



# Qatar's 2025

## Voluntary National Review

Leading The Way:

A Sustainable Future for All - Human,  
Social, Economic, and Environmental  
Prosperity for the Generations of Tomorrow





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# Abbreviation List

| Abbreviation                | Full Form                                                                         |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AI                          | Artificial Intelligence                                                           |
| AYCMQ                       | Arab Youth Climate Movement Qatar                                                 |
| CCUS                        | Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage                                          |
| CCS                         | Carbon Capture and Storage                                                        |
| CDM                         | Clean Development Mechanism                                                       |
| CEDAW                       | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women        |
| COP                         | Conference of the Parties                                                         |
| CRC                         | Convention on the Rights of the Child                                             |
| CRPD                        | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities                             |
| DA2030                      | Digital Agenda 2030                                                               |
| DARE Index                  | Digital Accessibility Rights Evaluation                                           |
| DPoA                        | Doha Programme of Action                                                          |
| DSWMC                       | Domestic Solid Waste Management Centre                                            |
| EAA                         | Education Above All                                                               |
| EMIS                        | Education Management Information System                                           |
| EPR                         | Extended Producer Responsibility                                                  |
| ESG                         | Environmental, Social, and Governance                                             |
| EV                          | Electric Vehicle                                                                  |
| FIES                        | Food Insecurity Experience Scale                                                  |
| FIFA                        | Fédération Internationale de Football Association                                 |
| GCC                         | Gulf Cooperation Council                                                          |
| GCED                        | Global Citizenship Education                                                      |
| GCF                         | Green Climate Fund                                                                |
| GCPEA                       | Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack                                 |
| GFF                         | Global Financing Facility                                                         |
| GHG                         | Greenhouse Gas                                                                    |
| GIS                         | Geographic Information Systems                                                    |
| GNI                         | Gross National Income                                                             |
| GORD                        | Gulf Organization for Research and Development                                    |
| HLPF                        | High-Level Political Forum                                                        |
| HMC                         | Hamad Medical Corporation                                                         |
| ICCPR                       | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights                              |
| ICERD                       | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination |
| ICESCR                      | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights                    |
| ICT Development Index (IDI) | Information and Communication Technology Development Index                        |
| ILO                         | International Labour Organization                                                 |
| IOM                         | International Organization for Migration                                          |
| IPA                         | Investment Promotion Agency (Invest Qatar)                                        |
| IPP                         | Independent Power Producers                                                       |
| IPR                         | Intellectual Property Rights                                                      |
| ITF                         | Innovation and Transformation Fund                                                |
| ITU                         | International Telecommunication Union                                             |
| IUCN                        | International Union for Conservation of Nature                                    |

# Abbreviation List

|          |                                                                  |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| KAHRAMAA | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation                  |
| LDC      | Least Developed Countries                                        |
| LDC5     | Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries |
| LNOB     | Leaving No One Behind                                            |
| M&E      | Monitoring and Evaluation                                        |
| MARS     | Monitoring Application for Reporting on SDGs                     |
| MENA     | Middle East and North Africa                                     |
| MMSCFD   | Million Standard Cubic Feet per Day                              |
| MMPA     | Million Metric Tons Per Annum                                    |
| MPHC     | Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company                           |
| MoPH     | Ministry of Public Health                                        |
| NBSAP    | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan                   |
| NCCC     | National Committee for Climate Change                            |
| NDA      | National Digital Agenda                                          |
| NDS1     | First National Development Strategy                              |
| NDS2     | Second National Development Strategy                             |
| NDS3     | Third National Development Strategy                              |
| NPC      | National Planning Council                                        |
| NSC      | National Statistics Center                                       |
| OECD     | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development           |
| PHCC     | Primary Health Care Corporation                                  |
| QBWA     | Qatar Businesswomen Association                                  |
| QCB      | Qatar Central Bank                                               |
| QCDC     | Qatar Career Development Center                                  |
| QCRI     | Qatar Computing Research Institute                               |
| QDB      | Qatar Development Bank                                           |
| QE       | QatarEnergy                                                      |
| QEERI    | Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute                  |
| QF       | Qatar Foundation                                                 |
| QFC      | Qatar Financial Centre                                           |
| QFFD     | Qatar Fund for Development                                       |
| QIA      | Qatar Investment Authority                                       |
| QIMC     | Qatar Industrial Manufacturing Company                           |
| QNB      | Qatar National Bank                                              |
| QBNB     | Qatar National Broadband Network                                 |
| QNECCS   | Qatar National Environment and Climate Change Strategy           |
| QNMP     | Qatar National Master Plan                                       |
| QNRES    | Qatar National Renewable Energy Strategy                         |
| QNSA     | Qatar National Sports Academy                                    |
| QNV      | Qatar National Vision                                            |
| QRDI     | Qatar Research, Development, and Innovation                      |
| QSE      | Qatar Stock Exchange                                             |



# Abbreviation List

|          |                                                                                                                                            |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| QSTP     | Qatar Science and Technology Park                                                                                                          |
| R&D      | Research and Development                                                                                                                   |
| ROLACC   | Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Center                                                                                                     |
| SDG      | Sustainable Development Goal                                                                                                               |
| SPS      | Social Protection System                                                                                                                   |
| STEM     | Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics                                                                                          |
| TMT      | Turquoise Mountain Trust in Afghanistan                                                                                                    |
| TSE      | Treated Sewage Effluent                                                                                                                    |
| UDST     | University of Doha for Science and Technology                                                                                              |
| UN       | United Nations                                                                                                                             |
| UN-OHRLS | UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States |
| UNCCD    | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification                                                                                        |
| UNDP     | United Nations Development Programme                                                                                                       |
| UNFCCC   | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change                                                                                      |
| UNIDO    | United Nations Industrial Development Organization                                                                                         |
| USD      | United States Dollar                                                                                                                       |
| VNR      | Voluntary National Review                                                                                                                  |
| WEF      | World Economic Forum                                                                                                                       |
| WFCC     | World Food Conference                                                                                                                      |
| WFF      | World Food Forum                                                                                                                           |
| WHO      | World Health Organization                                                                                                                  |
| WISE     | World Innovation Summit for Education                                                                                                      |
| WISH     | World Innovation Summit for Health                                                                                                         |
| WPS      | Wage Protection System                                                                                                                     |



# Foreword by the Secretary-General of the National Planning Council

## Voluntary National Review of the State of Qatar – 2025



It is my pleasure to present the State of Qatar's 2025 Voluntary National Review, prepared under the leadership of the National Planning Council in close collaboration with national institutions, civil society, and development partners. This report reaffirms Qatar's enduring commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and offers a comprehensive account of the country's achievements and implementation efforts across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals. As the national body mandated to guide strategic planning and coordinate sustainable development efforts, the National Planning Council led the preparation of this report through an inclusive, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. This involved extensive engagement with ministries, agencies, non-governmental organizations, youth representatives, academic institutions, and international partners, ensuring that the report reflects both institutional performance and the lived experiences of diverse communities.

The 2025 VNR showcases tangible progress across all Sustainable Development Goals. Highlights include strengthened legal and institutional frameworks for women's empowerment (SDG 5), the expansion of integrated and resilient urban infrastructure (SDG 11), the adoption of forward-looking climate policies and green growth strategies (SDG 13), enhanced digital governance and modernization of legislative systems (SDG 16), and Qatar's sustained leadership in global development cooperation and strategic partnerships (SDG 17). In parallel, the report showcases national efforts in education, healthcare, innovation, clean energy, decent work, and environmental sustainability. The preparation of this report marks an important institutional milestone. It is the first to be issued following the establishment of the National Planning Council under Emiri Decision No. 13 of 2024 and the creation of the National Statistics Center, now the authoritative entity for data collection, indicator reporting, and statistical governance in Qatar. Together, these reforms represent a fundamental shift toward integrated development planning, evidence-based policymaking, and performance-driven implementation aligned with the Third National Development Strategy (2024–2030). Qatar's contributions also extend beyond its borders. The State has continued to provide humanitarian and development assistance to countries in need, most notably through a \$60 million pledge in 2023 to support the Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries, and through global initiatives that promote education, healthcare, youth empowerment, and economic resilience. These efforts reflect Qatar's belief that global solidarity is essential to achieving sustainable development for all.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all stakeholders who contributed to the development of this report, and to the United Nations Economic and Social Council for its valuable guidance. The National Planning Council remains committed to advancing a coordinated, transparent, and forward-looking development system, one that accelerates SDG implementation and ensures that no one is left behind. We remain committed to recalibrating our governance mechanisms to accelerate SDG delivery through 2030 and beyond.

His Excellency Dr. Abdulaziz bin Nasser bin Mubarak Al Khalifa  
Secretary General of the National Planning Council



# Foreword by the Qatar Youth Delegates to the United Nations Programme

## Voluntary National Review of the State of Qatar – 2025

From the youth of the State of Qatar, we are not just the leaders of tomorrow, we are the Qatari change makers of today. We thereby stand united in our steadfast commitment to advancing the Sustainable Development Goals and building a sustainable future for all. In support of the significant strides that our nation has made towards achieving these goals, we reiterate our unwavering support for our government's commendable effort towards sustainable development.

Inspired by Qatar National Vision 2030 and driven by our collective creativity and innovation, we aspire to set a global benchmark for youth-led initiatives. We remain firmly committed to supporting our government's efforts to enable human development, strengthen social cohesion, promote environmental sustainability, and foster inclusive economic growth for all.

Through this Voluntary National Review, we raise our voices to showcase how the Qatari youth will remain at the forefront of Qatar's sustainability efforts, spearheading this change to ensure a future where we are ready to lead and determined to leave no one behind.

# Qatar's Progress on the Indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals

Qatar Achieved 82 Indicators so Far with a Large Number of Other Indicators Currently on Track



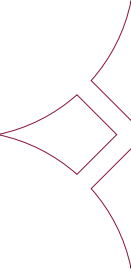
## INDICATORS

- Achieved
- Movement towards the goal
- No movement
- Requiring renewed attention



# 01

## Introduction & Alignment with Qatar's National Vision





## Leading the Way:

# A Sustainable Future for All - Human, Social, Economic, and Environmental Prosperity for the Generations of Tomorrow.

Qatar's commitment to sustainable development is anchored by an integrated vision that balances human, social, economic, and environmental prosperity to secure a thriving future for generations. Having rapidly evolved into a global center of innovation, diplomacy, and economic resilience, Qatar recognizes sustainability not merely as an aspiration but as a fundamental responsibility.

Under the theme “Leading the Way: A Sustainable Future for All”, this report showcases Qatar's holistic development approach, highlighting synergies across sectors and driving national progress through innovation, strategic foresight, and global engagement.

Central to this transformation are strategic investments in world-class education systems, healthcare infrastructure expansions (for example, Hamad Medical Corporation's new hospitals and Primary Health Care Corporation's new health centers), and workforce development initiatives to empower individuals, improve quality of life, and boost national productivity.

Qatar also promotes social inclusion through legislative reforms such as the Social Security Law, while strengthening cultural preservation and community engagement programs. Initiatives led by the Qatar Social Work Foundation further support family cohesion, the empowerment of women, and the integration of vulnerable groups, fostering a more harmonious society.

In parallel, accelerated diversification and innovation efforts reinforce economic sustainability, particularly through digital transformation initiatives such as TASMU Smart Qatar. Financial instruments like green bonds issued by Qatar National Bank, alongside strategic public-private partnership frameworks, further enhance long-term sustainable economic growth.

On the environmental front, Qatar actively advances climate resilience and the transition to renewable energy. Landmark initiatives include the Al Kharsaah Solar Plant and large-scale investments in green infrastructure.

The nation also plays a proactive role in global climate negotiations, such as COP28, while fostering domestic awareness through national campaigns like Qatar Sustainability Week, underscoring a strong commitment to conserving natural resources and biodiversity.

By leveraging innovation, strategic foresight, and international partnerships, Qatar is shaping a future that is not only resilient and inclusive, but also prosperous for generations to come.

The State of Qatar remains deeply committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sus-



# Qatar's Commitment to the UN 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), building upon them as the foundation for a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable future. Qatar's dedication to the global sustainability agenda is fully reflected in its national strategic framework, Qatar National Vision 2030 (QNV 2030). Launched in 2008, QNV 2030 provides a comprehensive roadmap for Qatar's long-term transformation. It articulates a clear ambition to balance economic growth with human, social, and environmental development, ensuring that future generations can enjoy greater prosperity and stability. Built upon four interconnected pillars of Human Development, Social Development, Economic Development, and Environmental Development, QNV 2030 closely mirrors and reinforces the core objectives of the SDGs. Through this framework, Qatar has systematically embedded sustainability across its national strategies, policies, and initiatives, from economic diversification and investments in education and healthcare to the promotion of social inclusion and preservation of natural resources. This alignment underscores Qatar's proactive approach to localizing the SDGs and facilitating their translation into tangible outcomes to benefit both current and future generations.

In his 2019 address to the United Nations, his Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of Qatar, reaffirmed the country's unwavering dedication to the SDGs, stating:

This commitment is evident through Qatar's leadership in sustainability-focused global partnerships, its role in host-

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“Qatar is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with our national priorities under the Qatar National Vision 2030, which serves as a framework for sustainable development, social progress, and economic diversification.”

---

ing major international events on sustainable development, and its active participation in multilateral initiatives advancing the SDGs.

Recognizing that sustainable development is integral to achieving long-term economic prosperity, environmental resilience, and social equity on a global scale, Qatar actively engages in international sustainability forums, including, but not limited to, the following:

- **United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF):** Qatar participates in the forum to present Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), share progress on SDG implementation, and learn from global best practices.
- **Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):** Qatar has played a key role in climate negotiations, most recently at COP28, where it showcased commitments to carbon neutrality, renewable energy investments, and adaptation strategies to enhance climate resilience.
- **Doha Forum:** Qatar hosts an annual international policy conference which serves as a platform for world leaders, policymakers, and experts to address pressing sustainability and governance challenges. The 2023 forum highlighted key priorities including sustainable economic growth, green finance, and global partnerships for climate action.
- **Least Developed Countries (LDC) Conferences:** Qatar has pledged financial and technical support to LDCs through UN conferences, such as the Fifth UN Conference on LDCs (LDC5) where it pledged a total of \$60 million, where \$10 million core contributions to UNOHRLLS and \$50 million to support the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action.



# Qatar's Commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (cont.)

- **World Economic Forum (WEF):** Qatar's leadership has actively participated in global economic dialogues, with a strong focus on sustainable development, energy transition, and the future of work in the green economy.
- **Second World Summit for Social Development:** Qatar will host the upcoming Second World Social Summit, organized by the United Nations, to address global gaps in social development. The summit will reaffirm the commitments of the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration and aims to accelerate progress toward achieving the 2030 Agenda. Heads of State are expected to focus on key priorities such as poverty eradication, full employment, and social inclusion, culminating in a political declaration to guide future global efforts.
- **Qatar–Canada Partnership on Global Development:** On the sidelines of H.H. the Emir's official visit to Canada, Qatar signed a landmark Memorandum of Understanding and a \$95 million framework agreement with the Government of Canada to enhance cooperation in global education and sustainable development. The agreements seek to align foreign aid efforts, empower youth and marginalized communities, and expand access to education and employment opportunities, notably through initiatives such as UNICEF's Generation Unlimited. This partnership reflects Qatar's commitment to advancing human development and accelerating progress on the 2030 Agenda through international cooperation.

By engaging with and hosting these global platforms, Qatar successfully positions itself as a leader in sustainable policy discourse, climate action, and global economic stability.



# Governance & Institutional Framework for SDG Implementation

The State of Qatar has established a comprehensive governance framework for monitoring and reporting on the SDGs, anchored in the leadership of the National Planning Council (NPC). Created under the Emiri Decision (13) of 2024, the NPC is the central government body responsible for formulating, refining and overseeing national development strategies. The same decision also mandated the establishment of the National Statistics Center (NSC), within the General Secretariat of the Council, tasked with developing a comprehensive statistical system and serving as the official source of national statistics.

The governance framework is structured across three core functional areas. The first is strategic planning, through which the NPC aligns SDG efforts with national policies and fosters collaboration with businesses, non-governmental organizations and civil society. This includes leading the integration of the SDGs into Qatar’s national development strategies, guiding line ministries in embedding SDG targets across sectoral plan, and engaging stakeholders from the public, private and third sector to ensure inclusive participation in the development process.

The second functional area is measurement and analysis. The NPC, through the NSC, coordinates with relevant administrative units to collect, organize and analyze data necessary to track progress on the SDGs. This includes managing a national survey to capture data on public perceptions, development needs, and progress toward the Goals, thereby enabling more informed policy decision-making.

The third functional area focuses on reporting and publishing. The NSC conducts statistical operations, prepares and disseminates results, and issues periodic publications that support SDG monitoring. These outputs include the Voluntary National Review, the National Annual Report, and the centralized SDG database, all of which contribute to ensuring transparency, accessibility and accountability in tracking national progress. Together, these three pillars form an integrated and institutionalized approach that positions the SDGs at the center of national planning, policymaking, and public reporting in Qatar.

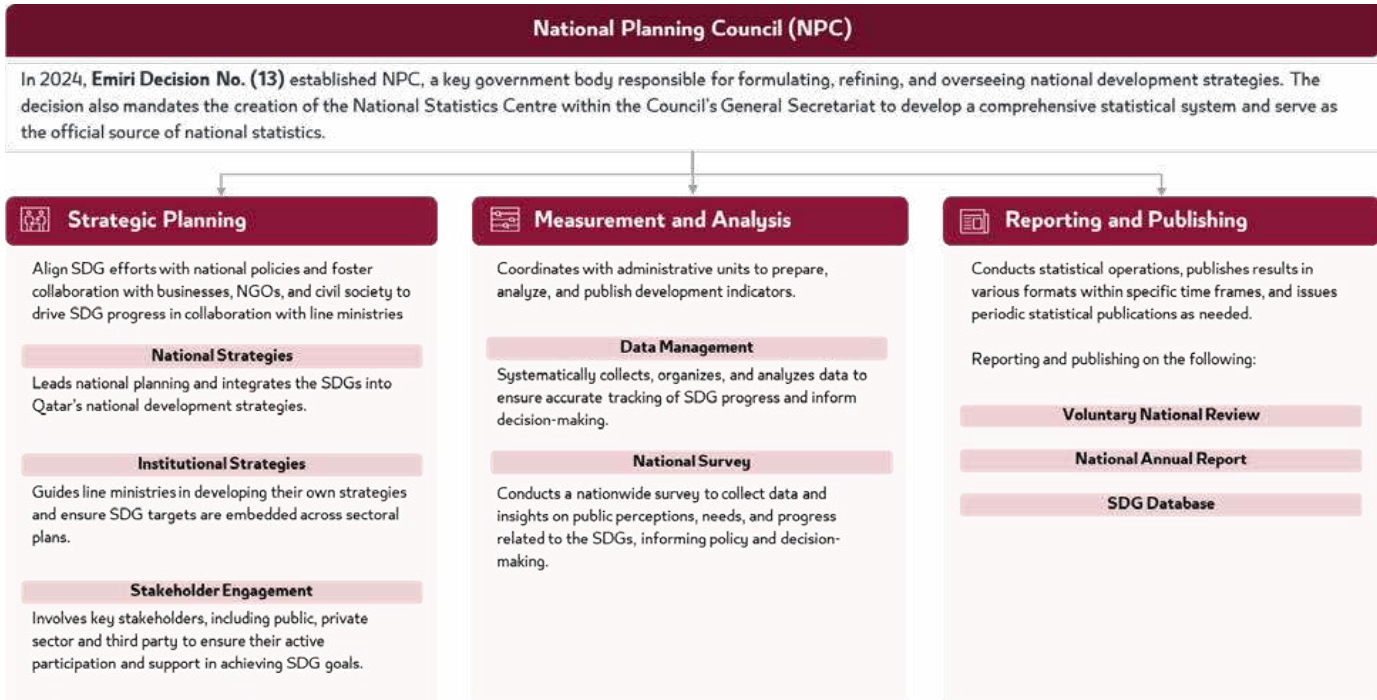


Image: Governance Framework for Monitoring and Reporting on SDGs



# Advancing Equity: Integrating the ‘Leave No One Behind’ principle

Qatar’s development vision is rooted in the principle that no one is left behind, ensuring that all individuals, regardless of nationality, gender, age, ability, or socioeconomic status, have equal opportunities to thrive. Guided by the QNV 2030 and operationalized through the NDS3, Qatar has implemented targeted policies and programs to empower vulnerable communities, enhance social protection, and promote growth.

Qatar firmly upholds the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) principle, ensuring that all development efforts are inclusive, equitable, and socially just. The nation proactively identifies and addresses the challenges faced by women, persons with disabilities (PwDs), the elderly, and youth, ensuring that every individual has access to quality education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and social protection.

The commitment is embedded in robust policies, targeted programs, and institutional frameworks that drive meaningful change, including:



**Comprehensive Social Protection Systems**, safeguarding vulnerable groups through direct assistance, economic security measures, and policy interventions.



**Strengthened Support for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)**, enforcing accessibility standards, expanding education, and increasing workforce integration initiatives.



**Women’s Empowerment & Workforce Inclusion**, ensuring equal opportunities through legal reforms, leadership development, and enhanced participation across sectors.



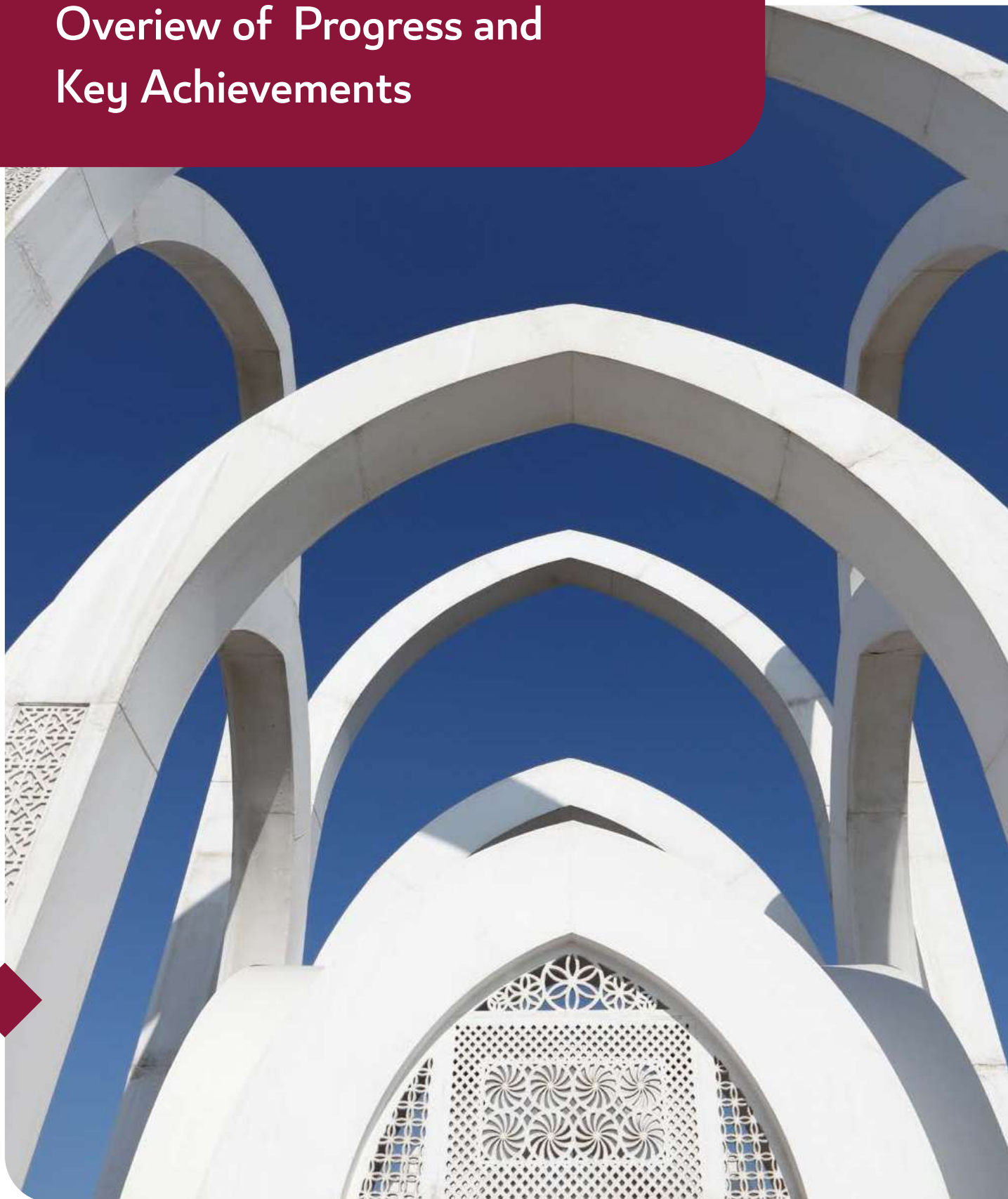
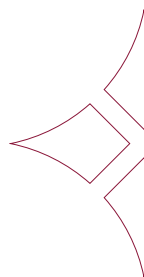
**Youth Engagement & Skill Development**, equipping the next generation with the knowledge, capabilities, and opportunities to drive Qatar’s sustainable future.

By embedding the “Leave No One Behind” principle into national policies and institutional strategies, Qatar reinforces its commitment to socioeconomic justice, equal opportunity, and sustainable development, ensuring that no individual is left behind in the nation’s transformation towards a more resilient and prosperous future.



# 02

## Overview of Progress and Key Achievements





# High Level Summary of Progress since the Last Voluntary National Review

Since its last VNR in 2021, Qatar has made tangible progress across key SDG pillars. These national achievements align closely with QNV 2030, emphasizing the development of a knowledge-based economy, the preservation of environmental sustainability, and the promotion of social welfare for its people. The following section showcases a selection of detailed examples highlighting Qatar's achievements.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND GREEN ECONOMY:

Since the 2021 VNR, Qatar has prioritized the implementation of green initiatives aligned with sustainable development, particularly in renewable energy, green building, and environmental conservation.

- **Carbon-Neutral FIFA World Cup 2022:** Qatar's organization of the 2022 FIFA World Cup set a global benchmark for sustainability in major sporting events, officially branded as the first carbon-neutral World Cup. This achievement was realized through a comprehensive carbon offset program, including the use of solar energy in stadiums, energy-efficient designs, and significant investments in sustainable transportation infrastructure. The offset efforts also included tree planting and large-scale renewable energy projects, including solar power systems.
- **Al Kharsaah Solar Power Plant:** In 2022, Qatar advanced significantly in renewable energy with the development of Al Kharsaah Solar Power Plant, one of the largest solar energy projects in the country. The plant aims to provide clean energy to both residential and industrial sectors, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and contributing to Qatar's goal of reducing carbon emissions.
- **Ministry of Environment and Climate Change 2024-2030 Strategy:** The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change launched its 2024 – 2030 strategy under the theme "Together Towards a Sustainable Environment for a Better Future." The strategy aims to support environmental sustainability while balancing development needs. It also asserts enhancements to Qatar's ability to adapt to climate change, protect the environment, and conserve natural resources. To achieve these goals, the strategy focuses on institutional and societal cooperation and capitalizing on general environmental awareness among the wider population. It reflects Qatar's national targets such as the 25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, restoration of 30% of affected natural habitats, protection of 30% of land and coastal areas, and conservation of 17 endangered and endemic species to preserve biodiversity.





# High Level Summary of Progress since the Last VNR (cont.)



## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELL-BEING:

Qatar has made significant progress in improving healthcare, education, and overall social welfare, focusing on providing services to its citizens and residents.

- **COVID-19 Vaccination Campaign (2021-2022):** Qatar's response to the COVID-19 pandemic was among the fastest globally, with an efficient and accessible vaccination program. By 2022, over 80% of the population was vaccinated, one of the highest rates globally. The campaign was part of a broader public health initiative, including robust testing, quarantine protocols, and contact tracing systems, to control the spread of the virus and protect public health.
- **Expansion of Qatar's Healthcare Sector:** Over the past decade, Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) and Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC) have significantly expanded their facilities and services, enhancing access to world-class healthcare for Qatar's citizens and residents. Since 2016, HMC has opened eight new hospitals, while PHCC has established 13 health centers to address current and future healthcare needs. Additionally, Qatar reformed its mandatory health insurance system, enacting a new law in May 2022. This compulsory health insurance scheme now applies to all expatriates and visitors in the country.
- **Educational Enhancements:** Qatar University's College of Law has introduced two new humanitarian modules: International Humanitarian Law (LAWC113) and Human Rights (LAWC102). These courses focus on key principles of humanitarian law and human rights, providing students with essential knowledge in these critical areas. They train future leaders to address global challenges related to social welfare, peace, and security, directly supporting SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).
- **Social Security Law:** On July 3, 2022, Qatar enacted Law No. 1 of 2022 (the "Social Security Law"), published in the Official Gazette. This law requires all Qatari nationals employed in either the government or private sector to participate in the national social security scheme, provided they are at least 18 years old and hold regular, permanent employment for more than one year. This law enhances financial stability and social protection for Qatari workers, ensuring long-term security by providing pensions and other benefits that support their well-being during and after their careers.



# High Level Summary of Progress since the Last VNR (cont.)

## YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND SDG AWARENESS:

Qatar has worked to engage its youth in the SDGs by encouraging innovation and increasing awareness of sustainable development issues.

- **Qatar Youth Innovation Award:** This national award, introduced in 2022, aims to inspire Qatar's youth to engage with SDGs through innovative projects. Young people across the country competed with ideas focused on renewable energy, water conservation, and urban sustainability. The award highlights Qatar's growing commitment to fostering youth innovation in line with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure).
- **Doha Forum, Youth Edition:** Qatar hosted a total of 4 Doha Youth Forums, bringing together over 500 young leaders from around the world to engage in thought-provoking discussions and explore solutions to the most pressing challenges facing humanity.



## INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION AND COLLABORATION:

Qatar's active participation in international partnerships has elevated its role in global SDG initiatives.

- **MARS System Leadership:** Qatar became a global leader in Monitoring Application for Reporting on SDGs (MARS), a UN initiative for monitoring SDG progress. Qatar implemented MARS across government departments, which has enhanced transparency and accountability in SDG tracking. In December 2022, the United Nations recognized Qatar's use of this system as an example for other nations in the region.
- **Partnership for Sustainable Development and Global Resilience at the 2025 Annual High-Level Strategic Dialogue:** Qatar's collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) underscores its commitment to global sustainable development through strategic partnerships and innovation. Through the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD), Qatar actively supports key UNDP initiatives in areas such as poverty reduction, governance, renewable energy, and crisis recovery. This partnership aligns with Qatar's National Vision 2030, reinforcing its role as a global leader in advancing the SDGs and addressing critical challenges through transformative solutions.
- **World Economic Forum (WEF) Collaboration:** Qatar continued its collaboration with the World Economic Forum (WEF) to address global challenges. Notably, the Qatar Economic Forum held in 2023 focused on sustainable economic recovery, clean energy solutions, and the global future of work. The Forum further underscored the need for collective efforts to combat climate change, adapt to its consequences and transition to a green and low-carbon economy.

# Contributions to Regional & Global SDG Efforts

Qatar has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to advancing sustainable development on both regional and global scales through strategic partnerships, financial contributions, educational initiatives, and hosting key international events. Its efforts support countries across diverse economic contexts, reinforcing progress toward the SDGs and addressing global challenges through innovation and collaboration.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WATER AND FOOD SECURITY (WFCC 2025):

In February 2025, the University of Doha for Science and Technology (UDST), in partnership with Qatar's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and the Ministry of Municipality, hosted the International Conference on Water and Food Security in the Face of Climate Change: Challenges and Opportunities for Resilience (WFCC 2025). The global event convened researchers and industry leaders to discuss innovative solutions addressing water and food security challenges posed by climate change, aligning with UN SDGs such as Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6), and Climate Action (SDG 13). A notable outcome was the establishment of the World Food Forum (WFF) Qatar National Youth Chapter, the first of its kind in the Middle East, aiming to empower young leaders in championing sustainable agrifood systems.

## SUPPORTING LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs) AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

- From 2022 to 2024, Qatar emerged as a significant donor to LDCs, providing approximately \$505 million in humanitarian and development aid through the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD), supporting 35 countries across various sectors such as education, healthcare, relief aid, economic development, and more. The assistance has been instrumental in achieving sustainable peace and development in fragile and marginalized societies worldwide. Notable initiatives include the "Sport for Development and Peace" program, initially launched in collaboration with Qatar Charity, which utilizes sports to enhance humanitarian and development efforts in less developed countries. Additionally, the "Women in Conflict Areas" initiative seeks to empower women and girls in conflict zones by bolstering their resilience in alignment with the SDGs.
- The Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022-2031 (DPOA) is a global framework developed in collaboration with the



United Nations (UN) and its member states, with Qatar hosting the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5) in Doha, Qatar. The DPOA represents a collective effort between the international community, governments, development partners, the private sector, and civil society to accelerate progress in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by addressing key challenges such as poverty, economic diversification, climate resilience, digital transformation, and capacity-building. Qatar played a central role in shaping and supporting this initiative, reinforcing its commitment to global sustainable development.

- From 2020 to 2024, QFFD has disbursed over USD 1 billion to Gaza in development and humanitarian projects.

# Contributions to Regional & Global SDG Efforts (cont.)

## ADVANCEMENTS IN DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

- In October 2024, the Qatar Investment Authority (QIA) announced plans to merge Qatar National Broadband Network (QNBNet) and Gulf Bridge International (GBI). This strategic move aims to create a leading digital and AI infrastructure entity by combining QNBNet's domestic fiber network with GBI's international submarine and terrestrial cables. The merger positions Qatar as a prominent digital hub regionally and globally, enhancing connectivity and supporting the digital economy, which is integral to sustainable development.

## EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES:

- Qatar has prioritized education as a cornerstone for sustainable development in underprivileged communities. The "Educate a Child" program, initiated by the Education Above All Foundation in 2012, has successfully enrolled over 10 million out-of-school children across more than 60 countries. The initiative exemplifies Qatar's dedication to reducing global educational disparities and promoting learning opportunities.
- Furthering this commitment, in September 2024, Qatar partnered with the World Bank and the Education Above All Foundation to enhance global education outcomes. The collaboration focuses on building human capital, particularly among vulnerable populations, to improve economic opportunities and contribute to poverty alleviation.

## SUPPORT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY NEEDS

- Addressing critical infrastructure deficits, Qatar agreed in March 2025 to supply Syria with 2 million cubic meters of natural gas daily. The initiative aims to double Syria's electricity supply, providing an additional 400 megawatts of power per day, with a commitment amount of \$61.25 million, thereby alleviating chronic electricity shortages that have plagued the nation due to prolonged conflict and infrastructural damage.

## PARTNERSHIPS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- In July 2024, the Qatar Fund for Development strengthened its collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) by contributing to the Innovation and Transformation Fund (ITF) with a total commitment amount of \$3 million which has been fully disbursed. The partnership focuses on fostering sustainable industrial development and promoting economic growth in developing countries. The contribution supports UNIDO's efforts in areas such as reform, innovation, and digitalization.

## HOSTING THE WEB SUMMIT

- Hosting the Web Summit in Qatar underscores the nation's commitment to transforming into a leading technology and innovation hub. The event serves as a catalyst for economic diversification, aligning with Qatar's National Vision 2030, which aims to reduce dependence on hydrocarbon revenues by fostering sectors like technology and entrepreneurship. It provides a platform for global networking, investment opportunities, and showcases Qatar's growing influence in the tech industry.
- Since Qatar hosted its first Web Summit in 2024, the event has seen significant growth and participation. In 2024, over 15,000 attendees from 118 countries gathered, with 1,043 startups, 401 investors, and 380 speakers. Around 37% of attendees were women, and 30% of the speakers were women. The event also highlighted strong local representation, with 228 Qatari startups participating..
- In 2025, the summit expanded to 25,000+ participants from 124 countries, with 1,520 startups (47% women-founded), 600+ investors, and 380+ speakers. Qatari startups increased to 190+, showcasing the growing local tech ecosystem.



# Qatar's Global Sustainability Impact

Qatar continues to play a globally recognized and influential role in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development beyond its borders. Through an integrated model of humanitarian response, development finance, multilateral partnerships, and peace diplomacy, Qatar has emerged as a trusted international partner, particularly for countries in fragile and crisis-affected contexts.

Between 2020 and 2024, Qatar disbursed approximately USD 4.8 billion in foreign aid, delivered through both governmental and non-governmental channels. Of this, USD 2.9 billion supported humanitarian efforts and USD 1.8 billion targeted long-term development outcomes. Humanitarian aid constituted 61% of total disbursements, reflecting Qatar’s swift response to escalating global emergencies, while development aid focused on critical sectors such as health, education, and economic resilience. During the 2020–2022 period, the share of humanitarian assistance rose substantially, ranging from 40% to 47% of annual disbursements, in response to compounding global crises. More than 90% of Qatar’s foreign aid was directed to developing and least developed countries, as well as to United Nations agencies and international organizations delivering SDG-aligned programs.

Over this period, USD 3.075 billion of Qatar’s aid was explicitly aligned with the SDGs, with the largest allocations directed to SDG 1 (No Poverty – USD 903.92 million), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being – USD 560.99 million), and SDG 4 (Quality Education – USD 498.93 million). Additional aid was allocated to SDGs covering food security, clean energy, sustainable cities, gender equality, climate action, and global partnerships (Aligned with SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 16, and SDG 17.). This distribution underscores Qatar’s cross-cutting commitment to addressing structural inequalities and promoting inclusive development globally.

## FOREIGN AID PROVIDED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (MILLIONS USD)

|      | Humanitarian | Development |
|------|--------------|-------------|
| 2020 | 436.87       | 487.99      |
| 2021 | 437.42       | 563.12      |
| 2022 | 461.88       | 711.5       |
| 2023 | 333.78       | 586.33      |
| 2024 | 212.19       | 602.36      |

| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)   2020-2024 | VALUE (MILLION USD) |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| SDG 1 - No Poverty                               | 903.92              |
| SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being               | 560.99              |
| SDG 4 - Quality Education                        | 498.93              |
| SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals              | 225.82              |
| SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities      | 196.72              |
| SDG 2 - Zero Hunger                              | 181.11              |
| SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation               | 134.69              |
| SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth          | 112.46              |
| Remaining SDGs                                   | 151.69              |

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

# Qatar's Sustainability Global Impact (cont.)

At the operational level, the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD) serves as the primary mechanism for implementing the country's external development cooperation. Between 2020 and 2023, QFFD disbursed over USD 3.4 billion in sustainable development support across more than 100 countries. These contributions were delivered through a combination of grants, concessional loans, technical assistance, and equity investments. QFFD provides emergency humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected regions such as Gaza, Sudan, and Syria. Qatar has positioned itself as a global leader through programs like Education Above All and WISE, as well as partnerships with UNESCO and UNICEF. In 2022 alone, education accounted for over USD 100 million of Qatar's total development aid, supporting access to learning in over 60 countries.

On global health (SDG 3), Qatar has funded comprehensive medical responses for Rohingya refugees in Malaysia, strengthened healthcare systems in Tajikistan and Ghana through the Global Financing Facility, and supported vaccine access, emergency response, and medical research in underserved regions. Qatar's 2023 pledge of USD 50 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria further reinforces its global health leadership.

In parallel, Qatar has made targeted contributions to gender equality, decent work, and clean energy. Programs such as Women in Conflict Zones, women and youth vocational training in Afghanistan and Somalia, and clean energy investments through Nebras Power in Brazil and South Africa illustrate the integrated nature of Qatar's approach. In Pacific and Caribbean Small Island Developing States, Qatar's investments in climate-smart agriculture and youth entrepreneurship have created over 10,000 jobs, improved food security, and strengthened local economies. From 2020 to 2024, QFFD disbursed over USD 2.6 billion, with 47% allocated to relief aid, 19% to education, 12% to healthcare, 11% to budget support and 9% economic development with the remainder distributed across other sectors demonstrating a balance between immediate relief and long-term structural development investments.

To ensure that these contributions deliver measurable and sustainable impact, Qatar applies a robust results-based monitoring framework grounded in international standards. The country reports annually to the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) framework and has institutionalized a performance system that translates global Tier 1 SDG indicators into country-specific Tier 2 metrics. This system enables Qatar to track development outcomes across its global portfolio. In Afghanistan, for example, support to women weavers led to the creation of over 4,600 jobs, a 30% wage increase, and improved livelihoods for nearly 12,000 individuals. In Kiribati and the Caribbean, youth enterprise programs generated an average of 13 to 16 jobs per business, while significantly enhancing local food security and economic resilience.

These achievements are underpinned by institutional reforms to strengthen aid governance and data systems. The Department of International Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is currently leading a comprehensive initiative to enhance the collection, classification, and publication of humanitarian and development aid. This includes consolidating and updating data from both government and non-government actors, establishing a unified national aid reporting template, and providing technical support to relevant entities to upgrade their statistical systems. Aid flows are being categorized using international standards such as the OECD-DAC classifications, with sectoral breakdowns and identification of target groups. The Ministry is also documenting Qatar's global development contributions, preparing and publishing annual foreign aid reports, and developing a dedicated national platform for aid coordination, transparency, and reporting.

# Qatar's Sustainability Global Impact (cont.)

Qatar's development cooperation is also underpinned by its commitment to international law and global SDG-aligned frameworks. The country has ratified several global treaties and conventions that support the 2030 Agenda, including:

- The Paris Agreement (2017) and Montreal Protocol (ratified with a \$15 million contribution in 2021)
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (2009)
- The International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2018)
- The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1976)
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1995) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2008)
- Endorsement of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
- Membership in the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Basel, Rotterdam, and Minamata Conventions)

At the national level, Law No. (9) of 2022 on the Right to Access Information further aligns Qatar's governance with SDG 16 and 17 commitments on transparency, data availability and open governance. Multilaterally, Qatar hosts 12 UN entities in Doha, and has signed long-term cooperation frameworks with UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNHCR, and UN-OHRLS. These partnerships include both core and earmarked contributions to advance SDG implementation across fragile and least developed countries.

Qatar's global leadership in peacebuilding, diplomacy, and humanitarian outreach further reinforces its contributions to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The country has served as a trusted mediator in peace

processes in Afghanistan, Sudan, Palestine and Yemen, and continues to facilitate international cooperation through platforms such as the Doha Forum, which brings together global leaders to address critical development and governance challenges. Qatar also promotes the rule of law and anti-corruption through initiatives like the International Anti-Corruption Excellence Award, which honors individuals and organizations making significant contributions to combating corruption worldwide, and further demonstrated its commitment by hosting the third session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2009, a global forum where member states review implementation of the Convention and advance international cooperation, and is set to host the eleventh session again in Doha from 15 to 19 December 2025.

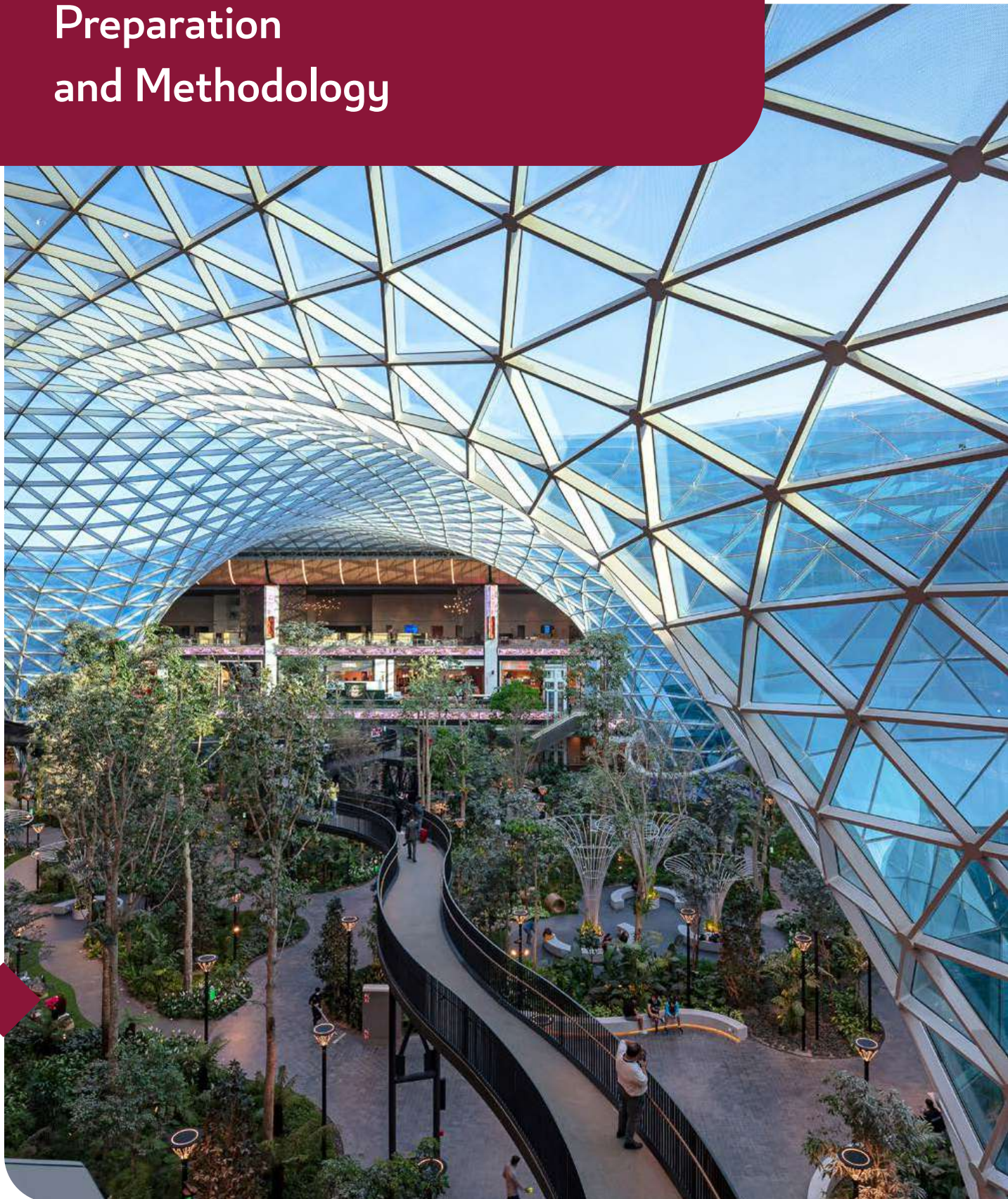
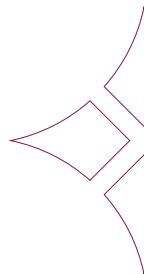
In support of multilateral development, Qatar hosted the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5) in 2023 and announced a USD 50 million pledge to implement the Doha Programme of Action and USD 10 million core contribution to UNOHRLS. That same year, the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD) committed USD 18 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and has invested USD 30 million since 2019 in the UNDP Accelerator Labs network, which supports innovation for sustainable development across more than 100 countries.

Taken together, Qatar's foreign aid contributions, institutional reforms, multilateral partnerships, and diplomatic leadership reflect a strategic and values-driven model of international cooperation. Through an approach grounded in transparency, equity, and measurable impact, Qatar is not only supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, but also helping to shape global norms on effective development cooperation. By aligning financial commitments with international standards, investing in long-term systems, and amplifying the voices of vulnerable communities through peacebuilding and innovation, Qatar affirms its position as a forward-looking and responsible partner in building a more just, inclusive, and resilient global future.



# 03

## Preparation and Methodology





# Role of the National Planning Council

The National Planning Council (NPC), established under Emiri Decision No. 13 of 2024, is the central entity responsible for steering Qatar’s long-term development efforts. As the national custodian of 2030 and the lead coordinator for SDG implementation, the NPC plays a pivotal role in aligning national strategies, policies, and performance frameworks to ensure sustainable, inclusive, and data-driven development.

In 2024, Qatar launched the NPC Strategy (2024–2027), marking a significant institutional and strategic transformation structured around five core pillars:

1. Planning & Policy Development
2. Performance Monitoring
3. Execution Support
4. Strategic Foresight
5. Statistical & Data Analysis

The strategy encompasses 35 strategic projects and is tracked through 19 performance indicators. As part of this reform, a full institutional transformation was undertaken, including the establishment of the National Statistics Center (NSC), which now serves as the authoritative body for official statistics and SDG indicator reporting. The NSC ensures consistency, methodological rigor, and alignment with national and international reporting standards.

As the lead coordinator for the NDS3, the NPC oversaw the selection of 50 priority projects out of 1,052 initiatives, using criteria based on strategic impact, budgetary efficiency, and alignment with national priorities. NDS3 focuses on seven key areas: sustainable economic growth, financial sustainability, a future-ready workforce, a cohesive society, quality of life, environmental sustainability, and government excellence.

In support of its data and digital transformation agenda, the NPC launched the National Data Program, which includes:



A unified data governance policy



A national data portal



Q Insights, a real-time dashboard tracking 119 national indicators



A National Analytics Lab to support scenario modeling, policy evaluation, and advanced analytic



Standardized statistical definitions and methodologies across sectors

To strengthen national accountability and adaptability, the NPC also developed a robust Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework. This includes mechanisms for inter-sectoral policy alignment, change requests, and strategy revisions, supported by a performance governance manual that guides implementation of NDS3. In its capacity as the national SDG coordinator, the NPC leads the VNR process, mobilizing a wide range of stakeholders across government, civil society, the private sector, and academia. It ensures that Qatar’s SDG implementation is inclusive, data-driven, and aligned with national development priorities. The NPC also houses the National Statistics Center (NSC), which serves as the country’s authoritative source for official statistics and SDG indicator reporting, ensuring that both national and global data requirements are met with accuracy and integrity. By anchoring strategic planning, performance monitoring, and data governance within a single institution, Qatar has strengthened its institutional architecture for integrated, future-ready, and accountable development.



# Voluntary National Review Approach & Framework

Qatar's VNR is built on a collaborative process, ensuring active engagement from government entities, the private sector, civil society, and academia. The approach reinforces Qatar's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, aligning seamlessly with NDS3 and the broader objectives of QNV 2030.

To integrate the SDGs effectively into national planning, Qatar conducted a structured mapping exercise, aligning SDG priorities with the pillars of NDS3. The strategic alignment enhances tracking, reporting, and evaluation mechanisms, ensuring that Qatar's progress in economic diversification, social development, human capital investment, and environmental sustainability is measurable, transparent, and results driven.

At the heart of the VNR process is the NPC, which led efforts to coordinate consultations, awareness sessions, and data collection, identifying challenges, assessing progress, and capturing opportunities for SDG implementation. Supporting this effort, the NSC played a critical role in providing accurate, up-to-date data, ensuring that the review remains evidence-based and aligned with international reporting standards.

To enable systematic monitoring and continuous improvement, Qatar has implemented comprehensive tracking frameworks, integrating:

- **SDG Data Dashboards & Performance Metrics for real-time progress assessment and is owned by the National Statistics Center.**
- **Annual Progress Reports & Policy Reviews to evaluate national implementation efforts and is owned by the Policy and Planning Sector within NPC and the National Statistics Center.**

By adopting a data-driven approach, Qatar's VNR reflects a shared national commitment to accelerating SDG progress, fostering innovation, and embedding sustainable development at the core of its future vision.

# Data, Monitoring, & Reporting Mechanism

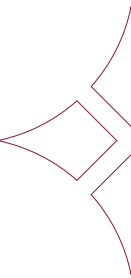
NPC is the central authority overseeing Qatar's SDGs and the development of the VNR. It ensures that national efforts are strategically aligned with QNV 2030 and NDS3 providing a clear roadmap for sustainable growth.

Within NPC, the Policy and Planning Sector is responsible for identifying and mapping the entities accountable for each Sustainable Development Goal based on assigned national projects and initiatives. It ensures that clear responsibilities are established for tracking SDG progress across different sectors, allowing for a coordinated and structured approach to sustainable development. A key function of the sector is to monitor the progress of SDG-related indicators, ensuring that the responsible government entities provide accurate and timely data. It works closely with these entities to gather, validate, and consolidate data, creating a reliable foundation for assessing national progress toward sustainability targets. Beyond data collection, the sector analyzes and evaluates the information it receives, identifying trends, measuring impact, and detecting gaps that may hinder progress. This analytical function enables it to provide insights and evidence-based recommendations, supporting policy adjustments and ensuring that national efforts remain aligned with both Qatar's strategic objectives and international SDG commitments. Through continuous monitoring, assessment, and collaboration, the Policy and Planning Sector plays a crucial role in ensuring accountability, transparency, and data-driven decision-making, reinforcing Qatar's commitment to achieving SDGs.

The NCS functions as Qatar's primary body for statistical operations, responsible for data collection, consolidation, and reporting. It ensures that statistical activities follow rigorous methodologies to produce timely, accurate, and high-quality reports that meet both national and international reporting requirements. NCS publishes data in multiple formats within defined timeframes, issues periodic statistical publications, and provides policymakers, stakeholders, and the public with critical insights to drive informed decision-making.

# 04

## Integration with National Strategies and Stakeholder Engagement





# Alignment of SDGs with QNV 2030 & NDS3

QNV 2030 serves as the country's comprehensive long-term blueprint, guiding its transformation into a sustainable, knowledge-based economy. Built around four key pillars, economic, human, social, and environmental development, the vision is crucial for Qatar's future. QNV 2030 provides a clear roadmap for national progress while aligning with the SDGs, ensuring that Qatar's growth contributes not only to its own prosperity but also to a more just and sustainable global future.



## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:

Embodies a comprehensive strategy to cultivate a highly skilled, innovative and capable population that can drive Qatar's ambitious goals forward. It targets investments in education, healthcare, workforce development, as well as research and innovation. Qatar prioritizes holistic human capital development, demonstrated through significant investments such as:

- The program "Tamkeen", by Qatar Charity, a multi-faceted project focused on developing and enhancing the practical skills necessary for individuals with ideas and small projects, as well as for those wishing to own a project that guarantees a stable income for themselves. This includes marginalized families, those with limited income, and individuals seeking managerial training to integrate into the job market.
- The "National Food Security Strategy" ensures sustainable food supply chains and supports nutritional programs within schools and communities.
- Sidra Medicine, a world-class hospital and research center, and national initiatives like the "National Health Strategy 2024-2030" to ensure enduring health for current and future generations.
- Education City, hosting branches of leading global universities, and initiatives like the World Innovation Summit for Education (WISE) foster educational innovation. Additionally, Education Above All Foundation (EAA) works globally to provide educational access to underprivileged children.

### The Human Development pillar aligns primarily with:

SDG 1 - No Poverty, SDG 2 – Zero Hunger, SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being, SDG 4 – Quality Education.



المدينة التعليمية  
Education City

# Alignment of SDGs with QNV 2030 & NDS3



## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Envisions a harmonious and inclusive society rooted in strong moral values and mutual respect, fostering unity and social responsibility. It focuses on promoting family cohesion, empowering women, safeguarding vulnerable groups and preserving Qatar's cultural heritage while embracing diversity. Qatar actively fosters social cohesion and inclusivity through initiatives such as:

- Legislative reforms and national initiatives which significantly advance women's participation in Qatar's workforce and political life. In 2023, the female labour force participation rate reached 63%, reflecting the country's commitment to promoting gender equality in employment. Women in 2023, also held over 48% of leadership positions within the Supreme Judicial Council, demonstrating progress in empowering women in the judicial sector. Politically, Qatar appointed Lolwah Al-Khater as Minister of State for International Cooperation in 2023, marking a historic first for female leadership in this role. Qatar continues to champion women's representation on the international stage through leaders like Sheikha Alya bint Ahmed Al Thani, the country's Permanent Representative to the United Nations. These milestones reflect Qatar's active efforts to foster women's empowerment and drive social development in line with QNV 2030.
- The Qatar Social Work Foundation, an institution for social and human development that supports the broader community through its specialized centers in the areas of exclusive family support, orphan care, child and women protection, youth empowerment, and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.
- The Msheireb Downtown Doha project revitalizes urban areas with sustainable and inclusive urban planning.
- The establishment of the center "Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Center (ROLACC)" to construct and develop specialized knowledge and skills for use by individual practitioners and institutions, which would lead to the strengthening of the rule of law and fight corruption in line with international standards and national needs. The center is designed to provide support to all parties battling corruption, particularly from the Arab world.

### The Social Development pillar aligns primarily with:

SDG 5 – Gender Equality, SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities, SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.





# Alignment of SDGs with QNV 2030 & NDS3



## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Envisions a dynamic and sustainable economy built on innovation, diversification, and resilience, driving national growth and global competitiveness. It emphasizes fostering entrepreneurship, attracting investments, supporting a skilled workforce, and leveraging Qatar's resources to ensure long-term prosperity. Qatar's economic diversification and sustainability efforts are illustrated by initiatives such as:

- Advancing sustainable finance through the issuance of green bonds, exemplified by Qatar National Bank's (QNB) \$600 million green bond to support environmentally sustainable projects.
- Supporting economic diversification through the Tawteen program, led by QatarEnergy, which promotes local supply chain development in the energy sector and fosters SME participation in critical industries.
- Initiatives by the Qatar Development Bank (QDB) supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurship where in 2024, it intensified its support for (SMEs) by allocating QAR 1.5 billion (USD 412 million) in direct financing, a 33% increase compared to 2023. This effort has benefited over 1,400 SMEs, reflecting QDB's commitment to fostering private sector growth.
- Attracting foreign investment through platforms such as the Investment Promotion Agency Qatar (IPA Qatar) and economic hubs like the Qatar Free Zones Authority and the Qatar Financial Centre (QFC), offering incentives to international companies across non-energy sectors.
- Strengthening Qatar's defense sector through Barzan Holdings, which partners with leading international companies and organizations, facilitates research and development collaborations, promotes knowledge transfer, and drives the creation of innovative defense and se-

curity technologies, positioning Qatar as a dynamic hub for global defense partnerships.

- Enhancing self-sufficiency by producing both industrial and table salt to meet domestic market demand and support regional and international exports. This effort is led by QatarEnergy through a joint venture between Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company (MPHC) and Qatar Industrial Manufacturing Company (QIMC), with the establishment of a dedicated salt production plant at a total investment of 1 billion QAR.



**The Economic Development pillar aligns primarily with:** SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 8 - Decent Growth and Economic Growth, SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production.



# Alignment of SDGs with QNV 2030 & NDS3



## ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT:

Envisions a sustainable and resilient environment, driven by innovative solutions and responsible stewardship, ensuring long-term ecological balance and quality of life. It focuses on promoting renewable energy, preserving natural resources, advancing sustainable practices and safeguarding biodiversity to secure a thriving and sustainable future for Qatar. Qatar's environmental stewardship is exemplified by ambitious projects such as:

- Investing in major water treatment facilities, notably the Doha South Sewage Treatment Works, which expanded its capacity from 110,000 m<sup>3</sup> to 241,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day to produce treated water suitable for irrigation.
- Implementing the National Climate Change Plan, aiming for a 25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and the restoration of 30% of degraded natural habitats.
- Promoting energy and water conservation through the nationwide Kahramaa Tarsheed program, a national initiative to reduce residential electricity and water consumption by 5%.
- Protecting marine ecosystems by designating areas like the Al Thakhira Mangroves as natural reserves, preserving biodiversity and supporting ecotourism.
- Enhancing green spaces and combating desertification through initiatives like the Plant Ten Million Trees campaign, contributing to improved air quality and increased urban greenery.
- Collaborating internationally with organizations such as UNICEF and the Education Above All Foundation to support climate action and environmental education programs, empowering youth and fostering sustainable development.

### The Environment Development pillar aligns primarily with:

SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 13 - Climate Action, SDG 14 - Life Below Water, SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals, SDG 15 - Life on Land.



# Stakeholder Engagement

Qatar's 2025 VNR process reflects a robust, inclusive, and transparent stakeholder engagement rooted in the country's commitment to the QNV 2030 and NDS3. Led by NPC, the process mobilized government ministries, civil society, the private sector, academia, international organizations, and local communities to shape a VNR that is nationally owned, locally grounded, and globally aligned.

The approach was guided by two core principles:

- 1. Inclusivity:** Stakeholders from diverse sectors were engaged through structured consultations, workshops, working groups, and data exchanges, ensuring representation of various voices across planning, validation, and review stages.
- 2. Transparency:** A clear and coordinated engagement process was established to collect input, validate data, share findings, and integrate contributions into the VNR narrative. This approach strengthened accountability and reinforced national credibility in SDG implementation.

## Expert-Led Development and Stakeholder Integration

The VNR drafting process is led by thematic experts who were assigned to each of the 17 SDGs. These experts were responsible for synthesizing indicator data, conducting analytical reviews, and drafting SDG-specific narratives. Throughout the process, they remained in continuous dialogue with government focal points and relevant stakeholders, ensuring that the narratives are evidence-based, aligned with national initiatives, and responsive to cross-sector feedback.

Structured workshops served as a vital platform for engagement between experts and stakeholders:

### **Workshop 1 (27 February, 2025):**

Launched the VNR process by clarifying roles, defining thematic priorities using participatory tools like Menti-meter, and establishing the roadmap for drafting.

### **Workshop 2 (1 May, 2025):**

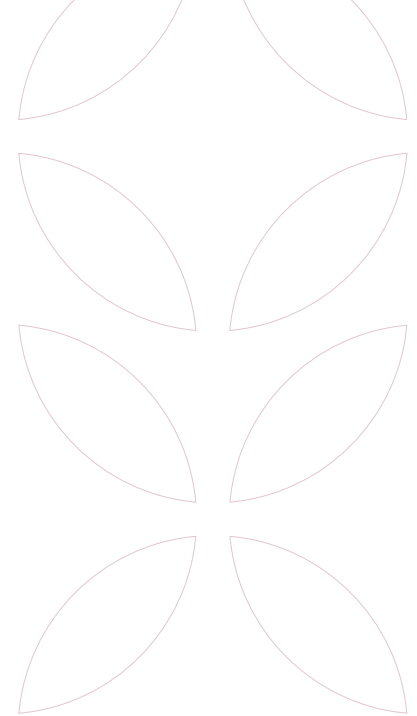
Focused on validating preliminary findings, facilitating thematic discussions, and gathering targeted feedback from across ministries, agencies, and non-government actors.

### **Workshop 3 (3 June, 2025):**

Aimed to review the full VNR draft, ensure coherence and national ownership, and prepare for international engagement ahead of the July 2025 UN High-Level Political Forum.

These workshops were attended by over 100 representatives from government, academia, civil society, and the private sector. In addition to presenting findings, experts used the sessions to request supplementary data, confirm case studies, and identify potential gaps, reinforcing a collaborative and iterative approach to drafting.

# Sectoral and Institutional Participation



## **GOVERNMENT:**

More than 20 ministries and national agencies actively contributed to the VNR, with leadership from key institutions such as the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Social Development and Family.

## **PRIVATE SECTOR:**

Entities such as QatarEnergy, Qatar National Bank, Qatar Free Zones Authority, and the Qatar Financial Centre played a key role in integrating SDG principles into business strategies and sharing case studies on sustainable finance, innovation, and economic diversification.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY:**

Organizations like the Qatar Social Work Foundation and Earthna Center for a Sustainable Future ensured that inclusion, equity, and community development priorities were incorporated. Engagements took place through thematic consultations, national campaigns, and policy dialogues.

## **ACADEMIA:**

Research institutions including Qatar University, Georgetown University in Qatar, and Carnegie Mellon University in Qatar contributed critical insights, data analysis, and evidence-based recommendations that informed policy framing and indicator tracking.

## **INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS:**

Ongoing collaboration with UN agencies and regional organizations helped align Qatar's VNR process with global standards and facilitated knowledge-sharing on international best practices.

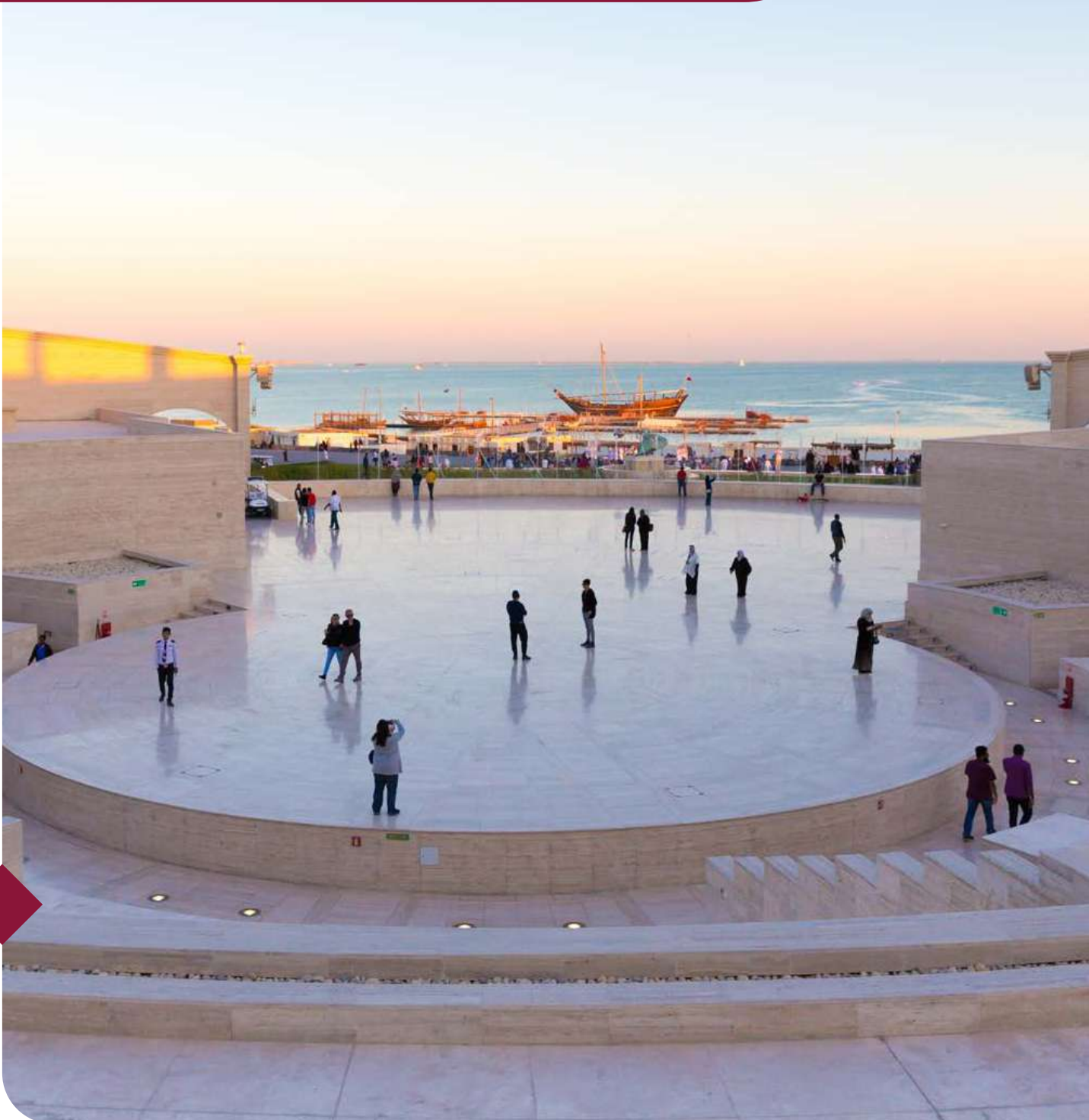
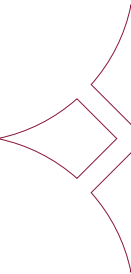
Qatar's stakeholder engagement model demonstrates a deep commitment to inclusive, evidence-based, and collaborative development planning. By embedding multi-level consultations, expert leadership, and institutional coordination across all phases of the VNR process, Qatar reaffirms its belief that sustainable development is a shared national responsibility and a cornerstone of its long-term vision for prosperity, equity, and global partnership.





# 05

## Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)



# “... progress must benefit all members of society,...

Qatar’s national development journey is anchored in the fundamental belief that progress must benefit all members of society, ensuring that every individual, regardless of background or circumstance, can participate fully in the country’s growth. The principle of “Leaving No One Behind” is not merely an aspiration for Qatar; it is deeply embedded within the QNV 2030, and NDS3, and the nation’s strategic alignment with the SDGs. It reflects Qatar’s enduring belief that a just, prosperous, and resilient society can only be achieved by placing human dignity, equality, and opportunity at the center of all development efforts.

In operationalizing this commitment, Qatar recognizes that certain groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and youth, may face structural barriers that limit their full participation in society. As a result, targeted efforts have been made across policy, law, social programs, education, health, labour, and civic engagement to dismantle these barriers and create enabling environments that foster inclusion, protection, empowerment, and resilience.

Leaving No One Behind is a national imperative that informs both strategic planning and daily implementation across sectors. It is reflected in the government’s prioritization of social protection systems, equitable access to education and healthcare, accessible infrastructure, gender equality initiatives, protection frameworks for vulnerable populations, youth empowerment programs, and active partnerships with civil society and the private sector. Qatar’s approach is comprehensive and forward-looking, addressing immediate needs while building long-term systems that sustain equality and inclusion for future generations.

The following sections highlight Qatar’s commitment to vulnerable groups, showcasing the policies, programs, and initiatives designed to protect their rights, unlock their potential, and ensure that they are central partners in building a sustainable and thriving future.



# Children and Youth: Preventing Violence Against Children and Advancing Child Protection

Qatar places the protection, empowerment, and participation of children and youth at the heart of its sustainable development agenda. Guided by its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Qatar ratified in 1995, and firmly anchored in QNV 2030, the State has implemented a comprehensive framework to uphold children's rights across legal, social, educational, and technological dimensions.

Recognizing that protecting children from violence is a prerequisite for sustainable progress, Qatar has enacted a series of legislative, administrative, and practical measures to safeguard children from all forms of abuse, exploitation, and neglect. The Constitution and the Penal Code provide robust legal protection, criminalizing violence against children and establishing clear avenues for redress. Institutions such as the Protection and Social Rehabilitation Center (AMAN), operating under the Qatar Social Work Foundation, were created to raise awareness, build institutional capacities, and offer specialized services, including shelters, counseling, and rehabilitation for children at risk or victims of violence.



Education is central to Qatar's strategy for child protection and empowerment. Believing that education not only transforms futures but also protects rights, Qatar has invested heavily in building one of the world's most advanced educational systems. In 2019, approximately 9.3% of the national budget, around USD 5.3 billion, was allocated to the education sector. These investments ensure access to quality education for

all children, citizens and residents alike, and integrate child protection themes within curricula to nurture resilience, agency, and awareness from an early age. Additionally, from 2020 to 2024, QFFD disbursed over \$500 million to the education sector, benefiting more than 60 countries, where LDCs accounted for 36% of the total contributions during that period.

The 'Help Me' mobile application, launched by the Qatar Social Work Foundation, provides children with an immediate and confidential means to seek help if they experience harm, representing an innovative approach to making protection services more accessible.



Beyond its borders, Qatar actively champions the protection of children's rights through regional and international platforms. Through the "Educate A Child" initiative, Qatar has helped over 10 million children across more than 50 countries access education, and as a founding member of the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack (GCPEA), Qatar advocates for safeguarding learning environments, especially in conflict-affected settings. Qatar hosts and financially supports the UN Analysis and Outreach Hub for Children and Armed Conflict in Doha, promoting research, dialogue, and capacity-building efforts aimed at protecting children in conflict zones.

Through these concerted national and international efforts, Qatar reaffirms that protecting and empowering children are fundamental to building a resilient and prosperous future where every child is safe, nurtured, and empowered to realize their full potential.



# Youth Empowerment: Investing in the Leaders of Tomorrow

In alignment with this commitment, the National Planning Council, in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Sports and Youth, conducted a national youth survey in 2025 as part of a structured workshop engaging a representative of aspiring Qatari youth international delegates. When asked to identify the SDGs most critical for Qatar's development, Climate Action (SDG 13) and Gender Equality (SDG 5) emerged as the top priorities. Over half of the respondents selected climate action as a key concern, and nearly as many highlighted gender equality – far outpacing other goals. These two areas clearly resonated as strategic imperatives for youth, reflecting both global trends and local aspirations.

Beyond recognizing priorities, Qatar's youth expressed a strong confidence in their ability to drive SDG action. Nearly 72% of participants indicated they feel confident or very confident in taking a leadership role on sustainable development initiatives in their communities. This is a promising sign of an emerging generation ready to act as agents of change. However, the poll also pinpointed what young people see as critical enablers to fulfill this potential. Foremost among these were calls for enhanced civic engagement platforms and a more robust innovation ecosystem. An overwhelming majority (around 80%) agreed that greater institutional support for youth civic participation – such as youth councils, volunteer programs, and decision-making forums – would significantly empower their contributions. Similarly, about 75% of respondents emphasized

the importance of strengthening innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems (incubators, funding, mentorship networks) to help translate youth-led ideas into tangible SDG solutions. Other enablers mentioned included improved access to SDG education and training, but the emphasis on civic engagement and innovation stood out. These insights suggest that while Qatari youth are ready to lead, they seek a supportive environment that amplifies their impact.

Notably, the priorities voiced by youth align closely with Qatar's national development frameworks, signaling a strategic convergence between young citizens' aspirations and the state's planning objectives. The emphasis on climate action directly reinforces the environmental pillar of QNV 2030, which aims to maintain ecological balance and reduce emissions in line with international commitments. It also echoes themes in the Third National Development Strategy (NDS3) for 2024–2030, which calls for accelerating sustainability efforts and climate resilience. Likewise, the focus youth placed on gender equality mirrors Qatar's ongoing commitment to empower women across all fields. NDS3 explicitly aims to “foster an environment where women can flourish, empowering them across all fields to assume their desired role economically, socially, and politically”, and to “offer youth outstanding opportunities to study, engage, volunteer, and become active, productive citizens”. The alignment of youth priorities with these goals is a testament to how well-informed and strategically minded Qatar's young population has become. Their grassroots perspective reinforces national efforts – for example, by championing SDG 5, youth are bolstering Qatar's drive for social development and women's empowerment, and by prioritizing SDG 13 they are lending momentum to the country's environmental sustainability agenda. This synergy between youth preferences and QNV 2030/NDS3 ensures that the next generation's focus is squarely in step with Qatar's long-term development path. The VNR findings thus indicate that Qatar's youth are not working at cross purposes with policymakers, but rather augmenting and energizing the national vision with their own enthusiasm and ideas.



## Youth Empowerment: Investing in the Leaders of Tomorrow (cont.)

Crucially, the workshop results demonstrate a shift in youth engagement from passive awareness to a demand for active, structural inclusion in shaping national policy. Participants made it clear that they aspire to move beyond being informed beneficiaries of development programs – they want a seat at the table. In discussions, young Qataris voiced that they seek formal channels to contribute to policy design, implementation, and review. This reflects a new paradigm in which youth see themselves as partners in development, not just stakeholders. As one global analysis notes, young people deserve “not just a seat but an active role” in decision-making spaces influencing their future. Qatar’s youth echoed this sentiment, calling for mechanisms that embed youth input into national decision processes, whether through youth advisory councils, integration in planning committees, or other institutionalized means. Such a stance marks a maturation of youth perspective – from awareness to agency. Where earlier youth outreach may have focused on raising SDG awareness, today’s young leaders are pushing for direct empowerment and co-ownership of sustainable development initiatives. This evolution in youth outlook aligns with Qatar’s stated goal of inclusive development; it challenges institutions to deepen youth integration in governance and ensures that policies under QNV 2030 and NDS3 are informed by the insights of those who will inherit the results. The 2025 workshop thus highlighted that Qatar’s youth are prepared to be champions and co-creators of sustainable development, signaling to national leaders that the leaders of tomorrow are ready for action today.



# Women:

## Empowerment, Protection, and Leadership

Empowering women and protecting their rights are central pillars of Qatar's national development strategy. Qatar recognizes that the advancement of women is not only a matter of human rights but a fundamental driver of sustainable economic, social, and political progress. Grounded in the principles of equality and opportunity outlined in QNV 2030 and reinforced through NDS3, Qatar has taken concrete measures to ensure that women are fully empowered as leaders, innovators, and active citizens.

At the legislative level, Qatar has strengthened its national frameworks to guarantee women's rights in education, employment, healthcare, entrepreneurship, and civic participation. Qatar's Constitution enshrines gender equality, while laws such as the Family Law, labour Law amendments, and anti-discrimination provisions ensure women's protection in the workplace and beyond. Qatar has ratified key international conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), reinforcing its commitment to women's empowerment and rights protection within its legislative and policy landscape.

In education, Qatar boasts one of the highest rates of female enrollment in higher education in the region, with women comprising over 70% of graduates in fields such as information systems, computer engineering, general engineering, medicine, pharmacy, and sciences. Qatar has reaffirmed its belief in the importance of women's participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields, recognizing it as a key element in preparing a balanced workforce to support the SDGs. Initiatives led by Qatar Foundation and major universities actively promote academic excellence and leadership among female students, equipping them to drive innovation and knowledge-based economic growth.

In healthcare, Qatar ensures equitable access to high-quality medical services for women, including comprehensive maternal and reproductive healthcare. The Women's Wellness and Research Center, operated by Hamad Medical Corporation, stands as a specialized facility providing advanced care tailored to the health

needs of women across all life stages. Complementing this, Sidra Medicine, a world-class academic medical center, offers specialized services in women's and children's healthcare, with a focus on advanced clinical care, research, and education. Sidra plays a pivotal role in supporting complex cases in maternal and fetal medicine, gynecology, and reproductive health, while also serving as a hub for pioneering research that advances women-centered healthcare delivery. Together, these institutions exemplify Qatar's commitment to delivering accessible, innovative, and comprehensive healthcare services for women.

Economically, Qatar is committed to enhancing women's participation in the workforce and entrepreneurship. Initiatives such as the Qatar Businesswomen Association and programs under the Qatar Development Bank offer tailored support for female entrepreneurs, from access to financing to mentorship and capacity-building. National strategies actively encourage female leadership in both public and private sectors, with women now holding senior roles in diplomacy, business, and government institutions.





## Women:

### Empowerment, Protection, and Leadership (cont.)

Internationally, Qatar continues to advocate for women's empowerment through its active engagement with the United Nations and multilateral initiatives. Qatar led the drafting of the UN General Assembly resolution establishing March 10 as the International Day of Women Judges and continues to support the integration of women into peace, security, and mediation processes. National efforts also focus on empowering women and girls through education and digitalization, expanding their access to leadership opportunities in an increasingly technology-driven world.

Demonstrating its commitment to supporting women and girls globally, Qatar also launched a major initiative in September 2022 through the Qatar Fund for Development and international partners. This global initiative focuses on empowering women and girls in conflict-affected areas through education, vocational training, and access to essential services, aiming to improve thousands of lives through humanitarian aid and development assistance. It underscores Qatar's belief that empowering women is central to building resilient, peaceful, and prosperous societies.

Through these integrated efforts, Qatar is building a society where women are protected, empowered, and serve as equal partners in driving national progress and global leadership.



# Elderly:

## Honoring Wisdom, Ensuring Dignity

Qatar holds profound respect for its elderly citizens, recognizing them as pillars of family, society, and national identity. Protecting their rights, promoting their wellbeing, and ensuring their active participation across all aspects of life are central to Qatar's vision of sustainable development. Guided by QNV 2030 and the National Development Strategies, Qatar has built a comprehensive, human rights-based approach to supporting its older population.

On the occasion of the International Day of Older Persons 2024, Qatar reaffirmed its dedication to safeguarding the rights and dignity of seniors. Her Excellency Maryam bint Ali bin Nasser Al Misnad, Minister of Social Development and Family, emphasized: "The elderly hold great importance among the State of Qatar's national priorities. We are working diligently to safeguard their rights and improve their quality of life, so we established the National Committee for Women, Children, Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities Affairs to ensure their full protection and representation."

At the policy level, Qatar has enacted strong legislative and regulatory measures to promote the rights of older persons. Law No. (23) of 1972 and Law No. (2) of 2007 guarantee state-funded housing and supportive living environments for eligible seniors, while the Social Security Law ensures financial assistance, security pensions, and other allowances to protect the economic wellbeing of elderly citizens. The establishment of the National Committee for Women, Children, the Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities reflects Qatar's ongoing commitment to ensuring full representation, protection, and empowerment of vulnerable groups in national policies.

Operationally, Qatar has developed an integrated system of services to meet the diverse needs of older persons. The Center for Empowerment and Elderly Care (Ehsan), operating under the Qatar Social Work Foundation, offers a comprehensive range of services including day care activities, in-home nursing care, accommodation for elderly persons without family support, psychological counseling, physiotherapy, nutritional guidance, and recreational programs. Public awareness campaigns and intergenerational engagement activi-

ties led by Ehsan aim to foster positive societal attitudes towards aging and combat discrimination.



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Ministry of Social Development and Family  
دولة قطر • State of Qatar



Healthcare initiatives have been equally robust. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Qatar prioritized the elderly in vaccination programs, delivered healthcare and medications directly to their homes, and provided systematic psychological and social support. Facilities such as Rumailah Hospital, recognized as the first Age-Friendly Health System in the Middle East, reflect Qatar's dedication to enhancing healthcare outcomes for older adults using best-practice frameworks such as the 4Ms model (What Matters, Medication, Mentation, Mobility).

Recognizing the importance of digital accessibility, the Ministry of Social Development and Family introduced 33 electronic services to facilitate access to social support without requiring physical presence, enhancing the autonomy and convenience of elderly citizens. Furthermore, partnerships with institutions like the Mada Center promote digital inclusion through ICT training programs tailored to the needs of seniors and their caregivers.

Qatar's commitment to elderly care also extends beyond its borders. Through the Qatar Red Crescent Society, Qatar provides health and social services to elderly populations in 14 countries, reinforcing its dedication to advancing elderly rights both locally and globally.

Through these wide-ranging legislative reforms, specialized care services, healthcare innovations, digital empowerment initiatives, and international humanitarian actions, Qatar affirms that older persons are not passive recipients of care but active contributors to the nation's development journey. Protecting, empowering, and integrating the elderly remains a vital pillar of Qatar's commitment to building a cohesive, resilient, and sustainable society, fully aligned with the SDGs.

# Persons with Disabilities:

## Advancing Access, Empowerment, and Inclusion

Qatar firmly believes that an inclusive society — where persons with disabilities can fully participate, contribute, and thrive — is essential to achieving sustainable and equitable development. Guided by the principles of human dignity, equality, and empowerment enshrined in QNV 2030 and NDS3, Qatar has taken deliberate and comprehensive steps to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, ensure their full inclusion in society, and unlock their potential.

At the legislative level, Qatar has strengthened its national frameworks in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, guaranteeing equal access to education, employment, healthcare, digital services, and public spaces. A cornerstone of this commitment is Law No. 2 of 2004 on Persons with Special Needs, which affirms the rights of persons with disabilities to access appropriate rehabilitation, education, specialized healthcare, and employment opportunities, while mandating necessary accommodations to support their full participation in society. National policies are designed not only to safeguard rights but to promote autonomy, dignity, and active citizenship.

In education, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, in collaboration with Qatar Foundation, launched Warif Academy, the first government school in Qatar dedicated to students with multiple disabilities. Warif Academy provides specialized educational and rehabilitative services, tailored to meet the diverse needs of its students and empower them for greater social and academic integration.



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In healthcare, the Primary Health Care Corporation introduced a Fast-Track Service to facilitate and expedite access to medical consultations and treatments for persons with disabilities. This service includes sensory-friendly spaces and specialized staff training to better accommodate individuals with visual, auditory, and cognitive impairments, ensuring a more responsive healthcare system.

Digitally, Qatar has made significant strides in promoting accessibility. The Mada Center plays a leading role in advancing digital inclusion, achieving a 94% digital accessibility rate across government websites and helping Qatar secure fifth place globally on the Digital Accessibility Rights Evaluation (DARE) Index. Additionally, the Accessible Qatar initiative provides reliable and verified information on the accessibility features of public venues, empowering persons with disabilities to navigate physical spaces with confidence and independence.



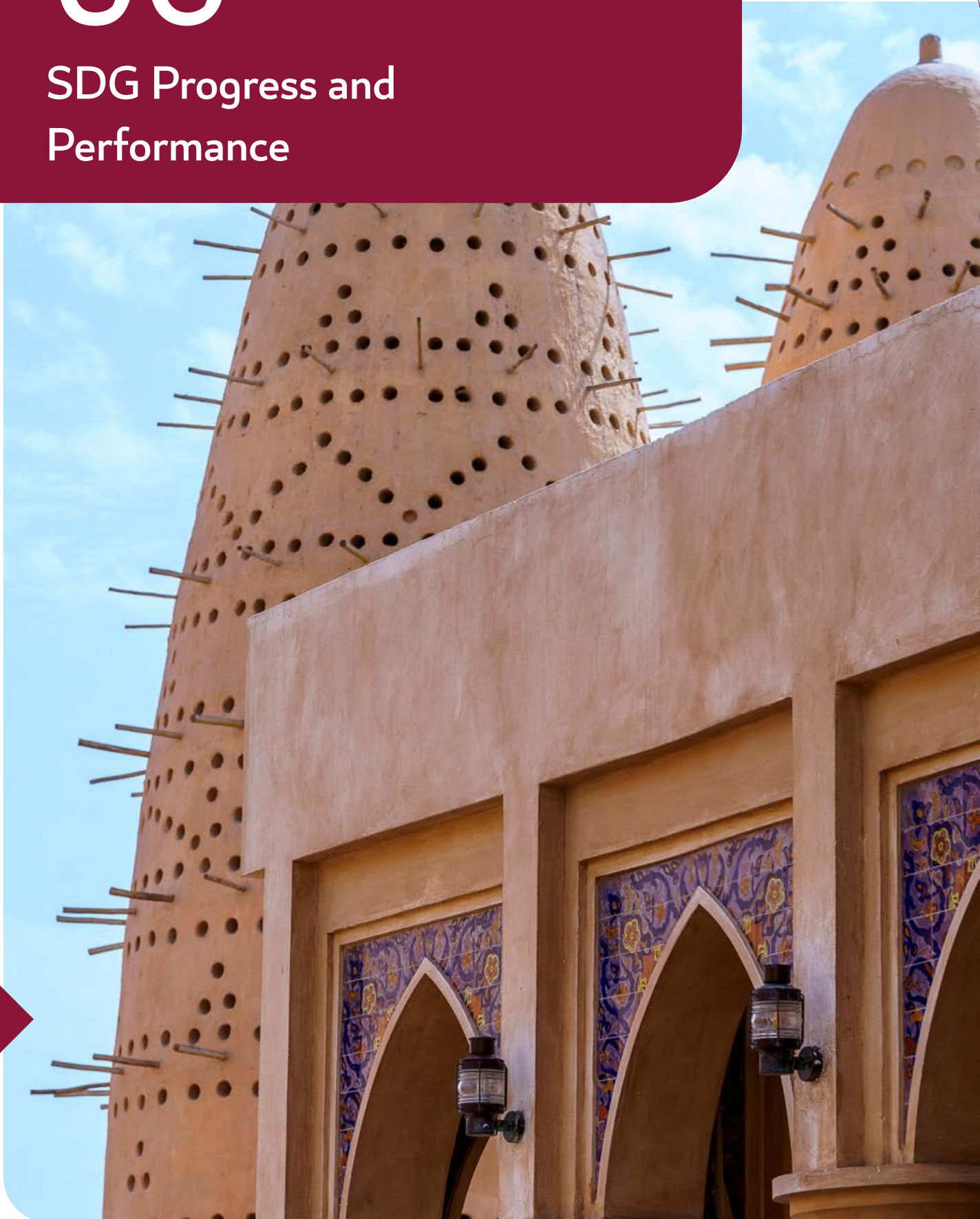
Social inclusion is further supported through community initiatives such as the Ability Friendly Program by Qatar Foundation, which offers sport-specific activities, including swimming, football, and specialized camps, tailored to children and adults with special needs. These programs promote physical wellbeing, social integration, and community participation. The Shafallah Center, established under the patronage of Her Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser, continues to serve as a national model in providing exemplary services for individuals with mental disabilities and autism up to the age of 21. Shafallah's integrated services focus on special education, rehabilitation, family support, and public awareness, working to break down societal barriers and promote full inclusion.

Through these wide-ranging initiatives across education, healthcare, digital access, community life, and policy reform, Qatar reaffirms its unwavering commitment to fostering an inclusive society where persons with disabilities are empowered, protected, and recognized as vital contributors to the nation's sustainable development journey.



# 06

## SDG Progress and Performance



# 01

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1

## No Poverty

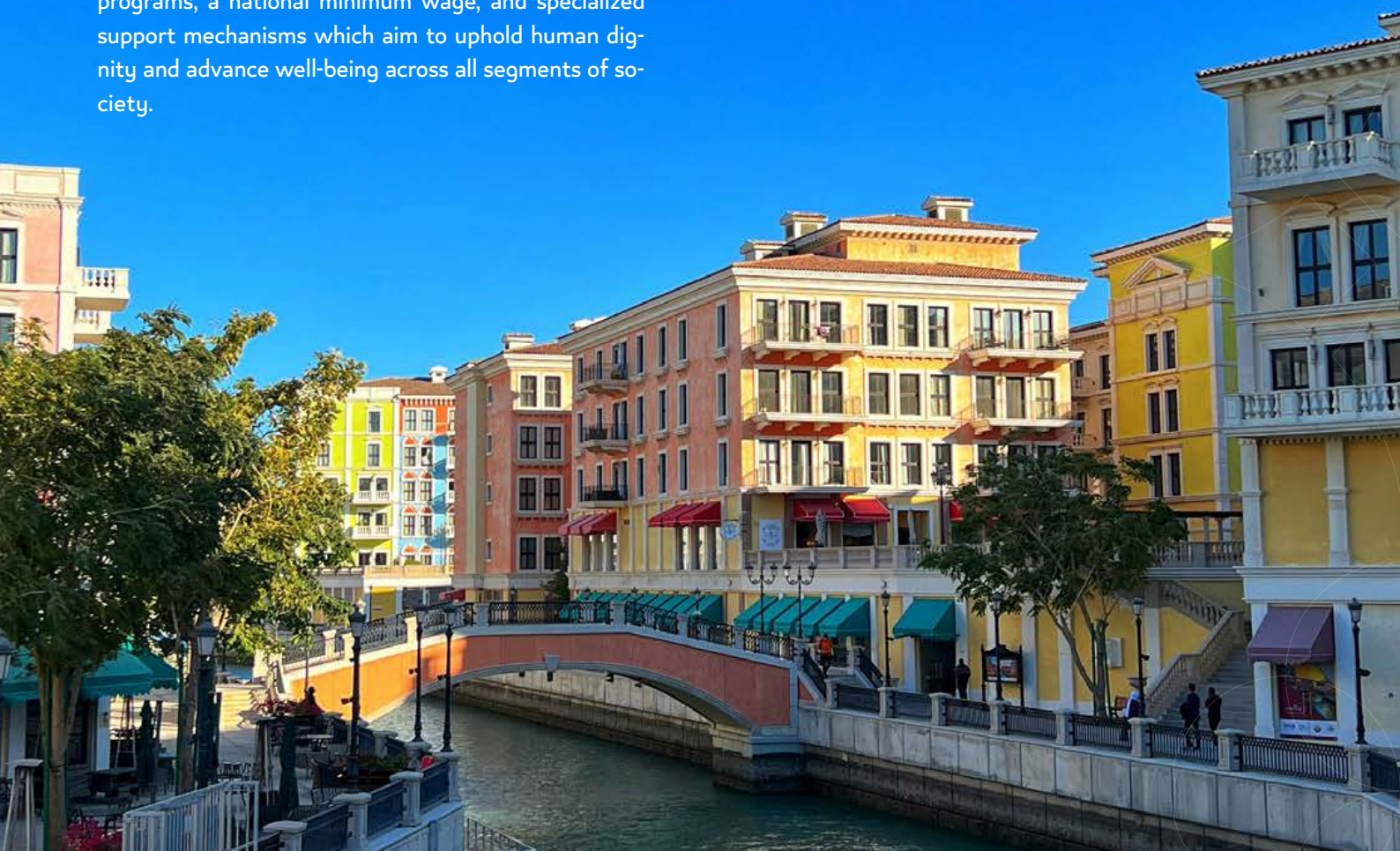




# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 1 Implementation

Eradicating poverty in Qatar is a key priority which intersects with social, legal, and policy dimensions. The country's approach in doing so is guided by its Constitution and international human rights commitments, including the Right to Development and key United Nations treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Qatar's national framework emphasizes inclusive development, with a strong focus on social cohesion, family values, women's empowerment, and comprehensive social protection. Recognizing that poverty risks may persist among certain groups, such as large households, persons with disabilities, single-parent families, widows, and individuals reintegrating from incarceration, the government has established an integrated social protection system designed to reduce vulnerability and ensure equitable access to essential services. This system is reinforced by legal reforms, targeted welfare programs, a national minimum wage, and specialized support mechanisms which aim to uphold human dignity and advance well-being across all segments of society.

Qatar's efforts to eradicate poverty and promote inclusive well-being are deeply rooted in both the Qatar National Vision 2030 (QNV 2030) and the Third National Development Strategy (NDS3), reflecting a long-standing national commitment to equitable and sustainable development. Aligned with the QNV 2030 and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, Qatar's social protection system (SPS) is designed to safeguard vulnerable populations from the risks of poverty and social exclusion. This has remained a central priority across all national development strategies since 2011, including NDS1, NDS2, and the current NDS3. Built upon principles of resilience and sustainability, the system employs measures that empower diverse social groups by equipping them with the necessary skills, opportunities, and agency to enjoy freedom from need and fear, and guarantee their right to healthy, dignified, and secure lives.





# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 1

Qatar's approach to SDG 1 extends beyond addressing income disparities, focusing instead on the broader social determinants which influence vulnerability and deprivation, including access to healthcare, nutrition, and education. To ensure a decent standard of living for all, Qatar has adopted a comprehensive set of integrated strategies aligned with QNV 2030 and NDS3. These strategies aim to reduce socioeconomic disparities, enhance social resilience, and advance sustainable development:

## 1.

**National Health Strategy 2024–2030:** Envisions a health-focused society supported by an integrated, sustainable, and innovative healthcare system. Its key objectives include increasing life expectancy to 82.6 years, reducing mortality from non-communicable diseases by 36%, and lowering infant mortality to 2 per 1,000 live births. The strategy emphasizes proactive disease prevention, health promotion, and equitable access to quality healthcare.

## 2.

**Qatar Food Security Strategy 2024–2030:** Builds on past progress to strengthen sustainable food systems, boost domestic production, and ensure stable access to affordable, nutritious food. The strategy sets targets to achieve 55% self-sufficiency in vegetable production and 100% in dairy and fresh chicken by 2030. Encompassing 17 targeted initiatives, the strategy aims to ensure food safety and system resilience, promote healthy dietary habits, and adapt agricultural practices to the impacts of climate change.

## 3.

**Education Strategy 2024–2030:** Aims to provide inclusive, quality education at all levels while strengthening alignment with labour market needs. Key priorities include expanding pre-primary enrollment, enhancing the quality of K–12 education, modernizing curricula, and investing in vocational, technical, and higher education. It also emphasizes lifelong learning and continuous professional development to cultivate a resilient, adaptable, and skilled workforce.

## 4.

**Economic Sustainability Call:** Funds research that supports fiscal policy, economic diversification, financial resilience, and sustainable public spending



## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Qatar's stewardship of SDG 1 is underpinned by a robust social protection framework designed to foster equity, strengthen resilience, and ensure the full inclusion of vulnerable groups across all dimensions of social life. This framework is structured around three core pillars: social welfare, social capital, and the Qatari family. Strategic priorities include building an integrated, effective, and sustainable social welfare system; supporting a strong, cohesive, and empowered Qatari family; and expanding the reach and impact of social capital.

At the center of this framework are social insurance, non-contributory social security payments, and an array of social services, which together form the backbone of Qatar's social protection system. This system operates through an informal tripartite partnership involving the public sector, private sector, and civil society, and is comprised of four main components:

- Non-contributory social security payments, administered by the Ministry of Social Development and Family, which provide cash transfers to widowed women, families without a breadwinner, and orphans.
- Contributory social insurance, managed by the General Retirement Authority, offering retirement pensions for heirs as well as employees across government and private sectors. It also offers compensation for unemployment, accidents, disability, and medical treatments.
- Comprehensive social services, including access to healthcare, education, essential goods and services, financial assistance for medical needs, and economic empowerment programs tailored for vulnerable groups.
- Targeted protection programs to support at-risk populations.

Civil society organizations, such as Qatar Social Work, Qatar Charity and the Qatar Red Crescent Society, play a critical role in complementing government-led efforts by delivering humanitarian and social assistance. Additionally, the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs contributes through the collection and redistribution of zakat and charitable donations, reinforcing the system's community-oriented foundation.

To further strengthen this ecosystem, Qatar actively pursues legislative reforms, institutional capacity-building and enhanced civil society engagement. The most recent legislative milestone was the enactment of Amiri Decision No. 18 of 2022, in accordance with Social Insurance Law No. 1 of 2022, which increased pension benefits for Qatari retirees by establishing a minimum pension of QAR 15,000 and a housing allowance of up to QAR 6,000. It also introduced mechanisms for regular pension adjustments, advance payments options, and bonuses for retirees with over 30 years of contributions. By extending benefits beyond Qatari pensioners to include their non-Qatari children, widows, parents, and siblings, the scope of the legislation underscores Qatar's commitment to building an inclusive and resilient social protection system.

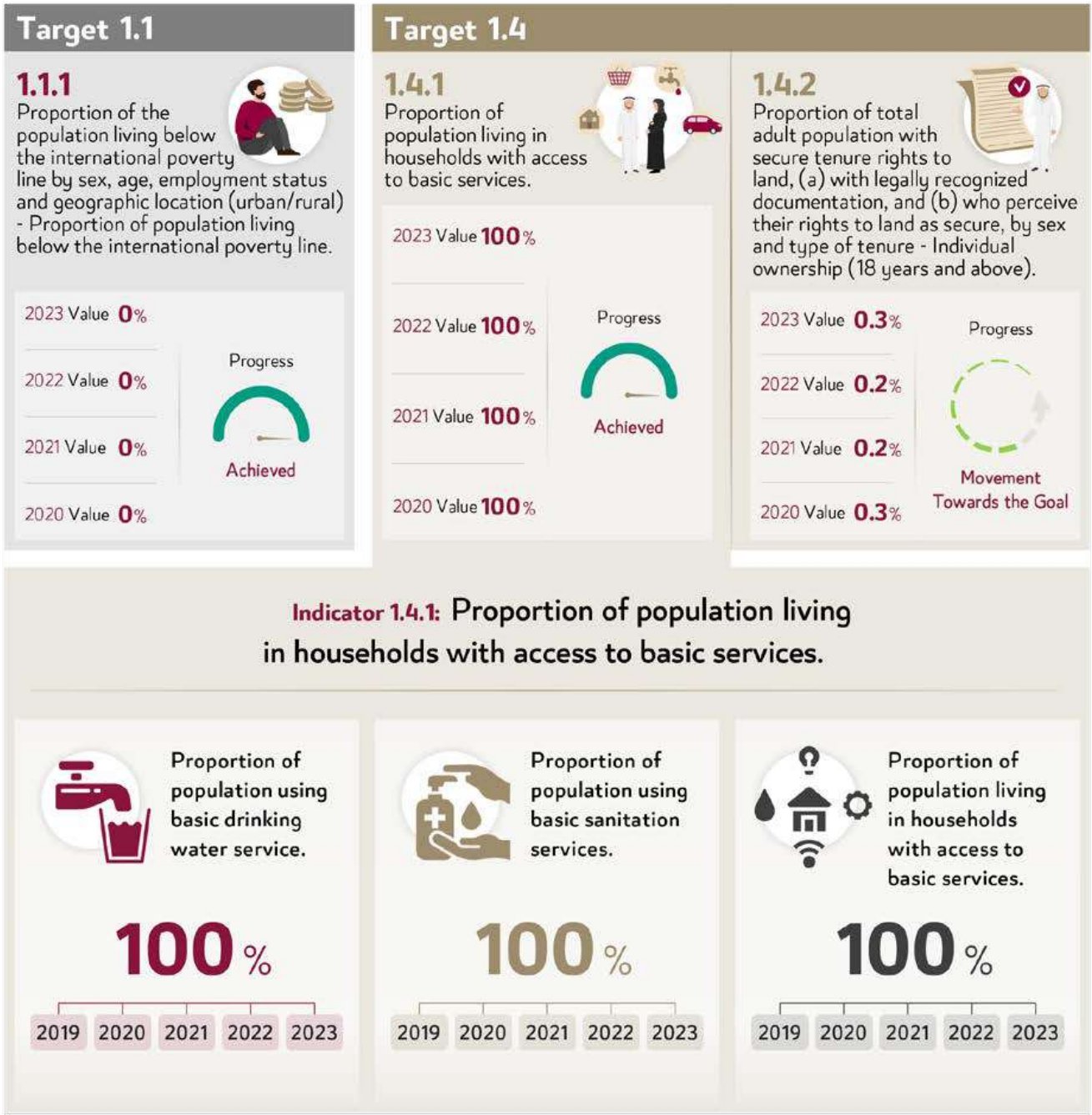
## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar has effectively eradicated extreme poverty and maintains one of the highest per capita incomes globally, underpinned by strong social protection policies. These include a national minimum wage, comprehensive welfare programs, and universal access to essential services such as healthcare, education, housing, and utilities for all residents. By the end of 2023, nearly 20,000 individuals benefited from social security support. Qatar's resilience to global shocks, including the COVID-19 pandemic, further reflects its robust institutional preparedness and effectiveness. On the international front, Qatar advances efforts to reduce poverty through QFFD, where from 2020 to 2024 its contributions have exceeded \$2.6 billion across priority sectors such as health, education, humanitarian aid, and economic development with a significant portion directed to Least Developed Countries.





## 2.1. Key Insights



## 2.1. Key Insights

### Target 1.5

#### 1.5.1

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



2023 Value

0

2022 Value

0

2021 Value

3,904.9

2020 Value

4,868.7

Progress



Movement  
Towards the Goal

#### 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.



2023 Value

1

2022 Value

1

2021 Value

1

2020 Value

1

Progress



Achieved

#### 1.5.4

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



2023 Value

100 %

2022 Value

100 %

2021 Value

100 %

2020 Value

100 %

Progress



Achieved

### Target 1.a

#### 1.a.2

Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) - Total general government spending (%).



2023 Value

19.00

2022 Value

20.10

2021 Value

19.30

2020 Value

21.60

Progress



Movement  
Towards the Goal

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



Total Government  
Spending (Million QR)

2023 211,352

2022 208,742

2021 192,135

2020 182,454

2019 201,418



Proportion of total  
government  
expenditure on  
education.

2023 9.00 %

2022 8.40 %

2021 8.40 %

2020 9.30 %

2019 8.70 %



Proportion of total  
government  
expenditure on Health.

2023 9.40 %

2022 10.80 %

2021 10.00 %

2020 11.30 %

2019 9.80 %



Proportion of total  
government  
expenditure on  
social protection.

2023 0.60 %

2022 0.90 %

2021 0.90 %

2020 1.00 %

2019 1.00 %



Proportion of total  
government expenditure  
on basic services  
Education, health and  
social protection.

2023 19.00 %

2022 20.10 %

2021 19.30 %

2020 21.60 %

2019 19.40 %

## 2.1. Key Insights



### Insights Corner

In 2024, the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD) announced its financial support for two major initiatives under the

### **Doha Programme of Action,**

including the establishment of a food stockholding mechanism for Least Developed Countries and the implementation of resilience-building measures to mitigate future shocks.

In 2024, Qatar and Canada announced a joint commitment of USD 95 million through the Education Above All Foundation and Global Affairs Canada, respectively, to empower youth in over

### **60 developing countries,**

where the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs in Qatar, contributed 20% of this total commitment.

In 2023, Qatar launched the

### **“Digital Factory”**

to accelerate the delivery of integrated digital services and enhance digital governance in alignment with the demands of a modern, technology-driven society.



## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: Strengthening Social Protection through Infrastructure and Innovation in Qatar's Health System

Between June 2023 and May 2024, Qatar recorded substantial progress in strengthening its social protection system through expanding equitable access to healthcare and advancing medical innovation, reflecting a firm commitment to SDG 1. Key milestones in the health sector included the completion of the National Health Strategy 2024–2030 and the launch of several strategic initiatives, such as the Qatar Diabetes Research Center and the Qatar Health Information Exchange System. Qatar also advanced innovation through an increased focus on precision medicine, marked by the April 2024 inauguration of the Precision Medicine Institute, a pioneering national platform to expand capabilities in genomics and personalized medicine. To ensure broader service accessibility and strengthen health coverage, Qatar expanded its Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC) network from 30 to 31 health centers since the 2022 FIFA World Cup. Newly inaugurated facilities include Al-Mashaf, Umm Al-Seneem, and a replacement for the existing Al-Khor Health Center, while earlier expansions between 2020 to 2021 included the Al-Ruwais and South Al-Wakra Health Centers and a full renovation of the Al-Kaaban Health Center. Together, these infrastructure and innovation efforts reinforce Qatar's commitment to strengthen inclusive primary care coverage and ensure resilience in public health service delivery. By driving the implementation of customized treatments and healthcare strategies tailored to population needs, Qatar sets a strong foundation for data-driven, inclusive healthcare.

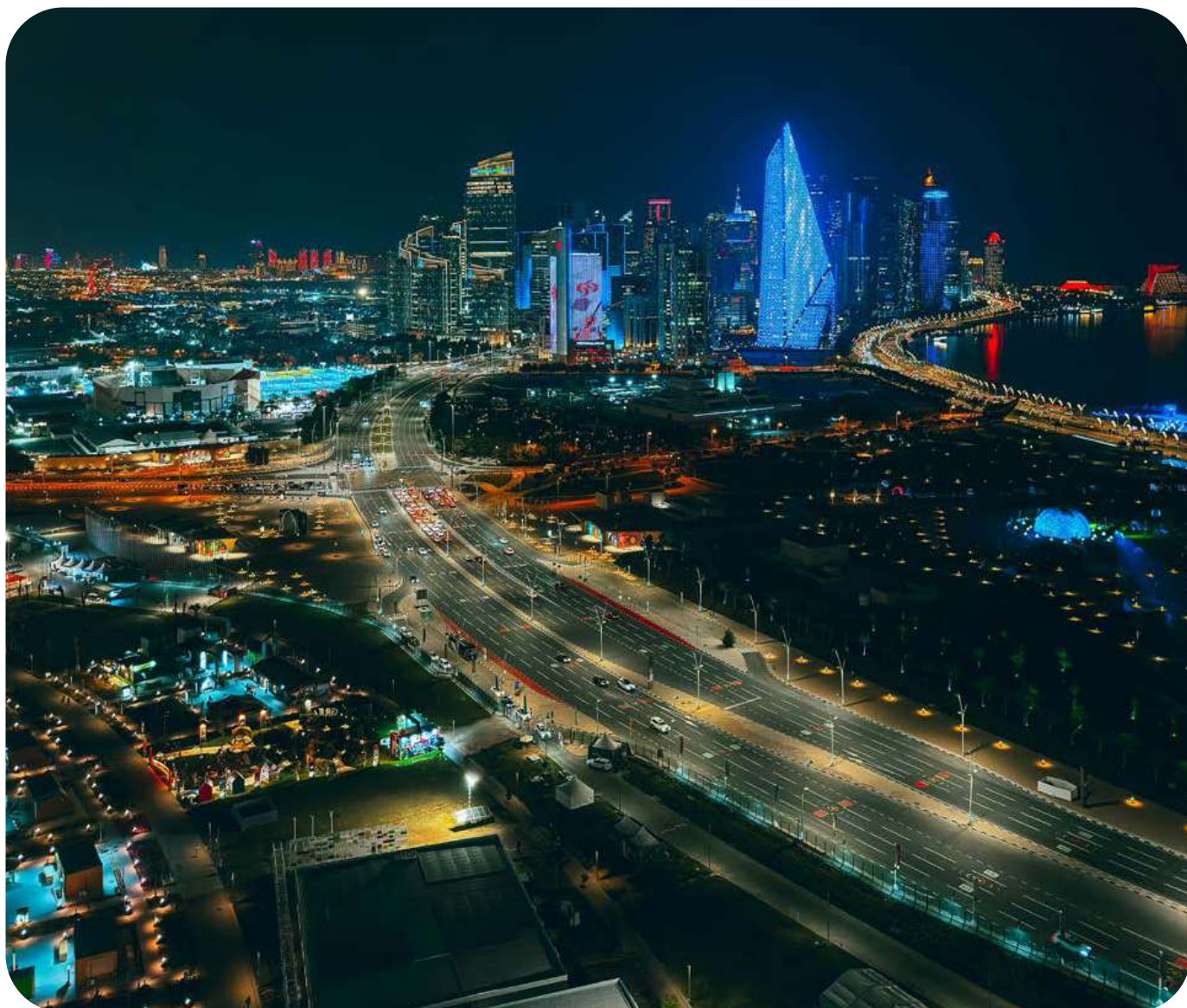
### Case Study 2: Qatar Social Observatory as a Tool for Social Resilience and Early Warning

In 2023, the Ministry of Social Development and Family launched the Qatar Social Observatory, an innovative early warning system designed to monitor and respond to emerging social phenomena. Aligned with both SDG 1 and SDG 10, the observatory aims to proactively identify societal challenges and inform policymaking by capturing real-time data and behavioral trends. Developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development and Family, the National Planning Council, and the Ibn Khaldoun Center at Qatar University, the observatory integrates three core monitoring mechanisms: field monitoring through surveys and questionnaires, AI-powered digital monitoring, and qualitative monitoring via direct interviews and community dialogues. Beyond its policy function, the observatory serves as a scientific instrument for social insight, facilitating the development of national expertise in social and humanitarian research. By integrating real-time intelligence with responsive social planning, the Qatar Social Observatory contributes to more adaptive, inclusive, and forward-looking social development policies in line with Qatar's national priorities.



## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

Qatar has implemented a series of innovative initiatives to advance poverty alleviation and strengthen the national social protection system in alignment with SDG 1. Notably, a flagship technology is the Sanady Platform, a digital system that transforms domestic aid coordination by assessing needs, streamlining processes, and ensuring transparency and good governance. By integrating data across government and nonprofit sectors, Sanady enhances equity in aid distribution, prevents duplication, and ensures that assistance reaches those most in need. The Regulatory Authority for Charitable Activities (RACA) is the primary entity responsible for the SANADY platform in Qatar. The platform was developed to streamline domestic aid coordination and management, ensuring equitable distribution of assistance. The Qatar National E-Government Portal, Hukoomi, also contributes to poverty reduction by providing centralized, transparent access to essential online services for welfare, disability support, and elderly care, thereby improving overall accessibility for both citizens and residents. In the charitable sector, Qatar Charity's "Tap to Donate" initiative introduces a user-friendly digital fundraising tool which enables individuals to contribute to humanitarian causes with a simple tap of their bank cards, expanding opportunities for community-driven support. Additionally, the Wage Protection System (WPS), managed by the Qatar Central Bank, safeguards employee rights by monitoring payroll data through a centralized and secure platform to ensure timely and complete salary payments. Together, these initiatives exemplify Qatar's commitment to leveraging digital innovation and integrated governance to enhance social protection, promote financial inclusion, and ensure that no one is left behind.





### 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUPS                        | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Government Entities</b>                | Government entities in Qatar play a pivotal role in advancing SDG 1 through a variety of focused efforts. They support and regulate education across K-12 public and private schools, as well as higher education institutions, ensuring high-quality academic standards and work-force readiness. Additionally, they implement strategies and policies to support families and vulnerable groups, providing essential services such as housing and social security payments. By focusing on prevention, wellness, and improving access to integrated healthcare services, these entities ensure comprehensive health coverage for all residents. They also manage municipal affairs and develop agricultural, aquatic, and animal resources to achieve sustainable food security. Furthermore, these entities regulate and monitor markets to protect consumers, ensuring competitiveness and stability in the marketplace. They formulate and oversee the execution of national development visions, strategies, and plans, ensuring alignment with QNV 2030. Managing endowment affairs and the Zakat Fund, they provide assistance to those in need both domestically and internationally, ensuring social solidarity. They secure a decent life for retirees and their beneficiaries by managing and investing pension funds. On the global stage, these entities promote human development, poverty alleviation, and resilience to climate change through initiatives that strengthen health services, educational systems, and economic development, while mobilizing humanitarian aid. By addressing these diverse areas, government entities in Qatar contribute significantly to the eradication of poverty and the promotion of sustainable development. | <b>Ministry of Education and Higher education</b><br><b>Ministry of Social Development and Family</b><br><b>Ministry of Public Health</b><br><b>Ministry of Municipality</b><br><b>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</b><br><b>National Planning Council</b><br><b>The Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs</b><br><b>The General Retirement and Social Insurance Authority</b><br><b>Qatar Fund for Development</b> |
| <b>Civil Society Organizations</b>        | Qatari civil society organizations play a vital role in advancing SDG 1 by conducting extensive humanitarian and relief efforts, providing comprehensive development services, and championing human rights. Their work, both locally and internationally, supports vulnerable communities and significantly contributes to poverty alleviation and social justice.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Qatar Charity</b><br><b>Qatar Social Work</b><br><b>Qatar Red Crescent Society</b><br><b>National Human Rights Committee</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Private Sector</b>                     | The private sector in Qatar actively fosters the growth of SMEs, entrepreneurship, and innovation through strategic collaborations with local partners, driving economic development and creating a vibrant business ecosystem.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Academia and Research Institutions</b> | Academia and research institutions in Qatar focus on sustainability, fostering a knowledge-based economy, and conducting critical research. Through their unique ecosystems of education, research, and community development, they address local issues, expand the availability of skilled individuals, stimulate talent diversity, and accelerate the growth of local talents. Their efforts support national decision-makers with accurate data and position Qatar as a regional hub for talent, significantly contributing to poverty alleviation and sustainable development.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Qatar Foundation for Education Science and Community Development</b><br><b>Qatar Research, Development and Innovation Council</b><br><b>The Social and Economic Survey Research Institute</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>UN Organizations</b>                   | UN organizations in Qatar by partner with local entities to protect children's rights and promote their well-being. Through initiatives like UNICEF's provision of education, health, and nutrition services, and the five-year Partnership Framework Agreement with UNDP to address sustainable development challenges, these organizations significantly contribute to poverty alleviation and the promotion of sustainable development.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>UNICEF</b><br><b>UNDP</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |



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## 4. Key Considerations

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A key challenge facing Qatar's social protection and poverty prevention system is the limited availability of disaggregated and timely data necessary to accurately measure multidimensional poverty and guide evidence-based policymaking. This gap in data hinders the country's ability to fully assess progress toward Target 1.2, which aims to reduce poverty in all its dimensions. Since 2021, Qatar has enacted meaningful policy reforms to strengthen its social protection framework, including the introduction of a national minimum wage and the issuance of Emiri Decision No. 18 on social insurance. Indicator 1.a.2 shows a decline in government spending on social protection from 1.0% to 0.6% of total government expenditure between 2020 and 2023, and a fall in per capita spending from QAR 661 to QAR 424, despite a slight decrease in the number of beneficiaries. While this trend can obviously be attributed to a 10.1% increase in the population of Qatar during the period, other causes of the decline are due to rising incomes among certain groups of social security beneficiaries due to new laws and stricter benefits eligibility criteria. Other challenges facing major social services providers, such as the Ministry of Social Development and Family, pertain to difficulties in identifying and reaching all target groups, addressing their diverse needs while balancing provision of support with long-term self-reliance programs for those benefits recipients. Finally, there is an urgent need for coordination of efforts across the various public, private, and civil society sector partners to ensure an integrated and sustainable social protection system to facilitate and accelerate the implementation of SDG 1 targets by 2030 to ensure equitable and sustainable development across all population segments, leaving no one behind.

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## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

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Qatar continues to demonstrate strong national commitment to poverty eradication and inclusive social development through forward-looking legislation, targeted policies, and comprehensive support systems aligned with the SDGs. Sustaining this momentum will require addressing persistent data gaps and enhancing monitoring and evaluation frameworks to support more agile and evidence-based policymaking. Key institutional enablers are being developed to meet this need, including the planned Social Development Data Observatory under the Ministry of Social Development and Family, and the issuance of the National Data Standards by the National Planning Council. In line with NDS3, social protection remains a central pillar of Qatar's development agenda, with an ongoing focus on pensions, housing, social insurance, and expanded support for vulnerable groups. The COVID-19 pandemic further emphasized the importance of building a resilient and adaptive safety net, supported by strong partnerships with civil society and the private sector. To reduce income disparities and expand formal protection for all population segments, Qatar continues to conduct regular policy reviews for wages, labour laws, and civil society support mechanisms. The planned Qatar Social Observatory will further enhance national capacity to monitor the status of vulnerable populations and guide responsive, data-driven interventions. Going forward, a broad range of actions to accelerate the implementation of SDG1 requires policies that will expand economic empowerment programs for the low-income groups, strengthen social protection systems and integrate services, improve synergies with civil society and the private sectors and partnerships and develop robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. With a high ranking in regional development indices and a demonstrated commitment to human-centered development, Qatar is well-positioned to accelerate progress on SDG 1 and contribute meaningfully to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

# 02

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2

## Zero Hunger





# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 2 Implementation

Qatar is committed to the pursuit of SDG 2, placing the eradication of hunger, achievement of food security, improved nutrition, and sustainable agriculture at the core of national development priorities. Outlined in QNV 2030, food security and agricultural resilience are integral to Qatar's economic diversification agenda, which aims to reduce dependence on hydrocarbon sectors in order to promote long-term sustainability. NDS3 translates this vision into concrete outcomes to advance SDG 2 targets through enhancing food system resilience, strengthening local production capabili-

ties, and developing sustainable, diversified food supply chains. Together, QNV 2030 and NDS3 promote policy coherence and strategic alignment across sectors, positioning Qatar to drive measurable progress toward building a secure, sustainable, and inclusive food system.





# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 2

Qatar’s commitment to SDG 2 is reinforced by a series of national strategies aimed at strengthening food security, promoting sustainable agriculture, and enhancing nutritional outcomes across the population. The Agriculture and Food Diversification Cluster of NDS3 identifies three key sectoral outcomes which directly support SDG 2. First, strengthening food system resilience through the optimization of strategic storage reserves and deployment mechanisms. Second, developing local, sustainable, end-to-end capabilities in food production, processing, distribution, retail, and pricing. Third, diversifying food supply sources and logistics by bolstering international investment and trade capacity.

Together, these priorities underpin Qatar’s integrated approach to building a secure, sustainable and resilient food system aligned with national development targets, including:

**55%**  
self-sufficiency in vegetable production

**18%**  
self-sufficiency in red meat

**80%**  
self-sufficiency in fresh fish

**100%**  
compliance with strategic storage range requirements

**50%**  
increase in farmland productivity

NDS3’s Agriculture Cluster also maps its strategic initiatives against SDG2 targets using UN alignment definitions. According to the strategy’s alignment dashboard, the most closely aligned targets include:

**SDG2.1**  
Universal access to food

**SDG2.3**  
Agricultural productivity and incomes

**SDG2.4**  
Sustainable food systems

**SDG2.a**  
Agricultural investment

**SDG2.c**  
Food price stability

The National Food Security Strategy 2030 is a major national strategy supporting NDS3. The Strategy is led by the Ministry of Municipality in cooperation with other government entities and the private sector. The strategy builds on previous efforts to achieve 17 initiatives in 3 major areas of food security: Local production, national strategic food reserves and international trade and investments. Major goals of the strategy target the achievement of 55% self-sufficiency in vegetable production, 100% in dairy and fresh chicken, 30% in red meats and 80% in fish production.

These strategies, embedded in Qatar’s national development agenda, form the foundation for policy coherence and cross-sectoral coordination in advancing food security, agricultural resilience, and improved nutrition in alignment with SDG 2 objectives.

## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Qatar has enacted several key laws and regulations to enhance food safety and healthcare standards. The Food Safety Department within the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) plays a central role in implementing national health policies in this domain, including the relevant laws which oversee food inspection in handling and trading facilities. The Department ensures that all food products meet national safety specifications, prohibiting the handling of non-compliant food items in cooperation with relevant authorities. It also leads emergency response efforts in food safety incidents and maintains public health standards through the operation of laboratories for the examination and analysis of food samples. To support food service providers in complying with national food safety regulations, MoPH issued the Food Safety Practices Guide for Food Services to uphold the quality and safety of food products in accordance with global best practice and GCC standards. This is complemented by the introduction of new health insurance frameworks which broaden the scope of health insurance coverage, improve the quality of healthcare services and contribute to broader economic development goals. By strengthening access to essential health services, particularly for vulnerable populations, these reforms enhance nutritional outcomes, promote well-being, and build resilience against food and health related vulnerabilities.





## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar has made substantial progress in advancing SDG 2 through national strategies that promote food security, improved nutrition, and sustainable agriculture. Ranked 1st in the Arab region and 30th globally in the 2022 Global Food Security Index, Qatar has achieved 100% self-sufficiency in fresh milk and significant gains in vegetables (56%), grains (175%), and eggs (61%) between 2019 and 2023. Guided by the Food Security Strategy 2024–2030, Qatar’s approach combines domestic production, strategic reserves, and international trade. National health initiatives have complemented these efforts by improving childhood nutrition, with stunting rates among children under five decreasing from 5.8% in 2015 to 4.8% in 2023. The proportion is much lower compared to the high-income Arab countries which was 10.8% in 2022. However there has been an uptick in the indicator since 2020. On the other hand, agricultural productivity increased from 57.2 to 57.5 tons per hectare, followed by a slight decline in 2023, while the number of plant genetic resources conserved increased significantly from 87 to 233 between 2019 and 2020, demonstrating Qatar’s commitment to agricultural sustainability and biodiversity. Despite rising global food price pressures after 2020 as indicated by the Food Price Anomalies Index, Qatar’s food reserve system and ongoing diversification efforts continue to safeguard national food resilience, and are reinforced by an open trade policy, characterized by low tariffs and the absence of export subsidies.

### QUICK OVERVIEW



**100%**

self-sufficiency in  
fresh milk



**57.5 tons**

increased agricultural productivity  
per hectare



## 2.1. Key Insights

### Target 2.1

#### 2.1.2

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



2023 Value **2**

2022 Value **1**

2021 Value **1**

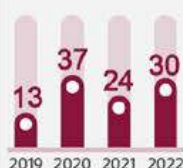
2020 Value **2**



**Indicator 2.1.2:** Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.



Qatar's ranking internationally



Qatar's ranking in the Arab world



### Target 2.2

#### 2.2.1

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



2023 Value

**4.8%**

2022 Value

**4.7%**

2021 Value

**4.2%**

2020 Value

**4.0%**

### Target 2.2

#### 2.2.2

Proportion of children under 5 years of age suffering from medium to severe overweight – Proportion of moderately or severely overweight children.

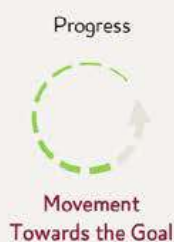


2023 Value **9.1%**

2022 Value **8.8%**

2021 Value **9.7%**

2020 Value **10.4%**



#### 2.2.2

Proportion of children under 5 years of age suffering from medium to severe overweight – Proportion of moderately or severely wasted children.



2023 Value

**3.2%**

2022 Value

**2.8%**

2021 Value

**2.5%**

2020 Value

**2.0%**

#### 2.2.3

Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage).



2023 Value

**32.3%**

2022 Value

**31.1%**

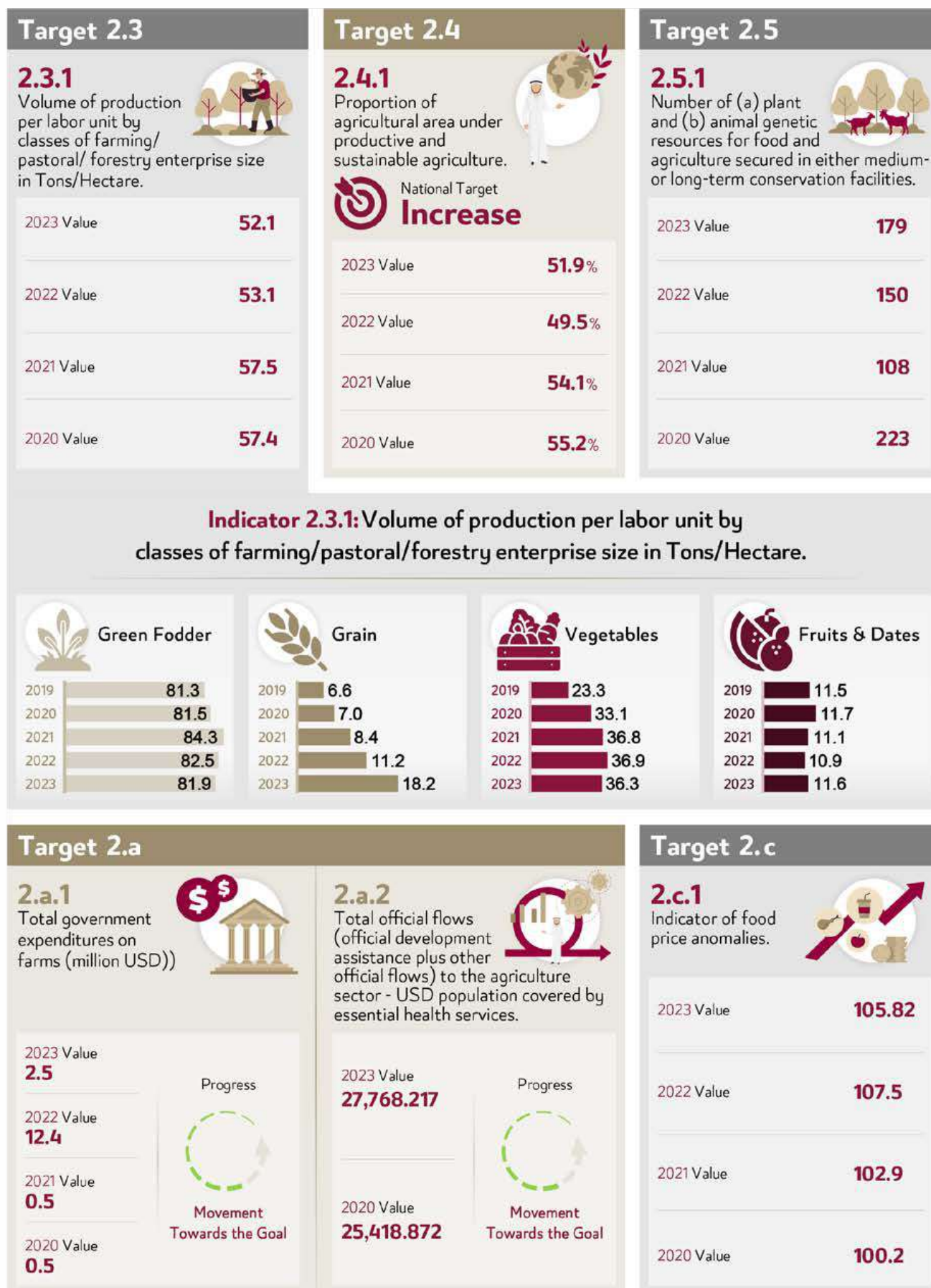
2021 Value

**32.1%**

2020 Value

**32.3%**

## 2.1. Key Insights





## Insights Corner

Qatar accomplished at

**100%**

level an increase in organic farm area, the development of an agricultural production database and raising the quality of farm products quality and marketing.

By 2019, Qatar achieved full

**self-sufficiency**

in milk production through Baladna Food Industries, which now exports surplus products to Afghanistan, Oman, and Yemen.

Baladna operates over 2.4 million square meters of farmland with

**24,000**

Holstein cows, with a daily production capacity of 800 tons of milk and juices.

Through its Rofaqa initiative, Qatar Charity sponsored over

**211,000**

orphaned and vulnerable individuals worldwide by the end of 2024 providing them with cash money to cover basic food and other necessities.

## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: National Food Security Projects: Scaling Domestic Production in Key Sectors

As part of its 2024–2030 Food Security Strategy, Qatar has launched a series of high-impact projects aimed at achieving sustainable self-sufficiency in agricultural, livestock, and aquaculture production. In 2023, two of four advanced greenhouse projects, covering 400,000 square meters, became operational, enabling year-round vegetable production through refrigerated farming technology. Progress was also made on six of eight planned sheep and goat fattening projects, designed to produce 1,500 tons of red meat annually. In the aquaculture sector, Qatar's floating cage farming initiative entered its production and marketing phase, targeting the delivery of 2,000 tons of fresh fish per year, while a newly developed shrimp farm in Al-Arish aims to meet domestic demand with an expected output of 1,000 tons annually. These efforts have driven substantial improvements in national self-sufficiency rates, which by 2023 reached 40% in vegetables, 79% in dates, 39% in green fodder, and 100% in fresh milk and dairy derivatives.



### Case Study 2: Public-Private Partnerships and Innovation: From Vertical Farms to Dairy Sovereignty

Qatar's food security strategy leverages both international partnerships and domestic investment to foster innovation and reduce dependency on imports. In 2021, Qatar's Agrico Organic Farm partnered with a Finnish agricultural technology firm to establish a large-scale indoor vertical farming project in efforts to ensure a consistent supply of high-quality produce. In parallel, the strategic arm of the Qatar Investment Authority, Hassad Food, expanded its portfolio across the agricultural value chain to support the growth of key national companies, including Baladna, the Arab Qatari Agricultural Production Company, and Aalaf Qatar. As a result, Baladna transformed from a desert-based startup to Qatar's main dairy producer, achieving full self-sufficiency post-2017 and exporting surplus milk to regional markets. Today, Baladna has a current capacity of three factories, 24,000 Holstein cows, and a production volume of 800 tons of milk and juice per day.





## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

Qatar is actively promoting the adoption of advanced agricultural technologies, recognizing that innovation is essential to adapting to the country's challenging climate, characterized by low rainfall, high temperatures, and limited arable land. Methods such as hydroponics, smart irrigation, and aquaponics are being deployed to optimize land efficiency, improve output quality, and support long-term agricultural sustainability. These cross-cutting technologies serve dual strategic objectives: reducing domestic vulnerability while boosting productivity. Qatar has made significant investments in high-tech farming systems to reduce domestic vulnerability to external supply disruptions and global price volatility, enhancing overall food security. As a result, these innovations mitigate environmental constraints and boost productivity, contributing to a more resilient and self-sufficient food production system. Major food production initiatives now rely on state-of-the-art, sustainable solutions, including automated irrigation and soil-less agriculture, particularly for cultivating local fruits and vegetables using minimal water and land. Aligned with broader development goals, Qatar's adoption of agricultural technology advances key NDS3 priorities, with a strong emphasis on Agri-Technology (agrotech) innovation and the expansion of sustainable agricultural clusters, driving greater food security and environmental sustainability.



### 3. Key National Actors

| Stakeholder Groups                            | SDG-Related Contributions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Key Entities                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government Entities                           | Government entities in Qatar play a pivotal role in advancing SDG 2 by overseeing the agricultural sector, crafting comprehensive policies, strategies, and measures, and spearheading national initiatives such as the 2024–2030 Food Security Strategy. They lead efforts to combat malnutrition, focusing on the nutritional needs of children under 5, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and older persons, thereby contributing significantly to public health strategies. Additionally, they support SDG 2 through meticulous food price regulation, ensuring affordability, and managing strategic food stock reserves, while regulating the prices of essential goods like vegetables, fruits, fish, and seafood.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Ministry of Municipality<br>Ministry of Public Health<br><br>Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| Private Sector                                | The private sector in Qatar plays contributes to SDG 2 by producing most of the country's fruits, vegetables, and dairy products. With 86 establishments generating 177 food and beverage products, companies such as Baladna (milk), AQAPC (vegetables), AQPPC (poultry), and Aalaf Qatar (animal feed) drive food self-sufficiency and significantly contribute to national food security objectives. Additionally, the Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry (QCI) serves as a central hub for international business and plays a vital role in supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), fostering entrepreneurship, and promoting innovation in Qatar. By collaborating closely with local partners, QCI strengthens the national economic ecosystem.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Hassad Food & related companies<br><br>Qatar Chamber of Commerce                               |
| Academia and Research Centers                 | Academia and research sector in Qatar foster sustainability and innovation tailored to the country's unique climate conditions. Institutions like Qatar Foundation (QF) and Qatar University (QU) are at the forefront of this effort. QF leverages its integrated ecosystem of education, research, and community development to pilot innovative solutions for local challenges, using Education City as a live testing ground for initiatives such as air quality improvement, waste reduction, and environmental education. The Global Dryland Research Institute (GRDI) collaborates with local authorities to conduct pivotal research on food security and sustainable agricultural practices. Qatar University (QU) significantly contributes to national development by offering comprehensive academic programs and engaging in applied research through its specialized centers. These centers address critical local and regional challenges, with the Agricultural Research Station (ARS) focusing on advancing agricultural research to support Qatar's food security objectives. By leveraging cutting-edge technologies, ARS develops sustainable agricultural production solutions suited for arid and challenging climatic conditions, thereby enhancing the country's resilience and sustainability.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Qatar Foundation for Education Science and Community Development<br><br>Qatar University       |
| Civil Society and International Organizations | Civil society and international organizations in Qatar play a crucial role in advancing SDGs. Through a five-year Partnership Framework Agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for 2024–2028, Qatar establishes a high-level dialogue platform to address key sustainable development challenges and strengthen national implementation efforts aligned with global SDG commitments. UNICEF maintains strong partnerships with Qatar, supporting efforts to advance children's rights and promote international child protection initiatives, providing critical education, health, and nutrition services, and protecting children from violence, exploitation, and abuse. The Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS) delivers a broad range of relief and development services both within Qatar and internationally, partnering with public, private, and civil society organizations domestically and working with several UN agencies and international humanitarian organizations abroad to deliver emergency assistance, disaster relief, and long-term development support. Similarly, Qatar Charity (QC) plays a pivotal humanitarian role, primarily operating in crisis-affected countries, focusing on providing development assistance aimed at empowering women, youth, and vulnerable communities. Domestically, QC implements charitable projects to support low-income and vulnerable groups, including expatriate workers, reinforcing Qatar's commitment to social solidarity and sustainable development. | UNDP<br>UNICEF<br>Qatar Red Crescent Society<br><br>Qatar Charity                              |



## 4. Key Considerations

While Qatar has achieved high levels of food security and effectively eliminated hunger, several persistent challenges continue to affect progress on SDG 2. The country remains heavily dependent on food imports, which cover 80–90% of national needs, leaving it vulnerable to shocks from geopolitical conflicts in key supply regions such as Syria, Sudan, Yemen, and Somalia. These conflicts disrupt trade flows and increase dependence on higher-cost imports from more distant markets. Domestically, structural constraints, such as Qatar's harsh desert climate, arable land limited to less than 2% of Qatar's total area, and severe water scarcity restrict agricultural expansion. With groundwater depletion reaching a critical stress level of 133% in 2023, the optimization of water use has become an urgent national priority. Despite sufficient food availability, nutritional challenges persist, including undernourishment and a rising prevalence of childhood overweight, linked to dietary habits and social norms. Gaps also remain in the conservation of plant and animal genetic resources, placing Target 2.5 at risk. To address these challenges, Qatar is investing in innovative agricultural solutions such as hydroponics, aquaponics, automated irrigation systems, and reclaimed wastewater reuse. Complementing national efforts, international land investments in countries like Kenya and Ghana ensure Qatar's long-term food resilience and reduce exposure to global supply shocks.

## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

Qatar's efforts to achieve SDG 2 focus on strengthening food system resilience, promoting nutrition, and advancing agricultural sustainability through targeted national development strategies and the Food Security Strategy 2030. In line with the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, Qatar has championed the development of policy frameworks which address undernourishment and support equitable access to healthy diets. Key policy priorities include building resilient food systems, integrating nutrition into healthcare, strengthening governance and accountability, and aligning trade and investment policies to support improved nutrition outcomes. In parallel, NDS3 will implement initiatives in the agricultural cluster strategy to accelerate aggro-tech innovation, enhance food safety and biosecurity, and promote sustainable, climate-conscious agricultural practices. Research and innovation remain central to these efforts, supported by ongoing collaboration between national institutions and global partners, driving Qatar's progress toward its 2030 national development goals.





# 03

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3

## Good Health and Well-Being



# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 3 Implementation

Qatar demonstrates a firm commitment to championing good health and well-being, which remain at the forefront of national development priorities, in line with SDG 3. In 2022, Qatar continued to strengthen national healthcare systems by prioritizing disease prevention, expanding universal health coverage, and ensuring that SDG 3 is embedded across broader economic and social development agendas to drive sustainable and inclusive health outcomes that contribute to national prosperity and societal well-being. The alignment between Qatar's national development priorities and SDG 3 reflects a cohesive and integrated approach to sustainable development. QNV 2030 provides the overarching strategic framework, with a strong emphasis on human development, including health and well-being, as a foundation for national progress. The National Health Strategy 2018–2022 operationalizes this vision by improving healthcare access, preventive healthcare, and advancing medical research and innovation. This commitment is further reinforced by the upcoming Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) Healthcare Strategy for 2024–2030, which aims to deliver integrated, patient-centered care, foster innovation, and enhance the resilience of the health system in response to evolving needs.

In parallel, Qatar's NDS3 serves as a bridge between QNV 2030 and the SDGs, integrating healthcare, social protection, and education priorities into national planning. NDS3 advances health outcomes through 46 initiatives and 148 projects that collectively strengthen healthcare systems, expand access to essential services, and promote preventive care. These include the deployment of digital health ecosystems, precision medicine, and epidemiological surveillance systems, as well as reforms to enhance patient safety, workforce development, and private sector participation. Projects also focus on medicine security, biotechnology investment, and value-based healthcare models that improve efficiency and outcomes. Community empowerment, healthy lifestyle promotion, and continuity of care are central to improving population health. Together, these efforts align with global targets for universal health coverage, resilient health systems, and innovation-driven care delivery.



# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 3

Qatar's commitment to SDG 3 is reflected in a series of integrated national strategies that prioritize prevention, accessibility, and innovation in healthcare. These strategies aim to improve public health outcomes, address key risks, and ensure equitable, high-quality services for all segments of the population.

## 1.

### **National Nutrition and Physical Activity Action Plan (2017–2022)**

Aims to combat obesity and noncommunicable diseases through diet improvement, physical activity promotion, and public awareness.

## 2.

### **Qatar Cancer Plan (2023–2026)**

Outlines a comprehensive national framework to enhance cancer prevention, early detection, treatment, survivorship, and palliative care.

## 3.

### **National Mental Health Strategy (ongoing updates since 2013)**

Aims to integrate mental health into primary care, reduce stigma, and expand access to quality mental health services.

## 4.

### **National Health Insurance Policy (2022)**

Provides mandatory health insurance coverage for non-Qatari residents and visitors, ensuring broader access to healthcare services.

## 5.

### **Tobacco Control Strategy and Regulations**

Includes updated laws and implementation plans to reduce tobacco consumption, aligned with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

## 6.

### **Digital Health Strategy / E-Health Initiatives**

Promotes the use of telemedicine, AI diagnostics, and digital health records to improve access, efficiency, and quality of care.





## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Since 2022, Qatar has implemented a wide range of legislative and policy reforms to enhance sustainability, promote economic diversification, and advance social inclusion. These efforts align closely with SDG 3, which seeks to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all. At the policy level, the government has prioritized building a robust, inclusive healthcare system through targeted infrastructure investments, support for research and innovation, and the rollout of nationwide public health initiatives. Key examples include the Qatar Cancer Plan 2023–2026 and the National Nutrition and Physical Activity Action Plan 2017–2022, both central to Qatar’s strategy for preventing and managing noncommunicable diseases and encouraging healthier lifestyles. Digital health technologies, such as telemedicine, AI-powered diagnostics, and digital health records, have also been deployed to enhance service delivery and expand access to care. These advancements are supported by regulatory and legal reforms designed to institutionalize progress. Notable measures include the 2022 Social Insurance Law, the introduction of mandatory health insurance for non-Qatari residents and visitors and strengthened tobacco control regulations. In parallel, strategic frameworks such as the National Public Health Strategy (2018–2022) and the National Development Strategies 2 and 3 (2018–2022 and 2024–2030) continue to guide the long-term development of the health sector. Together, these instruments provide a strong legal and strategic foundation for delivering equitable, accessible, and high-quality healthcare services.





## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar has made notable progress toward SDG 3, driven by a comprehensive and preventative approach to healthcare. By prioritizing early disease detection and targeted interventions, Qatar has improved population health outcomes and steadily decreased mortality rates. Efficient service delivery has been further strengthened through the enhancement of emergency and urgent care services, ensuring timely access to life-saving treatment within a healthcare system grounded in strong governance. Access to essential medicines has significantly expanded, supported by government subsidies covering 80 to 90% of their cost. To enable informed decision-making and accountability, Qatar has also facilitated increased availability of data for health monitoring, with 96.4% of SDG 3 indicators accessible to the public as of 2023. Continued improvements in healthcare access and quality have reflected in tangible results, such as an increase in life expectancy to 81.6 years. Qatar aims to sustain this trend through forward-thinking policies, such as the recent implementation of a dedicated National Health Strategy to reduce key risks, such as poor nutrition and physical inactivity, which lead to non-communicable diseases. Collectively, these advancements position Qatar as a regional leader in health sector development, demonstrating a strong commitment to SDG 3 achievement.

### QUICK OVERVIEW



**80 - 90%**

of essential medicine cost covered by government subsidies



**81.6 years**

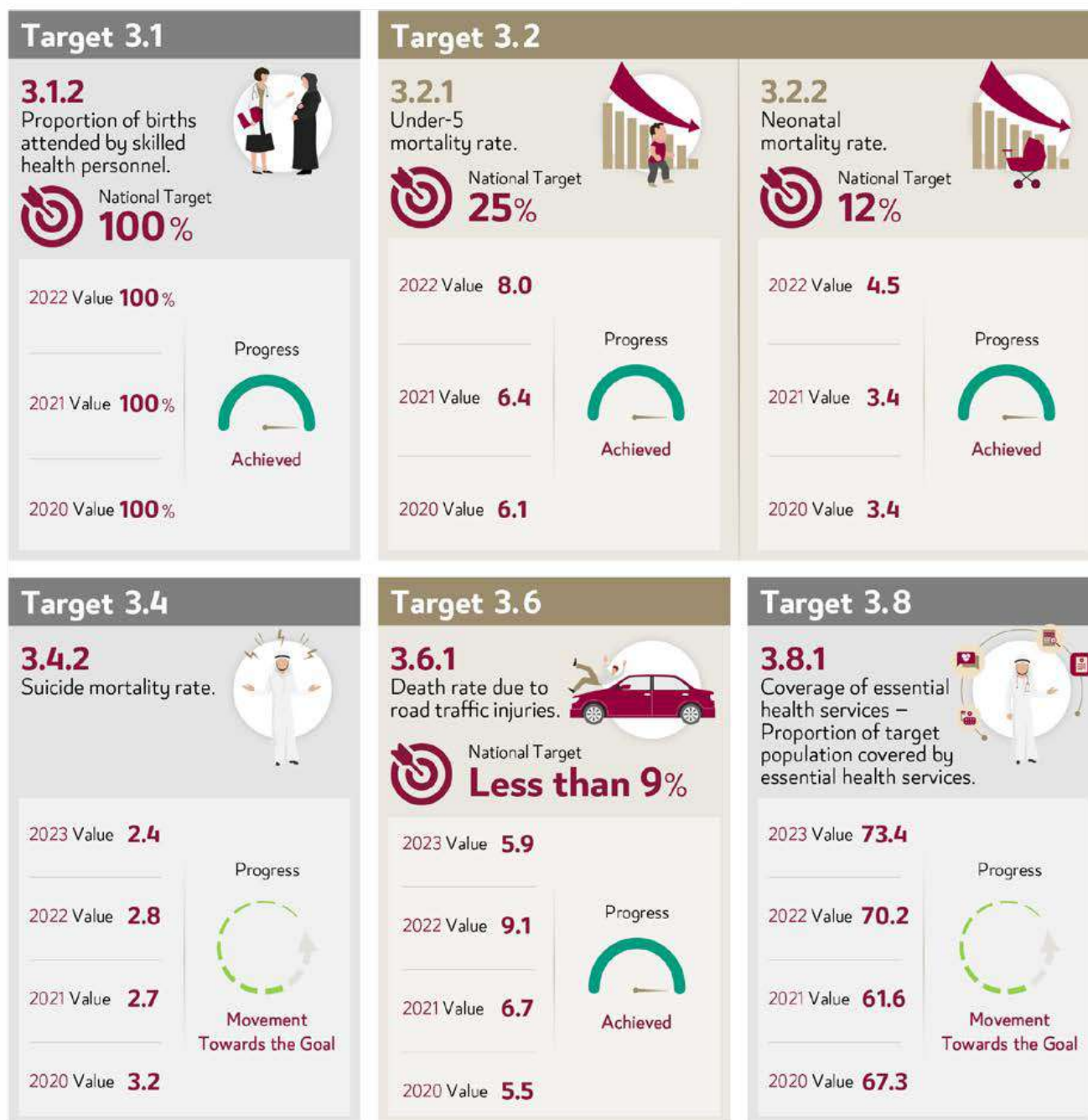
increase in life expectancy



**96.4%**

of SDG3 indicators accessible to the public

## 2.1. Key Insights



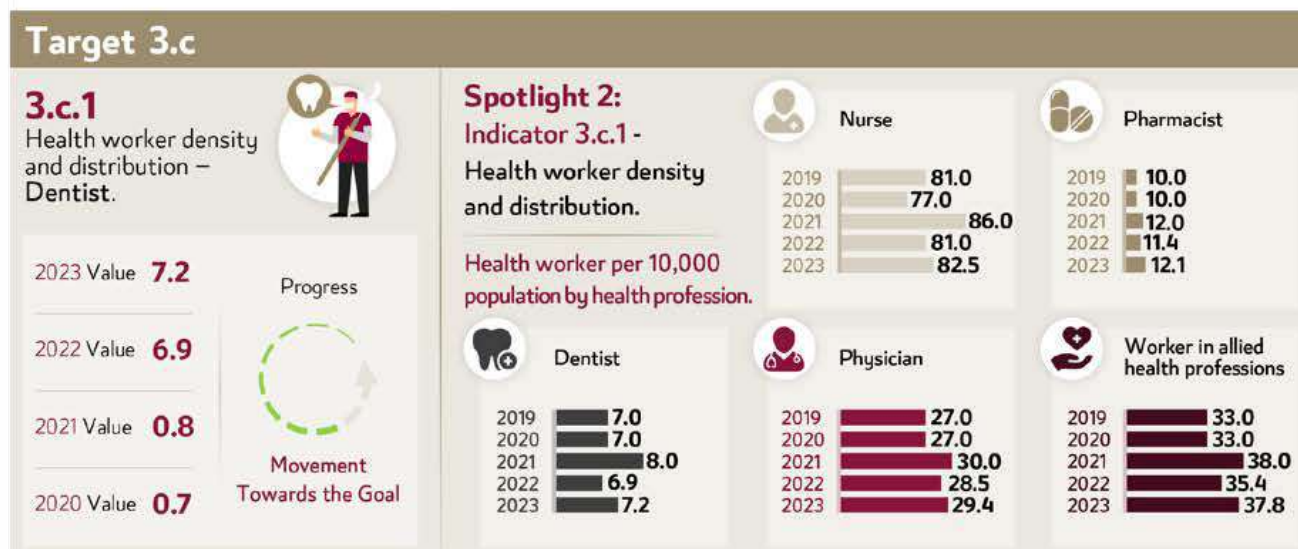
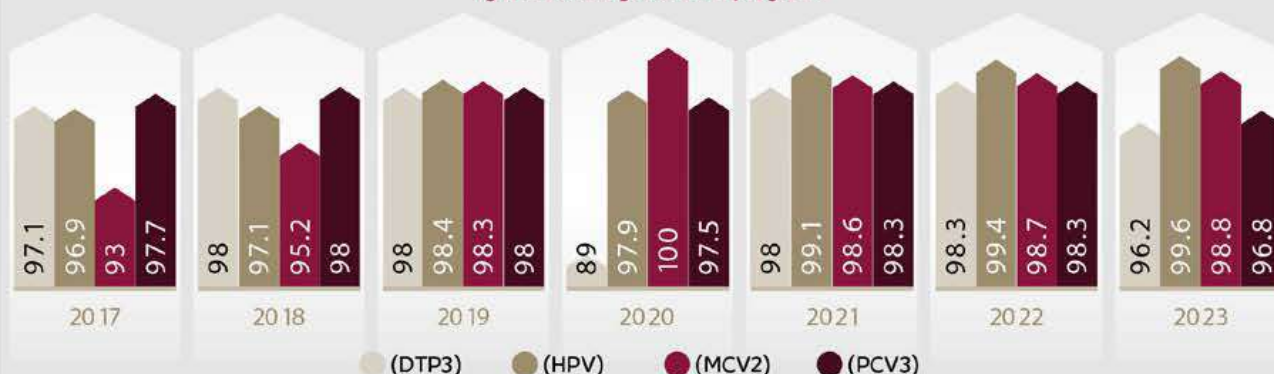


## 2.1. Key Insights



### Spotlight 1: Indicator 3.b.1 - Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national.

Proportion of target population benefiting from all vaccines covered by their country's national program.





## Insights Corner

Qatar ensured

# 100%

of births were attended by skilled health personnel, surpassing global benchmarks for maternal and neonatal care.

Life expectancy in Qatar reached

# 81.6 years

in 2022, among the highest in the region.

# 4

Qatari hospitals were ranked among the Top 100 Hospitals in the World, according to Brand Finance's Global Top 250 Hospitals report.

In 2024, Qatar allocated QAR 200.9 billion, or

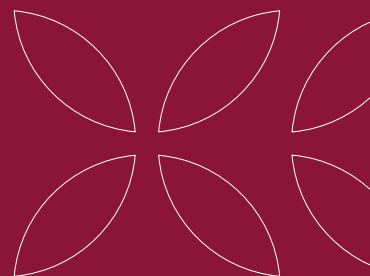
# 11% of its national budget,

to healthcare, representing one of the highest levels of health investment in the region.

Qatar provides universal health coverage for

# 99.6%

of its population, reflecting strong health system accessibility.



## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: Qatar's Healthcare Strategy During the FIFA World Cup 2022

Qatar successfully delivered world-class healthcare during the FIFA World Cup 2022 through careful planning, robust infrastructure, and extensive event management expertise. More than 100 clinics were stationed across stadiums, fan zones, and residential areas, while ambulances and mobile paramedics maintained an average response time of eight minutes, ensuring immediate access to care. Four major hospitals were designated specifically for the treatment of visitors, enabling seamless provision of healthcare without disruptions for residents. This integrated approach showcased Qatar's ability to efficiently manage large-scale health operations at the global level.

### Case Study 2: The World Innovation Summit for Health (WISH)

As a flagship initiative of Qatar Foundation, WISH convenes global experts to drive innovation and shape the future of healthcare. In November 2024, WISH held its most recent summit, welcoming over 3,000 participants from more than 100 countries to participate in discussions on themes including health in conflict zones, care for vulnerable populations, system-level innovation, and community-led interventions. Through its partnership with the World Health Organization, WISH produced policy papers and reports enriching global health discourse and ultimately reinforcing Qatar's position as a hub for health policy, research, and international collaboration.

### Case Study 3: Sidra Medicine – A Regional Leader in Genomic and Clinical Innovation

Sidra Medicine, part of Qatar Foundation, is a pioneering healthcare and research institution in the Middle East. It houses the region's first

GMP-certified facility for cell and gene therapy and is a leader in bone marrow transplantation. In 2025, Sidra made global impact with groundbreaking genome sequencing research, producing the most comprehensive genomic data from Middle Eastern populations. This work is transforming rare disease diagnosis and advancing precision medicine, reinforcing Qatar's role as a hub for cutting-edge healthcare innovation.



مؤتمر القمة العالمي للابتكار في الرعاية الصحية  
World Innovation Summit for Health  
من مبادرات مؤسسة قطر  
An Initiative of Qatar Foundation





## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

To enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its health services, Qatar adopts an evidence-based approach to healthcare, advancing progress toward SDG 3 through the integration of digital tools and advanced data analytics. Tools such as electronic health records, mobile health applications, and wearable devices enable real-time monitoring, while predictive analytics and artificial intelligence support early risk detection and strategic resource allocation. These innovations have strengthened healthcare delivery, improved public health management, and facilitated evidence-based decision-making, ultimately leading to better health outcomes.

In parallel, Qatar continues to invest in research and innovation across the health sector. The growing use of telemedicine, AI-driven diagnostics, robotics, and smart systems has expanded access to care, enhanced personalization and improved service efficiency. This has a significant impact on chronic disease management, accident reduction, and the promotion of long-term community well-being. Together, these efforts demonstrate Qatar's commitment to modernizing its health system and achieving SDG 3 targets. While Qatar is well-positioned relative to global health trends, sustained investment in infrastructure, preventive care, and international partnerships will be critical to preserve and build on this momentum.





### 3. Key National Actors

| Stakeholder Group                                         | SDG-Related Contributions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Key Entities                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government Entities                                       | Qatar’s government entities play a leading role in regulating healthcare services and monitoring health outcomes through active implementation of the national health strategy. Through a coordinated and resilient public health system, the government actively promotes disease prevention and emergency preparedness. Government entities in Qatar provide specialized and tertiary care through advanced medical facilities, while emergency and trauma services are delivered through the efficient operation of a national ambulance service to ensure timely, life-saving interventions. The Government also continues to invest in health research and medical innovation, underscoring its commitment to strengthening national and global health outcomes.              | Ministry of Public Health<br>Qatar Fund for Development<br>Hamad Medical Corporation<br>Primary Health Care Corporation<br>Qatar Council for Healthcare Practitioners |
| Private Sector                                            | The private sector in Qatar complements public health services by providing specialized and personalized medical care which enhances national healthcare systems. Leveraging digital platforms, remote patient monitoring and innovative health data systems, the private sector contributes to improved accessibility, efficiency, and responsiveness of care. This includes expanding access to outpatient services, supporting early diagnosis and disease surveillance, and offering a wide range of diagnostic and pharmaceutical services. Private sector efforts promote broader health awareness and system improvements through targeted research, such as in areas of maternal and pediatric health.                                                                     | Private Hospitals<br>Private Clinics<br>Telemedicine & Health Tech Startups<br>Private Laboratories & Pharmacies<br>Sidra Medicine                                    |
| Non-Governmental Organizations and United Nations Systems | Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and United Nations (UN) systems deliver critical medical services, mobile clinics, emergency responses, and humanitarian health aid to vulnerable populations in Qatar and around the world. Through the provision of technical expertise and adherence to international standards, these organizations support the development of health policies, reinforce emergency preparedness, and strengthen public health systems.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Qatar Red Crescent Society<br>World Health Organization                                                                                                               |
| Academia and Research Centers                             | Academia and research centers in Qatar play a key role in advancing health education and medical research, with significant contributions to public health initiatives. As part of national capacity-building efforts, these institutions offer training and conduct outreach to educate future generations of healthcare providers, alongside in-depth research efforts to support public health priorities and foster grassroots solutions to community health challenges. Qatar’s strong research infrastructure enables advanced biomedical studies in areas such as diabetes, cancer, neurological disorders, public health genomics and chronic disease management. This informs the development of innovative, evidence-based health policies and personalized care models. | Weill Cornell Medicine-Qatar<br>Qatar University College of Medicine<br>Qatar Biomedical Research Institute<br>Qatar Genome Program                                   |

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## 4. Key Considerations

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Despite notable progress, Qatar continues to face systemic and structural challenges in advancing SDG 3. A key concern is the fragmented approach towards prevention, insufficient mitigation of NCD (non-communicable diseases)-related risk factors. The health sector's reliance on foreign professionals also poses a risk to high turnover.

Achieving broader health outcomes in Qatar will require stronger cross-sectoral coordination. This requires targeted action to overcome persistent barriers, including gaps in health data collection and limited integration within public sector and between private and public sectors. This is compounded by rising rates of noncommunicable diseases, driven by sedentary lifestyles and unhealthy diets, and high rates of traffic accidents, particularly affecting youth.

To address these challenges, Qatar employs a coordinated suite of strategic solutions to expand health education, strengthen preventative care, and incorporate mental health into primary healthcare services. These efforts focus on improving workplace safety, mitigating environmental and road safety risks, and ensuring equitable access to care. Strengthening public-private partnerships and adopting value-based care models further promote efficiency, innovation, and inclusivity throughout Qatar's health system.

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## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

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Through strategic investments, healthcare innovation, and the continuous enhancement of national health strategies, Qatar has made substantial progress in advancing good health and well-being, marking significant strides toward the achievement of SDG 3. Over the past decade, Qatar has prioritized expanding healthcare access, promoting preventative care, and integrating digital technologies into service delivery, which has strengthened overall public health outcomes and resilience of the healthcare system.

As Qatar continues to advance toward its health development goals, sustaining and accelerating progress will require sustained focus on three interconnected priorities. First, enhancing health policies and regulatory frameworks is essential to ensuring higher standards of quality, coordinated services, and strong system-wide governance. Second, investing in sustainable, inclusive projects, which expand access to healthcare while proactively addressing emerging demographic, environmental, and epidemiological needs, is critical to ensure equitable health outcomes for Qatar's population. Third, leveraging technology and innovation to modernize service delivery, enable predictive and data-driven decision-making, and promote patient-centered care enables Qatar to respond effectively to both present and emerging health challenges.

Through coherent policy reforms, impactful public and private sector investments, and digital transformation of the healthcare system, Qatar is well-positioned to build a resilient, inclusive, and future-ready healthcare system. Qatar's steadfast efforts will not only safeguard the well-being of all residents but also reinforce its leadership as a regional hub for health innovation, sustainable development, and human capital advancement.

# 04

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 4

# Quality Education





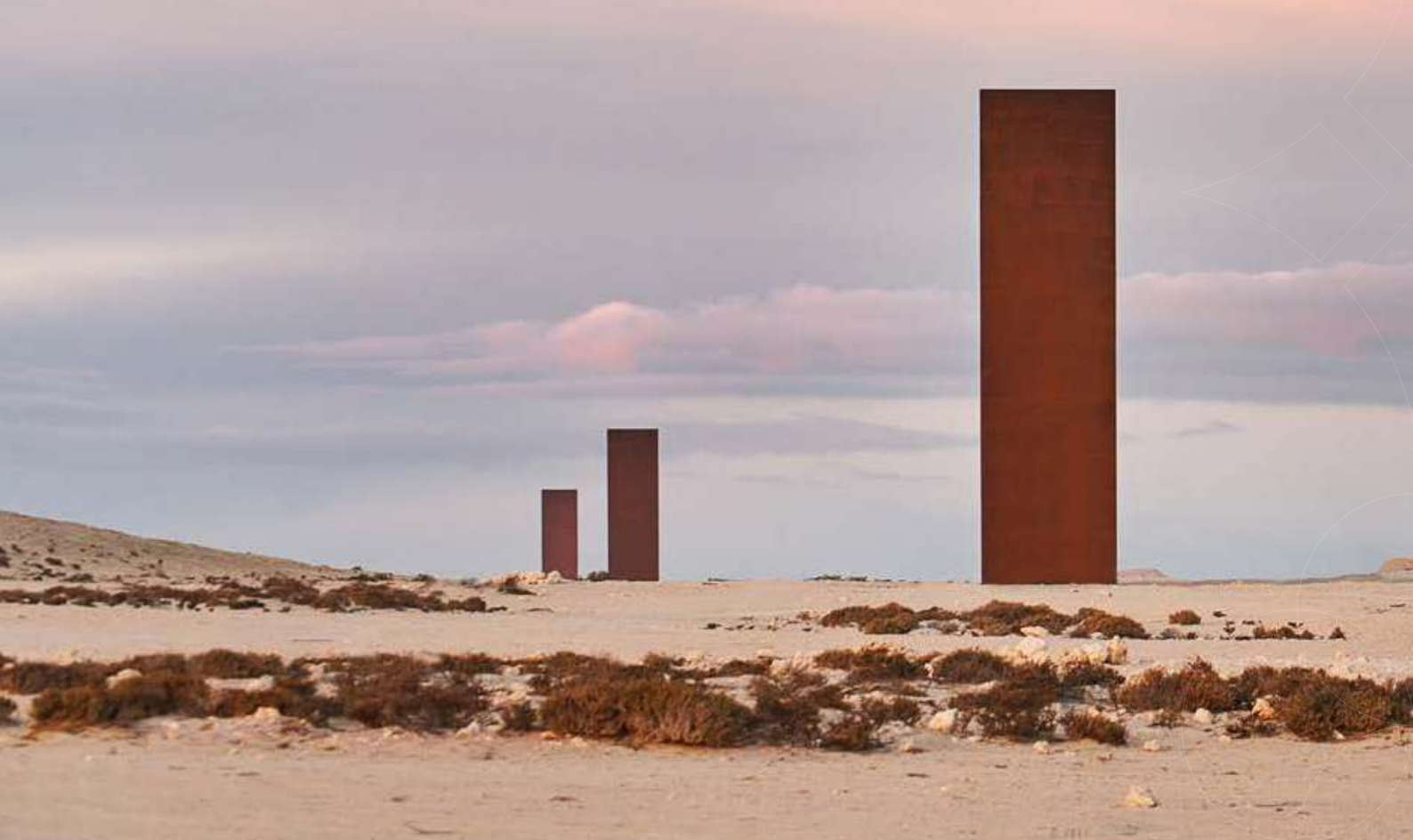
# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 4 Implementation

Qatar has demonstrated a strong and sustained commitment to SDG 4, recognizing education as a cornerstone of social progress, economic diversification, and long-term sustainability. Firmly embedded in national planning frameworks, education is consistently prioritized across policies, strategies, and public investment.

QNV 2030 positions education as a central pillar of human development, aiming to ensure universal access to world-class learning and lifelong opportunities. This is pursued through the promotion of early childhood education, the modernization of curricula aligned with global standards, and strategic investment in leading institutions, such as Qatar University and Education City's international campuses. Building on this foundation, NDS3 introduces reforms focused on improving learning outcomes, expanding vocational and technical training, and promoting digital literacy.

With 56 initiatives and 139 projects, NDS3 prioritizes inclusive, equitable, and quality education by address-

ing the full education-to-employment journey. These efforts support early childhood education, enhance national curricula and digital learning resources, and strengthen extracurricular engagement. They also promote vocational and technical education, workforce planning, and modular continuous learning to better align skills with labour market needs. Special attention is given to inclusive education, national identity, and cultural heritage, ensuring that education contributes to both personal development and national cohesion. Together, these efforts reflect Qatar's comprehensive and forward-looking approach to building an inclusive, high-quality education system aligned with both national aspirations and global SDG targets.



# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 4

Aligned with the Qatar National Vision 2030 and the National Development Strategies, several key national strategies have contributed to the advancement of SDG 4 by expanding access to quality education, integrating sustainability into curricula, and strengthening institutional standards across the education system:

## 1.

**The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) Strategy 2024-2030** is structured around five strategic pillars: pre-primary education, grades 1-12 education, post-secondary education, lifelong learning and education system enablers. Its key objectives include: (1) ensuring equitable access to quality education at all levels, from early childhood to higher education, (2) advancing academic achievement and student outcomes, particularly in core subjects such as math, science, and languages, (3) enhancing teaching quality and efficiency through professional development, teacher licensing, and performance standards, (4) promoting inclusive education by providing targeted support for students with disabilities and learning difficulties, (5) integrating technology into teaching and learning through digital transformation and innovation, and (6) strengthening family and community-based partnerships to foster a supportive learning environment.

## 2.

**The Qatar Digital Government Strategy** aims to enhance both the accessibility and quality of education by accelerating the digital transformation of the sector. This includes the development and implementation of e-learning platforms and digital educational resources, as well as the integration of information and communication technology (ICT) across schools and higher education institutions. By enriching learning experiences and supporting modern, forward-thinking teaching practices, the strategy equips both students and educators with the digital literacy skills necessary to thrive in an increasingly technology-driven world.

## 3.

**Qatar Foundation (QF)** plays a vital role in advancing Qatar's educational development and the broader objectives of SDG 4. Through Education City, QF hosts several prestigious international universities, offering high-quality tertiary education within Qatar. It also fosters a culture of research and innovation in education through its support for programs under the Qatar Research, Development, and Innovation Council. With a focus on STEAM education (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics), QF's programs encourage critical thinking, creativity, and entrepreneurship, equipping students with the skills needed to navigate and lead in a rapidly evolving global landscape.

## 4.

**The National Youth Policy** empowers young people by promoting essential life skills, civic education, and lifelong learning. By actively involving youth in decision-making processes related to education and innovation, Qatar engages with young people as key stakeholders in shaping a more inclusive, responsive, and future-oriented educational environment.

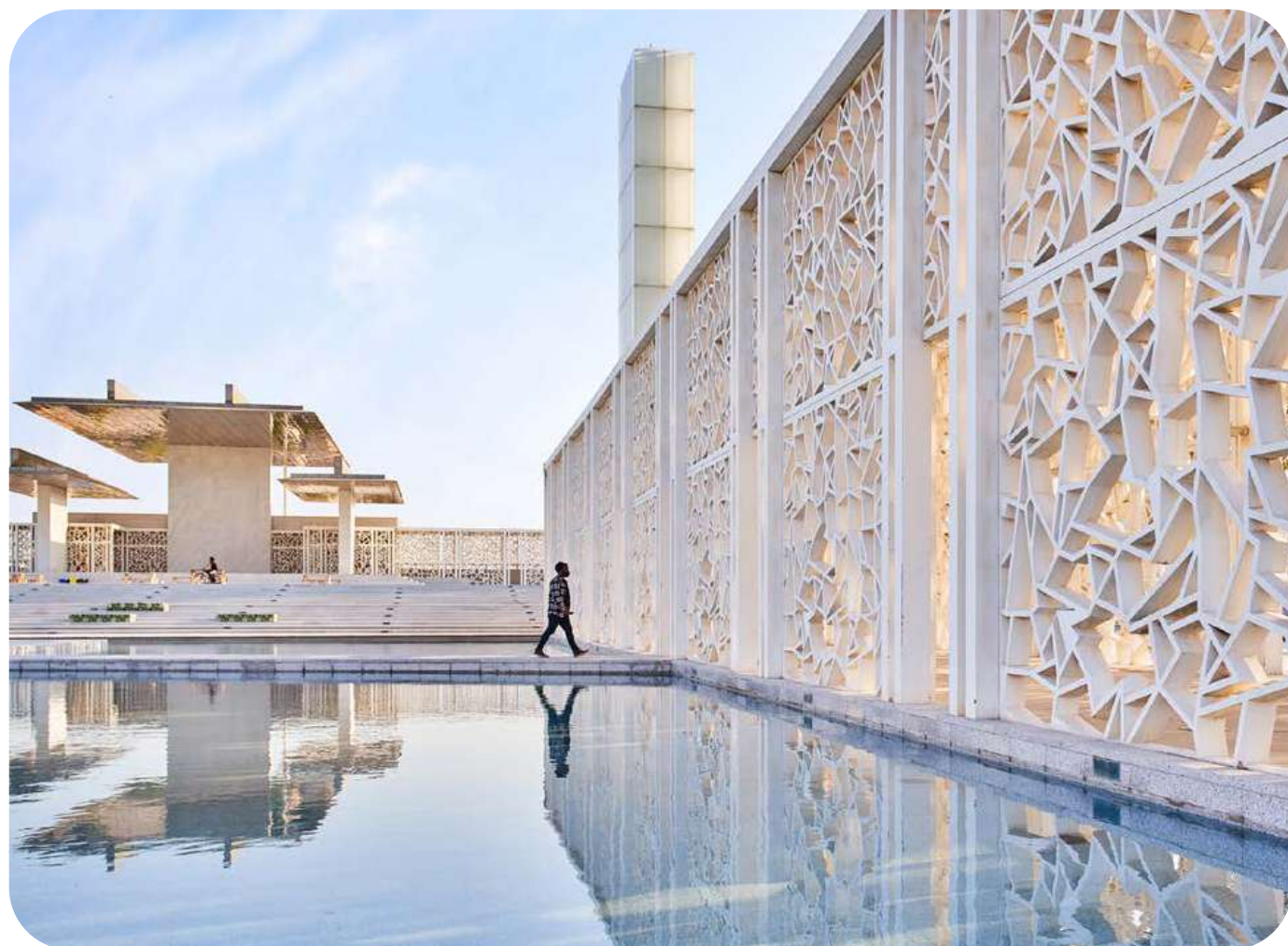
## 5.

**The Qatar Research Development and Innovation (QRDI) Strategy 2030** aims to strengthen the research and innovation ecosystem within Qatar's higher education institutions by enhancing capacity building in knowledge creation and applied research, thereby contributing to broader national development. Through the establishment of strategic partnerships between academia and industry, the strategy fosters a culture of innovation and ensures that educational outcomes are aligned with evolving labour market needs.

## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Since 2021, Qatar has implemented a range of policy measures to accelerate progress toward SDG 4, aligned with its broader vision of sustainability, economic diversification, and social inclusion. The Education Pillar of QNV 2030 remains central to these efforts, emphasizing the development of a sustainable, knowledge-based economy through long-term investment in education. Supporting this vision, MoEHE launched a comprehensive Digital Learning Transformation Initiative, expanding digital platforms and remote learning tools to enhance accessibility and ensure educational continuity. In parallel, the Qatar National School Accreditation (QNSA) system was also introduced to improve the quality of schools and uphold rigorous learning standards across the education system. Higher education institutions have also played a substantial

role in advancing national SDG 4 efforts through initiatives such as QF's Sustainability Education Programs which integrate sustainability principles into university curricula and campus life. Across Education City, universities have actively engaged students in sustainability-focused research and community outreach through initiatives such as Texas A&M University at Qatar's Research Impact Initiative. Qatar's commitment to strengthening international cooperation further reinforces its educational objectives. The UNESCO–Qatar Partnership in Education exemplifies this as a key collaboration focused on promoting inclusive and equitable education in alignment with global SDG targets.





## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar has made steady progress toward achieving SDG 4, driven by strategic national planning, institutional reforms, and strong international partnerships. The Education Pillar of QNV 2030 continues to guide efforts to build a diversified, knowledge-based economy through inclusive, high-quality education. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education Qatar has expanded digital platforms and remote learning tools, ensuring educational continuity and resilience. The Qatar National School Accreditation (QNSA) system enhances school quality and governance, while higher education institutions, including Qatar University, Education City universities, and the Community College of Qatar (CCQ), offer accredited programs that integrate sustainability and applied learning. As the country's only community college, CCQ plays a strategic role in flexible, lifelong education, enabling working adults and

older learners to study outside regular hours. It also delivers specialized programs tailored to national needs, such as correctional education, early childhood education, customs training, and religious leadership. CCQ's programs have earned international accreditations, and it is the first national institution to receive Qatar's institutional academic accreditation. Initiatives like the Research Impact Initiative and targeted sustainability education programs further embed environmental awareness in academia. Lifelong learning is promoted through national workforce development programs, and the UNESCO-Qatar Partnership supports inclusive, equitable education globally. The updated Government Scholarship Plan and the Institute of Public Administration's advanced learning initiatives reflect Qatar's ongoing commitment to educational excellence and national development.



## 2.1. Key Insights

### Target 4.1

#### 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 - Math.

National Target  
**100%**



#### 4.1.2

Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) – Lower preparatory education.

National Target  
**98%**



### Target 4.2.2

#### 4.2.2

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.

National Target  
**98%**

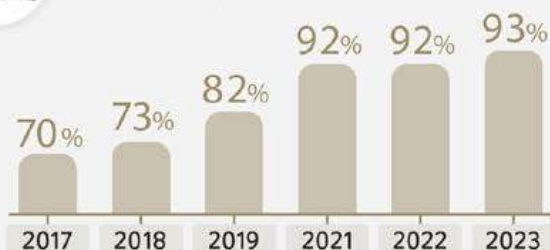


**Indicator 4.1.1:** Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics.

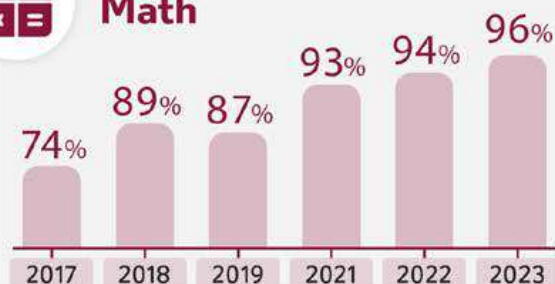
Proportion of students who took the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in ready and mathematics Grade 3 primary school.



#### Reading

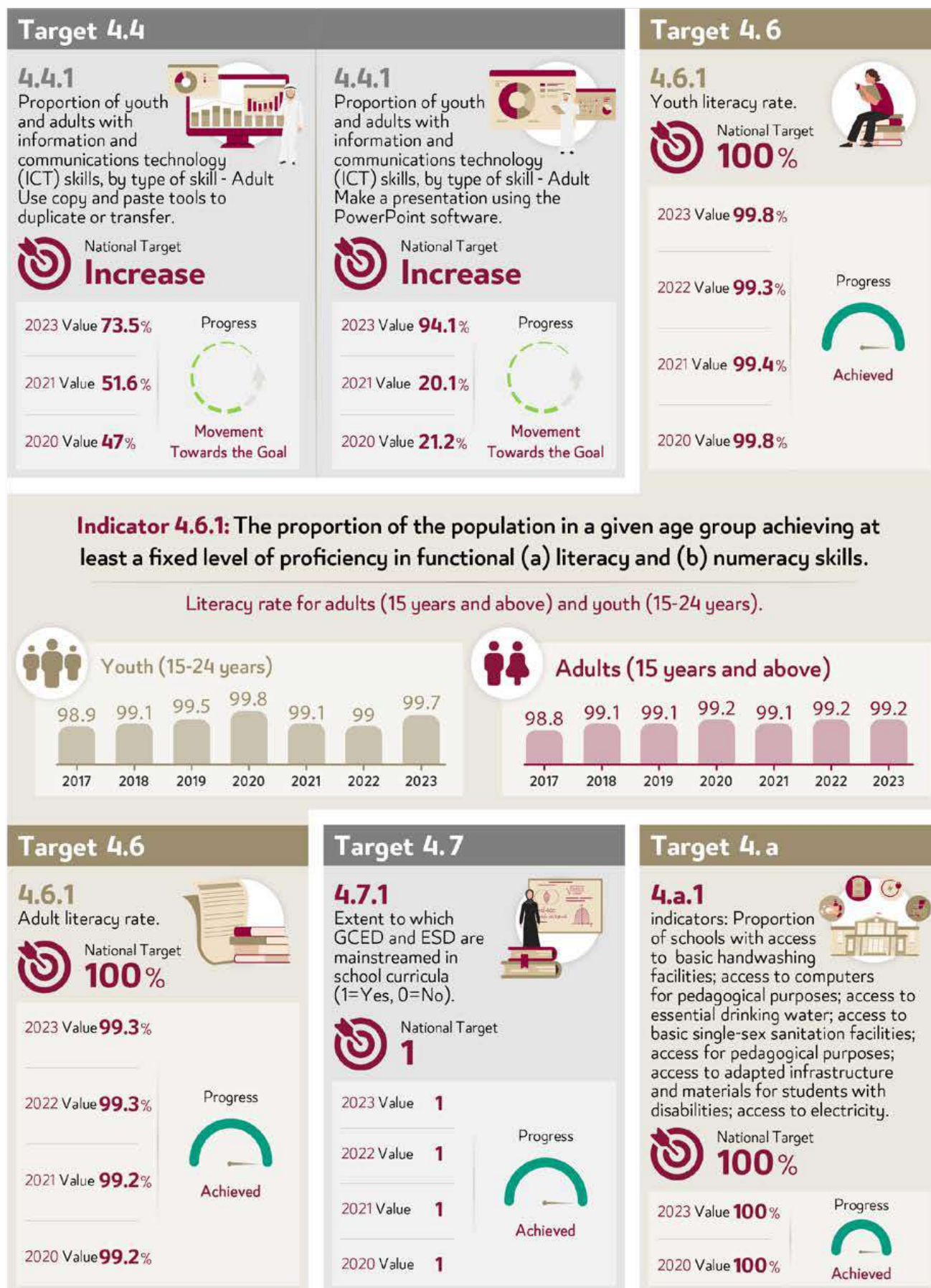


#### Math





## 2.1. Key Insights







## Insights Corner

**97.4%**

of students complete secondary school.

**99.8%**

of children are participating in organized learning

ICT skills proficiency stands at

**85%**

for men and

**88.8%**

for women

**100%**

of teachers across all levels are fully qualified

All schools in Qatar have

**100%**

digital access and internet coverage

Over

**10,000**

students are enrolled annually in vocational training programs

Gender parity in education is fully balanced at

**1.00**

Life expectancy in Qatar reached

**81.6 years**

in 2022, among the highest in the region.

Qatar awarded

**QAR 696.57**

million in higher education scholarships

**99.3%**

of Qatar's population aged 15+ is literate

## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: The World Innovation Summit for Education (WISE)

Hosted under the umbrella of Qatar Foundation, the World Innovation Summit for Education (WISE) has emerged as a premier global platform dedicated to transforming education through innovation, collaboration, and thought leadership. Since its inception, WISE has supported over 100 transformative education initiatives worldwide, positively impacting more than 250 million learners. The platform convenes over 2,000 education leaders, policymakers, and innovators from more than 100 countries, firmly positioning Qatar as a global hub for educational dialogue and innovation. The 11th WISE Summit, held in Doha in 2023 under the theme “Creative Fluency: Human Flourishing in the Age of AI”, explored the intersection of education, creativity, and artificial intelligence. The summit catalyzed new global conversations on the future of learning and reinforced Qatar’s leadership in shaping the global education agenda in the digital era.

### Case Study 2: Qatar Career Development Center (QCDC) – Career Readiness Program

In partnership with Awsaj Academy, the Qatar Career Development Center (QCDC) has launched the Career Readiness Program, an inclusive initiative tailored for students with mild to moderate learning challenges, including those on the autism spectrum. The program equips students with essential life skills, employability competencies, and tools for social integration, ensuring that inclusive education translates into meaningful employment and active participation in society. By prioritizing equity and empowerment, this initiative reflects Qatar’s unwavering commitment to leaving no one behind and supports national efforts to provide lifelong learning and career development opportunities for all learners.

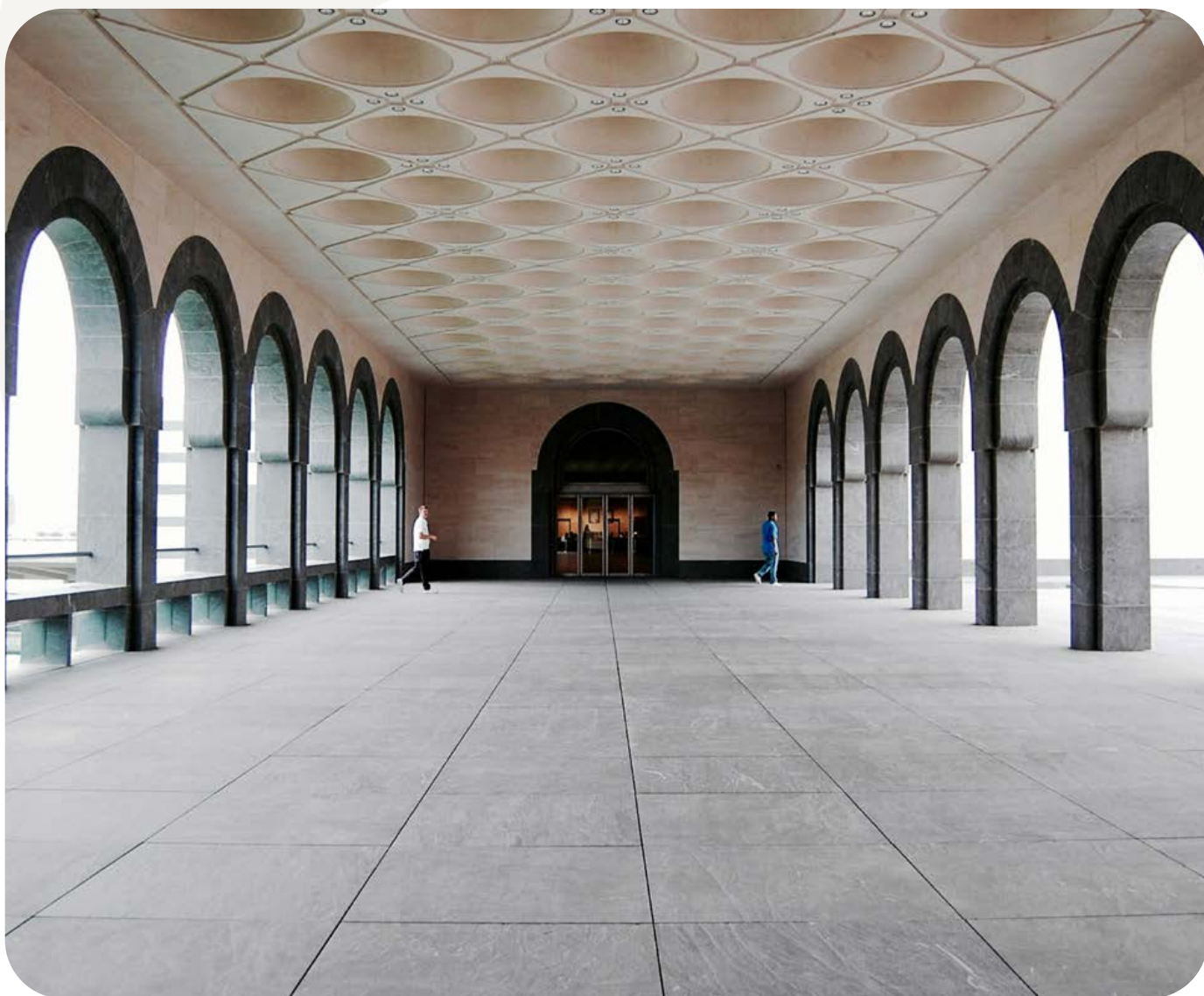
### Case Study 3: Al Wakra – UNESCO Learning City Award Winner

In 2021, the city of Al Wakra was honored with the prestigious UNESCO Learning City Award, becoming a national exemplar of lifelong and inclusive learning. This international recognition highlights Al Wakra’s dedication to fostering a knowledge-driven, equitable, and sustainable society through education at every stage of life. The city has implemented a wide range of forward-thinking initiatives, including free educational services for individuals with special needs, environmental sustainability programs, and leadership development opportunities for women. These efforts reflect a holistic and inclusive approach to learning—one that integrates community engagement, social inclusion, and lifelong access to education for all residents.

## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

In alignment with the objectives of SDG 4, Qatar is harnessing the power of technology and innovation to enhance the quality, inclusiveness, and effectiveness of its education system. The country is actively promoting the integration of digital platforms and advanced data analytics to support evidence-based policymaking, personalize learning experiences, and monitor educational progress in real time. Initiatives such as the deployment of smart classrooms, AI-powered learning tools, and centralized Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) are enabling more responsive and efficient education delivery.

Qatar is also making significant investments in research and innovation to develop sustainable, future-oriented solutions to both national and global educational challenges. Institutions such as the Qatar Research, Development, and Innovation Council and Qatar Foundation are at the forefront of supporting education-focused research and innovation. National strategies are increasingly embracing blended learning models, virtual laboratories, and other digital tools to expand equitable access to high-quality education. These efforts are not only modernizing the education landscape but also preparing learners to thrive in a rapidly evolving, technology-driven world.



### 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUPS             | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government Entities            | Government entities in Qatar play a key role in advancing SDG 4 by protecting labour rights, promoting STEM education, and supporting inclusive learning. They implement policies like the Wage Protection System and the National Employment Strategy, fund education-focused research, and provide multilingual content through the Sheikh Abdulla Bin Zaid Al Mahmoud Islamic Cultural Center. Collaboration with national partners ensures a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to quality education.    | Ministry of Education and Higher Education<br><br>Qatar Research, Development, and Innovation Council<br><br>Qatar Fund for Development<br><br>Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs |
| Academia                       | Higher education institutions in Qatar offer comprehensive academic programs and conduct cutting-edge research to support national workforce development. They provide technical education and training that is meticulously aligned with the evolving needs of the national labour market, ensuring that graduates are well-prepared to meet the demands of various industries.                                                                                                                                    | Qatar University<br><br>University of Doha for Science and Technology                                                                                                                     |
| Non-Governmental Organizations | Non-governmental organizations in Qatar play a pivotal role in advancing SDG 4 by fostering innovation and academic excellence through initiatives like Education City and cross-disciplinary programs. They enhance education inclusiveness and equity through targeted outreach and community support. Additionally, they partner with schools and universities to support vocational training and job-readiness initiatives and collaborate with education providers to promote digital learning and ICT skills. | Qatar Foundation<br><br>Education Above All<br><br>Microsoft Qatar                                                                                                                        |





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## 4. Key Considerations

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Despite Qatar's substantial progress in expanding access to education, several systemic and structural challenges continue to affect the full realization of SDG 4. Key issues include low student performance in mathematics compared to OECD and GCC benchmarks, limited lifelong and vocational learning pathways, and persistent gaps in inclusive education for children with disabilities. Institutional fragmentation across ministries and educational bodies, coupled with overlapping mandates, has impeded policy coherence and operational efficiency. The education sector's heavy reliance on expatriate teachers, high turnover rates, and limited localization of the teaching workforce further affect the sustainability and cultural relevance of educational outcomes. While Qatar has made substantial investments in education, overall spending remains below the averages observed in GCC and OECD countries. Moreover, engagement with non-state actors, including private sector and civil society organizations, remains underutilized in certain areas of the education ecosystem. Another emerging challenge lies in the integration of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) into school curricula. This is particularly evident in private schools, where limited resources, assessment tools, and curriculum alignment hinder effective implementation. Addressing these multifaceted challenges will require the development of a unified national education framework aligned with SDG 4, enhanced cross-sector coordination, and increased investment in STEM and vocational education. Strengthening teacher development programs, promoting inclusive and digitally enabled learning environments, and fostering global and public-private partnerships will be essential to ensuring equitable, high-quality education learners in Qatar.

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## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

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Qatar's journey toward achieving SDG 4 has been marked by significant accomplishments, driven by visionary leadership, strategic investments, and a deep commitment to equity, inclusion, and innovation. Through NDS3, the country continues to prioritize education reform and human capital development, aligning learning outcomes with the evolving needs of the labour market and the broader goals of QNV 2030.

Looking ahead, Qatar is embracing a more integrated and future-focused approach to education. Key priorities include strengthening policy coherence, expanding bilingual curriculum integration, and scaling vocational and technical education to prepare learners for a diversified and resilient economy. Ensuring equity for all learners, including those with special needs, remains a central pillar of this vision. Investments in green school infrastructure, digital learning platforms, and STEM-for-sustainability programs will empower students to thrive in emerging green industries and contribute to national climate goals.

The integration of advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, big data, and real-time analytics, will enhance educational quality, personalize learning experiences, and support evidence-based decision-making. Increased research funding and deeper global partnerships will ensure that Qatar's education system remains competitive, innovative, and globally connected. By reinforcing public-private collaboration and fostering a culture of lifelong learning, Qatar is laying the foundation for a resilient, inclusive, and future-ready education ecosystem. With this strategic direction, the country is not only on track to meet its SDG 4 targets but is also poised to lead the region in shaping the future of education.

# 05

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5

## Gender Equality



# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 5 Implementation

Qatar remains steadfast in its commitment to the SDGs, with gender equality (SDG 5) positioned as a central pillar of its broader social and economic development agenda. The national approach to SDG 5 is grounded in the principles of inclusion, equity, and family cohesion, reflecting both Qatar's constitutional values and its long-term development aspirations.

The Permanent Constitution guarantees equal rights and freedoms for all citizens and serves as the foundation for legislation and public policy that promote gender equality. This commitment is further reinforced by Qatar's alignment with international development frameworks and human rights conventions. Women's empowerment is recognized as a catalyst for national priorities such as active citizenship, social cohesion, and inclusive economic growth. Gender equality is thus integrated across policy domains, not as a standalone objective, but as a fundamental component of building a resilient, inclusive society.



# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 5

Qatar's national strategies provide a strong foundation for advancing gender equality in line with SDG 5.

## 1.

**Qatar National Vision 2030** sets the overarching direction by emphasizing human and social development across its four pillars, emphasizing the empowerment of women as both a fundamental right and a driver of progress across all sectors.

## 2.

**The Third National Development Strategy (2024–2030)** operationalizes this vision through inclusive policies aimed at reducing gender disparities and promoting women's full participation in economic, social, and public life. It emphasizes the development of a future-ready workforce by enhancing women's leadership and fostering balanced family roles that support social cohesion.

## 3.

**The Ministry of Social Development and Family's Strategy 2024–2030** reinforces SDG 5 by focusing on the empowerment of women and mothers. It enhances inclusive care services, strengthens family support systems, and promotes women's active engagement in social development. The strategy also reflects Qatar's leadership in regional and global efforts related to gender and family empowerment.

## 4.

**The National Strategy for a Highly Productive and Efficient Workforce 2024–2030** supports gender equality by empowering Qatari nationals, increasing labour market participation, and fostering inclusive work environments. It aims to improve access to decent work and enhance productivity, particularly for women.

## 5.

**Strategic goals of the National Human Rights Committee** align with SDG 5 by promoting awareness, protection, and empowerment in the field of human rights. Through legal advocacy, institutional capacity-building, and support for victims of rights violations, the Committee contributes to a rights-based, inclusive society.

## 6.

**The Strategy of the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs** promotes social solidarity through sustainable endowment and zakat systems. It includes initiatives to support social justice and address the needs of vulnerable and priority groups. The strategy also supports women's empowerment—among other groups—through specialized programs, religious training courses, and educational lectures.



## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms



Qatar has enacted a wide range of legal and policy reforms to strengthen the protection of women's rights and promote gender equality in both public and private spheres. These reforms are guided by the Permanent Constitution, which affirms the equal status of all citizens before the law, and are supported by evolving national and international frameworks.

The Family Law of 2006 provides the legal foundation for regulating family relationships and addresses various forms of domestic violence, including physical, psychological, and economic harm. The Penal Code of 2004 includes provisions that criminalize sexual harassment and reinforce protections against gender-based violence.

In the realm of employment, the Labour Law of 2004 and the Civil Human Resources Law of 2016 introduce key protections for women in the workplace, including maternity leave, job security, and equal opportunities for training and promotion. These measures contribute to a more inclusive labour market that supports the needs of working families.

Qatar's Population Policy (2017–2022) further reinforces these objectives by advocating for improved reproductive and public health services, encouraging women's participation in the workforce, and creating conditions that support their effective contribution to national development while preserving family well-being.

Beyond legal protections, Qatar has institutionalized gender equality through dedicated governance structures. In 2019, Cabinet Decision No. 26 established a national committee for women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. This body plays a key role in monitoring progress, promoting intersectoral coordination, and advancing inclusive policy development.

Together, these legislative and policy milestones reflect Qatar's evolving and proactive approach to women's empowerment, one that is responsive to social and economic change, grounded in national values, and aligned with international best practices.



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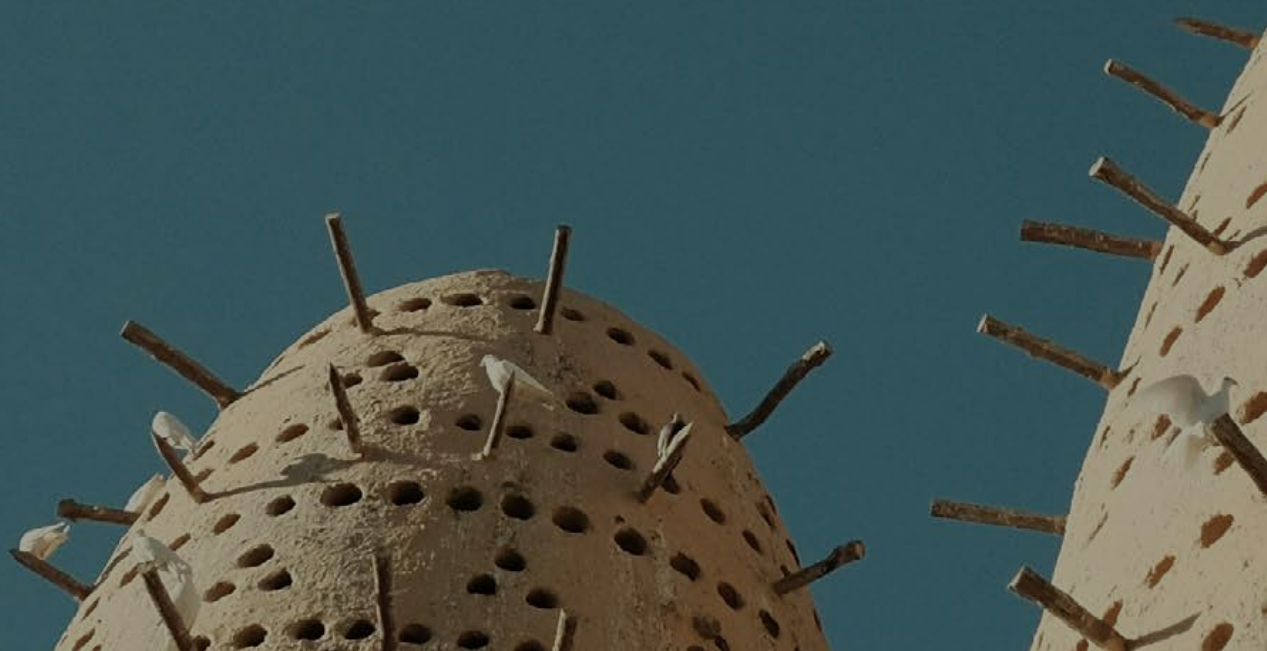
## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

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Qatar has made steady and measurable progress toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5, supported by a combination of robust legal reforms, strategic national planning, and dynamic global partnerships. Between 2019 and 2023, the country achieved 84% on the SDG 5.1.1 legal indicator, reflecting strong legal protections across constitutional, economic, and family law domains. Reports of gender-based violence remain low, and child marriage has been eliminated among Qatari nationals, with significant reductions observed among non-Qatari populations.

The AMAN Center has expanded its reach through its Rehabilitation and Protection Projects, consistently meeting annual targets and offering comprehensive services, including legal counseling, psychosocial support, and a 24/7 hotline, to protect and empower vulnerable women and children. In education, according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2024, Qatar ranks first globally in gender parity for both primary and tertiary levels, with equal literacy rates for men and women and a narrowing gap in secondary education.

Legal guarantees such as equal pay and maternity leave have contributed to increased female workforce participation, while full legal parity in land ownership, pensions, and mobile access further supports women's economic empowerment. Initiatives under NDS3, including the Qatar Social Observatory, are reinforcing inclusive policymaking through data-driven insights and evidence-based approaches.





## 2.1. Key Insights

### Target 5.2

#### 5.2.1

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



|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 2023 Value | 0.02% |
| 2022 Value | 0.02% |
| 2021 Value | 0.03% |
| 2020 Value | 0.02% |

#### 5.2.2

Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.



|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 2023 Value | 0.03% |
| 2022 Value | 0.04% |
| 2021 Value | 0.04% |
| 2020 Value | 0.03% |

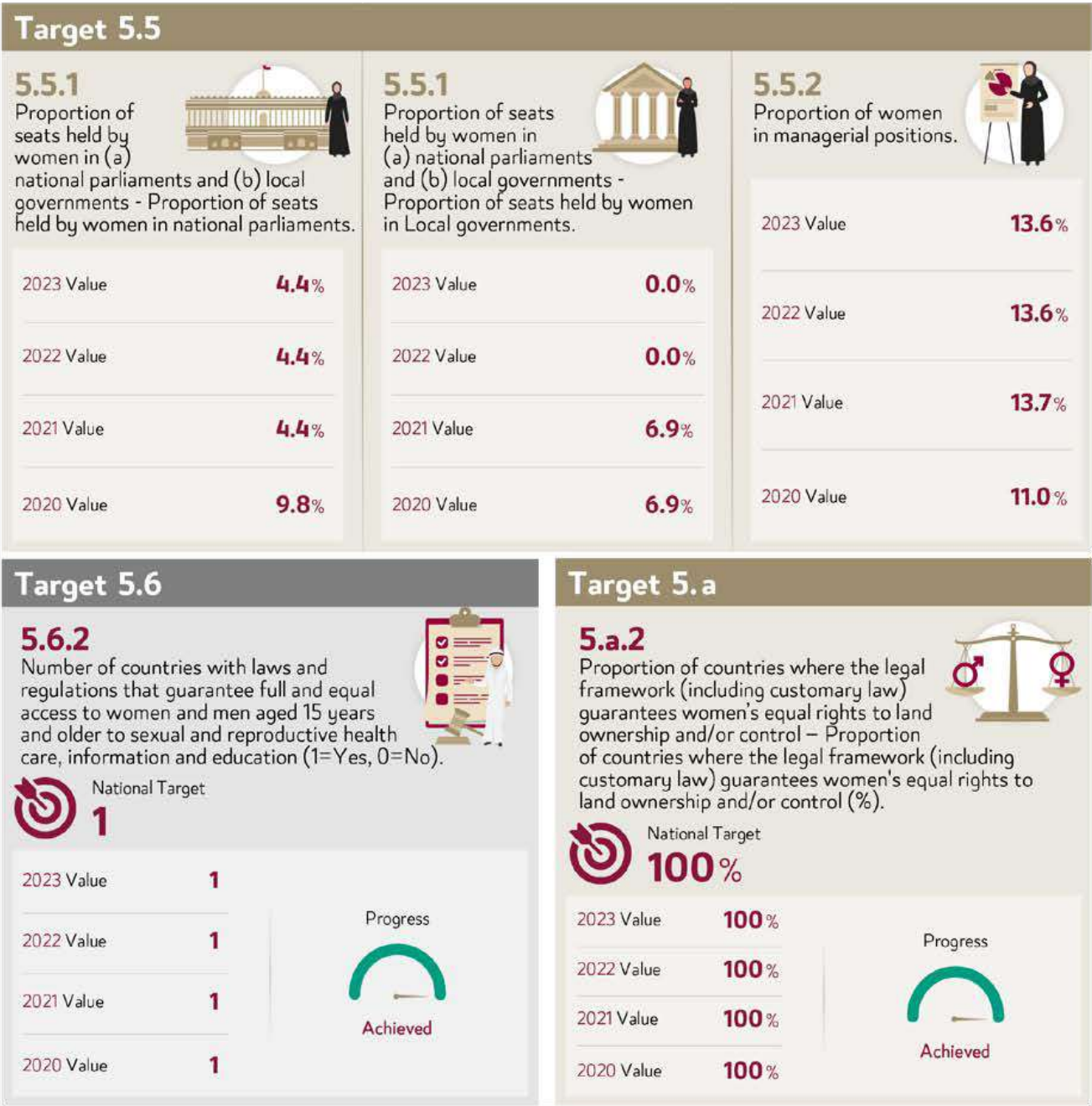


**Indicator 5.2.2:** Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than a husband in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.

#### Sub - indicator

|                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) Percentage of women who reported being subjected to physical violence by their current or former husband in the age group (15 years and over) out of the total female population.          | 0.03% | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.02% |
| (b) Percentage of women who reported being subjected to sexual violence by their current or former husband in the age group (15 years and over) out of the total number of females.            | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.74% |
| (c) The percentage of women who reported being subjected to psychological violence by their current or former husband in the age group (15 years and over) out of the total number of females. | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| (d) The percentage of women who were subjected to physical and sexual violence by a current or former husband in the age group (15 years and over) out of the total number of females.         | 0.02% | 0.03% | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.02% |
| (e) Percentage of women who reported being subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by their current or former husband.                                                        | 0.03% | 0.02% | 0.03% | 0.02% | 0.02% |

# 2.1. Key Insights





## Insights Corner

Qatar appointed its

### first female minister,

Sheikha Ahmed Al-Mahmoud, in 2003 - one of the earliest women to hold a ministerial position in the region

Qatar's National Youth Policy, launched in

### May 2023,

promotes civic participation and addresses key priorities for both young women and men

Qatar ranks

### 17th

globally for wage equality for similar work, according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2024, outperforming many regional and global peers

Qatar was one of the first countries in the Gulf to grant women the right to vote and run in municipal elections, starting in

### 1999

Qatar has achieved full gender parity in primary and tertiary education enrolment, ranking globally in both categories according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2024

### 1st

## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: Al-Mujadilah Center and Mosque for Women

Founded by Her Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser Al Mised, the Al-Mujadilah Center is a pioneering initiative dedicated to empowering Muslim women through education, dialogue, and community engagement. Named after Surat Al-Mujadilah (She Who Disputes) and inspired by Khawla Bint Tha'labah, a woman whose advocacy led to a landmark legal reform in Islamic tradition, the Center embodies the enduring power of women's voices in shaping society.

The center serves as a dynamic, multifaceted space for research, reflection, and action, focusing on the historical and contemporary experiences of Muslim women. It fosters a safe and inclusive environment where women can study, exchange ideas, and collaborate, reviving the mosque's traditional role as a center of knowledge and civic life. By bridging tradition with forward-thinking engagement, the Al-Mujadilah Center stands as a testament to the role of Muslim women in justice, leadership, and social transformation.

### Case Study 2: Inclusive Innovation: The Mada Innovation Club

Aligned with the 2030 SDGs, the Mada Innovation Club empowers persons with disabilities and the elderly to explore their creative potential, enhance their technological skills, and improve their employability. The Club offers training in STEM, robotics, and programming, supports entrepreneurship, and fosters a culture of innovation through individual and group projects.

Implemented through Mada's Fab Lab, the world's first innovation lab fully dedicated to persons with disabilities, the Club provides technical support and expert mentorship. Women with disabilities represent approximately 30% of participants, and several have developed entrepreneurial projects that improve the lives of others with disabilities. The Club exemplifies how inclusive innovation can drive empowerment, skill-building, and meaningful participation in Qatar's digital future.

### Case Study 3: Expanding Access to Protection: AMAN Center's Digital Solutions for Women and Children in Qatar

Established in 2013 under the Qatar Social Work Foundation, the AMAN Center addresses the needs of women and children facing violence and family breakdown. To overcome barriers to accessing support, particularly due to social stigma, the center launched a suite of mobile applications to expand its digital outreach. These include: Saedni (Help Me), a confidential tool for children to request assistance in cases of abuse; Shawreeni (Consult Me), a platform for women to access legal, psychological, and social consultations; Ballighni (Report to Me), a public reporting tool for domestic, electronic, or societal violence. These bilingual apps ensure privacy, provide access to professional support, and are integrated into a broader ecosystem that includes a 24/7 hotline and satellite offices in key public institutions. Between 2021 and 2024, the apps served 536 individuals, with Shawreeni accounting for the majority of users. These digital tools reflect Qatar's commitment to leveraging technology to reduce access barriers, enhance service delivery, and protect vulnerable populations.





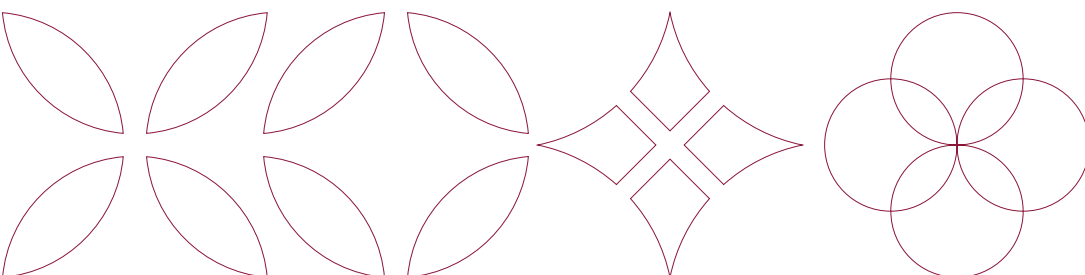
## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

Technology and innovation are playing an increasingly transformative role in advancing gender equality in Qatar, particularly by empowering women and expanding their participation in the digital economy. Through initiatives in digital entrepreneurship, artificial intelligence, data analytics, and e-commerce, women are gaining access to new opportunities that transcend traditional barriers in the workplace. These advancements are supported by a growing ecosystem of local programs and national strategies that promote inclusive digital transformation. Qatar's commitment to leveraging technology in support of SDG 5 is evident in its use of digital tools to enhance access, protection, and empowerment for women. One notable example is the Shawreeni app, developed by the AMAN Center, which provides free and confidential legal, psychological, and social consultations for women. This platform exemplifies how technology can be harnessed to ensure access to justice and support services in a secure and user-friendly manner. Under the Digital Agenda 2030, Qatar is building an integrated digital government that delivers transparent, accessible, and citizen-centered services. Supported by advanced infrastructure and inclusive digital tools, this agenda contributes to gender equality by creating smarter, more responsive systems that meet the diverse needs of all residents. The Qatari Businesswomen Association (QBWA) also plays a pivotal role in reinforcing women's empowerment. By engaging businesswomen and professionals across sectors, QBWA fosters leadership, innovation, and economic participation. One of its flagship initiatives, the 100 Inspiring Qataris program, celebrates and promotes leadership and innovation, highlighting the contributions of women to national development and future generations. Qatar's leadership in this space was further demonstrated by its hosting of the Web Summit's Women in Tech program in Doha from 23–25 February 2025. This global event brought together CEOs, founders, investors, policymakers, and cultural leaders to explore the intersection of technology, innovation, and gender inclusion. The summit featured keynote addresses by H.E. the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, who outlined a visionary roadmap for global collaboration in tech, and H.E. Sheikha Hind bint Hamad Al Thani, Vice-Chairperson of Qatar Foundation, who reflected on Doha's transformation over the past three decades. She emphasized the country's strategic investments in education, research, and infrastructure as key enablers of innovation and entrepreneurial growth.



### 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP                           | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Government Entities</b>                  | Qatar's government entities play a central role in advancing women's empowerment and promoting inclusive social development through the implementation of national strategies and policies rooted in the family framework. By overseeing housing benefits, social security services, and the oversight of civil society organizations, these institutions ensure that women and vulnerable groups receive the support and protection they need. Through the leadership of national committees and coordination with other stakeholders, the government actively collects and analyzes data on family affairs to inform evidence-based policy-making. In addition, legislative bodies contribute by proposing and reviewing laws, approving the state budget, and monitoring public agencies to uphold accountability and equity. These efforts reflect Qatar's commitment to safeguarding rights, enhancing social cohesion, and fostering a society where all individuals can thrive.                                                                                    | <b>Ministry of Social Development and Family Affairs</b><br><b>National Committee on Women, Children, the Elderly, and PWDs</b><br><b>Shura Council</b><br><b>Ministry of Labour</b><br><b>Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs</b>                                |
| <b>NGOs and International Organizations</b> | Non-governmental and international organizations are instrumental in promoting gender equality, safeguarding human rights, and reinforcing family cohesion in Qatar. These entities deliver critical support services for women and children impacted by domestic violence and family instability, while also spearheading awareness campaigns to foster societal change. Through counseling programs and community-based initiatives, they help strengthen familial relationships and prevent breakdowns. In the economic sphere, they champion women's empowerment by facilitating access to entrepreneurship opportunities, mentorship networks, and leadership development. Beyond direct services, these organizations contribute to national progress by offering policy expertise, technical support, and capacity-building initiatives. Their efforts are further amplified through research, advocacy, and the cultivation of global partnerships, all of which enhance collaboration with government stakeholders and drive sustainable, inclusive development. | <b>Protection and Rehabilitation Center for Women and Children (AMAN)</b><br><b>Family Consulting Center (Wifaq)</b><br><b>National Human Rights Committee</b><br><b>Qatari Businesswomen Association</b><br><b>UN Women</b><br><b>International Labour Organization</b> |
| <b>Academia and Research Centers</b>        | Academic institutions and research centers in Qatar serve as vital engines of knowledge and innovation, contributing significantly to evidence-based policymaking and national development. Through rigorous research and analytical studies, they generate insights that inform strategic decisions and shape effective public policy. These institutions provide expert evaluations and forward-looking recommendations, ensuring that policies are grounded in data and aligned with global best practices. By fostering strong collaborations with government entities, they help bridge the gap between research and implementation, reinforcing a culture of informed governance and continuous improvement.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>Doha International Family Institute</b><br><b>Doha Institute for Higher Studies</b><br><b>Hamad Bin Khalifa University</b><br><br><b>Social and Economic Survey Research Institute at Qatar University</b>                                                            |



## 4. Key Considerations

Despite meaningful progress, Qatar continues to face structural and institutional challenges in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality. Despite earlier legal reforms, certain provisions remain outdated and misaligned with current social realities. A key concern remains the 2006 Family Law, which includes provisions that do not fully reflect the evolving social and economic context of Qatari society. Legal reforms are needed to ensure the law upholds the principles of equality and better aligns with national development goals.

Addressing gender-based violence also requires stronger legislative and institutional responses. While the Penal Code offers some protection, there is no dedicated law explicitly criminalizing domestic violence. The absence of a unified strategy limits coordination across stakeholders, while gaps remain in protection services, particularly for young men over 18 still dependent on their families.

Family-friendly policies require further development to ensure equal caregiving responsibilities. The current Civil Human Resources Law does not include paternity leave or recognize men as eligible caretakers in cases of disability or elder care. A more inclusive approach would help promote shared responsibilities and stronger family cohesion. Similarly, Qatar's maternity leave provisions remain below international standards, falling short of ILO recommendations.

Qatar has made notable progress in supporting Qatari women married to non-Qataris. However, challenges persist in areas of social protection and housing and in ensuring equitable access to these benefits. While current frameworks are designed with positive intent, eligibility criteria may inadvertently limit support for certain families, highlighting opportunities to strengthen alignment with Qatar's commitment to SDG 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

Women's political participation has seen gradual improvement, though representation remains limited. As of 2023, women hold 10.5% of ministerial positions and 4.4% of seats in the Shura Council, all through appointment. There is currently no female representation in the Central Municipal Council. These figures suggest continued efforts are needed to enhance women's inclusion in decision-making roles.

Efforts to improve gender data systems are ongoing, yet the absence of a centralized mechanism for collecting and publishing gender-sensitive data presents a challenge. Strengthening data availability and disaggregation would support more responsive and evidence-based policymaking, ensuring that the diverse experiences of women are fully reflected in national strategies.

In the economic sphere, women's participation has increased, with female labour force participation reaching 61.7% in 2024, according to the Global Gender Gap Report. Despite progress in wage equality, women remain underrepresented in leadership and high-skilled roles, indicating the need for continued support to advance professional development and career progression. Overall, closing the remaining gaps will require coordinated legislative reform, targeted policies, and improved institutional mechanisms that support women's empowerment in both public and private life.



## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

Gender equality and women's empowerment are deeply embedded in Qatar's national development vision and its commitment to the SDGs, SDG 5 in particular. Guided by QNV 2030 and NDS3, the country has made notable progress in education, workforce inclusion, and institutional representation, laying a strong foundation for future advancement. Building on this momentum, Qatar is well-positioned to accelerate progress by modernizing legal frameworks, expanding political participation, and strengthening family policies. Continued reforms, inclusive education initiatives, and enhanced cross-sector collaboration will be essential to sustaining and deepening these gains.

To sustain progress on gender equality, Qatar is well-positioned to foster an enabling socioeconomic environment for women by removing structural barriers and expanding access to education, employment, leadership, and entrepreneurship, supported by social protection and work-life balance policies. Strengthening institutional support for women's leadership, including promoting gender balance in decision-making roles and considering quotas in public institutions, presents a key opportunity. Establishing a national committee for women's affairs would enhance coordination and inclusive policymaking, while modernizing legislation to reflect gender equality and shared family responsibilities would better align with evolving societal roles.

Expanding support for Qatari women married to non-Qataris, particularly in access to social protection and housing, would reinforce family stability and national inclusion goals. Enhancing gender data systems through the systematic collection and publication of disaggregated data is essential to ensure women's experiences inform policy. Promoting gender equality through education by integrating gender-sensitive content into curricula will help foster an inclusive society from an early age. With continued commitment, Qatar is well-placed to build on its achievements and further empower women as key contributors to national development.



# 06

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6

## Clean Water And Sanitation





# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 6 Implementation

Ensuring universal access to clean water and sanitation is a cornerstone of Qatar's commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship. As one of the world's most water-scarce nations, Qatar has transformed geographical constraints into drivers of innovation, resilience, and long-term planning. The country relies primarily on desalinated water (more than 60%), groundwater (around 23%), and the reuse treated sewage effluent to meet its needs, reflecting an integrated approach to water resource management rooted in sustainability and efficiency.

The nation has achieved full access to safe drinking water and sanitation services for 100% of its population, supported by one of the world's most advanced and resilient water supply systems. Guided by the QNV 2030 and reinforced through NDS3, the State has

embedded water security within its broader development agenda as both a basic human right and a strategic national asset. Building on this foundation, NDS3 outlines a comprehensive suite of targeted initiatives in water conservation, wastewater treatment, and ecosystem protection - directly advancing the eight targets of SDG 6. Qatar's leadership in this domain extends beyond its borders through humanitarian contributions and regional cooperation, positioning the country as a model for sustainable water management in arid climates and a champion of global water resilience.





# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 6

Qatar's strategic planning architecture embeds SDG 6 across its environmental, infrastructure, and climate frameworks, advancing all eight targets through integrated and results-oriented initiatives.

## 1.

### **Third National Development Strategy (NDS3) 2024-2030**

Anchors water security as a national priority by mandating reductions in freshwater demand, scaling treated wastewater reuse, and embedding water efficiency across infrastructure—directly supporting SDG targets 6.1, 6.3, and 6.4. The strategy sets clear, measurable targets: a 70% reduction in groundwater extraction, per capita water consumption below 310 liters per day, and a 40% improvement in water-use efficiency in agriculture (measured per tonne of crop produced). It also aims to achieve 90% reuse of treated wastewater, maintain non-revenue water losses below 15%, and increase the share of desalinated water produced using reverse osmosis or similarly sustainable technologies to at least 55%. These targets are reinforced by the National Environment and Climate Change Strategy and supported by emergency water security protocols such as the Water Security Mega Reservoirs Project.

## 2.

### **Qatar National Environment and Climate Change Strategy (QNE)**

Operationalizes SDG 6 targets by committing to a measurable decrease in per capita water consumption, maximizing circular water use through TSE, and safeguarding aquatic ecosystems under SDG 6.6.

## 3.

### **National Climate Change Action Plan**

Integrates water infrastructure with national climate goals by prioritizing adaptive capacity, energy-efficient desalination, and resilience to drought and flood risks, supporting SDG 6.a and 6.6.



## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Anchored in Qatar's constitutional commitment to environmental stewardship, the national approach to SDG 6 is grounded in a comprehensive legal and institutional framework that governs water quality, efficiency, reuse, and infrastructure resilience. The Environmental Protection Law (Law No. 30 of 2002) serves as the cornerstone legislation, mandating the protection of water resources, regulation of effluent discharge, and preservation of ecosystem health. To support integrated water resource management, Qatar has enacted complementary reforms across institutions and sectors. The Permanent Water Resources Committee (PWRC), established by Emiri decree in 2004, ensures coordination among key entities including KAHRAMAA, Ashghal, the Ministry of Municipality, and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. It plays a strategic role in aligning national efforts on supply, conservation, and emergency preparedness. Qatar's regulatory framework is further strengthened by targeted instruments. Law No. 26 of 2008 mandates water efficiency in building codes. In 2019, Ashghal introduced revised standards for Treated Sewage Effluent (TSE) reuse. In 2024, Qatar adopted the Gulf Technical Regulation for Water-Consumption Conservation Products, requiring certified fixtures in all new buildings to advance SDG 6.4 and 6.b. Under KAHRAMAA's oversight, a permit-based licensing system governs desalinated water allocation and groundwater abstraction, supported by monitoring protocols and smart metering systems.

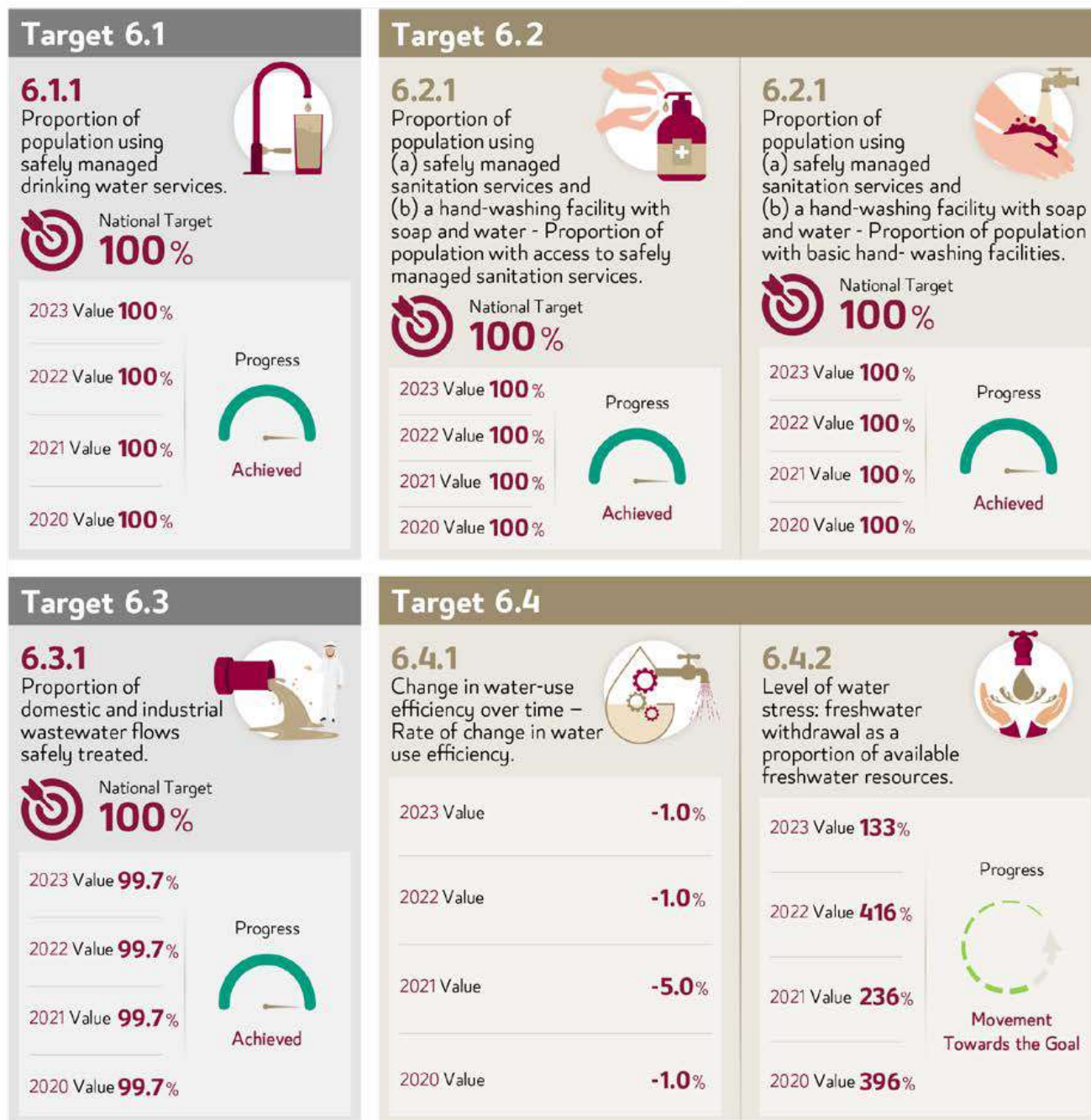


## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

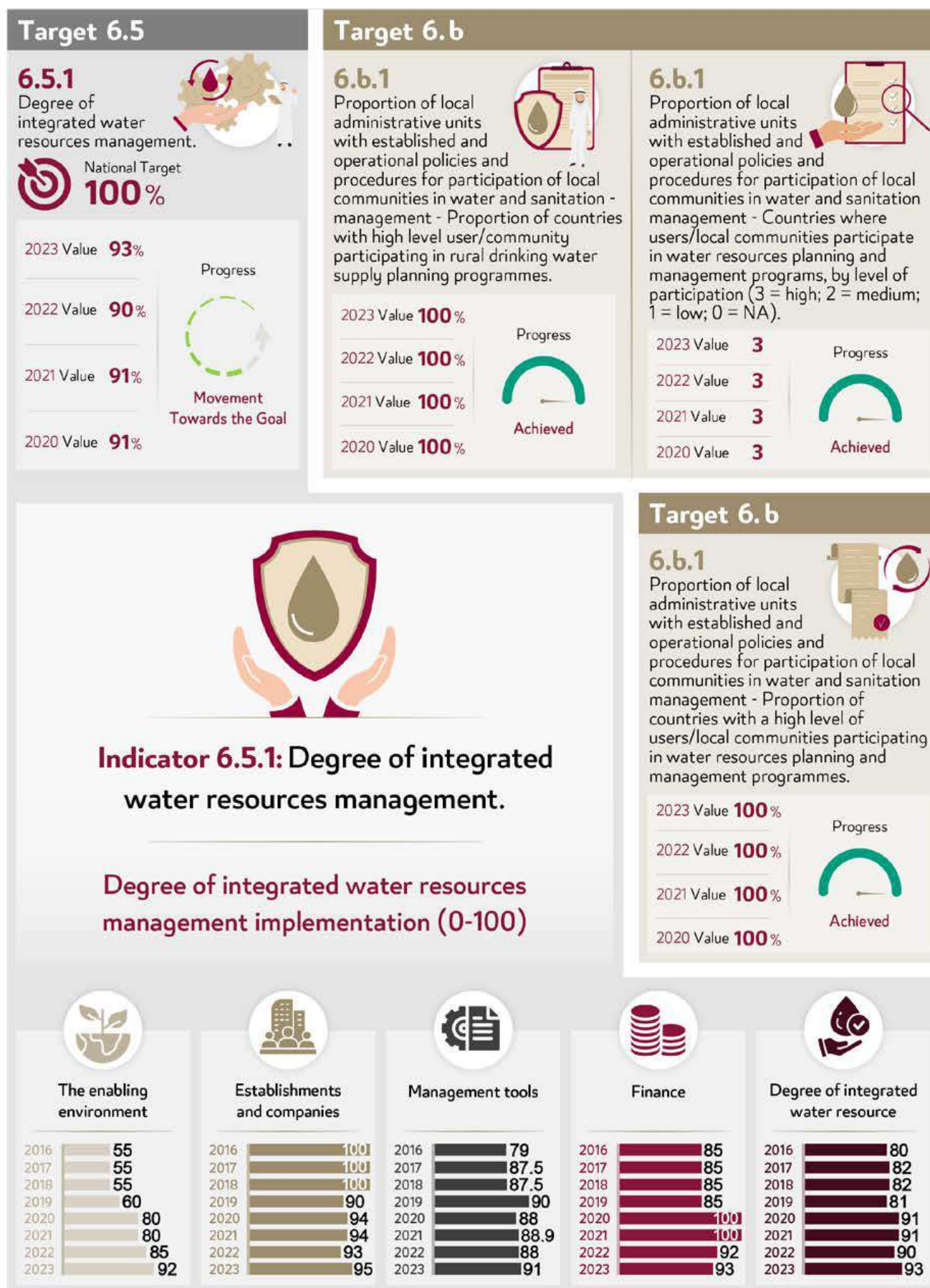
Qatar has achieved full access to safely managed drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing services, maintaining 100% coverage since 2020 in line with SDG 6.1 and 6.2 targets. These outcomes reflect sustained national investment in desalination, wastewater treatment, and resilient water infrastructure. The expansion of the Umm Al Houl Power plant increased desalination capacity by 13%, supporting a 28% reserve margin - nearly triple the national target. The Water Security Mega Reservoirs Project further secures up to seven days of potable water and holds the world record for the largest interconnected drinking water storage system. In wastewater management, 99.7% of domestic and industrial flows are safely treated, with extensive reuse through Treated Sewage Effluent (TSE) in district cooling and landscaping, contributing to SDG 6.3. Water governance has also advanced. Qatar's integrated water resources management score rose to 93% in 2023 under SDG 6.5.1, driven by institutional reform and national strategy alignment. While performance remains strong, challenges persist in water-use efficiency and freshwater stress. The SDG 6 indicator table below illustrates Qatar's continued achievement across core targets and its areas for ongoing improvement.



## 2.1. Key Insights



## 2.1. Key Insights





## Insights Corner

**100%** of the population uses safely managed sanitation services, including basic handwashing facilities with soap and water.

**99.7%** of Qatar's domestic wastewater is safely treated, helping protect public health and the environment.

Water use in Qatar contributes a remarkable **\$170.2** to the economy for every cubic meter used.

**100%** of people in Qatar have access to safely managed drinking water.

Qatar has achieved **90%** implementation of integrated water resources management, showing strong progress in sustainable water governance.

## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: Water Security Mega Reservoirs Project

To ensure long-term water security and resilience, Qatar launched the Mega Reservoirs Project, a landmark initiative designed to significantly boost the country's water storage capacity and mitigate the risk of supply disruptions. Implemented by KAHRAMAA (Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation), the project reflects Qatar's commitment to strategic infrastructure planning in line with its broader SDGs. Inaugurated in December 2018 by His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Mega Reservoirs Project represents a first-of-its-kind effort both regionally and globally. It is recognized as the largest reservoir system of its kind in the world and plays a critical role in safeguarding Qatar's emergency water supply, with the capacity to provide the entire country with potable water for up to seven days. The system comprises five sites connected through 650 km of pipeline, with further phases planned. By investing in such resilient infrastructure, Qatar is proactively addressing the challenges posed by its arid climate, rising demand, and climate-related risks, while reinforcing its commitment to universal and uninterrupted access to clean water.

### Case Study 2: Doha South Sewage Treatment Works Expansion

The expansion of the Doha South Sewage Treatment Works (STW) represents a major advancement in Qatar's capacity to treat and reuse wastewater at scale. Operated by the Public Works Authority (Ashghal), the facility's capacity has been expanded from 110,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day to 241,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day, serving over one million residents in southern Doha. The plant incorporates advanced technologies such as membrane bioreactors (MBR) to meet the highest water quality standards for treated effluent. This effluent is reused for irrigation, landscaping, and district cooling—directly reducing the demand on potable water and promoting circular water management. The project has also reduced the volume of untreated wastewater discharged to the marine environment, contributing to SDG target 6.3 on water quality. As Qatar intensifies efforts to increase TSE use across sectors, the Doha South STW is a critical pillar in the country's national strategy to close the water loop, conserve freshwater resources, and protect environmental health.





## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 3: Tarsheed Water Efficiency and Behavior Change Program

Launched by KAHRAMAA in 2012, the Tarsheed program is Qatar's flagship water efficiency and conservation initiative. It integrates public education, regulatory enforcement, and smart infrastructure to reduce per capita water consumption and encourage responsible usage. As part of the program, KAHRAMAA implemented smart water meters, leak detection systems, and water audits for high-usage buildings, while also introducing building regulations that mandate water-saving fixtures. In 2024, Qatar adopted the Gulf Technical Regulation for Water-Consumption Conservation Products as a national standard, requiring certified low-flow fixtures in all new construction. Public awareness campaigns, school engagement, and community outreach have been central to shifting behaviors. Since its inception, Tarsheed has achieved an 18% reduction in water use per capita and saved over 1.5 million m<sup>3</sup> of water annually. By embedding conservation into policy, technology, and culture, Tarsheed exemplifies how integrated demand-side management can advance SDG 6.4 on water-use efficiency and strengthen national water sustainability.

### Case Study 4: Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)

Qatar has implemented groundwater recharge projects to replenish its aquifers, as part of its strategy to preserve and sustainably manage its underground water resources. One such initiative involves the use of treated sewage effluent (TSE) to recharge groundwater aquifers, preventing over-extraction of the country's limited natural freshwater sources. Qatar has been using Treated Sewage Effluent (TSE) for groundwater recharge since 2014. This process involves the injection of treated wastewater into wells to replenish aquifers. The TSE is processed to a high standard, ensuring that it meets the required quality for groundwater recharge. MAR has five main objectives: (1) water system management, (2) water storage maximization, (3) physical aquifers management, (4) improving water quality and (5) achieving ecological benefits.



## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

Qatar has increasingly positioned technology and innovation at the core of its national response to water scarcity. Given its hyper-arid climate, absence of natural freshwater bodies, and rapidly growing urban demand, the country has prioritized advanced solutions to enhance supply resilience, treatment efficiency, and circular reuse. Under NDS3, Qatar formally adopted the enabling initiative of investing in the development and transfer of frontier technologies to address sectoral challenges. In the water sector, this includes commitments to sustainability, digital infrastructure, and decarbonization.

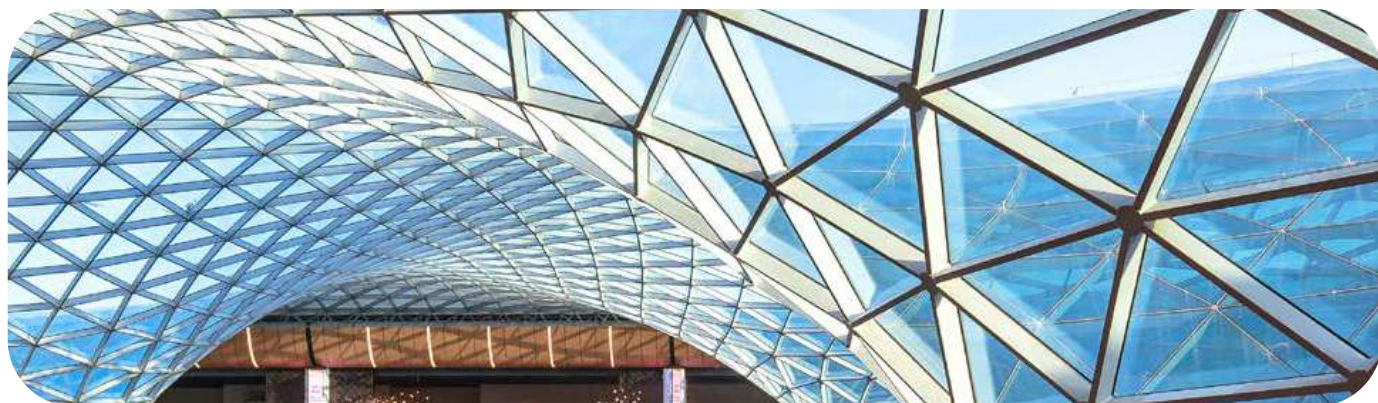
A major technological shift underway is Qatar's transition toward **Reverse Osmosis (RO)** desalination, a more energy-efficient alternative to traditional thermal methods. NDS3 targets over **55% of desalinated water production** to be achieved through RO or similarly sustainable technologies, reducing the energy intensity of water production and supporting cross-cutting climate goals under SDG 13. QatarEnergy and KAHRAMAA are jointly investing in large-scale RO desalination plants designed for operational flexibility and reduced emissions.

Smart infrastructure has also been central to improving system performance and end-user efficiency. KAHRAMAA has rolled out **smart metering systems** across its network, enabling real-time tracking of water consumption, early detection of leaks, and predictive maintenance. These meters are integrated with **automated leak detection technologies** and water audit tools for both residential and commercial sectors, helping reduce non-revenue water and optimize supply-demand management.

To support reuse, Ashghal has invested in **advanced wastewater treatment technologies**, including **Membrane Bio-reactors (MBR)** at Doha South and other treatment plants. These technologies produce high-quality Treated Sewage Effluent (TSE), which is then distributed for use in district cooling, municipal landscaping, and agricultural irrigation-expanding Qatar's circular water economy.

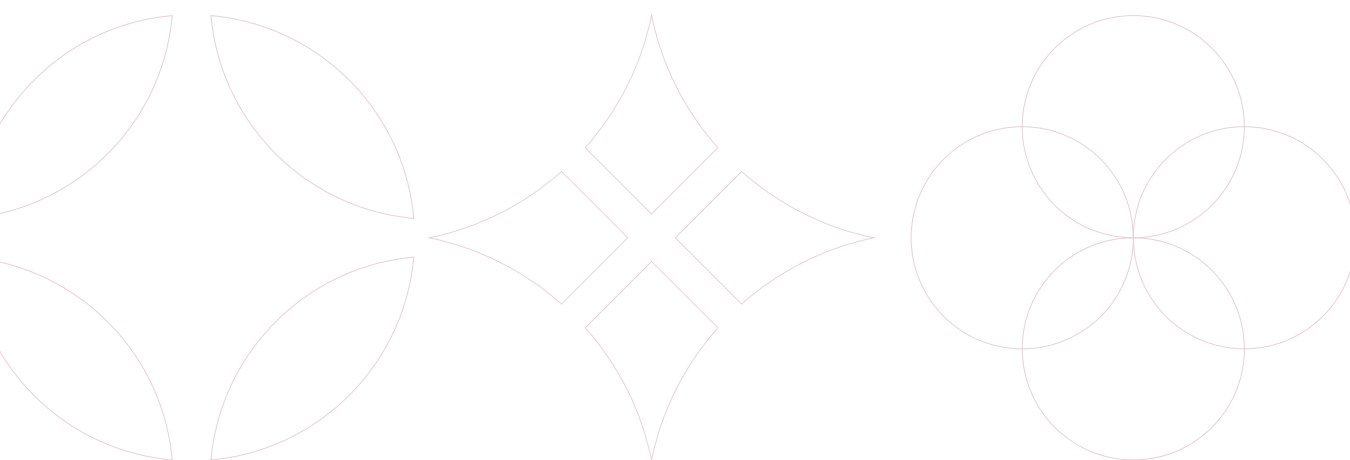
Finally, Qatar is investing in **digital twin platforms** and **GIS-based modeling tools** to enhance urban water planning, assess groundwater trends, and support integrated water resource management. These tools enable scenario forecasting and optimize infrastructure investments in line with the Water Security Policy.

Collectively, these innovations reflect Qatar's strategic vision to embed technology at every level of its water governance system-enhancing resilience, reducing environmental impact, and accelerating progress across SDG 6 targets.



### 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP                                    | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Government Representatives</b>                    | Government representatives play a critical role in advancing SDG 6 by ensuring the safe and efficient transmission and distribution of water, maintaining water quality, and managing groundwater resources. They oversee the treatment of wastewater and rainwater, and are responsible for the planning, design, and maintenance of water-related infrastructure. These stakeholders also regulate national water policies, promote sustainable water management and conservation practices, and monitor water quality standards. In the agricultural sector, they support the sustainable use of water through the promotion of treated wastewater reuse and efficient irrigation techniques. | <b>Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (Kahramaa)</b><br><b>Ashghal</b><br><b>Ministry of Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change</b><br><b>Ministry of Municipality</b><br><b>Qatar Energy</b> |
| <b>Private Sector and Non-Profit</b>                 | Private sector and non-profit organizations contribute to SDG 6 by ensuring the reliable supply of clean water and promoting sustainable water management practices. These entities play a key role in desalinated water production, holding a significant share of the national water supply, and are actively engaged in integrating water conservation measures across their operations and subsidiaries. Their efforts support national goals for water security, efficiency, and long-term sustainability.                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>Qatar Electricity and Water Company</b>                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Civil Society and International Organizations</b> | Civil society and international organizations contribute to SDG 6 by enhancing national water security through advanced research and strategic collaboration with government and private sector stakeholders. These organizations conduct in-depth studies on water-related challenges, including scarcity, quality, and sustainable usage, often through specialized research centers. Their efforts support evidence-based policymaking, innovation in water technologies, and the promotion of integrated water resource management                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute</b><br><b>Qatar University</b>                                                                                                                                   |





## 4. Key Considerations

While Qatar has achieved universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation, ensuring long-term sustainability in a water-scarce context presents interlinked challenges. These include high per capita consumption, severe groundwater depletion, growing environmental pressures, and the need to accelerate technological transitions in water production and reuse. Qatar's natural freshwater reserves are minimal. Groundwater availability is estimated at 1-2 billion cubic meters, with an annual recharge rate of only 55 million cubic meters. Extraction currently exceeds recharge by four to five times, placing long-term aquifer viability at risk. Agricultural practices, urban landscaping, and limited enforcement continue to exert pressure on groundwater resources. Per capita water use remains among the highest globally. In 2019, consumption reached 224 cubic meters per person annually—more than four times that of Singapore. Despite conservation initiatives, behavioral patterns, subsidized tariffs, and inconsistent enforcement contribute to inefficiency across residential, commercial, and municipal sectors.

Environmental constraints exacerbate these issues. High temperatures, low rainfall, and arid soils limit freshwater agriculture and accelerate evaporation. Climate change compounds these risks by increasing variability in supply and demand. Desalination remains central to Qatar's water supply but presents environmental and energy trade-offs. The system is still dominated by energy-intensive thermal methods. Although reverse osmosis and solar-powered desalination are being introduced, they are not yet widespread. Brine discharge also poses environmental risks, particularly to sensitive coastal ecosystems. Finally, data systems require enhancement. Gaps remain in disaggregated sectoral data, wastewater reuse tracking, and local-level monitoring under SDG 6.b.



# 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

Qatar’s commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 6 reflects a broader national vision where water security is positioned not only as a basic service, but as a strategic enabler of health, climate resilience, and long-term sustainability. Anchored in QNV 2030 and implemented through successive National Development Strategies, the country has transformed one of the world’s most water-scarce geographies into a global reference point for infrastructure, innovation, and universal water access.

Full coverage of safely managed water and sanitation has been achieved and maintained. Projects such as the Water Security Mega Reservoirs, national desalination systems, and advanced wastewater treatment facilities exemplify Qatar’s investment in resilience. These achievements are supported by integrated governance, institutional coordination, and a robust monitoring framework.

Looking ahead, NDS3 outlines a forward-focused agenda to consolidate and deepen progress. Priority targets include:

1. Increasing the share of desalinated water produced via reverse osmosis from 30% to at least 55%, enhancing sustainability and efficiency.

2. Maintaining a reserve margin of over 10% in water production to ensure reliable supply.

3. Reducing non-revenue water to below 15% through smart metering, leak detection, and regulatory oversight.
4. Phasing out groundwater use for fodder crops and minimizing total abstraction to safeguard aquifer sustainability.

5. Expanding reuse of treated wastewater to 90%, supported by infrastructure in landscaping, municipal services, and industry.

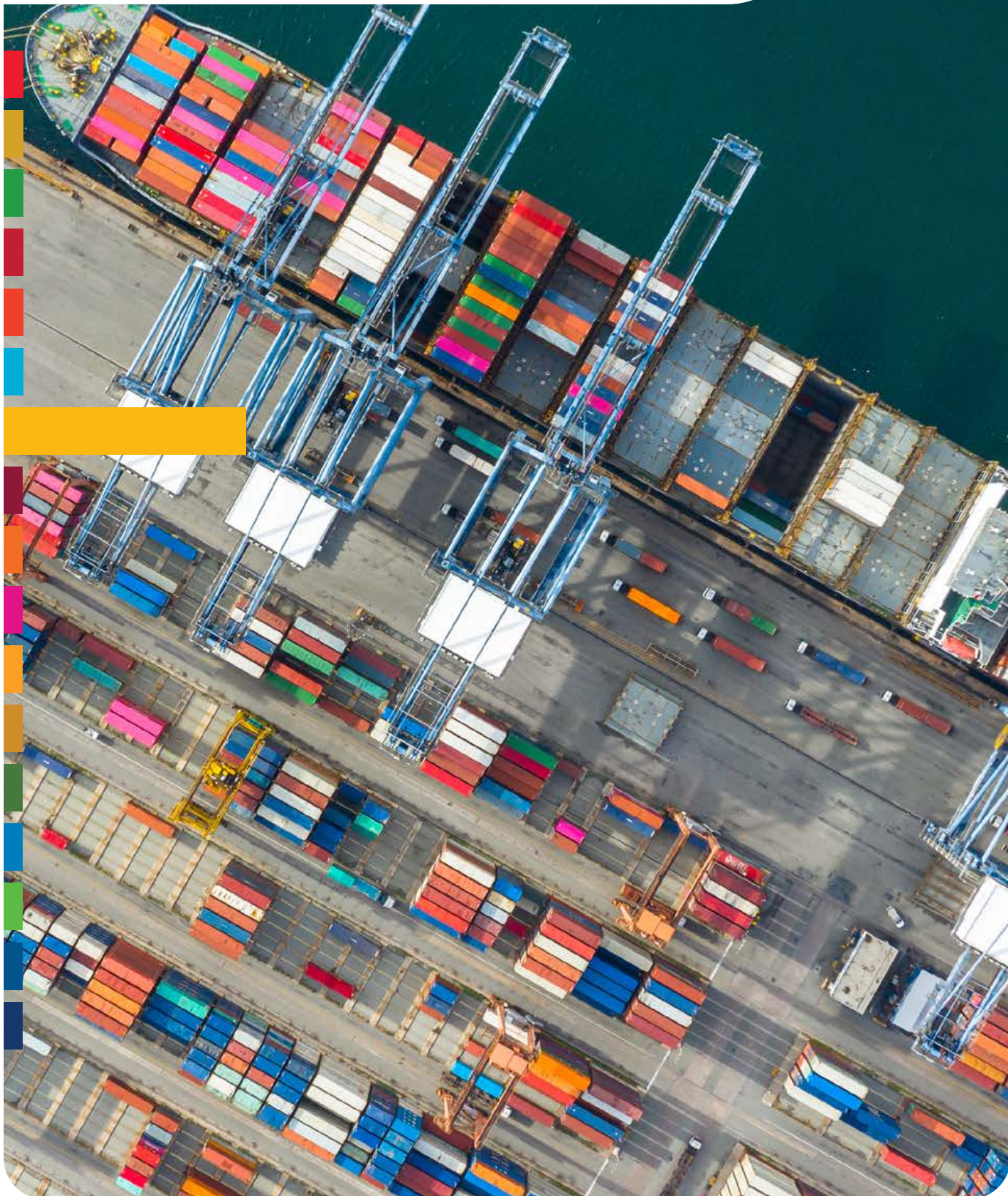
Achieving these goals will require sustained investment, cross-sectoral innovation, and deeper public awareness. Embedding circularity, efficiency, and resilience across the water sector will reinforce Qatar’s leadership and serve as a model for arid nations facing similar challenges.



# 07

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7

## Affordable and Clean Energy





# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 7 Implementation

Qatar's commitment to SDG 7 is embedded in its broader vision of balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability. As a leading global energy exporter, Qatar continues to rely on its hydrocarbon sector, which in 2023–2024 contributed nearly 37% to GDP and over 80% of public revenues. These revenues are essential for funding national priorities such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, and social protection.

Recognizing the imperative of long-term sustainability, Qatar is pursuing a gradual transition toward a more diversified and environmentally responsible energy mix. Guided by the QNV 2030, the country is advancing energy efficiency, reducing emissions, and expanding the use of renewable energy—particularly solar. At the same time, Qatar continues to position natural gas as a transitional, lower-emission fuel for both domestic use and international markets. This pragmatic approach supports global energy security while contributing to the reduction of carbon intensity, aligning national development with global climate commitments.



# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 7

Qatar's approach to SDG 7 is anchored in QNV 2030 , which emphasizes environmental stewardship, responsible resource use, and energy diversification. This vision is operationalized through a suite of national and sectoral strategies:

## 1.

**Third National Development Strategy (2024–2030)** prioritizes meeting global demand for low-carbon energy while preserving environmental integrity. It sets ambitious targets, including scaling renewable energy generation to 1.6 GW by 2025 and 4 GW by 2030, enhancing energy efficiency, and maintaining reserve margins. It also supports strategic initiatives such as blue ammonia production and carbon capture and storage (CCS).

## 2.

**Qatar National Renewable Energy Strategy (2024)** aims to generate 4 GW of solar energy by 2030, including up to 200 MW from distributed solar generation. It targets increasing the share of renewables to 18–20% of total electricity production. The strategy also supports grid efficiency and sustainability, aiming for a 27% reduction in carbon intensity per unit of electricity and a 15% reduction in the average cost of power generation through the integration of competitive renewable technologies.

## 3.

**QatarEnergy Sustainability Strategy** reflects a long-term commitment to embedding sustainability across the energy value chain. Built around three pillars—climate and environmental action, operational responsibility, and social and economic development—it outlines QatarEnergy's holistic approach to mitigating climate impacts and advancing sustainable development.

## 4.

**QatarEnergy's Climate Action Initiatives** include investments in carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS), methane emissions reduction, and the development of cleaner fuels such as hydrogen and blue ammonia, reinforcing Qatar's role in the global energy transition.

## 5.

**Climate Change and Environment Call (CCEC):** Supports clean energy transitions, renewable energy systems, and emissions mitigation.



## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Qatar has implemented a series of policy and regulatory reforms to enhance energy efficiency, promote sustainable consumption, and reduce the environmental footprint of its energy sector. These reforms reflect the country's broader commitment to climate action and responsible resource management.

A landmark initiative in this regard is the Al Shaheen Oil Field Gas Recovery and Utilization Project, Qatar's first Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) registered under the UNFCCC. This project significantly reduced gas flaring and cut emissions by approximately 80%, setting an early precedent for mitigation efforts and continuing to serve as a model for emissions reduction in the hydrocarbon sector.

Another critical initiative is the National Program for Conservation and Energy Efficiency (Tarsheed), launched by the Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA). Tarsheed remains central to national efforts to promote responsible consumption and the adoption of clean technologies. It has contributed to an 18% reduction in per capita electricity consumption and has helped avoid nearly one million tons of annual carbon emissions. The program continues to play a vital role in strengthening regulatory oversight and fostering a culture of sustainability among consumers and institutions alike.





A photograph of the Qatar flag flying on a tall pole against a clear blue sky. The flag is white with a red serrated border and a red field. In the foreground, the corner of a light-colored building with arched windows is visible. The background shows a clear blue sky with some faint white lines.

## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar has made substantial progress toward achieving SDG 7, underpinned by a balanced approach that integrates development, energy security, and environmental sustainability. Key achievements include: Universal access to electricity and clean cooking fuels, achieved through full reliance on gas and electricity infrastructure; A rise in the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption to 1.5% by 2023, driven by flagship projects such as the Al Kharsaah Solar Plant. A significant increase in international clean energy finance, supporting global energy transitions and sustainable development in partner countries; National strategies targeting 4 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030 and a 27% reduction in electricity-related carbon intensity, in line with Qatar's climate commitments; QatarEnergy's sustainability programs, which have resulted in daily savings of 57 million standard cubic feet of gas and the capture of over 6.3 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, demonstrating leadership in emissions mitigation and resource efficiency.

### QUICK OVERVIEW

**1.5%**

rise in share of renewable energy in final energy consumption

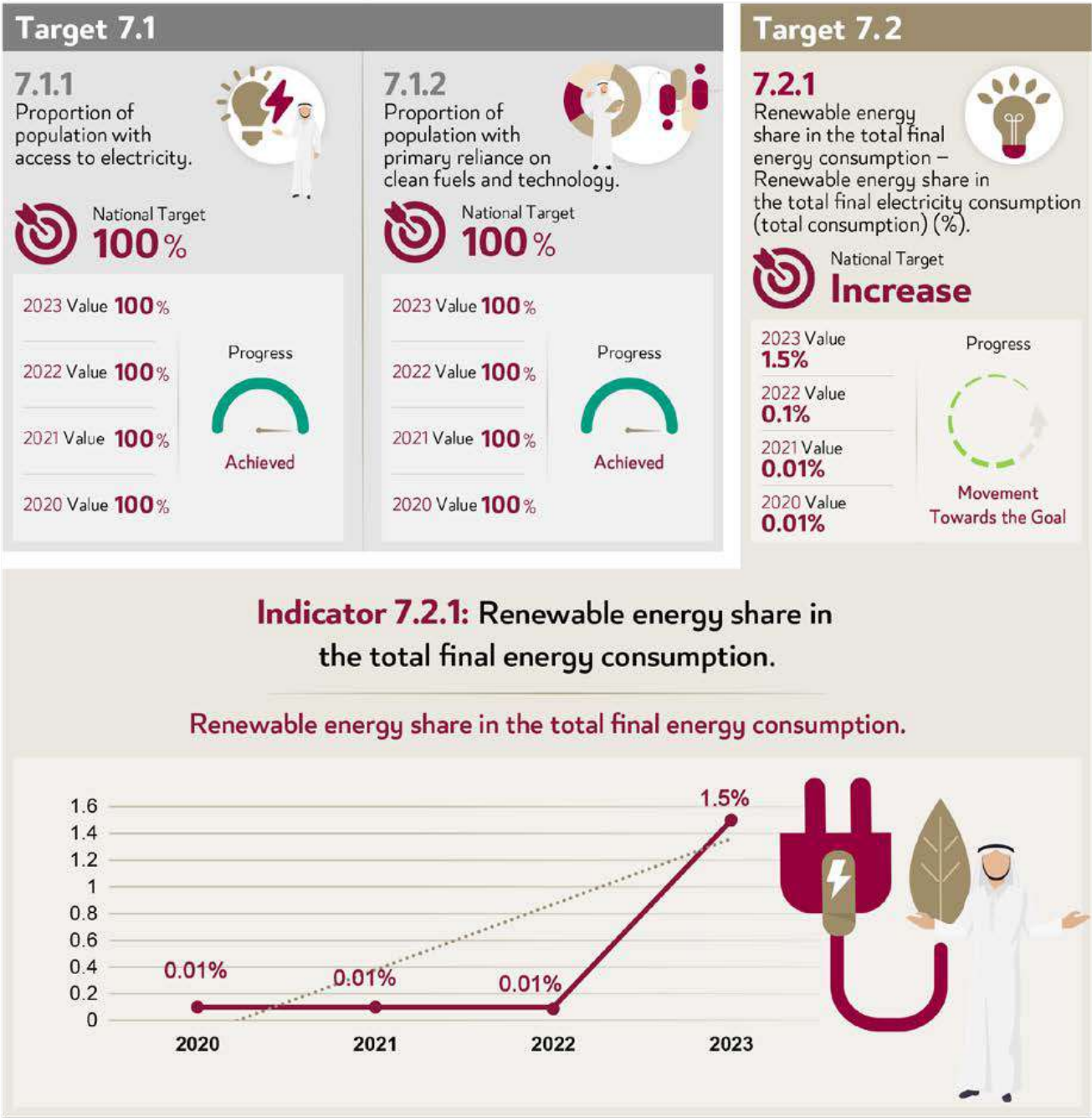
**57million standard cubic feet**

of gas in daily savings

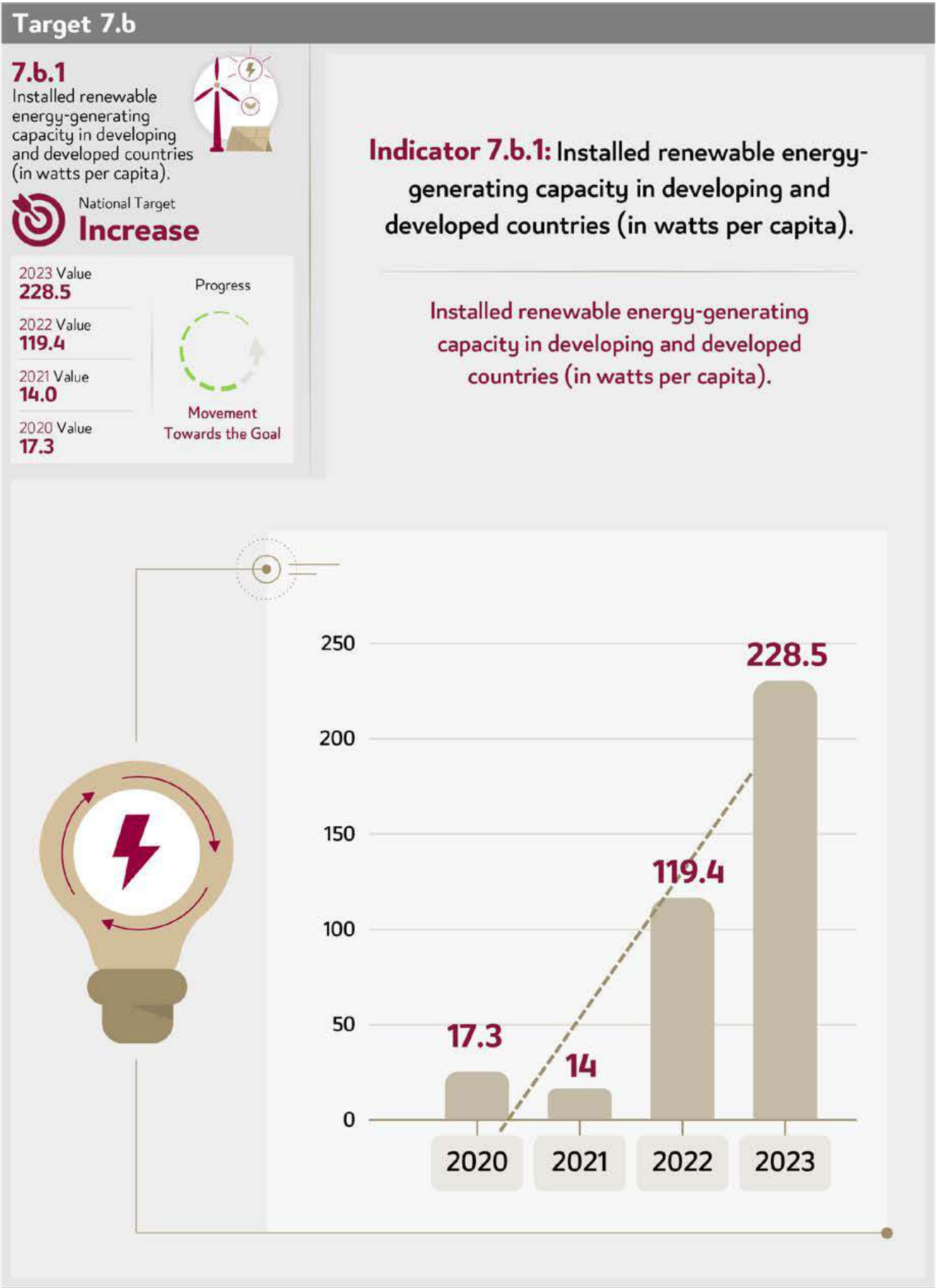
**6.3million metric tons**

of CO<sub>2</sub> captured

# 2.1. Key Insights



# 2.1. Key Insights







## Insights Corner

QatarEnergy's efficiency programs have saved

**57 million**

standard cubic feet of gas per day between 2013 and 2023, with a target to reach 150 MMSCFD by 2030.

Qatar's share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption rose from just 49 MW in 2019 to

**741 MW in 2023**

Qatar was the first country in the Gulf Cooperation Council to implement a **waste-to-energy** program through its fully integrated Domestic Solid Waste Management Centre.

Qatar has captured and stored around

**6.3 million**

metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> through its carbon capture, utilization, and storage infrastructure, with plans to expand capacity to over 11 million tons per year by 2035.

## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: BeSolar Initiative

In 2022, the Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA) launched the BeSolar initiative to accelerate the adoption of distributed solar energy systems nationwide. This program enables households, farms, factories, and commercial buildings to install rooftop photovoltaic systems, supported by a national distributed solar energy policy and a net billing mechanism. Under this system, consumers utilize electricity generated on-site and export any surplus to the national grid, with the value of the surplus credited against future utility bills.

BeSolar delivers both economic and environmental benefits by reducing grid demand and lowering carbon emissions. It directly supports the QNV 2030, NDS3 and the Qatar National Renewable Energy Strategy (QNRES), which targets 200 megawatts of distributed solar capacity by 2030. The initiative plays a pivotal role in expanding the share of renewables in the national energy mix while maintaining grid reliability and enhancing long-term energy sustainability.

### Case Study 2: Domestic Solid Waste Management Center (DSWMC)

Qatar became the first country in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to implement a national waste-to-energy program through the establishment of the Domestic Solid Waste Management Centre (DSWMC). Located in Mesaieed, the DSWMC is the Middle East's first fully integrated solid waste management facility, designed to process up to 2,300 tons of mixed domestic waste per day.

The facility includes advanced waste sorting and recycling units, an anaerobic digestion composting plant, a 1,500-ton-per-day incineration plant, and a sanitary landfill built to international standards. Its waste-to-energy system generates over 30 megawatts of electricity, with 95% of waste either recycled or converted to energy, drastically reducing landfill dependency. The DSWMC represents a milestone in Qatar's environmental management and serves as a regional benchmark for sustainable waste-to-energy solutions.



## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

Qatar is advancing its clean energy transition through strategic investments in low-emission technologies, energy efficiency, carbon capture, and renewable energy. These efforts are led by QatarEnergy (QE) and its affiliates, which are implementing a range of innovative projects to support national and global sustainability goals.

One of the flagship projects is the Ammonia-7 Project, the world's largest blue ammonia facility, with a planned capacity of 1.2 million tons annually. Scheduled for completion in 2026, the project positions Qatar as a key player in the emerging low-emission blue products market. QatarEnergy is also executing a comprehensive energy efficiency program across its upstream, LNG, refining, GTL, and petrochemical operations. In 2023, five technical opportunities were identified to reduce fuel gas usage, such as hydraulic turbine installation, compressor re-bundling, and gas recycling, expected to save approximately 54 million standard cubic feet per day (MMSCFD) of fuel gas. These efforts contribute to a broader target of 150 MMSCFD in savings by 2030.

Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) is another cornerstone of Qatar's clean energy strategy. QatarEnergy has already deployed 2.2 million metric tons per annum (MMTPA) of CCUS capacity and aims to scale this to 7–9 MMTPA by 2030, and over 11 MMTPA by 2035, enabling the production of low-carbon intensity products.

In the renewable energy sector, Qatar has made significant strides. The Al Kharsaah Solar Power Plant, the country's first utility-scale solar project, began operations in 2022 with an installed capacity of 800 MWp, avoiding an estimated 26 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> over its lifetime. A second solar project is currently under development, which will raise total renewable capacity to 1.6 GW by 2025.



### 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP                     | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Government Representatives</b>     | Government representatives in Qatar play a pivotal role in steering national development, shaping strategic visions, and ensuring their effective implementation across all sectors, including energy, environment, and international cooperation. They are responsible for crafting long-term development plans, coordinating cross-sectoral strategies, and aligning national priorities with global sustainability goals. On the international front, they foster partnerships with global institutions and contribute to sustainable development efforts through financial and technical support to countries in need. Domestically, they oversee critical infrastructure such as waste management systems and promote the transition to cleaner energy through integrated waste-to-energy solutions. Their environmental mandate includes reducing emissions, encouraging sustainable resource use, and raising public awareness about ecological preservation. Through development funding and global outreach, they also support climate resilience and inclusive growth, ensuring that national progress contributes meaningfully to global sustainability efforts.     | <b>National Planning Council</b><br><b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</b><br><b>Ministry of Municipality</b><br><b>Ministry of Environment and Climate Change</b><br><b>Qatar Fund for Development</b><br><b>Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (Kahramaa)</b><br><b>Qatar Energy</b><br><b>Qatar Fund for Development</b> |
| <b>Private Sector</b>                 | The private sector in Qatar plays a transformative role in advancing energy security, sustainability, and technological innovation. As key operators in the transmission, distribution, and generation of electricity and water, private entities ensure the delivery of reliable, high-quality utilities that meet the growing demands of a modern society. They are actively engaged in expanding power infrastructure, integrating smart technologies, and promoting energy efficiency through national conservation programs that have significantly reduced emissions and consumption. In the broader energy landscape, companies are implementing large-scale efficiency initiatives across the oil and gas value chain, including the adoption of carbon capture and storage technologies to reduce environmental impact. Additionally, strategic investments in renewable and low-carbon energy projects—spanning solar, wind, and gas—demonstrate a strong commitment to global sustainability goals. Through innovation, operational excellence, and international partnerships, the private sector continues to shape a resilient and future-ready energy ecosystem. | <b>Nebras Power</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>NGOs and United Nations System</b> | Non-governmental organizations and entities within the United Nations system contribute significantly to advancing global dialogue and knowledge-sharing on energy and sustainable development. By generating practical insights and fostering informed discourse, these organizations serve as vital platforms for collaboration among academic institutions, government bodies, and international partners. Their work bridges research and policy, offering valuable perspectives that inform sustainable practices and support national and global development goals. Through strategic partnerships and inclusive engagement, they help cultivate a community of practice committed to environmental stewardship, innovation, and long-term resilience.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>The Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiah International Foundation for Energy and Sustainable Development</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Academia and Research Centers</b>  | Academic and research institutions in Qatar are at the forefront of advancing sustainable energy solutions and environmental innovation. Through cutting-edge research and applied science, they support the development of efficient energy systems that reduce emissions, optimize resource use, and contribute to a more electrified and sustainable society. These centers play a key role in transforming the national energy landscape by exploring renewable energy deployment, improving desalination efficiency, and adapting solar technologies to local conditions. Their work also includes pioneering efforts in atmospheric carbon capture, methane management, and the circular economy. By fostering collaboration with public and private stakeholders, they help translate research into practical applications, promote technology transfer, and support the achievement of national sustainability goals. In doing so, they contribute meaningfully to the implementation of the SDGs and the broader vision for a resilient, low-carbon future.                                                                                                            | <b>The Energy Center at Hamad Bin Khalifa University</b><br><b>The Center for Sustainable Development at Qatar University</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                        |



## 4. Key Considerations

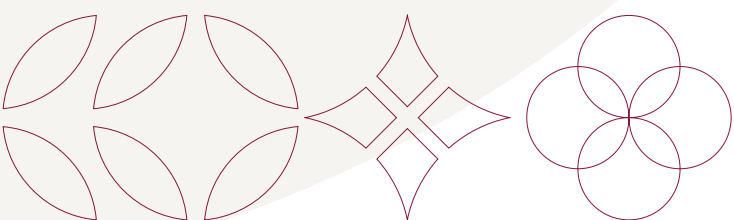
A key area for advancement in Qatar's implementation of SDG 7 is the availability of updated and publicly accessible data. For example, data for key indicators such as 7.3.1 on energy intensity (measured in terms of primary energy and GDP) remains limited. While the Tarsheed program is widely acknowledged for its positive impact on energy efficiency, the absence of detailed performance metrics, presents a challenge for comprehensive progress assessment and strategic planning. Qatar's ambitious targets for expanding solar energy production are well-aligned with its sustainability goals. However, land availability remains a constraint, highlighting the need for adaptive land-use policies to unlock suitable areas for renewable energy development. Additionally, environmental conditions such as dust storms, high temperatures, and humidity can affect solar panel performance, underscoring the importance of investing in technologies tailored to local climates.

To support the growing share of renewables, modernizing grid infrastructure will be essential to ensure the reliable integration of intermittent energy sources. In the waste-to-energy sector, Qatar has made notable progress, yet opportunities remain to enhance system efficiency. High per capita waste generation, driven by urbanization, consumption trends, and population growth, places pressure on existing infrastructure. Limited waste segregation and public awareness further reduce energy recovery potential. Addressing these challenges presents an opportunity to strengthen sustainability outcomes. Expanding waste-to-energy capacity, promoting a culture of recycling, and reinforcing policy implementation will be key to reducing landfill reliance and maximizing resource recovery.

## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

Qatar has made significant and measurable progress toward achieving SDG 7, demonstrating a strong commitment to ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy. The country has achieved universal access to electricity and clean cooking fuels, with natural gas playing a central role in enhancing energy efficiency and reducing environmental impact. The rapid expansion of renewable energy, from 49 MW in 2019 to 741 MW in 2023, alongside major investments in carbon capture and energy efficiency, reflects Qatar's proactive approach to clean energy transition. QatarEnergy's achievements, including daily gas savings of 57 million standard cubic feet and the capture of 6.3 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, underscore the country's leadership in low-carbon innovation. Internationally, Qatar has emerged as a key contributor to global clean energy efforts, with financial flows to developing countries increasing nearly 100-fold between 2019 and 2023.

Looking ahead, Qatar is well-positioned to build on this momentum. NDS3 sets a clear path forward, with targets to expand low-carbon industries, improve generation efficiency, and ensure energy security through a 6 percent reserve margin. Ambitious renewable energy goals, reaching 1.6 GW by 2025 and up to 4 GW by 2030, will be supported by continued innovation, strategic investments, and policy reforms. To fully realize its SDG 7 ambitions, Qatar will focus on enhancing data transparency, modernizing grid infrastructure, and fostering locally adapted technologies to overcome environmental and spatial constraints. Strengthening public engagement, particularly in areas such as waste-to-energy and recycling, will also be critical to maximizing sustainability outcomes. With a strong foundation, clear strategic direction, and a commitment to innovation and international cooperation, Qatar is poised to play a leading role in shaping a more sustainable and inclusive global energy future.



# 08

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 8

## Decent Work and Economic Growth





# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 8 Implementation

In pursuit of SDG 8, Qatar's has deeply embedded inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all within its national development vision. QNV 2030 and NDS3 serve as the strategic foundation to transform this vision into measurable progress. Through a comprehensive approach of economic diversification, human capital investment, labour market reforms, and financial inclusion strategies, Qatar strives to build a resilient and knowledge-based economy aligned with the objectives of SDG 8.

NDS3 advances SDG 8 by providing targeted support for sector-specific productivity growth, youth employment, entrepreneurship, and labour protections. Anchored in the long-term pillars of QNV 2030, NDS3 provides a framework for the implementation of concrete programs and KPIs which align national development with global sustainability objectives. With 110 initiatives and 307 projects, NDS3 promotes job creation through labour market reforms, workforce planning, and the expansion of mid- to high-skilled employment opportunities. It supports entrepreneurship and SME development by improving access to finance, streamlining business regulations, and enhancing government-to-business services. The strategy also strengthens labour protections, workplace conditions, and talent retention through reforms in immigration, compensation, and civil service performance systems. Investments in tourism, manufacturing, digital transformation, and re-export hubs—alongside targeted upskilling programs—further diversify the economy and stimulate innovation-led growth. Collectively, these efforts reinforce Qatar's transition toward a resilient, competitive, and knowledge-based economy aligned with the objectives of SDG 8.



# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 8

Qatar's commitment to SDG 8 is supported by an integrated suite of national strategies and programs which collectively promote innovation, diversification, employment, and financial inclusion:

## 1.

Digital Qatar 2030 and the Qatar Financial Centre (QFC) advance economic diversification efforts beyond the hydrocarbon sector and promote productivity through digital transformation, supporting Targets 8.1 and 8.2.

## 2.

Qatar Science & Technology Park (QSTP) and strategic infrastructure investments drive sectoral innovation and enhance competitiveness, aligning with Target 8.2.

## 3.

Qatar Development Bank (QDB) through its National SMEs Strategy 2030 and national entrepreneurship programs strengthen the micro and SME ecosystem, enabling private sector-led growth in alignment with Targets 8.2 & 8.3.

## 4.

Tarsheed and the Al Kharsaah Solar Power Plant promote sustainable resource management by advancing green technologies and circular economy principles, contributing to the achievement of Target 8.4.

## 5.

The Qatar National Tourism Strategy facilitates the development of sustainable tourism and cultural industries, in support of Target 8.9.

## 6.

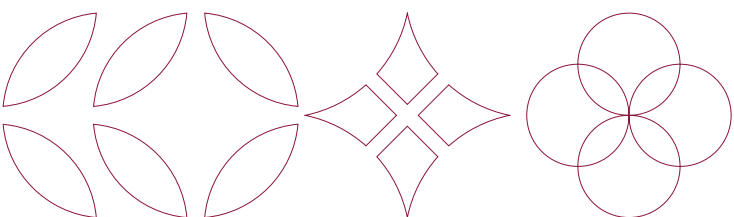
Qatar Central Bank (QCB) implements structural reforms and financial literacy programs, expanding access to financial services among SMEs and youth, in alignment with Target 8.10.

## 7.

The Effective and Highly Productive Workforce Strategy 2024-2030 targets several key figures: aiming to increase labor productivity by over 2%, increasing Qatari workforce participation from 54% to 58% and boosting Qatari presence in the private/joint sectors from 17% to 20%. and raising high-skilled expatriate representation from 20% to 24%, supporting targets 8.2 and 8.5.

## 8.

The Strategy of National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) works to protect human rights and public freedoms, adhering to international and Arab charters (target 8.8), by focusing on awareness, victim support, international cooperation, institutional development, promoting international convention accession and legislative reform, and human rights education.



Through these strategies and programs, NDS3 serves as a vehicle to operationalize the principles of QNV 2030. As a catalyst for transformative change, NDS3 drives efforts toward sectoral innovation, labour reforms, and inclusive economic development, reinforcing Qatar's progress toward numerous SDG 8 targets.

## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Qatar has implemented a series of key reforms to advance SDG 8. labour-related measures include the introduction of a non-discriminatory minimum wage (Law No. 17 of 2020), the adoption of the Ministerial Decision 17 of 2021 on occupational heat stress,, the Wage Protection System, and an enhanced dispute resolution mechanism, supporting Targets 8.5 and 8.8. In parallel, Qatar implements a range of programs as part of Qatar Development Bank and others that promote SME financing and vocational training, supporting Targets 8.2 and 8.10. Anti-trafficking efforts under Law No. 15 (2011) have also contributed to the objectives of Target 8.7. To drive innovation and employment, national initiatives promoting upskilling and entrepreneurship such as the Qatar Open Innovation Program, Tawteen, and Qatar Career Development Center (QCDC) facilitate efforts toward Targets 8.2, 8.3, and 8.5. Furthermore, Qatar's Circular Economy Policy Framework advances Target 8.4 through policies outlining landfill diversion, material footprint reduction, and green job creation, ultimately demonstrating that economic growth can be decoupled from environmental degradation.



## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar has made tangible progress in advancing SDG 8, particularly in economic diversification across transportation, tourism, and knowledge-based sectors. In 2023, real GDP per capita reached USD 62,488, reflecting strong economic performance despite global fluctuations. Employment indicators remain robust, with low unemployment rates and rising average hourly wages – from QAR 54.4 in 2020 to QAR 62.9 in 2023. Labour market reforms have been significant, including the introduction of a non-discriminatory minimum wage and the dismantling of restrictive elements of the Kafala system. The Ministry of Labour, in collaboration with ESCWA, is developing an advanced Labour Market Information System to better align workforce planning with evolving market needs.

Tourism's contribution to the balance of payments rose to 4.1% in 2023, supported by sustainable production and circular economy initiatives under NDS3. Financial inclusion remains high, with a 97.6% of adults have an account at a bank or financial institution, or use mobile financial services and strong banking sector growth. Education and training policies are increasingly aligned with labour market demands, promoting entrepreneurship, skills development, and workforce readiness.

As part of its commitment to a dynamic and adaptive work environment, the Civil Service Bureau has intro-

duced flexible work modalities, including remote work options and revised working hours. Strategic initiatives such as the Certified Career Counselor Program, the National Workforce Planning Project, and the National Talent Management Program aim to enhance workforce development, talent retention, and succession planning. These efforts support the employment of national talent and contribute to economic and social sustainability, reinforcing Qatar's commitment to inclusive growth and decent work for all.

### QUICK OVERVIEW

**USD 62,488**

Qatar's real GDP per capita in 2023

**QAR 62.9**

average hourly wages in 2023

**4.1%**

tourism's income share per balance of payment

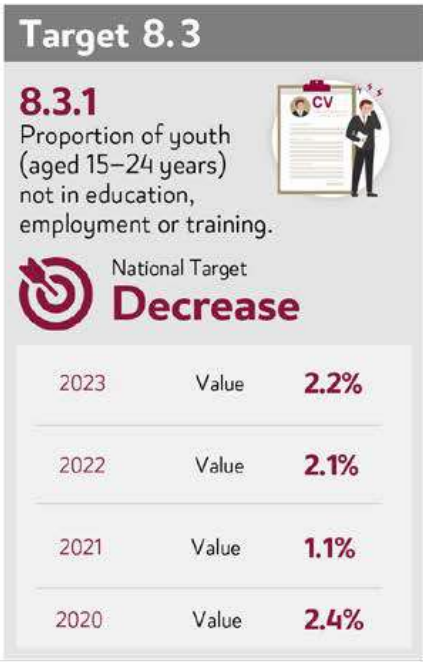
**97.6%**

of adults have an account at a bank or financial institution, or who use mobile financial services





# 2.1. Key Insights



## 2.1. Key Insights

### Target 8.7

#### 8.7.1

Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.



**National Target**  
**Achieved**

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| 2023 Value | 0.00 |
| 2022 Value | 0.00 |
| 2021 Value | 0.00 |
| 2020 Value | 0.00 |

Progress



Achieved

### Target 8.10

#### 8.10.1

(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults – Commercial Banks.



**National Target**  
**Increase**

|      |       |     |
|------|-------|-----|
| 2023 | Value | 186 |
| 2022 | Value | 198 |
| 2021 | Value | 196 |
| 2020 | Value | 199 |

#### 8.10.2

(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults – ATMs.



**National Target**  
**Increase**

|      |       |      |
|------|-------|------|
| 2023 | Value | 1429 |
| 2022 | Value | 1379 |
| 2021 | Value | 1326 |
| 2020 | Value | 1335 |

Progress



Movement Towards the Goal

### Target 8.b

#### 8.b.1

Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment.



**National Target**  
**3**

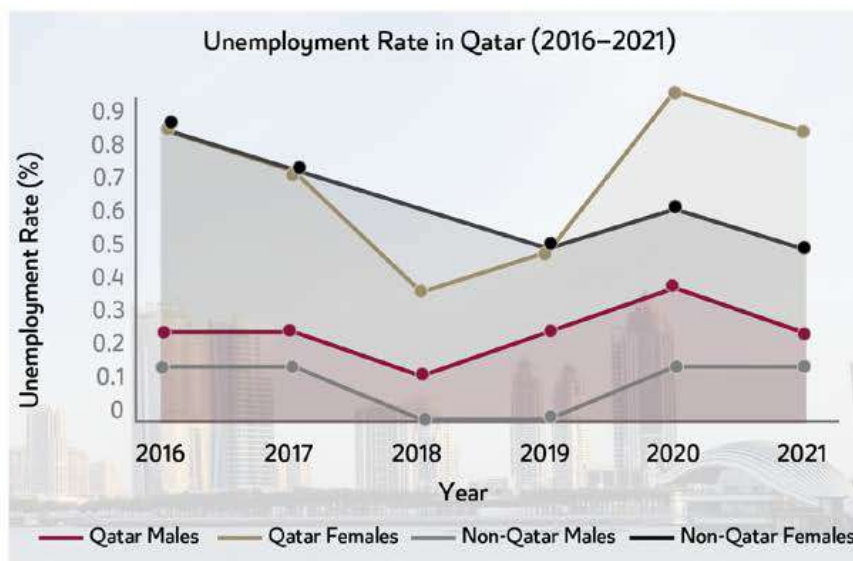
|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 2023 Value | 3 |
| 2022 Value | 3 |
| 2021 Value | 3 |
| 2020 Value | 3 |

Progress

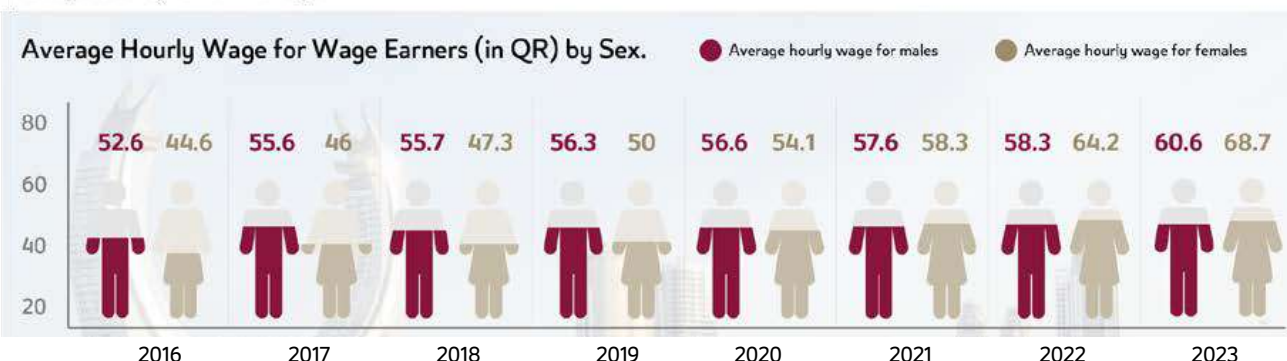


Achieved

### Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate for adults (15 years and above) by nationality, sex, age group and educational status (2016-2021).



### Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly wage for wage earners (in QAR) (15 years and above) by sex and occupation (2016-2023).



## 2.1. Key Insights



### Insights Corner

Biometric enabled  
ATMs now cover **85%**

in Qatar, where facial recognition  
replaces traditional PIN.

A boost in tourism has attracted  
income representing around

**4%** of Qatar's GDP.

Mobile banking usage  
increased by

**133%,**  
underscoring a rapid shift  
toward digital financial ser-  
vices and positioning mobile  
phones as key access points  
to the banking system.

Qatar has enhanced workplace safety  
through a decline in fatalities, demon-  
strating progress in improving both  
employment standards and overall  
labour conditions.

Between 2019 and 2023, the workforce  
saw a net increase of

**17,057  
jobs.**

Growth was driven primarily by highly  
skilled (+44,704) and skilled (+22,847)  
workers, while semi-skilled employment  
declined by 29,632. Unskilled jobs also  
increased by 20,862, indicating a polariza-  
tion in labor demand



## 2.2. Case Studies

**Case Study 1:** Qatar's labour market reforms represent a transformative step toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal 8, particularly Targets 8.5 (full and productive employment and decent work for all) and 8.8 (protection of labour rights and promotion of safe working environments). Recognizing the need to enhance labour mobility, improve working conditions, and promote greater inclusivity, Qatar introduced a series of legal and policy reforms aimed at fostering a more equitable and efficient labour market.

In 2020, the government implemented landmark reforms, including the dismantling of problematic aspects of the Kafala sponsorship system through Law No. 17 and the introduction of a non-discriminatory minimum wage. These reforms marked a historical shift, not only within the region but globally, toward aligning national labour practices with international standards. The reform process was both consultative and collaborative approach, involving an extensive dialogue among the Ministry of Labour, employers, labour unions, and the International Labour Organization (ILO). This inclusive process ensured that the reforms were not only comprehensive but also practical and enforceable.

Prior to these changes, Qatar's labour market faced several persistent challenges, including high worker turnover rates and frequent labour complaints, reflecting systemic gaps in labour protection and low employee

satisfaction, particularly among migrant workers. The new policies sought to directly address these issues by granting workers the freedom to change employers without prior consent and by introducing a guaranteed wage floor, applicable to all workers, regardless of nationality or sector.

The results have been tangible, the recent data from Q3 2024 to Q1 2025 shows that labor complaints and their resolution followed a distinct pattern: all categories experienced a decline in Q4 2024, followed by a partial rebound in Q1 2025. For instance, labor complaints against establishments fell from 8,027 to 6,316 before rising to 7,683, with similar patterns observed in settled complaints and cases referred to committees, (Ministry of Labor, 2025), highlighting the effectiveness of improved dispute resolution mechanisms and stronger employer-employee relations. The Ministry of Labor continues to oversee implementation and monitor compliance to ensure the full enforcement of these protections.

Qatar's experience illustrates how deliberate, policy-led reform can drive progress toward inclusive economic growth and decent work. These changes not only improve labour market performance but also reinforce the Qatar's broader efforts to build a more resilient, sustainable, and human-centered economy, fully aligned with the vision of SDG 8.

## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

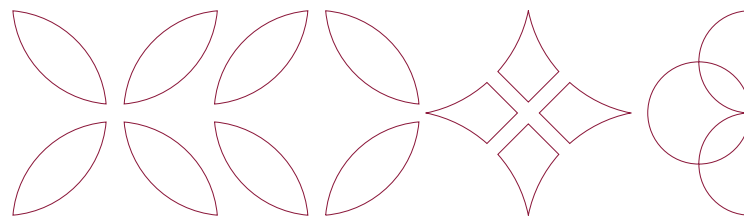
Qatar is leveraging technology and innovation to enhance labour market efficiency and worker protections. This includes the development of an advanced Labour Market Information System (LMIS), in partnership with ESCWA, which will utilize AI and digital analytics to provide deeper insights into labour market demands and guide policy. The existing Wage Protection System (WPS) continues to ensure transparent wage disbursement and combat fraud. These ongoing reforms are strengthening labour rights and contributing to safer working conditions, in line with SDG target 8.8. In parallel, digital platforms such as TASMU's SME Portal are driving green economic growth, with SME registrations rising by 30%— a critical step in supporting targets 8.3 and 8.10. By embedding these technologies within its labour and economic systems, Qatar is not only enhancing efficiency and accountability but also positioning itself as a regional leader in leveraging innovation to transform structural challenges into long-term development opportunities.

### 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP                                    | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Government Representatives</b>                    | Qatar's government representatives implement a range of integrated policies to advance inclusive, sustainable growth. Labour rights are protected through the Wage Protection System, the enforcement of employment standards and labour mobility reforms under the Qatar National Employment Strategy. Youth-focused employment initiatives provide vocational training and startup funding to facilitate workforce integration, while the National Entrepreneurship Strategy supports SMEs and business competitiveness through the facilitation of trade and market reforms. These efforts contribute to sustainable production and economic efficiency aligned with SDG 8.4, supported by initiatives such as Tarsheed which promotes energy-efficient infrastructure and consumption; green job programs which incentivize resource efficiency and circular economy practices; and energy transition projects aimed at reducing carbon intensity in industrial sectors. In parallel, financial stability and inclusion are reinforced through banking regulation, increased access to credit, and the expansion of digital payment infrastructure | <b>Ministry of Labour</b><br><br><b>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</b><br><br><b>Qatar Central Bank</b><br><br><b>Ministry of Sports and Youth</b><br><br><b>Ministry of Environment and Climate Change</b><br><br><b>QatarEnergy</b><br><br><b>Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (Kahramaa)</b><br><br><b>Qatar Fund for Development</b> |
| <b>Private Sector and Non-Profit</b>                 | Qatar's private sector and non-profits actively advocate for business-friendly policies and provide market access platforms for SMEs, promoting responsible investments through ESG compliance initiatives and green finance mechanisms. These efforts advance overall sustainable production and consumption in line with SDG 8.4.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Qatar Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry</b><br><br><b>Qatar Stock Exchange</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Civil Society and International Organizations</b> | Non-governmental organizations and entities within the United Nations system contribute significantly to advancing global dialogue and knowledge-sharing on energy and sustainable development. By generating practical insights and fostering informed discourse, these organizations serve as vital platforms for collaboration among academic institutions, government bodies, and international partners. Their work bridges research and policy, offering valuable perspectives that inform sustainable practices and support national and global development goals. Through strategic partnerships and inclusive engagement, they help cultivate a community of practice committed to environmental stewardship, innovation, and long-term resilience.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Center</b><br><br><b>International Labour Organization</b><br><br><b>United Nations World Tourism Organization</b><br><br><b>International Monetary Fund</b>                                                                                                                                                            |

## 4. Key Considerations

Qatar's progress toward SDG 8 has been shaped by several systemic and structural challenges, ranging from sectoral dependencies, labour market misalignments, and gaps in policy implementation. A key concern is the country's ongoing reliance on hydrocarbons, which still accounts for the 36–37% of GDP in 2024. Non-oil sectors remain relatively volatile, particularly construction, which contracted by 7.5% in 2023 following the 2022 World Cup. In an effort to diversify the economy, Qatar is channeling Liquefied Natural Gas reinvestment into emerging sectors such as logistics and technology, supported by initiatives like the QRDI Capability Building Program and targeted tax incentives. However, labor market alignment provides immense opportunities, considering the private sector participation current rate at just 9%, and female participation in private sector activities at just 8.7% in 2023, while noting that youth NEET rates remain high. Skill mismatches are also persistent, with only 15% of students enrolled in technical or vocational education. In response, Qatar is expanding vocational and STEM-based education, including models such as the German Dual Education System and mandating technical quotas in universities. At the same time, SME financing remains constrained. The credit share for SMEs has declined, while the total of SME's non-performing



loans rates have risen to 14.9% in 2022, but improved to 10% in 2023. Reforms such as QDB's Loan Write-Off Program and the introduction of blockchain-based micro-enterprise credit scoring aim to improve access to finance. Policy coordination challenges also hinder progress. Fragmentation between ministries and limited flexibility in promoting green and tech-focused employment have slowed implementation. To address this, Qatar is exploring the development of multi-stakeholder platforms and adopting global monitoring tools to improve accountability. Further efforts are needed to advance the green transition. Renewable energy accounts for just 5% of national energy mix, well below the 2030 target of 18%– and circular economy adoption remains limited, with a 56% reuse rate. Initiatives like the Solar Phase 2 and targeted subsidies for circular economy SMEs under NDS3 signal important steps forward. These challenges highlight the need for coordinated, forward-looking reforms to address structural bottlenecks. Embedding these efforts through with targeted reforms in alignment with NDS3, reflects Qatar's commitment to ensuring that progress on SDG 8 is sustained, inclusive, and adaptive to evolving economic demands.





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## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

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Qatar's progress on SDG 8 reflects a strong institutional commitment to inclusive and sustainable growth, underpinned by labour reforms, strategic investments, and an expanding digital economy. Key milestones, including the dismantling of the most problematic aspects of the Kafala system, youth employment initiatives, financial inclusion programs, and early adoption of wage protection mechanisms have established a solid policy foundation. However, sustaining this momentum requires addressing persistent challenges in labour market participation, SME financing, and green economy integration. NDS3 provides a robust platform to guide this next phase by institutionalizing reforms, aligning national initiatives with SDG 8 targets, and fostering multisector collaboration.

Looking ahead, continued progress will rely on smart, forward-looking interventions that consolidate recent gains while equipping the workforce and economy to meet future demands. Priority areas include simplifying business licensing procedures, and scaling skilling programs with a particular focus on AI and green sectors. Targeted investment strategies, such as the proposed issuance of green bonds to finance projects, expanded grant support for SME in the circular economy, and the development of eco-tourism through public-private partnerships, will be critical in unlocking inclusive and resilient growth. By embedding these efforts within the broader strategic framework of NDS3's, Qatar is well-placed to address systemic development challenges, generate quality employment, and position itself as a regional benchmark for decent work, innovation, and long-term economic resilience.





# 09

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9

## Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure





# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 9 Implementation

Qatar's progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9), build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation, is firmly rooted in the objectives of the QNV 2030. Central to this vision is the transformation of Qatar into a diversified and competitive econ-

omy, driven by innovation, private sector development, and reduced dependence on hydrocarbons. NDS2 (2018–2022) laid the groundwork by prioritizing the expansion of non-hydrocarbon sectors, strengthening infrastructure, and fostering entrepreneurship and innovation. These priorities were operationalized through sector-specific strategies targeting manufacturing, logistics, and scientific research. Building on this foundation, NDS3 and the Qatar National Manufacturing Strategy (2024–2030) reaffirm Qatar's commitment to sustainable industrial growth. Together, they outline measurable outcomes and key performance indicators aimed at enhancing productivity, increasing value-added manufacturing, and accelerating the adoption of advanced technologies.

Qatar's NDS3 plays a central role in advancing SDG 9 by accelerating industrial transformation, fostering innovation, and modernizing infrastructure. With 128 initiatives and 351 projects, NDS3 promotes a competitive and diversified economy through targeted investments in advanced manufacturing, logistics, and digital infrastructure. The strategy supports the development of specialized industrial clusters—such as aluminum, plastics, pharmaceuticals, and food and beverage—while enhancing trade connectivity through re-export hubs, integrated transport networks, and smart logistics platforms. Innovation is driven by regulatory reforms, R&D incentives, and the expansion of digital ecosystems, including national programs for emerging technologies, cloud commercialization, and cybersecurity resilience. These efforts are complemented by initiatives to strengthen public-private partnerships, improve government-to-business services, and build a robust research and innovation ecosystem—positioning Qatar as a regional leader in sustainable industrialization and infrastructure development.





# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 9

Qatar's advancement toward SDG 9 is guided by a comprehensive suite of national and sectoral strategies that promote industrial diversification, innovation, and infrastructure development. These include:

1.

**Qatar National Manufacturing Strategy (2024–2030)** serving as a key implementation tool for NDS3, this strategy adopts a results-based planning approach to guide 15 national initiatives and 60 projects. It aims to establish a high-value, technology-driven, and environmentally sustainable manufacturing base.

2.

**Qatar Research, Development and Innovation Strategy (QRDI 2030)** defines national RDI priorities in areas such as digital technology, energy, health, and sustainability. It promotes institutional coordination, talent development, and increased private sector participation in research and development.

3.

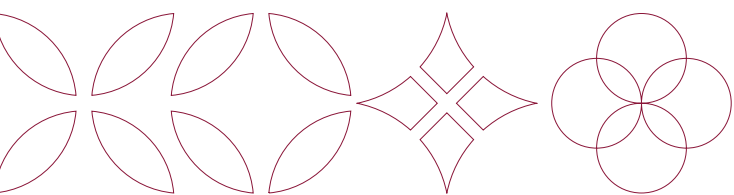
**National Digital Agenda (2030)** strengthens Qatar's digital infrastructure and global competitiveness, this agenda supports the development of advanced technologies, cloud services, digital exports, and a future-ready workforce.

4.

**TASMU Smart Qatar Program:** enhances infrastructure efficiency and public service delivery in five key sectors: transport, logistics, healthcare, environment, and sports, through the integration of emerging technologies and smart systems.

5.

**Qatar Logistics and Transportation Call (QLTC):** Enables R&D in intelligent transport, logistics, and sustainable infrastructure.



Together, these strategies provide a strong foundation for accelerating progress toward SDG 9, enabling a more diversified, innovation-driven, and resilient economy.

## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

To support industrial growth and innovation, Qatar has implemented a series of legal and regulatory reforms aimed at enhancing the investment climate and fostering private sector participation. Law No. (1) of 2019 allows up to 100% foreign ownership across various sectors and offers incentives such as land allocation, tax and customs duty exemptions, protection against expropriation, and flexibility in capital repatriation. Law No. (12) of 2020 regulates public-private partnerships (PPPs), expanding investment opportunities and strengthening governance, risk management, and competition. Law No. (8) of 2021 amended the Commercial Companies Law to simplify company formation and enhance Qatar's global competitiveness. The QFC Digital Assets Framework (2024) provides legal clarity for tokenization, asset custody, and digital exchanges, supporting investments in tokenized real estate, commodities, and securities, advancing Qatar's digital economy. Qatar has also developed economic and free zones offering tax exemptions, streamlined regulations, and infrastructure support, particularly in industrial sectors such as chemicals and heavy manufacturing. Additionally, the country has strengthened its intellectual property rights (IPR) regime and established specialized commercial courts to ensure effective contract enforcement and transparent dispute resolution, creating a business-friendly legal environment that supports innovation and long-term investment.



## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar's progress on SDG 9 is underpinned by strategic investments in industry, innovation, and infrastructure. The manufacturing sector's value added increased from 8.37% of GDP in 2020 to 8.70% in 2023, while per capita manufacturing output grew by 44%, signaling enhanced productivity and industrial capacity. Research and development (R&D) spending rose by 25.6% between 2018 and 2021, reflecting growing national investment in innovation. However, further efforts are needed to deepen private sector engagement and strengthen research-industry collaboration. Infrastructure development has been a cornerstone of Qatar's competitiveness. Hamad International Airport and Hamad Port have earned high global rankings, while near-universal 5G and fiber-optic coverage has posi-

tioned Qatar as a regional leader in ICT infrastructure. The expansion of the Doha Metro and improvements in road networks have significantly enhanced urban mobility and economic connectivity, supporting sustainable urbanization and industrial logistics.

### QUICK OVERVIEW

**44.0%**

rise in per capita  
manufacturing output  
in 2023

R&D spending rose by

**25.6%**

in 2021



## 2.1. Key Insights

### Target 9.1

#### 9.1.2

Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport - Number of passengers: Arrival.



2022 Value  
**7,589.362**

2021 Value  
**3,686.399**

2020 Value  
**2,199.381**



#### 9.1.2

Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport - Number of passengers: Departure.



2022 Value  
**7,410.940**

2021 Value  
**2,798.316**

2020 Value  
**2,364.009**



#### 9.1.2

Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport - Freight - Outbound.



2023 Value  
**163,949.262**

2022 Value  
**155,123.676**

2021 Value  
**158,563.082**

2020 Value  
**151,960.853**



### Target 9.2

#### 9.2.1

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita - Proportion of per capita skills.



2023 Value  
**21.933%**

2022 Value  
**27.169%**

2021 Value  
**20.859%**

2020 Value  
**14.611%**



#### 9.2.1

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita - Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (%).



2023 Value **8.7%**

2022 Value **8.2%**

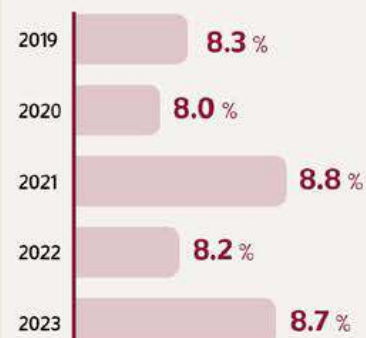
2021 Value **8.8%**

2020 Value **8.0%**

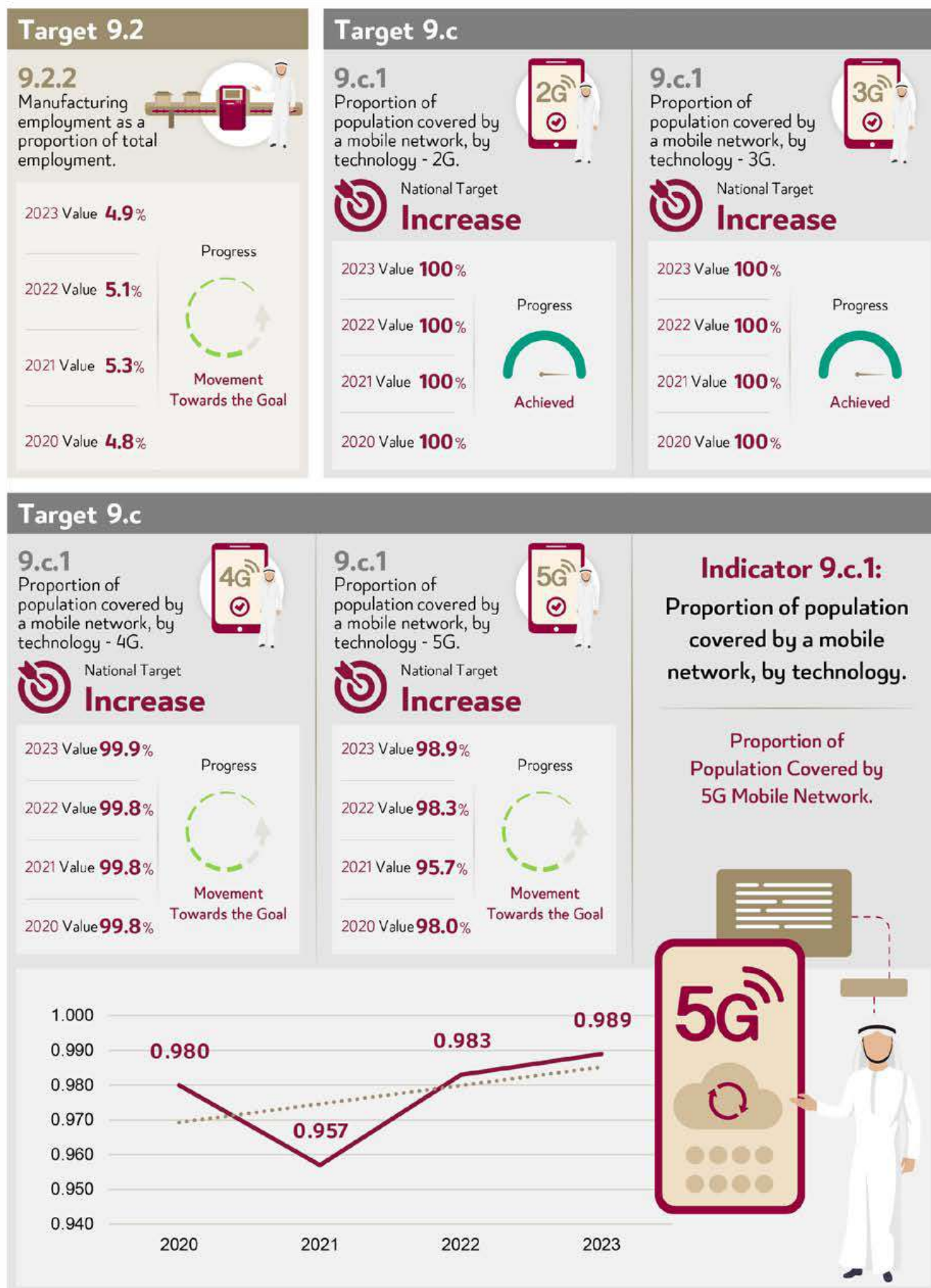


#### Indicator 9.2.1:

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita.



## 2.1. Key Insights



#### 9.c.1

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology - 5G.

National Target **Increase**

2023 Value **98.9%**

2022 Value **98.3%**

2021 Value **95.7%**

2020 Value **98.0%**

Progress

Movement Towards the Goal

#### Indicator 9.c.1:

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology.

Proportion of Population Covered by 5G Mobile Network.

| Year | Proportion of Population Covered by 5G Mobile Network (%) |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 2020 | 0.980                                                     |
| 2021 | 0.957                                                     |
| 2022 | 0.983                                                     |
| 2023 | 0.989                                                     |



The Doha Metro transported

**17.4 million**

passengers during the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022, highlighting the system's efficiency in handling large-scale global events.

Qatar's Startup

Qatar Investment Program offers up to

**USD 5 million**

in funding for tech startups looking to establish or expand in Qatar, and includes benefits such as visa facilitation, subsidized co-working spaces, R&D grants, and housing support.

In Qatar, no resident lives more than

**2 kilometers**

from an all-season road, reflecting strong national coverage and accessibility of transportation infrastructure.

## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI)

Established in 2010 at Hamad Bin Khalifa University, the Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI) plays a pivotal role in advancing Arabic digital technologies and fostering inclusive, knowledge-based development. As a global leader in Arabic-focused computing, QCRI addresses critical challenges such as the scarcity of Arabic digital content and the need for advanced tools to process and analyze it.

QCRI's research spans a wide range of areas, including automated Arabic text processing (morphological analysis, part-of-speech tagging, parsing, diacritization, named entity recognition, and spelling correction), Arabic speech recognition (both formal and dialectal), and machine translation between Arabic and English. These technologies support real-time applications such as live lecture translation and broadcast news interpretation.

The institute also leads in accessibility innovation, having developed tools like the Jalees Reader e-book app and the BrailleEasy keyboard for visually impaired users. QCRI maintains strong partnerships with global and local institutions, including MIT, Carnegie Mellon University, Al Jazeera, Boeing, Sidra Medicine, and the Social and Cultural Center for the Blind. Through its work, QCRI exemplifies how targeted research and innovation can drive inclusive digital transformation and support national development goals.

In addition, QCRI has also made notable progress in cybersecurity research & development. More specifically, in the development of threat detection frameworks, AI-driven cyber defense systems, and risk modeling for national infrastructure. These initiatives are designed to anticipate and counter emerging cyber threats through advanced analytics and machine learning techniques. QCRI's research & development activities also explore the integration of predictive threat intelligence, enabling proactive rather than reactive responses. By focusing on scalable, homegrown cybersecurity solutions, QCRI aims to contribute directly to national resilience and foster innovation within Qatar's technology ecosystem.

It is important to note QCRI's expanding advisory role with national stakeholders. For example, QCRI is supporting the National Cyber Security Agency (NCSA) in developing the National Cyber Security Strategy (NCSS). Moreover, QCRI is developing the Cyber Security Innovation, Research, and Development (CSIRD) strategy, implementation plan, and execution office for the NCSA. CSIRD is aligned with the National Cyber Security Strategy's (NCSS) objective of establishing a thriving, data-driven economy. The CSIRD aims to strengthen Qatar's cybersecurity research and innovation capabilities, promote the development of advanced technologies, and support the creation of a sustainable national cybersecurity industry. The CSIRD strategy will place Qatar on the global map as a leader in cybersecurity research and innovation. Establishing Qatar as a hub for cybersecurity innovation will attract investment, talent, and research collaborations.





## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

Qatar continues to make significant strides in cultivating a dynamic innovation and research ecosystem, positioning it as a cornerstone of economic diversification and sustainable development. Institutions such as the Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI) lead advancements in Arabic speech recognition, machine translation, cybersecurity, digital health, and Generative AI through the FANAR initiative. The Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI) supports sustainability in arid regions through over 30 specialized labs and a growing patent portfolio.

The Qatar Research, Development, and Innovation (QRDI) Council drives the QRDI 2030 Strategy, emphasizing scientific excellence, talent development, and innovation enablers. Complementing this, the National Digital Agenda 2030 aims to generate USD 10 billion in digital value and create 26,000 high-skilled ICT jobs. Entrepreneurship is supported through the Startup Qatar Investment Program, focusing on high-impact sectors like Agri-Tech, HealthTech, and AI, while the TASMU Smart Qatar Program accelerates innovation across key industries.

As part of broader efforts to foster innovation within the public sector, the Civil Service and Government Development Bureau has launched several transformative initiatives. The Government Innovation Guide provides a structured framework to institutionalize innovation across government entities. The Government Innovation Lab acts as an accelerator for strategic projects, while programs such as the Government Innovation Leaders Program and specialized AI workshops equip decision-makers with the tools to drive forward-thinking policies. These initiatives collectively enhance public sector efficiency and embed a culture of innovation that supports national development goals.



### 3. Key National Actors

| Stakeholder Group                           | SDG-Related Contributions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Key Entities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government Entities                         | <p>Government entities in Qatar play a pivotal role in advancing SDG 9 by shaping and implementing comprehensive national development visions, strategies, and sectoral plans. Their efforts span the establishment of global partnerships and the provision of financial support to developing countries, reinforcing international cooperation and the realization of all three pillars of sustainable development—economic, social, and environmental—in alignment with global agendas. Domestically, these entities align commercial and industrial activities with national priorities through initiatives in business development, investment attraction, and export promotion. By streamlining procedures and enhancing public services, they support the private sector through effective regulation, licensing, registration, and market supervision. Infrastructure modernization is a central focus, encompassing the oversight and advancement of land, sea, and air transport systems to facilitate economic expansion. In parallel, government bodies are instrumental in driving Qatar’s digital transformation, overseeing telecommunications and IT policy, promoting innovation, and building technological and informational infrastructure. This multifaceted approach is further supported by municipal authorities responsible for urban planning and coordination, ensuring integrated development. Additionally, investment promotion agencies work to position Qatar as a premier destination for foreign direct investment, fostering economic diversification and long-term partnerships with investors.</p> | <p>National Planning Council</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</p> <p>Ministry of Transport</p> <p>Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology</p> <p>Ministry of Municipality</p> <p>Investment Promotion Agency Qatar (Invest Qatar)</p> <p>Qatar Fund for Development</p> |
| Private Sector and Non-Profit Organizations | <p>The private sector and non-profit organizations focus on the integration of education, research, innovation, and community development. Leveraging strategic partnerships with leading international institutions, these entities address Qatar’s most pressing challenges while generating meaningful impact at local, regional, and global levels. They act as catalysts for regional innovation and entrepreneurship, fostering a dynamic ecosystem that supports social development and promotes a culture of lifelong learning. Through these efforts, they empower individuals to realize their potential and contribute to shaping a resilient and forward-looking society equipped to meet future challenges.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>Qatar Foundation</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

### 3. Key National Actors

| Stakeholder Group | SDG-Related Contributions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Key Entities                                                              |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Academia          | <p>Academic institutions in Qatar play a vital role in advancing SDG 9 through specialized research centers that foster innovation, technology development, and industrial collaboration. The Center for Sustainable Development (CSD) drives cutting-edge research in renewable energy, waste management, and resource conservation, promoting R&amp;D performance and technology transfer. The Center for Advanced Materials (CAM) supports Qatar’s industrial sectors by conducting interdisciplinary research in materials science tailored to local needs. The Gas Processing Center (GPC) tackles industrial challenges in the gas sector through applied research and pilot plant trials. The KINDI Center for Computing Research enhances innovation in computer and information sciences, encouraging interdisciplinary and collaborative research. Additionally, the Energy Center at HBKU’s QEERI contributes to transforming Qatar’s energy landscape by developing sustainable, electrified energy systems and carbon management solutions, supporting renewable energy deployment, and aiding the country’s shift toward a circular economy. Together, these centers strengthen the link between academia and industry, driving innovation-led growth and sustainable industrial development.</p> | <p><b>Qatar University</b></p> <p><b>Hamad Bin Khalifa University</b></p> |
| Civil Society     | <p>Qatar’s civil society has championed research, development and innovation by formulating a national strategy aimed at optimizing research, development, and innovation (RDI) activities to support the country’s long-term resilience and prosperity. These efforts position Qatar as a regional hub of stability and opportunity, empowering the nation to confront challenges through groundbreaking, RDI-driven solutions. By fostering global connections and cultivating a robust pipeline of domestic and international RDI talent, civil society contributes to a thriving innovation ecosystem that reinforces Qatar’s leadership in research excellence and its capacity to shape transformative progress.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p><b>Qatar Research Development and Innovation Council</b></p>           |



## 4. Key Considerations

While Qatar has made notable progress in advancing industry, innovation, and infrastructure, certain structural challenges persist. These include a continued reliance on the hydrocarbon sector, talent acquisition and retention, particularly in technical and engineering disciplines, and the substantial costs associated with infrastructure development and maintenance.

NDS3 and aligned sectoral plans are actively addressing these challenges through targeted reforms and strategic investments. However, enhancing the availability, timeliness, and granularity of key data remains essential for effective monitoring of SDG 9. For example, data on the contribution of small-scale industries to total industrial value added has not been updated since 2019; CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of value-added date back to 2007; and the latest figures on R&D expenditure and researcher numbers are from 2021. Addressing these data gaps is critical to enabling evidence-based policymaking and ensuring timely, impactful interventions.



## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

Qatar's steadfast commitment to SDG 9 is evident in its strategic investments in innovation, infrastructure, and economic diversification. These efforts have significantly enhanced the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP, improved productivity, and modernized national infrastructure across transport, logistics, and ICT.

Institutions such as QCRI, QEERI, and QRDI, alongside national strategies like NDS3, QRDI 2030, and NDA 2030, are laying a strong foundation for a competitive, innovation-driven economy. Looking ahead, Qatar is focused on deepening private sector engagement in research and development, strengthening industry-academia collaboration, and fostering inclusive participation in innovation ecosystems.

To sustain momentum, Qatar will continue to prioritize the expansion of non-oil industrial output, enhancement of labour productivity, and growth of the digital economy. Strengthening the national innovation ecosystem, improving data systems for SDG monitoring, and leveraging smart infrastructure will be instrumental in achieving long-term sustainability, resilience, and global leadership. Through the strategic alignment of policy, innovation, and infrastructure, Qatar is well-positioned to remain at the forefront of SDG 9 implementation and to deliver inclusive, future-oriented development.



# 10

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 10

## Reduced Inequalities





# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 10 Implementation

Qatar continues to reduce inequalities by aligning national laws and development priorities with global frameworks, most notably the SDGs. Equity and inclusion are central pillars of QNV 2030, particularly under its focus on human and social development. This vision has been systematically operationalized through the country's three consecutive National Development Strategies, all of which emphasize social justice, the empowerment of vulnerable groups, and the reduction of disparities.

NDS3 reinforces Qatar's commitment to reducing inequalities by promoting social cohesion and inclusive growth. It aims to build a cohesive society rooted in Qatari values, active citizenship, and a strong sense of social harmony. The strategy also emphasizes quality healthcare, public safety, and well-being for all segments of society.





# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 10

Qatar's pursuit of SDG 10 is anchored in a series of national and sectoral strategies that aim to reduce inequalities, promote inclusion, and uphold social justice. These strategies align national priorities with SDG 10 targets:

- 1. Qatar National Vision 2030** serves as the overarching framework, prioritizing human and social development with a focus on justice, equality, and social cohesion.
- 2. Third National Development Strategy (2024–2030)** promotes a cohesive society by empowering all population segments through inclusive services, social protection, and civic engagement.
- 3. Social Development and Family Cohesion Sector Strategy NDS3** enhances equitable access to care, economic empowerment of vulnerable groups, and inclusive community participation.
- 4. International Cooperation Sector Strategy NDS3** reinforces Qatar's global solidarity through official development assistance, humanitarian aid, and partnerships aimed at reducing inequalities between countries.
- 5. Ministry of Social Development and Family's Strategy (2024–2030)** focuses on reducing domestic inequalities by empowering persons with disabilities, low-income families, and women. It ensures equal access to services and strengthens social protection systems through targeted, inclusive programs.
- 6. Qatar Foundation Autism Strategy (2025–2035)** aims to reduce disparities faced by individuals with autism through early diagnosis, inclusive education, vocational training, and personalized healthcare. It targets a 50% increase in higher education or employment participation among youth with autism, supported by culturally relevant, AI-driven, and community-based solutions.
- 7. Ministry of Youth and Sports Strategy** promotes inclusive access to youth and sports services, ensuring participation for all, including persons with disabilities. It empowers youth through skills development, social entrepreneurship, and civic engagement, fostering a sense of belonging and reducing disparities.
- 8. The Strategic Goals of the National Human Rights Committee** align with SDG 10 by promoting equality and protection for all. The committee works on human rights education, support for victims of violations, regional and international cooperation, legislative advocacy, and the overall promotion and development of human rights.
- 9. The Strategy of the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs** aligns with SDG 10 by promoting social solidarity through a sustainable endowment and zakat system. It includes support programs that advance social justice and address the needs of vulnerable groups, including educational, health, family-focused, charitable, and religious outreach initiatives.
- 10. The National Strategy for a Highly Productive and Efficient Workforce (2024–2030)** aligns with SDG 10 by aiming to enhance the participation of Qatari nationals in the labour market, particularly in the private sector, through targeted empowerment, capacity-building, and improved competitiveness. The strategy also seeks to attract high-skilled migrant workers, safeguard their rights, and promote decent work and well-being across the private sector. It contributes to maintaining low unemployment levels, ensuring sustainable government employment, and strengthening productivity across all workforce segments.

Together, these national strategies form a comprehensive framework that reflects Qatar's commitment to reducing inequalities and promoting inclusive development. By embedding equity, social cohesion, and international solidarity into its core policies, Qatar ensures that progress under SDG 10 is both systemic and sustainable.

## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Qatar's approach to SDG 10 is characterized by a strong legal foundation, inclusive policy frameworks, and a commitment to both national and international solidarity. Qatar's dedication to reducing inequalities is firmly embedded within the Permanent Constitution of the State of Qatar, with Article 35 guaranteeing equality before the law without discrimination. This principle is operationalized through a series of progressive legislative reforms designed to protect vulnerable populations and promote inclusive development.

In the labour sector, Law No. 15 of 2011 on Combating Human Trafficking prohibits all forms of exploitation and provides comprehensive protections for victims, aligning with SDG target 10.7 on safe and responsible migration. The introduction of Law No. 15 of 2017 expanded protections for domestic workers, while the landmark Law No. 17 of 2020 established the region's first non-discriminatory minimum wage, advancing income equality in line with SDG target 10.4.

Qatar has also enacted inclusive policies for persons with disabilities, including Law No. 2 of 2004, which guarantees access to education, employment, and healthcare. The Population Policy (2017–2022) further promotes the full participation of persons with disabilities and the elderly in society. Social security provisions under Law No. 38 of 1995 ensure financial support for orphans, widows, and persons with disabilities. Coordination was enhanced through Cabinet Decision No. 26 of 2019, which established a national committee dedicated to the rights and welfare of women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. These efforts collectively position Qatar as a regional leader in promoting equality, protecting human dignity, and ensuring that no one is left behind.



## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar has made measurable progress in advancing SDG 10 through a series of impactful policy reforms and inclusive institutional initiatives. Key milestones include: the introduction of a non-discriminatory minimum wage under Law No. 17 of 2020—the first of its kind in the region, the implementation of mandatory health insurance for all non-Qatari residents and visitors, the enforcement of fair recruitment practices through rigorous agency inspections. In 2025, Qatar launched the Digital Inclusion Index, a pioneering initiative aimed at bridging digital access gaps, with notable progress in enhancing female digital inclusion.

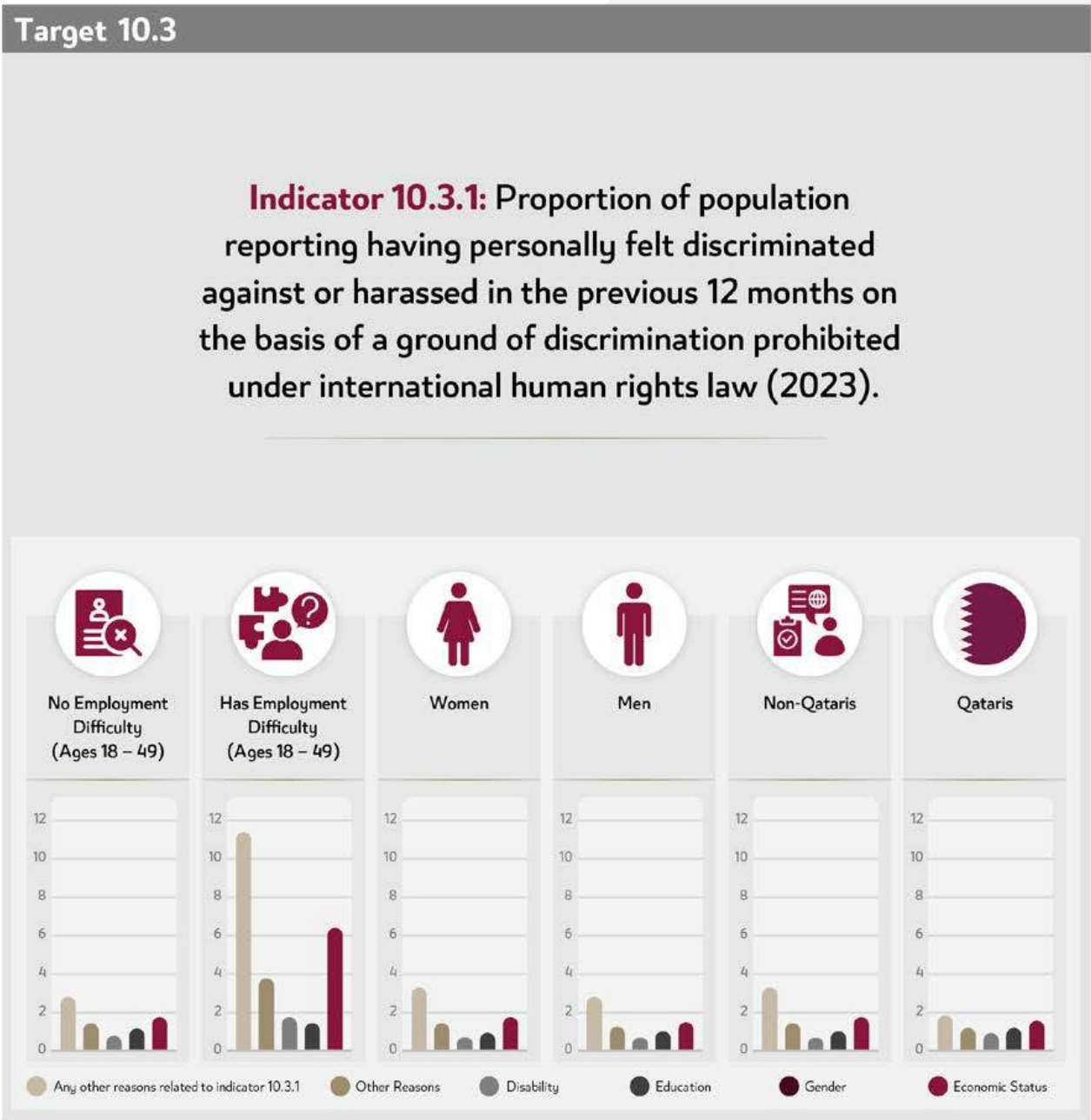
Internationally, Qatar continues to champion equity through QFFD-led initiatives, including support for women in conflict zones and displaced populations in Gaza, reflecting a strong commitment to global humanitarian values.

Domestically, inclusive development is further advanced through partnerships and community-based programs. Qatar Social Work, in collaboration with the Shafallah Center and World Enabled, launched the Autism-Friendly Spaces project, establishing national guidelines based on universal design principles. Shafallah also leads initiatives such as “Is’ham”, which promotes employment for persons with disabilities, and the “Ambassadors” program, which trains individuals to advocate for disability rights. The Dreama Center supports orphans through programs like “Tamkeen Juniors”, which builds financial literacy and life skills for independent living. The Ehsan Center empowers the elderly through structured day programs, digital literacy training, and community engagement, while also providing psychological support through its “Shawerni” service. These efforts collectively reflect Qatar’s inclusive, rights-based approach to development, ensuring that all individuals, regardless of background or ability, are empowered to participate fully in society.





# 2.1. Key Insights



## 2.1. Key Insights



## 2.1. Key Insights

### Insights Corner



In 2023, Qatar became the

### **first Gulf country**

to host a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5). With the pledge of a \$60 million financial contribution as part of the adopted Doha Political Declaration, the State of Qatar reaffirms its commitment to the Doha Programme of Action, driven by the ambition to amplify the resilience of developing nations globally, highlighting its leadership in advancing SDG 10 on reducing global inequalities.

Digital Inclusion Index 2024:

Qatar's ranking of

### **2nd**

regionally and 16th globally in digital inclusion is attributed to substantial investments in digital infrastructure.

Qatar is the first country in the region to introduce a

### **non-discriminatory**

minimum wage.



## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: Qatar's Minimum Wage Reform

Qatar's minimum wage reform represents a landmark achievement in advancing income equality and safeguarding the rights of low-wage workers. Prior to 2021, many workers—particularly migrants and domestic staff, faced significant income disparities due to the absence of a legal wage floor. In response, Qatar enacted Law No. 17 of 2020, establishing a non-discriminatory minimum wage of QAR 1,000 per month, supplemented by QAR 500 for accommodation and QAR 300 for food, or equivalent in-kind provisions.

This reform made Qatar the first country in the Gulf region to implement a comprehensive wage policy that applies to all workers, including domestic workers. To ensure effective implementation, the Minimum Wage Committee was established, and wage payments are now monitored through the Wage Protection System (WPS), enabling the Ministry of Labour to track compliance and address violations. This initiative marks a significant step forward in strengthening labour rights, enhancing financial security, and promoting social justice across Qatar's diverse workforce.

### Case Study 2: Accessibility at the 2022 FIFA World Cup

The FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 set a new global benchmark for inclusive event planning by embedding accessibility into every aspect of the tournament. Guided by a robust sustainability strategy, Qatar ensured that individuals with disabilities and limited mobility could fully participate in and enjoy the event.

Accessibility was integrated across stadium design, public transportation, tourism services, and accommodations. Innovations included sensory rooms at venues like Khalifa International Stadium, mandatory accessibility standards for hotels, and mobility guides for public transport users. Staff across key sectors received specialized training, and over 30 accessible attractions were made available during the tournament.

These achievements were shaped by the Accessibility Forum, a pioneering consultative platform launched in 2016 that brought together persons with disabilities, NGOs, and key stakeholders. Spectators rated stadium accessibility 4.5 out of 5, reflecting the success of Qatar's inclusive approach. The legacy of this initiative continues through ongoing improvements in public infrastructure and a strengthened national commitment to inclusive tourism and service delivery.



## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

Technology and innovation are central to Qatar's efforts to reduce inequalities and empower vulnerable groups, in alignment with the objectives of SDG 10. The Digital Agenda 2030 has enhanced the efficiency of government services, expanded digital access, and promoted transparency—key drivers of inclusive development. Institutions such as the Protection and Social Rehabilitation Center (AMAN) have developed targeted digital platforms to remove barriers to justice and support. These include: “Help Me”, a child-friendly platform enabling safe reporting of abuse; “Consult Aman”, a confidential service offering legal, psychological, and social consultations for women.

The Mada Assistive Technology Center plays a vital role in advancing digital inclusion for persons with disabilities. Through its Innovation Program, Mada supports the development of Arabic-language assistive technologies and ensures compliance with global accessibility standards. These efforts contributed to Qatar's top ranking in the 2020 Digital Accessibility Rights Evaluation (DARE) Index.

Additionally, the Sanadi Platform, launched by the Regulatory Authority for Charitable Activities, streamlines internal aid coordination by allowing individuals in need to submit support requests to multiple charitable organizations. This system enhances dignity in access, prevents duplication, and improves data sharing, demonstrating how digital transformation is driving inclusive, efficient, and equitable service delivery.



# 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP                  | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government Entities                | Government entities in Qatar play a central role in promoting social inclusion, protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, and ensuring equitable access to services and opportunities. They lead the development and implementation of national strategies, policies, and regulations that support people with disabilities, the elderly, women, children, and workers. These efforts include overseeing housing benefits, social security services, and labour rights, as well as ensuring safe and healthy working environments. Government bodies also supervise civil society organizations and charitable activities to promote transparency, equity, and social solidarity. Through data collection, policy coordination, and the monitoring of ministries and agencies, they ensure that public policies are responsive to the needs of all segments of society. By chairing national committees and facilitating collaboration across sectors, these entities work to uphold human dignity, strengthen social protection systems, and foster inclusive development.                                                                                                                                | <div>Ministry of Social Development &amp; Family Affairs</div> <div>Ministry of Labour</div> <div>Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs</div> <div>National Committee on Women, Children, the Elderly, and PWDs</div> <div>The Workforce Planning Committee</div> <div>Shura Council</div> <div>Qatar Fund for Development</div> <div>Regulatory Authority for Charitable Activities</div> |
| NGOs                               | Non-governmental organizations in Qatar play a vital role in advancing social and human development by delivering targeted support to vulnerable populations and promoting inclusive growth. Through specialized centers, they provide essential services in areas such as family stability, orphan care, child and women protection, youth empowerment, rehabilitation for persons with disabilities, elderly care, and behavioral health. These organizations also contribute to international development by supporting initiatives in developing countries based on mutual needs and shared goals. In alignment with Qatar's global commitments, NGOs promote digital inclusion by leveraging information and communication technologies to enhance access to education, employment, and community participation for persons with disabilities. By fostering strategic partnerships, they work to create equitable opportunities across sectors, supporting professional development, entrepreneurship, and accessibility. Collectively, these efforts strengthen social cohesion, empower marginalized groups, and contribute meaningfully to the achievement of the SDGs both nationally and globally. | <div>Qatar Social Work Foundation</div> <div>Mada – Qatar Assistive Technology Center</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Academic and Research Institutions | Academic and research institutions in Qatar play a critical role in shaping inclusive and evidence-based development by conducting rigorous research, generating data-driven insights, and informing public policy. Through expert analysis and policy recommendations, they contribute to the design and evaluation of strategies that address national priorities. These institutions also strengthen collaboration with government stakeholders, ensuring that research outcomes are aligned with policy needs and that decision-making is grounded in reliable evidence. Their contributions help build a more informed, responsive, and inclusive governance framework that supports sustainable development across all sectors.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <div>Doha International Family Institute</div> <div>Doha Institute for Higher Studies</div> <div>Social and Economic Survey Research Institute at Qatar University</div> <div>Hamad Bin Khalifa University</div>                                                                                                                                                                                |





### 3. Key National Actors

| Stakeholder Group                       | SDG-Related Contributions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Key Entities                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| International Organizations             | International organizations support Qatar’s development efforts by providing policy guidance, technical expertise, and capacity building. They contribute research and data, promote global partnerships and advocacy, and help align national efforts with international standards and norms. | Education Above All                                    |
|                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund |
|                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees          |
|                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | International Organization for Migration               |
|                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | International Labour Organization                      |
| Third Sector (Charitable Organizations) | Charitable organizations in Qatar contribute to inclusive development by delivering social programs and initiatives that support vulnerable communities and promote social welfare.                                                                                                            | United Nations Development Programme                   |
|                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Qatar Charity                                          |
|                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Qatar Red Crescent                                     |



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## 4. Key Considerations

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Qatar has made robust progress in promoting equality and inclusion, while opportunities remain to further strengthen the foundations necessary for the full realization of SDG 10. Expanding the capacity and reach of services for vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, and low-income populations, will be key to ensuring that all individuals benefit equitably from national development. Enhancing these services will accelerate progress toward Target 10.2, which emphasizes the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, regardless of age, gender, disability, or background.

Qatar's legal and regulatory frameworks provide a strong starting point, yet there is room for refinement. For example, Law No. 2 of 2004 on Persons with Special Needs, while foundational, would benefit from clearer definitions and more specific provisions to fully align with international standards. Updating this legislation presents an important opportunity to reinforce legal protections and advance inclusive practices in line with Target 10.3.

In the labour sector, Qatar has taken significant steps to promote fair recruitment, yet further efforts are needed to ensure full compliance. Although Article 33 of Labour Law No. 14 of 2004 prohibits recruitment fees charged to workers, some low-wage migrant workers continue to face undue financial burdens. Strengthening regulatory oversight, enhancing enforcement mechanisms, and deepening bilateral cooperation will help uphold ethical recruitment practices, supporting Targets 10.7.1 and 10.7.2. By addressing these areas through targeted legal reform, institutional capacity-building, and inclusive service delivery, Qatar is well-positioned to build on its achievements and further advance a more equitable, resilient, and inclusive society.

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## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

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Reducing inequalities remains a central pillar of Qatar's national development agenda and a reflection of its enduring commitment to the 2030 SDGs. Guided by QNV 2030, the country has prioritized social justice, inclusion, and equal opportunity—particularly for vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, migrant workers, the elderly, and low-income communities.

Meaningful progress has been achieved in expanding rights-based frameworks, improving wage equity, and strengthening labour protections. Reforms such as the introduction of a non-discriminatory minimum wage, expanded digital inclusion, and improved international labour cooperation signal a shift toward more equitable policy outcomes. Nonetheless, persistent gaps in service coverage, legal clarity, and enforcement capacity continue to pose challenges. NDS3 acknowledges these issues and provides a strategic roadmap to address them through stronger institutional coordination, inclusive and adaptive policy reforms, enhanced data systems for monitoring and evaluation, and capacity-building for equitable service delivery.

Looking ahead, Qatar will continue to implement targeted, evidence-based interventions to ensure that all individuals, regardless of background, can participate fully in the nation's development journey. By reinforcing its commitment to leaving no one behind, Qatar is well-positioned to accelerate progress on SDG 10 and contribute meaningfully to a more just, inclusive, and sustainable global future.

# 11

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11

## Sustainable Cities and Communities





# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 11 Implementation

Qatar is making steady progress toward achieving SDG 11 by aligning national policies with the SDGs and embedding sustainable urban development in its long-term vision. (QNV 2030, particularly its environmental development pillar, highlights the importance of integrating urban planning with sustainable population distribution and environmental protection.

These priorities have been operationalized through all three National Development Strategies (NDS1, NDS2, and NDS3), with a focus on infrastructure development, quality of life, and environmental sustainability. In response to rapid urbanization, Qatar has made significant investments in transportation, housing, public spaces, utilities, and cultural infrastructure. NDS3 reinforces this commitment through sector strategies focused on smart infrastructure, green building codes, sustainable land use, and enhanced public transport.



# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 11

In addition to NDS3, Qatar has adopted a range of national strategies that directly support the objectives of SDG 11. These strategies promote smart, inclusive, and resilient urban development while aligning with the broader goals of QNV 2030, ensuring a balanced and sustainable path for national growth.

## 1.

**The Urban Planning Strategy:** Promotes well-managed, user-friendly infrastructure and accessible recreational spaces.

## 2.

**The Environmental Sustainability Strategy:** Supports mandatory green building standards and optimal land use. Complementary strategies prioritize digital infrastructure for smart cities, cultural preservation to strengthen community identity, and public safety systems to reduce risks and enhance urban resilience. Collectively, these efforts position Qatar to build sustainable, connected, and livable cities for future generations.

## 3.

**Digital Agenda 2030:** Focuses on building smart, connected, and inclusive urban environments through six strategic pillars: digital infrastructure, digital government, digital innovation, cybersecurity, digital industry, and digital society. It supports smart mobility, citizen participation, and improved urban service delivery.

## 4.

**Qatar National Master Plan (QNMP):** Translates the spatial elements of QNV 2030 into actionable planning guidelines for land use, infrastructure, and urban growth. It promotes compact, transit-oriented development and the preservation of heritage and ecosystems to support inclusive and resilient cities.

## 5.

**Qatar Central Bank's National FinTech Strategy:** Aims to advance financial innovation, market infrastructure, and digital inclusion, contributing to urban economic resilience and the digital transformation of public services.

## 6.

**Transportation Master Plan for Qatar 2050:** A long-term strategy to position Qatar among global leaders in sustainable transport through integrated systems that enhance mobility, quality of life, and environmental preservation.

## 7.

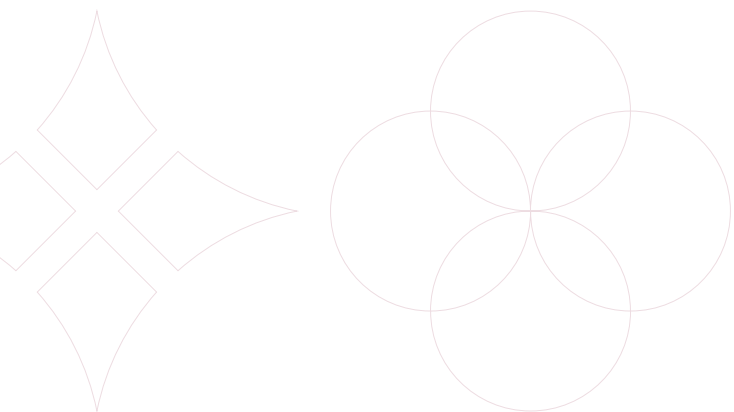
**National Cyber Security Strategy (2024–2030):** Structured around five pillars, this strategy strengthens cybersecurity across critical infrastructure, promotes a secure digital economy, develops local talent, and enhances urban resilience through safe and reliable digital systems.

## 8.

**Preserving Qatar's Heritage Call (PQHC):** Funds research on cultural heritage preservation and sustainable urban identity."

## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Qatar's Population Policy plays a vital role in supporting SDG 11 by promoting balanced urban development, environmental sustainability, and inclusive access to housing. Its strategic goal focuses on developing urban centers outside Greater Doha, fostering a clean urban environment, and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources. Key sub-goals in this context include transforming existing and new urban areas into attractive, livable spaces; addressing housing needs, particularly for low-income groups; maintaining environmental quality through efficient water and energy use. These measures collectively aim to build resilient and inclusive urban communities. Complementing this, the upcoming National ICT Accessibility Policy 2025 will position Qatar as a global leader in digital inclusivity. Building on the 2011 framework, the new policy expands the scope and enforceability of digital accessibility, aligning with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and WCAG 2.2 Level AAA standards. It supports the goals of QNV 2030 and the Digital Agenda 2030 by ensuring that all members of society, including persons with disabilities, can equitably access digital services and urban information systems—further enhancing the inclusiveness and resilience of Qatar's cities and communities.







## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar is strategically positioning itself as a regional leader in technology and innovation, channeling over USD 200 billion into infrastructure, digital systems, and smart city development as part of its long-term vision under QNV 2030. This forward-looking investment is driving the country's transition toward a knowledge-based economy and accelerating progress across several targets of Sustainable Development Goal 11. Among its most notable achievements, Qatar has successfully eradicated slums and informal settlements, ensuring that all urban populations have access to adequate housing. Public transportation has become increasingly equitable, with accessibility reaching 100% for women and men. Since 2022, the country has reversed inefficient patterns of urban land use associated with rapid population growth and urbanization, enhancing land consumption efficiency through integrated and sustainable urban planning. As a global hub for sports and culture, Qatar has made substantial investments in museums, libraries, cultural institutions, and sports infrastructure, significantly enriching urban livability. Between 2020 and 2023, per capita government expenditure on the protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage rose by 59.2 percent measured in PPP. Furthermore, Qatar continues to embrace digital transformation across urban planning and public service delivery, integrating advanced technologies in sectors such as healthcare, transportation, communication, and social services. These efforts collectively underscore Qatar's commitment to building sustainable, inclusive, and technologically advanced urban environments.



## 2.1. Key Insights

### Target 11.1

#### 11.1.1

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.



2023 Value **0**

2022 Value **0**

2021 Value **0**

2020 Value **0**

Progress



Achieved

### Target 11.2

#### 11.2.1

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



National Target  
**100 %**

2022 Value **100 %**

2021 Value **100 %**

2020 Value **100 %**

Progress



Achieved

### Target 11.3

#### 11.3.2

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



National Target  
**100 %**

2023 Value **100 %**

2022 Value **100 %**

2021 Value **100 %**

2020 Value **100 %**

Progress



Achieved

### Target 11.4

#### 11.4.1

Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal) - Expenditure Type (Operational / Investment) (QAR).



2023 Value  
**7,174,490**

2022 Value  
**6,333,533**

2021 Value  
**4,268,104**

2020 Value  
**2,459,814**

Progress



Movement  
Towards the Goal

### Target 11.5

#### 11.5.3

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



2023 Value **0**

2022 Value **0**

2021 Value **0**

2020 Value **0**

Progress



Achieved

### Target 11.6

#### 11.6.1

Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated by cities - Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated in cities (%).



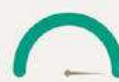
2023 Value **100 %**

2022 Value **100 %**

2021 Value **100 %**

2020 Value **100 %**

Progress



Achieved

**Indicator 11.6.1:** Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities - Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated in cities (%).

Percentage of Municipal Solid Waste Collected and Managed in Controlled Facilities  
of Total Municipal Waste Generated (2019-2023).

|                                                                                                            | 2019      | 2020      | 2021       | 2022       | 2023       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Quantity of solid waste for cities collected regularly and sufficiently finally discharged tones           | 7,051,700 | 9,134,385 | 11,324,326 | 17,236,524 | 16,238,672 |
| Proportion of city solid waste collected regularly and adequately discharged out of total city solid waste | 100%      | 100%      | 100%       | 100%       | 100%       |

## Target 11.7

### 11.7.2

Proportion of persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.



|            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 2023 Value | 0.03 % |
| 2022 Value | 0.03 % |
| 2021 Value | 0.03 % |
| 2020 Value | 0.03 % |

## Target 11.a

### 11.1.a

Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space - Taking population projections into consideration (1=Yes, 0=No).



|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 2023 Value | 1 |
| 2022 Value | 1 |
| 2021 Value | 1 |
| 2020 Value | 1 |



## Target 11.b

### 11.b.1

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 – Qatar's adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (1=Yes, 0=No).



|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 2023 Value | 1 |
| 2022 Value | 1 |
| 2021 Value | 1 |
| 2020 Value | 1 |



Source: Ministry of Municipality



## Insights Corner

### Msheireb Downtown Doha

stands as the world's first sustainable downtown regeneration project, meticulously designed with sustainability embedded at every level, from infrastructure to daily operations.

### Lusail Smart City,

another flagship urban initiative, is projected to accommodate over 200,000 residents by 2030, while Msheireb has already earned global recognition as the first fully sustainable smart district.

In 2024, Qatar further demonstrated its stability and progress by ranking 29th globally and

**2nd** regionally on the Global Peace Index.

### Innovation

is also thriving, with institutions such as Qatar Foundation (QF) and Qatar Science and Technology Park (QSTP) playing a pivotal role in nurturing the country's technology ecosystem.

### Startups

in fintech, artificial intelligence (AI), and e-health are scaling quickly due to strong government support and private investment incentives.

The green area in the urban centers increased by

**2.4%** in 2024 compared to 2023, reaching more than 18

million square meters. This was achieved through the development of inclusive public parks accessible to people with special needs, children, women, and the elderly.

### New recycling factories

commenced operations in 2024 in the Al-Afjah area, operating in various recycling fields, and recyclable materials are provided to the factories free of charge.

Qatar strengthens cooperation with international companies in the field of waste treatment, a landmark example is the cooperation with the Singaporean company Keppel Seghers, which has built and operates the Domestic Solid Waste Management Center (DSWMC) in Mesaieed City. The center converts of the

**95% of waste to energy.**



## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: Sustainability at the 2022 FIFA World Cup

Sustainability was at the heart of preparations for the FIFA World Cup 2022™, with Qatar delivering on its promise to host the first carbon-neutral event in the tournament's history. A comprehensive sustainability strategy was developed by the FIFA World Cup 2022™ Sustainability Steering Group in collaboration with FIFA, outlining clear goals, policy commitments, and strategic objectives. These were structured around five key pillars: human, social, economic, environmental, and governance, aligned with the four dimensions of sustainability defined in QNV 2030: human, social, economic, and environmental development.

Qatar successfully met all FIFA sustainability requirements for stadium infrastructure. Environmentally responsible construction practices were employed, including the use of sustainable materials that allowed disassembly and recycling post-event, thereby minimizing environmental impact. Stadium locations were carefully selected to reduce disruption to biodiversity, while sound absorption systems were installed to mitigate noise pollution. In addressing energy concerns, temporary power stations and leak-detection systems were deployed to enhance efficiency. Waste management was guided by a circular economy approach, emphasizing recycling, repairing, refurbishing, and reusing materials to reduce waste and conserve resources. Among the standout initiatives was the construction of Stadium 974—the world's first fully demountable FIFA World Cup™ stadium, setting a new global benchmark for sustainable sports infrastructure.



### Case Study 2: Adoption of GSAS (Global Sustainability Assessment System)

GSAS is the first integrated, performance-based green building certification framework developed specifically for the MENA region. Designed to address the region's unique environmental and climatic challenges, GSAS aims to enhance the sustainability of building design, construction, and operations. It is embedded within Qatar's national construction standards and draws from best practices across more than 40 international rating systems. GSAS has been adopted by several high-profile national projects, including the FIFA World Cup 2022™ and Lusail City, and represents a significant contribution by the Gulf Organization for Research and Development (GORD) to the advancement of sustainable infrastructure in Qatar.



## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

Qatar is rapidly emerging as a regional leader in smart city innovation, with Lusail City serving as a flagship model of integrated urban intelligence. The city incorporates advanced technologies such as intelligent parking systems that guide drivers to available spaces and automated waste management systems that monitor bin levels to optimize collection routes. Lusail's sustainable mobility network includes the Lusail Tram, smart buses, and a growing network of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations.

Nationwide, Qatar has demonstrated global leadership in digital infrastructure, becoming the first country to deploy a nationwide 5G network, spearheaded by Ooredoo and Vodafone. With over 99 percent urban coverage in cities such as Doha, Lusail, and Al Wakrah, this high-speed connectivity underpins smart transportation systems, industrial automation, and digital public services. Complementing this is the Doha Metro, a fully automated rapid transit system that uses advanced train control technology to ensure safe, efficient, and reliable urban mobility.

Innovation also extends into the healthcare sector, where institutions like Sidra Medicine and Hamad Medical Corporation are leveraging artificial intelligence for early disease detection, including cancer diagnostics. AI-powered chatbots integrated into patient portals assist with symptom assessment and appointment scheduling, enhancing both accessibility and efficiency in patient care. Lusail is also piloting autonomous electric buses and smart traffic sensors, further reinforcing Qatar's commitment to green mobility and intelligent urban planning.



### 3. Key National Actors

| Stakeholder Groups             | SDG-Related Contributions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Key Entities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government Entities            | <p>Qatar’s government entities play a pivotal role in shaping sustainable and resilient urban environments through comprehensive regulation, strategic planning, and innovative policy implementation. By leading smart city initiatives and advancing digital infrastructure, the government fosters connected, efficient, and future-ready urban spaces. Through coordinated efforts in urban planning, zoning, and infrastructure development, including roads, sanitation, and public buildings, government bodies ensure the delivery of essential municipal services and promote inclusive, community-centered growth. Sustainability remains a core priority, with active programs in waste management, recycling, emission reduction, and the promotion of sustainable energy and water use. The government also supports the development of mass transit systems and digital financial infrastructure to enhance urban mobility and smart service delivery. By preserving cultural heritage, supporting vulnerable populations, and monitoring progress on SDGs, Qatar’s government entities are committed to building livable, equitable, and environmentally responsible cities for generations to come.</p> | <p>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</p> <p>Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy</p> <p>Ministry of Municipality</p> <p>Qatar Fintech Hub</p> <p>Qatar Free Zones Authority</p> <p>Public Works Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Climate Change</p> <p>Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA)</p> <p>Ministry of Transport</p> <p>Ministry of Social Development and Family</p> <p>National Planning Council</p> <p>Qatar Museums</p> <p>Qatar Rail</p> |
| NGOs and United Nations System | <p>Private sector companies and non-profit organizations in Qatar play a dynamic role in driving innovation, sustainability, and professional development across the urban and engineering landscape. By supporting cutting-edge research and nurturing startups, they contribute to the growth of a knowledge-based economy and the realization of smart, sustainable city models such as Msheireb Downtown Doha. These organizations actively engage the public through educational initiatives, including engineering lectures and conferences held in collaboration with national institutions and government bodies. They also invest in workforce development by providing specialized training for engineers across sectors. Through the promotion of sustainable construction practices, particularly via the Global Sustainability Assessment System (GSAS), they help shape environmentally responsible urban environments and advance Qatar’s broader sustainability goals.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>Qatar Foundation including QSTP, and Msheireb</p> <p>Qatar Society of Engineers</p> <p>Gulf Organization for Research and Development</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |



## 4. Key Considerations

Qatar is one of the most urbanized nations in the world, with nearly 100 percent of its population residing in urban areas of varying densities. While rapid economic growth and large-scale infrastructure development have propelled the country toward the goals outlined in QNV 2030, they have also introduced a range of complex urban challenges. Major investments in transportation, industry, energy, and construction have driven significant population growth, primarily through the influx of foreign labour, placing considerable pressure on public services and urban infrastructure.

This accelerated urbanization has strained critical sectors such as housing, healthcare, education, transportation, water, energy, and environmental services, complicating efforts to achieve balanced and sustainable development across the economic, social, and environmental pillars. In response to rising demand, Qatar has embraced digital and information technologies to enhance service delivery in areas such as healthcare, education, transportation, and finance. However, this increasing reliance on digital infrastructure also exposes national assets to heightened cybersecurity risks.

To address these challenges, Qatar has implemented comprehensive national strategies, enacted enabling legislation, and invested in long-term urban planning. Projects such as Lusail City exemplify modern, sustainable urban design, incorporating green spaces, waterfront districts, and eco-friendly infrastructure. Large-scale housing developments have helped alleviate affordability pressures, while the expansion of the Doha Metro has improved connectivity between suburban areas and the urban core. The successful planning and execution of the FIFA World Cup 2022 further demonstrated Qatar's capacity for sustainable urban innovation on a global stage.

Despite these achievements, key challenges persist. Continued efforts are required to improve housing affordability, mitigate environmental degradation, and manage urban sprawl. Maintaining a low ratio between land consumption and population growth remains essential to ensuring long-term urban sustainability and fulfilling the ambitions of Sustainable Development Goal 11.



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## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

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Guided by the principles of QNV 2030, the State of Qatar has made remarkable strides in sustainable urban development, translating its long-term aspirations into tangible outcomes. While this development trajectory has been underpinned by a strong commitment to sustainability, the rapid pace of economic expansion has led to intensified urbanization, resulting in several externalities. These include urban sprawl, increased pressure on essential services such as healthcare, energy, water, transportation, and housing, as well as a surge in waste generation that has necessitated the expansion of municipal sanitation services.

Recognizing these challenges, Qatar has adopted a whole-of-government approach to urban development, integrating sustainability across physical, environmental, and human dimensions. The country's strategic planning reflects a deep commitment to the principles of sustainable urbanization, in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 11. The path forward is articulated in NDS3 ), which outlines targeted sectoral strategies to build resilient and inclusive communities. These strategies focus on infrastructure, communication, cultural heritage, and public safety, and are closely aligned with specialized national frameworks such as the Qatar National Master Plan, the Transportation Master Plan, and the Qatar National Cyber Security Strategy.

On the international stage, Qatar continues to play a leading role in global development cooperation, honoring its commitments through substantial official development assistance aimed at poverty alleviation, humanitarian relief, and capacity building in developing and least developed countries. As digitalization deepens and reliance on cyber technologies grows, Qatar must remain vigilant in safeguarding its digital infrastructure. Continued investment in cybersecurity and strategic planning will be essential to ensuring the resilience and security of national assets in an increasingly interconnected world.

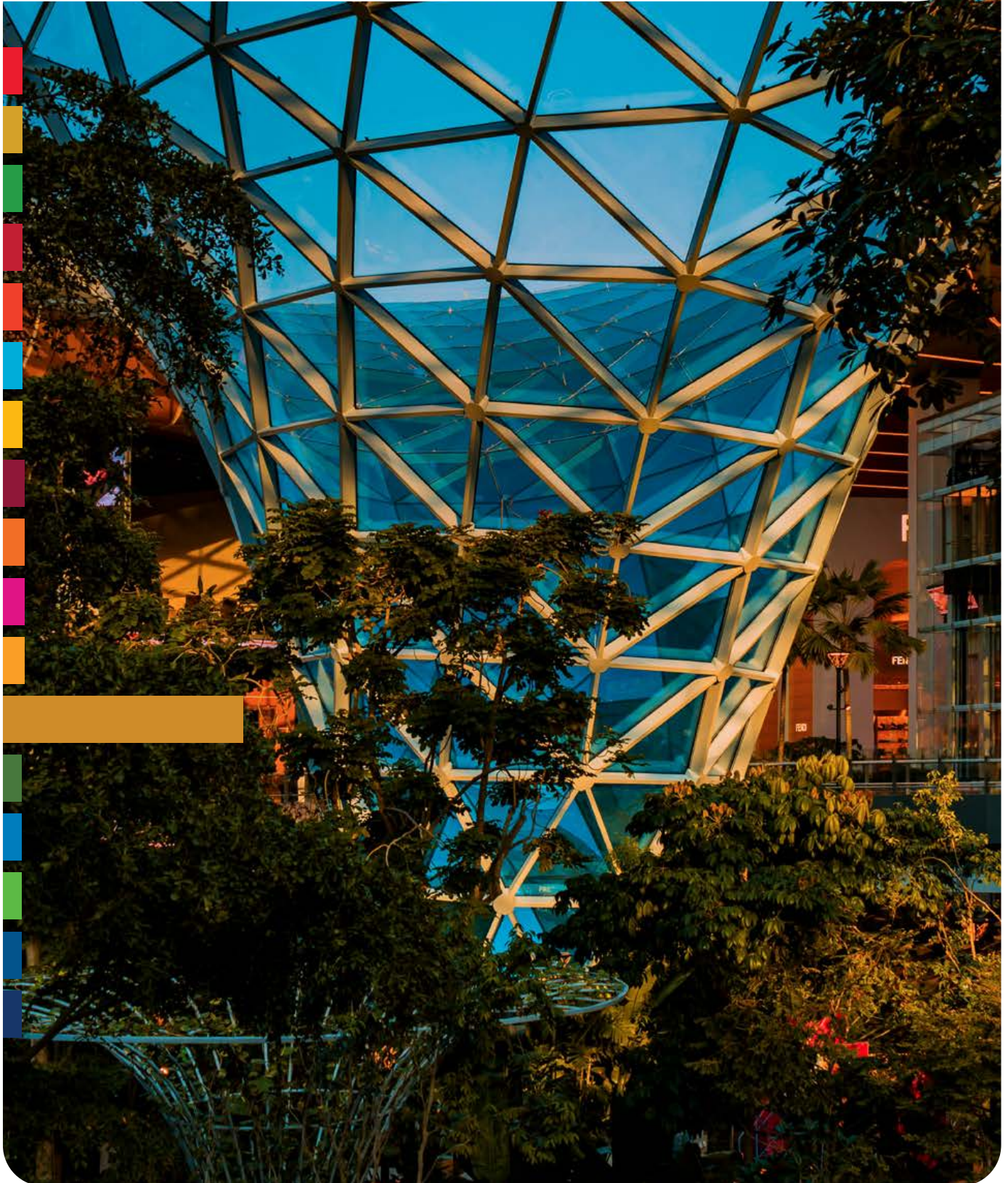




# 12

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 12

## Responsible Consumption and Production





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# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 12 Implementation

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By embedding sustainability at the core of its national development model, Qatar is charting a clear and purposeful path toward responsible consumption and production. Guided by QNV 2030, the country's approach strategically balances economic diversification with a steadfast commitment to environmental stewardship. Through coordinated national efforts, Qatar is advancing greener production systems and more sustainable consumption patterns rooted in resource efficiency, waste reduction, and the principles of a circular economy. This transformation is propelled forward by NDS3, which translates QNV2030's long-term aspirations into actionable targets aligned with SDG 12, which include: increasing the national recycling rate to 28%, repurposing over 50% of construction and demolition waste, implementing circular procurement in 30% of public sector projects, halving food waste by 50%, and capping total waste generation at 1.3 kg per capita per day. Collectively, these measures underscore Qatar's commitment to fostering a resilient, innovative, and sustainable economic model.

# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 12

Qatar's implementation of SDG 12 is underpinned by a comprehensive suite of national strategies that promote responsible consumption and production, sustainable waste management, and the adoption of circular economy practices. These strategies effectively operationalize the environmental and economic sustainability set forth in both QNV2030 and NDS3, including:

## 1.

**National Environment and Climate Change Strategy (NECCS):** The strategy sets key targets including the closure of 100% of unsanitary landfills and achievement of a 15% municipal waste recycling rate, directly supporting Target 12.5 by minimizing waste and enhancing recycling. 5% of Qatar's total waste is composed of metals, 70% of which is steel and 30% of which is aluminum, aligning with recycling objectives to promote sustainable resource management. Additional targets, such as a 25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, restoration of 30% of affected habitats, protection of 30% of land and coastal areas, and conservation of 17 endangered species, support SDGs 13, 15, and 14 respectively, while indirectly advancing SDG 12 by encouraging sustainable resource management and minimizing environmental degradation.

## 2.

**Renewable Energy Projects:** Qatar's transition to solar and wind energy, highlighted by the 800-MW Al Kharsaah Solar Plant, contributes to Target 12.2 by promoting sustainable energy use, Target 12.5 by fostering green job creation, and Target 12.5 through substantial CO2 emission reductions and responsible resource management.

## 3.

**National Food Security Strategy 2024–2030:** Directly supporting Target 12.3, the strategy aims to reduce water consumption and enhance food security through the establishment of resilient food systems. It outlines a national commitment to allocate 1.5% of GDP to agricultural R&D in line with Target 12.8, promoting sustainable practices, responsible consumption, and increased public awareness.

## 4.

**Domestic Solid Waste Management Centre (DSWMC):** The large-scale waste-to-energy facility contributes to Target 12.5 by mitigating environmental impacts through energy generation from waste. The deployment of smart metering systems supports Target 12.3, achieving 38 GWh in energy savings and 1.5 million cubic meters in water savings.

## 5.

**Sustainable Construction and Circular Economy Integration:** The incorporation of circular economy principles and green infrastructure in the construction sector, including the use of sustainable materials, directly contributes to Targets 12.2, 12.5, and 12.6, by promoting resource-efficient practices and minimizing environmental impact.

These interconnected frameworks collectively underscore Qatar's steadfast commitment to sustainable production and consumption across key sectors. By implementing targeted initiatives, advancing technological innovation, and championing circular economy principles, Qatar is constructing a more resilient and resource-efficient economy aligned with the overarching objectives of SDG 12.

## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Firmly anchored in comprehensive legislation championing environmental protection, waste reduction, and responsible industry practices, Qatar has adopted a robust policy and legislative framework to advance sustainable consumption and production, closely aligned with the targets of SDG 12 and operationalized through national strategies such as NDS3, NECCS, and sector-specific policies. At the core of this framework is Law No. 30 of 2002, the Environmental Protection Law, which provides a foundational legal basis for pollution control, resource efficiency, and biodiversity conservation. This is further reinforced by NECCS, which establishes ambitious targets for waste reduction and recycling enhancement, supporting the transition toward a circular economy. Complimentary legislative tools such as the Public Hygiene Law and Ministerial Decision No. 143 of 2022 strengthen regulatory enforcement by mandating proper waste disposal, standardized recycling practices, and restrictions on single-use plastics. Sustainable procurement is advanced through the Qatar Tenders Law, which prioritizes local production, incentivizes sustainable design, and provides support for SMEs.

Additionally, the Foreign Investment Law and Public-Private Partnership Law have successfully attracted capital for waste-to-energy and advanced recycling infrastructure, contributing to the growth of Qatar's green economy. In the energy sector, the National Renewable Energy Policy guides the transition toward clean energy, while Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policies require producers to manage the end-of-life impact of their products, promoting principles of circularity. Smart infrastructure and technological innovation play a vital role in this transformation, with pioneering initiatives such as the Kahramaa smart metering system and the Al-Afjah Recycling Hub enhancing resource efficiency and expanding national recycling capacity. Qatar is also investing in carbon capture technologies, expanding distributed renewable energy generation, and issuing green bonds to finance sustainable infrastructure, positioning itself as a regional frontrunner in sustainable finance. To promote corporate accountability, ESG Reporting Guidelines man-

date publicly listed companies to disclose detailed environmental, social, and governance data, aligning with SDG 12.6. This is supported by advanced digital sustainability tools, including AI governance frameworks and robust data classification policies, which underpin transparent, inclusive, and ethical resource utilization. Collectively, these legislative and policy measures cultivate a structured ecosystem conducive to responsible consumption and production, translating Qatar's sustainability goals into tangible regulatory action, market-based incentives, and measurable outcomes that advance national and global environmental objectives.





## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar's commitment to SDG 12 is demonstrated through a comprehensive approach of integrated policy reforms, strategic infrastructure investments, and public-private partnerships to promote responsible consumption and production. Notable progress includes the expansion of renewable energy capacity, reaching 228.5 watts per capita in 2023, and the implementation of energy efficiency measures that have resulted in annual savings of 1.2 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and significant natural gas conservation, contributing to the national goal of saving 150 MMSCFD by 2030. Efforts in waste reduction are also accelerating, supported by initiatives such as the Ihsan Food Saving Center and broader improvements in recycling and landfill diversion, reinforcing Qatar's shift toward a circular economy. At the institutional level, corporate engagement in ESG reporting, particularly among SMEs and the financial sector, is fostering more sustainable business practices. Qatar continues to demonstrate

its commitment to global sustainability standards by maintaining 100% compliance with key international environmental agreements, including the Basel, Minamata, and Montreal Protocols. These achievements highlight Qatar's steady progress in embedding sustainability across its national development agenda.

### QUICK OVERVIEW

**228.5 Watts**

per capita in 2023 of renewable energy capacity

**1.2 million metric tons**

of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in annual savings





## 2.1. Key Insights

### Target 12.1

#### 12.1.1

Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production (1=Yes, 0=No).



National Target

1

2023 Value 1

2022 Value 1

2021 Value 1

2020 Value 1

Progress



Achieved

### Target 12.4

#### 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 (1=Yes, 0=No).



2023 Value 1

2022 Value 1

2021 Value 1

2020 Value 1

Progress



Achieved

#### 12.4.2

Hazardous waste generated per capita.



2023 Value

59.3

2022 Value

27.1

2021 Value

38.7

2020 Value

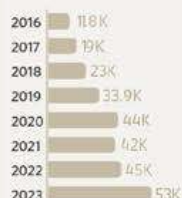
28.8

**Indicator 12.4.1:** (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment - Hazardous waste generated Per capita (kg per capita).

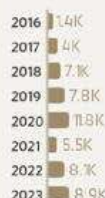
(f) Quantity of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (Tons).



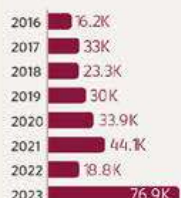
Recycling



Incineration



Landfill



other



### Target 12.7

#### 12.7.1

Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (1=Yes, 0=No).



National Target

1

2023 Value 1

2022 Value 1

2021 Value 1

2020 Value 1

Progress



Achieved

### Target 12.8

#### 12.8.1

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment - Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in curricula (1=Yes, 0=No).



National Target

1

2023 Value 1

2020 Value 1

Progress



Achieved

#### 12.8.1

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment - Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies (1=Yes, 0=No).



National Target

1

2023 Value 1

2020 Value 1

Progress



Achieved

#### 12.8.1

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment - Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in student assessment (1=Yes, 0=No).



National Target

1

2023 Value 1

2020 Value 1

Progress



Achieved

## 2.1. Key Insights

### Target 12.8

#### 12.8.1

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment - **Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in teacher education (1=Yes, 0=No).**



National Target  
**100 %**

2023 Value **1**

Progress

2020 Value **1**

Achieved

### Target 12.a

#### 12.a.1

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



2023 Value

**700.000.000**

2022 Value

**350.000.000**

2021 Value

**41000.000**

2020 Value

**49.000.000**

Progress



#### 12.a.1

Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita) – **Population.**



2023 Value

**3.063.005**

2022 Value

**2.932.005**

2021 Value

**2.932.241**

2020 Value

**2.833.679**

Progress



**Indicator 12.a.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita).**

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



### Insights Corner

The Domestic Solid Waste Management Centre processes more than

**2,300 tons of waste daily,**

with 24,878 tons of municipal waste recycled in 2023; however, the continued generation of 59.3 kg of hazardous waste per capita provides an opportunity to further strengthen recycling infrastructure and enhance hazardous waste mitigation efforts.

Through the Ihsan Food Saving Center,

**over 626,600 kg**

of surplus food was redistributed in 2023, contributing to food waste reduction.

In 2023, Qatar's renewable energy capacity surged to

**228.5 watts per capita,**

powered by major projects such as the 800-MW Al Kharsaah Solar Plant, which supplies electricity to over 300,000 homes.

Qatar continues to demonstrate a commitment to workforce prosperity and safety through sustained job creation efforts and a marked

**decrease in workplace fatalities.**

The Tarsheed Program achieved notable savings of QAR 840 million and reduced carbon emissions by

**1.2 million tons,**

highlighting strong progress in energy efficiency and water conservation.



## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: Scaling Renewable Energy through Al Kharsaah Solar Power Plant

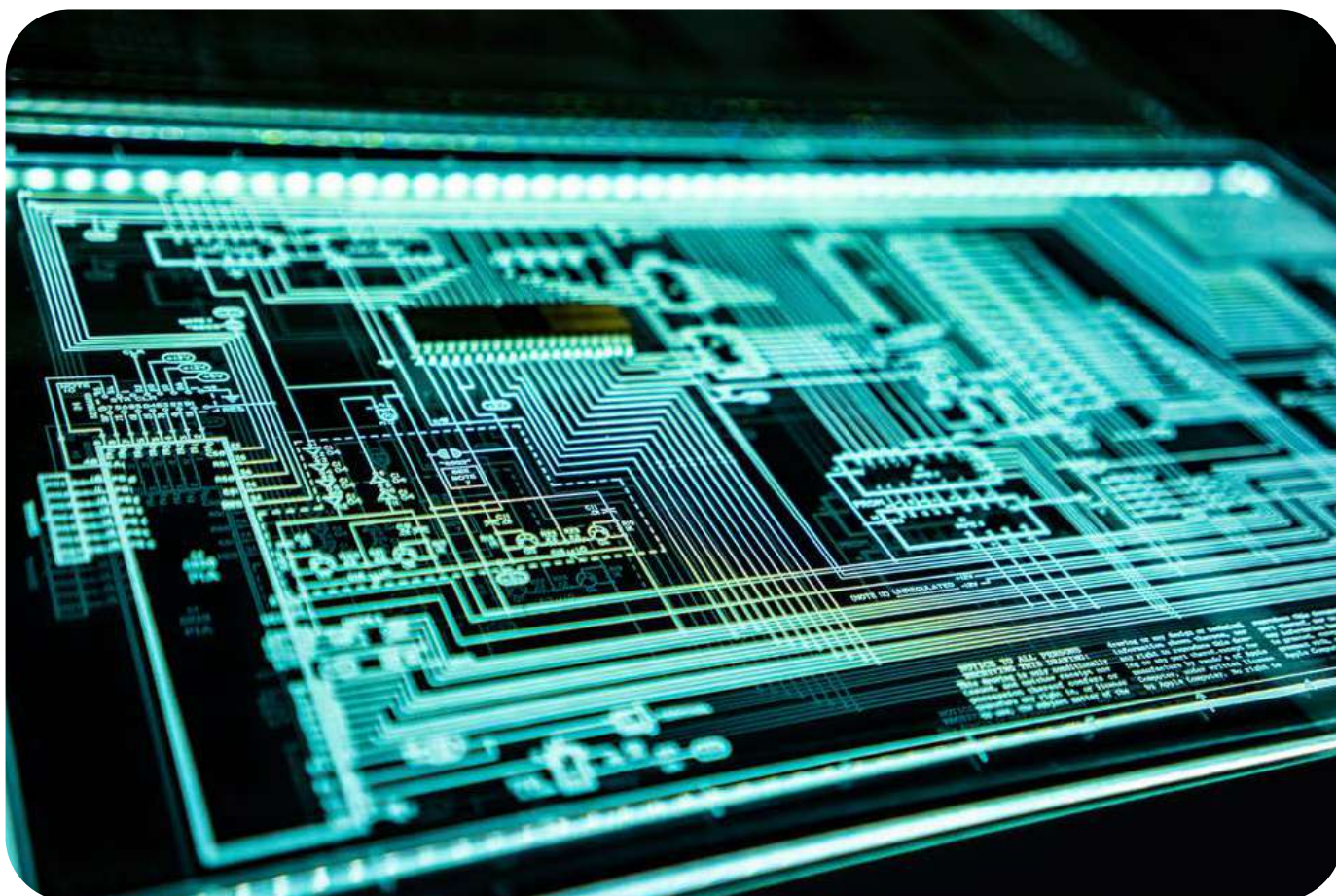
Qatar's advancement toward clean energy is showcased by the Al Kharsaah Solar Power Plant, one of the region's most prominent renewable energy projects. With a generation capacity of 800 megawatts, the plant supplies electricity to over 300,000 residences annually, directly supporting SDG 12.2 on sustainable resource utilization. This milestone contributed to Qatar reaching 228.5 watts per capita in renewable energy capacity by 2023. Developed through robust public-private partnerships with entities such as Qatar Solar Technologies and First Solar, the project exemplifies the successful integration of sustainability into national energy planning. As part of the broader clean energy agenda under NDS3, the plant advances national goals in energy conservation, emissions reduction, and low-carbon innovation. Complementary measures, such as public awareness campaigns, fiscal incentives for solar adoption, and satellite-based methane monitoring by Qatar Energy, further amplify its impact. Additionally, ongoing research and development led by institutions like the Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI) fulfill a vital function in driving innovation in solar technology and energy efficiency. In sum, the Al Kharsaah project positions Qatar as a regional leader in the development of both renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure.

### Case Study 2: Integrated Waste Management and Circular Economy Innovation

Qatar's commitment to SDG 12.5, which focuses on waste reduction and recycling enhancement, is evident through its comprehensive national waste management strategy, rooted in innovation, investment, and collaborative public-private partnerships. At the core of this strategy is the Domestic Solid Waste Management Centre (DSWMC), a pioneering facility in the GCC which processes over 2,300 tons of waste daily and generates more than 30 MW of electricity through waste-to-energy technologies. Concurrently, Qatar has allocated significant investments, totaling over USD 1 billion, to expand waste collection and sorting infrastructure, with active private sector involvement through the "Foras" investment platform. In 2023, Qatar recycled 24,878 tons of municipal waste, while 37.8% of hazardous waste was treated through recycling. To address increasing generation of hazardous waste, currently at 59.3 kg per capita, Qatar is exploring the implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes. The expansion of circular economy practices is clearly demonstrated across industries such as construction and food production. Food waste reduction is led by initiatives such as the Ihsan Food Saving Center, which successfully redistributed over 626,600 kg of food in 2023. This holistic methodology illustrates Qatar's progress in integrating policy, technology, and community participation to establish a scalable, circular waste management paradigm in accordance with global sustainability benchmarks.

## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

Qatar's approach to attaining SDG 12 is predicated on the strategic integration of technology and innovation across diverse industries to foster sustainable consumption and production. Smart city developments, such as Lusail City and Msheireb Downtown Doha, serve as flagship examples, incorporating sophisticated digital infrastructure, including city-wide Wi-Fi connectivity, fiber optic networks, intelligent parking systems, surveillance networks, electric vehicle charging stations, and IoT-enabled utility monitoring. These technologies are designed to optimize resource efficiency, reduce vehicular congestion, and deliver advanced e-education and e-health services, directly supporting SDG 12.1. In the utilities sector, Qatar is targeting a 20% reduction in per capita electricity use and a 15% reduction in water consumption by 2030. These goals are being pursued through the implementation of smart metering, real-time IoT monitoring, leak detection systems, and the integration of renewable energy sources, including the 800MW Al Kharsaah Solar Power Plant and solar-powered desalination pilot projects, aligned with SDG 12.2. Waste management is also undergoing a digital transformation with the deployment of 7,000 smart waste receptacles, 1,000 GPS-enabled vehicles, the Waste Sorting at Source Program, and the establishment of waste-to-energy facilities supported by sensor-equipped collection networks, contributing to SDG 12.5. This occurs in a context of scientific and technological capability augmentation consistent with SDG 12.A through the implementation of initiatives such as the TASMU Smart Qatar program, a digital twin-based infrastructure repository, and the expansion of innovation ecosystems like the Qatar Digital Academy and Digital Incubation Center. Looking ahead, Qatar is exploring AI-driven demand forecasting, circular economy automation processes, green hydrogen production, and scaling solar desalination, while concurrently addressing persistent challenges such as growing waste volumes and limited recycling of non-hazardous materials through its evolving Circular Initiatives.





### 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP                             | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government Entities                           | Qatar’s government entities spearhead national policies and strategies on environmental protection and sustainable practices, while ensuring compliance with international environmental agreements. Entities also oversee operations through the management of local waste collection and recycling infrastructure, in addition to resource efficiency programs to promote sustainable urban development. To promote green innovation and entrepreneurship, entities support SMEs in adopting sustainable practices through finance and advisory services. This extends to renewable energy and energy efficiency, for which entities lead ESG reporting and integrate sustainability into industrial practices. | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change<br>Ministry of Municipality<br><br>Qatar Development Bank<br><br>Qatar Energy |
| Private Sector and Non-Profit Organizations   | Organizations also contribute to ESG reporting, while implementing sustainable supply chain practices, and investing in green technologies. This involves clear leadership in waste reduction, and resource efficiency, including in food waste reduction and food security enhancement. This occurs against a backdrop of community mobilization to support sustainable consumption. Organizations conduct additional studies on environmental sustainability, sustainable materials, and circular economy models to support policymaking through evidence-based research.                                                                                                                                       | Companies & Businesses<br><br>Ihsan Charity Association<br><br>Research Institutions and Academia                        |
| Civil Society and International Organizations | Organizations contribute to SDG 12 by increasing public awareness about recycling, waste reduction, and responsible consumption in efforts to mobilize community initiatives and provide services to vulnerable groups.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Community Organizations & NGOs                                                                                           |





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## 4. Key Considerations

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Despite significant progress, Qatar continues to face challenges in fully achieving the ambitions of SDG 12, particularly in optimizing resource recovery, reducing landfill dependency, and scaling circular economy practices. Structural issues remain, as evidenced by fluctuating recycling rates of 37.8% in 2023, high levels of hazardous waste generation of 59.3 kg per capita, and continued reliance on landfills, which received 54.7% of waste in 2023. These trends underscore the urgent need for more efficient waste segregation systems and enhanced recycling infrastructure. Persistent policy and institutional coordination gaps, including limited inter-agency alignment and the absence of robust data systems, hinder effective policy formulation and monitoring of progress. Public participation is also constrained by low awareness, reinforcing the need for large-scale education campaigns to promote sustainable consumption behaviors. Compounding these challenges are factors such as rapid urbanization, cultural consumption norms, and limited enforcement mechanisms. To address these issues, Qatar is prioritizing investments in sustainable waste infrastructure, providing incentives for green business practices, and strengthening public-private partnerships. Strategic solutions include the expansion of waste-to-resource strategies, improved monitoring and enforcement frameworks, and the deployment of data-driven decision making tools. Together with targeted community outreach, these efforts are essential to accelerating Qatar's transition toward a zero-waste, resource-efficient, and circular economy.

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## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

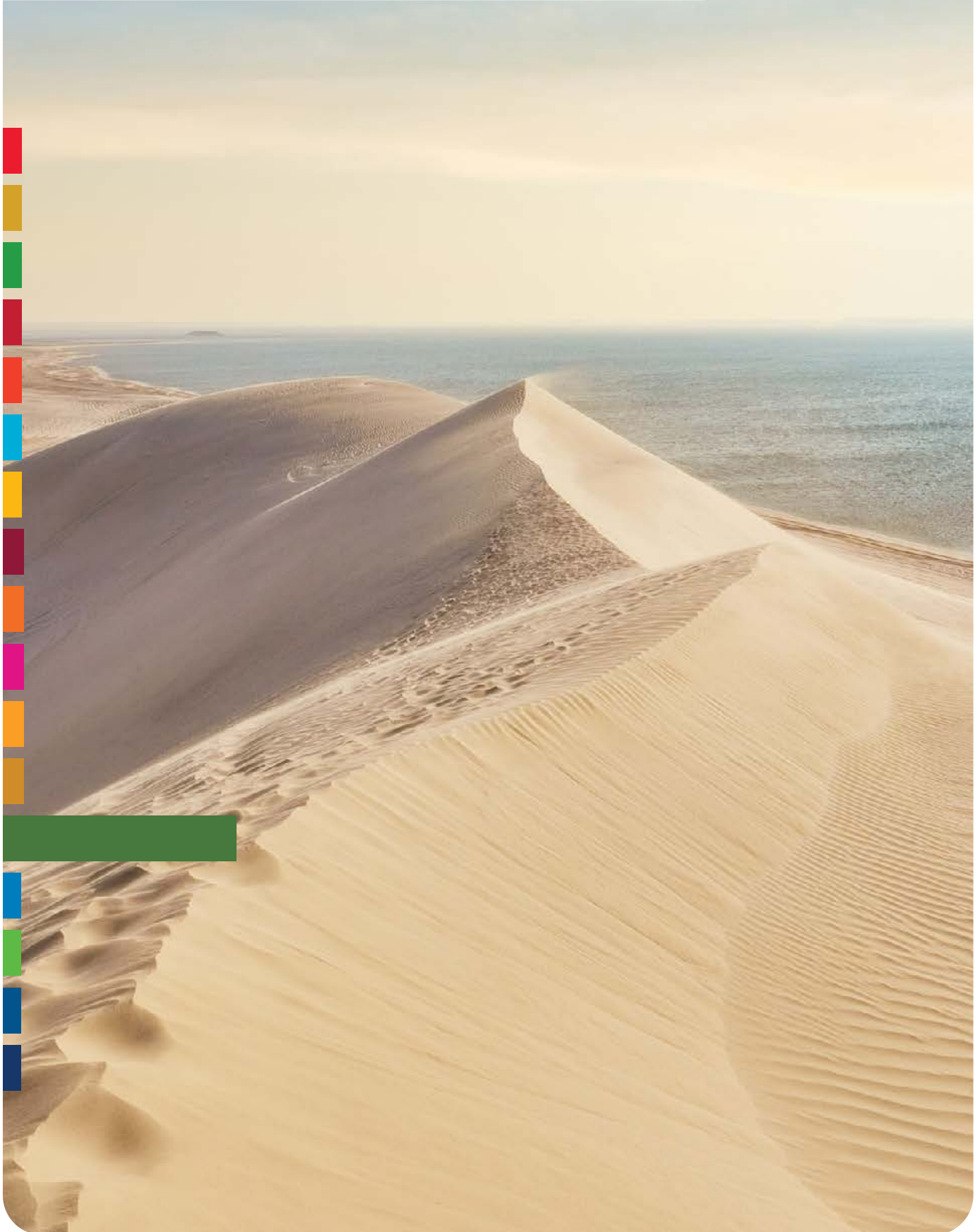
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In anticipation of future advancements, Qatar's continued progress in achieving SDG 12 will be contingent upon a strengthened commitment to policy reform, infrastructure development, and innovation in sustainability. Reinforcing regulatory frameworks, particularly in waste management, hazardous materials handling, and green procurement practices, will be paramount in reducing environmental impact and fostering resource-efficient production systems. The integration of extended producer responsibility schemes and incentive-based policies will further encourage both businesses and consumers to embrace more sustainable practices, while strong enforcement mechanisms will ensure compliance and accountability. In parallel, increased investment in sustainable infrastructure, including advanced recycling facilities, waste-to-energy installations, and green construction projects, will expedite Qatar's transition toward a circular economy. Strategic funding in areas such as sustainable transportation, renewable energy, and research and development, establishes a foundation for innovative, low-carbon solutions to shape more sustainable consumption paradigms. These concerted efforts will not only advance the objectives of SDG 12, but also support Qatar's broader transformation toward a more inclusive, resilient, and environmentally sustainable development paradigm.

# 13

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 13

## Climate Action



The background of the page is an aerial photograph of a desert coastline, showing sandy dunes and turquoise waters. In the top right corner, there is a stylized geometric logo consisting of a four-pointed star shape with internal lines, and below it, a circular emblem with four overlapping circles.

# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 13 Implementation

Climate change is one of the most urgent and complex challenges facing humanity today, with wide-ranging impacts on the environment, human health, food security, and sustainable development. Recognizing its transboundary nature and global consequences, the United Nations adopted SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. This goal calls for coordinated international action, national mitigation and adaptation strategies, and integration of climate considerations into policy and planning frameworks. Qatar, a country vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change due to its arid climate, extreme temperatures, and limited natural resources, has long acknowledged the need for proactive environmental action.

Qatar has firmly embedded climate action as a core pillar of its national development agenda, integrating it across key strategic frameworks such as QNV 2030 under its Environmental Development pillar, and NDS3 and its earlier iterations. These frameworks outline concrete measures to reduce greenhouse gas

emissions, strengthen climate resilience, and advance sustainable urban and industrial development. Aligned with its broader commitment to environmental sustainability, Qatar considers climate action a cross-cutting priority, closely interlinked with sectors such as energy, water, infrastructure, and public health. NDS3 emphasizes targeted initiatives to improve climate governance, enhance early warning systems, expand the use of renewable energy, and promote the adoption of low-carbon technologies. Through a strategic combination of national policies and international cooperation, Qatar continues to play an active role in global climate action, scaling its efforts to foster a more resilient, low-carbon, and sustainable future, both domestically and globally.



# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 13

Qatar's commitment to SDG 13 is driven by a growing portfolio of national strategies that embed climate resilience, decarbonization, and adaptation planning across key sectors of the economy. These strategies are underpinned by ambitious targets and supported by institutional reforms, aligning Qatar's national development agenda with global climate objectives. In line with the global nature of SDG 13, Qatar, being a signatory to the Paris Agreement, is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions and working with other nations to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C, while pursuing efforts to keep it below 1.5°C. Qatar also plays an important role in climate diplomacy, having hosted COP18 in 2012, and continues to support global climate action through partnerships, investments in renewable energy, and contributions to international climate funds. These efforts are reflected in the following strategies:

## 1.

**Qatar National Environment and Climate Change Strategy (QNECCS) 2021–2030** Launched by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, this strategy outlines Qatar's roadmap for environmental protection and climate change mitigation. It sets a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25% by 2030 compared to business-as-usual scenarios and emphasizes the importance of biodiversity conservation, water resource management, and waste reduction.

## 2.

**Qatar National Renewable Energy Strategy (QNRES)** Developed by the Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA), QNRES aims to diversify the energy mix by increasing renewable energy capacity to 4 GW by 2030, primarily through solar energy projects. This strategy supports Qatar's goal of achieving 18% renewable energy in its power mix by 2030.

## 3.

**QatarEnergy Sustainability Strategy** QatarEnergy's strategy focuses on reducing the carbon intensity of its operations, with targets to cut carbon intensity by 35% at LNG facilities and by at least 25% in upstream operations by 2030. It also plans to deploy carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies to capture over 11 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> annually by 2035.

## 4.

**Qatar National Climate Change Action Plan (NCAP)** This plan provides a comprehensive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation, identifying 36 mitigation measures and over 300 adaptation measures. It serves as a roadmap for fulfilling Qatar's international commitments under the Paris Agreement.

## 5.

**Qatar National Master Plan (QNMP) - Climate Change Strategy** As part of the urban planning framework, this strategy proposes measures to reduce the impact of land use development on climate change and outlines adaptation strategies to enhance urban resilience.

These strategies collectively reinforce Qatar's dedication to integrating climate considerations into national development planning, aligning with global efforts to combat climate change. Reflecting this commitment on a regional scale, QatarEnergy signed a partnership with TotalEnergies in October 2024 to develop a 1.25-gigawatt solar photovoltaic (PV) project in Iraq's Basra region. The facility, featuring 2 million high-efficiency bifacial panels mounted on single-axis trackers, is expected to supply electricity to approximately 350,000 homes upon completion between 2025 and 2027.

## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Qatar has undertaken significant legislative, institutional, and financial reforms to embed climate action into its national development framework. Anchored in the environmental pillar of QNV 2030, these efforts reflect the country's commitment to sustainable development and advancing Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13). Domestically, Qatar established the National Committee for Climate Change (NCCC) in 2007 under the Ministry of Environment to coordinate climate governance, a framework further strengthened by the creation of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC) in 2021. The legal foundation for environmental protection is rooted in Law No. 30 of 2002, which governs pollution control, waste management, and conservation. Recent legislative updates, such as Law No. 6 of 2023 on public hygiene and Ministerial Resolution No. 31 of 2023, enhance regulatory enforcement and urban resilience, providing a stronger basis for emissions control and environmental accountability. Qatar's evolving regulatory landscape increasingly mandates environmental impact assessments, emissions reporting, and compliance enforcement, reflecting a shift toward integrated, science-based environmental policy aligned with international frameworks.

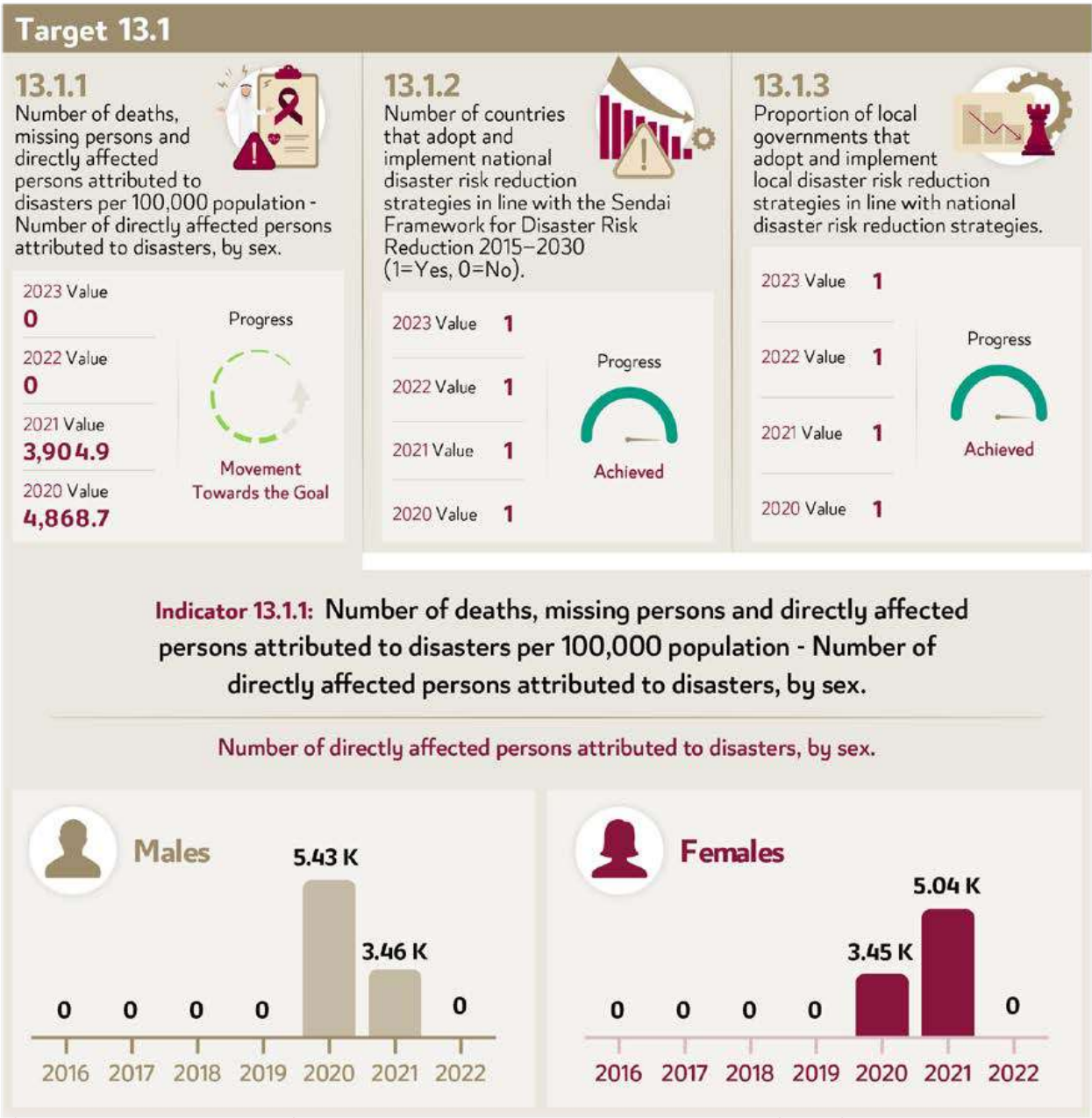
Internationally, Qatar has demonstrated strong climate leadership. It ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1996, acceded to the Kyoto Protocol in 2005, and ratified the Paris Agreement in 2017, solidifying its alignment with global climate commitments. In 2007, Qatar pledged USD 150 million to the Energy, Environment and Climate Change Research Fund launched by OPEC, supporting innovation in climate-related research. Further reinforcing its global role, during the UN Climate Action Summit in 2019, His Highness the Emir of Qatar announced a \$100 million contribution to support climate adaptation and mitigation in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). This pledge, implemented by the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD), supports project-based programs that help vulnerable nations address the impacts of climate change and build resilience, in close coordination with their governments.

## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar has made steady progress on SDG 13 by operationalizing concrete mitigation and adaptation measures across key sectors. In 2022, the country inaugurated the 800 MW Al Kharsaah Solar Power Plant, its first utility-scale renewable energy project, which now contributes up to 10% of peak electricity demand and is projected to offset over 26 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> over its lifetime. In the same year, QatarEnergy integrated large-scale carbon capture and storage (CCS) systems into its North Field Expansion Project, with current capacity to sequester 3.2 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> annually, the largest deployment in the global LNG industry. The establishment of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in 2021 and the adoption of the Qatar National Environment and Climate Change Strategy have strengthened governance and inter-agency coordination. Enforcement mechanisms have also advanced, with the issuance of Ministerial Resolution No. 31 of 2023 to tighten environmental compliance. Together, these milestones demonstrate tangible progress in transitioning toward a lower-carbon economy, while reinforcing Qatar's institutional readiness to meet its 2030 climate targets.



# 2.1. Key Insights





## 2.1. Key Insights

### Target 13.2

#### 13.2.1

Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - Number of countries with adaptation communications (1=Yes, 0=No).



2023 Value **1**

2022 Value **1**

2021 Value **1**

2020 Value **1**

Progress



Achieved

### Target 13.3

#### 13.3.1

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment - For curricula (1=Yes, 0=No).



National Target  
**1**

2023 Value **1**

2022 Value **1**

2021 Value **1**

2020 Value **1**

Progress



Achieved

#### 13.3.1

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment - For national educational policies (1=Yes, 0=No).



National Target  
**1**

2023 Value **1**

2022 Value **1**

2021 Value **1**

2020 Value **1**

Progress



Achieved

### Target 13.3

#### 13.3.1

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment curricula - For student assessment (1=Yes, 0=No).



National Target  
**1**

2023 Value **1**

2022 Value **1**

2021 Value **1**

2020 Value **1**

Progress



Achieved

#### 13.3.1

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment curricula - For teacher education (1=Yes, 0=No).



National Target  
**1**

2023 Value **1**

2022 Value **1**

2021 Value **1**

2020 Value **1**

Progress



Achieved

## 2.1. Key Insights



### Insights Corner

Qatar has captured over

**6.3 million**

metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> since launching its Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) facility in 2019, an essential step toward reducing emissions.

QatarEnergy is expanding its CCUS capacity, currently at

**2.2 million**

metric tons per year, with a target of reaching 7–9 MMTPA by 2030 and over 11 MMTPA by 2035.

Qatar's North Field is the largest non-associated natural gas field in the world, making the country one of the top global players in natural gas reserves.

Qatar is helping combat climate change internationally by exporting natural gas, which supports the energy transition of other countries toward cleaner energy sources.

Qatar's natural gas ranks among the world's lowest in carbon emissions intensity, thanks to the country's unique geological advantages and efficient production processes.

## 2.2. Case Studies

### **Case Study 1: Al Shaheen Oilfield Gas Recovery and Utilisation Project:**

The Al Shaheen Oilfield Gas Recovery and Utilization Project in Qatar is a pioneering environmental initiative and the first of its kind in the Middle East. Developed by Maersk Oil Qatar in collaboration with QatarEnergy, it became the third petroleum industry project worldwide to be registered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. The project focuses on capturing and utilizing associated gas that was previously flared during oil production, thereby significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By converting this waste gas into a usable energy source, the project not only improves operational efficiency but also contributes to global climate change mitigation efforts. It aligns with Qatar's broader goals under the Qatar National Vision 2030, showcasing how the hydrocarbon sector can adopt sustainable and responsible environmental practices. Prior to 2004, associated gas at the Al Shaheen oilfield was primarily flared, with a small fraction used for onsite consumption. This project captures and processes gas that was previously wasted. As per its Project Design Document (Version 02), the initiative aims to reduce GHG emissions by 2.49 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year.

### **Case Study 2: Al Kharsaah Solar PV IPP Project:**

The Al Kharsaah Solar PV IPP project is a landmark achievement for Qatar, demonstrating the country's commitment to expanding its renewable energy capacity and reducing its dependence on fossil fuels. The plant represents a significant step toward Qatar's clean energy transition and serves as a model for future renewable energy projects in the region. Through strategic investment, international collaboration, and the adoption of cutting-edge technology, the Al Kharsaah Solar PV project is a success story that exemplifies Qatar's growing role in the global push for a cleaner, more sustainable energy future.

### **Case Study 3: Carbon-Neutral 2022 FIFA World Cup**

The 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar was the first-ever carbon-neutral World Cup, made possible through environmentally friendly stadiums, transportation systems, and energy-efficient infrastructure. This achievement was the result of several green initiatives, including the sustainable design of stadiums such as Stadium 974

and Al Janoub Stadium. These stadiums incorporated recyclable materials and energy-efficient technologies. Stadium 974 was constructed using shipping containers, reducing construction waste and providing a modular design that could be disassembled and repurposed after the event.

### **Case Study 4: Transition to electric mobility**

As part of Qatar's commitment to sustainability and environmental conservation, the country is actively developing infrastructure, supporting policies, and fostering market growth to facilitate the transition to electric mobility. The Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA), through its National Programme for Conservation and Energy Efficiency (Tarsheed), is spearheading the development of EV charging infrastructure. As of early 2024, over 200 fast-charging stations have been installed across the country, with plans to expand to 600 units by 2025. These stations are strategically located at government buildings, malls, hotels, Woqod fuel stations, and public/private parking areas.



## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

Qatar is leveraging advanced technologies and innovative solutions to accelerate progress on SDG 13, with a strong emphasis on decarbonization, resource efficiency, and climate resilience. One of the most prominent technological applications is in carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS). QatarEnergy currently operates one of the world's largest CCUS facilities in the LNG sector, with an annual capacity of 2.2 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, and aims to expand this to over 11 million tonnes per year by 2035. These systems are integrated into industrial processes at the North Field and Ras Laffan, enabling real-time emissions monitoring and optimized gas processing.

In renewable energy, Qatar is deploying cutting-edge solar PV technology at utility scale, notably through the Al Kharsaah Solar Power Plant, which uses bifacial panels and automated cleaning robots to maximize efficiency in desert conditions. The plant generates 800 MW of clean electricity, contributing substantially to the country's renewable energy targets. The project also demonstrates innovation in energy storage and grid integration, critical to supporting intermittent renewable sources.

Qatar is also pioneering the creation of environmentally sustainable cities such as Lusail and Msheireb Cities, which incorporate smart infrastructure, green building standards, and low-emission designs. Smart systems are being adopted across urban infrastructure. Msheireb Downtown Doha, for instance, employs real-time energy management and district cooling networks to reduce energy consumption and emissions.

To reduce carbon emissions and enhance resource efficiency, Qatar has adopted district cooling systems that utilize treated sewage effluent (TSE), significantly lowering energy and water consumption. The Tarsheed programme, led by Kahramaa, uses digital platforms, smart meters, and AI-assisted forecasting to enhance energy conservation and manage peak demand. Smart water meters have also been implemented across urban networks to control and reduce water loss. Furthermore, reverse osmosis technology is being deployed for

water desalination, offering a more energy-efficient alternative to traditional methods.

Innovation is also driving the electrification of mobility. Qatar is rolling out a nationwide network of fast-charging stations, paired with mobile apps and smart routing for electric vehicles, contributing to the reduction of urban transport emissions. Simultaneously, climate tech research is expanding through local institutions such as Qatar Foundation, Qatar University and Hamad Bin Khalifa University, which are developing data-driven tools for coastal risk mapping, urban heat management, and climate modeling.

By integrating emerging technologies across sectors, Qatar is laying the groundwork for a low-carbon, climate-resilient future, while also contributing regionally to the development and localization of green innovation.



### 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUPS                            | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government Entities                           | Formulates and implements policies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance climate resilience, and promote sustainable environmental practices. Finances green projects, encourages sustainable business practices, and promote innovation in clean technologies across various sectors. Integrates climate change education into curricula, raises environmental awareness, and promotes research on sustainability among students and educators. Manages sustainable water use in agriculture; promotes reuse of treated wastewater and efficient irrigation.                                                                       | Ministry of Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change<br>Qatar Development Bank<br>Qatar Fund for Development<br>The Ministry of Education and Higher Education<br>Ministry of Municipality |
| Private Sector and Non-Profit Organizations   | Invests in energy-efficient technologies and supporting the transition to low-carbon power and water production systems. Encourages businesses to adopt sustainable practices, supporting green initiatives, and promotes awareness of climate-related risks and opportunities in the private sector. Supports SDG 13 by advancing sustainable building practices, developing green standards like GSAS, and promoting low-carbon development across the region. Fosters research and innovation in climate-resilient technologies, supporting sustainable solutions, and guiding national R&D efforts toward environmental sustainability. | Qatar Electricity and Water Company<br>Qatar Chamber<br>Gulf Organization for Research and Development<br>Qatar Research, Development, and Innovation Council                                     |
| Civil Society and International Organizations | Promotes eco-friendly travel, organizing environmental awareness programs for youth, and encouraging sustainable practices within its facilities and activities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Qatar Youth Hostels                                                                                                                                                                               |





## 4. Key Considerations

Being one of the world's leading producers and exporters of natural gas which forms the backbone of the country's economy, Qatar faces an additional challenge in achieving SDG13, though it ranks among the lowest in the world in terms of carbon emissions intensity. This poses additional challenges as the production, processing and export still contribute to greenhouse gas emissions including methane. The country is well aware of this challenge and the need to decouple economic growth from carbon emissions by investing in clean technologies and diversification.



## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

Qatar's climate action journey reflects a deliberate and evolving blend of ambition, leadership, and implementation. Internationally, Qatar has affirmed its commitment to global climate objectives through its ratification of the Paris Agreement, active participation in multilateral forums, and its historic hosting of COP18. Through contributions to global climate finance and its support for Least Developed Countries under the Doha Programme of Action, Qatar continues to act as a constructive partner in advancing collective climate action. Domestically, climate priorities are embedded across key national planning frameworks, including QNV 2030, the Qatar National Environment and Climate Change Strategy, the National Climate Change Action Plan, and all three National Development Strategies. These instruments provide a coordinated and long-term approach to emissions reduction, resilience building, and alignment with global sustainability targets. The country has also demonstrated early success through flagship initiatives such as the Al Kharsaah Solar Plant, large-scale carbon capture deployment, and major regulatory reforms. Looking ahead, Qatar is well-positioned to build on this momentum by scaling up investments in renewable energy, accelerating the deployment of carbon capture and storage technologies, and driving innovation in clean technologies, green mobility, and sustainable finance. Strengthening private sector engagement, enhancing climate data systems, and mainstreaming adaptation across vulnerable sectors, such as water, infrastructure, and public health, will be critical to closing implementation gaps. With strong institutional capacity, robust fiscal resources, and a clear national vision, Qatar is equipped to lead a credible, inclusive, and effective climate transition, both at home and across the region.



# 14

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14

## Life Below Water





## 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 14 Implementation

For Qatar, the conservation and sustainable use of marine ecosystems under SDG 14 carries national significance, rooted in both geography and identity. As a small peninsula surrounded by the Arabian Gulf, the marine environment has long been central to Qatar's ecological integrity, economic development, and cultural heritage. Historically defined by maritime traditions such as pearl diving, fishing, and seaborne trade, Qatar's relationship with the sea continues to shape livelihoods, coastal and marine ecosystems, and the country's broader sustainability agenda.

Today, marine and coastal ecosystems surrounding Qatar—including coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangrove forests—are vital to biodiversity conservation, fisheries, tourism, and coastal protection. However, these ecosystems face mounting pressures from climate change, overfishing, marine pollution, and rapid coastal development. The resulting degradation highlights the urgency of scaling sustainable marine governance, restoration programs, and evidence-based management.

Qatar's commitment to protecting life below water is reflected in its constitutional obligations and long-standing national planning frameworks. Article 33 of the Constitution mandates environmental conservation for present and future generations. This principle was first operationalized through the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2004, which was further updated in 2015-2025 to align with global biodiversity frameworks. The establishment of the Friends of the Environment Centre and national awareness campaigns has reinforced marine conservation as a national priority.

Under QNV 2030 and successive National Development Strategies, marine sustainability has been further institutionalized. The current strategy, NDS3, introduces a dedicated portfolio of transformative initiatives aimed at preserving marine biodiversity, enhancing coastal resilience, and advancing the sustainable use of ocean resources—placing SDG 14 at the heart of Qatar's environmental and development agenda.



# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 14

Qatar's strategic policy architecture embeds marine conservation as a central pillar of its environmental sustainability agenda. National strategies address marine biodiversity, pollution, climate impacts, and coastal development-ensuring alignment with the objectives of SDG 14.

## 1.

### **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2025**

Prioritizes marine species and ecosystems through habitat mapping, biodiversity assessments, and cross-sector action plans aligned with global biodiversity goals, as a foundation for sustainable development.

## 2.

### **Qatar National Environment and Climate Change Strategy (QNE) 2021**

Addresses marine degradation through climate adaptation, coastal infrastructure resilience, and measures to reduce marine and coastal pollution.

## 3.

### **Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Strategy**

Establishes three designated marine protected areas and sets a national goal to increase protected marine zones from 2.6% to 30% by 2030-supporting SDG 14.5 on conserving coastal and marine ecosystems.

## 4.

### **Qatar Maritime Transport Strategy**

Integrates environmental safeguards into port development and shipping operations to reduce pressure on marine biodiversity and sensitive coastal ecosystems.





## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Qatar's pursuit of SDG 14 is underpinned by a robust national legal framework focused on protecting marine ecosystems and ensuring the sustainable use of ocean resources. At its core is the Environmental Protection Law (No. 30 of 2002), which provides the foundational legal basis for pollution control and marine biodiversity conservation. This comprehensive legislation, together with the Fisheries Law (No. 4 of 1983), regulates activities such as overfishing, coastal development, and habitat degradation to prevent ecosystem decline. Strict permitting requirements—including mandatory environmental impact assessments for coastal projects—and prohibitions on unlicensed shoreline alterations safeguard mangroves, coral reefs, and other critical habitats.

These legal foundations are reinforced by policy commitments with clear, measurable targets. The National Environment and Climate Change Strategy (2021-2030) and the Marine Resources Action Plan guide implementation through actionable priorities—such as expanding marine protected areas to cover 30% of Qatar's exclusive economic zone by 2030. Recent legislative updates have also strengthened penalties for activities that endanger marine biodiversity. Complementing these national efforts, Qatar is actively engaged in marine environmental protection as a signatory to numerous international agreements—including the Convention on Biological Diversity and MARPOL—and participates in regional initiatives like ROPME, while aiming to protect 30% of its coastal and marine ecosystems by 2030 in alignment with the Global Biodiversity Framework.

To ensure effective enforcement, Qatar has introduced new monitoring tools. In 2024, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change deployed aerial marine surveillance using autogyro aircraft to improve coverage and enforcement in coastal waters. Environmental inspectors now utilize real-time remote sensing and geospatial data to monitor coral reef health, track industrial discharge, and oversee compliance in the fisheries sector.

Together, these instruments form an integrated, enforceable framework for marine protection. They demonstrate Qatar's commitment to evidence-based regulation, institutional accountability, and long-term ecological resilience—advancing the core targets of SDG 14 through national law and policy.



## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar has advanced steadily toward SDG 14 through a strategic combination of national planning, marine protection, and pollution control. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), launched in 2004 and renewed in 2015, serves as the primary framework for marine conservation, outlining priority actions to protect biodiversity, sustain marine ecosystems, and monitor critical habitats.

As of 2024, three marine protected areas have been designated, covering 2.5% of Qatar's total land and marine area. The State aims to expand this coverage to 30% of its exclusive economic zone by 2030, in line with SDG target 14.5.

To reduce marine pollution (SDG 14.1), Qatar has implemented nationwide beach clean-up campaigns and introduced a phased ban on single-use plastics. Since 2020, systematic nutrient monitoring in coastal waters has helped detect harmful algal blooms and inform water quality management.

In support of SDG 14.3, Qatar's continued investment in renewable energy contributes to reducing carbon emissions, indirectly supporting efforts to mitigate marine acidification.

Together, these actions signal a national shift toward proactive, science-based marine governance. The SDG 14 indicator table below outlines Qatar's progress to date and areas requiring continued attention to ensure long-term ocean health and resilience.



## 2.1. Key Insights

### Target 14.1

#### 14.1.1

(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density - (a): Chlorophyll a concentration.



|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| 2023 Value | 0.8 |
| 2022 Value | 0.7 |
| 2021 Value | 1.1 |
| 2020 Value | 0.5 |

#### 14.1.1

(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density - (b): Salinity Reduction 2015-2030.



|            |      |
|------------|------|
| 2023 Value | 42.5 |
| 2022 Value | 41.8 |
| 2021 Value | 43.9 |
| 2020 Value | 47.5 |



#### 14.1.1

(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density - (c): Nitrate.



|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| 2023 Value | 1.5 |
| 2022 Value | 2.6 |
| 2021 Value | 1.4 |
| 2020 Value | 1.6 |



### Target 14.1

#### 14.1.1

(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density - (d): Silicate.



|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 2023 Value | 94.5  |
| 2022 Value | 134.9 |
| 2021 Value | 121   |
| 2020 Value | 122.6 |



#### 14.1.1

(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density - (b): Density of plastic debris.



|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 2023 Value | 2.933 |
| 2022 Value | 1.003 |
| 2021 Value | 932   |
| 2020 Value | 1.938 |

### Target 14.2

#### 14.2.1

Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas – Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches.



|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 2023 Value | 100 % |
| 2022 Value | 100 % |
| 2021 Value | 100 % |
| 2020 Value | 100 % |

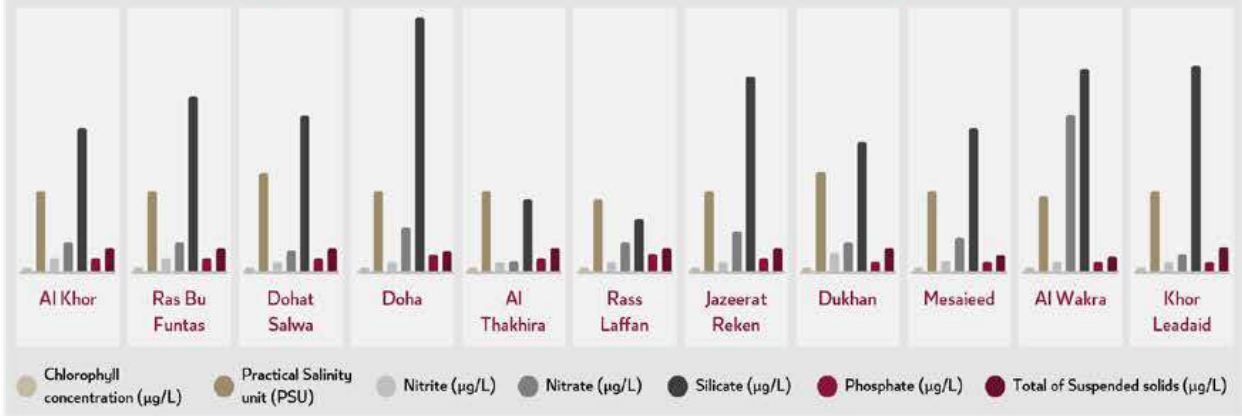




## 2.1. Key Insights

**Indicator 14.1.1:** (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density.

(a) Concentration of natural nutrients in coastal waters by location.



### Target 14.4

#### 14.4.1

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels.

National Target  
**100%**

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 2023 Value | 88.9% |
| 2022 Value | 92.0% |
| 2021 Value | 90.0% |
| 2020 Value | 90.0% |

### Target 14.5

#### 14.5.1

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.

National Target  
**10%**

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| 2023 Value | 6.2% |
| 2022 Value | 6.2% |
| 2021 Value | 6.2% |
| 2020 Value | 6.2% |



### Target 14.6

#### 14.6.1

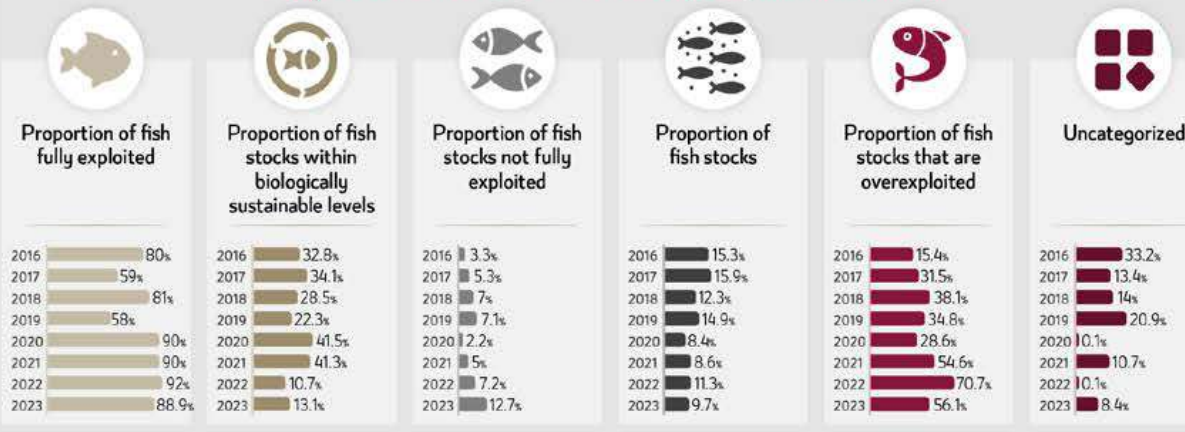
Implementation of instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 2023 Value | 5 |
| 2022 Value | 5 |
| 2021 Value | 5 |
| 2020 Value | 5 |



**Indicator 14.4.1:** Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels.

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable level.



# 2.1. Key Insights



## Insights Corner

In the most recent season, Qatar recorded a

**22%** increase in hawksbill turtle nests and an 11% increase in hatchlings released into the sea.

Field teams tagged

**103** adult hawksbill turtles-61 newly tagged and 42 recaptured-helping track population recovery and nesting behaviors.

Qatar has committed to expanding its marine protected areas from

**2.5% to 30%** of its exclusive economic zone by 2030, preserving critical habitats and biodiversity.

## 2.2. Case Studies

### **Case Study 1: Hamad Port Coral Relocation - Protecting Marine Ecosystems During Development**

As part of Qatar's sustainable infrastructure efforts, the development of Hamad Port included an extensive coral relocation program to mitigate environmental impact. Marine biologists and engineers relocated over 12,500 hard coral colonies to protected reef sites. Additionally, more than 14,000 square meters of seagrass and nearly 31,700 mangrove seedlings were transplanted to sustain key marine habitats. Monitoring confirmed a coral survival rate of approximately 78%, underscoring the initiative's success. This pioneering project demonstrates how large-scale infrastructure development can align with marine biodiversity protection under SDG 14.

### **Case Study 2: Community Beach Clean-ups - Volunteers Protecting Qatar's Marine Environment**

Grassroots action has become a vital pillar of Qatar's marine protection agenda. In 2021 alone, 1,610 volunteers participated in 67 community-led beach clean-up campaigns, removing over 18 tonnes of waste from coastal areas. These efforts, coordinated by local environmental groups and supported by government agencies, have reduced marine pollution and strengthened public awareness. Since its inception in 2017, the initiative has evolved into a national movement, showcasing the impact of civic engagement in advancing SDG 14.

### **Case Study 3: Expanding Marine Protected Areas - Safeguarding Qatar's Marine Biodiversity**

Qatar is enhancing its marine policy framework through the expansion of protected areas and stricter regulatory enforcement. The State has committed to increasing marine reserve coverage to 30% of its Exclusive Economic Zone by 2030. Legal reforms now criminalise actions that damage marine biodiversity, and special focus is being placed on ecologically significant areas like the Al Shaheen region, home to the world's largest known whale shark aggregation. These policy shifts reflect Qatar's strategic approach to long-term marine ecosystem resilience.

### **Case Study 4: Local marine turtle conservation projects**

These projects assess the hawksbill turtles' (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) nesting activities around multiple locations within Qatar with continuous support of QatarEnergy. In 2023, the project recorded an impressive 281 hawksbill turtle nests, yielding approximately 15,899 hatchlings released into the sea. This marked a 22% year-on-year increase in turtle nest records and 11% year on-year increase in the overall number of hatchlings released to the sea, a testament to enhanced protection measures, including night patrols, fencing and seasonal closures. In total, 103 adult turtles were encountered and tagged of which 61 were newly tagged turtles and 42 were recaptured turtles. This demonstrates the project's aim to understand and monitor turtle populations in Qatar were successfully achieved.

### **Case Study 5: Ecological survey every three years**

QatarEnergy is taking early action by identifying potential environmental concerns and proactively mitigating them. They aim to avoid negative impacts on local biodiversity and natural habitats from their activities. In line with that, QatarEnergy has consistently carried out an ecological survey every three years to monitor and to assess any significant environmental impact from their operation. The survey is aimed to safeguard ecological health of the marine environment in QatarEnergy offshore concession areas. In 2023, the survey was conducted around Halul Island and Al-Rayyan field and comprised 45 and 20 sampling sites, respectively. No significant environmental impacts were observed in the immediate vicinity of and around QatarEnergy facilities. In addition, hydrocarbon and metal concentrations for these areas were found to be below Qatar National Standard maximum permissible limits.



## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

Qatar is harnessing advanced marine technologies to monitor and conserve its ocean resources, aligning innovation efforts with the achievement of SDG 14 (Life Below Water). From satellite remote sensing to automated marine sensors, the country employs cutting-edge tools to track water quality, coral reef health, and marine biodiversity in real time. These approaches are bolstered by strong research partnerships: national institutions like Qatar University's Environmental Science Center and QEERI collaborate with global experts to study marine ecosystems and climate impacts, developing innovative solutions for conservation. Through such innovation, Qatar is enhancing its capacity to reduce marine pollution, protect sensitive coastal ecosystems, and expand marine protected areas—core targets of SDG 14 (14.1, 14.2, 14.5).

Qatar's environmental authorities are deploying emerging tools like autogyro aircraft equipped with advanced sensors for coastal surveillance, enabling swift detection of marine violations and improved protection of nature reserves. On the research front, a collaboration between QEERI and Belgium's UCLouvain has developed advanced simulation models to identify oil spill "hotspots" in the Gulf, allowing proactive measures to prevent pollution and safeguard vital marine zones. Meanwhile, the private sector is contributing to marine innovation: QatarEnergy's Coral Management Program—in partnership with Qatar University—has transplanted over 12,000 corals from development sites to offshore protected zones and established the nation's first coral nursery for reef restoration.

A major milestone in Qatar's marine science efforts is the commissioning of the Janan Research Vessel, a state-of-the-art ship gifted by His Highness the Emir Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani. Janan symbolizes Qatar's national commitment to safeguarding the marine environment by providing comprehensive financial, scientific, and research resources. Equipped with modern laboratories and advanced oceanographic instruments, Janan has ushered in a new era of marine research and education. It attracts leading scholars from Qatar and abroad to conduct research in Qatar's marine and territorial waters, as well as in the Arabian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and Red Sea. Janan also plays a vital role in capacity building by training students and young researchers, preparing a new generation of marine scientists who will contribute to Qatar's sustainable future. The vessel has strengthened regional and international research collaborations, enhancing Qatar's leadership in marine science. Built by Freire Shipyard in Spain—renowned for constructing world-class research vessels—Janan is a symbol of Qatar's scientific ambition and a dream realized for the country's marine research community.

By leveraging technology and multi-sector collaboration, Qatar is strengthening the resilience of its marine environment and accelerating progress toward its SDG 14 commitments.



### 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUPS                    | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Government Entities</b>            | Qatar's government entities play a pivotal role in advancing SDG 14 by regulating and enforcing policies on marine conservation, coastal protection, and the sustainable use of marine resources. Their efforts include oil spill prevention, the establishment and management of marine protected areas, and the promotion of sustainable fisheries and ecosystem research. These entities also integrate marine ecosystem protection into sustainable tourism development strategies and operations. Additionally, they provide overarching policy guidance, embed SDG principles into national strategies, and monitor and report progress toward achieving SDG 14. | <b>Ministry of Environment and Climate Change</b><br><br><b>Qatar Energy</b><br><br><b>Qatar Tourism</b><br><br><b>National Planning Council</b>                                |
| <b>NGOs and United Nations System</b> | Non-governmental organizations and the United Nations system contribute to SDG 14 by offering technical expertise, policy support, and global best practices. They promote regional cooperation and sustainable marine policy development, provide scientific expertise and capacity building, and guide efforts in marine biodiversity conservation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>United Nations Environment Programme</b><br><br><b>Gulf Cooperation Council</b><br><br><b>International Union for Conservation of Nature</b><br><br><b>Ramsar Convention</b> |
| <b>Academia and Research Centers</b>  | Academic and research institutions in Qatar play a vital role in supporting SDG 14 by conducting marine ecosystem research, studying human impacts, and providing scientific input for policy and conservation initiatives. These entities advance marine sustainability through rigorous scientific research, policy advocacy, educational programs, and public engagement. These efforts collectively contribute to informed decision-making and long-term marine conservation.                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Environmental Science Center - QU</b><br><br><br><b>Qatar Foundation (including QEERI &amp; Earthna)</b>                                                                     |

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## 4. Key Considerations

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While marine ecosystems are vital to Qatar's biodiversity and cultural heritage, several interrelated challenges continue to affect their health. Overfishing, driven by unsustainable practices, places pressure on key marine species and disrupts ecosystem balance. Pollution remains a persistent threat-stemming from oil spills, industrial discharge, plastic debris, and untreated sewage-that compromises water quality and marine habitats. Rapid coastal development, including ports and urban infrastructure, contributes to habitat fragmentation, particularly impacting mangroves, seagrasses, and coral reefs.

Climate change compounds these challenges through rising sea temperatures, sea level rise, and coastal erosion. Qatar's shallow waters are highly sensitive to extreme heat, while high evaporation rates in the Arabian Gulf increase salinity levels, affecting marine biodiversity. Seasonal fluctuations in pH levels add further complexity, with implications for coral health and calcifying organisms.

Rather than viewing these issues in isolation, Qatar is strengthening integrated marine governance by expanding protected areas, investing in data-driven monitoring, and enforcing ecosystem-based planning. These actions are part of a forward-looking approach to protect marine resources while building long-term ecological resilience-ensuring continued progress toward the national priorities embedded in SDG 14.

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## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

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Qatar's approach to SDG 14 reflects a strategic vision that recognizes marine ecosystems as foundational to national resilience, biodiversity, and long-term sustainability. Guided by the QNV 2030 and reinforced through successive national strategies, the country has taken measurable steps to protect life below water-expanding marine protected areas, enhancing pollution controls, and advancing science-based conservation.

Marine biodiversity, particularly in coral reefs, mangroves, and fisheries, is being safeguarded through policy, legislation, and innovation. Community engagement, research partnerships, and private sector involvement have further deepened national capacity to monitor, restore, and manage marine environments sustainably.

Looking ahead, Qatar is committed to scaling its marine protection efforts in line with global best practices. Priority areas include increasing marine protected area coverage to 30% by 2030, strengthening enforcement mechanisms, and expanding real-time marine monitoring to guide adaptive management. Continued investment in education, research, and innovation will be critical to sustaining this momentum.

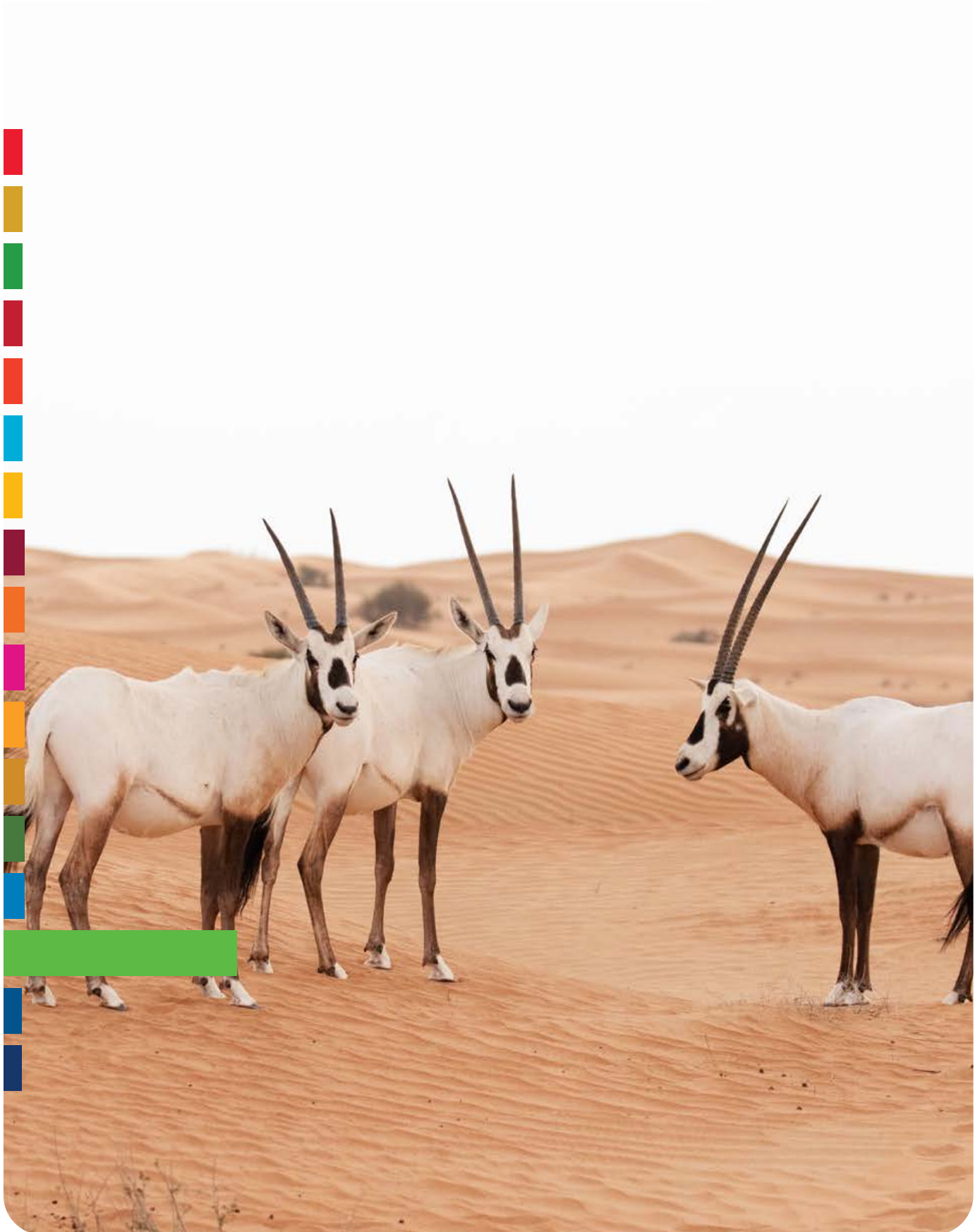
By aligning marine governance with ecological integrity and national development, Qatar affirms its role as a responsible steward of the marine environment-advancing SDG 14 not only as a global obligation, but as a national imperative for future generations.



# 15

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 15

## Life on Land



# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 15 Implementation

Qatar places the preservation of terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity at the heart of its sustainable development agenda, demonstrating strong commitment to achieving SDG 15. Guided by QNV 2030, the country strives to balance environmental stewardship with economic growth and social progress, ensuring the protection of natural resources for future generations.

To translate this vision into actionable outcomes, NDS3 outlines targeted priorities aligned with SDG 15. These include the conservation of land and natural habitats, the promotion of sustainable water and waste management, the protection of biodiversity, and the advancement of circular economy initiatives. Through the integrated frameworks of QNV 2030 and NDS3, Qatar strengthens its environmental governance, promotes the responsible use of ecosystems, and ensures that terrestrial conservation remains a fundamental pillar of national development.



# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 15

Qatar's commitment to SDG 15 is supported by a comprehensive suite of national strategies that promote environmental sustainability, including:

## 1.

**NDS3's Environmental Sustainability Sector Strategy**, supported by cross-cutting mechanisms for effective governance and institutional coordination, which outlines five key sectoral outcomes directly aligned with SDG 15:

1. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality
2. Protecting biodiversity and restoring threatened species
3. Conserving water resources through integrated management
4. Ensuring sustainable waste management and enabling a thriving circular economy
5. Optimizing land use and promoting sustainable urban environments.

## 2.

**Qatar National Environment and Climate Change Strategy (QNE)**, which aims to improve environmental quality, build resilience, and enhance well-being. QNE supports emissions reduction, biodiversity recovery, water conservation, and circular economy development. It also promotes sustainable agriculture, improved land use efficiency, and the expansion of protected areas, including Al Reem Biosphere Reserve, the Turtle Nesting Initiative, and the Oryx Breeding Program.

## 3.

**Qatar National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015–2025 (NBSAP)**, which revises the 2004 strategy to reflect the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It emphasizes scientific research, stakeholder engagement, the integration of biodiversity into national planning, and capacity development.

## 4.

**Qatar's National Strategy to Combat Desertification 2022-2030**, which aligns land restoration efforts with SDG and biodiversity goals by promoting sustainable land management practices to restore degraded ecosystems and prevent further desertification. The strategy forms part of Qatar's broader climate agenda, supported by key adaptation and mitigation initiatives outlined in the Qatar National Climate Change Action Plan, which sets an ambitious target of achieving a 25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

## 5.

Additional initiatives, such as hydroponic and vertical farming, urban greening projects, and enhanced ecological zoning, which support sustainable land use and green development within Qatar's urban centers.

Collectively, these strategies are operationalized through NDS3, which serves as a driving force for cross-sector coordination, measurable outcomes, and policy coherence, enabling tangible progress toward SDG 15.



## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Anchored by Law No. 30 of 2002 on Environmental Protection, Qatar has established a comprehensive legal and policy framework to advance SDG 15, regulating activities that pose risks to ecosystems and biodiversity, including illegal hunting, overfishing, and the encroachment of protected areas. Within the broader context of the National Climate Change Action Plan, Qatar has targeted a 25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, indirectly addressing key drivers of land degradation and desertification. This framework is reinforced by Qatar's active participation in international environmental governance, having ratified a total of 47 international agreements, 10 multilateral accords, 5 regional accords, 2 GCC agreements, 9 protocols, and 66 bilateral agreements related to environmental protection. Notably, Qatar is a signatory to the 2016 Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, ratified via Decree No. 25 of 2012, both of which support the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural assets. Together, these legislative measures and international commitments provide the institutional foundation for effective environmental governance and the long-term protection of Qatar's terrestrial ecosystems.



## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar has made significant progress in advancing SDG 15 through a comprehensive approach that combines land protection, ecosystem restoration, and biodiversity conservation. As of 2024, 27% of the country's land was designated as nature reserves, encompassing 12 protected areas which cover over 3,400 square kilometers, with a national target to reach 30% land and marine protection by 2030. Urban greening has accelerated significantly, with the establishment of 159 parks in 2024 and the development of nearly 3 million square meters of green space. Led by the Ministry of Municipality, these efforts represent a significant expansion of accessible green areas across the country and align with SDG indicator 15.2.1. From 2019 to 2022, Qatar's Million Trees Initiative successfully achieved its target of planting one million tree seedlings, while the ongoing Ten Million Trees Initiative for 2023 to 2030 has already planted 320,000 tree seedlings to date.

In parallel, Qatar is addressing desertification through innovative research and technology, including bio-char-based land restoration and the Energy-Greenbelt Project. National initiatives such as the Global Dryland Alliance, One Million Trees, and Doha's Greenbelt Zone further aim to reduce land degradation and support climate resilience. Over 1,900 species have been recorded in Qatar, protected by robust regulatory frameworks which kept illegal wildlife trade below 0.01% in 2023. This reflects Qatar's ongoing efforts to preserve biodiversity, with a particular focus on priority species like the Arabian Oryx. A growing portfolio of initiatives aim to protect Qatar's habitats, improve biodiversity data, and promote sustainable use of land and marine resources.

### QUICK OVERVIEW

**27%**

of land is designated as nature reserves

**159**

parks established by 2024

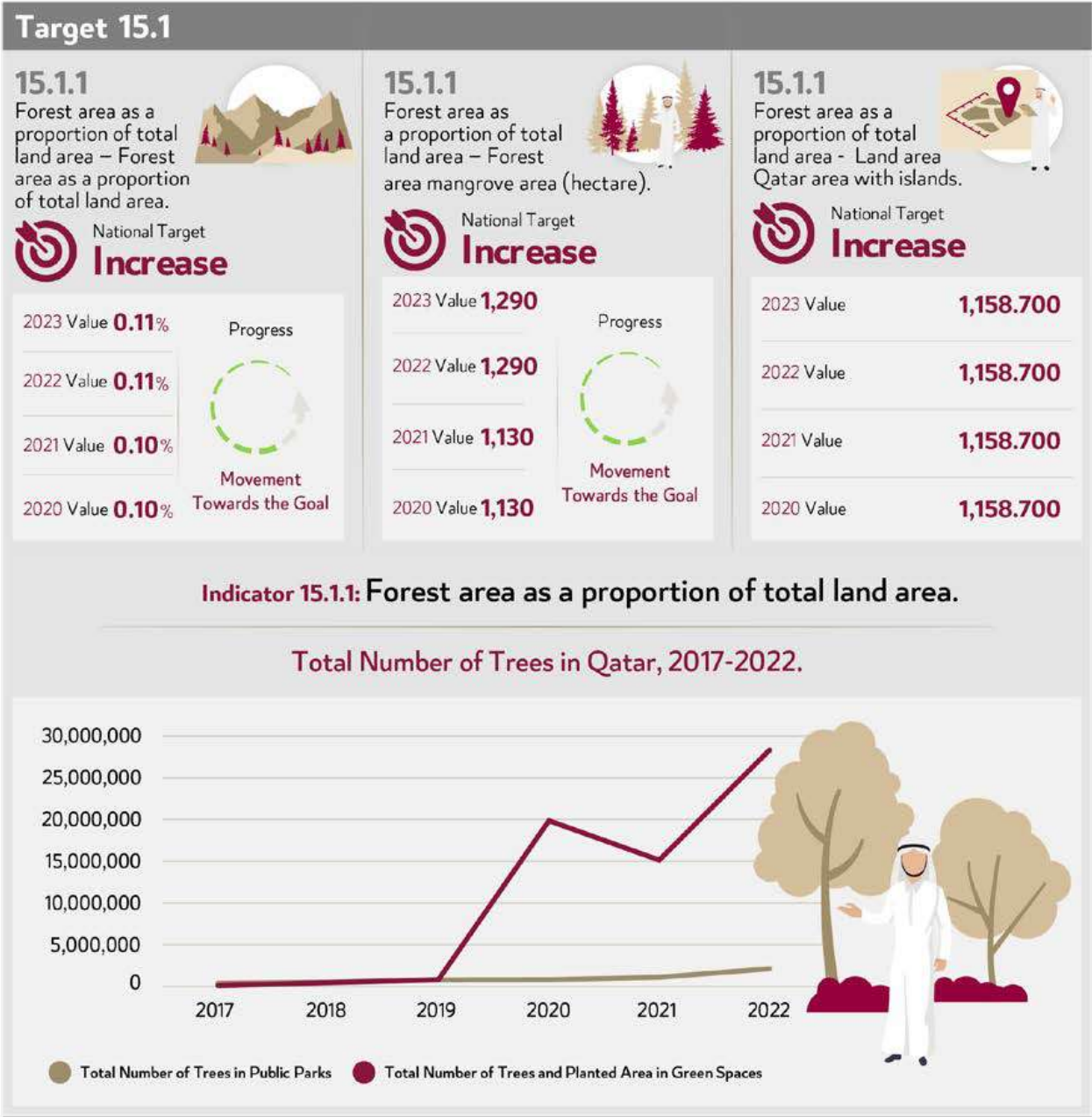
**0.01%**

rate of illegal wildlife trade in 2023

**28 million**

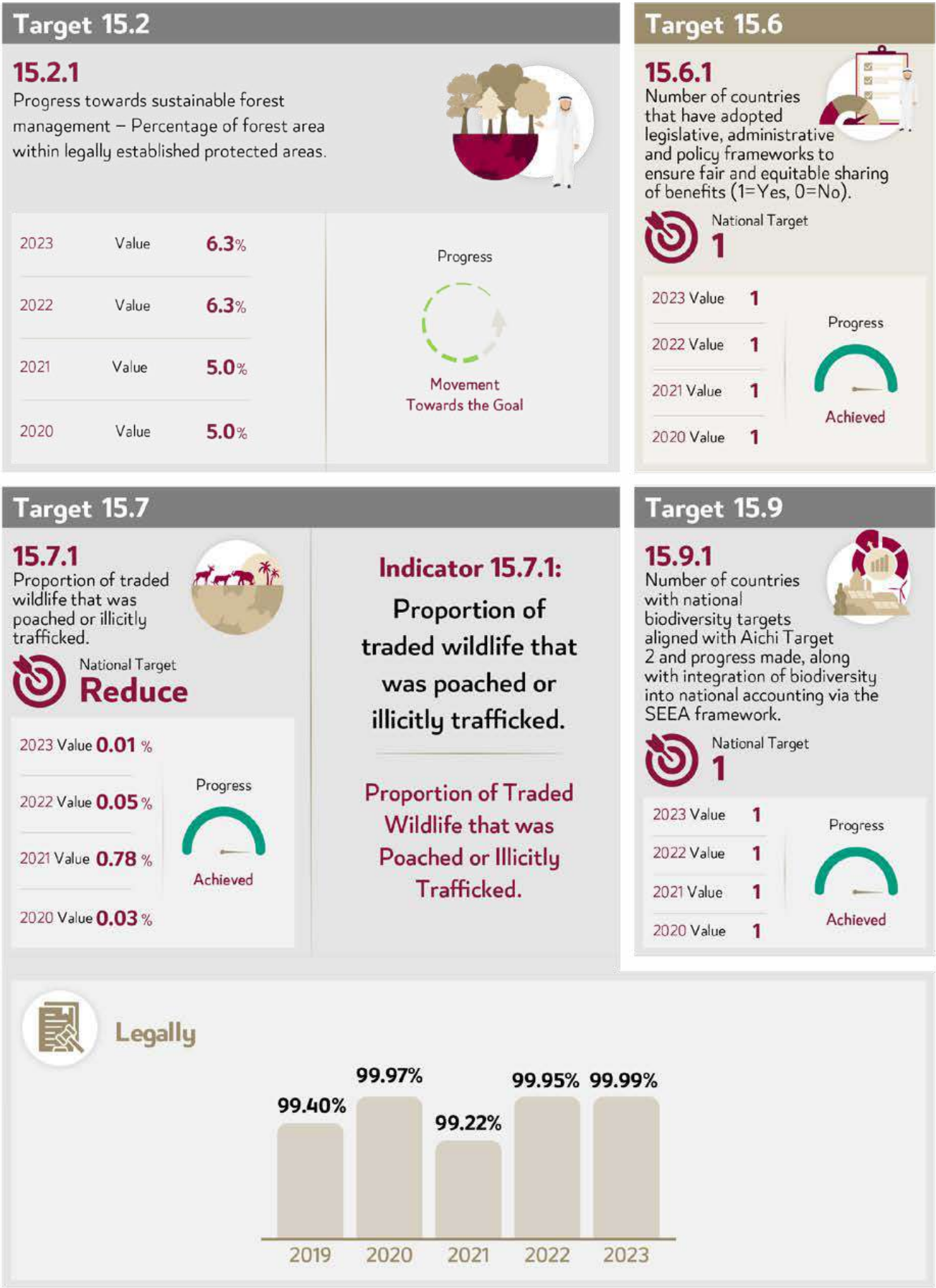
trees, palms, and shrubs planted in 2022

## 2.1. Key Insights





## 2.1. Key Insights





## Insights Corner

Located on the western coast of the Arabian Gulf, Qatar's arid climate supports a diverse range of habitats, including mangrove forests, wadis, rocky deserts, and sand dunes.

Despite challenging climactic conditions, Qatar is home to drought-resistant flora such as saltbush, *Salsola*, and the culturally significant date palms. Its fauna includes flamingos, herons, and reintroduced species like the Arabian oryx and gazelle.

Qatar plays a crucial role along the Central Asian Flyway, serving as a vital stopover site that provides essential feeding and resting habitats for migratory birds.

Through expanding bird monitoring and protection programs, Qatar is emerging as a significant contributor to regional and global bird conservation efforts.

More than **360** bird species are recorded in Qatar each year, including over 200 migratory species, such as the endangered grey-headed lapwing and the Socotra cormorant.

## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: International Horticultural Expo 2023 Doha: A Global Platform for Sustainability in Arid Regions

From October 2, 2023, to March 28, 2024, Qatar hosted the International Horticultural Expo 2023 under the theme "Green Desert, Better Environment." The event served as a prominent global platform for experts, NGOs, and policymakers to exchange insights on sustainable agriculture, land rehabilitation, and environmental innovation in arid climates. Aligned with QNV 2030 and SDG 15 objectives, the Expo promoted international collaboration and showcased cutting-edge solutions for combating desertification, advancing sustainable horticulture, and implementing water-efficient farming practices. As one of the first events of its kind in the region, Expo 2023 positioned Qatar as a leader in championing sustainable environmental development and elevating global dialogue on land degradation challenges and climate resilience in drylands.

### Case Study 2: Al Reem Biosphere Reserve: A Model for Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Use

The Al Reem Biosphere Reserve represents one of Qatar's most significant environmental achievements in protected area management. Established under Decision No. (7) of 2005 and designated as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 2007, Al Reem became Qatar's first internationally recognized reserve under the Man and the Biosphere Programme. Encompassing a range of diverse desert ecosystems and rich cultural landscapes, the reserve serves as a model of participatory conservation, balancing ecological protection with cultural heritage preservation. As one of only 36 reserves across 14 Arab countries, and among the 7 in the Gulf region, Al Reem plays a critical role in preserving Qatar's biodiversity and advancing sustainable resource management. Its integrated approach of education, local community engagement, and ecosystem-based management, ensures the protection of both environmental and cultural legacies for future generations.



### Case Study 3: Energy-Greenbelt and biochar application projects

Hamad Bin Khalifa University's (HBKU) Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI) and College of Science and Engineering (CSE) play a pivotal role in Qatar's efforts to combat desertification, land degradation, and secure an environmentally sustainable future through adopting Innovative Solutions for Combating Desertification and Enhancing Sustainability: Energy-Greenbelt and biochar application projects: The Energy-Greenbelt project uses *Jatropha curcas*, a plant suitable for Qatar's climate, to combat desertification. This dual-purpose approach stabilizes soil and generates renewable biofuel, particularly green aviation fuel. The project also helps reduce sand and dust storms, improves air quality, and supports agricultural productivity, contributing to Qatar's National Vision 2030 and international climate goals.

Biochar, produced through pyrolysis of organic materials, enhances soil fertility, water conservation, and reduces erosion. It promotes healthier plant growth and helps mitigate climate change as a key driver of desertification by sequestering carbon. By enhancing soil quality Biochar-based land restoration offers economic benefits by improving agricultural productivity, which is crucial for food security in arid regions, creating jobs, and boosting resilience to climate change.





## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

In support of SDG 15, Qatar is actively leveraging advanced technologies, research, and innovation to promote biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use, and environmental monitoring. Building on its strong foundation of environmental stewardship, Qatar has made significant progress through the combined efforts of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), the Ministry of Municipality, and leading research institutions such as the Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI). Together, these entities have spearheaded advancements in scientific research, institutional collaboration, and the integration of digital tools across sectors.

Historically investing in environmental research and monitoring to better understand patterns of desertification and land degradation, Qatar, through QEERI, has conducted numerous long-term studies on sustainable land management, soil health, and ecosystem dynamics, generating critical data to inform national conservation policies.



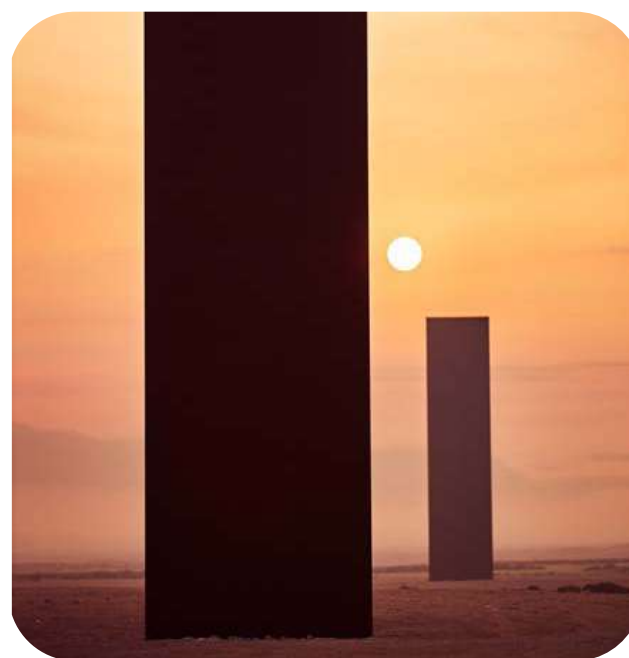
The Ministry of Municipality has also played a key role in advancing sustainable urban planning by integrating geospatial technologies and digital tools to ensure that land development is aligned with conservation priorities.

In 2024, MoECC collaborated with the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Center at the Ministry of Rawdat to launch the Digital Geographic Database for Nature Reserves, which mapped over 1,273 Rawdat, providing detailed data on their location, ecological composition, and environmental threats. Leveraging advanced GIS technologies, the database enables real-time, centralized access for government agencies, researchers, and environmental stakeholders. This facilitates enhanced environmental monitoring, informed decision-making, and targeted interventions to protect

vulnerable ecosystems against risks of increasing urbanization and climate pressure. QEERI also continues to play a leading role in environmental modeling and applied research, generating data to guide effective policy design and implementation and reinforcing Qatar's evidence-based approach to sustainability. Similarly, the Ministry of Municipality incorporates environmental variables into its urban development strategies using digital planning tools and data platforms to ensure that national growth is managed responsibly and in harmony with natural ecosystems.

### Biodiversity Database Qatar

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change has launched the State of Qatar's National Biodiversity Database through an interactive electronic platform. The platform aims to support decision-makers, researchers, and stakeholders by providing accurate mapping of natural habitats and the spatial and temporal distribution of living organisms. This will assist in developing national reports and environmental policies based on sound, sustainable scientific foundations.



### 3. Key National Actors

| Stakeholder Groups                                        | SDG-Related Contributions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Key Entities                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government Entities                                       | <p>Government entities in Qatar play a vital role in advancing SDG 15 by leading national efforts to conserve biodiversity, combat desertification, and manage protected areas. These entities handle sustainable urban planning, afforestation, and land use management, while also promoting water and energy efficiency to reduce pressure on natural resources. Additionally, they ensure the integration of environmental sustainability into national policies and development plans, emphasizing sustainable land use, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem protection.</p> <p>Entities also formulate and implement environmental protection measures in energy operations to reduce land degradation, preserve ecosystems, and support biodiversity and sustainability.</p> | <p>Ministry of Environment and Climate Change</p> <p>Ministry of Municipality</p> <p>National Planning Council</p> <p>Qatar Energy</p>                                    |
| Non-Governmental Organizations and United Nations Systems | <p>NGOs and the United Nations System in Qatar raise public awareness and engage communities in biodiversity protection and environmental education. They organize tree planting, clean-up campaigns, and environmental workshops. They also promote policy dialogue, education, and innovation focused on sustainability and environmental protection, engaging stakeholders to co-develop solutions for desertification and ecosystem health. Additionally, they support environmental education, heritage conservation, and sustainable land use policies, partnering with Qatar on ecosystem preservation and biodiversity research.</p>                                                                                                                                             | <p>Friends of the Environment Centre</p> <p>Earthna - Center for a Sustainable Future</p> <p>UNESCO</p>                                                                   |
| Academia and Research Centers                             | <p>Academia and research centers in Qatar advance SDG 15 by a plethora of activities including conducting specialized research in areas such as algal technologies, food and water security, waste management, renewable energies, and natural resource management. They drive innovation and education in sustainability through research, public engagement, and green initiatives, supporting programs focused on desertification, land restoration, and biodiversity. Additionally, they engage in high-level research addressing interconnected issues of energy, water, and environmental sustainability, providing evidence-based outputs that guide policy and drive effective responses to SDG 15 goals.</p>                                                                    | <p>Qatar University</p> <p>Center for Sustainable Development (CSD) – Qatar University</p> <p>Qatar Foundation</p> <p>Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute</p> |



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## 4. Key Considerations

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Although Qatar continues to champion environmental sustainability, systemic and structural challenges persist in achieving the full ambitions of SDG 15. Habitat degradation remains a pressing concern, with an estimated 23% of natural habitat lost over the past decade and only 2.6% of marine areas protected, a gap that poses heightened risks given Qatar's geographic context. Marine biodiversity is further threatened by overfishing, which affects approximately 60% of locally caught fish. The Species Habitat Index reflects mounting pressures from habitat loss, urban expansion, climate change, and overexploitation, indicating significant opportunities for improvement. Desertification and limited arable land, reaching only 6%, present additional constraints to biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. Additionally, rapid development and expansive coastal infrastructure projects have fragmented ecosystems and exposed marine and coastal environments to pollution from industrial discharge, brackish water, landfills, and dredging operations. Localized impacts are compounded by broader environmental pressures, including the spread of invasive species, water scarcity, and rising temperatures, all of which continue to strain Qatar's terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

To address these challenges, Qatar is reinforcing its national desertification program and implementing spatial planning tools to identify and safeguard biodiversity priority zones. Key strategic responses include: expanding protected areas, enhancing the conservation of endangered species, improving sustainable fisheries management, and institutionalizing biodiversity data collection and reporting. Additionally, integrating mandatory green building standards into urban planning is essential to foster eco-friendly development and ensure long-term environmental resilience in Qatar for future generations.

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## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

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Qatar has made measurable progress in advancing SDG 15 through strengthened biodiversity protection, improved land use practices, and the implementation of national strategies to support waste management and ecosystem restoration. While challenges persist, including habitat degradation, overfishing, limited arable land, and low recycling rates, Qatar's forward-looking agenda, anchored in NDS3 and supported by initiatives promoting sustainable agriculture, conservation, and the transition to a circular economy, provides a strong foundation for enhancing environmental sustainability. By building upon stakeholder input from Qatar's National Workshops on the VNR and aligning with global biodiversity trends, Qatar is proactively responding to the urgent global call for accelerated action to address unprecedented biodiversity loss, which poses critical threats to habitats, climates, food security, ecosystem stability, and long-term human well-being. As a regional leader, Qatar has scaled up conservation programs, invested in nature-based solutions, and fostered cross-sectoral collaboration within a system increasingly reliant on effective policy implementation, robust data systems, and continued alignment with global best practices. Through these sustained efforts, Qatar remains committed to safeguarding its natural heritage for future generations.

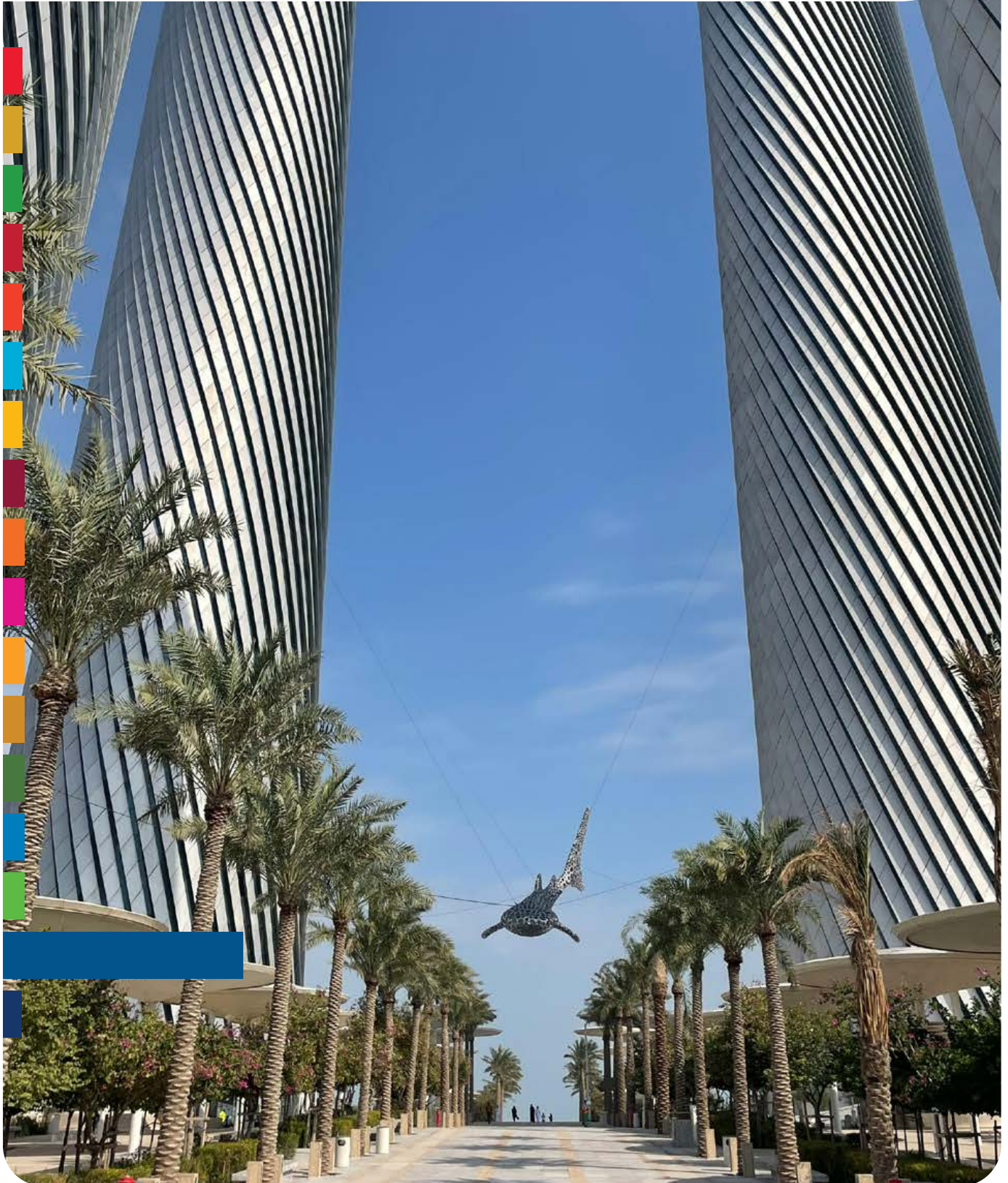




# 16

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16

## Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions





# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 16 Implementation

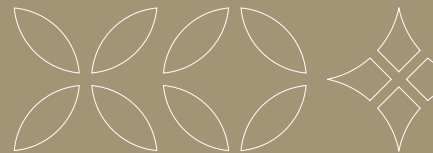
Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, ensuring access to justice for all, and building accountable institutions are foundational to Qatar's sustainable development journey. Anchored in the principles of intergenerational justice articulated in QNV 2030, the country has undertaken a series of transformative legal and institutional reforms aimed at strengthening safety, security, and governance. These reforms, embedded within NDS3, reflect a strong political commitment to localizing the SDGs, particularly SDG 16, and translating global aspirations into concrete national action. Qatar's approach to SDG 16 is deeply rooted in its national vision, which calls for a society built on justice, equality, and the rule of law. This vision promotes safety, protects individual rights, and fosters civic participation as essential components of a resilient and inclusive society. Intergenerational justice and the development of robust institutions that uphold human dignity and security are emphasized as critical enablers of long-term sustainability.

NDS3 operationalizes these principles by integrating SDG 16 across multiple development pillars. It reinforces the importance of accountable governance, equitable access to justice, and the delivery of effective, citizen-centered public services. By positioning safety, legal empowerment, and institutional performance as cross-cutting enablers of national development, NDS3 ensures that inclusive governance and public trust remain central to Qatar's transformation. Together, QNV 2030 and NDS3 provide a clear and forward-looking roadmap for advancing peace, justice, and strong institutions. Through this integrated approach, Qatar is laying the groundwork for a transparent, secure, and inclusive society—one where justice is accessible to all, institutions are accountable, and every individual is empowered to contribute to the nation's sustainable future.

With 72 initiatives and 167 projects, NDS3 reinforces this commitment by advancing institutional integrity, public sector efficiency, and inclusive governance. Key reforms include harmonizing jurisdictions, modernizing regulatory frameworks, and streamlining government-to-business services to foster a more competitive and accountable business environment. The strategy also prioritizes digital transformation, cybersecurity, and data governance to improve public service delivery and citizen engagement. Efforts to empower civil society, promote responsible citizenship, and enhance social cohesion are complemented by initiatives to improve judicial efficiency, fiscal governance, and the performance of oversight bodies—collectively fostering a more resilient, inclusive, and transparent institutional landscape aligned with the principles of SDG 16.



# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 16



To advance the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 16, promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions, Qatar has operationalized NDS3 through a comprehensive suite of sector-specific strategies and interlinked policy frameworks. These initiatives collectively address critical areas such as youth empowerment, public safety, institutional integrity, and social cohesion, ensuring a coordinated and inclusive approach to building a just, resilient, and accountable society. Key frameworks include:

## 1.

**National Policy on Youth (2022):** enhances youth engagement, fosters participation in decision-making, and safeguards young people from violence and discrimination—reinforcing principles of justice, inclusion, and civic empowerment.

## 2.

**The Ministry of Interior Strategy (2024–2030):** Prioritizes public safety, crime prevention, cyber threat mitigation, and emergency preparedness, contributing to a secure and stable society.

## 3.

**The Public Safety and Security Sector Strategy (2023–2030):** Focuses on road safety, accident prevention, anti-drug campaigns, and cybercrime reduction—directly supporting the safety and stability dimensions of SDG 16.

## 4.

**The Ministry of Justice Strategy (2025–2030):** Aims to deliver transparent and efficient legal services, promote legal awareness, and simplify procedures within a justice system guided by innovation and best practices.

## 5.

**The National Report to Combat Human Trafficking (2022):** Outlines Qatar’s comprehensive efforts to prevent trafficking, prosecute offenders, and protect victims—aligning with global human rights and justice standards.

## 6.

**Administrative Control and Transparency Authority Strategy (in preparation):** Will establish a national framework to strengthen institutional integrity, combat corruption, and enhance transparency across public entities.

## 7.

**Digital Government Strategy:** Drives digital transformation across sectors to improve the accessibility, accountability, and responsiveness of public services, while reducing corruption risks through tools such as e-procurement systems.

## 8.

**The Ministry of Social Development and Family Qatar’s Social Work Initiatives:** Includes protection and rehabilitation programs for vulnerable groups, promoting equality and ensuring inclusive access to justice and social services.

Together, these strategies reflect Qatar’s firm commitment to embedding transparency, accountability, and resilience into its governance systems. By aligning national priorities with the principles of SDG 16, Qatar is laying the foundation for a peaceful, inclusive, and rights-based society where all individuals are empowered to participate in and benefit from sustainable development.



## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Qatar has embarked on a broad legislative modernization process aimed at reinforcing the rule of law, enhancing access to justice, and strengthening the performance and accountability of public institutions. While these reforms are rooted in national priorities and long-term governance objectives, they also contribute meaningfully to the advancement of Sustainable Development Goal 16 by promoting transparency, institutional integrity, and legal empowerment. Key legislative updates have accompanied the rollout of major national strategies, including the Ministry of Interior Strategy (2024–2030) and the Ministry of Justice Strategy (2025–2030), both of which emphasize institutional excellence, efficient public service delivery, and citizen-centered justice. These reforms have targeted critical areas such as crime prevention, anti-corruption, and the protection of individual rights, reflecting Qatar’s commitment to building a secure and just society.

In parallel, Qatar has strengthened its legal framework to combat human trafficking, as outlined in the National Report to Combat Human Trafficking (2022), which details enhanced victim protection protocols and improved enforcement mechanisms. The forthcoming strategy of the Administrative Control and Transparency Authority is expected to further institutionalize anti-corruption efforts and promote a culture of integrity across public institutions. Digital transformation has also played a pivotal role in advancing legal and procedural transparency. Initiatives such as the national e-procurement system have helped eliminate intermediaries, reduce opportunities for corruption, and improve the efficiency and accountability of public financial management. Collectively, these reforms reflect Qatar’s broader shift toward rights-based governance, prioritizing safety, access, and accountability, and ensure that institutions are equipped to respond effectively to emerging challenges while upholding the principles of justice, inclusion, and the rule of law.



## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

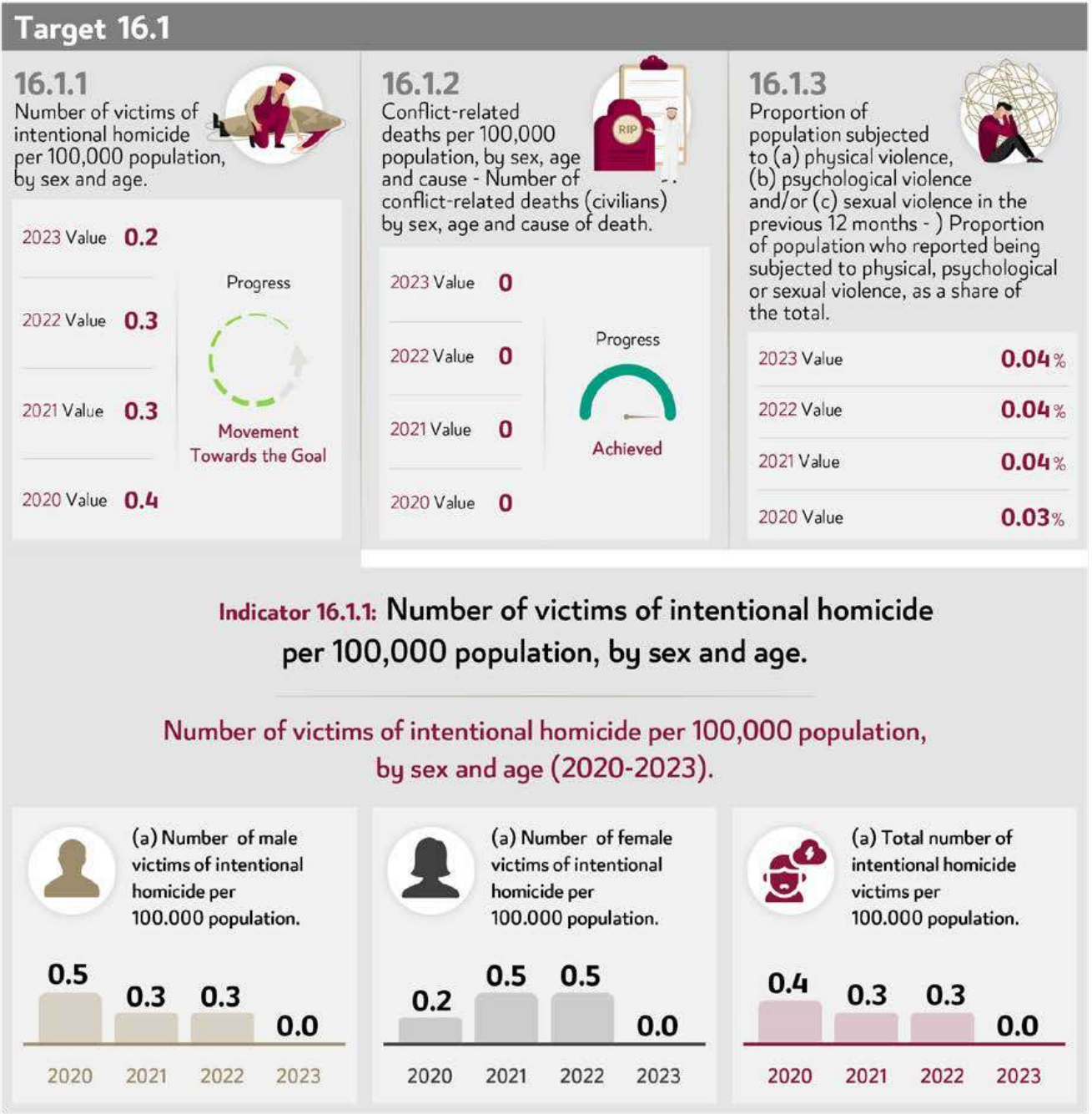
Qatar has achieved significant progress in advancing peace, justice, and strong institutions through a comprehensive framework of legal reforms, strategic policies, and targeted national initiatives. The country continues to be recognized among the safest globally, with consistently low crime rates, a sustained decline in homicide, and zero conflict-related deaths reported between 2015 and 2023. Public confidence in safety remains exceptionally high, with over 97 percent of residents reporting that they feel secure within their communities. To enhance national and cross-border security, Qatar has adopted advanced customs monitoring systems, reinforced anti-smuggling frameworks, and actively participated in international operations such as Interpol's Operation Thunder, aimed at combating transnational crime. In parallel, the country has institutionalized robust protection mechanisms to address violence against children and human trafficking. These include the launch of digital reporting platforms and expanded partnerships with UNICEF and other UN agencies to strengthen preven-

tion and response systems. Qatar also demonstrates strong performance in anti-corruption efforts, reflected in low levels of bribery and high regional rankings in transparency and institutional integrity. Citizen satisfaction with public services remains high, supported by national strategies that emphasize inclusive decision-making, participatory governance, and the protection of individual rights. These principles are further reinforced by constitutional values and the role of the Shura Council in legislative oversight. These achievements reflect Qatar's enduring commitment to building a just, accountable, and inclusive society, one in which all individuals, particularly the most vulnerable, are protected, empowered, and actively engaged in shaping the nation's sustainable future.





## 2.1. Key Insights





## 2.1. Key Insights



**Indicator 16.1.4:** Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark.



#### Qataris

| Female       | Male         | Total        |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>92.8%</b> | <b>99.2%</b> | <b>95.0%</b> |



#### Non-Qataris

| Female       | Male         | Total        |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>97.5%</b> | <b>99.8%</b> | <b>98.2%</b> |





## Insights Corner

While many countries struggle with internal and external conflict, Qatar has had **zero**

conflict-related deaths since 2015. That's not just peace, that's stability by design, backed by strong institutions and a culture of tolerance

Fighting corruption? Qatar is all in. Its upcoming 2025–2030 strategy focuses on integrity, transparency, and protecting public funds.

Youth in Qatar aren't just the future, they're leading today. The Qatar National Youth Policy, launched with full cross-government backing, empowers young people across 7 action areas, from innovation and environment to jobs and civic engagement, under the bold slogan: "Young and responsible with a national sense."

Qatar isn't just safe, it's officially one of the safest countries on the planet, with only

**0.2** homicides per 100,000 people in 2023. From 2015 to 2023, it consistently topped the Global Peace Index and Numbeo safety rankings

## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: Road Safety: Progress and Challenges

Qatar has made measurable progress in improving road safety, despite the growing complexity of traffic management in a rapidly urbanizing environment. Since 2018, the country has worked steadily toward its national target of reducing the serious accident rate to 20 per 100,000 population by 2022. By 2021, this rate had declined to 18.12, down from a peak of 22.55 in 2019. According to the World Health Organization (2023), Qatar's road injury death rate stood at 5.40 per 100,000, well below the global average of 10–15, though still higher than the top-performing countries.

In 2023, traffic accidents decreased by 5 percent compared to the previous year, with 95.4 percent classified as minor. Injuries fell by 9.3 percent, and the majority of violations, nearly 60 percent, were attributed to excessive speed. These improvements reflect the effectiveness of Qatar's road safety campaigns, enforcement measures, and public awareness efforts. Notably, Qatar recorded the largest decline in traffic mortality among the top 50 countries since 2010 and currently ranks 37th globally in traffic safety and second within the GCC. While progress is evident, continued investment in infrastructure, behavior change, and smart mobility solutions will be essential to achieving global best practices.

### Case Study 2: Combating Drug-Related Threats

In parallel with its road safety efforts, Qatar has intensified its response to the growing threat of drug use and trafficking, challenges that have emerged alongside the country's economic growth and regional connectivity. Between 2018 and 2021, the total weight of annual drug seizures rose by 17 percent, from 40 kg to 47 kg per 100,000 population, indicating both increased enforcement and rising smuggling attempts.

Qatar's legal framework, including Law No. (9) of 1987 and Law No. (19) of 1993, provides a robust foundation for regulating narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Internationally, Qatar is a signatory to key conventions such as the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and has signed bilateral agreements with countries including Russia, Saudi Arabia, and Malta to enhance cross-border cooperation. Since 2011, Qatar has hosted a series of Criminal Law conferences, reinforcing its commitment to international dialogue and legal innovation in combating drug-related threats.





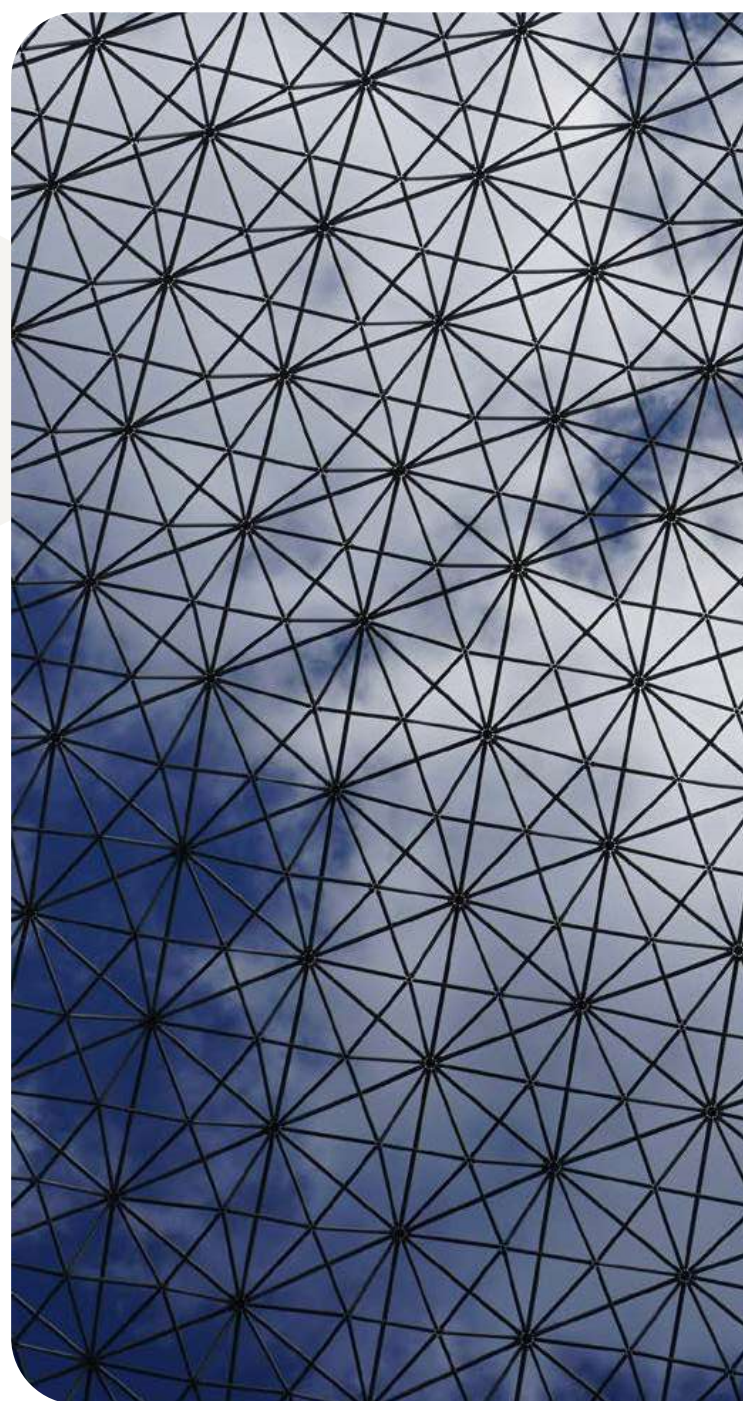
## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

In Qatar, digital connectivity is increasingly recognized as a vital enabler of access to essential public services, including healthcare, education, legal identity, safety, and justice. The adoption of smart legal IDs has significantly improved the ability of residents to access services remotely and securely. This was particularly evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, when digital platforms played a critical role in ensuring equitable access to information, social protection, and services such as vaccine registration and certification.

Qatar continues to invest in digital empowerment through national training programs, the development of secure and accountable digital systems, and efforts to ensure inclusive access to social safety nets. Citizens are now more empowered to express satisfaction or concerns regarding public services and to report human rights violations, including discrimination, through accessible digital channels. Notably, individuals can directly communicate with senior public security officials, including the Director of Public Security and the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior, via a dedicated online portal, enhancing transparency and responsiveness. The intersection of SDG 16 and technology is further reflected in Qatar's efforts to reduce violence and exploitation, promote the rule of law, and expand access to justice. Advancing legal identity for all, including universal birth registration, remains a national priority aligned with SDG Target 16.9. The launch of the National Initiative for the Development of Justice Systems (2019–2023) marked a significant step toward streamlining legal procedures and accelerating access to justice through digital innovation.

The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) continues to lead the development of national digital infrastructure, promoting safe, inclusive, and informed technology use. These efforts contribute to the creation of a knowledge-based digital economy and support the development of transparent, effective, and inclusive institutions. In line with Article 15 of the State's Financial System Law, Qatar also ensures public access to fiscal information by publishing the general budget on the Ministry of Finance's website, clearly outlining sector-specific allocations and reinforcing public financial transparency and accountability.

Qatar has also launched the Government Excellence Program in compliance with Decision No. (63) of 2023 of His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, which is an integrated framework that combines five main components focusing on promoting effective governance, enhancing a sustainable model of excellence, implementing comprehensive assessment processes, and achieving effective integration between human capital and technology. It also features specialized awards that reflect the recognition and celebration of inspiring achievements.





# 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUPS  | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government Entities | <p>Government entities in Qatar provide legal services to both the public and government agencies, contributing to a justice system rooted in equality and rule of law and ensuring access to justice for all regardless of socio-economic status, gender, or location. In its efforts to promote the rule of law, maintain national security and social stability, and support the reduction of violence, anti-trafficking, and legal identity, Qatar is recognized globally as one of the safest countries in the world. Enacted through a human rights and sustainable development lens, legislation related to the rule of law and gender-sensitive topics support SDG 16.3, while lawful border practices and cross-border crime prevention through the monitoring of illicit financial flows and illegal arms contributes to SDG 16.4. Aligned with the UN Convention against Corruption, Qatar champions national anti-corruption efforts and enhanced transparency, contributing to SDG 16.5. These efforts occur in tandem with the implementation of NDS3 and the operation of the National Statistics Center, which leads strategic planning, the evaluation of national development efforts, and the modernization of administration and human resource strategies to support evidence-based policymaking. Through inclusive, fair, and accountable governance systems, entities support SDG 16.b by enforcing labour laws, providing protections against abuse and trafficking, and promoting rule of law in the workplace. Additional legislative reforms support safe work environments in line with SDG 16.2 and 16.3, including the implementation of family welfare programs, social justice reforms, and services to support vulnerable groups, including protections to ensure equal access to justice, in line with SDG 16.2. By empowering and supporting civil society, entities aim to improve quality of life through justice, fairness, and social inclusion in line with values of equity, rights preservation, and responsible use of national resources.</p> | <p>Ministry of Municipality</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health</p> <p>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</p> <p>Shura Council</p> <p>General Authority of Customs</p> <p>Administrative Control and Transparency Authority</p> <p>National Planning Council</p> <p>Civil Service and Government Development Bureau</p> <p>Ministry of Labour</p> <p>Ministry of Social Development and Family</p> <p>Permanent Population Committee</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Ministry of Sports and Youth</p> <p>National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking</p> <p>National Human Rights Committee</p> |



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## 4. Key Considerations

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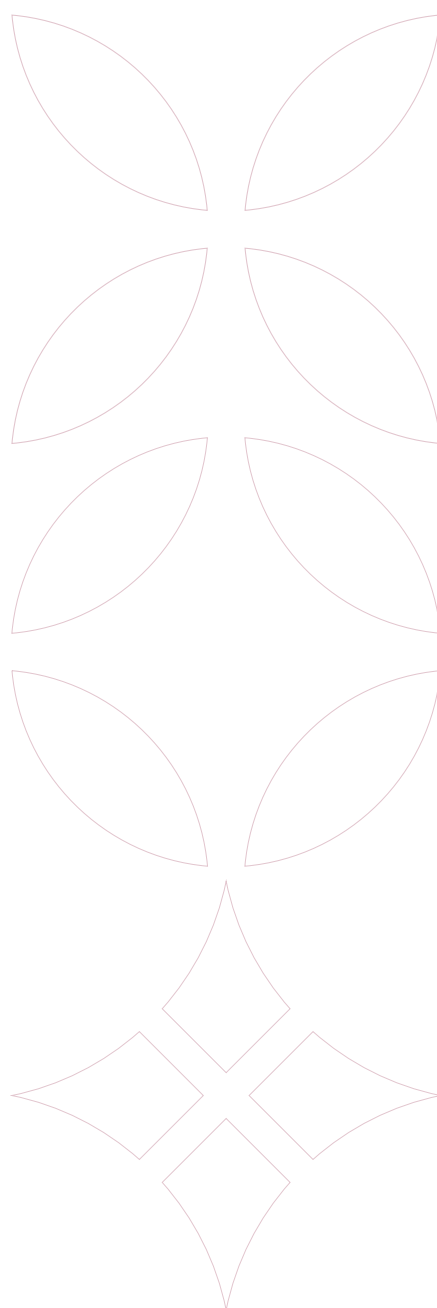
While Qatar has made substantial progress in strengthening peace, justice, and institutional integrity, several structural and social challenges continue to affect the full realization of SDG 16, particularly in areas related to inclusivity, protection, and equitable access to services.

In relation to Target 16.2 (ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against children), the absence of a comprehensive child protection law remains a key gap. The pending adoption of the Childhood Bill has delayed the full implementation of national child protection frameworks. This legal gap is compounded by emerging social concerns such as childhood obesity, linked to sedentary lifestyles, and rising mental health issues among children, both of which were exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. These challenges directly impact children's right to well-being and development. Additionally, bullying in schools has become a growing concern, undermining safe and inclusive learning environments and posing a barrier to achieving protective outcomes under SDG 16.

Progress toward Target 16.3 (promoting the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice) also faces limitations, particularly in the area of women's legal rights and representation. While legal reforms have advanced, existing laws and procedures are still perceived as primarily addressing the needs of women citizens within traditional roles, slowing progress toward a more gender-responsive legal system.

In the context of Targets 16.6 and 16.7 (developing effective, accountable, and transparent institutions and ensuring inclusive, participatory decision-making), the under-registration of persons with disabilities, especially women and girls, presents a significant challenge. This data gap hinders accurate targeting, service delivery, and resource allocation. Moreover, the lack of government-run centers dedicated to preparing individuals with disabilities for the labour market limits their access to education, employment, and public life, challenging the inclusivity goals of SDG 16.

These overlapping challenges, rooted in gaps in legal reform, social awareness, institutional coverage, and inter-agency coordination, highlight the need for a more integrated and responsive approach. Addressing them will require accelerating legislative action, such as the passage of the Childhood Bill, expanding community-based services, modernizing data systems for vulnerable populations, and strengthening institutional collaboration. By doing so, Qatar can ensure that no one is left behind in its pursuit of a peaceful, just, and inclusive society.



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## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

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Recognizing the catalytic role of SDG 16 in advancing the entire 2030 Agenda, the State of Qatar has made substantial strides in fostering peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. By promoting human rights, strengthening institutions, and eliminating threats to social development, Qatar has created an enabling environment for sustainable progress across social, economic, and environmental dimensions. These efforts are deeply rooted in the principles of justice, accountability, and inclusion outlined in QNV 2030.

Internationally, Qatar continues to play a proactive role in promoting peace, reducing tensions, and supporting post-crisis recovery in conflict-affected regions. Through humanitarian aid, diplomatic mediation, and global partnerships, Qatar contributes meaningfully to international stability and resilience.

Domestically, the country has implemented a wide range of reforms to combat forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour, while also working to reduce illicit financial flows. Investments in inclusive infrastructure, such as child-, disability-, and gender-sensitive education facilities and safe, accessible transport systems, have further reinforced Qatar's commitment to equitable development. These achievements are reflected in Qatar's ranking as the second most peaceful country in the Middle East and North Africa and 29th globally, according to the 2022 Global Peace Index. Additionally, Qatar earned 58 points in the 2022 Corruption Perceptions Index, making it the second highest-ranked country in the Gulf and Arab region for transparency.

Looking ahead, Qatar remains committed to deepening its progress under SDG 16. Key priorities include finalizing the Childhood Bill to strengthen child protection, advancing women's leadership by addressing social norms and legal barriers, and enhancing services for people with disabilities through improved data systems and expanded care initiatives. By maintaining momentum in these areas, Qatar reaffirms its dedication to building a society where peace, justice, and inclusion are not only protected but actively promoted, ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of sustainable development.





# 17

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 17

## Partnerships for the Goals



# 1. Context of Qatar's SDG 17 Implementation

Qatar has made notable progress in advancing SDG 17 by fostering inclusive, multi-stakeholder collaboration across government, the private sector, academia, NGOs, civil society, and international partners. Guided by its international cooperation strategy and implemented through the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD), Qatar supports economic and social development in developing and crisis-affected countries, contributing to targets 17.2 and 17.3. Qatar also maintains active engagement with United Nations agencies, including strategic partnerships with UNDP, and promotes digital transformation and innovation in line with target 17.6 through initiatives such as TASMU Smart Qatar, advancing digital transformation. Recent policy reforms, including the Right to Access Information Law, advance transparency and accountability, directly supporting target 17.18. Together, these efforts reinforce Qatar's role in revitalizing global partnerships and driving progress toward sustainable development.

Anchored in its strategic frameworks, most notably QNV 2030, Qatar's progress toward SDG 17 underscores its role as an active contributor to global peace, development, and humanitarian efforts. The NDS3 translates this vision into action by emphasizing resource mobilization, institutional capacity-building, policy coherence, and innovation. Collectively, these strategies reinforce Qatar's commitment to key SDG 17 targets, including development financing, cross-border cooperation, technology transfer, and data capacity. Through these efforts, Qatar continues to position itself as a proactive and responsible partner in advancing the global sustainable development agenda.





# 1.1. Overview Of National Strategies Supporting SDG 17

Qatar's approach to advancing SDG 17 is grounded in an integrated network of national strategies, sectoral frameworks, and international cooperation efforts. Recognizing that global partnerships, financial mobilization, technology transfer, and capacity building are essential to sustainable development, Qatar has institutionalized these priorities across its national agenda. Key strategies and frameworks supporting SDG 17 at the national level include:

## 1.

International Cooperation Strategy, under the National Development Strategy's International Cooperation Sector, which promotes inclusive development in developing and crisis-affected countries.

## 2.

Foreign Policy Framework, led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which emphasizes dialogue, peaceful dispute resolution, preventive diplomacy, and humanitarian engagement.

## 3.

Strategic partnership with UNDP, involving programmatic collaboration and financial contributions to advance sustainable development and resilience-building.

## 4.

TASMU Smart Qatar Initiative, which supports digital transformation and fosters innovation, aligning with SDG target 17.6 on technology transfer.

## 5.

The Regulatory Authority for Charitable Activities (RACA) launched the Qatar Charity and Humanitarian Sector Strategy 2025-2030, which aims to enhance the positive impact of charitable work locally and globally, with a focus on transparency and sustainability. The RACA also launched the "Sanadi" internal aid platform to support coordination efforts and develop charitable aid management within the country.

### Key strategies and frameworks supporting SDG 17 on the international level include:

- Resource mobilization through QFFD, which provides bilateral aid and cross-border development financing in line with SDG targets 17.2 and 17.3.
- Qatar Red Crescent Society Emergency Response (2022), which allocated USD 1.1 million to support over 60,000 war-affected civilians through the provision of food, healthcare, water, and housing.
- Qatar's Humanitarian Mediation Efforts (2023–2024), including the reunification of Ukrainian and Russian children. In addition to its major role in pursuing a just solution to the Palestinian issue through the creation of a two-state solution, showcasing Qatar's proactive role in peacebuilding and global cooperation.

Collectively underscoring Qatar's proactive role in advancing SDG 17 domestically and globally, these strategies define the country's national direction in accelerating the institutionalization of its commitment to strengthening global partnerships, promoting knowledge-sharing, enhancing financial and technological cooperation, and contributing to peace, development, and humanitarian relief.



## 1.2. Policy and Legislative Reforms

Qatar's strong policy and legislative foundation reflects substantial progress toward SDG 17, with a clear emphasis on global cooperation, transparency, and peace-building. Led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar's international development policy is built on effective coordination among governmental and non-governmental entities to support sustainable development efforts worldwide.

Anchored in principles of dialogue, mediation, and the peaceful resolution of disputes in accordance with international law and the UN Charter, Qatar's foreign policy has positioned the country as a trusted and impartial mediator on the global stage. These diplomatic efforts are reinforced by robust humanitarian support for developing and least developed countries. To support its global partnerships, Qatar has enacted key legislative reforms aligning with global governance standards, including Law No. (9) of 2022 on the Right to Access Information, which enhances public transparency and institutional accountability, contributing to SDG target 17.18. In addition, Qatar supports long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies on debt financing, relief, and restructuring for highly indebted nations, aligning with target 17.4.

Qatar also contributes to macroeconomic stability through extended coordination to promote policy coherence and economic frameworks consistent with SDG target 17.13. In this regard, Qatar has voluntarily increased its official development assistance to reach 0.42% of its GNI in 2020, reflecting a strong commitment to SDG target 17.2. Through these combined reforms and strategic policy directions, Qatar continues to demonstrate its active engagement in building inclusive, transparent, and resilient global partnerships.



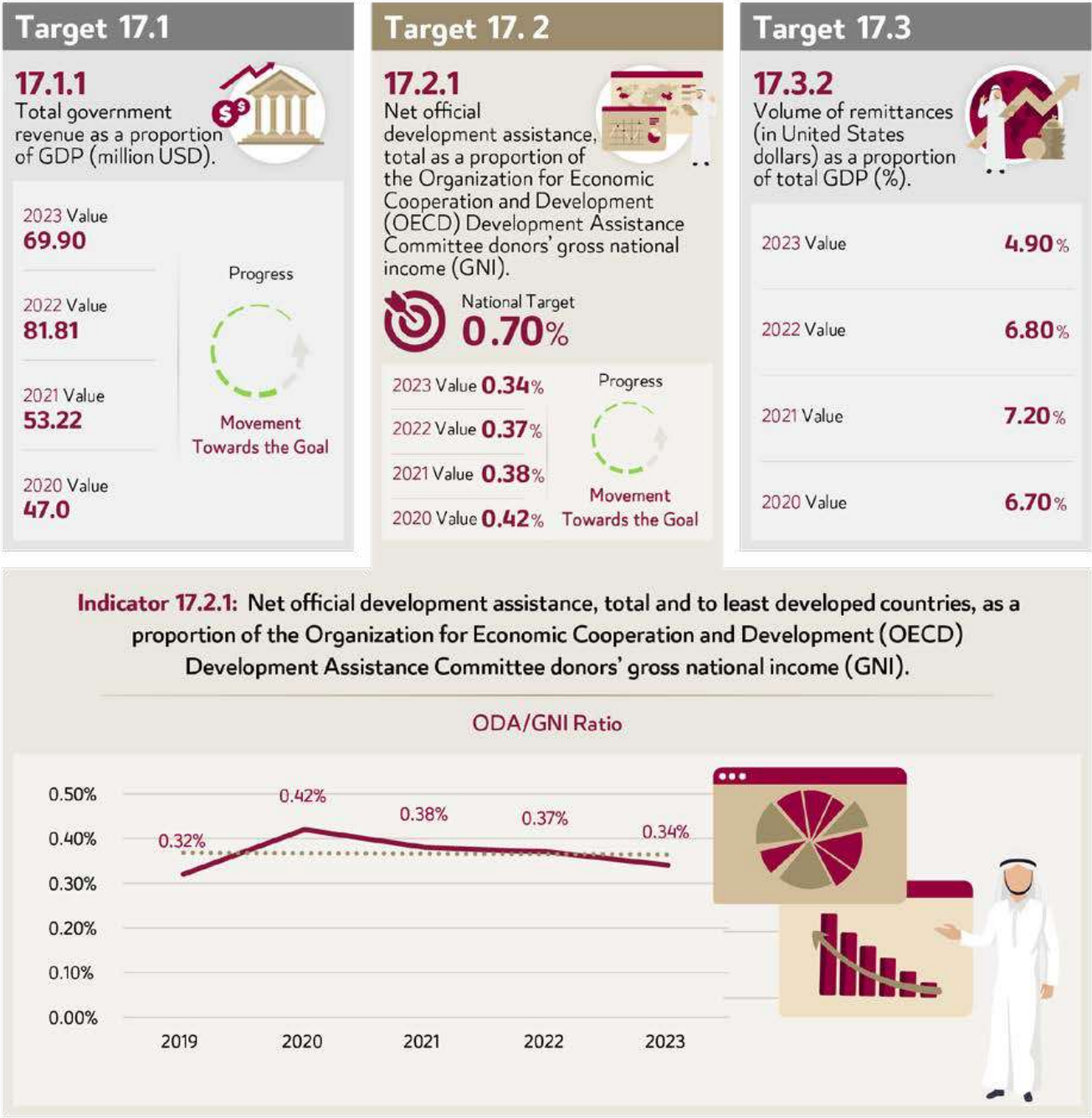
## 2. Progress Overview and Key Milestones

Qatar has made significant progress in advancing SDG 17 through substantial contributions to development financing, innovation, trade, capacity building, and data systems. Despite having no formal ODA obligation, Qatar voluntarily allocated 0.34% of its GNI to development aid in 2023, amounting to approximately USD 4.8 billion over five years, and 90% of which was directed toward developing countries and Least Developed Countries. A growing share of this assistance has been dedicated to humanitarian aid, particularly in response to global crises. Qatar has further strengthened global partnerships through its sustained support to UN agencies and targeted investments in basic services such as education and healthcare. On the innovation front, Qatar ranks 11th globally in ICT access, with near-universal internet usage and 96% 5G coverage. To advance data and capacity building, initiatives such

as the Doha Data Forums foster inclusive, interoperable data ecosystems, while the integration of AI-powered tools at the National Statistics Center have modernized Qatar's national data infrastructure. Complementing these efforts, Qatar achieved a regional milestone in 2022, when the World Health Organization (WHO) certified all its municipalities as "Healthy Cities", making it the first country in the Eastern Mediterranean region to receive this designation across its entire urban landscape. Against a backdrop of USD 130.9 billion in trade volumes in 2022, supported by progressive policies that continue to attract foreign investment, Qatar's strategic and integrated approach reflects a deep commitment to the global partnership agenda of SDG 17.



## 2.1. Key Insights



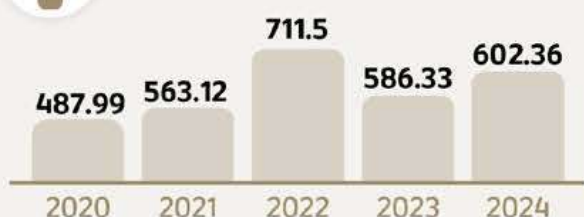


## 2.1. Key Insights

### Qatari Foreign Aid During the Last Five Years by Area of Assistance.



#### Development



#### Humanitarian



#### Target 17.6

##### 17.6.1

Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed.



2023 Value **11.32**

2022 Value **12.47**

2021 Value **11.35**

2020 Value **10.45**



#### Target 17.8

##### 17.8.1

Proportion of individuals using the Internet.



2023 Value **98%**

2021 Value **100%**

2020 Value **99.7%**



#### Target 17.9

##### 17.9.1

Dollar value of official development assistance committed to developing countries.



2023 Value

**3.501.374**

2020 Value

**69.258.491**

#### Target 17.11

##### 17.11.1

Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports – Value of Qatari exports of goods and services (containing re-export data (QR million) (2020-2023).



2023 Value **355.754**

2022 Value **476.711**

2021 Value **317.420**

2020 Value **187.475**



#### Target 17.14

##### 17.14.1

Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development - Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (%).



2023 Value **100%**

2022 Value **100%**

2021 Value **100%**

2020 Value **100%**



#### Target 17.19

##### 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.



National Target **100%**

2023 Value **100%**

2022 Value **100%**

2021 Value **100%**

2020 Value **100%**



## 2.1. Key Insights



### Insights Corner

Backed by strong infrastructure and digital connectivity, Qatar ranked

**38th** of 133 countries in the 2024 Network Readiness Index, reinforcing its vision for a digitally connected future.

Qatar ranks

**53rd** out of 193 countries in the 2024 E-Government Index, reflecting significant progress in delivering smarter, citizen-focused digital services.

Qatar topped the 2020 Digital Accessibility Rights Evaluation Index, positioning Qatar as a global leader in building inclusive and accessible digital environments for all.

In 2022, Qatar made history as the first Arab country, and only the third in Asia, to host the FIFA World Cup, elevating its global presence through sports diplomacy and innovation.

Qatar ranks

**49th** out of 133 countries in the Global Innovation Index 2024.

Qatar ranks

**35th** out of 134 countries in the Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2023.

According to the 2025 Human Development Index issued by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), Qatar is classified as a country with very high human development, ranking

**43rd** out of 193 countries in 2023.

Qatar ranks

**11th** globally in the World Competitiveness Yearbook.

## 2.2. Case Studies

### Case Study 1: Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI)

The Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI) plays a pivotal role in addressing national and global challenges through cutting-edge research and innovation, supporting Qatar's transition to a knowledge-based economy. Leveraging artificial intelligence, machine learning, and cybersecurity, the institute aims to deliver solutions across key sectors such as healthcare, transportation, and education. Aligned with QNV 2030, QCRI reinforces the country's goals for economic diversification and global research leadership. The institute is at the forefront of efforts to close the Arabic digital divide by developing advanced Arabic natural language processing tools, positioning Qatar as a global leader in Arabic AI. QCRI's innovations extend to AI-powered healthcare diagnostics, smart mobility solutions, and digital transformation tools for education. These also contribute to humanitarian innovation, in collaboration with international organizations, including the United Nations, to utilize big data for disaster response, refugee support, and public health monitoring. Through these efforts, QCRI positions Qatar as a regional and global hub promoting digital inclusivity while advancing sustainable, impactful technology.

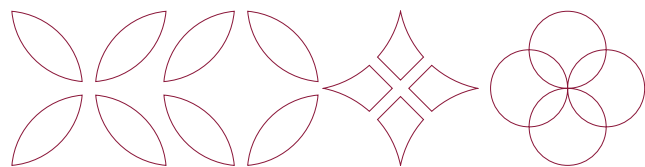
### Case Study 2: Fanar – The Arab Artificial Intelligence Project

Fanar is a pioneering initiative developed by QCRI under Hamad Bin Khalifa University designed to bridge the gap between Arabic language and artificial intelligence. Supported by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Fanar aligns with both QNV 2030 and the Digital Agenda 2030 (DA2030), serving as a strategic response to the regional demand for culturally and linguistically relevant digital solutions. Fanar offers advanced capabilities including text generation, content creation, real-time translation, fact-checking, and intelligent chatbot interactions across various Arabic dialects. Its applications span key sectors including education, governance, media, and cultural development. What distinguishes Fanar is its integration of voice-based interfaces and its commitment to cultural and religious sensitivity, ensuring that its AI systems are aligned with Arab values and Islamic

principles. Rooted in ethical AI frameworks, Fanar prioritizes accuracy, functionality, and cultural alignment, evolving continuously through user feedback. By enhancing Arabic digital accessibility while fostering regional collaboration and digital inclusion, Fanar positions itself as a key enabler of inclusive digital transformation across the Arab world.

### Case Study 3: Digital Agenda 2030 – Qatar's Roadmap for Global Digital Leadership

The DA2030 is Qatar's comprehensive national roadmap to becoming a global digital leader and a catalyst for sustainable development. Anchored in QNV 2030 and NDS3, DA2030 is structured around six strategic pillars: Cutting-Edge Digital Infrastructure, Booming Digital Economy, Thriving Digital Innovation, Seamless Digital Government, Nurtured Digital Technologies, and Future-Leading Digital Society. The agenda champions transformative technologies, including hyperconnectivity, hypercomputing, and hyperautomation, to enhance public service delivery and economic competitiveness. Implementation efforts have included strategic partnerships with global tech leaders such as Microsoft and Google, and significant investments in high-performance computing, artificial intelligence, and blockchain technologies. Qatar has achieved 96% 5G coverage and nearly 99% fiber connectivity, showcasing its digital capabilities by hosting the most digitally advanced FIFA World Cup in 2022. By 2030, DA2030 aims to contribute QAR 40 billion to Qatar's non-hydrocarbon GDP and generate 26,000 ICT jobs, positioning Qatar as a tech-driven economy. By fostering innovation ecosystems which support knowledge exchange and SDG achievement, DA2030 underscores Qatar's commitment to sustainable digital development, global competitiveness, and inclusive economic growth.





## 2.3. Technology and Innovation

SDG 17 is deeply embedded within Qatar's technology-driven national agenda, as envisioned by QNV 2030 and operationalized through NDS3. Qatar strategically leverages digital innovation as a catalyst for international cooperation, capacity building, and sustainable development partnerships. Notably, the Memorandum of Understanding signed with UNDP during the Doha Forum exemplifies the means by which digital tools are being deployed to foster inclusive development, bridge digital divides, and align national efforts with global frameworks such as The Pact for the Future, adopted at the 2024 UN Summit of the Future. Through platforms like the Qatar Science and Technology Park and initiatives such as the Qatar Digital Academy, the country promotes public-private collaboration and cross-border partnerships which accelerate knowledge exchange, technological diffusion, and innovative solutions to address global development challenges. These efforts reflect Qatar's commitment to digital diplomacy, co-investment in innovation, and the delivery of scalable digital solutions, reinforcing national objectives of resilience, economic diversification, and human capital development.

Qatar is also rapidly emerging as a global hub for AI investment, supported by a dynamic innovation ecosystem, strong government backing, strategic partnerships, and a clear national vision. AI is projected to contribute QAR 18.22 billion to Qatar's economy, accelerate GDP growth by 2.3%, and create approximately 13,000 jobs by 2030. Government initiatives such as the QAR 9 billion AI incentive package and a strategic partnership with Scale AI to develop over 50 AI-driven public sector use cases demonstrate Qatar's proactive approach to fostering innovation and commercial expansion. In addition, Qatar is positioning itself at the forefront of quantum technology through the establishment of the Qatar Center for Quantum Computing (QC2) at Hamad Bin Khalifa University (HBKU). Backed by a major government grant and a landmark memorandum

of understanding with Quantum, the world's largest integrated quantum computing company, QC2 is the first Qatar-based quantum research center dedicated to advancing theoretical and experimental research in quantum computing, communication, and sensing. The center aims to identify real-world applications in quantum chemistry, machine learning, AI, and cybersecurity, while contributing to global scientific progress through collaborations with international academic and industry partners. Together, these efforts reinforce Qatar's strategic commitment to becoming a regional leader in advanced technologies, while strengthening global partnerships, innovation ecosystems, and the delivery of sustainable solutions in alignment with the core objectives of SDG 17.



### 3. Key National Actors

| STAKEHOLDER GROUPS             | SDG-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | KEY ENTITIES                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government Entities            | Qatari government entities promote international cooperation, enhance bilateral and multi-lateral relations, develop technological infrastructure, foster innovation and digital transformation, support the ICT sector, and ensuring the achievement of QNV 2030 goals through strategic planning and proactive risk management.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Ministry of Foreign Affairs<br>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology<br>National Planning Council                                                             |
| Private Sector                 | Leading companies in Qatar are delivering world-class services to consumers, businesses, residences, and organizations, while communication service providers building the Supernet network to position Qatar as one of the best-connected countries globally.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Telecommunications Companies                                                                                                                                                  |
| Non-Governmental Organizations | Non-governmental organizations in Qatar are dedicated to ensuring equal access to quality education, advocating for the full implementation of the right to education, and providing a wide range of relief and development services both locally and internationally, leveraging their resourceful staff and volunteers for positive, sustainable, and inclusive change.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Education above all<br>Qatar Red Crescent Society<br>Qatar Charity                                                                                                            |
| Academia and Research Centers  | Academia and research centers in Qatar are developing world-class academic programs and national research capabilities, driving collaboration with top global institutions, and cultivating future leaders. They intertwine education, research, innovation, and community development to benefit Qatar and the world. They also advance technology and research, establish Qatar as a regional leader in technology and innovation, and drive the country's transformation into a knowledge-based economy through fostering research, development, and innovation across various sectors. | Hamad Bin Khalifa University<br><br>Qatar Foundation<br><br>Qatar Computing Research Institute<br><br>The Qatar Research, Development, and Innovation<br><br>Qatar University |
| Development Banks and Funds    | Development banks and funds in Qatar are key government institutions responsible for coordinating the country's international aid and development efforts. They play a pivotal role in driving economic growth, fostering innovation, and supporting the development of local businesses.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Qatar Fund for Development<br><br>Qatar Development Bank                                                                                                                      |
| United Nations Systems         | The UN in Qatar provides expert advice as a custodian agency on methodologies and concepts to measure and report on the implementation of SDGs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | UN House<br><br>UNDESA                                                                                                                                                        |



## 4. Key Considerations

While Qatar has made notable progress in advancing SDG 17, several systemic and structural challenges persist that require strategic and coordinated action to ensure the full realization of development ambitions. Notably, the absence of a comprehensive communication strategy for international development limits both internal coordination across stakeholders and external visibility of Qatar's global contributions. This challenge is compounded by insufficient institutional capacity and limited training programs, which hinder the effectiveness of public diplomacy, international development implementation, and stakeholder engagement. While initiatives such as QFFD's staff development programs are underway, broader and sustained investments are needed in institutional systems, organizational structures, and human resources to maintain momentum. Another critical challenge is the limited engagement of the private sector and local communities in SDG-related initiatives, which restricts opportunities for inclusive development and co-created solutions. In parallel, significant data gaps, particularly in collection, visualization, integration, and reporting, continue to impede evidence-based decision making and progress monitoring.

Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach, including: the development of a clear and unified communication strategy to enhance aid transparency, the expansion of staff training and capacity building programs across stakeholders, investments in robust data infrastructure and governance systems, and the promotion of structured multi-stakeholder collaboration. To close data gaps in humanitarian and development aid, Qatar is actively working to institutionalize a robust and unified data system through the development of a unified national aid platform, the strengthening of technical and institutional capacity through a dedicated coordination unit, advancement of transparency and real-time monitoring, and alignment with international standards. The establishment of a national SDG steering committee which brings together representatives from the government, civil society, private sector, and academia could provide an integrated mechanism to streamline sustainable development efforts across national planning and global positioning. By reinforcing these institutional foundations, Qatar can enhance coordination, ensure accountability, and maximize impact in its pursuit of 2030 Agenda objectives.





## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

Qatar's steady advancement in implementing the SDGs reflects a strong national commitment to inclusive development and global cooperation, driven by a strategic focus on policy reform, sustainable investment, and technological innovation. The country's achievements in development financing, innovation, humanitarian support, and strategic partnerships underscore its growing influence in the global sustainable development landscape, particularly in the realm of international conflict resolution. To sustain this momentum, continued efforts are needed to align the SDGs across national planning, expand inclusive policy frameworks, and strengthen cross-sectoral policy coherence, including the integration of the Pact for the Future into national strategies and global engagement. Qatar's leadership in humanitarian diplomacy can be further advanced by institutionalizing conflict mediation mechanisms, deepening partnerships for peacebuilding and reconstruction, and fostering inclusive dialogue with local stakeholders. As Qatar expands its collaboration with the private sector, investment communities, and development institutions, it is well-positioned to scale the impact of sustainable financing, open data, and digital transparency. These efforts are supported by innovative ecosystems and the modernization of na-

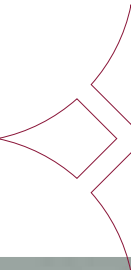
tional data systems, including the continued activation of the working group on sustainable development statistics and indicators to enable better monitoring and accountability.

In its pursuit of SDG 17, Qatar is uniquely positioned to leverage its geopolitical role to lead global efforts in strengthening partnerships for sustainable development. As a recognized mediator and connector across diverse regions, Qatar facilitates inclusive cooperation to harness the collective strengths of global partners toward SDG achievement. With the Gulf region emerging as a critical intersection in a rapidly evolving global landscape, Qatar is well-placed to attract high-impact sustainable development projects and drive transformative partnerships. By embedding SDG 17 across all facets of its domestic and international agenda, Qatar reinforces its role as a regional and global exemplar of development rooted in equity, resilience, and forward-thinking cooperation.



# 07

## Means of Implementation



# A Transformative Shift Towards Sustainable Finance

Qatar is undergoing a paradigm shift in its financial governance, moving toward a model where sustainability is a foundational principle. Recognizing that economic prosperity and environmental stewardship are interdependent, Qatar has begun aligning its regulatory frameworks, investment tools, and budgetary practices with sustainability objectives. This shift is not merely thematic; it represents a systemic effort to channel financial flows into Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG)-aligned projects and policies. Qatar's financial institutions, regulators, and development partners are increasingly placing the SDGs at the heart of financing and capital allocation strategies. From sovereign green bond issuance to the development of ESG risk management frameworks, Qatar is actively reshaping how its financial system contributes to Agenda 2030.

## Qatar Central Bank's ESG and Sustainability Strategy

In 2024, the Qatar Central Bank (QCB) launched its landmark ESG and Sustainability Strategy for the Financial Sector, designed to guide Qatar's banking system toward sustainable finance. The strategy supports the integration of ESG factors into the regulatory, supervisory, and institutional frameworks of all financial entities operating in the country. It aligns with QCB's Third Financial Sector Strategy and supports Qatar's economic diversification and climate resilience goals. This strategy is anchored on four strategic pillars:

### **Pillar 1: Financial Sector Climate, Environmental, and Social Risks Management**

This pillar aspires to build a financial sector that is resilient to climate, environmental, and social risks. To achieve this, the strategy outlines two specific outcomes: first, the establishment of climate, environmental, and social risks awareness and management among banks and insurance companies and second, increased transparency on the exposure of banks and insurance companies to climate, environmental, and social-related risks and opportunities. These measures are intended to ensure the sector is better equipped to identify, disclose, and address ESG-related vulnerabilities.

### **Pillar 2: Capital Mobilization Towards Sustainable Finance**

Under this pillar, the aspiration is for Qatar to become a leading hub for sustainable finance innovation and capital mobilization. The defined outcomes are heightened transparency on the contribution of the financial sector to national sustainability objectives strengthened contribution of the financial sector in mobilizing capital towards sustainable finance; and diversified innovative sustainable products, including digital solutions (e.g., FinTech), brought forward by the financial sector. This pillar reflects QCB's focus on scaling up green and sustainable investment through both traditional and emerging financial instruments.

### **Pillar 3: A Central Bank Leading by Example on ESG and Sustainability**

This pillar sets the aspiration of establishing a sustainable, globally connected central bank that is resilient to climate, environmental, and social risks. The outcomes include: a central bank resilient to climate and environmental and social risks in its operations and reserve portfolio, broadened incorporation of climate, environmental, and social considerations across QCB's functions, leveraging international collaborations and exemplary sustainability performance for QCB's own operations. Through this pillar, QCB reinforces its commitment to lead by example and integrate sustainability throughout its institutional framework.

These pillars are reinforced by cross-cutting enablers such as capability development and the creation of sustainable finance data infrastructure. Together, they offer a strategic pathway to mainstream ESG across Qatar's financial ecosystem. This comprehensive strategy not only aligns with Qatar's national development objectives but also reinforces its commitment to global sustainability standards.



# Sustainable Financial Instruments and Market Developments

In a pioneering move, Qatar issued its first sovereign green bonds in 2024, totaling \$2.5 billion. This landmark issuance, the first of its kind and the largest-ever issuance in the Gulf Cooperation Council region. The green bond issuance comprised two tranches: a USD 1 billion 5-year bond and a USD 1.5 billion 10-year bond. Both tranches were priced competitively, reflecting strong investor confidence. The offering attracted over USD 14 billion in orders, indicating robust demand and allowing Qatar to achieve favorable pricing. The proceeds from these green bonds are earmarked for financing environmentally friendly projects, including renewable energy initiatives, clean transportation, sustainable water and waste management, energy efficiency improvements, and the development of green buildings. The issuance aligns with the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles, underscoring Qatar's commitment to sustainable finance and enhancing its appeal to global ESG-focused investors.

Complementing this, the Qatar Financial Centre (QFC) introduced the GCC's first dedicated sustainable Sukuk and bond framework in 2022. This framework provides clear guidelines for structuring clear guidelines for ESG-compliant capital market instruments, opportunities for Islamic financial institutions to align with green finance, standardized reporting on ESG impact to promote transparency. By doing so, Qatar leverages its position in the Islamic finance sector to promote sustainable investment practices.



# Budgeting and Institutional Financing for the SDGs

Qatar's 2025 general budget reflects a strong commitment to sectors directly contributing to the SDGs. While the country has not yet implemented a formal SDG-tagged budgeting system, significant allocations indicate alignment with key SDG targets:

**Education and Health (SDGs 3 & 4):** A combined allocation of QAR 41.4 billion (~USD 11.3 billion) has been designated for the education and health sectors, underscoring the nation's focus on human capital development and public service quality.

**Municipality and Environment (SDGs 6, 11, 15):** The budget allocates QAR 21.9 billion to municipality and environmental sectors, supporting initiatives in clean water, sanitation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable urban development.

**Digital Transformation and Innovation (SDG 9):** Allocations have been made to sectors such as telecommunications (QAR 3 billion) and research and development (QAR 1.1 billion), facilitating advancements in digital infrastructure and innovation.

These allocations demonstrate Qatar's strategic investment in sectors that are pivotal for achieving the SDGs, even in the absence of explicit SDG tagging in the budgeting process.

## Program and Performance-Based Budgeting

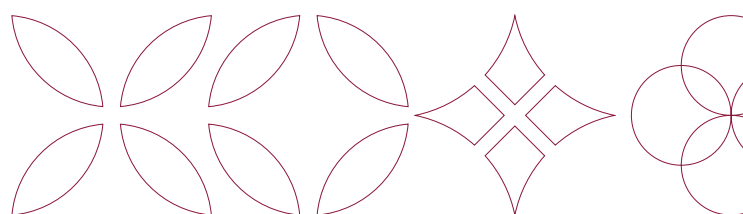
The Ministry of Finance has adopted a program-based budgeting model, linking financial resources to specific national outcomes. This approach enhances fiscal discipline and accountability by focusing on the performance and results of government programs. While not yet fully integrated with the SDG framework, this model provides a foundation for future alignment and tracking of SDG-related expenditures.

Efforts are underway to expand program-based budgeting across all sectors by the end of 2025, aiming to improve expenditure efficiency and facilitate the monitoring of progress towards national development goals, including the SDGs.

Additionally, the Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with Qatar University, has organized workshops to train government and semi-government entities on program-based budgeting. These workshops aim to equip participants with the necessary knowledge and

skills to implement this advanced budgeting method, which focuses on goal achievement by breaking down overarching objectives into sub-goals and setting performance indicators to measure progress.

These developments underscore Qatar's commitment to enhancing its fiscal management practices and aligning them with its national development objectives and the broader 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



# Sustainable Finance Regulation and Bank-Level Integration

In parallel with its sector-wide ESG strategy, QCB has issued a Sustainable Finance Framework for Banks. This regulatory instrument mandates all licensed banks in Qatar to integrate ESG considerations into their lending and operational activities. The framework requires financial institutions to finance green and socially responsible initiatives, including renewable energy, clean transport, and affordable housing, and encourages sustainability-linked lending, where loan terms vary based on borrowers' ESG performance.

This complements the broader private sector momentum. Qatar National Bank (QNB) set a precedent in 2020 with its USD 600 million green bond, while Commercial Bank followed with a CHF 225 million green bond in 2024. These actions demonstrate that local banks are actively developing new ESG-aligned lending products and signaling their commitment to supporting Qatar's sustainable finance goals.





# Development Cooperation and Global Financing Commitments

Qatar's international development assistance is another key pillar of SDG financing. Through the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD), the country has committed substantial resources to development programs aligned with the SDGs:

- **USD 16 million to the UN Development Programme (UNDP) for 2025 - 2026:** To support global efforts in poverty reduction, governance and climate resilience
- **USD 8 million to UNICEF:** To strengthen access to education, child protection, and health services in vulnerable communities.
- **USD 1 million to UN Women:** To promote gender equality, women's economic empowerment, and protection from gender-based violence
- **Over USD 500 million (from 2020 – 2024) supporting Least Developed Countries:** To support 35 countries, across various sectors such as education, healthcare relief aid, economic development and more.

Qatar's sovereign wealth fund, the Qatar Investment Authority (QIA), is also playing a strategic role in advancing global sustainable finance. In 2024, QIA invested USD 180 million in TechMet, a company specializing in critical minerals essential to clean energy technologies. The investment supports global supply chain diversification and accelerates the green transition. In the same year, QIA pledged GBP 1 billion (approximately USD 1.3 billion) to support climate technology projects in the United Kingdom, focusing on energy efficiency, sustainable fuels, and carbon reduction. These international investments reflect Qatar's proactive deployment of sovereign capital to drive sustainable development beyond its borders.

# Private Sector Engagement and ESG Innovation

The private sector is playing an increasingly active role in advancing sustainable finance in Qatar. In addition to green bond issuance, Qatari banks are expanding access to ESG-linked credit facilities, particularly for SMEs, utilities, and real estate developers. Institutions such as QNB and Commercial Bank are leading this transition, with ESG considerations now central to their credit risk models and lending strategies.

The QFC Digital Assets Lab is fostering innovation in sustainable finance by incubating ESG-focused FinTech startups and platforms. Current innovations include blockchain-based ESG verification tools, tokenized carbon credit marketplaces, and green digital lending ecosystems. These developments point toward a future where digital solutions complement traditional capital instruments to achieve SDG outcomes.

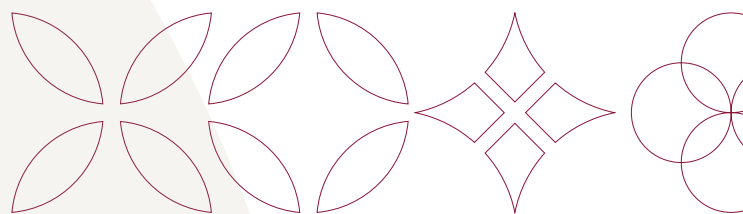
In parallel, the Qatar Stock Exchange (QSE) has taken important steps to promote ESG transparency and responsible investing. In 2021, QSE launched the country's first ESG tradable index, encouraging listed companies to improve sustainability disclosures and performance. This index serves as a benchmark for ESG-integrated investment, enhancing market transparency and fostering investor confidence in sustainable financial products. QSE's initiative positions Qatar as a regional leader in ESG capital market development and complements ongoing efforts in green bond and Sukuk issuance.

Qatar's approach to financing the SDGs demonstrates a clear and accelerating commitment to embedding sustainability into the fabric of national development. Robust institutional frameworks, including the Qatar Central Bank's ESG and Sustainability Strategy, the Sustainable Finance Framework for Banks, and performance-based budgeting models, have laid a strong foundation for aligning financial flows with SDG priorities. Strategic public investments in health, education, infrastructure, and environmental protection further reinforce Qatar's proactive alignment between its national development agenda and the 2030 Agenda, even in the absence of formal SDG-tagged budgeting.

At the capital markets level, Qatar has positioned itself as a regional pioneer in sustainable finance. The launch of the country's first sovereign green bond and the introduction of a dedicated sustainable Sukuk framework signal growing maturity in ESG-linked financial instruments. Complementing this, the Qatar Stock Exchange's ESG tradable index has enhanced market transparency and incentivized companies to adopt more sustainable practices. The private sector is playing an increasingly dynamic role through the issuance of green bonds, ESG-linked loans, and FinTech innovations, driven by institutions such as QNB, Commercial Bank, and the QFC Digital Assets Lab.

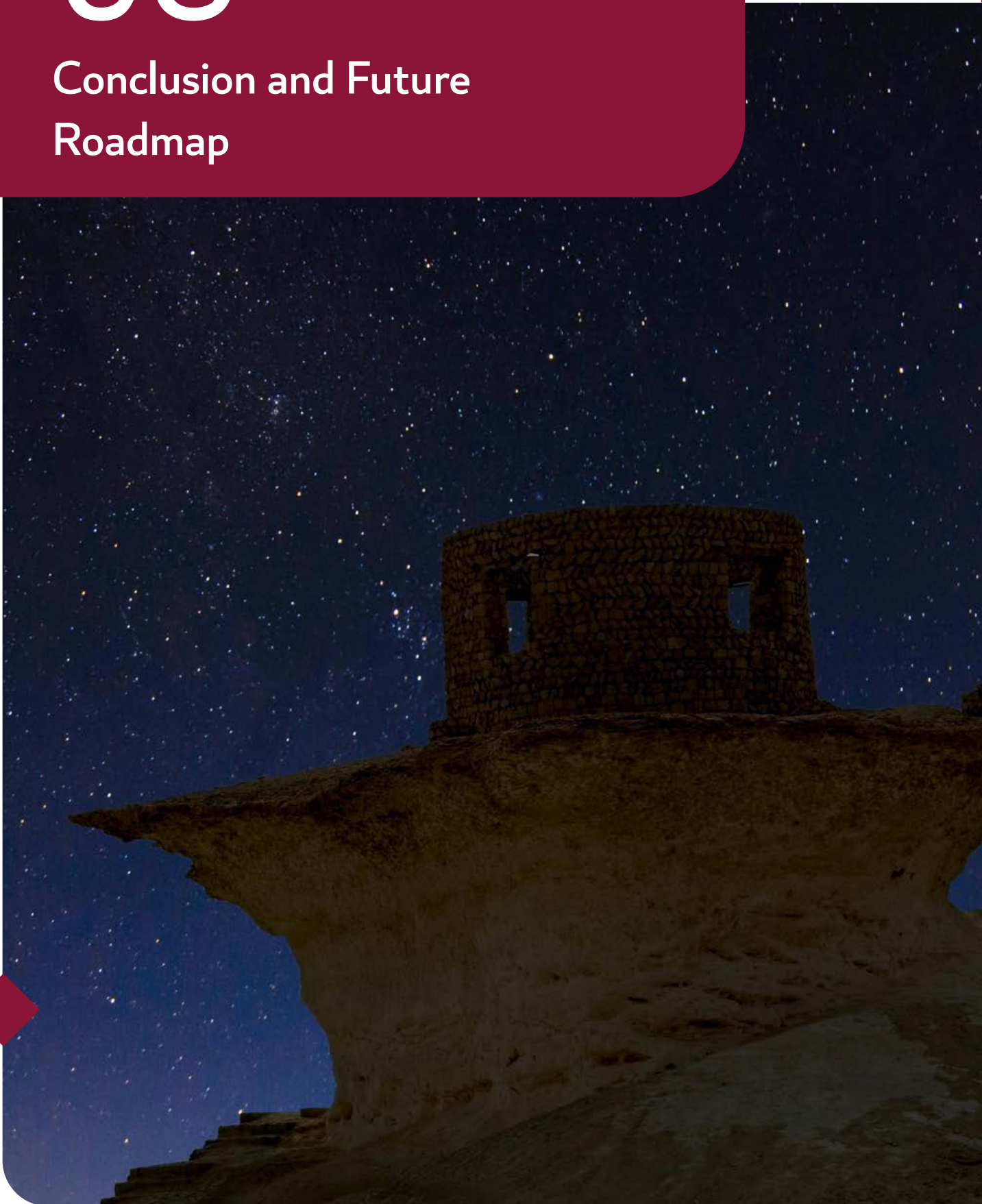
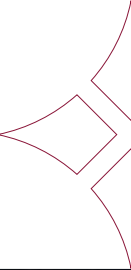
Internationally, Qatar is leveraging its sovereign capital and development finance instruments to support sustainable development at scale. The Qatar Fund for Development has been playing a pioneering role in financing international cooperation programs and projects based on SDG-aligned results frameworks at the corporate and sectoral levels. This is complemented by efforts to diversify its financing portfolio, leveraging its ODA in a more catalytic manner to mobilize additional concessional and private finance for the SDGs — including through instruments such as concessional loans, guarantees, bonds, and impact investments.

Looking ahead, Qatar is well-positioned to deepen its impact by institutionalizing SDG-based public financial management, expanding ESG regulation across the financial ecosystem, and continuing to innovate in green, Islamic, and digital finance. As the global community accelerates toward 2030, Qatar's model offers a compelling example of how policy leadership, regulatory reform, market innovation, and international partnership can converge to unlock sustainable development at scale. The path forward will require sustained coordination, capacity building, and data-driven implementation and Qatar is firmly committed to leading by example.



# 08

## Conclusion and Future Roadmap







Qatar's 2025 VNR reaffirms the nation's enduring commitment to the 2030 Agenda and highlights the tangible strides made across all pillars of sustainable development. Guided by QNV 2030 and operationalized through NDS3, the country's approach has been integrative, data-driven, and future-focused. The VNR process has also demonstrated the strength of Qatar's governance, the resilience of its institutions, and the inclusivity of its stakeholder engagement at every level of planning, implementation, and review.

The progress showcased across all 17 SDGs reflects not only policy successes but also a growing culture of sustainability that permeates public life, private enterprise, and civil society. Qatar's achievements in green infrastructure, digital innovation, social protection, healthcare and education access, and international development cooperation highlight a holistic model of sustainable development that is both locally grounded and globally engaged.

Qatar's institutional transformation, particularly through the establishment of NPC and NSC, has enabled more coherent planning, real-time monitoring, and evidence-based policy design. Tools such as Q Insights, the National Analytics Lab, and the Digital Geographic Database for Nature Reserves exemplify how innovation and data are being leveraged to accelerate progress and manage complexity. These enablers have allowed Qatar to operationalize a sustainable development model rooted in national ownership and continuous learning.

Importantly, the VNR underscores Qatar's strategic international role. Through global partnerships, financial contributions, and foreign aid, particularly to Least Developed Countries, Qatar is not only localizing the SDGs but also globalizing its impact. Hosting landmark events such as the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the upcoming Second World Social Summit reinforces the country's position as a convener and catalyst for sustainable development dialogue and action. These efforts reflect Qatar's belief in shared responsibility and its aspiration to shape a future that is inclusive, just, and resilient, both within its borders and beyond.

# Key Takeaways from Qatar's SDG Journey

Looking ahead, Qatar's sustainable development journey is shaped by four strategic insights:

## **INSTITUTIONAL AND STRATEGIC FOUNDATIONS:**

Qatar has anchored SDG implementation within a reformed governance architecture, led by the NPC and NSC, that enables coherent planning, real-time monitoring, and evidence-based policymaking. The integration of SDGs across all pillars of QNV 2030 and NDS3 ensures strategic alignment across human, social, economic, and environmental development.

## **INNOVATION AND DATA FOR IMPACT:**

Qatar has embraced digital transformation as a key enabler, leveraging platforms like Q Insights, the National Analytics Lab, and GIS-based mapping tools to improve decision-making, transparency, and progress tracking.

## **SOCIAL INCLUSION AND LNOB IN PRACTICE:**

Through targeted investments in education, employment, and protection for youth, women, persons with disabilities, and the elderly, Qatar has operationalized the principle of "Leaving No One Behind" across sectors.

## **GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP:**

Qatar has positioned itself as a regional and global leader through strategic aid to Least Developed Countries, multilateral partnerships, and the hosting of key global forums such as LDC5 and the Second World Social Summit.



# Policy Recommendations: The Future of Sustainability

To build on this momentum, Qatar will prioritize five key directions in the next phase of its SDG journey:

## **DEEPEN**

### **WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT:**

Further strengthen participatory platforms and institutional mechanisms that facilitate meaningful input from civil society, academia, private sector, and vulnerable groups, especially youth, across all stages of SDG implementation.

## **ACCELERATE**

### **GREEN TRANSITION EFFORTS:**

Scale up renewable energy adoption, circular economy initiatives, and ecosystem restoration in line with the National Climate Change Plan and SDGs 12, 13, and 15.

## **EXPAND LOCAL-LEVEL**

### **IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY:**

Empower municipalities with localized data systems, budgetary tools, and implementation mandates to ensure SDG progress reaches the community level.

## **MOBILIZE**

### **INNOVATIVE SDG FINANCING:**

Institutionalize green bonds, sustainability-linked financing, and blended finance mechanisms to unlock private capital for national and global sustainability priorities.

## **INSTITUTIONALIZE LEARNING**

### **AND ADAPTIVE GOVERNANCE:**

Create formal review mechanisms to ensure policy feedback loops, strategy iteration, and continuous improvement in national SDG implementation processes.

Qatar's 2025 VNR reflects a nation in motion, guided by long-term vision, backed by institutional strength, and animated by a deep sense of shared responsibility to future generations. With the SDGs as both compass and commitment, Qatar continues to demonstrate that sustainable development is not a distant aspiration but a living, evolving reality shaped by decisive leadership, inclusive policies, and collective action. As the state navigates a rapidly changing global landscape, it does so with confidence, resilience, and purpose, rooted in its values, empowered by innovation, and enriched by the voices of its people.

Looking ahead, Qatar embraces the challenges and opportunities of the next development chapter with optimism and resolve. The country stands ready to deepen its partnerships, scale up its climate and social ambitions, and champion solutions that leave no one behind. Whether through empowering youth, safeguarding ecosystems, investing in human capital, or advancing global solidarity, Qatar reaffirms its unwavering belief that a better, more just, and more sustainable world is within reach. In this spirit, the 2025 VNR is more than a record of progress, it is a call to sustained action, a reaffirmation of Qatar's global leadership, and a hopeful promise to build a future where prosperity is shared, dignity is upheld, and the planet thrives for generations to come.



# 09

## Appendix 1 | Statistical Annex



# SDG 1:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                            | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1.1.1</b> Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)                                                                                                                                                                           | Proportion of population living below the international poverty line                 | 0.00%, 2023      | National Planning Council                                                     |
| <b>1.2.1</b> Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Not reported by Qatar                                                                |                  |                                                                               |
| <b>1.2.2</b> Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions                                                                                                                                                                                             | Not reported by Qatar                                                                |                  |                                                                               |
| <b>1.3.1</b> 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                                                                      |                                                                                      | 5.70%, 2023      | National Planning Council - Household Expenditure and Income Survey           |
| <b>1.4.1</b> Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                      | 100%, 2023       | National Planning Council                                                     |
| <b>1.4.2</b> Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure                                                                                                                       | Individual Ownership                                                                 | 0.3%, 2023       | Ministry of Justice                                                           |
| <b>1.4.2</b> Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure                                                                                                                       | Collective ownership including owners who are heirs, orphans, institutions or others | 0.2%, 2023       | Ministry of Justice and National Planning Council                             |
| <b>1.5.1</b> Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by sex                  | 0, 2023          | Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council |
| <b>1.5.1</b> Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex              | 0, 2023          | Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Interior                            |
| <b>1.5.2</b> Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Not reported by Qatar                                                                |                  |                                                                               |
| <b>1.5.3</b> Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                      | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Interior                                                          |
| <b>1.5.4</b> Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies - Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |                                                                                      | 100%, 2023       | Ministry of Interior                                                          |
| <b>1.a.1</b> Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income                                                                                                                                                                | Not reported by Qatar                                                                |                  |                                                                               |
| <b>1.a.2</b> Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Total general government spending (Million QAR)                                      | 211,352, 2023    | National Planning Council                                                     |
| <b>1.b.1</b> Pro-poor public social spending                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Not reported by Qatar                                                                |                  | Ministry of Finance and National Planning Council                             |

## SDG 2:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                             | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                | MOST RECENT DATA    | DATA SOURCE                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>2.1.1</b> Prevalence of undernourishment                                                                                                                                                  | Not reported by Qatar                                    |                     |                                                                                                             |
| <b>2.1.2</b> Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)                                                        | Qatar Ranking Internationally                            | 37, 2023            | Food Security Index                                                                                         |
| <b>2.1.2</b> Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)                                                        | Qatar Ranking in the Arab World                          | 2, 2023             | Food Security Index                                                                                         |
| <b>2.2.1</b> Prevalence of stunting (height for age <2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age |                                                          | 4.8%, 2023          | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council                                                     |
| <b>2.2.2</b> Proportion of children under 5 years of age suffering from medium to severe overweight                                                                                          | Proportion of moderately or severely overweight children | 9.1%, 2023          | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council                                                     |
| <b>2.2.2</b> Proportion of children under 5 years of age suffering from medium to severe overweight                                                                                          | Proportion of moderately or severely overweight children | 3.2%, 2023          | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council                                                     |
| <b>2.2.3</b> Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status                                                                                                          | Percentage                                               | 32.3%, 2023         | Ministry of Public Health                                                                                   |
| <b>2.3.1</b> Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size                                                                                    |                                                          | 52.1, 2023          | Ministry of Municipality Annual Statistical Abstract - Chapter of Agriculture and National Planning Council |
| <b>2.3.2</b> Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status                                                                                                      | Not reported by Qatar                                    |                     |                                                                                                             |
| <b>2.4.1</b> Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture                                                                                                    |                                                          | 51.9%, 2023         | Ministry of Municipality                                                                                    |
| <b>2.5.1</b> Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities                                    |                                                          | 179, 2023           | Ministry of Municipality                                                                                    |
| <b>2.5.2</b> Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction                                                                                                            | Not reported by Qatar                                    |                     |                                                                                                             |
| <b>2.a.1</b> The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures                                                                                                                   | Not reported by Qatar                                    |                     |                                                                                                             |
| <b>2.a.2</b> Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector                                                                      | USD                                                      | 27,768,217.00, 2023 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs                                                                                 |
| <b>2.b.1</b> Agricultural export subsidies                                                                                                                                                   | Not reported by Qatar                                    |                     |                                                                                                             |
| <b>2.c.1</b> Indicator of food price anomalies                                                                                                                                               |                                                          | 105.82, 2023        | Ministry of Municipality                                                                                    |



## SDG 3:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                       | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>3.1.1</b> Maternal mortality ratio                                                                                                                  |                           | 7.6, 2022        | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Births and Deaths Bulletin |
| <b>3.1.2</b> Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel                                                                                 |                           | 100%, 2022       | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Births and Deaths Bulletin |
| <b>3.2.1</b> Under-5 mortality rate                                                                                                                    |                           | 8.0, 2022        | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Births and Deaths Bulletin |
| <b>3.2.2</b> Neonatal mortality rate                                                                                                                   |                           | 4.5, 2022        | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Births and Deaths Bulletin |
| <b>3.3.1</b> Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations                                             |                           | 0.04, 2023       | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council                             |
| <b>3.3.2</b> Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population                                                                                             |                           | 29.7, 2023       | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council                             |
| <b>3.3.3</b> Malaria incidence per 1,000 population                                                                                                    |                           | 0.2, 2022        | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council                             |
| <b>3.3.4</b> Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population                                                                                              |                           | 1.2, 2023        | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council                             |
| <b>3.3.5</b> Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases                                                              |                           | 50, 2021         | Ministry of Public Health                                                           |
| <b>3.4.1</b> Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease                                      | For Qataris               | 6, 2023          | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council                             |
| <b>3.4.2</b> Suicide mortality rate                                                                                                                    |                           | 24, 2023         | Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council                                  |
| <b>3.5.1</b> Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders |                           | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Public Health                                                           |
| <b>3.5.2</b> Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol                                 |                           | 0, 2023          | National Planning Council estimates                                                 |
| <b>3.6.1</b> Death rate due to road traffic injuries                                                                                                   |                           | 5.9%, 2022       | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Births and Deaths Bulletin |

## SDG 3:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                         | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                                     | MOST RECENT DATA  | DATA SOURCE                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>3.7.1</b> Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods                            | Not reported by Qatar                                                                         |                   |                                                                                                                             |
| <b>3.7.2</b> Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group                                                                | 10-14 years                                                                                   | 0, 2022           | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Births and Deaths Bulletin                                         |
| <b>3.7.2</b> Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group                                                                | 15-19 years                                                                                   | 4.3, 2022         | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Births and Deaths Bulletin                                         |
| <b>3.8.1</b> Coverage of essential health services                                                                                                                       | Proportion of target population covered by essential health services                          | 73.4, 2023        | National Planning Council - Multi-indicator Cluster Survey 2012                                                             |
| <b>3.8.2</b> Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income                                    | Not reported by Qatar                                                                         |                   | National Planning Council – Household Expenditure and Income Survey                                                         |
| <b>3.9.1</b> Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution                                                                                            | Not reported by Qatar                                                                         |                   |                                                                                                                             |
| <b>3.9.2</b> Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) |                                                                                               | 0, 2023           | Ministry of Public Health                                                                                                   |
| <b>3.a.1</b> Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older                                                                    | Not reported by Qatar                                                                         |                   |                                                                                                                             |
| <b>3.b.1</b> Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme                                                            | Proportion of target population receiving 3 doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP3) | 99.6, 2023        | Ministry of Public Health                                                                                                   |
| <b>3.b.2</b> Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors                                                                      | QAR                                                                                           | 330,028,066, 2023 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs                                                                                                 |
| <b>3.b.3</b> Health product access index                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                               | 1, 2023           | Ministry of Public Health                                                                                                   |
| <b>3.c.1</b> Health worker density and distribution                                                                                                                      | Nurse                                                                                         | 82.5, 2023        | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Annual Statistical Abstract (Chapter of Health Service Statistics) |

## SDG 3:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                    | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                                                                                                                                                       | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>3.c.1</b> Health worker density and distribution                                                 | Pharmacist                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 12.1, 2023       | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Annual Statistical Abstract (Chapter of Health Service Statistics) |
| <b>3.c.1</b> Health worker density and distribution                                                 | Dentist                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 7.2, 2023        | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Annual Statistical Abstract (Chapter of Health Service Statistics) |
| <b>3.c.1</b> Health worker density and distribution                                                 | Physician                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 29.4, 2023       | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Annual Statistical Abstract (Chapter of Health Service Statistics) |
| <b>3.c.1</b> Health worker density and distribution                                                 | Worker in Allied Health Professionals                                                                                                                                                                           | 37.8, 2023       | Ministry of Public Health and National Planning Council, Annual Statistical Abstract (Chapter of Health Service Statistics) |
| <b>3.d.1</b> International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness      | Ability to implement IHR and readiness to face health emergencies                                                                                                                                               | 95, 2023         | Ministry of Public Health                                                                                                   |
| <b>3.d.2</b> Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms | Proportion of target population receiving 3 doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP3)                                                                                                                   | 99.6, 2023       | Ministry of Public Health                                                                                                   |
| <b>3.b.2</b> Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors | Percentage of bloodstream infections due to Escherichia coli resistant to third generation cephalosporins (eg, ESBL- Escherichia coli) among care-seeking patients for whom a blood sample was taken and tested | 0.453, 2022      |                                                                                                                             |
| <b>3.d.2</b> Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms | Percentage of bloodstream infections due to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) among care-seeking patients for whom a blood sample was taken and tested                                         | 0.298, 2022      | Ministry of Public Health                                                                                                   |



## SDG 4:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                               | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>4.1.1</b> 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 | Reading                                                 | 93%, 2023        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education and National Planning Council           |
| <b>4.1.1</b> 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 | Math                                                    | 96%, 2023        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education and National Planning Council           |
| <b>4.1.2</b> Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)                                                                                                                              | Primary Education                                       | 96.9%, 2023      | Ministry of Education and Higher Education and National Planning Council           |
| <b>4.1.2</b> Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)                                                                                                                              | Lower Preparatory Education                             | 97.4%, 2023      | Ministry of Education and Higher Education and National Planning Council           |
| <b>4.2.1</b> Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex                                                                                      |                                                         | 84.50%, 2023     | National Planning Council - Multi-indicator Cluster Survey                         |
| <b>4.2.2</b> Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex                                                                                                                      |                                                         | 99.8%, 2023      | Ministry of Education and Higher Education, National Planning Council calculations |
| <b>4.3.1</b> Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex                                                                                               | Formal Education                                        | 411, 2023        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education and public and private universities     |
| <b>4.3.1</b> Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex                                                                                               | Non-Formal Education                                    | 954, 2022        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education and public and private universities     |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                           | Adult Send emails with attached files                   | 74.9%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology                              |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                           | Adult Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or transfer | 73.5%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology                              |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                           | Adult Connect and install new devices                   | 47.6%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology                              |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                           | Adult Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet   | 51%, 2023        | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology                              |

## SDG 4 :

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                           | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                                                       | Adult Make a presentation using the Power-Point software            | 94.1%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                                                       | Adult Write a computer program using a special programming language | 32.4%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                                                       | Adult Find, download, install and configure software                | 45.0% 2023       | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                                                       | Youth Send emails with attached files                               | 74.6%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                                                       | Youth Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or transfer             | 75.5%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                                                       | Youth Connect and install new devices                               | 48.1%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                                                       | Youth Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet               | 49.2%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                                                       | Youth programming language                                          | 34.2%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                                                       | Youth Make a presentation using the Power-Point software            | 54.9%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |
| <b>4.4.1</b> Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill                                                                                                                                       | Youth Find, download, install and configure software                | 48.1%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |
| <b>4.5.1</b> Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated | Not reported by Qatar                                               |                  |                                                       |
| <b>4.6.1</b> 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                                                                                           | Youth literacy rate                                                 | 99.8%, 2023      | National Planning Council                             |
| <b>4.6.1</b> 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                                                                                           | Adult literacy rate                                                 | 99.3%, 2023      | National Planning Council                             |
| <b>4.7.1</b> Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed                                                                                                                                                                                                      | School Curricula (1=Yes, 0=No)                                      | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Education and Higher Education            |

## SDG 4 :

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                 | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                     | MOST RECENT DATA  | DATA SOURCE                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>4.7.1</b> Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed                                       | School Curricula (1=Yes, 0=No)                                                | 1, 2023           | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>4.7.1</b> Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed                                       | National Education Policies (1=Yes, 0=No)                                     | 1, 2023           | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>4.7.1</b> Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed                                       | Student Assessment (1=Yes, 0=No)                                              | 1, 2023           | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>4.7.1</b> Extent to which GCED and ESD are mainstreamed                                       | Teacher Education (1=Yes, 0=No)                                               | 1, 2023           | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>4.a.1</b> Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service                   | Basic handwashing facilities                                                  | 100%, 2023        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>4.a.1</b> Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service                   | Access to computers for pedagogical purposes                                  | 100%, 2023        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>4.a.1</b> Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service                   | Access to essential drinking water                                            | 100%, 2023        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>4.a.1</b> Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service                   | Access to basic single-sex sanitation facilities                              | 100%, 2023        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>4.a.1</b> Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service                   | Internet access for pedagogical purposes                                      | 100%, 2023        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>4.a.1</b> Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service                   | Access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities | 100%, 2023        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>4.a.1</b> Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service                   | Access to electricity                                                         | 100%, 2023        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>4.b.1</b> Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships in USD             |                                                                               | 191,635,399, 2023 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs                |
| <b>4.c.1</b> Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level |                                                                               | 100%, 2023        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |



## SDG 5:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                                                                                        | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>5.1.1</b> Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non discrimination on the basis of sex                                                                                               | Promotion                                                                                                                                        | 84, 2023         | General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers and National Planning Council |
| <b>5.2.1</b> Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age |                                                                                                                                                  | 0.02%, 2023      | Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council                            |
| <b>5.2.2</b> Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence                                         |                                                                                                                                                  | 0.03%, 2023      | Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council                            |
| <b>5.3.1</b> Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18                                                                                                                            | Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or engaged before age 15                                                                         | 0.00%, 2023      | National Planning Council Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey                   |
| <b>5.3.2</b> Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age                                                                                                                    | Not reported by Qatar                                                                                                                            |                  |                                                                               |
| <b>5.4.1</b> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location                                                                                                                                            | Not reported by Qatar                                                                                                                            |                  |                                                                               |
| <b>5.5.1</b> Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments                                                                                                                                        | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments                                                                                        | 4.4%, 2023       | Shura Council and National Planning Council                                   |
| <b>5.5.1</b> Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments                                                                                                                                        | Proportion of seats held by women in Local governments                                                                                           | 0.0%, 2023       | Shura Council and National Planning Council                                   |
| <b>5.5.2</b> Proportion of women in managerial positions                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                  | 13.6%, 2023      | National Planning Council, Labour Force Survey                                |
| <b>5.6.1</b> Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care                                                                          | Not reported by Qatar                                                                                                                            |                  |                                                                               |
| <b>5.6.2</b> Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education (1=Yes, 0=No)                    |                                                                                                                                                  | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Public Health                                                     |
| <b>5.a.1</b> (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                  | Individual ownership of agriculture lands                                                                                                        | 17.7%, 2023      | Ministry of Municipality and National Planning Council                        |
| <b>5.a.1</b> (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                  | Collective ownership of livestock farmland                                                                                                       | 21.1%, 2023      | Ministry of Municipality and National Planning Council                        |
| <b>5.a.2</b> Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control                                                                                   | Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (%) | 100%, 2023       | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology                         |

## SDG 5:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                   | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>5.b.1</b> Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex                                                          |                           | 99.8%, 2023      | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology |
| <b>5.c.1</b> Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment | Not reported by Qatar     |                  |                                                       |

## SDG 6:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                       | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                  | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>6.1.1</b> Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services                                                     |                                                                            | 100%, 2023       | Public Works Authority and National Planning Council                          |
| <b>6.2.1</b> Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water | Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services | 100%, 2023       | Public Works Authority and National Planning Council                          |
| <b>6.2.1</b> Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water | Proportion of population with basic hand-washing facilities                | 100%, 2023       | Public Works Authority and National Planning Council                          |
| <b>6.3.1</b> Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated                                                     |                                                                            | 99.7%, 2023      | Public Works Authority and National Planning Council                          |
| <b>6.3.2</b> Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality                                                             | Not reported by Qatar                                                      |                  | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and National Planning Council |
| <b>6.4.1</b> Change in water-use efficiency over time                                                                                  | Rate of change in water use efficiency                                     | -0.01, 2023      | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and National Planning Council |
| <b>6.4.2</b> Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources                            |                                                                            | 133, 2023        | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation                               |
| <b>6.5.1</b> Degree of integrated water resources management                                                                           |                                                                            | 93.0%, 2023      | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation                               |
| <b>6.5.2</b> Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation                              | Not reported by Qatar                                                      |                  |                                                                               |

## SDG 6:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                           | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                                                                                                                  | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>6.6.1</b> Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time                                                                                                                    | Mangroves                                                                                                                                                                  | 0.0%, 2023       | Ministry of Municipality, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change       |
| <b>6.a.1</b> Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan                                                | Value of development assistance for SDG 6 (USD)                                                                                                                            | 25,319,446, 2023 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs                                                |
| <b>6.b.1</b> Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation - management | Proportion of countries with high-level user / community participating in rural drinking water supply planning programmes                                                  | 100%, 2023       | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and Public Works Authority |
| <b>6.b.1</b> Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation - management | Countries where users/local communities participate in water resources planning and management programs, by level of participation (3 = high; 2 = medium; 1 = low; 0 = NA) | 3, 2023          | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and Public Works Authority |
| <b>6.b.1</b> Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation - management | Proportion of countries with a high level of users/local communities participating in water resources planning and management programmes                                   | 1, 2023          | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and Public Works Authority |



## SDG 7:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                    | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                                 | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>7.1.1</b> Proportion of population with access to electricity                                                                                                                    |                                                                                           | 100%, 2023       | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and National Planning Council |
| <b>7.1.2</b> Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology                                                                                           |                                                                                           | 100%, 2023       | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and National Planning Council |
| <b>7.2.1</b> Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption                                                                                                           | Renewable energy share in the total final electricity consumption (total consumption) (%) | 0.0015, 2023     | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and National Planning Council |
| <b>7.3.1</b> Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP                                                                                                           | Not reported by Qatar                                                                     |                  |                                                                               |
| <b>7.a.1</b> International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems | USD                                                                                       | 53,168,028, 2023 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs                                                   |
| <b>7.b.1</b> Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)                                                             |                                                                                           | 228.5, 2023      | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation                               |

## SDG 8:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED | MOST RECENT DATA    | DATA SOURCE                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <b>8.1.1</b> Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita                                                                                                                                                                               |                           | 3.31%, 2023         | National Planning Council                        |
| <b>8.2.1</b> Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person                                                                                                                                                                      |                           | -1.1%, 2023         | National Planning Council                        |
| <b>8.3.1</b> Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex                                                                                                                                                |                           | 0.06, 2023          | National Planning Council Labour Force Survey    |
| <b>8.4.1</b> Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP                                                                                                                                       | Not reported by Qatar     |                     |                                                  |
| <b>8.4.2</b> Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP                                                                                                      | Not reported by Qatar     |                     |                                                  |
| <b>8.5.1</b> Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities                                                                                                                             |                           | 62.9, 2023          | National Planning Council Labour Force Survey    |
| <b>8.5.2</b> Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities                                                                                                                                                            | Adults                    | 0.1, 2023           | National Planning Council Labour Force Survey    |
| <b>8.5.2</b> Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities                                                                                                                                                            | Youth                     | 0.6, 2023           | National Planning Council Labour Force Survey    |
| <b>8.6.1</b> Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training                                                                                                                                         |                           | 2.2%, 2023          | National Planning Council Labour Force Survey    |
| <b>8.7.1</b> Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age                                                                                                                               |                           | 0.00, 2023          | Ministry of Labour and National Planning Council |
| <b>8.8.1</b> Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status                                                                                                                                | Fatal                     | 61, 2023            | Ministry of Labour and National Planning Council |
| <b>8.8.1</b> Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status                                                                                                                                | Non-Fatal                 | 654, 2023           | Ministry of Labour and National Planning Council |
| <b>8.8.2</b> Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status | Not reported by Qatar     |                     |                                                  |
| <b>8.10.1</b> (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults                                                                                        | Branches                  | 186, 2023           | Qatar Central Bank and National Planning Council |
| <b>8.10.1</b> (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults                                                                                        | ATMs                      | 1429, 2023          | Qatar Central Bank and National Planning Council |
| <b>8.a.1</b> Aid for trade commitments and disbursements in USD                                                                                                                                                                      |                           | 51,288,045.00, 2023 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs                      |
| <b>8.b.1</b> Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy                                                                |                           | 3, 2023             | National Planning Council                        |

## SDG 9:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED       | MOST RECENT DATA  | DATA SOURCE                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>9.1.1</b> Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road                                      | Not reported by Qatar           |                   |                                                                             |
| <b>9.1.2</b> Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport                                                                | Number of passengers (Arrival)  | 7,589,362, 2022   | National Planning Council – Annual Statistical Abstract – Transport Chapter |
| <b>9.1.2</b> Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport                                                                | Number of passengers: Departure | 7,410,940, 2022   | National Planning Council – Annual Statistical Abstract – Transport Chapter |
| <b>9.1.2</b> Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport                                                                | Freight (Outbound)              | 163,949,262, 2023 | National Planning Council – Annual Statistical Abstract – Transport Chapter |
| <b>9.2.1</b> Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita                                                    | Proportion of per capita        | 21,933, 2023      | National Planning Council, Labour Force Sample Survey                       |
| <b>9.2.1</b> Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita                                                    | Proportion of per GDP           | 8.7%, 2023        | National Planning Council, Labour Force Sample Survey                       |
| <b>9.2.2</b> Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment                                                       |                                 | 4.9%, 2023        | National Planning Council, Labour Force Sample Survey                       |
| <b>9.3.1</b> Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added                                                 | Not reported by Qatar           |                   | National Planning Council                                                   |
| <b>9.3.2</b> Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit                                                 | Not reported by Qatar           |                   |                                                                             |
| <b>9.4.1</b> CO2 emission per unit of value added                                                                               | Not reported by Qatar           |                   |                                                                             |
| <b>9.5.1</b> Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP                                                        |                                 | 0.68, 2021        | National Planning Council, R&D Survey                                       |
| <b>9.5.2</b> Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants                                                      | Not reported by Qatar           |                   |                                                                             |
| <b>9.a.1</b> Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure | Not reported by Qatar           |                   |                                                                             |
| <b>9.b.1</b> Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added                                       | Not reported by Qatar           |                   |                                                                             |
| <b>9.c.1</b> Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology                                                | 2G                              | 100%, 2023        | Ministry of Transport and Communications                                    |
| <b>9.c.1</b> Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology                                                | 3G                              | 100%, 2023        | Ministry of Transport and Communications                                    |
| <b>9.c.1</b> Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology                                                | 4G                              | 99.9%, 2023       | Ministry of Transport and Communications                                    |
| <b>9.c.1</b> Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology                                                | 5G                              | 98.9%, 2023       | Ministry of Transport and Communications                                    |



# SDG 10:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                               | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                  | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>10.1.1</b> Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population                                                                               | Not reported by Qatar                                      |                  |                                                                      |
| <b>10.2.1</b> Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities                                                                                                        | Not reported by Qatar                                      |                  |                                                                      |
| <b>10.3.1</b> 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 |                                                            | 5, 2021          | National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) and National Planning Council |
| <b>10.4.1</b> Labour share of GDP                                                                                                                                                                                              | Not reported by Qatar                                      |                  | National Planning Council                                            |
| <b>10.4.2</b> Redistributive impact of fiscal policy                                                                                                                                                                           | Not reported by Qatar                                      |                  | National Planning Council - Household Expenditure and Income Survey  |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | Capital / Total Assets                                     | 8.7, 2022        | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | First tranche of ordinary shares / risk weighted assets    | 14, 2022         | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | First tranche of regulatory capital / risk weighted assets | 18.1, 2022       | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | Capital adequacy index                                     | 19.3, 2022       | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | Percentage of net non-performing loans                     | 3.7%, 2022       | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | Provision for non-performing loans to nonperforming loans  | 77.0, 2022       | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | Returns on equity                                          | 14.0, 2022       | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | Net profit to average assets                               | 14, 2022         | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | Interest margin to gross income                            | 79.00, 2022      | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | Expenditures other than interest to total income           | 20.5, 2022       | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | Liquid assets to liquid liabilities                        | 26.3, 2022       | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.5.1</b> Financial Soundness Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                   | Liquid assets to short-term liabilities                    | 57.8, 2022       | Qatar Central Bank                                                   |
| <b>10.6.1</b> Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations                                                                                                                   | Not reported by Qatar                                      |                  |                                                                      |
| <b>10.7.1</b> Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination                                                                                                            | Not reported by Qatar                                      |                  |                                                                      |
| <b>10.7.2</b> Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people                                                                          |                                                            | 100%, 2023       | Qatar Fund for Development                                           |

# SDG 10:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                        | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED | MOST RECENT DATA   | DATA SOURCE                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>10.7.3</b> Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination                                                                 | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                              |
| <b>10.7.4</b> Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin                                                                                                       | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                              |
| <b>10.b.1</b> 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) | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                              |
| <b>10.b.1</b> Total resource flows for development (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)                                                    | QAR                       | 1,127,261.00, 2023 | Qatar Fund for Development   |
| <b>10.b.1</b> Total resource flows for development (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)                                                    | USD                       | 309,687.00, 2023   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs. |
| <b>10.c.1</b> Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted                                                                                                                   | Not reported by Qatar     |                    | National Planning Council    |

# SDG 11:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>11.1.1</b> Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 0, 2023          | National Planning Council                 |
| <b>11.2.1</b> Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 100%, 2022       | Ministry of Municipality                  |
| <b>11.3.1</b> Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate - Population and land consumption rate (km2)                                                                                                                                                              | Area of land consumed (km2)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1,703, 2023      | Ministry of Municipality                  |
| <b>11.3.1</b> Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate - Population and land consumption rate (km2)                                                                                                                                                              | Population (In Millions)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3.06, 2023       | Ministry of Municipality                  |
| <b>11.3.2</b> Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 100%, 2023       | Qatar Museums & National Planning Council |
| <b>11.4.1</b> Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal) | Expenditure Type (Operational / Investment)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 7,174,490, 2023  | Qatar Museums & National Planning Council |
| <b>11.5.2</b> Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global domestic product (GDP)                                                                                                                                                                          | The direct economic losses resulting from disasters as a percentage of GDP, including infrastructure damage and the number of disruptions to basic services attributable to disasters in the State of Qatar, were zero thanks to the absence of natural disasters in Qatar during (2016-2020). This is due to the fact that Qatar's geographic location is far from seismic zones, in addition to lack of heavy rainfall and the absence of cyclones. The robust Qatari economy has also contributed to tackling financial crises and reducing their negative impact on the population. |                  |                                           |
| <b>11.5.3</b> (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 0, 2023          | SDG 2023 Report                           |
| <b>11.6.1</b> Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities                                                                                                                               | Quantity of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge (ton)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 16,238,672, 2023 | Ministry of Municipality                  |
| <b>11.6.1</b> Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities                                                                                                                               | Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated in cities (%)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 100%, 2023       | Ministry of Municipality                  |



# SDG 11:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                            | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>11.6.2</b> Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)                                                                                                           | Aspire Zone               | Normal, 2023     | Ministry of Environment and climate change                 |
| <b>11.6.2</b> Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)                                                                                                           | Qatar University          | Normal, 2023     | Ministry of Environment and climate change                 |
| <b>11.6.2</b> Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)                                                                                                           | Corniche                  | Normal, 2023     | Ministry of Environment and climate change                 |
| <b>11.7.1</b> 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                                                                             | Not reported by Qatar     |                  |                                                            |
| <b>11.7.2</b> Proportion of persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months                                                            |                           | 0.03%, 2023      | National Planning Council, Land Use Survey and Census 2015 |
| <b>11.a.1</b> Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space |                           | 1, 2023          | National Planning Council                                  |
| <b>11.b.1</b> Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030                                              |                           | 1, 2023          | National Planning Council                                  |
| <b>11.b.2</b> Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies                                                    | Not reported by Qatar     |                  |                                                            |

# SDG 12:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                        | MOST RECENT DATA                                                                               | DATA SOURCE                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>12.1.1</b> Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production                                                                              |                                                  | 1, 2023                                                                                        | Ministry of Municipality                                                                           |
| <b>12.2.1</b> Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP                                                                                                                                                | Not reported by Qatar                            |                                                                                                |                                                                                                    |
| <b>12.2.2</b> Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP                                                                                                               | Not reported by Qatar                            |                                                                                                |                                                                                                    |
| <b>12.3.1</b> (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index                                                                                                                                                                                     | Value of crop loss by type of crop (million QAR) | . Tomato: 3.5, 2023<br>. Cucumber: 1.2, 2023<br>. Squash: 1.1, 2023<br>. Cantaloupe: 0.4, 2023 | Ministry of Municipality                                                                           |
| <b>12.4.1</b> Number of parties to international multi-lateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement |                                                  | 1, 2023                                                                                        | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change                                                         |
| <b>12.4.2</b> (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment - Hazardous waste generated Per capita (kg per capita)                                                             |                                                  | 59.3, 2023                                                                                     | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Municipality and National Planning Council |
| <b>12.5.1</b> National recycling rate, tons of material recycled                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                  | 24,878, 2023                                                                                   | Ministry of Municipality                                                                           |
| <b>12.6.1</b> Number of companies publishing sustainability reports                                                                                                                                                                            | Not reported by Qatar                            |                                                                                                | National Planning Council                                                                          |
| <b>12.7.1</b> Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (1=Yes, 0=No)                                                                                                                          |                                                  | 1, 2023                                                                                        | Ministry of Finance                                                                                |
| <b>12.8.1</b> Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed                                                                                                                          | In curricula (1=Yes, 0=No)                       | 1, 2023                                                                                        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education                                                         |
| <b>12.8.1</b> Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed                                                                                                                          | In national education policies (1=Yes, 0=No)     | 1, 2023                                                                                        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education                                                         |
| <b>12.8.1</b> Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed                                                                                                                          | In student assessment (1=Yes, 0=No)              | 1, 2023                                                                                        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education                                                         |
| <b>12.8.1</b> Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development are mainstreamed                                                                                                                          | In teacher education (1=Yes, 0=No)               | 1, 2023                                                                                        | Ministry of Education and Higher Education                                                         |
| <b>12.a.1</b> Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)                                                                                                                       | Renewable energy (million watts)                 | 700, 2023                                                                                      | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and National Planning Council                      |

## SDG 12:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                      | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED | MOST RECENT DATA   | DATA SOURCE                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>12.a.1</b> Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)              | Population                | 3,063,005.00, 2023 | Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and National Planning Council |
| <b>12.b.1</b> Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability |                           | 0, 2023            | Qatar Tourism                                                                 |
| <b>12.c.1</b> Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP                                            | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                                                                               |

## SDG 13:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                           | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>13.1.1</b> Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population                                                                                                                                         | Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters, by sex | 0, 2023          | Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council |
| <b>13.1.2</b> Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (1=Yes, 0=No)                                                                         |                                                                     | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council |
| <b>13.1.3</b> Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies                                                                                             |                                                                     | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Interior                                                          |
| <b>13.2.1</b> Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1=Yes, 0=No) | Number of countries with adaptation communications                  | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change                                    |
| <b>13.2.2</b> Total greenhouse gas emissions per year                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Not reported by Qatar                                               |                  |                                                                               |
| <b>13.3.1</b> Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (1=Yes, 0=No)                    | For curricula                                                       | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Education and Higher Education                                    |
| <b>13.3.1</b> Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (1=Yes, 0=No)                    | For national educational policies                                   | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Education and Higher Education                                    |
| <b>13.3.1</b> Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (1=Yes, 0=No)                    | For student assessment                                              | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Education and Higher Education                                    |



## SDG 13:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>13.3.1</b> Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (1=Yes, 0=No)                                                         | For teacher education     | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| <b>13.a.1</b> Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025                                                                                                         | Not reported by Qatar     |                  |                                            |
| <b>13.b.1</b> Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | Not reported by Qatar     |                  |                                            |

## SDG 14:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                          | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                                | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>14.1.1</b> (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density                                                         | (a): Chlorophyll a concentration                                                         | 0.8, 2023        | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>14.1.1</b> (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density                                                         | (b): Salinity                                                                            | 42.5, 2023       | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>14.1.1</b> (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density                                                         | (c): Nitrate                                                                             | 1.5, 2023        | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>14.1.1</b> (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density                                                         | (d): Silicate                                                                            | 94.5, 2023       | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>14.1.1</b> (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density                                                         | (d):Phosphate                                                                            | 2.3, 2023        | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>14.1.1</b> (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density                                                         | (b): Density of plastic debris                                                           | 2933, 2023       | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>14.2.1</b> Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas                                               | Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem based approaches | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>14.3.1</b> Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations                                    | Average marine acidity                                                                   | 8.2, 2023        | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>14.4.1</b> Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels                                                            |                                                                                          | 0.889, 2023      | Ministry of Municipality                   |
| <b>14.5.1</b> Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas                                                                     |                                                                                          | 6.2, 2023        | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>14.6.1</b> Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing          |                                                                                          | 5, 2023          | Ministry of Municipality                   |
| <b>14.7.1</b> Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries | Not reported by Qatar                                                                    |                  |                                            |

# SDG 14:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                                                                              | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>14.a.1</b> Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Not reported by Qatar                                                                                                                  |                  |                                                                          |
| <b>14.b.1</b> Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries                                                                                                                                                                                             | Not reported by Qatar                                                                                                                  |                  |                                                                          |
| <b>14.c.1</b> Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources | (a) Score for the implementation of UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements (%) = 1.2 +2.2 +3.2                                     | 81.5%, 2023      | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and National Planning Council |
| <b>14.c.1</b> Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources | (b) Score for the ratification of and accession to UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements (%) = 1.1 +2.1 +3.1                      | 100%, 2023       | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and National Planning Council |
| <b>14.c.1</b> Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources | (c) Pursuing a national policy or having a national mechanism as focal point or interagency or interdepartmental team = 1.3 +2.3 + 3.3 | 0.667, 2023      | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and National Planning Council |
| <b>14.c.1</b> Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources | (d) Score for the ratification and acceptance of the implementation of agreements = (a) + (b)                                          | 0.833, 2023      | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and National Planning Council |

# SDG 15:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                            | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>15.1.1</b> Forest area as a proportion of total land area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Forest area as a proportion of total land area                       | 0.11%, 2023      | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>15.1.1</b> Forest area as a proportion of total land area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Forest area mangrove area                                            | 1,290, 2023      | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>15.1.1</b> Forest area as a proportion of total land area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Land area Qatar area with islands                                    | 1,158,700, 2023  | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>15.1.2</b> Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Not reported by Qatar                                                |                  |                                            |
| <b>15.2.1</b> Progress towards sustainable forest management                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Annual rate of change in forest area                                 | 0.0%, 2023       | National Planning Council                  |
| <b>15.2.1</b> Progress towards sustainable forest management                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Percentage of forest area within legally established protected areas | 6.3%, 2023       | National Planning Council                  |
| <b>15.2.1</b> Progress towards sustainable forest management                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Percentage of forest area under long-term forest management plan     | 11.0%, 2023      | National Planning Council                  |
| <b>15.3.1</b> Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Not reported by Qatar                                                |                  |                                            |
| <b>15.4.1</b> Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Not reported by Qatar                                                |                  |                                            |
| <b>15.4.2</b> Mountain Green Cover Index                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Not reported by Qatar                                                |                  |                                            |
| <b>15.5.1</b> Red List Index                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Not reported by Qatar                                                |                  |                                            |
| <b>15.6.1</b> Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (1=Yes, 0=No)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                      | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>15.7.1</b> Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                      | 0.01%, 2023      | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>15.8.1</b> Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Not reported by Qatar                                                |                  |                                            |
| <b>15.9.1</b> (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (1=Yes, 0=No) |                                                                      | 1, 2023          | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change |
| <b>15.a.1</b> (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Not reported by Qatar                                                |                  |                                            |
| <b>15.a.1</b> (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Not reported by Qatar                                                |                  |                                            |
| <b>15.c.1</b> Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Not reported by Qatar                                                |                  |                                            |



# SDG 16:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED                                                                                                               | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>16.1.1</b> Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                         | 0.2, 2023        | Ministry of Interior                                         |
| <b>16.1.2</b> Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause                                                                                                                                                                 | Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population                                                                                          | 0, 2023          | Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council           |
| <b>16.1.2</b> Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause                                                                                                                                                                 | Number of conflict-related deaths (civilians) by sex, age and cause of death                                                            | 0, 2023          | Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council           |
| <b>16.1.2</b> Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause                                                                                                                                                                 | Percentage of conflict-related deaths (civilians) by sex, age and cause of death (%)                                                    | 0, 2023          | Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council           |
| <b>16.1.3</b> Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months                                                                                          | Proportion of population who reported being subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence, as a share of the total population | 0.04%, 2023      | Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council           |
| <b>16.1.4</b> Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)                                                                                                                                          | Inward                                                                                                                                  | 97.6, 2023       | Fund for Peace and the Economy, Global Peace Index Repor     |
| <b>16.2.1</b> Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month                                                                                        | Not reported by Qatar                                                                                                                   |                  | National Planning Council, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| <b>16.2.2</b> Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                         | 0.7, 2023        | Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council           |
| <b>16.2.3</b> Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18                                                                                                                                          | Not reported by Qatar                                                                                                                   |                  |                                                              |
| <b>16.3.1</b> Proportion of victims of (a) physical, (b) psychological and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms |                                                                                                                                         | 0.0007, 2023     | Ministry of Interior and National Planning Council           |
| <b>16.3.2</b> Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                         | 0, 2023          | Ministry of Interior                                         |
| <b>16.3.3</b> Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism                                                            | Not reported by Qatar                                                                                                                   |                  |                                                              |
| <b>16.4.1</b> Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)                                                                                                                                          | Inward                                                                                                                                  | 59.08, 2023      | Ministry of Interior                                         |
| <b>16.4.2</b> Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments                                                        |                                                                                                                                         | 102, 2023        | Ministry of Interior                                         |
| <b>16.5.1</b> 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                               |                                                                                                                                         | 102, 2023        | Supreme Judicial Council & National Planning Council         |
| <b>16.5.2</b> Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months                           | Not reported by Qatar                                                                                                                   |                  | National Planning Council                                    |

# SDG 16:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED             | MOST RECENT DATA | DATA SOURCE                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>16.6.1</b> Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)                                                                                                                       | Salaries and wages (in %)             | 30.7%, 2023      | National Planning Council                                     |
| <b>16.6.1</b> Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)                                                                                                                       | Other current expenditures (in %)     | 33.6%, 2023      | National Planning Council                                     |
| <b>16.6.1</b> Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)                                                                                                                       | Secondary capital expenditures (in %) | 2.6%, 2023       | National Planning Council                                     |
| <b>16.6.1</b> Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)                                                                                                                       | Major projects (in %)                 | 33.1%, 2023      | National Planning Council                                     |
| <b>16.6.2</b> Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services                                                                                                                                                             | Not reported by Qatar                 |                  |                                                               |
| <b>16.7.1</b> Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups | Not reported by Qatar                 |                  |                                                               |
| <b>16.7.2</b> Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group                                                                                                               | Not reported by Qatar                 |                  |                                                               |
| <b>16.8.1</b> Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations                                                                                                                                               | Not reported by Qatar                 |                  |                                                               |
| <b>16.9.1</b> Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age                                                                                                                                 |                                       | 100%, 2023       | Ministry of Public Health                                     |
| <b>16.10.1</b> 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                   |                                       | 0, 2023          | Ministry of Interior                                          |
| <b>16.10.2</b> Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information                                                                                                            | Not reported by Qatar                 |                  |                                                               |
| <b>16.a.1</b> Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.)                                   |                                       | 1, 2023          | National Human Rights Committee                               |
| <b>16.b.1</b> 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                             |                                       | 0, 2021          | National Human Rights Committee and National Planning Council |

# SDG 17:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED | MOST RECENT DATA   | DATA SOURCE                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>17.1.1</b> Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP                                                                                                                                                                                       |                           | 69.90, 2023        | Ministry of Finance and Planning and Statistics Authority                           |
| <b>17.1.2</b> Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes                                                                                                                                                                                | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                                                                                     |
| <b>17.2.1</b> Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) |                           | 0.34%, 2023        |                                                                                     |
| <b>17.3.1</b> Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources                                                                                                                                               | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                                                                                     |
| <b>17.3.2</b> Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP                                                                                                                                                         |                           | 4.90%, 2023        | National Planning Council                                                           |
| <b>17.4.1</b> Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services                                                                                                                                                                         | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                                                                                     |
| <b>17.5.1</b> Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries                                                                                           | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                                                                                     |
| <b>17.6.1</b> Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed <sup>4</sup>                                                                                                                                                              |                           | 11.32, 2023        | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and National Planning Council |
| <b>17.7.1</b> Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies                                                                              | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                                                                                     |
| <b>17.8.1</b> Proportion of individuals using the Internet                                                                                                                                                                                          |                           | 98.00%, 2023       | Ministry of Communications and Information Technology                               |
| <b>17.9.1</b> Dollar value of official development assistance committed to developing countries                                                                                                                                                     |                           | 3,501,374.00, 2023 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs                                                         |
| <b>17.10.1</b> Worldwide weighted tariff-average                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                                                                                     |
| <b>17.11.1</b> Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports                                                                                                                                                         |                           | 355,754.00, 2023   | National Planning Council                                                           |
| <b>17.12.1</b> Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States                                                                                                                 | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                                                                                     |
| <b>17.13.1</b> Macroeconomic Dashboard                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                                                                                     |
| <b>17.14.1</b> Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development                                                                                                                                  |                           | 100.00%, 2023      | National Planning Council                                                           |
| <b>17.15.1</b> Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation                                                                                                                         | Not reported by Qatar     |                    |                                                                                     |
| <b>17.16.1</b> Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (1=Yes, 0=No)                                          | Not reported by Qatar     | 1, 2023            | National Planning Council                                                           |



## SDG 17:

| GLOBAL INDICATOR                                                                                                                                                                                                         | ACTUAL INDICATOR MEASURED | MOST RECENT DATA                                                                                            | DATA SOURCE                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>17.17.1</b> Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure                                                                                                               | Not reported by Qatar     |                                                                                                             |                                                      |
| <b>17.18.1</b> Statistical capacity indicators                                                                                                                                                                           |                           | Available: 208, 2023<br>Unavailable: 28, 2023<br>Not Applicable: 10, 2023<br>Organizations Account: 2, 2023 | SDG 2023 Report                                      |
| <b>17.18.2</b> Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (1=Yes, 0=No)                                                         |                           | 1, 2023                                                                                                     | National Planning Council                            |
| <b>17.18.3</b> Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding                                                                                  |                           | 1, 2023                                                                                                     | National Planning Council                            |
| <b>17.19.1</b> Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries                                                                                                   | Not reported by Qatar     |                                                                                                             |                                                      |
| <b>17.19.2</b> 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 |                           | 100.00%, 2023                                                                                               | National Planning Council, Ministry of Public Health |

# 10

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