
12
RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION

SDG 12 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
11	13

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

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

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

Table (12-1) Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments to support the transition to SCP (2016-2022)

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

Source: Ministry of Municipality

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

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

Data for this indicator is not available.

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

Data for this indicator is not available.

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

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

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

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

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Municipality

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

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

Source: Hifz Al Naema Center

Table (12-4) **Donations of food, beverage and supplies for Hifz Al Naema Center (2016-2022)**

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

Source: Hifz Al Naema Center

Table (12-5) **Quantity of imported food destroyed under destruction requests/certificates for non-compliance with specifications (2016-2021)**

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

Source: Ministry of Public Health

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

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

Table (12-6) **Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement (2016-2022)**

Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(a) Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required under the Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes and Other Chemicals (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required under the Minamata Convention on Hazardous Wastes and Other Chemicals (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required under the Montreal Protocol on Hazardous Wastes and Other Chemicals (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required under the Rotterdam Convention on Hazardous Wastes and Other Chemicals (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(e) Parties meeting their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required under the Stockholm Convention on Hazardous Wastes and Other Chemicals (1=yes, 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Table (12-7) **Accession date of environmental agreements related to waste of hazardous materials and other chemicals**

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

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

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

Figure (12.1): Hazardous waste generated per capita (2016-2021)

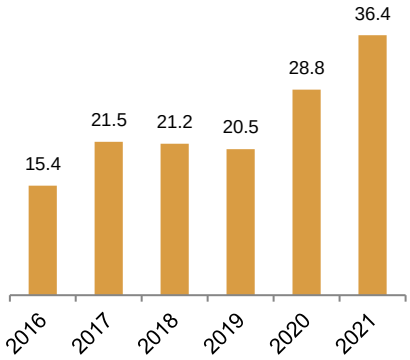

Figure (12.2): Proportion of treated hazardous waste by type of treatment (2016-2021)

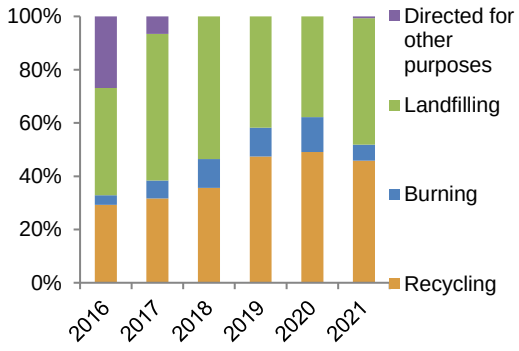

Table (12-8) **Hazardous waste generated per capita; and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (2016-2021)**

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

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

Target (12.5): By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

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

Figure (12.3): Amount of recycled waste (in tons) (2016-2021)

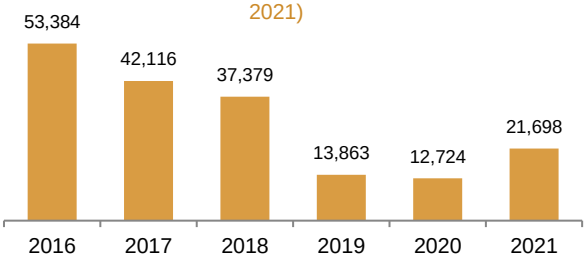

Table (12-9) **Solid waste recycled by type (2016-2021)**

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

Source: Ministry of Municipality

Target (12.6) Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

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

Table (12-10) **Total companies that adopt sustainable practices or social responsibility approach or publish the Sustainability Report or Social Responsibility Report (2019)**

Type of Report	Type of Company	2019	Goal by 2030
Sustainability or social responsibility report	Large-scale companies	32	Increase
	SMEs	138	Increase
	Total	170	Increase
Total targeted companies	Large-scale companies	32	Increase
	SMEs	138	Increase
	Total	170	Increase

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

Source: Planning and Statistics Authority

Table (12-11) **Companies publishing Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) reports (2016-2021)**

Companies	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Doha Bank	...	97%	100%	100%	14%	100%
Qatar and Oman Investment Company	...	97%	97%	…	…	...
Qatar International Islamic Bank	...	92%	92%	76%	…	...
Aamal Company	...	86%	92%	92%	97%	...
Qatar National Bank	...	92%	100%	100%	3%	100%
Qatar Commercial Bank	...	…	…	100%	…	97%
Ooredoo	…	…	…	…	81%	100%
Ahli Bank	...	...	...	...	...	100%

Note: The initiative was launched in 2017

...: Unavailable

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

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

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

Table (12-12) **Extent of implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (2016-2022)**

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

...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Finance

Target (12.8): By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

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

Table (12-13) **Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (2016-2022)**

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

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education

Target (12.a): Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

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

Figure (12.4): Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) (2016-2020)

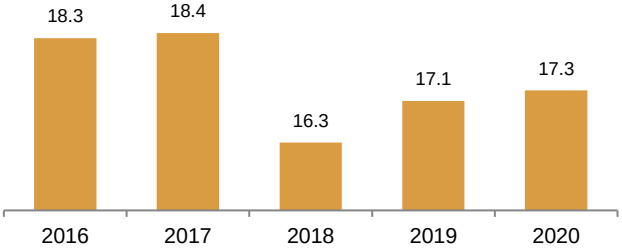

Table (12.14) **Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) (2016-2020)**

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

Source: Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation and PSA Calculations

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

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

Table (12-15) **Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability (2016-2020)**

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

Table (12-15) **Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability (2016-2020)**

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

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

Source: Qatar Tourism

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

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

Data for this indicator is not available.