

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Qatar is a unitary country and an absolute monarchy. There is no available evidence of the existence of local or regional self-government.



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).¹

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Although adopted in 2008, the **Qatar National Vision (QNV) 2030** corresponds to the SDGs: it has adopted the pillars of sustainable economic, social and environmental development. The **National Development Strategy 2018-2022** explicitly includes them. The goals of the forthcoming **Third National Development Strategy 2023-2027**, which is currently being prepared, will certainly be aligned with the SDGs.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The **Council of Ministers** oversees SDG implementation, and the **Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics** is the coordination entity.²

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The 2018 VNR was prepared by a working group within the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, in cooperation with partner ministries, government agencies, and civil society organizations. For the 2021 VNR, work began by coordinating with both the **Cabinet** and the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** to clarify the **Planning and Statistics Authority's** readiness to start work on the report. Then discussions began on the action plan and the roadmap to start the implementation process. This included the formation of the **Steering Committee** which enclosed both the Advisory Statistics Committee and the **Permanent Population Committee**. More than 17 entities representing the government sector, the private sector, the civil society organizations and academic institutions, are members of both committees.

1.3 MONITORING

As part of the 2021 VNR process, a **platform on the indicators of the 2030 Agenda** was developed. Reports related to the progress made in implementation were also prepared, whether those reports related to SDGs in Qatar or to the Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

No reference.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

Not applicable.

1. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16517Qatar_VNR_2017_En.pdf (2017); https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20443SDG_Qatar_En_Draft7_Landscape_3.pdf (2018); https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/280362021_VNR_Report_Qatar_English.pdf (2021)
2. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There is almost no reference to the local level in the 2021 VNR. For instance, there is only one mention of the municipalities: “the future challenge in the field of childcare requires the expansion of services, especially emergency services for children, in municipalities located outside the major cities; Doha and Al-Rayyan”. There are some mentions of programs of the Ministry of Municipality and Environment, without details on the municipalities/territories concerned.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

- ▶ Qatari cities are promoting the development of desert campsites as a way to fund natural resource protection and alleviate touristic pressure on coastal localities.³
- ▶ Shifting to green building projects such as Qatar National Convention Center, **Msheireb City** and **Lusail City** as all of their buildings are environment-friendly.⁴

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

No reference regarding the local level.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: The proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies has reached 100%.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The participation of Qatari women in the seats of the Central Municipal Council did not exceed 6.9% of the total seats for the year 2017.

3.2 COVID 19

The national response to the pandemic is described, without information regarding the local level.

3. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

4. The State of Qatar ranks second in terms of the number of green and environment-friendly buildings in the Middle East and North Africa.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁵

| | | |
|---|-------|------------------|
| 5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments | | - |
| 6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) | Urban | - |
| | Rural | - |
| 6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | Urban | - |
| | Rural | - |
| 11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%) | | - |
| 11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%) | | 100 (2015, Doha) |
| 11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted) | | 80.8 (2016) |
| 11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%) | | 100 (2019) |

5. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>.
More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/qat>