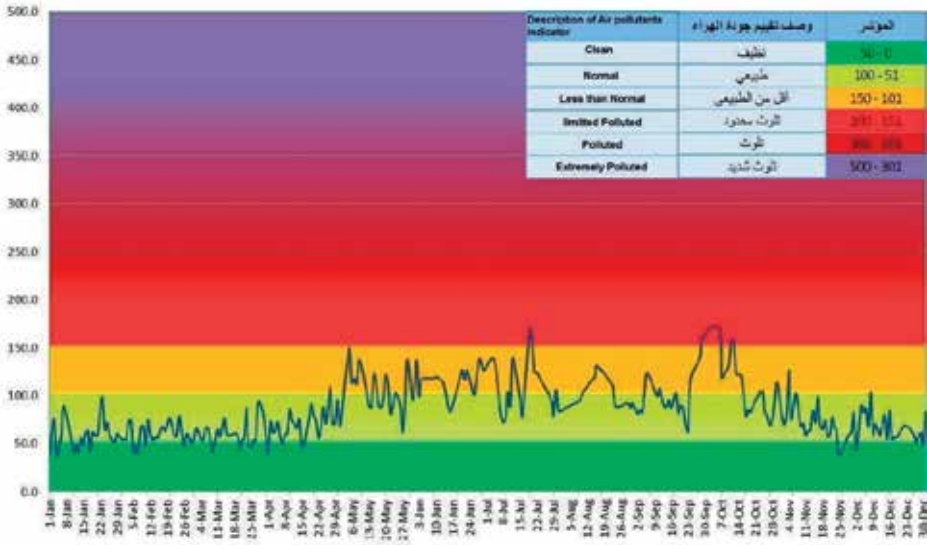


**Figure (37)** Air quality indicator for all compnents in Corniche, Qatar University and Aspire Zone Stations

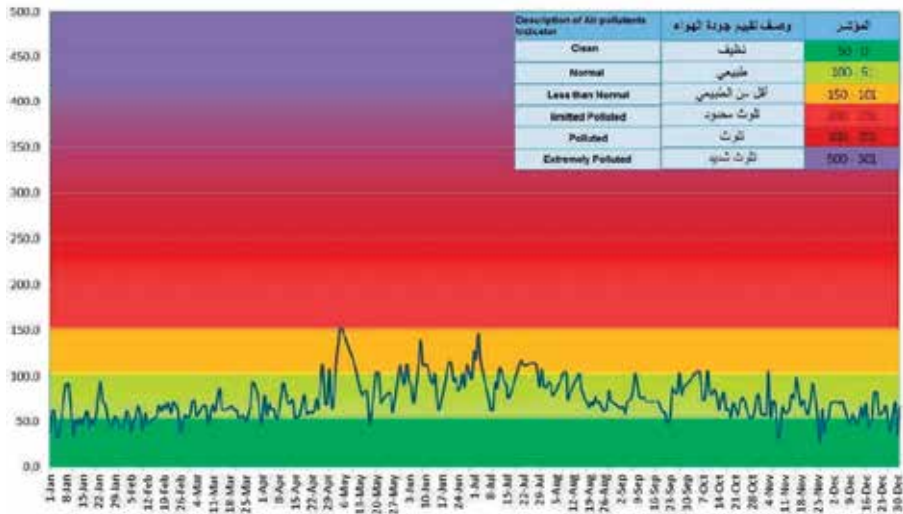
**Average monthly of the air pollutants indicator of Particulate Matter (PM10) in 2016 Aspire Zone**



**Average monthly of the air pollutants indicator of Particulate Matter (PM10) in 2016 Qatar University**



### Average monthly of the air pollutants indicator of Particulate Matter (PM10) in 2016 Al Corniche



**Target (11-7):** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

#### 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

The average share of open space area for public use for all is 27.1% of total built up area in cities. The share of males in this area is 20% compared to 7.1% for females. By age groups, the share rises in the age group (25 years and above), reaching 19.3% and declines in the age groups (children and youths), reaching 4% and 3.8%, respectively.

It can be said that the increase in the average share of the open space area to the built-up area in the State of Qatar, which exceeded 27.1%, is due to the urban development witnessed by the State, embodied in the construction of large areas including open spaces used by the entire population in the framework of the State's development orientation based on building a welfare state where everyone lives happily and is sustainably safe.



**Table (78) | Average share of open space area for public use of total built-up area in cities, by age group and sex, 2015**

Indicator		Percentage
<b>Sex</b>	Male	20.0
	Female	7.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<b>Age Groups</b>	Less than 15 years	4.0
	15-24 years	3.8
	25 years and above	19.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27.1</b>

\* 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 in 2015.

Source: Land Use Survey and 2015 Census

The percentage of open spaces in public areas to the total built-up area is about (27.1%); up to (33%) in the city of Al Rayyan as a maximum, while reaching (15%) in Mesaieed as a minimum. As for the total number of urban buildings, it reached about 956 km<sup>2</sup>; with 308.5 km<sup>2</sup> in Al Rayyan as a maximum, while in Dukhan it reached a minimum of 1.71 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Table (79) | 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 the total built-up area	Total area of open spaces in public areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population number in the geographic range	Built-up buildings (km <sup>2</sup> )
Doha	23.51	40.08	587,058	170.47
Al Rayyan	33.00	103.04	969,880	308.50
Al Wakra	25.73	34.50	253,184	134.06
Umm Salal	23.95	49.64	130,269	207.30
Al Khor	25.00	6.12	92,615	24.11
Al Shammal	25.00	2.47	6,053	9.99
Dukhan	32.00	0.56	6,749	1.71
Mesaieed	15.00	6.69	37,662	45.35
Lusail	28.00	7.55	1,338	26.87
Al-Shahaniya	29.24	7.98	132,388	27.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.06</b>	<b>258.63</b>	<b>2,217,196</b>	<b>955.65</b>

Source: Land Use Survey and 2015 Census

Moreover, it can be stated that the percentage of open spaces to the total built-up area is expected to drop as a result of the start of the implementation of Qatar National Master Plan 2032, which will witness the construction of large areas including open spaces used by the entire population in the context of the development orientation of the state based on building the Welfare State in which everyone lives happily and in sustainable security.

It should be noted that Qatar National Master Plan 2032, which started in early 2018, will include the provision of industrial zones with an area of more than 40 million square meters; three economic zones with more than 30 million square meters; 8 supply and storage areas of 10 million square meters; three logistic areas; two agricultural complexes; central markets, livestock markets, bus stops, and taxi stands, as well as Ministry of the Interior's services, educational services and workers' housing.

### 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 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

The State of Qatar attaches great importance to the development of national policies and development plans that take into account the needs and distinctive characteristics of urban areas, because of the importance of such policies and plans for achieving sustainable development. As a result, the proportion of the population living in cities implementing urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs has achieved universal coverage (100%) over the period (2012-2016).

Table (80) | Percentage of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs (2012-2016)

Variable	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Taking into account population projections	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Taking into account resource needs	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Proportion of population living in cities implementing civil and regional development plans and integrating population projections and resource requirements	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



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

Qatar's effort to launch 2011 Hope For Initiative is one of the outstanding examples of international partnership for disaster risk reduction, highlighted in the 65th session of the United Nations in General Assembly Resolution No. 307 entitled: "Improving the effectiveness and coordination of military and civil defense assets for natural disaster response". The State of Qatar supports the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and its seven objectives. Therefore, Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies is 100% in Qatar over the period (2012-2016).

**Table (81) | Percentage of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Ministry of Interior.

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

Qatar's effort to launch HOPE (Help, Opportunity, Participation and Education) initiative in 2011 is an outstanding example of the International Partnership for Disaster Risk Reduction, which culminated in the 65th Session of the United Nations by the issuance of the General Assembly Resolution No. 307, entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness and coordination of the use of military and civilian defense assets in the face of natural disasters". As the State of Qatar supports the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and its seven targets, the percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies reached 100% during the period (2012-2016). See Table (82).

**Table (82) | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Target (11-c): Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials**

**11-c-1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials**

Qatar Fund for Development, which provides assistance to developing countries, especially the least developed ones, allocates some of its assistance to the construction of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials that can withstand the waves of climate change that cause hurricanes, floods and other phenomena that create havoc in their areas. In 2015 and 2016, the Fund spent about \$ 109.8 million and \$ 74.9 million respectively, representing 40.9% and 14.8% of the total expenditure of the Fund.

**Table (83) | Value and percentage of spending on infrastructure from Qatar Fund for Development in USD (2015 and 2016)**

Indicator	2015	2016
Value of spending on infrastructure (USD)	109,814,904	74,891,394
Share of spending on infrastructure of total spending %	40.9%	14.8%

Source: Qatar Fund for Development.

Note: Data is partial due to non-availability from other sources.





The State of Qatar has managed to achieve all the targets of Goal 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The State has provided housing for all. There are no people living in inadequate housing and slums. It provided access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, including people with disabilities, as well as participation in urban planning. It has also worked to mitigate the negative environmental impacts on individuals by providing municipal services for the transport of urban waste throughout the country and reducing air pollution and its risks to human health. It has also provided access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces for all sectors of the society, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities. The state has invested heavily in building public parks and expanding the green area.

The State of Qatar, through Qatar Fund for Development, has also supported developing countries, particularly the least developed ones, to construct homes and buildings using local building materials to withstand climate change.

**12** RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION





## Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Goal 12 aims to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns through measures such as specific policies and international agreements on the management of materials that are important to the environment.

**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 with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies**

The State of Qatar has adopted the principles of sustainable development that promote the application of sustainable consumption and production patterns by developing plans and integrating them into the National Development Strategy 2011-2016, which included two pillars: Enhancing technical and economic efficiency and enhancing market efficiency. This included 6 outcomes that focus on water efficiency and rationalization (7 targets), enhanced efficiency of energy and gas use (6 targets), improved land use efficiency (sustainable improvements in agricultural productivity, fisheries resources (1 target), infrastructure legislation (1 target), optimal pricing of energy, water and power resources (17 targets). Moreover, it included the first sectoral result in the Environmental Sustainability Chapter on clean water and sustainable use, which included (3) complementary environmental targets, namely, the National Water Law, monitoring the reality of groundwater, and reduce the combustion of natural gas and its emissions.

Table (84) Availability of national action plans for sustainable consumption and production and whether they are integrated into national policies as a priority or objective (2012-2016)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Availability of national action plans for sustainable consumption and production (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are they integrated into national policies as a priority or objective? (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**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**

Since its independence, the State of Qatar has supported the global, Arab and Gulf efforts to achieve sustainable environmental development. This is reflected in its accession to several environmental sustainability agreements. Qatar is an active member of most international conventions on environmental protection and sustainable development. The following table shows a list of environmental agreements ratified by the State of Qatar.

**Table (85) | List of environmental agreements ratified by the State of Qatar by type of agreement**

Year	Agreement
<b>International agreements</b>	
1987	The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer 1985 & the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 1987 and its amendments of 1990 and 1992
<b>Decree No. (15) of 1996</b>	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal 1989
<b>Decree No. (29) of 1999</b>	International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
<b>Decree-Law No. (22) of 2001</b>	The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction
2004	Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
1993	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (International)
1995	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal 1989
1996	The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (international)
1997	Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses (International)
2001	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (International)
2004	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (International)
2005	Convention For The Suppression Of Unlawful Acts Against The Safety Of Maritime Navigation (Text of Convention For The Suppression Of Unlawful Acts Against The Safety Of Maritime Navigation) (International)



Year	Agreement
<b>International Agreements</b>	
2005	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 2005
2009	Agreement between the State of Qatar and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (International)
2010	Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)
<b>Multilateral Agreements</b>	
1971	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
1973	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (International)
1979	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
1982	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (International)
<b>Decree No. (36) of 1989</b>	Protocol concerning Marine Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf, 1989
1992	United Nations Convention on Climate Change
<b>Decree-Law No. (90) of 1996</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
2016	Paris Agreement on Reducing the Effects of Climate Change, 2016
<b>Regional Agreements</b>	
1979	Agreement approving the establishment of an Arab Fisheries Company (Regional)
1990	Protocol for the Protection of the Marine Environment against Pollution from Land-Based Sources on 21 February 1990 Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment Kuwait (Regional)
1992	GCC Patent System (Regional)
2001	Convention on Wildlife and Natural Habitats Conservation in the GCC Countries (Regional)
2011	Statute of GCC Emergency Management Center (Regional)
<b>International Protocol</b>	
2007	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
<b>Bilateral Agreements</b>	
1993	Agreement between the Government of the State of Qatar and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on organizing the work of the UNESCO Regional Office for Arab States in the Gulf (Bilateral)
2008	Memorandum of Understanding on Mutual Recognition of Precious Metals Stamping and Cooperation in Standardization and Control of Precious Metals and Precious Stones between the State of Qatar and the Sultanate of Oman (Bilateral)
2012	Memorandum of Understanding in the Field of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries between the State of Qatar and the Republic of Bulgaria (Bilateral)
2012	Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Education and Scientific Research between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Council of Ministers of Ukraine (Bilateral)
2016	Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of the Republic of Turkey for Cooperation in the Field of the Environment

The number of environmental agreements ratified by the State of Qatar during the period (1967-2016) reached about 57 agreements and protocols distributed as (32) international agreements, (7) multilateral agreements, (8) GCC agreements and (4) regional agreements, (1) international protocol, and (5) bilateral agreements. The following table shows that:

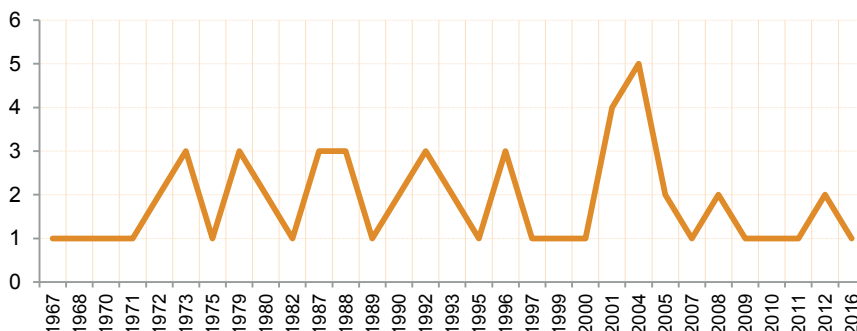
**Table 86 | Number of environmental agreements ratified by the State of Qatar by type of agreement (1967-2016)**

Year of signature (accession)	International Agreement	Multilateral Agreements	Gulf Agreement	Regional Agreement	International Protocol	Bilateral Agreement	Total
1967	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1968	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1970	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1971	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1972	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
1973	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
1975	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1979	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
1980	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
1982	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1987	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
1988	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1989	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1990	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
1992	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
1993	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
1995	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1996	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
1997	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1999	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2000	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
2001	2	...	2	...	...	...	4
2004	2	...	3	...	...	...	5
2005	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2007	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2008	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
2009	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2010	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2011	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
2012	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
2016	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

Source: Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics.



**Figure (38) Number of environmental agreements ratified by Qatar by type of agreement (1967-2012)**



### 12-4-2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

The per capita share of total hazardous waste generated in Qatar is increasing from 13.1 kg per year in 2012 to 32.5 kg in 2015, an increase of 148% as a result of the increased generation of hazardous waste from uses in the health field as well as the wastes of electronics and electrical materials.

**Table (87) Per capita waste generated (kg / year) (2012-2015)**

2012	2013	2014	2015
13.1	19.4	35.2	32.5

Source: MDPS; Environmental Statistics Bulletin 2015.

As for the percentage distribution of hazardous waste treated by the type of treatment, it is found that the landfill is the largest method of treatment; by half of treatment for the whole period (2012 - 2015), followed by recycling by nearly one third, then by other purposes, which was about 16 to 17%, and finally by incineration, which has declined in recent years to reach (1.6%) in 2015.

**Table (88) Percentage Distribution of Hazardous Wastes Treatment by Type of Treatment (2012-2015)**

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015
Recycling	28.8	29.4	29.5	34.2
Incineration	3.9	2.0	1.7	1.6
Landfill	50.5	51.5	51.6	48.1
Other purposes	16.8	17.1	17.2	16.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

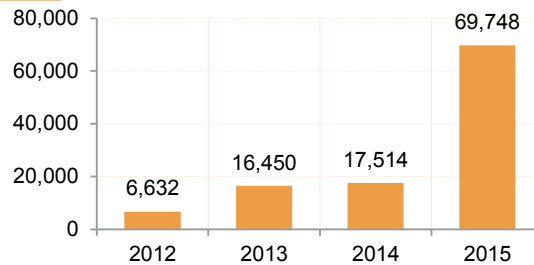
Source: MDPS; Environmental Statistics Bulletin 2015.

## Target (12-5): By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

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

The volume of recycled waste increased significantly during 2012-2015, rising from 6632 tons in 2012 to 69748 tons as a result of the opening of waste recycling plants. Recycling is expected to increase in the coming years with the expansion of existing recycling capacity as new recycling projects begin.

Figure (39) Recycled waste (Tons) (2012-2015)



Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

## Target (12-8): By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

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

The State of Qatar provides comprehensive, fair, high quality education to all sectors of society in order to create human capital, which is the cornerstone for achieving sustainable development. It also encourages continuing education and provision of opportunities for all. Gender in education and learning opportunities. States develop national policies to ensure that the principle of gender equality continues to be realized in education and learning opportunities.





**Table (89) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (2012-2016)**

Statement		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Global citizenship education (Yes\No)</b>	National education policies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	curricula	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	teacher education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	student assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Education for sustainable development (including climate change education (Yes\NO))</b>	National education policies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	curricula	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	teacher education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	student assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

It is noted that Qatar's educational policies emphasize linking educational curricula to sustainable development, where the curriculum at all stages include lessons related to climate change and its effects. It works on the preparation of competent teaching cadres capable of teaching these curricula, whether in the context of social sciences or pure science; the organization of courses and training workshops that raise the efficiency of teachers of scientific subjects relevant to sustainable development and climate change, as well as holding curricula assessment and development workshops in line with 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

**Target (12-b): Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**

**12-b-1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools**

Qatar National Tourism Sector Strategy 2030 was implemented within the framework of the 14 sectoral strategies of NDS 1 (2011-2016), Moreover, Visa Facilitation Strategy was also implemented along with Grades And Classification Strategy . This means that the total strategies implemented in the field of tourism are three strategies. There are 2 strategies that are not yet implemented; namely: Qatar National Tourism Sector Strategy 2017-2023 and Tourism Human Capital Development Strategy.

**Table (90) | Number of strategies, policies and action plans implemented in the field of sustainable tourism with agreed-upon monitoring and evaluation tools**

Topic	Qatar
Tourism Sector Strategy 2011-2016	Implemented
Tourism Sector Strategy 2017-2023	Not yet Implemented
Tourism Human Capital Development Strategy	Not yet Implemented
Visa Facilitation Strategy	Implemented
Grades And Classification Strategy	Implemented
Number of strategies implemented	3
Number of action plans implemented	...

...: NA.

Source: Qatar Tourism Authority.

It is expected that the tourism sector in Qatar will play an important role as a key tool for sustainable development as a result of the reorganization of tourism sector through the National Tourism Council, which includes representatives from the concerned authorities and the private sector . Such council will take over the supervision of the tourism sector development, performance monitoring and ensuring the greatest possible synergy and cooperation to develop the tourism product and increase the contribution of the tourism sector in GDP.



The State of Qatar has managed to achieve most of the targets related to Goal 12 concerned with ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. It has developed a national plan of action for sustainable consumption and production that has been integrated into the National Development Strategy, which included programs to achieve the sound management of chemicals, reduction of waste production, and its environmental impacts, increasing recycling and efficiency of use, and development of educational policies aimed at raising awareness of sustainable development.

**13** CLIMATE  
ACTION





## Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Climate change presents the single biggest threat to development, and its widespread, unprecedented effects disproportionately burden the poorest and the most vulnerable. Urgent action is needed not only to combat climate change and its impacts, but also to build resilience in responding to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

The State of Qatar is a leading country in the field of combating climate change, as it is one of the first countries to ratify the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1996, which is one of three important environmental conventions that resulted from the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, in addition to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and UN Convention on Biological Diversity. Moreover, the State of Qatar ratified the Kyoto Protocol linked to the Convention on Climate Change in 2005.

Given Qatar's interest and keenness in this important issue, it has gained the confidence of the international community to host COP18 at the end of 2012.

**Target (13-1): Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries**

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

Due to Qatar's stable geographic conditions and as Qatar is outside the scope of natural disasters; i.e. earthquakes, volcanoes, floods and cyclones, in addition to high environmental and occupational safety indicators, the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population was zero throughout the period 2012-2016.

Table (91) | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (2012-2016)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Missing persons	0	0	0	0	0
Number of affected persons	0	0	0	0	0

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

Qatar's effort to launch 2011 Hope For Initiative is one of the outstanding examples of international partnership for disaster risk reduction, highlighted in the 65th session of the United Nations in General Assembly Resolution No. 307 entitled: "Improving the effectiveness and coordination of military and civil defense assets for natural disaster response". The State of Qatar supports the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and its seven objectives. Therefore, Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies is 100% in Qatar over the period (2012-2016).

Table (92)		Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (2012-2016)				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## Target (13-2): Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

**13-2-1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)**

The first National Development Strategy (2011-2016) included plans to address climate change through the implementation of several projects, the most important of which are the following:

- Improvement of air quality management
- Reduction of natural gas combustion and emissions

However, NDS 2 (2018-2022) included an important project; namely, to develop and implement a national plan for adaptation and mitigation of climate change impact and promote local, regional and international strategic partnerships.



**Table (93) | Policies and strategies which increases states ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions (2012-2016)**

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Institutional capacity to adapt to and transfer technology (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The extent to which individuals are able to adapt to and transfer technology (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Availability of development plans for capacity-building of institutions and individuals to adapt to and transfer technology (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

### 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 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

The State of Qatar, represented by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, has integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula in universities, higher institutes and community colleges.

**Table (94) | Measures integrated for mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula (2012-2016)**

Educational Stage	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Primary stage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Preparatory stage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Secondary stage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Higher Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

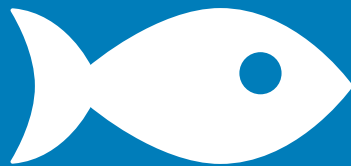
It goes without saying that integrating climate change issues into the curriculum at various stages is encouraging students to develop their research projects in line with the state's approach to conserving natural resources, achieving climate balance, and keeping pace with the global trend to reduce carbon emissions.

It is possible to say that the State of Qatar has been able to achieve the objectives related to taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. All municipalities adopt disaster risk strategies in line with the national strategy. The State has also integrated the measures used to mitigate the effects of climate change in the curricula in various stages of education.





**14** LIFE  
BELOW WATER





## Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

This Goal seeks to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems, prevent marine pollution and increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources.

**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 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

The objective of this indicator is to measure the impact of human activity in all its forms on the coastal environment by measuring the change in the composition of nutrients which can cause Eutrophication phenomenon when the concentration of these elements increases significantly.

The data of this indicator shows that the salinity and pH in all regions of Qatar did not exceed the maximum permissible range (33-45) for salinity and (6.3 - 8.3) for pH. Higher salinity in Mesaieed, which is close to the maximum; reaching (44.2), can be explained to discharge from some industrial companies. As for Nitrite, it was less than the maximum permissible range (35  $\mu\text{M}$  for  $\text{No}_2$  and 100  $\mu\text{M}$  for  $\text{No}_3$ ).

The concentration of silicates varies from 262 mg / L in Doha to 19.6 mg / L in Mesaieed. The concentration of silicates in all areas remains below the maximum permissible limit of 900 mg / L. The concentration of phosphates decreased significantly in the areas of Khor Al Udeid, Mesaieed, Al Khor and Dakhan. It did not exceed (5.8) mg / L, which is well below the maximum permissible limit of 30 mg / L. Concentrations of suspended solids ranged from 13.7 mg / L in the Al-Dhakhira to (8.9) mg / L in Doha, and the rates recorded in all areas were well below the maximum allowed permissible of 30 mg / L.

Table (95) | Concentration of natural nutrients in Qatari waters by location (2016)

Area	Practical Salinity Unit (PSU)	pH	Nitrite (mg /L)	Nitrate (mg /L)	Silicate (mg /L)	Phosphate (mg /L)	Suspended solids (mg /L)
Maximum allowed	33 - 45	6.5 - 8.3	35.0	100.0	900.0	30.0	30.0
Khor Al Udeid	...	7.9	1.6	15.9	80.9	5.2	14.6
Mesaieed	44.2	8.1	1.1	9.1	19.6	5.2	12.2
Al Wakra	41.1	...	1.4	33.5	68.9	...	12.5
Ras Abu Fontas	42.3	8.0	1.4	26.2	136.0	...	11.1
Doha	42.8	8.0	1.4	35.6	262.0	...	8.9
Khor	42.2	8.1	7.1	14.5	28.0	5.0	9.2
Al Dhakhira	42.7	8.2	1.4	15.2	58.4	...	13.7
Ras Laffan	...	8.0	0.6	5.7	10.0	...	12.9
Ras Rokn	42.5	8.1	1.5	24.8	21.0	...	12.9
Dokhan	...	8.1	4.2	69.2	141.7	5.7	17.5
Salwa	...	8.0	2.1	11.6	94.0	...	16.8

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

The levels of natural nutrients in Qatari waters are expected to remain at normal levels in the coming years, especially with the implementation of a comprehensive integrated plan to monitor the quality of coastal and marine waters within the Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022 by the Ministry of Municipality and Environment with the support of Qatar Petroleum.

Statistics indicate that the total quantities of marine debris increased during the period 2012-2015, rising from (1950) tons in 2012 to (2140) tons in 2015, an increase of about 10%. At the same time, wood residues and coastal waste declined between 2012 and 2015 with 20% and 37.5%, respectively. Oil residues are (45.5%) higher, and the following table shows this.



**Table (96) | Marine debris and wastes quantities by type (tons) (2012 -2015)**

Year	Wood Residues	Coastal Waste	Oil Residues	Total
2012	50	800	1,100	1,950
2013	45	700	1,050	1,795
2014	65	550	1,200	1,815
2015	40	500	1,600	2,140

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

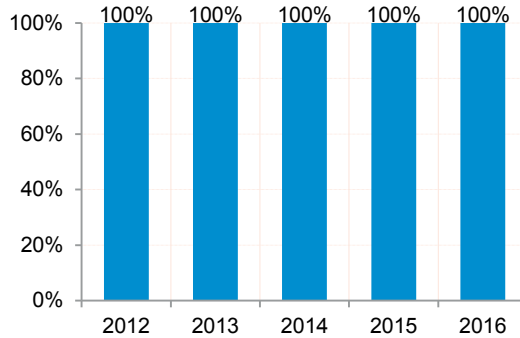
It should be noted that the increasing wood residues, beach waste and oil residues have a significant impact on the marine environment and its biodiversity, which requires the competent authorities to take practical and concrete measures to reduce them to ensure the sustainability of the coastal areas and to preserve the safety of the environment.

**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 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan aims to preserve natural resources, safeguard marine features and facilitate economic development opportunities such as fisheries, environmental tourism, land reclamation and marine infrastructure. This can be achieved through the analysis of marine sources in coastal areas; protection and sustainability of biodiversity; protection of cultural values and heritage; management and regulation of access to coastal areas and recreational uses to minimize negative impacts; understanding physical processes and development strategies to reduce risks that may result from climate changes, such as increasing temperature and rising sea water levels; and development of appropriate land use on coastal areas. The proportion of economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches amounts to 100 % during 2012-2016.

**Figure (40)** Proportion of economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (2012-2016)



Within the framework of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, Qatar has enacted several legislation related to investments in coastal areas and seas including the Environmental Protection law No. 30 of 2005 and its by-laws. Moreover, line institutions produced the following reports:

- Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Report of the eastern coast of Qatar
- Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Report of the western coast of Qatar and Halul Island
- Fishery Monitoring Program (fishing limits, compensation plans, catch capacity)
- Trends in the conditions of coastal and marine biodiversity
- Population-related pressures, adjusted beach length (km<sup>2</sup>) and area of reclaimed land.
- The risks of climate change

Needless to say that the sustainable management of these coastal areas must be carried out through the cooperative path among the competent authorities, in which all the governmental, private and civil society sectors participate as development partners in this vital project. The cooperative path of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan includes many strategies for the activities in an ongoing cycle of information collection and scientific analysis, development and implementation of appropriate land use and planning policies for coastal areas, management of social entertainment areas, monitoring and reporting.

**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

Data on the average pH of marine water recorded in stations across different parts of Qatar indicate that the average pH ranged between (7.9 g / L) at Salwa station and



(8.1) in the Al-Khor, Al-Dhakira, Ras Rukn and Dukhan stations. All data registered go in line with the maximum permissible limit in Qatari law no. (3), which is (6.5-8.3 grams per liter).

**Table 97 | Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (2010-2016)**

Indicator	2010	2014	2016
Khor Al Udeid	8.0	ND	8.0
Mesaieed	7.8	6.5	8.1
Al Wakra	7.9	7.2	NM
Ras Abu Fontas	7.8	6.8	8.0
Doha	7.8	ND	8.0
Khor	-	ND	8.1
Al Dhakhira	-	ND	8.1
Ras Laffan	-	ND	8.0
Ras Rokn	7.7	ND	8.1
Dokhan	-	-	8.1
Salwa	-	-	7.9

NM : Not measured.

ND : Not detected.

The maximum permissible limit according to Qatari law No. (3) of 2005 for mean pH is 6.5 - 8.3

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

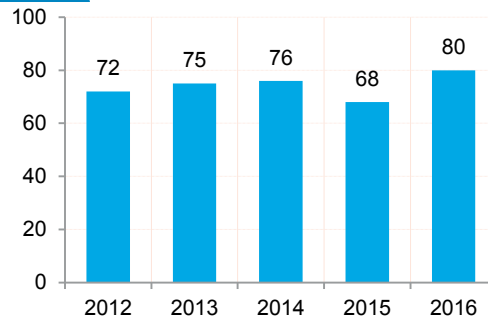
**Target (14-4): By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics**

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

Fisheries contribute significantly to food security, livelihoods and the national economy. However, if they are not sustainably managed, they can destroy fish habitats, reduce biodiversity and disrupt ecosystems performance, leaving negative impacts on sustainable economic and social development.

The proportion of fish stocks within the safe biological levels in the State of Qatar has witnessed a positive development during the period 2012-2016, rising from 72% in 2012 to 80% in 2016; an increase of 11.1%. This is attributed to the completion of some fish resources development projects, including the private aquaculture project for some local marine fish species, which was reflected positively on the level of biological sustainability.

**Figure (41)** Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (2012-2016)



Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment

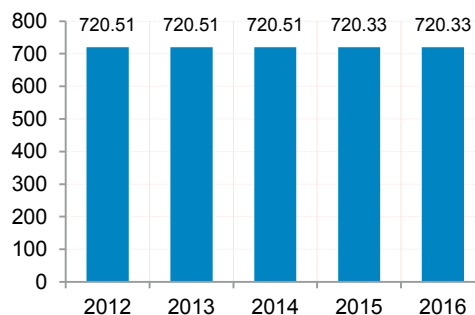
Needless to say, in order to achieve a healthy balance in the country, it is imperative to maintain fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels - at or above biomass level, which can produce the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY). Although the global marine fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels declined from 90% in 1974 to 69% in 2013 from 90% in 1974 to 69% in 2013 due to overfishing, the situation in Qatar was better, with 80% in 2016.

**Target (14-5): By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information**

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

The area of the marine reserves is (720.33) km<sup>2</sup> for the year 2016, including the reserve Khor Al Udeid and Al-Dhakhira. Khor Al Udeid Marine Reserve is one of the largest marine reserves, with an area of 540 km<sup>2</sup>, i.e. 75 % of Qatar's total marine reserves.

**Figure (42)** Area of Marine Reserves in Km<sup>2</sup> (2012 -2016)







**Figure (43)** The area of terrestrial and marine reserves in the State of Qatar (2016)



**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

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

Since its establishment in 1971, the State of Qatar has sought to accede to all international, regional, regional conventions and protocols, as well as signing several bilateral agreements. This has contributed to the implementation of international mechanisms aimed at combating illegal and unregulated fishing. The total number of environmental agreements signed by the State of Qatar was 42, which were divided as: 22 international agreements, 8 multilateral agreements, 8 Gulf agreements, 2 regional agreements, 2 bilateral agreements and 1 international protocol. Environmental agreements by field are divided as: (13) agreements on environmental protection and pollution control, (7) agreements on biodiversity, (2) agreements on land uses, (6) agreements on agriculture, food security, fisheries and animal husbandry, (6) agreements on response to natural and technical disasters, (3) agreements on Climate change, (2) agreements on wastes, and (1) agreement on water.

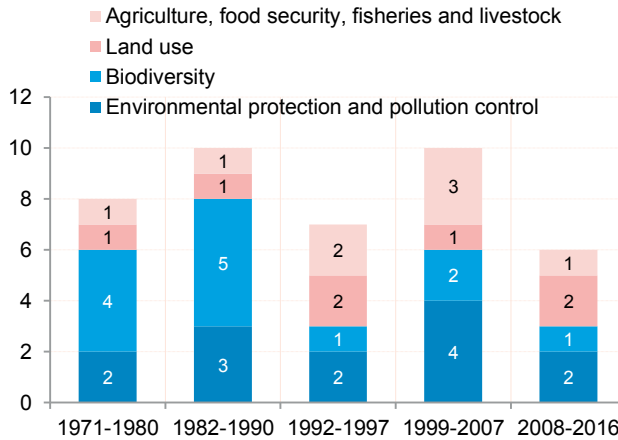
**Table | Progress by Qatar in the implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (1980-2016)**

Environmental fields	International agreement	Multilateral agreement	Gulf agreement	Regional agreement	International Protocol	Bilateral agreement	Total
<b>Year of Accession (1971-1980)</b>							
Environmental protection and pollution control	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Biodiversity	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Land use	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Agriculture, food security, fisheries and livestock	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Year of Accession (1982-1990)</b>							
Environmental protection and pollution control	1	1	1	0	0	0	3



Environmental fields	International agreement	Multilateral agreement	Gulf agreement	Regional agreement	International Protocol	Bilateral agreement	Total
Response to natural and technical disasters	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Water	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Year of Accession (1992-1997)</b>							
Environmental protection and pollution control	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Biodiversity	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wastes	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Climate Change	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Year of Accession (1999-2007)</b>							
Environmental protection and pollution control	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Biodiversity	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Land use	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Agriculture, food security, fisheries and livestock	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Year of Accession 2008-2016</b>							
Environmental protection and pollution control	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Response to natural and technical disasters	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Agriculture, food security, fisheries and livestock	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Climate Change	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>

**Figure (44)** Agreements ratified by the State of Qatar by environmental field (1971- 2016)

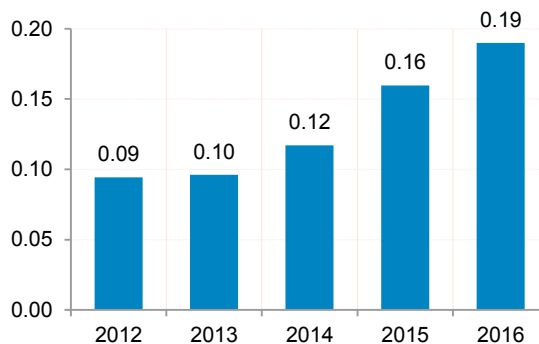


**Target (14-7):** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

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

The indicator of sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries increased from 0.09% in 2012 to 0.19% in 2016.

**Figure (45)** Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries (2012-2016)



Source: Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, Economic Statistics.



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

### 14-b-1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal / regulatory / policy / institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

A strategic plan for the development of the fisheries sector has been developed within the Qatar National Development Strategy 2011-2016, which included two main projects, namely the project of improving production technology, and the projects of revision and enhancement of the legislation related to the exploitation of fishery resources, based mainly on measures to protect and develop water resources, such as reduced fishing effort in the current fish breeding season for benthic fish.

It can be said that the legal and institutional framework that guarantees and protects access rights for fisheries is available in the State of Qatar.

Table (99) | Progress by Qatar in the application of a legal /regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (2012-2016)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Qatar Development Bank (QDB) has launched a number of lending programs to support Qatar's fisheries sector to help Qatari fishermen earn a 250,000 QRs per boat to finance the purchase of new engines, gears, and navigation and fishing equipment in a bid to encourage them to invest in boat improvement. It aims to facilitate the growth of the fisheries sector as a vital sector complementary to the economic system, which Qatar Development Bank is keen to support to achieve the Qatar National Vision 2030. Qatar has also developed a legislative and institutional framework that recognizes and protects access rights for fish stocks.

It can be stated that Qatar has achieved most of the targets related Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. It has conserved and sustainably managed coastal areas through the promulgation of laws, legislation and decisions in support of environmental sustainability approaches. It has ratified international and regional environmental conventions and protocols aimed at conserving marine ecosystems. The State of Qatar has also implemented projects and programs that ensure the sustainability of biodiversity and the conservation of fishery resources. This contributed to the increase in fish stocks within the biological limits to about (80%), reduce the negative impact of tourism and promotional activities in the coasts and conserve coastal environmental heritage, which is part of the environmental human heritage through the establishment of marine reserves. Furthermore, Qatar provided access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.



**15** LIFE  
ON LAND







## Goal 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

Goal 15 focuses on managing forests sustainably, restoring degraded lands and successfully combating desertification, reducing degraded natural habitats and ending biodiversity loss. All of these efforts in combination will help ensure that livelihoods are preserved for those that depend directly on forests and other ecosystems, that biodiversity will thrive, and that the benefits of these natural resources will be enjoyed for generations to come.

**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

There are no forests in the state of Qatar in the wild areas, while the Crimean forests are located in the coastal areas, which is about 9 km<sup>2</sup> in 2015. The majority of the Crimean forests are located in the north of the city of Khor, which is a natural forest extending over vast areas. This wide range of green spaces attracts resident and migratory birds such as flamingos and heron birds.

Table | Mangrove Area km<sup>2</sup> (2010 and (100) | 2015)

2010	2015
7,31	9

Source: Geographic Information Systems Network.

It is worth mentioning that the importance of the Crimean plants, whose lengths range from 44 to 60 cm, is that it works to stabilize the soil, to preserve the beaches from erosion, as well as to improve the conditions for the development of the fishery. The mangroves are considered as breeding grounds for many fish, some of which are of great importance to the State of Qatar, such as the Long Tail Silver-Biddy. In addition, the crusty leaves of the Crimea are converted by the bacteria into primary organic compounds that benefit various species of marine organisms. The environment of the Crimean plant is considered suitable for many species of marine organisms, such as fish, shrimps, algae, crustaceans and fungi, worms and others.

**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

Land degradation refers to the temporary or permanent deterioration or total loss of the productive capacity and the biological diversity of the soils. This includes all lands, whether they are agricultural (irrigated or rainfed) or grazing lands or forests.

The total degraded land area in Qatar was 10,619 km in 2005, accounting for 92.8% of the total land area. Land degradation can be attributed to several reasons, which can be summarized as follows:

- Low levels of groundwater and its increased salinity from year to year.
- Degradation of irrigated land due to increased salinity.
- Creeping of the sand on desertified farmland.
- Desertification by water erosion.
- Degradation of pasturelands that is basically of fragile characteristics.
- Human intervention in the environment of Qatar.

**Table (101) | Area of degraded land by degradation level (Km<sup>2</sup>) (2005)**

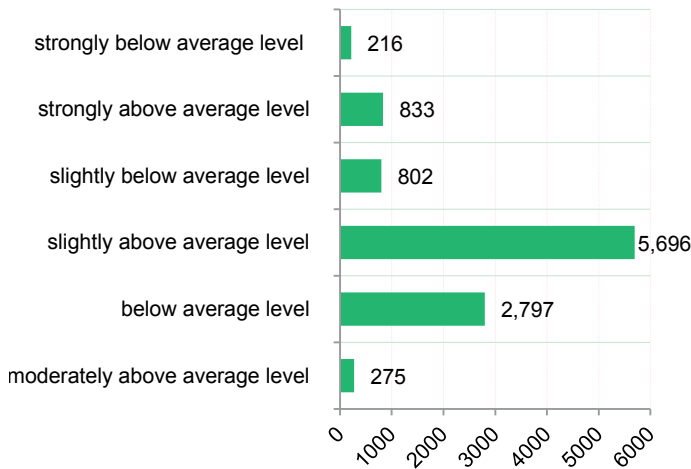
Statement	2005
Total Area of degraded land	<b>10,619</b>
*Land degradation influence moderately above average level	275
*Land degradation influence moderately below average level	2,797
*Land degradation influence slightly above average level	5,696
*Land degradation influence slightly below average level	802
*Land degradation influence strongly above average level	833
*Land degradation influence strongly below average level	216

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.



Considering the area of the degraded lands according to the degree of vulnerability, we find that the land degradation influence slightly above the average level amounts to (53.6%), land degradation influence below the average by 26.3%, followed by Land degradation influence strongly above average level (7.8%), then land degradation influence below the average level (7.5%), then land degradation influence moderately above average level (2.6%), and finally Land degradation influence strongly below average level. Figure (46) shows this.

**Figure (46)** Area of degraded land by degradation level (2005)



It is noteworthy that Qatar has adopted some policies to confront land degradation by implementing several projects to establish a database on various natural resources, such as the Hydrological Survey Project, Integrated Water and Land Use Projects and the Agriculture and Water Resources Development Project.

**Target (15-5): Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species**

**15-5-1 Red List Index**

The Red List of Threatened Species is a classification and study of the conservation status of plant and animal species founded in 1963, issued by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the official conservation authority for species in the world. From such list, IUCN aims to have the category of every species re-evaluated every five years if possible, or at least every ten years.

The Red List of the number of endangered plant and animal species in the State of Qatar for 2016 is about 10 species; including 5 plant species, Qatari Ghaf Trees, Al-ghada (Haloxylon), Jorawa (Glossonema Adule), Al Markh (Leptadenia) and Al Bamber (Cordia Myxa), and (5) animals ; Wild rabbit, dhab lizard, Gerbil, Wild hedgehog, and Wild Fox.

**Table (102) | Monitored threatened species (2016)**

Indicator	2016
<b>Plants</b>	Qatari Ghaf Trees
	Al-ghada (Haloxylon)
	Jorawa (Glossonema Adule)
	Al Markh (Leptadenia)
	Al Bamber (Cordia Myxa)
<b>Animals</b>	Wild rabbit
	dhab lizard
	Gerbil
	Wild hedgehog
	Wild Fox

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

The number of endangered species is estimated to be 15 species or about (0.73%) of the total number of registered species in the year 2015 (2040). The number of endangered plants and wildlife species is (9) or about (0.78%) of the total registered plants and wildlife species . These endangered species are divided into (5) types of birds, (3) types of plants and (1) type of mammal.

As for the (6) types of plants and marine organisms threatened with extinction, they constitute 0.67% of the total number of plants and marine organisms (888). The endangered marine species were divided into (4) types of mammals, one species of fish and birds.

The number of Vulnerable terrestrial and marine plants and species is 193 or (9.5%) of the total recorded population of these plants and species, which is (2040) species. These species were distributed between 170 species of invertebrates and one mammal species for plants and terrestrial organisms. While the number of plants and marine organisms in threatened status reached 22, divided into 11 species of mammals, 9 species of birds , 2 species of fish, and the table (103) shows that.



**Table (103) | Number of recorded species in Qatar and risk of extinction (IUCN), 2015**

Type of species	Total number of recorded species	Extinct	Extinct in the wild species	Critically endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near threatened	Least concern
<b>Terrestrial</b>	1152	2	0	0	9	171	0	970
Plants	422	0	0	0	3	0	0	419
Fungi	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
Mammals	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
Amphibians	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reptiles	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Birds	322	2	0	0	5	0	0	315
Invertebrates	228	0	0	0	0	170	0	58
<b>Marine</b>	888	0	0	0	6	22	7	853
Plants	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	402
Fish	57	0	0	0	1	2	7	47
Mammals	15	0	0	0	4	11	0	0
Invertebrates	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	379
Birds	15	0	0	0	1	9	0	5
Reptiles	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1823</b>

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

It is worth mentioning that the State of Qatar plays an important role with all countries through joint action to preserve biodiversity through the ratification of international and regional conventions in this regard, the most important of which are the International Convention on Biological Diversity since 1996, the International Convention to Combat Desertification in 1999, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2001, the GCC Convention on the Protection of Wildlife in 2004, as well as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2007.

Moreover, to promote the conservation and preservation of biodiversity and the development of future visions, objectives and projects related to biodiversity, Qatar developed in 2004 the first National Biodiversity Strategy, which was updated in the Second National Biodiversity Strategy (2015-2025), to contribute to strike a balance between the Qatar large sustainable development components, in order to alleviate significant pressures on the components of biodiversity, including ecosystems, animals, plants and fungi.

It should be noted that the number of ongoing activities that meet the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity in Qatar reached 14 projects and programs that serve the conservation and development of biodiversity, animal genetic resources, combating desertification and the wild plant environment.

## Target (15-6): Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

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

The Nagoya Protocol, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting on 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, is an international agreement on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.

The accession of the State of Qatar to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization annexed to the Convention on Biological Diversity was ratified on 26 November 2016. The State of Qatar adopted the legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources.

**Table 104 | Adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (2012-2016)**

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Adoption of legislative frameworks (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adoption of administrative frameworks (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adoption of Policies (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

## 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 illicitly hunted or trafficked

The percentage of wild animals that were traded illegally in the State of Qatar was about 0.2% in 2016, compared to 0.3% in 2015. The trade was limited to (9) species out of 2713 in 2015, while it was 10 out of 4309 species in 2016, and the following table shows this.



**Table (105) | Proportion of traded wildlife that was illicitly hunted or trafficked (2015 and 2016)**

Statement		2015	2016
Traded wildlife	Legally	2704	4299
	Illicitly	9	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2713</b>	<b>4309</b>
Percentage of wildlife that was illicitly trafficked %		0.3%	0.2%

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment and MDPS calculations.

The staff of the CITES Unit in the Department of Environmental Protection, Protected Areas and Wildlife of the Ministry of Municipalities and Environment at all land, sea and air ports of the State prevent the smuggling of any plant or animal species or products into or out of the country in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. The State also issued Law No. (4) of 2002 on the Regulation of the Hunting of Wild Animals including Mammals, Birds and Reptiles, as well as Law No. (19) of 2004 on the Conservation of Wildlife and their Natural Habitats. Qatar also issued passports to falcons so as to prevent their entry or exit through customs ports except through the presentation of the required documents, which confirms the interest of the State to protect all endangered species, whether plant or animal.

The State of Qatar cooperates with INTERPOL and the States Parties to the CITES Agreement to exchange information to ensure the safety of procedures and documents relating to fungal organisms introduced into the State, as well as the ratification of the GCC Convention on the Conservation of Wildlife and Natural Habitats by Decree No. (43) for the year 2003.

**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**

National legislation relevant to the control of invasive alien species is available in Qatar along with sufficient financial resources available to prevent or control invasive alien species throughout the period (2012-2016).

**Table (106) | Availability of relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (2012-2016)**

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
National legislation for the prevention or control of invasive alien species (Yes\No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (Yes\No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Thus, the target meant to "introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species and control or eradicate the priority species" is fully achieved eight years before its deadline.

### 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

The percentage of wild animals that were traded illegally in the State of Qatar was about 0.2% in 2016, compared to 0.3% in 2015. The trade was limited to (9) species out of 2713 in 2015, while it was 10 out of 4309 species in 2016, and the following table shows this.

**Table (107) | Proportion of animals that was illicitly trafficked (2015 and 2016)**

Statement	2015	2016	
Traded wildlife	Legally	2704	4299
	Illicitly	9	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2713</b>	<b>4309</b>
Percentage of wildlife that was illicitly trafficked %	0.3%	0.2%	

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment and MDPS calculations.





It is worth mentioning that Qatar is cooperating with the international community and relevant international organizations and bodies concerned with the implementation of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and supporting international efforts to curb illegal hunting and trafficking in wildlife.

**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS





## 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

Goal 16 envisages peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, the rule of law, good governance at all levels, and transparent, effective and accountable institutions.

The State of Qatar has worked to develop the legislative and institutional infrastructure aimed at building a society promoting the values of equality, justice and non-marginalization in order to promote human rights. In 2003, Qatar launched the National Strategy on the Fight Against Trafficking of Human Beings, and the State has made a great deal of efforts to strengthen the fight against trafficking in human beings at the legislative, educational or institutional levels. The State has also adopted programs and activities to improve the performance of institutions concerned with strengthening the rule of law to emphasize the right of equal access to justice for all.

**Target (16-1): Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**

### 16-1-2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

State of Qatar is classified among countries without conflict of all kinds, which is reflected in the index of the number of deaths related to conflicts, which recorded zero during the past five years. This largely reflects the values of community justice and security that prevail in Qatari society.

Table (108) | Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (2012-2016)

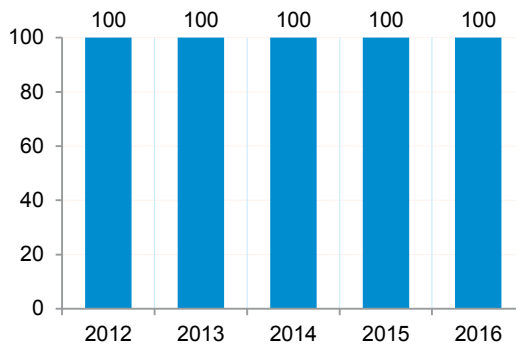
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	0	0	0	0

State of Qatar had took the lead in reducing the number of deaths throughout conflict zones between the conflicting parties in many countries of the world. It contributed to the establishment of security and stability, which was reflected positively in the reduction of deaths resulting from armed conflicts.

#### 16-1-4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

All population of Qatar, whether citizens or expatriates, feel safe and secure when moving and walking around the area where they live. This is mainly attributed to the success of the plans and programs adopted by the Ministry of Interior to maintain security throughout the country. This made everyone feel safe and secure walking at any time of the day. This is confirmed by the statistical data on the percentage of the population who feel safe walking alone around the area they live, with a proportion of 100% throughout the period (2012-2016).

**Figure (47)** Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (2012-2016)



It is worth mentioning that Qatar retained first place among the region and placed 30th on the global level from among 163 countries in the Global Peace Index issued by the Institute of Economics and Peace 2017.

### Target (16-2): End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

#### 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

The percentage of children between the ages of 2-14 years who experienced non-violent disciplining was 39.6%. The percentage is higher among females (41.5%) than among males (37.9%). The percentage is higher in the age group (5-9) years, reaching 42.5%, while it is lower in the age group (2-4) years, reaching (36.5%). The percentage rises as the level of education of the family head rises, where the



percentage reached (42.7%) in case the head of the family holds a university qualification and above.

As for psychological punishment, the percentage of children aged 2-14 years who were subjected to psychological punishment (37.9%) was higher among males (46.4%) than among females (39.8%). The percentage increases as age increases. It reached (47.4%) among children in the age group (10-14) years compared to (35.4%) in the age group (2-4) years. The psychological punishment increases as the educational level of the family head decreases. It reaches 50% if the family head has no education or holds primary education.

The percentage of children aged 2-14 years who experienced severe physical punishment reached about 6.4% for all age groups. It increased as the age of the child declined by 8.5% in the age group (2-4) years. It is also higher if the family head has no education, reaching 15.6%.

The percentage of children aged (2-14) years who experienced any physical punishment amounted to (34.3%), increased in males (37.7%) compared to females (30.4%). It reached (35.6%) at the age of 10-14 years, and (35.2%) at the age of 2-4 years. It declines at the age of (5-9) years, where it reached (32.5%),. The percentage increases as the level of education of the family head decreases, about (50%) for the age group (2-4) years.

**Table | Proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experienced any physical (109) | punishment and/or psychological aggression (2012)**

Statement		Proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experienced:				
		Non-violent disciplining	Physical punishment	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method <sup>[1]</sup>
				Any	Severe	
<b>Gender</b>	Males	37.9	46.4	37.7	6.6	53.1
	Females	41.5	39.8	30.4	6.1	46.3
<b>Age</b>	2-4 years	36.5	35.4	35.2	8.5	46.5
	5-9 years	42.5	43.2	32.5	5.4	49.0
	10-14 years	38.1	47.4	35.7	6.3	52.6
	None	28.4	56.5	49.3	15.6	62.9
<b>Educational level of Family Head</b>	Primary	25.5	58.5	47.2	4.5	64.9
	Preparatory	33.9	55.4	40.1	6.9	60.2
	Secondary	39.0	45.8	37.1	7.9	54.4
	University and above	42.7	38.4	30.2	5.2	44.6
	No answer / do not know	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Proportion of children aged 2-14 years who</b>		39.6	37.9	46.4	37.7	6.6

**Table (109) | Proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression (2012)**

Statement	Proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experienced:				
	Non-violent disciplining	Physical punishment	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method <sup>[1]</sup>
			Any	Severe	
<b>experienced:</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>49.9</b>

[1] Note that because the standard MICS question (CD.16) about spanking, hitting or slapping the child's bottom with a bare hand was not included in this survey this indicator is not comparable to MICS indicator 8.5.

\* Less than 25 unweighted cases.

Na: not applicable.

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey - Specify the age group for the question on child discipline method (2-14 years)

It is expected that the proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experience any violent or non-violent discipline will decline, as well as for psychological and physical punishment cases, due to intensification of counseling and education in schools. This is also attributed to increasing educational level of family heads during the next years, and to the fact that school disciplining system to become a preventive and non-punitive behavioral modification system, with the intensification of listening quotas, and the enhancement of students' self-confidence and awareness of their positive aspects.

### **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**

The proportion of victims of violence of all kinds in 2016 who have reported their victimization to the competent authorities is very low in the State of Qatar, with only one complaint has been registered, reflecting access to justice and public access to information.

**Table (110) | Number of those reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms in (2016)**

Statement	2016
Number of complainants	1

Source: National Commission for Human Rights.



## 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

Only a few cases of bribery by public officials have been recorded in Qatar. 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 indicates that the total number of such cases is (36) cases in 2016; distributed as (33) cases among males (91.6%) and only three cases among females (8.4%).

**Table (111)** | 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 (2015 and 2016)

Statement	2015	2016
Males	17	33
Females	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>

Source: Supreme Judicial Council.

The low level of bribery among public officials is reflected in the high ranking of the State of Qatar in the Corruption Perceptions Index, with Qatar ranking 31st out of 182 countries included in 2016 Annual Report issued by Transparency International . The State of Qatar's position in the transparency index can be explained by the great efforts exerted to promote the values of transparency, combating corruption, bribery and corrupt persons, and spreading transparency in various institutions. The State has established the Administrative Control and Transparency Authority as per the Emiri decision No 75 of 2011, with a view to achieve transparency, integrity, and combat corruption in all its forms and manifestations, and to prevent and deter the occurrence of bribery of public officials. Furthermore, the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Center (ROLACC) was established in 2011 to act as a sustainable mechanism for cooperation to support initiatives aimed at fighting corruption and reducing its impact, spreading a culture of transparency and strengthening the rule of law in Qatar and in other Arab countries.

## Target (16-6): Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

### 16-6-2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

The proportion of population satisfied with all type of public services is higher among Qataris than non-Qataris. The proportion of those satisfied with the services in schools

is 93.4% for Qataris and 93.8% for non-Qataris, while the percentage of satisfaction with health services and living environment is 76.1% and 93.3% for Qataris and 72.7% and 90.0% respectively for non-Qataris. It is noted that the percentage of males who are satisfied with last experience of public services in schools according to age groups increases in the older age groups, reaching 100%. Similarly, satisfaction with health services increases in older age groups. As for the satisfaction with the living environment, the highest satisfaction rate among males is in the age-group 20-24 years; close to (93%). The lowest percentage is among the age group 30 - 34 years, reaching 90.1% of total male population. As for the proportion of the population satisfied with public services according to marital status, the percentage of satisfaction among married people is higher than never married persons in relation to schooling and health services, while it is almost the same in relation to the living environment. According to the educational status, the percentage of the population satisfied with public services is low among people who have not received educational degree. The rates of satisfaction among others vary from the level of primary education to the level of university education and above, reaching 100% in level of primary education. Table (112) shows that.

**Table | Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (2012)**  
(112)

Indicator		School	Health	Living environment
Nationality	Qatar	93.9	76.1	93.3
	Non-Qatari	93.8	72.7	90
Age group	15-19	92.3	53.1	92.7
	20-24	95.5	71.8	92.9
	25-29	97.2	80.3	92.1
	30-34	99	79.4	90.1
	35-39	96.3	82.3	92.2
	40-44	89.8	83	92.1
	45-49	100	79.6	90.9
Marital status	Ever married	96.9	83.4	91.9
	Never married	93.3	63.6	92
Educational Status	None	90.9	82.1	87.9
	Primary	100	79.2	88.5
	Preparatory	92.7	71	92.3
	Secondary	92.3	69.3	92.2
	University and above	96.7	78.7	92.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>93.9</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>91.9</b>

Source: MDPS - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012.

The proportion of males satisfied with all type of public services is higher among Qataris than non-Qataris. The proportion of males satisfied with the services in schools is 94.4% for Qataris and 93.5% for non-Qataris, while the percentage of





satisfaction with health services and living environment is 53.5% and 90.2% for Qataris and 49.7% and 86.2% respectively for non-Qataris. It is noted that the percentage of males who are satisfied with last experience of public services in schools according to age groups increases in the older age groups, reaching 100%. Similarly, satisfaction with health services increases in older age groups. As for the satisfaction with the living environment, the highest satisfaction rate among males is in the age-group 35-39 years; close to (90%). The lowest percentage is among the age group 30 - 34 years, reaching 83.2% of total male population. As for the proportion of males satisfied with public services according to marital status, the percentage of satisfaction among married males is higher than never married males in all services in terms of schooling, health and living environment. According to the educational status, the percentage of males satisfied with public services is low among people who have not received educational degree. The rates of satisfaction among others vary from the level of primary education to the level of university education and above. Table (113) shows that..

**Table 113 | Proportion of males satisfied with their last experience of public services (2012)**

Indicator		School	Health	Living environment
Nationality	Qatar	94.4	53.5	90.2
	Non-Qatari	93.5	49.7	86.2
Age group	15-19	92.9	9.7	88.0
	20-24	97.0	37.8	88.6
	25-29	94.4	57.8	88.7
	30-34	96.2	58.1	83.2
	35-39	97.0	61.7	89.3
	40-44	79.6	66.2	88.3
	45-49	100.0	64.1	86.9
Marital status	Ever married	94.2	64.0	87.7
	Never married	93.8	31.3	87.2
Educational Status	None	53.7	41.4	69.3
	Primary	100.0	52.6	74.4
	Preparatory	94.8	44.9	87.9
	Secondary	92.0	41.7	88.7
	University and above	96.9	56.7	87.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>93.9</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>87.5</b>

Source: MDPS - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012.

As for the proportion of females satisfied with the public services, it is 93.2% for schooling, 96.5% for health and 94.2% for living environment. The proportion is higher than that of males in terms of health services and living environment, while it is slightly lower in terms of schooling services.

It is noted that the proportion of females satisfied with public services in terms of health and living environment is higher among Qataris than non-Qataris; reaching 97.7% and 96.3% for Qataris and 96.3% and 93.2% for non-Qataris, respectively. However, the proportion of females satisfied with schooling services is 92.3 % among Qataris and 93.9% among non-Qataris.

It is noted that the proportion of females satisfied with last experience of public services in schools according to age groups increases in the older age groups, reaching 100% in the age groups 30-34 and 40-44. Yet, proportion of females satisfied with health services increases in younger age groups; reaching 97.5 and 98.5 in the 15-19 age-group and 20-24 age-group, respectively. As for the satisfaction with the living environment, the highest satisfaction rate among females is in the 35-39 age-group; exceeding (95%). The lowest percentage is among the 45 – 49 age group, reaching 91.9% of total female population. As for the proportion of females satisfied with public services according to marital status, the percentage of satisfaction among married females is higher than never married females in schooling services, but its lower in health services and living environment. According to the educational status, the percentage of females satisfied with public services is higher among those who have not received educational degree and those with primary education. The rates of satisfaction among others vary from the level of preparatory education to the level of university education and above.

As for the percentage of females who are satisfied with their last experience of health-related public services according to the educational status, it is 97.7% as a maximum for females without education and 90.8% for females at the primary level. Satisfaction with the services related to the living environment increases among females with preparatory certificate, and decreases in females with primary education.

**Table 114 | Proportion of females satisfied with their last experience of public services (2012)**

Indicator		School	Health	Living environment
Nationality	Qataris	92.3	97.7	96.3
	Non-Qataris	93.9	95.9	93.2
Age group	15-19	91.6	97.5	94.6
	20-24	92.2	98.5	94.5
	25-29	97.3	95.6	93.9
	30-34	100.0	96.7	94.1
	35-39	93.5	95.8	95.2
	40-44	96.1	96.2	94.3
	45-49	100.0	94.7	91.9
	Marital status	Ever married	96.5	96.1
Never married		92.0	97.3	94.5



**Table 114 | Proportion of females satisfied with their last experience of public services (2012)**

Indicator		School	Health	Living environment
<b>Educational Status</b>	None	100.0	97.7	93.6
	Primary	100.0	90.8	92.7
	Preparatory	90.8	95.8	95.5
	Secondary	91.8	97.0	93.5
	University and above	95.0	96.5	94.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>93.2</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>94.2</b>

Source: MDPS - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012.

It can be stated that the level of satisfaction with public services provided in the fields of education and living environment is very high, while the level of satisfaction with public health services among males is low. The reason of such low proportion must be searched in order to identify the reality of this state of dissatisfaction, which amounted to nearly 50%.

It is worth mentioning that the recent adoption of the Charter of Public Employees Integrity is one of the basic necessities for activating the civil service institutions to perform their role in a professional manner to serve the general public. The Charter aims at enhancing the professional conduct and public service morals among public officials in the State.

### **Target (16-7): Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**

#### **16-7-1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions**

The distribution of the economically active population by occupations indicates that the private sector employs most of the labor force. The sector employs about 1.6 million employees, representing 78% of the economically active population, followed by the government sector by 10.2% , then by the domestic sector 8.5%, and mixed sector 2.8%.

As for the professional distribution of the labor force, we find that labour force in "Crafts and Related Trades" constitute 32.7% of the total economically active persons, followed by labour force in the "Elementary Professions" by 19%, then "Plant And Machine Operators and Assemblers" by 14.3%, then "professionals" by (9.1%), followed by "Technicians and Associate Professionals" (6.7%) and Clerks (5.3%). The profession of "Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers" constituted only 2.1% Of the total economically active population in 2016.

**Table | Proportion of economically active population (15 years and above) by occupation and sector (2016)**

Profession	Sector							
	Gov. Department	Govt. Company / Corporation	Mixed	Private	Diplomatic/ international \ Regional	Non-profit	Domestic	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	4.3	3.6	5.3	1.9	6.5	2.8	0.0	2.1
Professionals	34.7	20.7	22.9	6.6	40.1	31.6	0.8	9.1
Technicians & Associate Professionals	13.5	11.4	16.2	6.2	26.6	17.8	0.3	6.7
Clerks	19.5	5.6	13.2	4.2	18.3	34.7	0.3	5.3
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	7.9	14.4	10.5	8.9	0.0	2.9	13.7	9.5
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Craft & Related Trades Workers	5.8	25.4	11.3	39.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	32.8
Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	4.3	9.7	14.2	13.5	3.1	1.9	32.7	14.3
Elementary Occupations	7.8	9.1	6.4	17.3	5.4	4.6	52.2	19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: MDPS - Sample Labour Force Survey 2016.

As for the distribution of economically active male population by occupations, the private sector employs most of male labor force. The sector employs about 1.5 million workers, or 84.3% of the economically active males, followed by the government sector with . (8.8%), then domestic sector by (3.7%) and the mixed sector (2.8%).

As for the professional distribution of male labor force, we find that labour force in "Crafts and Related Trades" constitute 37.7% of the total economically active males, followed by "Plant And Machine Operators and Assemblers" by 16.5%, then "Elementary Professions" by with 15.7%, then in "Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers" with 8.7%, followed by "professionals" by (7.3%), and by "Technicians and Associate Professionals" with (6.9%) and Clerks (5.3%). The profession of "Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers" constituted only 2.0% Of the total economically active males in 2016.



**Table 116 | Proportion of economically active Males (15 years and above) by occupation and sector (2016)**

Profession	Sector							
	Gov. Department	Govt. Company / Corporation	Mixed	Private	Diplomatic\ international \ Regional	Non-profit	Domestic	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	4.8	3.7	5.4	1.8	6.7	3.4	0.0	2.0
Professionals	26.5	17.8	22.6	5.4	40.5	25.6	0.2	7.3
Technicians & Associate Professionals	13.4	10.9	15.8	6.2	33.5	21.0	0.4	6.9
Clerks	18.9	4.3	9.7	3.2	14.4	31.3	0.7	4.3
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	8.8	9.8	10.4	8.1	0.0	2.9	7.0	8.2
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4
Craft & Related Trades Workers	8.2	31.0	13.2	42.5	0.0	5.8	0.0	37.7
Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	6.1	11.8	16.5	14.3	4.5	2.9	85.1	16.5
Elementary Occupations	10.3	10.6	6.5	17.0	0.4	7.0	6.5	15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: MDPS - Sample Labour Force Survey 2016.

As for the distribution of the economically active female population by occupations, the domestic sector is the most attractive sector for the female labor force with about 106.7 thousand employed females in this sector, representing 39.7% of the economically active females, followed by the private sector (36.8%), the government sector (19.2%), the mixed sector (3.0%), and then those working in the diplomatic sector and the for-profit sector with (1.3%).

As for the professional distribution of female labor force, we find that labour force in "Elementary Professions" constitute 40.3% of the total economically active females, followed by "professionals" with 20.8%, then labour force in "Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers" with 18.0%, followed by Clerks (12.3%), then by "Technicians and Associate Professionals" with 5.7%. The profession of "Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers" constituted only 2.4%, while those working in "Crafts and Related Trades" and "Plant And Machine Operators and Assemblers" represented 0.5% of the total economically active females in 2016.

**Table 117 | Proportion of economically active Females (15 years and above) by occupation and sector (2016)**

Profession	Sector							
	Gov. Department	Govt. Company / Corporation	Mixed	Private	Diplomatic\ international \ Regional	Non-profit	Domestic	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.4
Professionals	22.1	7.4	4.2	1.7	17.3	22.7	1.9	3.2
Technicians & Associate Professionals	5.5	3.0	3.1	0.4	4.8	6.3	0.4	0.9
Clerks	8.3	2.5	5.8	1.3	12.0	21.8	0.0	1.9
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	2.3	7.8	1.9	1.5	0.0	1.5	29.1	2.7
Craft & Related Trades Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Elementary Occupations	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	7.3	0.0	130.7	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>

Source: MDPS - Sample Labour Force Survey 2016.

As for the distribution of economically active population by occupations and age groups in 2016, it is noted that the age group (30-34) is the most economically active age group, accounting for 21.1%, followed by the age group (35-39) with 18.4, then by age group (25-29) with 18.3%, then age group (40-44) by 11.7%, age group (20-24) by 11.2%, and finally the age group (45-49) by 8.3% of the total economically active population.



**Table 118 | Number of economically active population (15 years and above) by occupation and age-group (2016)**

Age-group	Profession									Total
	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Craft & Related Trades Workers	Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4
20 - 24	7.1	5.7	11.7	16.2	13.6	6.2	11.1	7.5	14.8	11.2
25 - 29	9.2	16.3	17.8	18.7	19.3	24.4	18.2	17.4	20.6	18.4
30 - 34	15.3	21.4	19.5	18.7	23.9	19.2	21.7	20.5	21.1	21.1
35 - 39	17.1	19.2	17.0	17.2	17.6	12.4	18.6	20.5	19.0	18.6
40 - 44	14.1	13.8	14.5	10.3	10.1	16.7	11.6	12.8	9.9	11.7
45 - 49	12.8	10.1	8.6	7.1	6.1	4.9	9.3	8.6	6.8	8.3
50 - 54	11.2	7.0	5.1	4.6	3.6	7.9	4.3	6.0	4.1	5.0
55 - 59	7.4	4.3	3.9	5.3	3.6	6.2	3.9	4.1	2.1	3.8
60 - 64	3.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.9
65 +	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: MDPS - Sample Labour Force Survey 2016.

The distribution of economically active males by age groups in 2016 indicated that the numbers of economically active males increase with age, to reach its peak in the age group (30-34) which is the most economically active age group, accounting for 20.6%, followed by the age group (25-29) with 18.5%, then by age group (35-39) with 18.2%. The proportion then drops to 1.01% and 0.64% in age groups (60-64) and (65+), respectively.

**Table 119 | Number of economically active males (15 years and above) by occupation and age-group (2016)**

Age-group	Profession									Total
	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Craft & Related Trades Workers	Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4
20 - 24	4.8	3.4	10.4	13.9	13.3	6.2	11.1	7.5	17.0	10.9
25 - 29	8.9	16.2	17.5	19.1	20.9	24.4	18.2	17.4	21.2	18.5
30 - 34	14.6	20.7	19.3	17.6	22.2	19.2	21.8	20.5	19.4	20.6
35 - 39	16.1	18.6	17.2	16.2	17.5	12.4	18.7	20.6	16.8	18.2
40 - 44	14.3	13.6	15.0	10.6	9.6	16.7	11.6	12.7	9.6	11.8
45 - 49	14.3	11.3	8.9	7.3	5.9	4.9	9.3	8.6	7.3	8.7
50 - 54	12.0	7.8	5.5	5.9	4.1	7.9	4.3	6.0	4.5	5.2
55 - 59	8.3	5.2	4.3	6.8	4.1	6.2	3.9	4.1	2.3	4.1
60 - 64	4.1	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.0
65 +	2.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: MDPS - Sample Labour Force Survey 2016.

The distribution of economically active females by age groups in 2016 indicated that the numbers of economically active males increase as the age reaches the end of the thirties, while the number drops after 40 years. It reached its peak in the age group (30-34), accounting for 20.6% of the total economically active females, followed by the age group (35-39) with 21.2%. The percentage of economically active females in the age groups (60-64) and (65+) was 0.4% and 0.2%, respectively.





**Table 120 | Number of economically active females (15 years and above) by occupation and age-group (2016)**

Age-group	Profession								
	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Craft & Related Trades Workers	Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	Elementary Occupations
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
20 - 24	20.2	10.8	22.3	21.4	14.3	88.8	1.9	9.2	13.1
25 - 29	10.5	16.5	20.4	17.6	14.5	8.4	9.7	19.1	17.4
30 - 34	19.3	23.0	21.7	21.2	28.9	2.8	21.4	25.4	24.6
35 - 39	23.0	20.6	15.3	19.3	17.9	0.0	3.9	24.4	21.2
40 - 44	12.6	14.1	10.7	9.5	11.4	0.0	50.9	10.7	11.5
45 - 49	4.6	7.2	6.0	6.8	6.8	0.0	8.3	5.3	6.2
50 - 54	7.1	5.0	2.2	1.6	2.2	0.0	3.9	3.2	3.2
55 - 59	2.3	1.9	0.5	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.8
60 - 64	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
65 +	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: MDPS - Sample Labour Force Survey 2016.

## Target (16-8): Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Global governance is a set of international institutions that work to implement a global management system designed to develop a set of policies and procedures that rely on the application of methods and management tools on a global scale.

### 16-8-1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Since its independence in 1971, the State of Qatar has joined most of the global governance institutions concerned with the political, economic, social and cultural aspects. Now, Qatar is an active voting member in international organizations and bodies that represent the general policies of governance, foremost of which is the UN, which is the first international body to implement the idea of global governance. The most important international institutions concerned with governance in which the State of Qatar is a member can be summarized as follows:

**Table (121) | Top international governance institutions in which Qatar is a member**

Organization	Membership	Voting power
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Yes	Yes
International Finance Corporation	Yes	Yes
International Monetary Fund	Yes	Yes
United Nations	Yes	Yes
WTO	Yes	Yes
UNESCO	Yes	Yes
International Labour Organization	Yes	Yes
International Maritime Organization	Yes	Yes
World Meteorological Organization	Yes	Yes
International Civil Aviation Organization	Yes	Yes
World Health Organization	Yes	Yes
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	Yes	Yes
United Nations Environment Program	Yes	Yes
United Nations Development Programme	Yes	Yes
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	Yes	Yes

## Target (16-9): Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

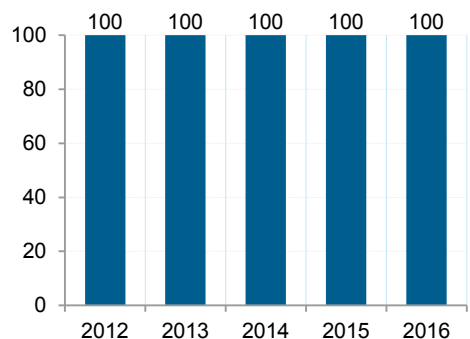
### 16-9-1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

Birth registration is the first step towards securing recognition as a person before the law, safeguarding of human rights, access to justice and social services.

The percentage of children under the age of five whose births have been registered in the State in Qatar has reached 100% throughout the period (2012-2016), while one in four children under the age of five around the world remains unregistered.

**Figure (48)**

**Proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered with a state authority (2012-2016)**





## 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

The State of Qatar provides an appropriate environment for media work and provides full freedom for journalists and human rights defenders. As a result, no cases of murder, abduction, enforced disappearance, detention or torture of any journalist, media officer or human rights activist have been reported throughout the period (2012-2016) The following table reinforces such fact.

Table (122) | Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates (2012-2016)

Cases	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Killing	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0
Enforced disappearance	0	0	0	0	0
Arbitrary detention	0	0	0	0	0
Torture	0	0	0	0	0

### 16-10-2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

Human development in the coming decades will depend on people's access to information. It is clear that ground-breaking new media and technology are enabling major expansion of economic, social and political progress. We believe that freedom of expression and access to independent media are essential to democratic and economic development. Freedom of speech and the media are means to advance human development and are ends in their own right.

State of Qatar has constitutional, statutory and policy guarantees for public access to information throughout the period (2012-2016), reflecting the high degree of transparency of Qatari institutions that publicize their information and make it available to the public.

**Table 123 | Availability of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (2012-2016)**

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Constitutional, guarantees (Yes\No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Statutory guarantees (Yes\No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Policy guarantees (Yes\No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Target (16-a): Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime**

#### **16-a-1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles**

Compliant with the Paris Principles, which are the key evaluation criteria for national human rights institutions, adopted in Paris in 1991, the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) was established by Decree-Law No. 38 of 2002. NCHR began its work on November 2003 with an aim of promoting and protecting human rights and public freedoms principles and culture of human rights in terms of thought and practice.

NCHR was reorganized by Decree-Law No. 17 of 2010, granting it full independence and making it a legal personality with an independent budget. In addition, this Decree-Law stipulated the objectives and terms of reference of the Commission. Since its inception, the Committee has implemented many programs and activities in Qatar, strengthened cooperation with a number of relevant ministries, institutions and government departments, and with national, regional and international civil society organizations, as well as relevant human rights organizations and agencies of the United Nations and national human rights institutions in many countries.

**Table 124 | Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: National Commission for Human Rights.



## 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, disaggregated by age and sex

The number 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 reached (39) persons, representing (0.002 %) of total population. This is a very low percentage, which largely reflects the consistency of Qatari legislation and policies that do not discriminate between people on grounds of sexual, ethnic or religious differences. This is affirmed in Article 18 of the Constitution: "Justice, benevolence, freedom, equality and high moral standards are core values of the Qatari society. Article 19 also states: "The State shall safeguard the foundations of the society and ensure security, stability and equal opportunities for all citizens".

Table (125) | 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 (2015\2016)

Year	Number	%
2015/2016	39	0.002%

Source: National Commission for Human Rights and MDPS Calculations.

The State of Qatar managed to achieve most of the goals of Goal 16 that is concerned with the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Qatar managed to achieve the objective of reducing all forms of violence and related death rates, since Qatar is free from conflict-related deaths. As well, everyone feels safe walking alone. Qatar has also managed able to achieve the objective to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. There is no Unsented detainees registered in Qatar, and few people have been reported their victimization to the competent authorities. The country has also been able to reduce corruption and bribery to a large extent, which is reflected in Qatar's ranking in the Corruption Perception Index for 2016, ranking 31 globally. Qatar has also managed to provide legal identification for all, so there is no child under the age of five whose birth has not been registered.



**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS







## Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Achieving the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda requires a revitalized and enhanced global partnership that brings together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors. Increasing support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, is fundamental to equitable progress for all.

### Target (17-3): Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries

#### 17-3-2 Amount of remittance (USD) as a proportion of GDP

Remittances associated with expatriates working in Qatar are one of the most important sources of financing for development in the receiving countries of such remittances, since they improve the structure of income distribution in these countries in a way that cannot be achieved through the development programs adopted by these countries, particularly in case of the immigration of poor people and unskilled laborers. The use of such remittances has had a significant impact on raising the level of consumption, health and education of the families of expatriate laborers, which has led to improved living standards for the families of migrants.

Although the volume of labor remittances from Qatar decreased from about US \$ 12 billion in 2015 to US \$ 11.8 in 2016, a decrease of 1.7%, the ratio of remittances to the Qatari GDP increased from 7.30% in 2015 to 7.80% in 2016, a rise of 6.8%.

Table 126 | Amount of remittance (USD) as a proportion of GDP (2015 and 2016)

Indicator	2015	2016
Worker remittance	12,040	11,835
GDP (Current Price)	164,641	152,468
Worker remittance as % GDP	7.30%	7.80%

Source: Economic Statistics.

It goes without saying that Qatar's cash remittances of (7.8%) of GDP in 2016 exceeded its counterparts worldwide (0.72%), in the United States (0.35%), in the United Kingdom (0.36%), in Saudi Arabia (6.0%) and in the United Arab Emirates (6.7%) .

**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**

#### 17-4-1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

This indicator shows the ratio of the external debt service to the total exports of goods and services consumed by the payment of principal and interest on the external debt of the country's foreign currency financial flows obtained from the proceeds of goods and services.

The indicator of debt service costs as a proportion of exports of goods and services declined from 92% in 2015 to 72.5%, a decline of 21.6%.

**Table (127) | Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (2015 and 2016)**

Indicator	2015	2016
Percentage %	92,291	72,429

Source: MDPS Economic Statistics.

**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

The State of Qatar adopts and implements investment promotion systems regimes for least developed countries. It has signed several bilateral agreements to encourage and protect investments in the least developed and developing countries. The State has also led the Arab Commission for Development and Investment in the Comoros, launched in 2010. It supported Lives & Livelihoods Fund aims to provide \$ 2.5 billion in concessional loans to the 30 least developed countries among IDB member countries in Asia and Africa. Qatar has contributed \$ 50 million to start the project, which will support millions of people to get out of poverty situation in Islamic countries. The Fund is concerned with health, agriculture, concessional loans and infrastructure for these sectors.

**Table (128) | Extent of State of Qatar's adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes for least developed countries (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



**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**

### 17-6-2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

The number of broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants reached about 10 subscriptions, while the number in the developed countries is 29 per 100 inhabitants. The Principality of Monaco and Switzerland are the world leader in broadband penetration (47 and 45) per 100 inhabitants, respectively. So far, only 7 countries have a 40 % fixed broadband penetration rate, namely: Monaco, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Denmark, the Netherlands, France and South Korea.

Qatar is ranked second in the Global Connectivity Index with (98%) for the year 2015, according to the report of the United Nations Broadband Commission. South Korea is ranked first with 98.8%, while the global average is (44%).

**Table 129 | Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 people, by speed (2015 and 2016)**

Speed Level	2015	2016
Number of subscriptions in the speed range of 256 Kbps per second to less than 2 Mbps per second	1.6	0.6
Number of subscriptions in the speed range of 2 Mbps per second to less than 10 Mbps per second	5.6	0.5
Number of subscriptions in the speed range of 10 Mbps per second or more	2.5	8.8
Total Number of subscriptions	9.8	9.9

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications and the calculations of the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics.

In 2013, the State of Qatar announced the National Broadband Plan to support and promote broadband market development by providing guidelines and operational steps that the country needs to take over the next 10 years to make use of all available opportunities through broadband technology. Qatar has already achieved the goals set out in the National Plan on Internet speeds and access.

## 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

The percentage of individuals using the Internet in Qatar increased significantly from 51% of the total population in 2012 to 73.4% in 2016, an increase of about 44% between 2012 and 2016. . This can be attributed to the progress witnessed in the Internet service within the framework of Qatar's plan to build the information society, as well as the high educational level of most of the country's population.

Table (130) | Proportion of individuals using the Internet (2012-2016)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
51.0	56.9	57.3	67.2	73.4

Source: MDPS; Sample Labour Force Survey, various years.

The average Internet penetration rate among Qatar's population (73.4%) for 2016 exceeds the global average (45.9), as well as in middle-income countries (55.7%) and is close to that of Europe and Central Asia (73.9%), (77.5%) and in high-income countries (81.3%).

Such numbers show the efforts exerted by the State of Qatar, represented by the Ministry of Communications, and its emphasis to continue building on the progress achieved, encourage the adoption of broadband by various sectors and segments of society in the country, and build infrastructure developed to the best international standards and at high speeds and reasonable prices in order to achieved economic, social and cultural sustainable development, and to achieve the National Broadband Plan launched by the Ministry by the end of 2013.

## 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 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination of environmentally sound technologies.

The value of financial assistance provided by the State of Qatar to promote the development, transfer, dissemination of environmentally sound technologies during the period 2012-2014 increased from QR 3 billion in 2012 to QR 7.7 billion in 2014, and increase of 150%.



**Table 131 | Total Dollar Value of approved funding for developing countries (2012-2014)**

	2012	2013	2014
	3,001,764,025	6,417,908,070	7,714,758,333

Source: MDPS, Sustainable Development Report, previous issues.

**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

Qatar's exports decreased from QAR 478.8 billion in 2012 to QAR 200 billion in 2016, leading to a decrease in the share of Qatari exports in total global exports from (0.71) in 2012 to (0.45) in 2015. This is due to lower oil and gas prices in global markets.

**Table 132 | Exports of the State of Qatar by International Blocks in Million Qatari Riyals (2012-2016)**

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GCC countries	29,190	30,099	454,307	17,245	15,514
Rest of Arab countries	2,979	2,366	26,173	4,294	5,364
EU countries	46,834	44,344	2,284	30,755	18,184
Other European countries	942	549	34,599	687	714
Asian non-Arab countries	377,006	395,159	633	204,984	150,468
USA	3,794	2,642	373,312	2,750	2,253
Other American countries	5,936	5,393.8	1,550	4,175	2,458
Oceania countries	4,342	4366	5,937	2,777	1,443
Africa and other countries except Arab countries	8,053	7462	3,788	4,166	3,636

Source: Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, Statistical Annual Abstract, various years.

## Target (17-14): Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

### 17-14-1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Qatar has developed frameworks and mechanisms aimed at enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development. The First National Development Strategy (2011-2016) included 14 sectoral strategies and stressed the need to invest in institutions, policies, systems and humans so that the State of Qatar can manage the development process in a forward-looking track, and focused on linking development priorities with Qatar National Vision 2030.

Accordingly, the first National Development Strategy provided mechanisms to promote policy coherence for sustainable development, which will be strengthened by the Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022).

Table 133 | Availability mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (2012-2016)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

## 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 the sustainable development goals

Since 2006, Qatar has been preparing national reports on sustainable development, showing progress realized towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals in their economic, social and environmental dimensions within the framework of an effective multi-stakeholder monitoring system that supports the achievement of global Sustainable Development Goals.

Table 134 | Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (2012-2016)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



**Target (17-18):** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly 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 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics**

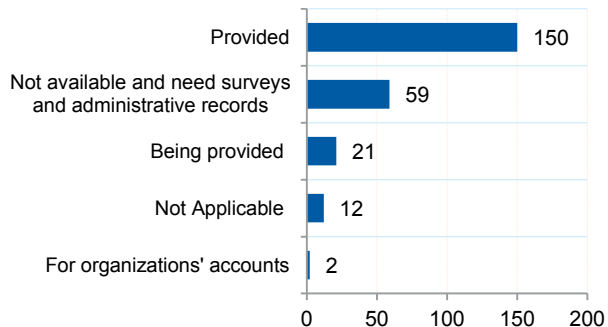
The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, represented by the Department of Social and Demographic Statistics, in cooperation with some ministries and state agencies, has produced national indicators for the goals and objectives of sustainable development. There are currently 150 indicators representing 61.5% of the total number of 244 indicators, and the number of unavailable indicators reached (59) indicators (24.2%) that need to be provided to surveys or administrative records. While the number of underway indicators reached (21) indicators representing (8.6%). As for indicators that do not apply to the State of Qatar, they reached (12) indicators representing (4.9%) of the total, while the number of indicators pertaining to organizations calculations reached (2) indicators representing (0.8%).

**Table (135) | Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (2016)**

Indicators	2016	Percentage
Available	150	61.5
Not available	59	24.2
Being provided	21	8.6
Not Applicable	12	4.9
For organizations' accounts	2	0.8

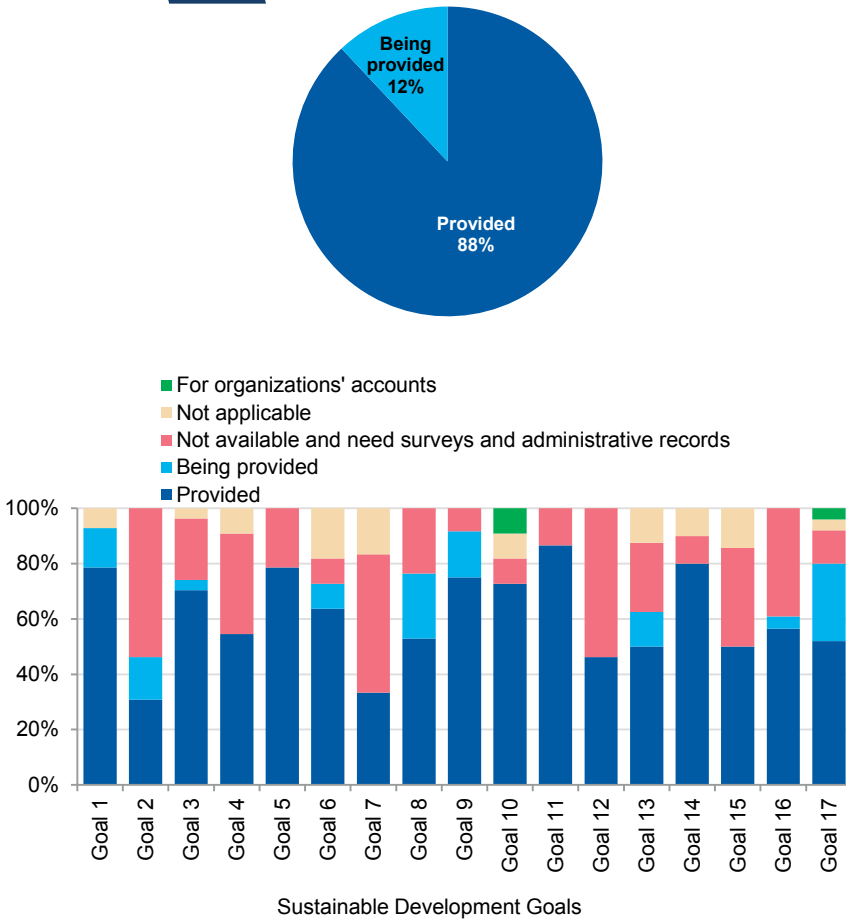
Source: Calculations of the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics.

**Figure (49) | Number of SDG indicators (2015 and 2016)**



Proportion of targeted indicators for 2015 and 2016 amounted to 88% and work is underway to provide the remaining 12% of the total indicators for achieving the targets of Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

**Figure (50)** Targeted Indicators (2015 and 2016)



### 17-18-2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Statistics are a key pillar in shaping Qatar's optimal policy within the framework of Qatar National Vision 2030. Statistics are important to serve the pillars of this vision and Qatar sustainable development. Qatar promulgated Law No. (2) of 2011 on official statistics, which stipulated in Article (24) that: " Governmental bodies shall cooperate with the Authority, furnish it with all requested statistical data, and follow the technical instructions when preparing the various statistics according to the quality standards and technical requirements and the dates prescribed by the Authority".





**Table (136) | Availability of national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

### 17-18-3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

A national statistical plan is available in the State of Qatar that is annually funded from the state budget since 2012 until now.

**Table (137) | Availability of national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (2012-2016)**

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Target (17-19): By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries**

### 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

Qatar conducted a general census of population, housing and establishments in 2010. It also conducted a population census in 2015. The State managed to monitor all cases of births and deaths in the country by 100% during the period (2012-2016).

**Table (138) | 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 % death registration (2012-2016)**

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Has the State conducted a population census over the past 10 years? (Yes No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth registration percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Death registration percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The State of Qatar has achieved most of the objectives related to Goal 17 that is concerned with strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. This is reflected in the provision of financial resources to developing countries, especially the poor ones, through remittances of expatriate workers, that is close to 8% of Qatar GDP in 2016. It also contributed to the provision of support to developing countries suffering from external indebtedness. Qatar also adopted investment promotion regimes for least developed countries by signing dozens of bilateral agreements to encourage investments. The State of Qatar has assisted many developing countries in implementing their development plans by financing many development projects and programs to achieve the goals of sustainable development. Qatar has also achieved the goal of enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, which is clearly reflected in the National Development Strategy (2011- 2016) that included 14 sectoral strategies focused on linking the development priorities with Qatar National Vision 2030. In order to measure progress in sustainable development, the State has issued national reports on sustainable development indicators and has prepared a new database in line with the indicators and goals of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

# Conclusion

Monitoring SDGs 2030 in the State of Qatar shows that the state has been able to accomplish most of the goals of eradicating poverty, fighting hunger, ensuring food security, ensuring equitable quality education for all categories, good health and access to basic services such as safe water, adequate sanitation, modern energy, decent work, adequate housing, building a peaceful society in which values of justice and equality prevail. Furthermore, the state also managed to achieve some of the goals associated with addressing the effects of climate change, protecting ecosystems, conserving coastal areas and using marine resources in a sustainable manner. The State of Qatar also played an active role in strengthening the global partnership in development. A summary of the most important achievements by State of Qatar in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is as follows:

## **Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

The State of Qatar has fully realized the targets of Goal 1 of ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. Today, no one lives on less than \$ 1.9 a day in Qatar, and appropriate social policies have been developed to ensure adequate health coverage for the categories covered by the social protection system. Qatar has further provided basic services to all population and the right to own and use the land for males and females alike, as well as providing financial services, particularly loans, to finance small and micro enterprises. The State is also strengthening the capacities of social groups to cope with economic, social and environmental crises, and developing disaster risk reduction programs in line with its national strategies within this framework.

## **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

The State of Qatar achieved most of the targets associated with SDG 2 of ending hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition have been achieved way ahead of 2030, as all Qataris have sufficient incomes that facilitate access to their food needs. In addition, Qatar has taken appropriate measures to maintain food reserves. This is reflected in the fact that the State of Qatar has a distinguished position in the Global Food Security Index, ranking 20 globally in 2016.

Within the framework of promoting sustainable agriculture, Qatar has adopted programs and projects aimed at preserving the genetic diversity of seeds and cultivated plants and ensuring the efficient management of such diversity. Qatar has also been cooperating with international organizations and institutions to share the benefits of the use of genetic resources.

### **Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

In summary, Qatar has achieved remarkable accomplishments in preventive care in various areas, including early detection of diseases, encouraging the public to practice healthy behaviors, improving transparency in patients' rights and responsibilities. The State has also reduced early death rates from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and other chronic diseases by more than one third of the required ratio, and reduced under-five mortality rates to less than 25 deaths per 1,000 live births and infant mortality rate to less than 12 deaths before the 2030 deadline. The State has further realized significant achievements in the fight against communicable diseases, with no human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection recorded during the period (2012-2016). The prevalence of tuberculosis, malaria and hepatitis B has dropped to very low levels, and environmental risk mortality rates have dropped to zero.

### **Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

Based on the above, the State of Qatar has achieved some of the targets of Goal 4 related to quality education, such as the target of "ensuring that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy" which was achieved way ahead of the 2030 deadline, thus the adult literacy rate has increased to 98.5%. The State has also provided pedagogical facilities that take gender and disability into consideration, as well as infrastructure, technology and the Internet in all educational institutions.

The State also provides a fair and comprehensive education for all members of society, encourages continuous education and develops policies aimed at promoting gender equality in education and learning. Teachers are provided with training before and during service, as all the educational staff at all levels have received minimal training.

In spite of these achievements, there are still some challenges to ensure quality education. The rate of enrollment in early education is still low and not exceeding 63%, despite the importance of the kindergarten level to improve educational outputs in subsequent educational levels. Another challenge is the low level of ninth graders in mathematics efficiency, where only 49% achieved the lowest levels of efficiency.

## **Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

The State of Qatar has realized remarkable achievements concerning the targets associated with Goal 5 of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. With regard to the target of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere, it was fully achieved, as Qatar has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 2009. As for the target of eliminating all harmful practices, such as child marriage, there is no single case of marriage of minors before the age of 15 years. The State also provides reproductive and sexual health services to all women, and national laws and legislations protect women's property rights.

Despite these achievements, Qatari women's participation in managerial positions is still low at 21%, and women's political participation remains low in spite of the fact that some women hold senior and leadership positions in the State. The percentage of women in the elected Municipal Council does not exceed 7%, which calls for a plan to improve the representation of women in elected national councils.

## **Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

Qatar has been able to achieve most of the targets related to Goal 6 of “ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. It has adopted a development approach that provides safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation services for all its population in all regions through the establishment of many desalination plants to meet the needs of different sectors for water, as well as several sewage projects in different cities of the country, which contributed to the provision of appropriate sanitation services for all. Qatar has further improved the quality of water by reducing pollution and untreated wastewater and increasing wastewater recycling and reuse. Safely treated wastewater percentage reached 100%. It has also achieved the target of increasing water use efficiency in all sectors. The implementation of IWRM, which is one of the key aspects of sustainable water management, has reached 82%. All municipalities have institutional and procedural policies and measures for local community participation in water and sanitation management.

## **Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

The State of Qatar has achieved the desired target of the Sustainable Development Goal No. 7, which is “to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by 2030”. The percentage of the population benefiting from electricity services is 100%. In addition, all population in Qatar rely mainly on clean and healthy fuels and technology for cooking purposes. The success of the State of Qatar in achieving this target calls for the expansion of infrastructure and technology for clean

and renewable energy, which the State is working on in the implementation of the energy strategy under the National Development Strategy 2018-2022.

### **Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

Qatar has achieved the target of promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all members of society, including youth and women. Unemployment rates in Qatar are the lowest in the world at 0.1%, i.e. the labor market is close to full employment. Qatar has also been able to end child labor, as this phenomenon does not exist in the Qatari labor market. The State has further endeavored to protect the rights of workers and to provide a safe working environment, with the issuance of legislations that provide protection for workers' wages through the Wage Protection Law.

### **Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

The State of Qatar has been able to achieve some of the targets related to Goal 9 of building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. With regards to the target of developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, , Qatar has constructed highways and modern bridges, as well as modern airports and ports which have facilitated the entry of goods and products and the movement of passengers. Qatar is currently in the process of establishing a metro network and fast trains, in line with the latest designs that provide sustainability and resilience to environmental challenges. The State has also achieved a significant increase in access to ICTs, with 100% of population covered by mobile network.

Qatar is also working to achieve the targets related to promoting inclusive industrialization, increasing access of small-scale industrial enterprises to financial services, promoting scientific research, improving technological capabilities in the industrial sector, supporting and developing local technologies, research and innovation. The Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) includes the implementation of a number of programs and activities that will enhance the contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP and labor force absorption, as well as the adoption of projects aimed at increasing the capacities of those working in R & D. The Second National Development Strategy will also increase the proportion of expenditure on R & D, which is the dynamic element in enhancing the innovative capacities that contribute to building a knowledge economy, which is the gateway to enhance the competitiveness of the national economy.

## **Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**

The State of Qatar has endeavored to achieve Goal 10 of "reducing inequality through the development of programs that promote social, economic and political integration of all members of society regardless of their religion, ethnicity and age. It has also developed legislations and policies aimed at eliminating all discriminatory practices among members of society, as well as fiscal policy and wage policy that achieve the greatest degree of equality.

## **Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

The State of Qatar has managed to achieve all the targets of Goal 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The State has provided housing for all. There are no people living in inadequate housing and slums. It provided access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, including people with disabilities, as well as participation in urban planning. It has also worked to mitigate the negative environmental impacts on individuals by providing municipal services for the transport of urban waste throughout the country and reducing air pollution and its risks to human health. It has also provided access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces for all sectors of the society, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities. The state has invested heavily in building public parks and expanding the green area.

The State of Qatar, through Qatar Fund for Development, has also supported developing countries, particularly the least developed ones, to construct homes and buildings using local building materials to withstand climate change.

## **Goal 12. Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns**

The State of Qatar has managed to achieve most of the targets related to Goal 12 concerned with ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. It has developed a national plan of action for sustainable consumption and production that has been integrated into the National Development Strategy, which included programs to achieve the sound management of chemicals, reduction of waste production, and its environmental impacts, increasing recycling and efficiency of use, and development of educational policies aimed at raising awareness of sustainable development.

### **Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

It is possible to say that the State of Qatar has been able to achieve the objectives related to taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. All municipalities adopt disaster risk strategies in line with the national strategy. The State has also integrated the measures used to mitigate the effects of climate change in the curricula in various stages of education.

### **Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

Qatar has achieved most of the targets related Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. It has conserved and sustainably managed coastal areas through the promulgation of laws, legislation and decisions in support of environmental sustainability approaches. It has ratified international and regional environmental conventions and protocols aimed at conserving marine ecosystems. The State of Qatar has also implemented projects and programs that ensure the sustainability of biodiversity and the conservation of fishery resources. This contributed to the increase in fish stocks within the biological limits to about (80%), reduce the negative impact of tourism and promotional activities in the coasts and conserve coastal environmental heritage, which is part of the environmental human heritage through the establishment of marine reserves. Furthermore, Qatar provided access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

### **Goal 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**

The State of Qatar managed to achieve most of the goals of Goal 15 to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Qatar ratified many agreements including the International Convention on Biological Diversity since 1996, the International Convention to Combat Desertification in 1999, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2001, as well as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2007. Qatar developed in 2004 the first National Biodiversity Strategy, which was updated in the Second National Biodiversity Strategy (2015-2025).

The State has also been able to reduce illegal trade in wildlife and achieve the target meant to "introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species and control or eradicate the priority species" eight years before its designated deadline; 2020.

Despite these achievements, Qatar still faces the challenges of desertification and land degradation, with about 93% of the state's land being degraded to varying degrees.



## **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**

The State of Qatar managed to achieve most of the goals of Goal 16 that is concerned with the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Qatar managed to achieve the objective of reducing all forms of violence and related death rates, since Qatar is free from conflict-related deaths. As well, everyone feels safe walking alone. Qatar has also managed able to achieve the objective to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. There is no Unsentenced detainees registered in Qatar, and few people have been reported their victimization to the competent authorities. The country has also been able to reduce corruption and bribery to a large extent, which is reflected in Qatar's ranking in the Corruption Perception Index for 2016, ranking 31 globally. Qatar has also managed to provide legal identification for all, so there is no child under the age of five whose birth has not been registered.

## **Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

The State of Qatar has achieved most of the objectives related to Goal 17 that is concerned with strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. This is reflected in the provision of financial resources to developing countries, especially the poor ones, through remittances of expatriate workers, that is close to 8% of Qatar GDP in 2016. It also contributed to the provision of support to developing countries suffering from external indebtedness. Qatar also adopted vestment promotion regimes for least developed countries by signing dozens of bilateral agreements to encourage investments. The State of Qatar has assisted many developing countries in implementing their development plans by financing many development projects and programs to achieve the goals of sustainable development. Qatar has also achieved the goal of enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, which is clearly reflected in the National Development Strategy (2011- 2016) that included 14 sectoral strategies focused on linking the development priorities with Qatar National Vision 2030. In order to measure progress in sustainable development, the State has issued national reports on sustainable development indicators and has prepared a new database in line with the indicators and goals of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

# References

## 1) Administrative records from government, private and related agencies, including:

- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs
- Ministry of Transport & Communications
- Ministry of Economy and Commerce
- Ministry of Municipality and Environment
- Ministry of Education and Higher Education
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Justice
- Engineering Office
- National Human Rights Committee
- Supreme Judiciary Council
- Qatar University
- Qatar Fund for Development
- KAHRAMAA
- Qatar Central Bank

## 2) Census and Statistical Surveys:

- Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics - Census of the Year
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- Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics - Scientific Research and Development 2012 and 2015
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- Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics - Household Income and Expenditure Survey

## 3) Published national statistical reports:

- Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics - Annual Statistical Abstract Chapters
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