

المعهد الدبلوماسي
Diplomatic Institute



جهاز الإحصاء
STATISTICS AUTHORITY



The Millennium Development Goals for the State of Qatar

2012

Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Achieve Universal Primary Education

Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Reduce Children Mortality

Improve Maternal Health

Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Develop a Global Partnership for Development

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Foreword

It gives the Qatar Statistics Authority (QSA) and the Diplomatic Institute a great pleasure to present this important report to all of those who are concerned with development issues within Qatar, abroad as well as to the common reader. This is the fourth report on the progress of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the State of Qatar.

The State of Qatar has sought to achieve the MDGs, since their ratification in 2000, because they were regarded means of uniting the international and national efforts. The States' attempts to achieve these goals were motivated by the willingness to enhance its remarkable reputation as a sponsor of economic and social development issues at the international and national levels. The State of Qatar has a great belief that the MDGs are the most important and comprehensive goals of development work, that conform to the objectives of the National Development Strategy 2011-2016.

MDGs have been accepted as a framework to measure, monitor and evaluate the most important economic and social indicators. They, also, measure the responsiveness of these goals to the Qatari people's aspirations in a better and prosperous future. MDGs indicate, for instance, that: food insecurity hampers sustainable development; malnourished children can have permanent damages in their cognitive and physical capabilities; universal primary education would improve the health of mothers and children; raising the health awareness level can prevent the transmission of infectious diseases; and that women's empowerment enhances stability, facilitates access to welfare, and accelerates economic and social growth.

It is worth noting that the State of Qatar has already achieved most of the MDGs before its target date of 2015. This includes the eradication of poverty and hunger, universal primary education, gender equality in education, reduction of child and maternal mortality, combating AIDS, malaria and other diseases, environmental sustainability, and establishing a global partnership for development.

Hamad bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani
President of Statistics Authority

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Director of the Diplomatic Institute

Introduction

MDGs reflect the aspirations of peoples in a better life through the selection of certain objectives. The progress of these objectives is pursued through a series of indicators which measure the achievement of those specified objectives within the period 1990-2015. The general objectives that the world leaders agreed on are: to halve extreme poverty, enforce universal primary education, promote gender equality, reduce the mortality rate among children under five by two-thirds, reduce maternal mortality rate by three quarters, combat AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, ensure environmental sustainability, and develop a global partnership for development.

The development outlook witnessed by Qatar in the last two decades indicates that the government has managed to achieve most of the MDGs. The State had reached its goals in achieving better standards of prosperity for its citizens. This can be seen in the fields of health, education, environmental sustainability, global partnership for development, promoting gender equity, and women empowerment.

There is no doubt the achievement of these goals reflects the policy makers' orientation pursuing the achievement of prosperity and raises the living standards of the citizens. The microeconomic and macroeconomic growth that the State witnessed and the government's focus on its ambitious development strategy of direct intervention in various vital sectors had a significant impact on accomplishing these achievements and on obtaining most of the MDGs ahead of the target date of 2015.

Despite the development achievements that have been made, certain challenges still need to be tackled. Some of these challenges pertain, basically, to social behaviors, which should be changed. This could happen through:

- Finding the appropriate approach to social development with respect to women empowerment.
- Raising the awareness of the different segments of the society.
- Integrating all social groups (youth, children, women and the elderly) in the development process in order to broaden the participation of the people.
- Following up the process of integrating the various MDGs in the Development Strategy 2011-2016.

This report seeks to follow up the MDGs achievements in the State of Qatar through the analysis of the indicators across eight main areas – where each area represents one of the goals. This analysis will be carried out depending on:

- The precise statistical data.
- The documentation of accomplishments.
- Highlighting the challenges that impede the completion of what has not been achieved.

Finally, conclusions and suggestions to overcome these challenges and to achieve all the goals by their deadline will be made.

Goal (1): Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger



One of the main objectives of the MDGs is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Poor people are not only those with the lowest incomes but also those who are the most deprived of health and education and are likely to suffer from malnutrition. Living under these conditions exposes the vulnerable segments of society such as children and mothers of childbearing age to early death. Poor children receive less education. Gender imbalances are more pronounced among the poor because they exclude this segment of the society from recognized development benefits and opportunities. Thus, poverty is multi-dimensional. The first dimension is income poverty, which means that an individual's income is below the poverty line. The second dimension pertains to the lack of the basic necessities that enable an individual to live and to meet his/her minimum acceptable humanitarian needs. These needs include health care, basic education, and social services. In the upcoming pages, we will review the extent to which these needs are met in the State of Qatar by tracking the level of income, the purchasing power of the citizens, and the contribution to the economic activities. We will, also, shed some light on the level of nutrition and the amount of the necessary calories provided in food.

Target (1)

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

1- The distribution of Qatari households by monthly income of the head of household

Poverty eradication requires a set of simultaneous actions (within all policies) such as:

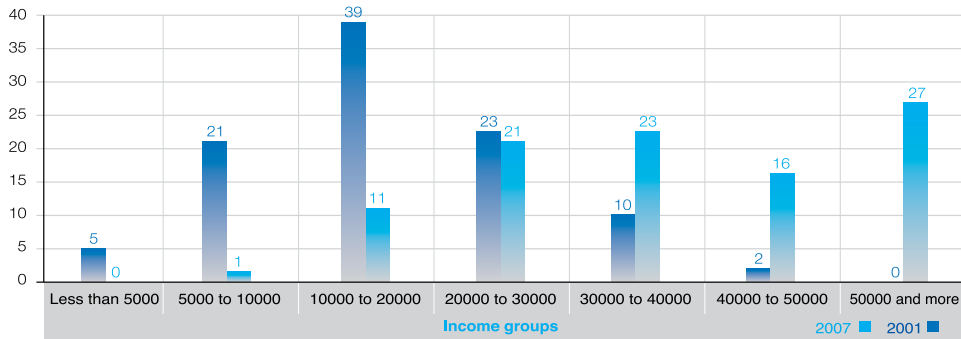
- A national strategy for the development at the macroeconomic level.
- Administrative procedures.
- Creating more appropriate work opportunities.
- Giving priority to spending on education, health and infrastructure.

Throughout the past decades, the State of Qatar dedicated its potentials to accomplish this target. The State's efforts were substantiated in the embedment of said actions in the Development Strategy (2011-2016), and the Qatar National Vision 2030 in order to create a society where justice and equality prevails in accordance with the principles of the Qatari Constitution.

Today, Qatar is one of the countries that enjoy a high standard of living. According to the international human development report of 2011, Qatar ranks 37 globally. Besides, Qatar's Human Development Index (at 0.831 in 2011) attests its tangible accomplishments in the fields of education, health and the level of GDP.

The distribution of Qatari households by the monthly income of the head of the household shows the great development that took place on the average monthly income of households between 2001 and 2007 (Figure 1).

Figure (1): The distribution of Qatari households by monthly income average (in QR) of the head of household (2001-2007)



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

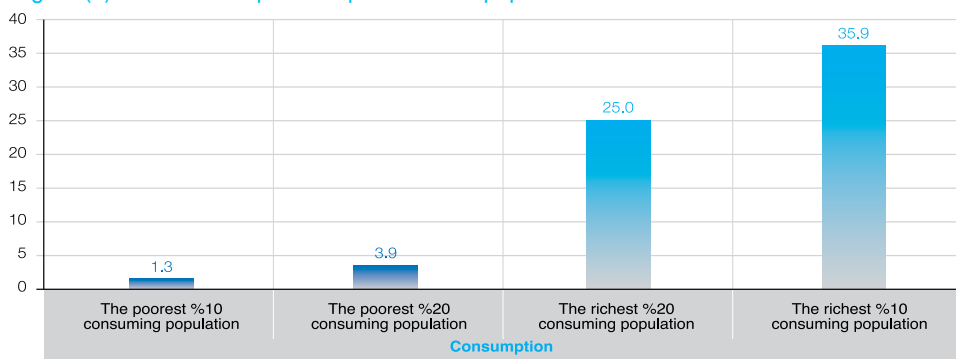
In 2001, the average monthly income of more than 21% of the families was between QR5000 and QR10000. In 2007, this value represented the income of only 1% of the families, while the average monthly income of the head of the household of more than quarter (27%) of the families jumped to QR50000. Two thirds (66%) of the families earned more than QR 30000, and almost all (99%) of the families earned more than QR 10000.

2- Share of the poorest quintile of the population in national consumption

The State of Qatar is characterized by having a high level of income with a low unemployment rate, diversity in government aid to all social segments, and support for the basic materials. Charities provide subsidies to families with special needs. In addition, the State applies a social security system. Nowadays, the issue of income inequality between the “haves” and the “have nots” is no longer a characteristic of the developing countries, but has become an important issue in developed countries.

However, when we examine the case of the Qatari income distribution, we cannot help but to notice the existence of disparities in income distribution between the various segments of the society. The share of the poorest one fifth of the population is about 4% of the national consumption, while the share of the richer one fifth of the population is 25% of the national consumption (Figure 2).

Figure (2): Share of the poorest quintile of the population in the distribution of income in 2007



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

The richest one tenth of the population consumes more than one third (36 %) of the national consumption. Given the nature of the population composition of the State of Qatar and the presence of large numbers of expatriates, the differences in the distribution of income is primarily affected by the limited income of most categories of foreign unskillful workers.

(B): Provide full and productive employment and decent work for all including women and young people

3- The growth rate of GDP per person employed

Accomplishing a comprehensive development in various fields led to high rates of increasing economic growth, with an average economic growth of 14% in 2007, and 18% in 2009. This economic growth increased the per capita share of the GDP. It reached QR 497000 in 2011 in comparison with QR 206000 in 2001 (Figure 3).

Figure (3): GDP Growth per employed person (2001-2011)



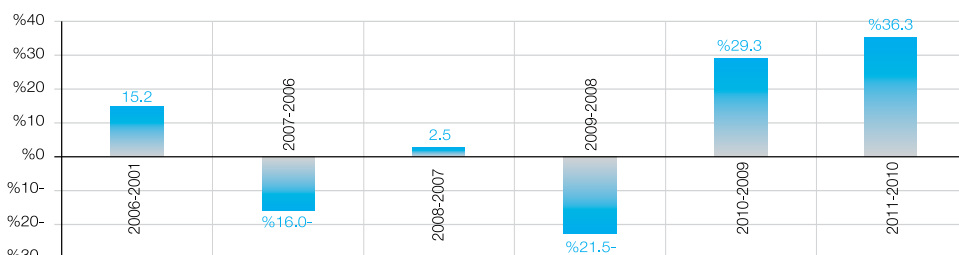
Source: Statistics Authority Database. The Annual Statistics Group, various issues

Keeping in mind that GDP growth per employed person varies according to:

- The type of the relevant economic activities,
- The levels of investment flows,
- The increase in the number of employees,
- The education of the employees and their occupations,

GDP in Qatar grew massively in recent years with an increase of 36% between 2010 and 2011 in comparison with 29% between 2009 and 2010.

Figure (4): GDP Growth rate per total person employed (2006-2011)



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

The GDP growth has witnessed a fluctuating decline between 2006 and 2009, which is a period that the Qatari economy (thanks to adopting a sound economic approach) managed to show resilience and remarkable growth throughout the global recession when many countries' economies suffered. The presence of negative growth of GDP per worker (in that period) can be attributed, inter alia, to:

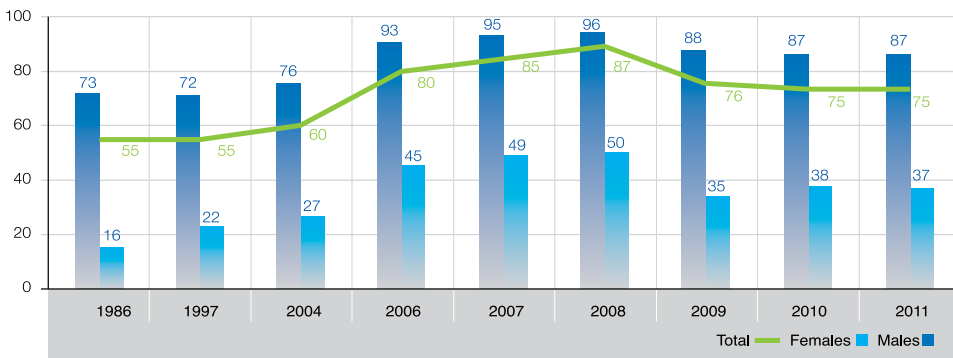
- The decline in oil and gas prices in some of these years.
- The improper reflection of the growth of construction, manufacturing, and telecommunications activities in the estimates of the previous GDP.
- The high demand on labor force.

4- Employment-to-population ratio

Employed residents normally include individuals who are engaged in the production of economic goods and services. The reason behind identifying their proportion to the total population lies in that this facilitates providing them with decent and productive work. This is important for ensuring an effective participation in the economic life, and integrating the most vulnerable population groups, including women and young people, in the productive community for the purpose of achieving the ultimate goal of eradicating poverty and accomplishing economic and social progress.

In Qatar, the percentage of the working population to the total population grew steadily from 55% in 1986 to 87% in 2008. This percentage declined slightly to 75% in 2011 (Figure 5).

Figure (5): Progress of employment-to-population ratio (1986-2011)



Source: Statistics Authority, Survey of Labour Force by sample during years in the figure.

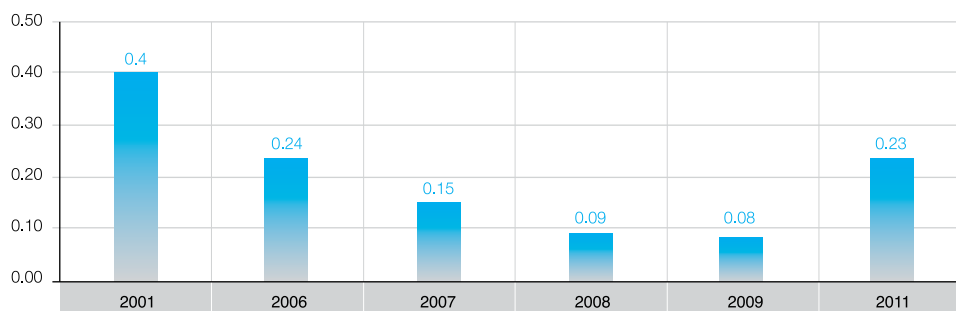
This growth in the proportion of the working population to the total population included both males and females, with differences that illustrate the magnitude of the proportion of men in comparison with that of women. This increase in the proportion of males can be attributed to the demand of the Qatari economy for expatriate labor, of which males represents a high percentage. The high level of employment compared to the total population reflects the robustness of the Qatari economy. The welfare-dependency ratio in the State, amounting to 17.4% in 2011, is one of the lowest in the world. The State of Qatar has achieved the goal of providing decent jobs, in appropriate

circumstances, for all categories of society living in Qatar. This was a result of the adoption of effective programs and policies linked to the labor market in the state.

5- Proportion of self-employed and contributing family workers in the total employment

This indicator reflects the nature of the labor market, and identifies the percentage of self-employed as a category of the work situation in the State. It also signifies the importance of the private sector. The State of Qatar aims at diversifying its economy. However, the public sector is still dominant in the labor market and attracts the majority of the labor force in the country. Statistical data indicates that the self-employed individuals represent only 0.23% of the total economically active population in 2011 (Figure 5).

Figure (6): Percentage of self-employed and contributing family workers (2001-2011)



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

In recent years, the proportion of self-employed and family workers has been small. The implementation of the development strategy 2011-2016 (which pays much of attention to small and medium size enterprises in the private sector) and the expansion of employment and investment opportunities (for all categories of the society) are expected to increase the participation of the private sector and, consequently, increase the number of the private sector employees.

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

6- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Types of food vary in regards to the energy they generate and in accordance with their different contents and/or basic elements, namely: carbohydrates, proteins, and fats. Measuring the proportion of the population who do not receive the minimum level of calories (also known as food poverty) is one of the means used to determine the rates of poverty and hunger. In 2007, Qatari households

have spent about QR 4583 (i.e. (11%) of their total monthly expenditures) on their food needs.

This kind of expenditure ensures a comprehensive and nutritious diet for Qatari households and meets their needs of calories. In 2007, Qatari households' diets included 95.3 kg of white and red meat (fresh red meat, poultry meat and fish), about 25 liters of milk, about 5 packs of eggs, more than 84 kg of fruit, and more than 60 kg of vegetables. These quantities have seen a remarkable development in comparison with their 2001 counterparts (Table 1).

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

Item	Monthly consumption rate		Measuring Unit
	2001	2007	
Fresh Meat	33.13	35.8	Kilogram
Fresh Poultry	38.53	36.6	Kilogram
Fresh Fish	16.69	22.9	Kilogram
Fresh Milk	14.85	24.9	Liter
Eggs	4.77	4.8	Carton
Fresh Fruit	79.57	84.3	Kilogram
Fresh green stuff	67.15	60.1	Kilogram

Source: Statistics Authority Survey of household income and expenditure for 2001-2007

We conclude from the above that:

- The State of Qatar has seen acceleration in the pace of economic growth.
- The State has implemented the three target components included within the first goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015.
- The standard of living of individuals has been improved.
- The per capita income rates (that exceed their counterparts in many developed countries) have been achieved.
- Job opportunities for all members of the Qatari society (including the young men and women) have been provided.
- A healthy growth of the community members has been ensured.

Goal (2): Achieve Universal Primary Education



Education plays an important role in the development process, and it is a fundamental right for everyone. The universal primary education is an essential means to achieve the MDGs. It is included in the national plans for poverty reduction. Education helps to improve the health of mothers and children, and it plays a pivotal role in the prevention of HIV/AIDS. In this context, a study of the net enrollment ratio in primary education, and the rate of literacy among youth of both genders in the age group between 15 and 24 will be conducted.

Target (2)

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

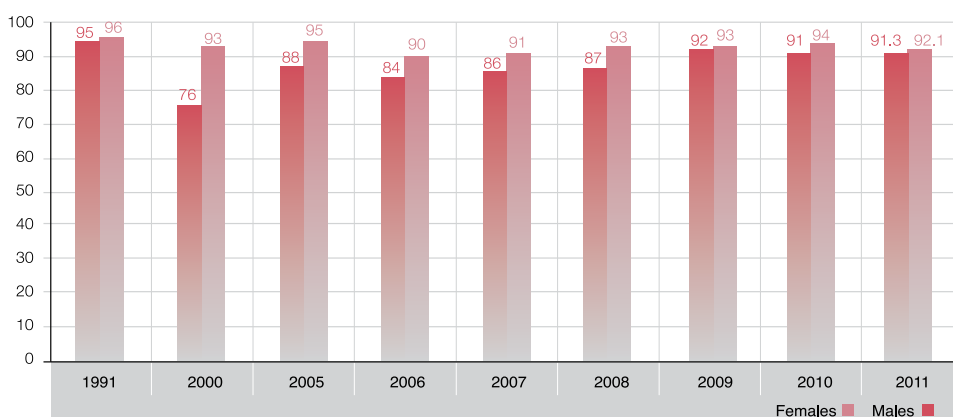
1- Net enrollment ratio in primary education

Despite the fact that the educational renaissance in the State of Qatar began recently, it has achieved unique successes in the past few years. These successes include:

- Compulsory Education Act of 2001.
- The establishment of the Supreme Education Council in 2002, which launched an ambitious initiative to develop public education in 2003 known as the «Education for a New Era» that aims to develop education through the integration of the curriculum to become compatible with the requirements of international education.
- The establishment of independent schools that promote students' creativity mechanisms and encourage critical thinking.

Statistics indicate that students' numbers of both genders have risen (Figure 7).

Figure (7): Gender-based net enrollment ratio in primary education (1991-2011)



Source: Ministry of Education. Survey of Labour Force by sample, various issues.

Figure (7) shows that the net enrollment rate in primary education had risen from 95% to 96% for male students and from 91.3% to 92.1% for female students between 1991 and 2010. It, also, shows that the enrollment percentage of female students was higher (albeit slightly) than that of the male students in all of the compared years. This confirms that female students are continuing their education and not dropping-out schools on the one hand, and the absence of gender discrimination in education on the other.

2- Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

This index is very important as it measures the comprehensiveness of universal primary education and the degree of its regulations' success or failure. Continuing and finishing primary education is linked to its quality. A child's progress in reading and writing is highly influenced by the quality of the primary education s/he is getting. Figure (8) shows that the State of Qatar had accomplished this goal since 2008 and before the target date of 2015.

Figure (8): Progress of literacy rate (1986-2011)



Source: Statistics Authority Database

Figure (8), also, shows that the State of Qatar had accomplished the goal of universal primary education (without any dropouts), as well as literacy among young people who are 15 to 24 years of age. This attests the good quality of education and its efficiency in educating youth allowing them to succeed in the different paths of life. Figure (8) also confirms the outcomes of the Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013 of the World Economic Forum that Qatar ranks 10th globally in regards to the quality of its education, 7th in the quality of school management, 10th in providing students with internet services and the use of information technology in schools.

Goal (3): Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



As the deadline for accomplishing the MDGs is approaching, the international community still needs to intensify efforts to meet the challenges of long existing gender inequality. Women continue to face discrimination in education, employment, economic assets, and participation in political positions, which undermines development efforts in several parts of the world. Achievements in this regard will be tracked in the State of Qatar by assessing the differences between the males and females at the levels of literacy, school enrollment, contribution of women in the labor force and their share of paid employment in the non-agricultural sector, and their participation in the political life.

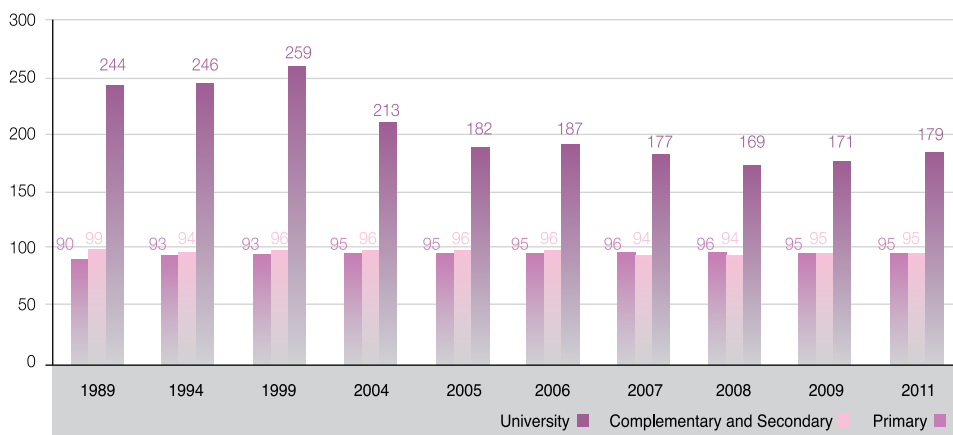
Target (3)

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

1- Ratio of girls to boys in the different phases of education

The State of Qatar made unremitting efforts to modernize education, in general, and women’s education in particular, and has allocated substantial financial resources in the general budget for education in accordance with the Constitution, which recognizes in Article (25) that: «Education is one of the basic pillars of social progress. The state shall ensure, foster, and endeavor to spread it.» These efforts resulted in the high female enrollment rates in education, which led to gradually narrowing the gender disparity gap until it is almost bridged in primary and secondary education (Figure 9).

Figure (9): Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (1989-2011)



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

As for university education, female enrollment exceeded that of the males as it reached its highest level in 1999 by 259 female students compared to 100 male students. Although the ratio of female to male undergraduates declined in recent years, it has remained high with 179 female students compared to 100 male students. The increasing proportion of females in the higher education compared to males can be attributed to:

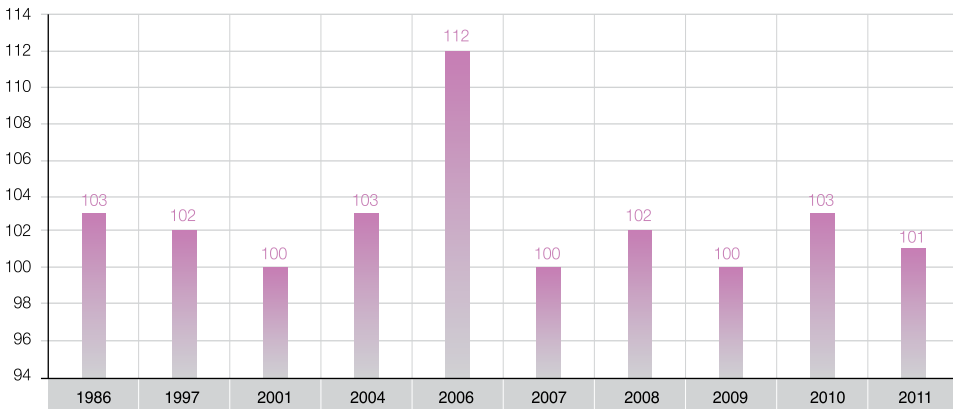
- The fact that females tend to pursue their university education.
- Males tend to integrate into the labor market very early and indulge in the different fields of work after high school.

Although the gender gap is getting narrower in many countries for primary and secondary education and that the postgraduate enrollment rate of females exceeded that of males in some Arab countries, these rates remain higher in Qatar compared to their counterparts in other Arab countries. The current average ratio of females compared to males (at university education) is 132 to 100 respectively.

2- Ratio of literate women to men, 24–15 years old

There is no doubt that the progress made by the Qatari females at all stages of education enabled them to bridge the gap of gender disparity (or even eradicate it) with respect to literacy. The proportion of literate females exceeded the proportion of literate males in the age group of 15-24 between 1986 and 2011 (Figure 10).

Figure (10): Progress in the rate of literate females compared to the proportion of literate males in the age group of 15 – 24 (1986-2011)



Source: Statistics Authority Database. Survey of Labour Force by sample, various years.

3- Participation of women in the labor force and their share of paid employment in the non-agricultural sector

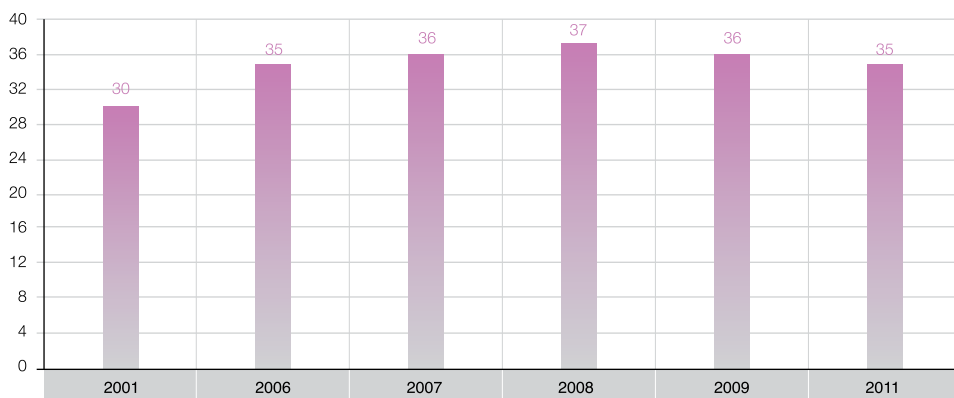
Some studies indicate that countries that invest in promoting the social and economic status of women have better economic-growth chances. They also indicate that women completing an extra year at high schools may increase their

wages by 10-20% in the future. This issue will be dealt with in two points: the participation of women in the labor force; and their share of paid employment in the non-agricultural sector.

A. The participation of women in the Qatari labor force

The participation of Qatari women in the labor force is a priority of development policies. The results of the Labour Force Survey show the high level of Qatari women's participation in the Qatari labor force in recent years as it reached 37% in 2008 compared to the no-more-than 30% in 2001. In 2011, this participation slightly declined to reach 35% (Figure 11).

Figure (11): The increase in the rate of Qatari women in the labor force (2001-2011)



Source: Statistics Authority. Survey of Labour Force by sample, various years.

Qatari women have entered the financial investment sector, where women represent today more than (50%) of the total dealers in Qatari stocks in the Qatar Exchange. Today, the number of companies, which are owned by Qatari business women, are estimated to be 3500. These companies are specialized in the fields of industrial investments, banking services, tourism, and trade. This caused a change in the traditional investment patterns of Qatari women.

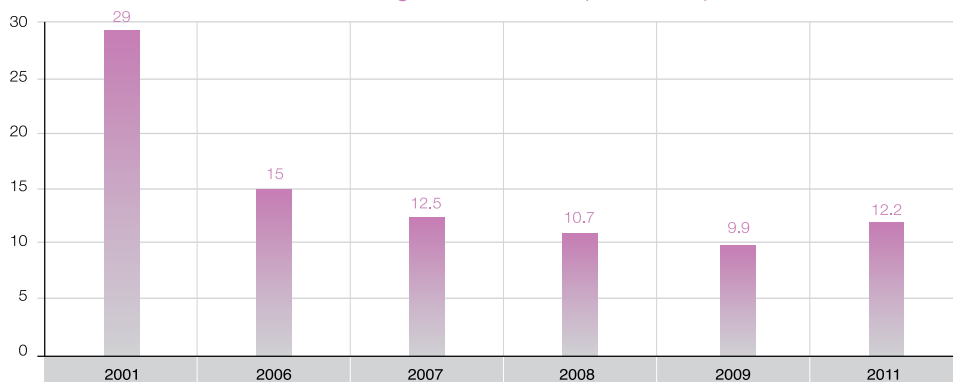
It should be noted that Qatari women show an interest in catching up with Qatari men in the private sector. Differences between Qatari women and Qatari men are decreasing. Women represent more than a third (37%) of Qatari employees in the private sector according to the results of the Survey of the Labour Force in 2011. They used to represent no more than 23% in this sector according to the results of the general census of 2010. However, women still need more support to raise their contribution to the labor force in general, and in the private sector in particular.

B. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

This indicator measures the share of Qatari women in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector to determine the level of their integration into the cash economy. This kind of integration will assist women to achieve their independence and their

self-confidence, and enhance their ability to make decisions at the household level. The State of Qatar adopted the policy of encouraging women to participate in paid employment in various sectors. Yet, the indicators and statistical data suggest that women's share of paid employment is still modest, especially if compared with the high levels achieved in the various stages of education (Figure 12).

Figure (12): Share of women in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector (2001-2011)



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

The participation of women in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector has declined in recent years from 29% in 2001 to about 10% in 2009, although it subsequently rose to over 12% in 2011.

4- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

The proportion of seats held by women in the Central Municipal Council has been adopted as an indicator. The statistical results indicate that the number of female candidates for seats in the municipal elections did not exceed 4% in comparison with 96% male candidates. Qatari women won one seat out of 29 seats, i.e. 3.4% of the seats in the municipal elections of 2011, which is the same percentage obtained in the elections of 2003 and 2007. However, these results can be considered an asset to the women, compared with the municipal election cycle of 1999 when women could not win any seat.

Table (2): Registered voters and the results of the municipal council elections by gender in 2011

Registered	Sex		Total	Numbers
	Females	Males		
Electors	49.4	50.3	100.0	32662
Actual Voters	45.0	55.0	100.0	13606
Candidates	4.0	96.0	100.0	101
Elected	3.4	96.6	100.0	29

Source: Statistics Authority 2012. Not published data.

The State of Qatar has made significant progress with regard to improving the conditions of women and their participation in the cultural life in terms of the level of literacy and enrollment in schools where the gender gap had been eradicated. In general, Qatari women have been on the right track towards contributing to the economic activity although their participation in the paid employment in the non-agricultural sector is still modest. Notwithstanding, Qatari women are expected to play a bigger role in the future as a result of their high level of education. This role will be supported by a system of legislations that has been recently passed to strengthen the position of women in the Qatari society and to encourage them to enter the areas of economic activities that Qatari women did not know before.

However, and although there are legislations that protect Qatari women through preventing gender discrimination (besides their increasing participation in public life, and their achievements on the level of education), Qatari women's political participation is still modest, which may require some political and legal action.

Goal (4): Reduce Children Mortality



In the last two decades, the health care system in the State of Qatar made great progress. A variety of medical specialization and modern medical equipment, combined with qualified medical doctors, have increased the quality and access to medical services.

The health sector in the State of Qatar has been developed in accordance with the principle of promoting physical and mental health of the residents of the State in the development of strategies. The State has, also, adopted a high-quality health care system to meet the health challenges that mostly orients in the lifestyle of the majority of the population. This system has contributed to overcoming said challenges in line with the national development strategy 2011-2016, and the Qatar National Vision 2030.

Target (4)

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

1- Under-five mortality rate

In accordance with the fourth goal of reducing child mortality, Qatar is aiming to reduce the mortality rate of children under the age of five by two-thirds in the period between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring the progress in achieving this target is absolutely necessary. Children (below 5 years of age) death rate witnessed an essential decline in recent years – falling from nearly 17 per thousand live births in 1990 to approximately 9 per thousand live births (9.3 for non-Qataris and 8.1 for Qataris) in 2011 (Figure 13).

Figure (13): Mortality rate of children under 5 per thousand (2005-2011)



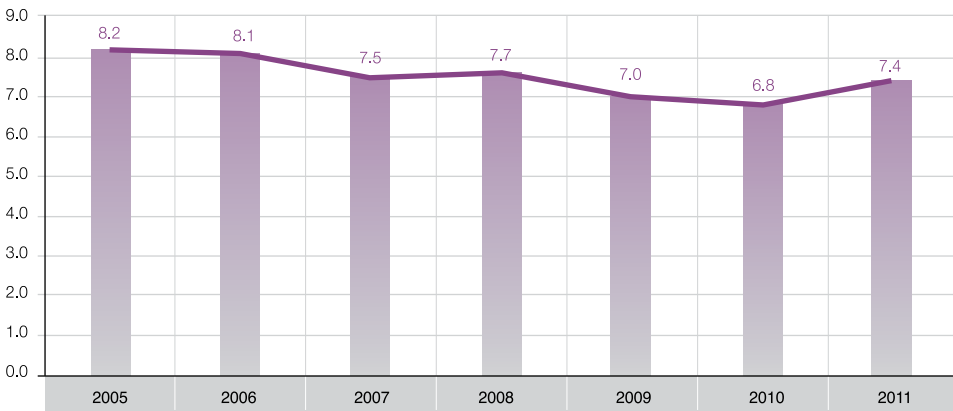
Source: Statistics Authority, publication of vital statistics (births and deaths), various issues

There is little difference between the mortality of Qataris and non-Qataris, which indicates that the health care is available to all – citizens and expatriates alike. The State of Qatar is one of the countries that have achieved the goal before the deadline.

2- Infant mortality rate per thousand live births

The rate of infant mortality per thousand live births declined from 8.2 deaths per thousand live births in 2005 to 7.4 in 2011 (Figure 14).

Figure (14): Infant mortality rate per thousand live births during (2005-2011)



Source: Statistics Authority, publication of vital statistics (births and deaths), 2012.

The decline of infant mortality highlights the efforts that the concerned authorities in the State of Qatar exerted in order to care for mothers and infants.

3- Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles

This is one of the major indicators normally used to monitor the progress achieved in goal four. In this regard, the target is that measles vaccination should cover more than 90% of children in order to stop the transmission of this contagious disease. The State of Qatar accomplished this target as all the infants were vaccinated in 2005. The rate in 2011 was similar to that of 2005, i.e. 100% (Figure 15).

Figure (15): Rate of children aged one year immunized against measles (2005-2011)



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

Statistical data attests that Qatar has almost accomplished goal four. The children mortality rate declined significantly in 2010. It is expected to meet its goal of reducing mortalities to about 6 per 1000 live births by 2015. The rate of infant mortality has shown a decline – though not as large as that seen in the under-five children mortality rate. As for immunization against measles, it has become inclusive of all the children in the State.

The continuous progress of the various indicators that pertain to the health of children emanates from the primary health care services which are provided by the various health care centers across the State. These health care centers provide high quality comprehensive, preventive, and curative medical services.

Goal (5): Improve Maternal Health



Maternal health organizes and ensures safe reproduction processes. It includes the right of men and women to have access to information for safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning. It, also, includes the right to have access to adequate health care that will enable women to have children safely.

The progress in the field of maternal health contributes to making pregnancy safer, and improves maternal health through the provision of various health care services to achieve a healthy and secure life for mothers before, during and after birth. This progress will strengthen the national health systems in order to achieve the fifth development objective which will be evaluated through criteria such as: maternal mortality, adolescent fertility, births that occur under the supervision of skilled health professionals, the monitoring of the health of pregnant women, and meeting the necessary needs thereon.

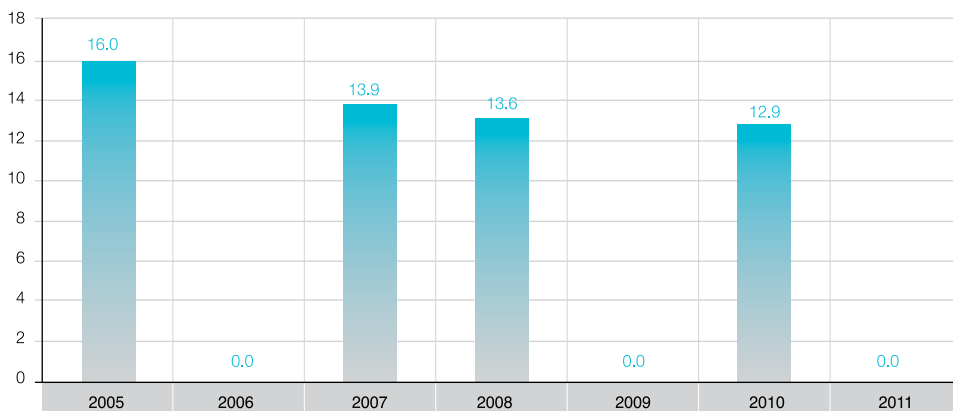
Target (5)

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

1- Maternal mortality ratio

This is an important indicator to evaluate the quality of the health care systems. The State of Qatar aims at achieving the goal of reducing maternal mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. The results show that the rate of Qatari maternal mortality during pregnancy and child birth dropped from 16 deaths in 2005 to 12.9 deaths per 100000 live births in 2010 Figure (16).

Figure (16): Maternal mortality ratio for Qatari women during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum (per one hundred thousand live births) (2005-2011)



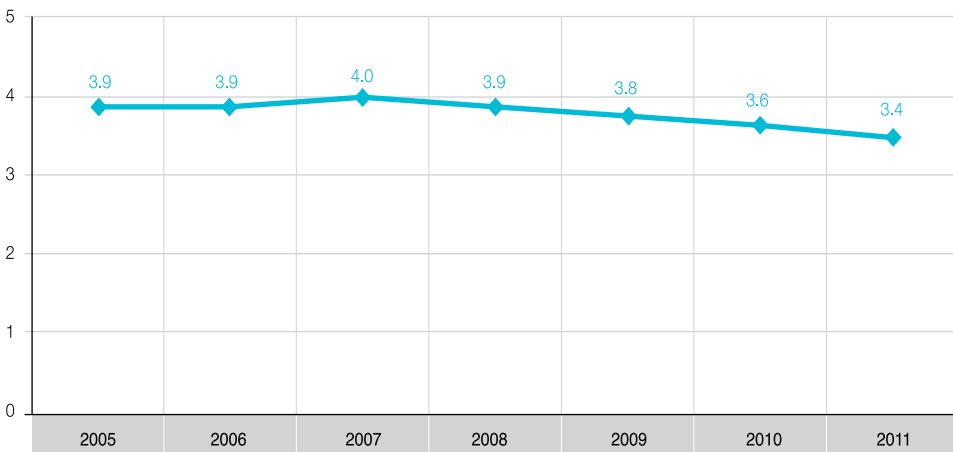
Source: Statistics Authority, publication of vital statistics (births and deaths), various issues.

The decline of Qatari maternal mortality rates during pregnancy and child birth can be attributed to various factors such as the progress in women's education, the diversification and richness of the mothers' food composition, vaccinating women, and the qualified supervision over births.

2- Total fertility rate of Qatari women

This indicator has declined from 3.9 in 2005 to 3.4 in 2011. Thus, it has accomplished a reduction of 0.5% during said period Figure (17).

Figure (17): Total fertility rate of Qatari women (2005-2011)



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

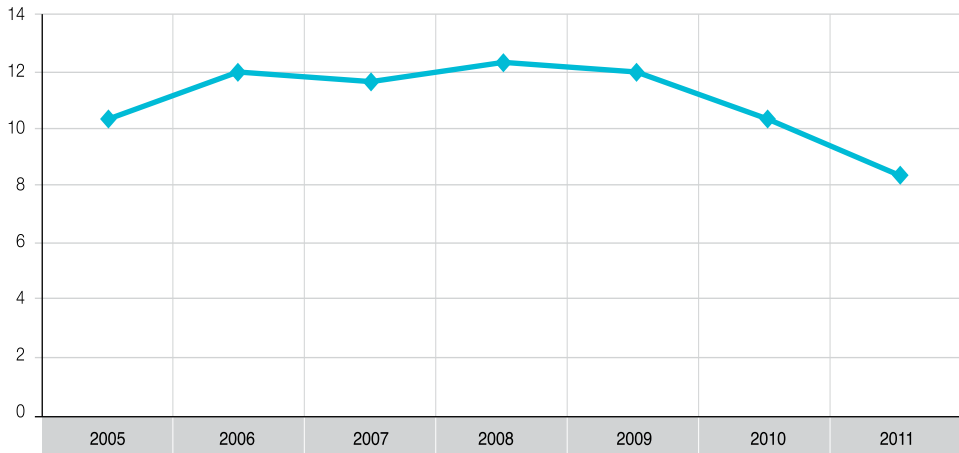
This decline might be attributed to factors such as: the progress in women's education, women's involvement in the business market, and the reduction in early-age marriage rates.

3- Birth rate of female adolescents (15 – 19 years old)

The birth rate of adolescent females is the average of births that a woman delivers at the age of 15-19. The importance of this indicator stems from the fact that pregnancy and delivery at said age is associated with the health risks of mothers. At this age group, pregnancy and delivery increases the risk of death compared to other age groups. This is attributed to the immaturity of mothers at this stage to tackle pregnancy and childbirth.

Results show that adolescents' childbirth rate has gradually declined from 10.5 (per thousand) in 2005 to 8.3 (per thousand) in 2011 Figure (18).

Figure (18): Birth rates among adolescent Qatari women in the age group (15-19) (per thousand) (2005-2011)



Source: National Health Authority, Annual Health Report, 2011.

Such a reduction is attributed to the increase in the proportion of women enrolled in education in this age group. In addition, the Qatari women entering the labor force market caused the decrease of young-age marriages.

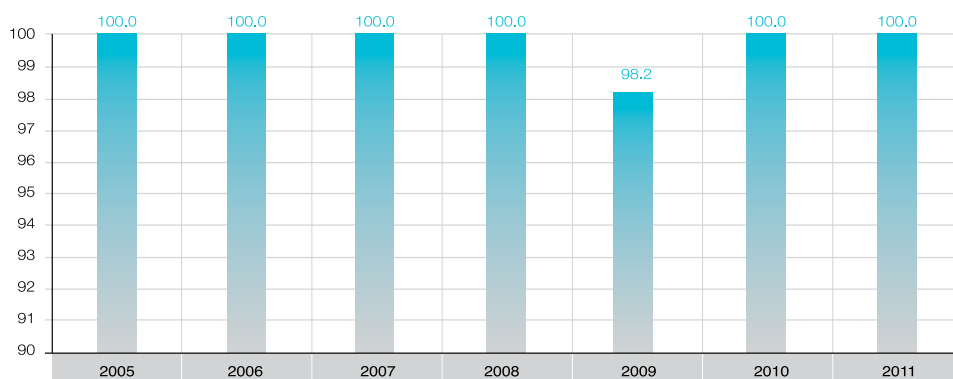
(B): Achieve by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

4- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Three-quarters of the maternal mortality occur at childbirth or in the period that immediately follows. It is, therefore, important that the childbirth to take place under the supervision of a qualified obstetrician, and to ensure that a health institution concerned with providing medical services for women is available during and after childbirth, or in emergency situations. All the above are pre-requisites to meet the goal of «A World Fit for Children».

The indicator of the proportion of childbirths attended by skilled health personnel evaluates the progress in the reduction of maternal mortality by three quarters between 1990 and 2015. The State of Qatar has managed, through tireless efforts, to develop and expand health care services that ensure having safe childbirths for all pregnant women since 2005 (Figure 19).

Figure (19): Proportion of births attended by qualified health personnel (2005-2011)



Source: Statistics Authority, Bulletin of vital statistics (births and deaths), 2011.

It is worth noting that the above achievement attests Qatar's keenness of providing all maternal and childhood safety elements. The State has focused during the past two decades on developing the skills of the human resources working in the health field, and diversifying the specializations in public and private hospitals. In 2008, one third of the physicians were specialized in obstetrics.

5- Antenatal health care (at least one visit)

It is very important, for the safety of women and babies, to provide intensive antenatal care for women. This kind of care is, also, important for the health of the mother and the development of the unborn baby. For example, women and families can be informed of any signs or risks that could compromise pregnancy. This could pave the way to make pregnant women give birth with the assistance of highly qualified health personnel. Antenatal care can provide women with the necessary information in regards to spacing between pregnancies, which is an important factor to decrease the chances of postnatal deaths.

Antenatal interventions, such as tetanus vaccination, may save mothers and their babies. Besides, women, who give birth in a health facility under the supervision of specialized medical staff, can receive a postnatal health care follow up.

Statistical data indicate that all pregnant women (in the state of Qatar) visited health centres at least once, and the percentage was 100% between 2000 and 2012.

Table (3): Rates of pregnant women and births attended by health professionals (2000-2011)

Nationality	Years											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Qataris	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Non-Qataris	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Supreme Council of Health, Annual Health Report, 2011.

Qatar accomplished a number of important achievements in improving women's health in accordance with the development goal's first target of reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015. Female adolescents' fertility rates have been reduced by more than three-quarters between 1986 and 2009. Health care systems have been significantly improved as the target was developing the health systems to ensure that all segments of the society benefit from them. However, the State has to exert more efforts in order to maintain these accomplishments, raise the level of awareness of issues related to the reproductive and maternal health, and integrate them in the development strategy 2011-2016.

Goal (6): Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases



The global spread of HIV resulted in forming the first task force to combat AIDS in 1986. The United Nations and the international community sought, since then, to fight AIDS and prevent its spread. This called for improving means of prevention and care, facilitating treatment-access for people infected with it, and preventing its transmission. This, copulated with preventing the spread of other infectious diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis, became one of the MDGs.

Target (6)

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

1- HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years

The State of Qatar pays a great attention to the health of citizens in line with the belief that the well-being of the human is the goal of the development. In order to protect society from the spread of infectious diseases, the State took the following measures:

- Developed programs that work on increasing the awareness of these diseases.
- Established control centers to control their spread.
- Formed the National Committee for the Prevention of AIDS in 2006.
- Equipped the Medical Commission to examine foreign workers to ensure they are free from infectious diseases.
- Provided medical examination free of charge for all.
- Monitored the procedures of safe blood transfusions.
- Took the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, including AIDS.

Therefore, AIDS cases were very rare in the period between 1990 and 2011. The health statistics indicators show that the percentage of youth (15-24) who have AIDS is 0% in 2010.

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

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

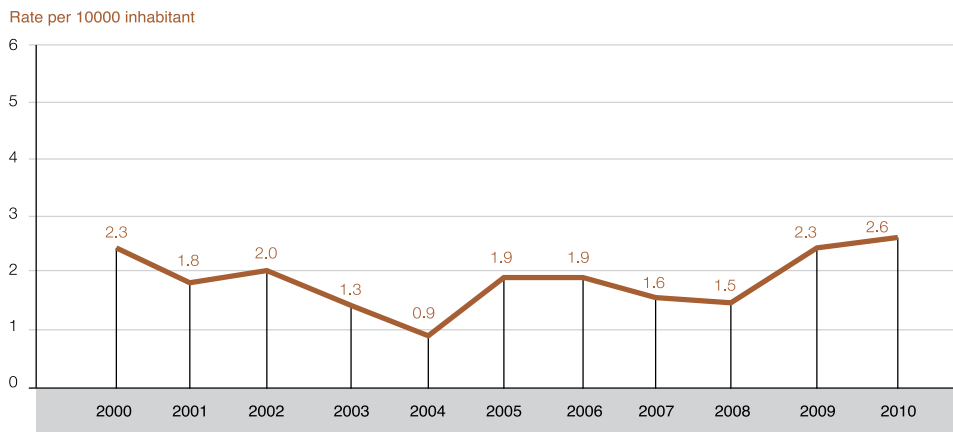
Qatar provides medicine for all patients who have this disease. Thus, access to medication for people living with AIDS is 100% guaranteed.

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

3- Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

Malaria infections do not constitute a health problem in the State of Qatar. Qatar is a malaria-free zone. Cases with malaria infections are confined to individuals coming from outside the country. Statistical data confirm that the infections with malaria declined to less than 1 case in 2004 to two cases per 10,000 inhabitants in 2010 (Figure 20).

Figure (20): Prevalence of malaria per 10000 individuals (1990-2010)



Source: Statistics Authority, Data of the Supreme Council of Health, Annual Report, Various issues.

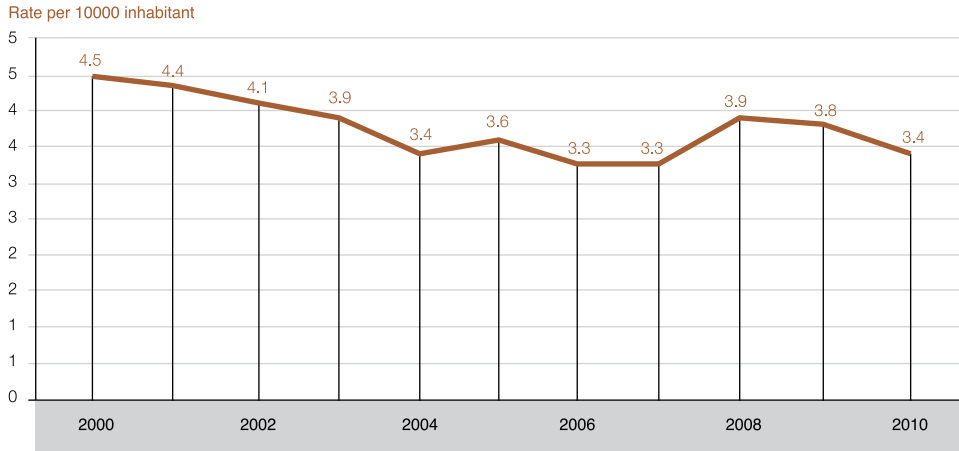
Elements that assist in making Qatar a malaria-free country include:

- The Qatari environment is not a malaria conducive one.
- The State's adoption of an effective unified program to control and eradicate malaria.

4- Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with TB

TB is not a health problem for the State of Qatar. However, the State founded a national program to combat tuberculosis within the Supreme Council of Health. According to statistical data, the total TB patients in the State of Qatar in 2009 has become two fold that of 2005. This is due to the steady increase in the number of population, especially the expats. In 2009, for example, 619 TB-infected cases were recorded, only 14 of which were Qataris. This is the least number of TB-infected cases of Qataris to be recorded in the last decade. The rate was 4 cases per 10,000 people in 2009. According to the available data, there were no TB cases in 2010 (Figure 21).

Figure (21): Prevalence of tuberculosis per 10000 (1990-2010)

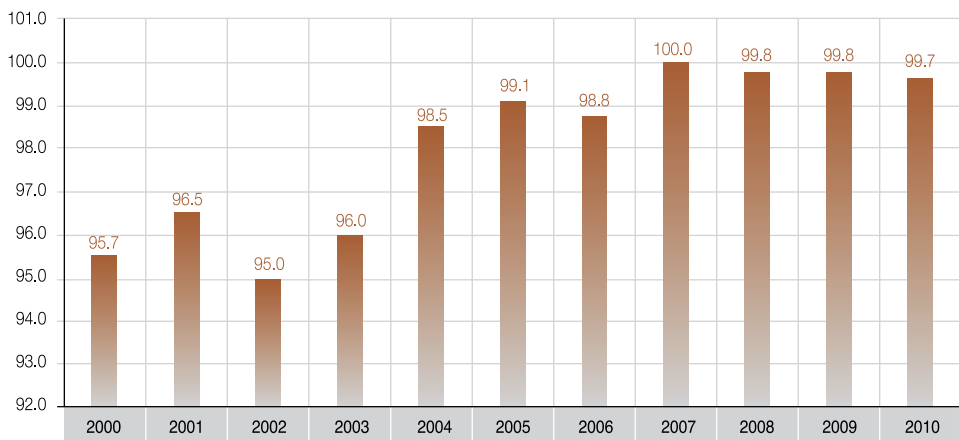


Source: Statistics Authority, Data of the Supreme Council of Health, Annual Report, Various issues.

5- Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured

The State of Qatar founded the national program to combat tuberculosis, which tackles fighting the disease and follow-up the patients. This program applies the WHO strategy for TB control. In implementing its tasks and accomplishing its objectives, the program relies on the well-established health services infrastructure represented by the central unit for communicable diseases control. The statistical results indicate that all TB patients are cured (Figure 22).

Figure (22): Percentage of tuberculosis cases detected and cured (2004-2010)



Source: Statistics Authority, Data of the Supreme Council of Health, Annual Report, Various issues.

With regards to goal 6 of the MDGs, the most important achievements in the State of Qatar can be summarized as follows:

- Halt the spread of HIV.
- Universalize access to the treatment of HIV by 2010
- Halt the spread of malaria, which is no longer a threat in the State of Qatar, and other major diseases such as TB.

Although the State of Qatar did succeed in achieving significant progress in accomplishing the three targets of this goal, the elimination of the above infectious diseases requires:

- Intensification of efforts to combat them.
- Universal campaigns to raise awareness of their dangers.
- Including various school grades' syllabi precaution procedures from these diseases.
- Enhancing medical control and monitoring systems.
- Combatting these infectious diseases, according to the National Development Strategy 2011-2016, and the Qatar National Vision 2030.

Goal (7): Ensure Environmental Sustainability



Environmental sustainability is one of the main pillars of sustainable development. Its achievement is intertwined with the achievement of the other MDGs. The provision of basic needs such as water, sanitation, food and housing is closely associated with both achieving the seventh MDG, and with providing environmental services that are derived from the systems of natural resources such as fresh water sources, marine ecosystems, groundwater resources and the atmosphere.

In this context, the State of Qatar attaches great importance to safeguarding and protecting the environment. This interest in the environment had been embodied in Article (33) of the Permanent Constitution of the State of Qatar: «The State shall preserve the environment and its natural balance in order to achieve comprehensive and sustainable development for all generations.» Pursuant to this text, the last few years saw the adoption of several decisions, strategies and actions aimed to integrate sustainable development principles (which pertain to the environment) within the State's policies and development programs. Preserving the environment became one of the pillars of the Qatar National Vision 2030 (approved in 2008) which is committed to maintaining "harmony between economic growth, social development, and environmental management."

The State has, also, developed institutional frameworks which formulate policies aimed at protecting the environment. In this context, the Ministry of Environment (as well as some departments that deal with the achievement of environmental sustainability in the oil and gas sector and industrial enterprises) were established in 2008. In addition, the State passed laws and regulations, and developed regulations concerned to preserve the environment, and sustainable development.

Within the framework of strengthening international cooperation in the field of environmental protection, the State has signed several treaties on environmental sustainability such as:

- The Basel International Convention on the control of transferring hazardous wastes and their disposal across borders of 1995.
- The Protocol to Prevent Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter of 1996.
- The Montreal Executive Protocol of 1987 on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its amendments of 1990 and 1992.
- The Kyoto Protocol that is attached to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1997.
- The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and Biodiversity of 2000.
- The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants of 2001.
- The State of Qatar also organized the Climate Change Conference (COP 18) in November 2012.

Target (7)

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

The principles of sustainable development were incorporated in the plans and development policies of the State of Qatar. For instance, the National Development Strategy (2011-2016) focused on:

- The conservation of the environment.
- Keeping the environment safe from pollutants.
- The protection of wildlife.
- The preservation and the rational usage of natural resources.

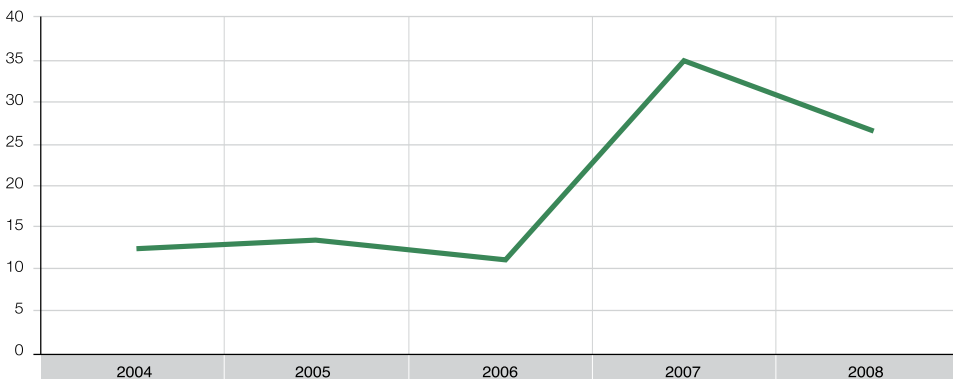
In addition, the State has developed many projects which will be implemented in the upcoming years and in accordance with said plans. These projects aim at the following:

- Water conservation.
- Improve the quality of life.
- Reduce waste.
- Increase recycling.
- The protection of biodiversity.
- Improve air quality management.

1- Per capita emissions of carbon dioxide

This indicator shows the steady increase in the per capita carbon dioxide emissions, which was estimated to be the highest level in the world with 34 metric tons/year in 2007.

Figure (23): Total emissions of carbon dioxide per capita (2004-2008)



Source: The index was calculated by Team work.

This surge in per capita emissions of carbon dioxide is attributed to:

- The intensive use of energy for domestic consumption and transportation.
- The intensive use of air conditioning in most buildings.
- The per capita car ownership rate which is the highest in the world.
- The fact that the State of Qatar is rich in cheap oil and gas energy resources which encourages using the fuel extracted from them for consumer purposes.

A decline in the per capita emissions of carbon dioxide is expected, especially that the State adopted (in its National Development Strategy 2011-2016) the goal of reducing to half the rate of gas combustion in order to make it reach 0.0115 billion cubic meters per million tons of produced energy, compared to 0.0230 in 2008. Measures such as:

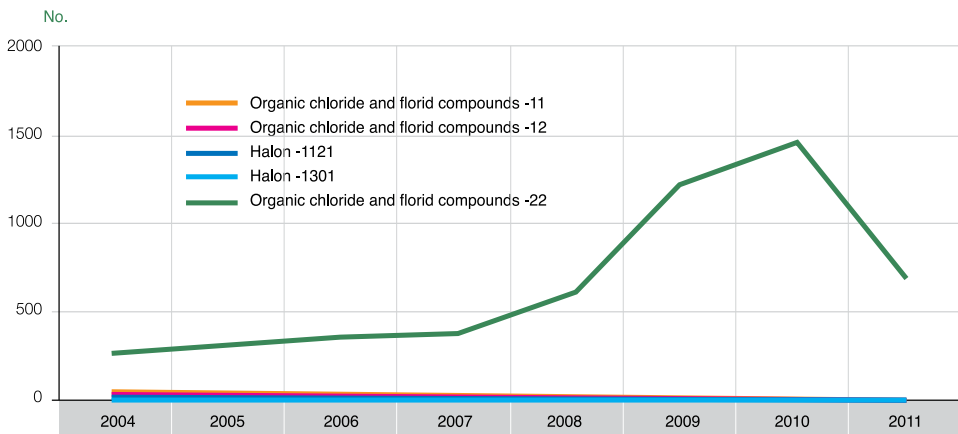
- Issuing a legislation to reduce emissions,
- Investing in clean technologies, and
- Improving industrial processes,

which were taken recently by the State of Qatar, are also expected to have an important role in reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and consequently lower the per capita share of it.

2- Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances witnessed a surge between 2004 and 2010. It increased from 294.37 metric tons in 2004 to 1446 metric tons in 2010. This is due to the increase in the import of organic chlorine and fluorine compounds. In 2011, however, consumption of ozone-depleting substances declined significantly reaching 714 metric tons (Figure 24).

Figure (24): Consumption of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 2004-2011



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

Figure (24) shows that the State did not import organic chlorine and fluorine compounds during the period from 2009 to 2011. This confirms the success of the actions taken to reduce the import and use of certain substances that deplete the Ozone layer. Yet, the State still imports organic chlorine and fluorine compounds to meet the personal and industrial demand.

The decline of 2011 in the consumption of substances that deplete the Ozone layer is expected to continue. With regards to this issue, the State is receiving support (from the compliance assistance program of the Montreal Protocol of the United Nations Development Programme, under the auspices of the Multilateral Fund) to assist it in meeting its obligations of phasing out substances that deplete the Ozone layer.

Although the average ozone levels meet international standards, they sometimes exceed safety levels. Many programs, that tackle this situation, will be implemented within the framework of the national strategy for the environment. The government is committed to set legislations that regulate volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which contribute to the ozone problem.

3- Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

The fishing sector is an essential source of food supply and an important factor of achieving food security. The proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits in the State of Qatar amounted to 80% despite the increase in fish consumption resulting from the population growth in the past few years. Fish is not only the main food staple of citizens, but also for the bulk of expatriate workers from various Asian countries. This reflects the importance of ensuring the sustainability of fish stocks for socio-economic and environmental reasons, which are linked to the achievement of the MDGs.

In order to ensure the sustainability of the fishing sector in the State of Qatar, a regulatory system on fishing should be adopted to control fish stocks. This would be achieved through drawing up legislations that limit fishing of endangered varieties, setting up effective regulations to increase fish stocks; in addition to the completion of projects related to the development of fish stocks under execution as farming projects for some local varieties of marine fish. This would positively be reflected on the sustainable production of fishing in Qatar.

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

The biodiversity of the State of Qatar is part of its heritage as well as its future. In the State of Qatar, the preservation of nature is a religious and moral duty.

Therefore, Qatar sought to adopt policies aimed at promoting biodiversity in accordance with conventions such as: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) of 1992 (which the State ratified under Decree No. (90) of 1996), the Convention of International Trade on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Wildlife and their Natural Habitats in the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The State has also developed the National Strategy for the preservation of biodiversity in 2005.

4- Proportion of species threatened by extinction

Overhunting became a source of concern for the environment. It is an environmental threat for the future food supply as well. Consequently, there are 31 types of species (inter alia, the Arabian Oryx, the green turtle, and the brown shark) which are classified as endangered. The State of Qatar has, already, faced some biodiversity threats, which was caused by overfishing/overhunting and climate change. The Arab Gulf hit a 38 degrees Celsius record high of the water temperature in 1998 ,1996 and 2002. This has caused damage to the marine biosphere.

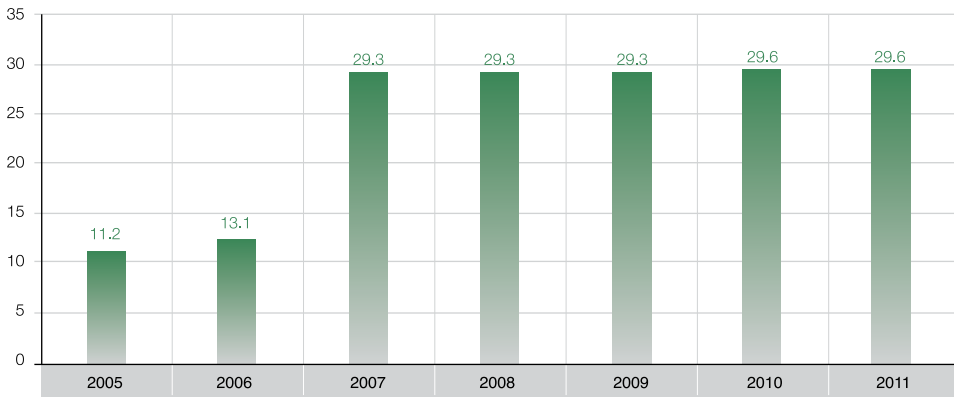
Turtles, which are one of the most common types of organisms endangered in the State of Qatar, are strongly influenced by climate change. Experts warn that if temperatures continue to rise, it is expected to have mass deaths of fish, turtles, coral bleaching, water immersion of the nesting territories of sea turtles, and a significant increase in the number of jellyfish.

The overgrazing of large areas of grassland led to a general decline in the density of vegetation, the loss of certain species of plants and herbs, erosion caused by the wind, and the loss of soil fertility. Therefore, and in order to protect the biodiversity in the State of Qatar, establishing a comprehensive digital data base of biodiversity became one of the goals of the government within the National Development Strategy 2011-2016.

5- Ratio of area (land and sea) protected to maintain biodiversity to the total land area

The State of Qatar attaches great importance to maintaining and developing biodiversity. Therefore, it developed a set of policies and procedures that preserves all types of marine and land wildlife. It, also, founded more natural reserves in order to resettle endangered wildlife species in their natural habitats. The protected area is about 29.6% of the total area of the State of Qatar (Figure 25 and Figure 26).

Figure (25): Ratio of area (land and sea) protected to maintain biodiversity to the total land area (2005-2011)



Source: Statistics Authority, Annual Statistical Abstract, various issues

The protected area in the State of Qatar exceeded by two fold the world standards, which define protected areas as being 10% of the total territory of the State. This demonstrates the commitment of the State with regards to preserving the natural vegetation life (which provides the food supply for land wildlife) and the biodiversity of marine life and the coral reefs which are inhabited by many marine organisms that represent the main sea food source for Qatar.

Figure (26): Protected area (land and sea) to maintain biodiversity



Source: Statistics Authority, 2012

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

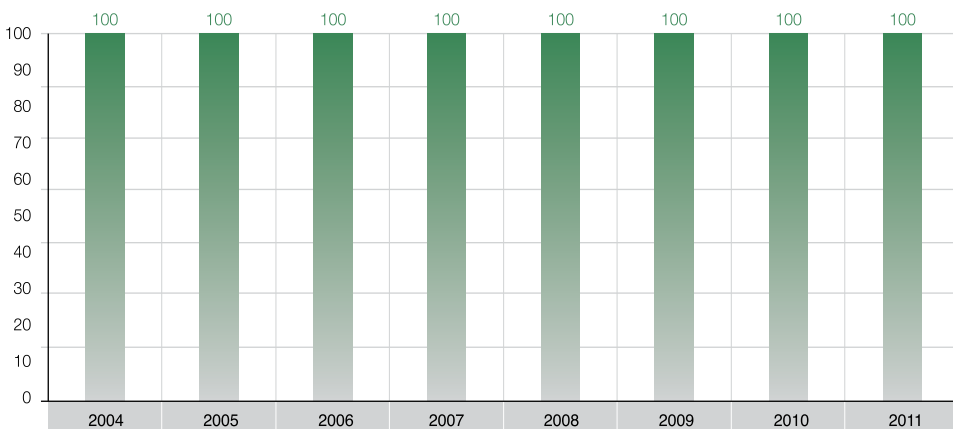
Management of water and sanitation constitutes a key pillar for achieving the goal of halving the proportion of people who can have sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation. Due to the limited fresh water supply, the State of Qatar has been keen, since independence, to implement various projects in the field of filtering salt and brackish water to provide safe drinking water to the population. In addition, it has established several sanitation projects, which contributed to securing sanitation services all over the State.

The State of Qatar aims at achieving a comprehensive management of its water resources. Its policies and programs target rationalizing the available water resources hand in hand with other strategic investments to increase water production. Furthermore, the State adopted measures aimed at reorganizing the institutional framework to create an appropriate atmosphere for the integrated management of water resources.

6- Proportion of population using improved drinking water source in urban and rural areas

Despite the scarcity of fresh water sources (groundwater) in Qatar, the State sought to provide fresh water to the entire population through utilizing the filtering sea water technology. Statistical data indicate that the coverage of safe water supply in the State of Qatar has reached (100%). Thus, the State has achieved the goal of providing full water supply since 2004 (Figure 27).

Figure (27): Proportion of population using drinking water sources (2004-2011)



Source: Statistics Authority, Annual Statistical Abstract, various issues

In order to maintain the full sustainable coverage of safe drinking water for the entire population (especially with the growth in population, the high level of per capita income, and the robust development that the State will witness in the upcoming years, which will increase the demand on water), Qatar plans to develop a comprehensive national law for water. This law aims at:

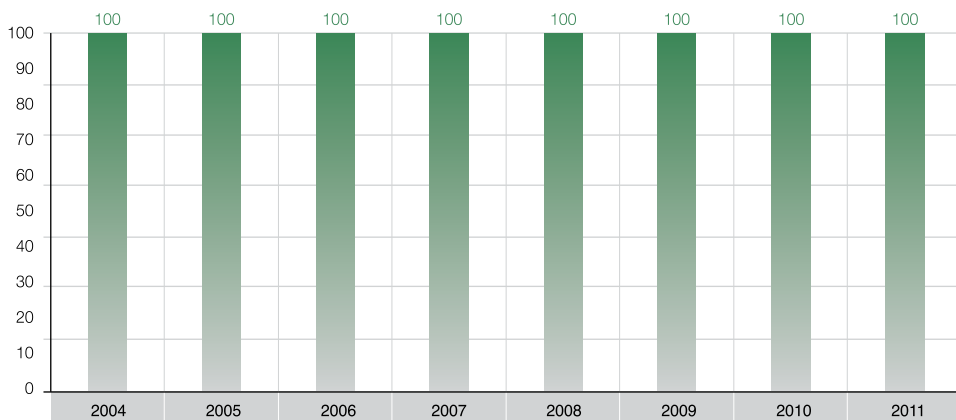
- Establishing an integrated system for quality requirements.
- Setting sanitation regulations.
- Providing incentives to rationalize the use of water.
- Replacing the fragmented current laws and regulations.

This law is expected to contribute to maintaining and securing sustainable sources of safe water.

7- Proportion of population using improved sanitation facility

The giant construction leap in Qatar, during the first decade of this century, was accompanied by massive projects of sanitation, which contributed to making the percentage of the population who can benefit from improved sanitation facilities reach 100% (Figure 28).

Figure (28): Proportion of population using improved sanitation facility (2004-2011)



Source: Statistics Authority, Annual Statistical Abstract, various issues

It is expected that the State to continue maintaining the provision of appropriate sanitation services for all individuals throughout the State. The National Development Strategy (2011-2016) includes the implementation of several sanitation projects in different cities so as to keep pace with the urban expansion in the State.

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

Given the high level of per capita income in the State of Qatar, this target is as good as achieved. The government allocates lands for citizens working in government institutions and provides them with soft loans for housing construction. In addition, it provides low-cost public housing that guarantees decent living conditions for social groups with limited income.

8- Proportion of urban population living in slums

The State of Qatar adopted a policy built on providing a decent life for the residents through supplying all their basic needs. This policy includes, in particular, the provision of adequate and appropriate housing for all the members of the society. The State provides low-cost public housing for low-income families through the Ministry of Social Affairs. The Development Bank offers funding for large segments of the population.

It should be noted that the percentage of families that own homes, rent houses or live in public housing (provided by the companies or the employers) is 100% in Qatar. These families have access to safe water and benefit from sanitation facilities. In Qatar, there is no agglomeration of slums. This means that the percentage of the urban population living in slums is 0%.

The State of Qatar has accomplished most of the targets with regards to promoting environmental sustainability:

- It developed plans and programs aimed to integrate the principles of sustainable development in the development strategy 2011-2016.
- It provided full access to safe drinking water.
- It provided full access to sources of improved sanitation.
- It provided full access to adequate housing for the entire population.

However, the State still encounter the challenges of carbon dioxide gas emissions resulting from extractive and manufacturing industries. It has developed special programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the strategic development. These programs could contribute to reducing such emissions to acceptable levels.

Goal (8):

Develop a Global Partnership for Development



Achieving a global partnership in development is one of the main MDGs. It emphasizes the right of all the peoples of the world in a development that aims at the continuous improvement of the welfare of said peoples on the basis of their active participation in the development and in the fair distribution of the its fruits. The achievement of this goal is important as it is associated with achieving other development goals in developing countries, which lack the funding sources sufficient to implement the development programs and plans aimed to combat poverty and hunger, improve the quality of education and of health, and give access to information and communication technology.

The interest that Qatar showed in this goal was embodied in the Qatar National Vision 2030. This vision stated that the role of the State of Qatar should be strengthened “economically, politically and culturally, particularly within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Conference”. According to the above vision, as well, Qatar should contribute “towards international peace and security through political initiatives and developmental and humanitarian assistance.”

Accordingly, Qatar called for the establishment of close cooperation relationships amongst the countries of the world and for assisting developing countries in their development programs. In this regard, Qatar joined many international organizations and agencies concerned with international development. It, also, assisted in founding many regional and international funding institutions such as: the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Islamic Development Bank, the Arab Fund for Economic Development in Africa, etc. Qatari investments are all over the world now. They reached over 100 billion dollars distributed among industrial, agricultural, tourism and real estate activities and sectors.

The State of Qatar had signed several bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements in the various economic and development fields. These agreements aim at:

- Promoting international development cooperation.
- Assisting developing countries, especially poor ones.

In addition, the State has adopted a number of initiatives that have contributed to supporting the efforts of poor countries to achieve the MDGs. These initiatives include (among others):

- The establishment of “Silatech” organization which tackles providing decent jobs for the unemployed youth.
- The “Education above All” institution that contributed to the support of education in countries that suffer from crises.
- The South Fund for Development.

Target (8)

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

The State of Qatar has adopted an economic system that is open to other economies. Qatar's openness degree, which exceeded (80%) over the past ten years, attests this. It is expected that the trade's openness to rise in the upcoming years, especially that the State is adopting a trade policy that is free and transparent. The State has partners all over the world. In addition, it signed economic and trade agreements with several countries of the world. The State's economy freedom index jumped from 72 in 2007 to 27 in 2011.

The non-discriminatory financial system of the State and the provision of an attractive environment for foreign investment (by improving the business environment) increased the size of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows. The FDI inflows increased from 251.6\$ million in 2000 to about 4670\$ million in 2010. In addition, the flows of abroad Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) increased from about 17.6\$ million in 2000 to 6\$ billion 2011.

(B): Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures

1- Qatari development assistance

Qatar is one of the leading countries in providing development aid to various countries, especially developing ones. The Qatari development assistance is a unique model of international cooperation. It is more affordable and unconditional.

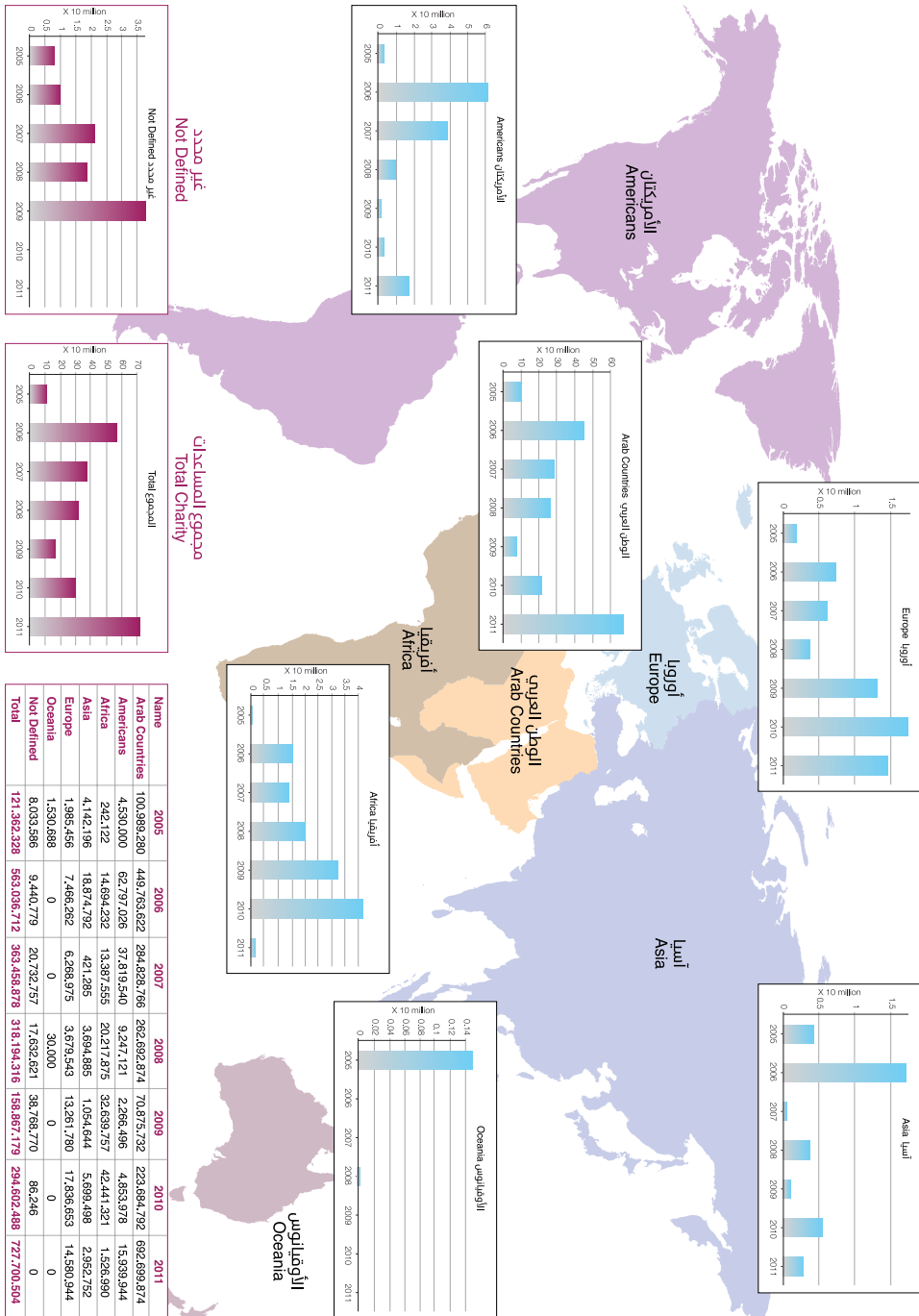
Statistical data indicate that the State of Qatar has provided more than 2.5\$ billion to various countries around the world between 2005 and 2011 with an annual average of 364\$ million. The number of countries benefiting from the Qatari aid and development exceeds 110 countries all over the world (Table 4 and Figure 30).

Table (4): Geographical distribution of assistance offered by Qatar (U.S. dollars) (2005-2011)

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arab Countries	100.989.280	449.763.622	284.828.766	262.692.874	70.875.732	223.684.792	692.699.874
Americans	4.530.000	62.797.026	37.819.540	9.247.121	2.266.496	4.853.978	15.939.944
Africa	242.122	14.694.232	13.387.555	20.217.875	32.639.757	42.441.321	1.526.990
Asia	4.142.196	18.874.792	421.285	3.694.885	1.054.644	5.699.498	2.952.752
Europe	1.985.456	7.466.262	6.268.975	3.679.543	13.261.780	17.836.653	14.580.944
Oceania	1.530.688	---	---	30.000	---	---	---
Not Defined	8.033.586	9.440.779	20.732.757	17.632.621	38.768.770	86.246	---
Total	121.362.328	563.036.712	363.458.878	318.194.316	158.867.179	294.602.488	727.700.504

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Development Assistance and Aid Provided by the State of Qatar, 2012.

Figure (29): Geographical distribution of assistance offered by Qatar (U.S. dollars) (2005-2011)

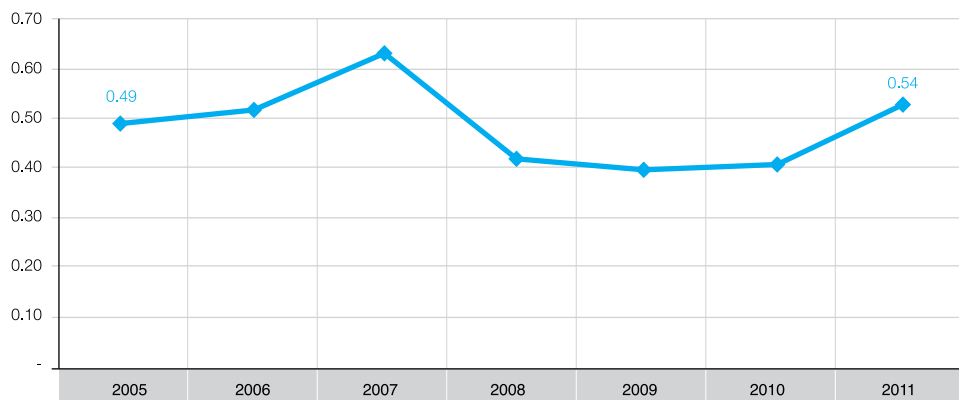


Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Development Assistance and Aid Provided by the State of Qatar, 2012.

In addition to the assistance provided by the Government of the State of Qatar, non-governmental organizations (NGO), also, offer aid to developing countries. The value of the NGO's assistance reached about 934.4 million U.S. dollars during the period (2005-2011). This assistance was provided by Qatar Charity Foundation, Sheikh Eid bin Mohammed Al Thani Charity, Qatar Red Crescent, Zakat Fund, Organization of the Islamic Call, Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services (RAF), Silatech, Qatari Foundation of Al-Fakhoura, Sheikh Jassim Bin Jabor Al Thani Charitable Foundation.

The percentage of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to gross domestic product (GDP) was 0.54% in 2011 (Figure 31), which is higher than the 0.32% percentage of all the countries of the Development Assistance Countries (DAC) for the same year, despite the recommendation of all international conferences on Financing for Development that the percentage of the DAC should be 0.7% of their gross national product.

Figure (30): Proportion of ODA to GDP (2005-2009)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Development Assistance and Aid Provided by the State of Qatar, 2012

It is expected that Qatari aid to continue flowing to the various countries of the world with, perhaps, more intensity when the Qatar Development Fund starts its actual activities – as soon as its organizational structure, and financial and administrative regulations be adopted in early 2013. This foundation represents the institutional framework concerned with providing aid and development assistance to developing countries to help them achieve economic and social development objectives.

Out of its deep belief in supporting and strengthening developing countries' efforts aimed at achieving the goal of universal primary education for all children (both genders), the State of Qatar allocated a large proportion of its aid to the education sector in poor countries. The aim is to assist in the eradication of illiteracy, and to upgrade the educational system. Qatari aid has contributed in supporting efforts to provide safe drinking water, secure appropriate sanitation for

poor people in developing countries in a sustainable manner, and provide water for rural development, which is indicated by the seventh goal of the MDGs. A large proportion of Qatari aid was, also, allocated to projects related to building hospitals, health centers, health care programs, and the provision of medicines and medical supplies, which contributed to the upgrading of health services in these countries.

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

2- Proportion of population with permanent access to affordable essential drugs

During the past decade, the State of Qatar developed a system of health care with international standards comparable to advanced health systems. This health care system is accessible by the entire population (citizens and expats). It provides its services, including accessing drugs with ease and simplicity, through public and private medical institutions. The State provides all medicines, including major drugs (such as insulin) for the treatment of chronic diseases, and the treatment of heart diseases and blood vessels free of charge to citizens, and at minimal cost to residents who are not covered by the health insurance system.

The national health strategy, which was built on the basis of the Qatar National Vision, will work on improving access to the community pharmacies. It will also work on enhancing access to medicines through establishing a network of community pharmacies which are supported by appropriate procedures and policies in order to reduce the reliance on hospitals for dispensing medical prescriptions. The target is to raise the average number of community pharmacies to 0.17 per each 1000 of the population, and raise the rate of dispensing drug prescriptions to 0.70%.

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

The information and communications technologies (ICT) sector plays an active role in generating high economic growth, and stimulating the global financial recovery across all economic and trade sectors. This sector constitutes a fundamental pillar in the approach to the knowledge-based economy. It, also, improves the performance of all production and service institutions.

The Qatari government realized the importance of catching up with the developments in the information and communication technology sector, and the

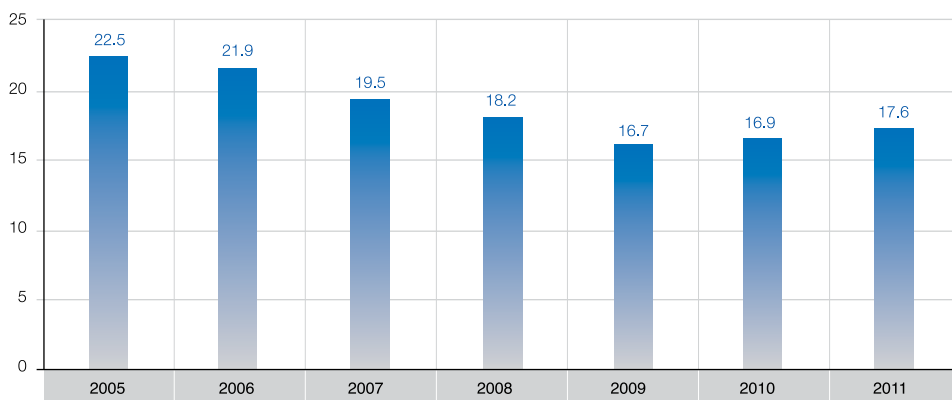
need to provide the new generations with the skills and capabilities of modern technology. The government concentrated the efforts on finding legal and institutional frameworks, and the infrastructure for information and communication technology. It created the Supreme Council of Information and Communication Technology, as well as the telecommunications companies that provide telephone services to the community.

The digital landscape in the State of Qatar indicates that a tangible and substantial progress in the information technology and telecommunications sector. This progress can, particularly, be seen in the field of mobile phone and the Internet. Consequently, the State ranked 44 in the International Advanced Development Index of ICT in 2010, and it ranked second in the Arab world.

3- Telephone lines per 100 population

The teledensity index (the number of fixed telephone lines per hundred inhabitants) declined about 5.10% between 2005 and 2011. The number of fixed telephone lines per 100 people declined from 22.7% in 2005 to 17.6% in 2011 (Figure 31). The reason behind this decline is the fact that a large number of the population, especially expats, prefer to use the mobile network or the bundled Internet-voice services.

Figure (31): Number of telephone lines per 100 inhabitants (2005-2011)



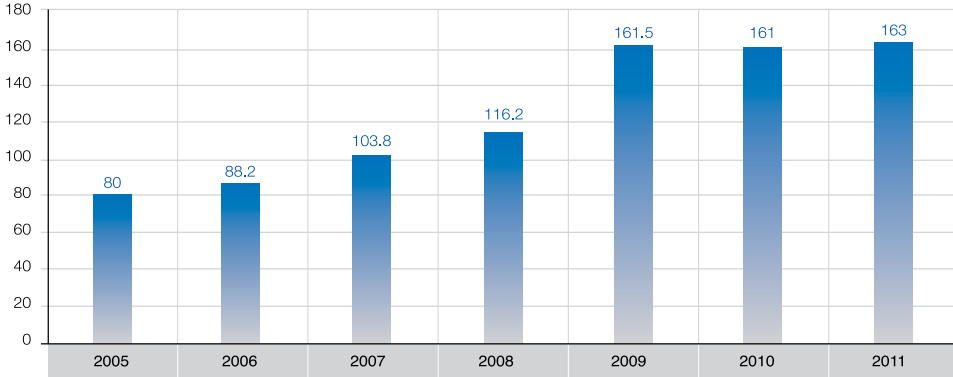
Source: Based on data from Statistics Authority, Annual Statistical Abstract, various issues.

4- Mobile telephone subscribers per 100 population

Mobile phone technology has emerged during the first decade of this century and soon became the most important medium of information and communication technology. In this context, the spread of mobile phone services in the State of

Qatar witnessed a fast turnaround. It has increased by up to 83% between 2005 and 2011. The ratio of subscribers in the mobile phone services surpassed 100% since 2007 (Figure 32). This is attributed to the large increase in Qatar's population during the second half of the past decade.

Figure (32): Number of mobile phone lines for every 100 inhabitants (2005-2011)



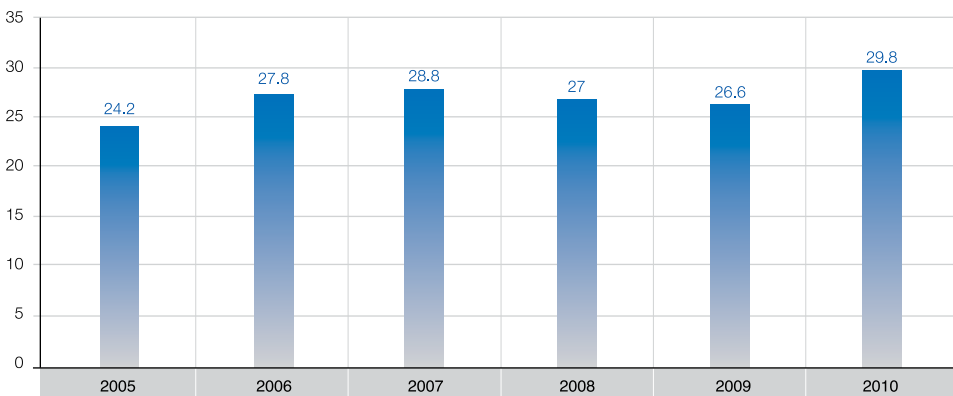
Source: Based on data from Statistics Authority, Annual Statistical Abstract, various issues.

It should be noted that the ratio of mobile phone subscribers in the State of Qatar (116.1 per hundred inhabitants) has exceeded its counterpart in the developed countries (71.6 per hundred inhabitants). It is expected that the number of mobile phone subscribers to rise due to the fierce competition among the companies that offer this service and the increasing demand for this service by the increasing population in the country.

5- Internet users per 100 population

Internet users in the State of Qatar continued to grow between 2005 and 2010. The number of users jumped from 24.2% to every one hundred of the population in 2005 to 29.8% to every one hundred of the population in 2010 (Figure 33).

Figure (33): Internet users per 100 inhabitants (2005-2011)



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

Despite the fact that the Internet users per one hundred inhabitants index in the State of Qatar exceeded its counterpart in the developing countries (21.1% in 2010), it is still significantly lower than that in the developed countries (71.6%).

It is expected that the number of Internet users in the State of Qatar to rise, especially with the application of the strategy of the Supreme Council for Communications and Information Technology. This strategy comprises initiatives that would encourage the government and key economic sectors to use communication and information technology in an innovative manner. It, also, aims at providing individuals and businesses in the State with the required skills and awareness to participate in a digital society.

Conclusion:

The State of Qatar developed, during the past two decades, plans and programs, and implemented projects aimed at improving the standard of living of citizens and residents. These plans and programs also aimed at raising the level of human development, developing the educational and health systems, and improving the quality of provided services. For this end, the State adopted policies and procedures that have contributed to the promotion of equality between genders and improved environmental performance. In addition, it developed a foreign policy based on the serious contribution to the achievement of the global partnership in development. This foreign policy was further enhanced through the adoption of many initiatives that have contributed, in turn, to provide development aid to developing countries, especially poor ones, which assisted them in achieving the Millennium Development.

The accomplishments of the State of Qatar in regards to achieving the MDGs (1990-2011) can be summarized as follows:

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Qatar has accomplished this goal before its deadline. The State witnessed an improvement in the standard of living of the individuals who achieved higher levels of per capita income than their counterparts in other countries. In addition, decent jobs were provided for all members of the society. Sufficient nutritious food and a healthy growth of the society as a whole were ensured.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Qatar has accomplished this goal. Universal primary education was provided for all ahead of the deadline. The ratio of enrollment and accomplishment of primary education is 100%. Illiteracy among youth who are between 15 and 24 years of age has been eradicated. This attests the high quality of education in the State of Qatar, and its efficiency and ability to educate the youth.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Although the state was able to eliminate gender disparities in the various stages of education, where the gap at the level of primary and secondary education had faded and the rate of enrollment of Qatari girls exceeded that of Qatari boys in university education, the economic and political contribution of Qatari women is still modest. Women's share of the paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector (which did not exceed 13% in 2011) as well as their participation in the Qatari labor force (which was about 35% in 2011) are still low. Qatari women's political participation remains modest. The women's share of seats in the municipal council did not exceed 3.4% in 2011, which is the same rate of 2003.

Goal 4: Reducing Child Mortality

The State of Qatar is about to achieve goal 4. The rate of the mortality of children who are under five declined by more than half in 2010. It is expected to achieve its target of 6 children per 1000 live births ahead of its 2015 deadline. The rate of infant mortality has also declined though not as much as that of the under five children. Immunization against measles included all the children in the State.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Qatar has a considerable number of achievements in the development of health care systems. It targeted and achieved developing the health systems to ensure that all segments of the society, including mothers, have access to health services. This led to important progress in improving women's health and reducing the maternal mortality rate by three quarters between 1990 and 2015. The improvement in the reproductive health of mothers is expected to continue, especially that the National Development Strategy 2011-2016 includes programs and projects that will contribute to the upgrading of the services of maternal and child care.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Thanks to the programs of universal health care and awareness programs, Qatar managed to control HIV and to give all of those infected a universal access to drugs. The State, also, managed to control other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. Thus, it is on its way to achieve this goal by 2015. However, this requires the intensification of efforts to combat these diseases, universal campaigns to raise awareness of their dangers, include various school grades' syllabi precaution procedures from these diseases, enhance medical control and monitoring systems, and combat these infectious diseases, according to the National Development Strategy 2011-2016, and the Qatar National Vision 2030.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Qatar managed to achieve its aim of integrating the principles of sustainable environmental development in policy development as environmental development is one of the pillars of Qatar National Vision 2030. The national development strategy (2011-2016) is directed to focus on the protection of the environment. The State expanded in the establishment of natural reserves to preserve biodiversity. It has achieved the target of reducing the proportion of the population who do not have access to safe drinking water and do not have access to improved sanitation before the deadline. Qatar succeeded in providing adequate housing for all the residents. The biggest challenge that the State still has to overcome is reducing the emissions of ozone-depleting gases.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The State of Qatar managed to achieve all the targets that pertain to building a global development partnership. The State adopted an open trade and financial systems, which encouraged a significant (80%) flow of FDIs between 2000 and 2011. The State provided aid and assistance to the least developed countries. This aid exceeded the development assistance provided by the developed countries. The State made available, in cooperation with the private sector, the benefits of modern communication technologies for all the population.

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