

مجلس الصحة
لدول مجلس التعاون
Gulf Health Council



المركز الإحصائي
لدول مجلس التعاون الخليجي
GCC-STAT



Toward Recovery

Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic in the GCC

Health, Social, and Economic
Aspects

December 2021



The leaders of the GCC States



His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan
President of the UAE



His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa
King of Bahrain



The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud
King of Saudi Arabia



His Majesty Sultan Haitham bin Tariq Al Said
Sultan of Oman



His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani
Emir of Qatar



His Highness Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
Emir of Kuwait

PREFACE

Over the past two years, the GCC States and the entire world have faced the unprecedented global COVID -19 pandemic with its unique ability to spread rapidly and the successive genetic mutations of the virus.

The new reality was reflected in a set of repercussions that included various individuals, societies, institutions and countries, extending to various aspects of life, where the direct impact was on the performance of the healthcare system and the burden it has imposed on it, as the number of cases increased rapidly as some needed hospital admissions and special care, besides the impacts on healthcare workers since they are the first line of defense.

At the national and GCC level, and by the grace of God Almighty, the GCC States have used their resources and capabilities to confront the serious impacts of the pandemic on the health, economic, social and environmental sectors by taking immediate and decisive preventive, curative and awareness measures to reduce the spread of the pandemic among the population.

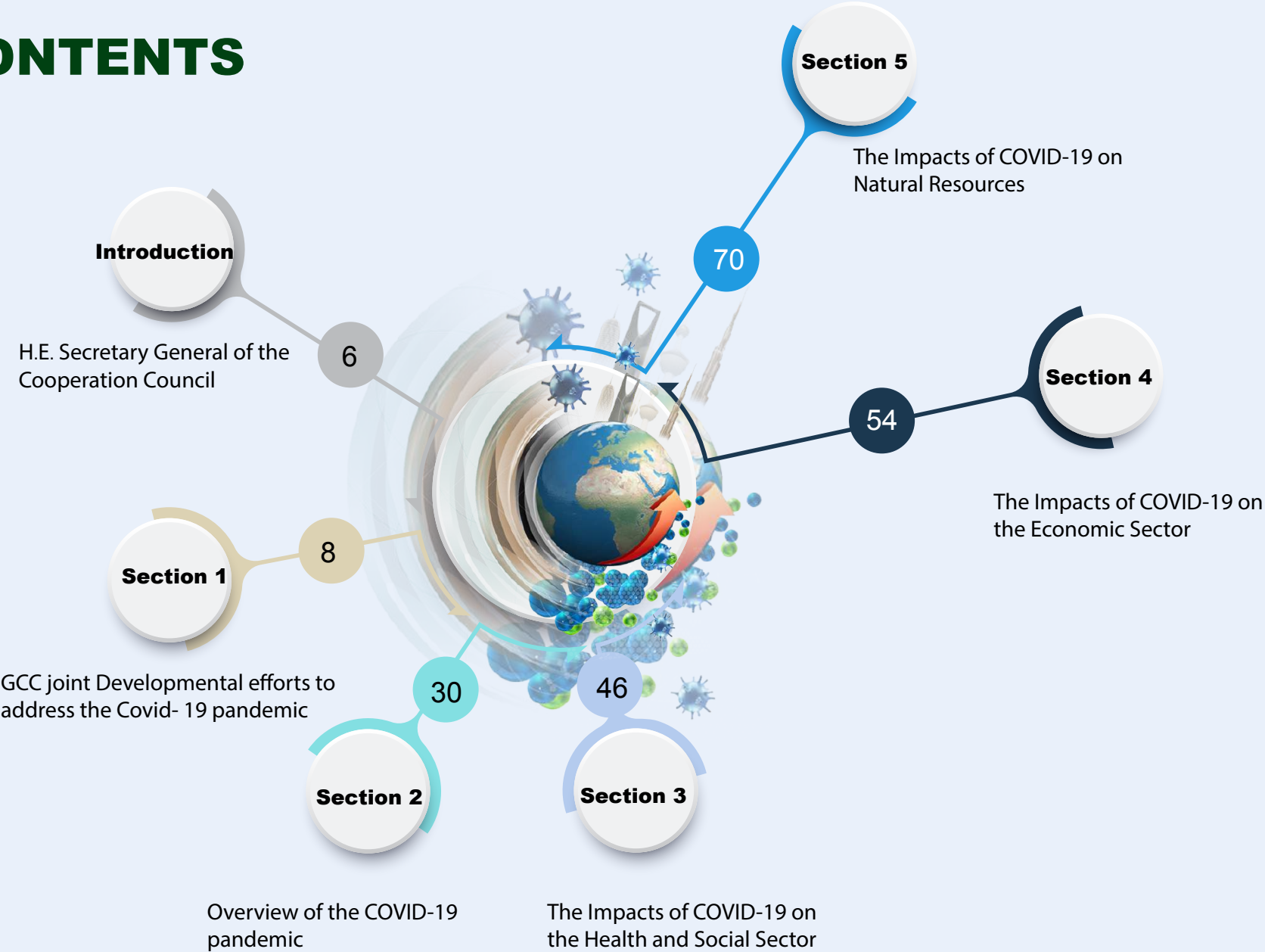
With the availability of vaccines earlier this year, GCC countries adopted safe vaccines and comprehensive national strategies to provide vaccines to people of priority age groups. Vaccination was gradual until the proportions of the vaccinated population reached rates that match or exceed the level of community immunity required. Thankfully, there has been an accelerated decline in daily cases and deaths as well as a decrease of inpatients and critical cases.

Accurate monitoring and building information systems is one of the most significant efforts that support and provide decision-makers and the audience with accurate, up-to-date and reliable information. The Member States and GCC institutions have therefore given great importance to this field, as the GCC countries and their institutions established information platforms to track the evolution of the pandemic and create an electronic database that includes those efforts, which contributed to the availability of information to different users at all levels.

In solidarity with the global trend towards signs of health, social and economic recovery, this joint report was prepared by the Gulf Health Council and the GCC-STAT to highlight the significant efforts of the GCC countries in reducing the impacts of the pandemic, particularly the measures and policies taken by Member States to enable them to deal effectively and efficiently with this unprecedented pandemic. The report also addresses the stimulus measures for recovery, limiting the economic effects, and some forward-looking visions related to economic recovery. In conclusion, we pray to the Almighty, to crown the efforts of the GCC countries and the entire world for what is good and satisfactory, to preserve humanity and to bless them with prosperity, well-being and stability, and to protect them from the damage of the pandemics and crises.



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H.E. Dr. Naif Fallah Mubarak Al Hajraf

GCC Secretary General

The 40th anniversary of establishing the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (GCC) is just after less than six months of Sultan Qaboos and Sheikh Sabbah's summit, held in Al-Ula Governorate in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 05 January 2021. The outputs of this summit represented a launch of a new phase of the auspicious cooperation journey.

The 40th anniversary is accompanied by a world countries' rapid and accelerated movement to implement their programs and plans to address the post-COVID-19 pandemic world and its unprecedented effect on all different aspects of life, inevitably leading us to be a part of this movement to deal with challenges imposed by the pandemic and seize opportunities it provided. This movement is based on teamwork principle, and its effective driver which is the economic integration which must be prioritized by the GCC joint work. The fifth decade is related to economy with its priorities, programs, projects and objectives.

A part of H.E. Secretary General's speech on the occasion of 40th anniversary of establishing Gulf Cooperation Council countries (GCC).
25 May 2021

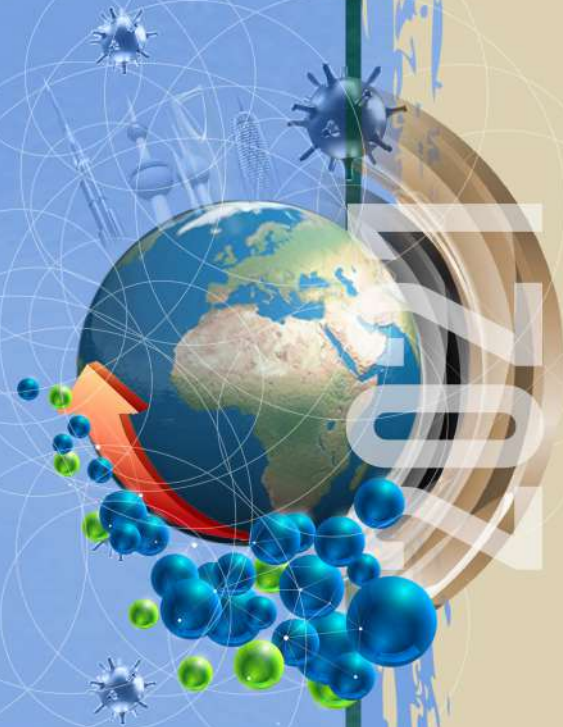


Section One



GCC joint Developmental efforts to address the Covid-19 pandemic

- ◆ H.E. Ministers of Health's speeches in GCC Countries
- ◆ Meetings of H.E. Ministers and Under-Secretaries of Health in GCC
- ◆ Timeline of COVID- 19 Main Events since the start of pandemic
- ◆ Electronic applications and adopted vaccines in the GCC
- ◆ GCC Health Council efforts towards awareness during COVID- 19 pandemic
- ◆ Path of precautionary measures taken to reduce the spread of COVID- 19
- ◆ Official development aids provided by GCC for confronting COVID- 19 pandemic
- ◆ Overview of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Gulf CDC)





United Arab Emirates

“Health and safety of citizens and residents are a priority and a national responsibility which we all assume.”

H.E. Minister of Health and Prevention,
Mr. Abdulrahman Al Owais



Sultanate of Oman

“What we seek to achieve is preserving health and human life.”

H.E. Minister of Health,
Dr. Ahmed bin Mohamed Al Saeedi



Kingdom of Bahrain

“We developed plans to confront COVID-19 until before registering the first case, and we continue exerting efforts to confront the spread of COVID-19.”

H.E. Minister of Health,
Ms. Faeqa Al Saleh



Qatar

“Working requires great commitment and cooperation on all national and international levels.”

H.E. Minister of Public Health,
Dr. Hanan Al Kuwari,



Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

“The challenge is great and cooperation is required by all, confirming that it is a national mission that requires cooperation from all parties, and we all assume responsibility for achieving this mission”.

H.E. Minister of Health,
Dr. Fahid Al Jalajel



Kuwait

“We assume a dual responsibility to protect ourselves, families, and patients, as well as carrying out duties to the fullest.”

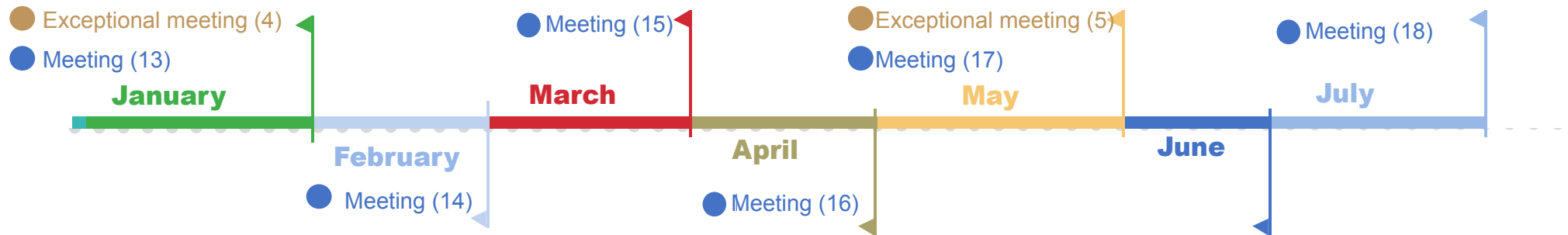
H.E. Minister of Health,
Dr. Basel Al Sabah

H.E. Ministers of Health's statements in GCC Countries on Covid-19 pandemic



Meetings of H.E. Ministries of Health and Under-Secretaries of Health in GCC Countries on COVID-19 pandemic and the most important recommendations in 2021

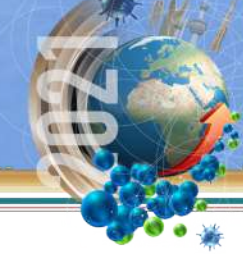
Meetings



Recommendations

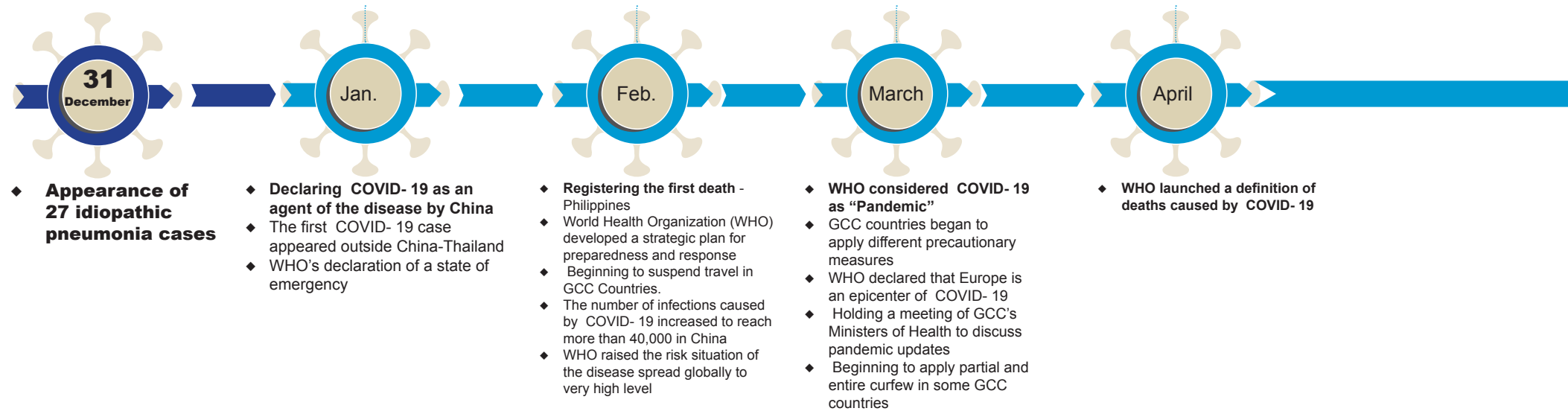
- Exceptional meetings of H.E. Ministers of Health**
 - Approval of studying the gene sequencing of COVID- 19
 - Approval of manuals of COVID- 19 (diagnosis and treatment of COVID- 19, uses of COVID- 19 vaccines)

- Meetings of the committee of H.E. Under-Secretaries of Health**
 - Developing conditions, standards and classifications of high-risk countries
 - Approval of Gulf Manual for COVID- 19 Vaccines Uses as a Guidance Manual
 - Approval of Gulf Manual for COVID- 19 Diagnosis and Treatment as a Guidance Manual

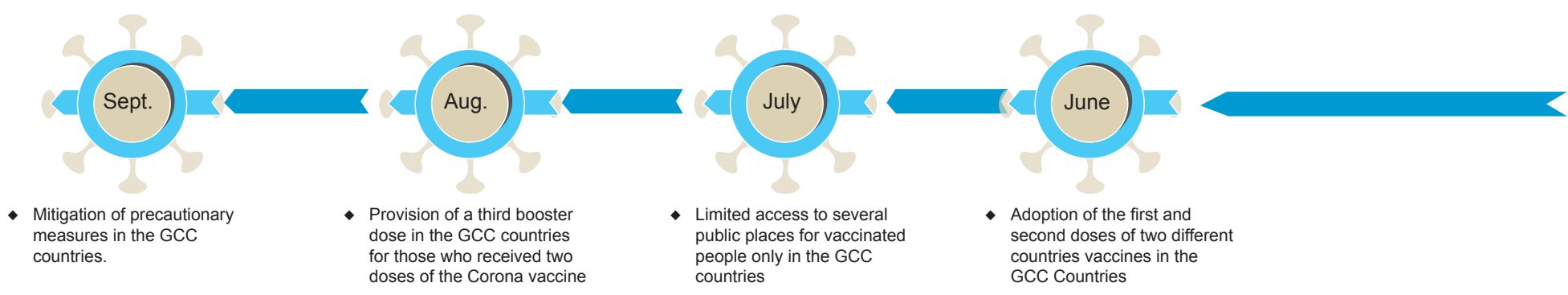


2019

2020

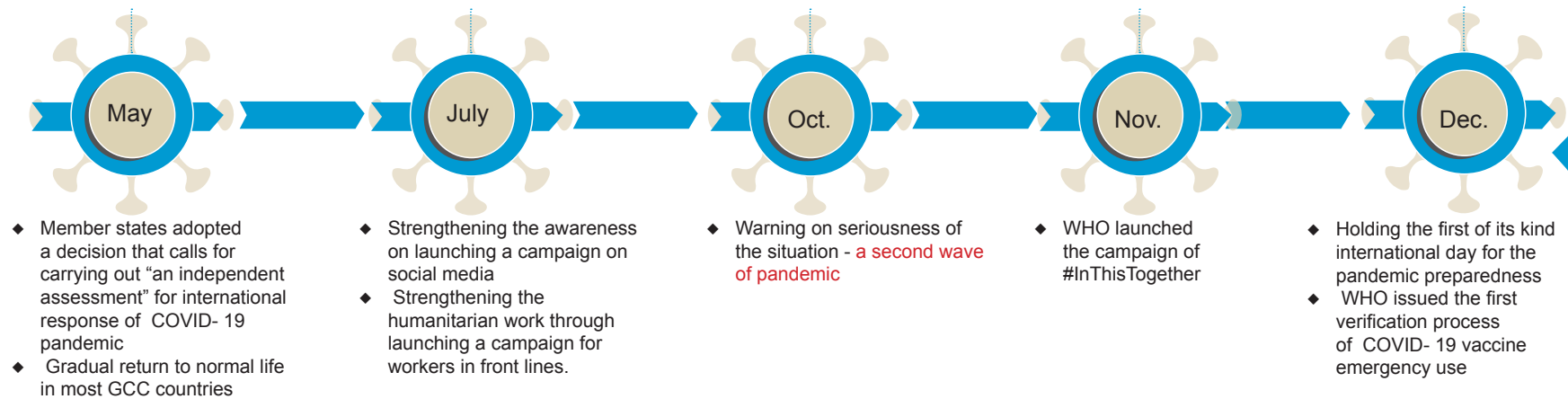


2021

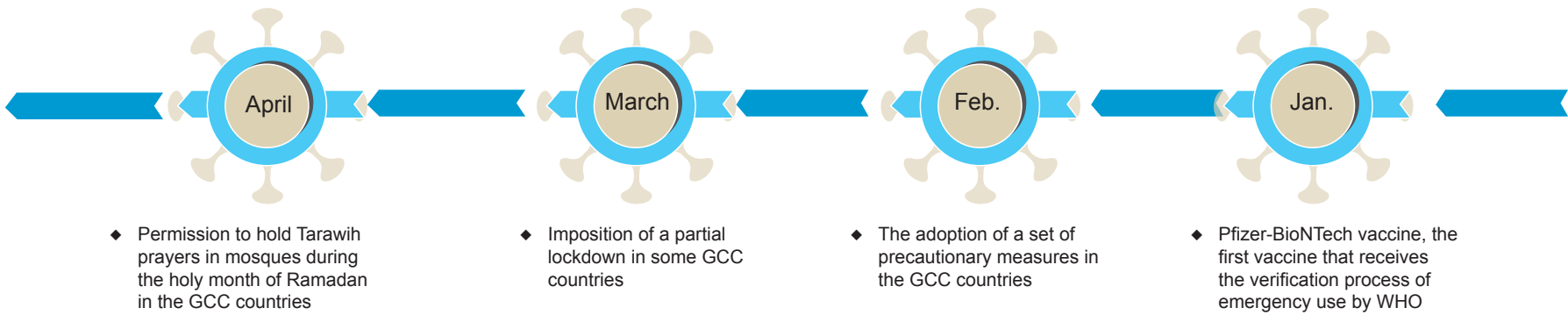




2020



2021



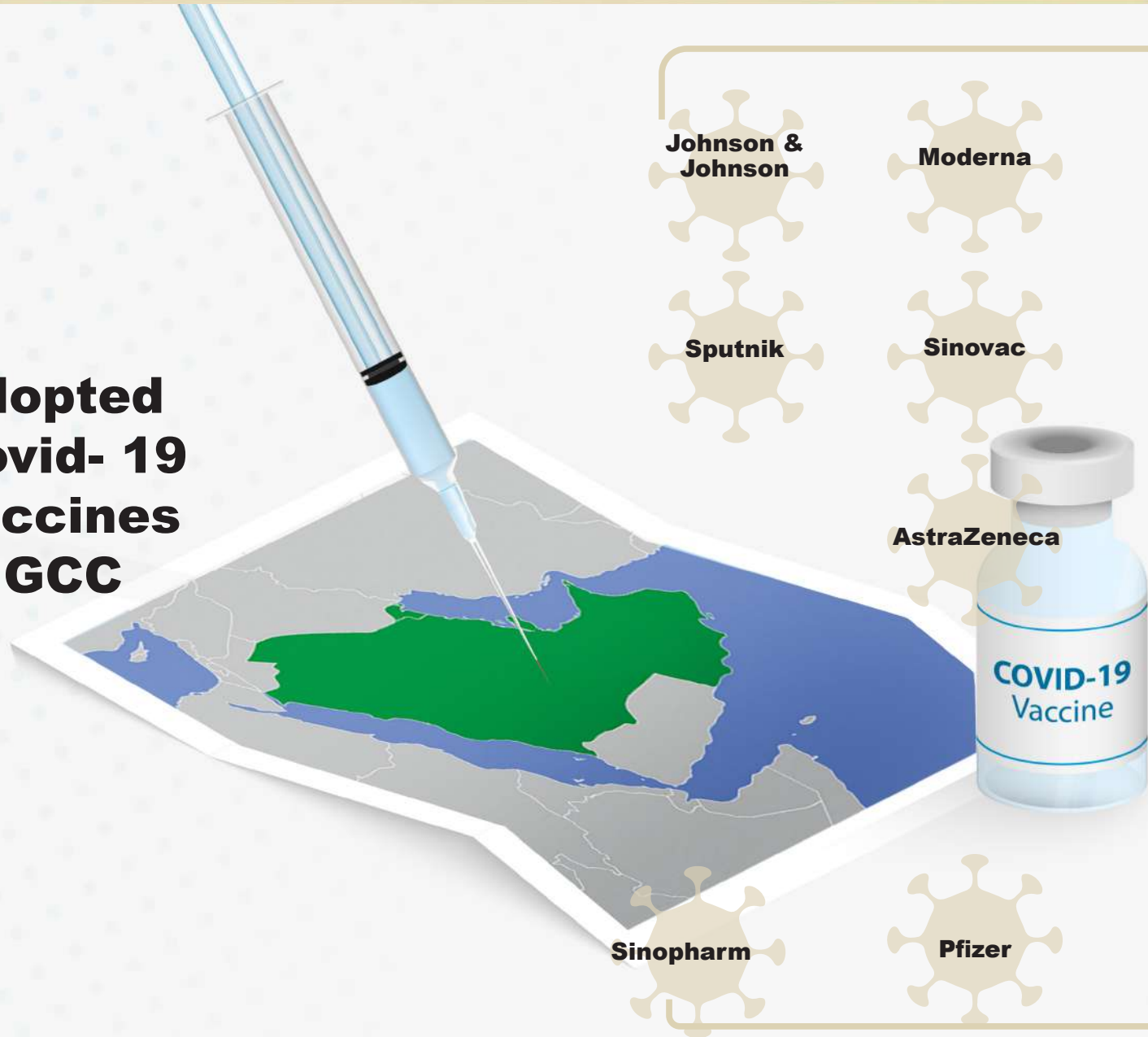


Adopted electronic applications of Covid- 19





Adopted Covid- 19 vaccines in GCC

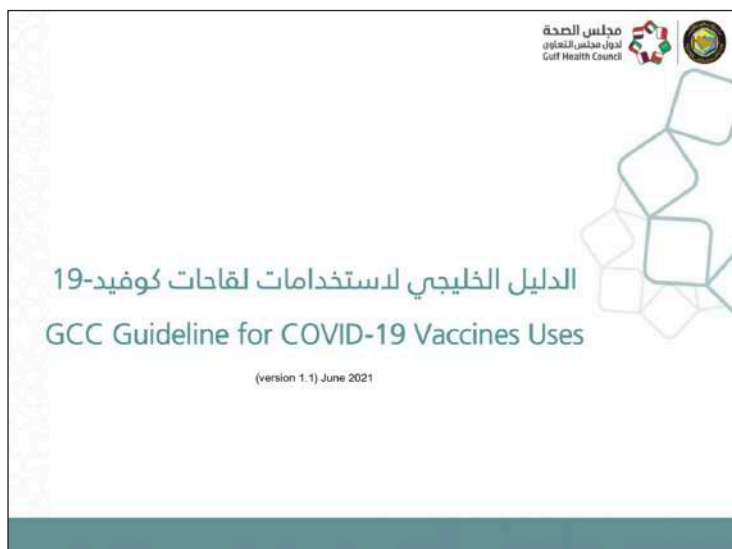


Gulf Guidance Manuals published during pandemic

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- 1- Definition of confirmed case:
 - Assessment of risks and class division of high-risk characteristics
 - Clinical symptoms
 - Recovering criteria
 - Suspect cases
- 2- Medications that may be required by the COVID- 19 infected, based on manuals and recommendation for each medication as per studies
- 3- Contraindications for the infected
- 4- Clinical severity classification
- 5- Usage protocol of blood thinner of the COVID- 19 hospitalized infected.



- 1- General information of vaccines available on GCC:
 - Vaccines (Sinopharm, AstraZeneca, Pfizer, Sputnik, Johnson & Johnson, Moderna)
 - Vaccine type/vaccination use cases/contraindication/number of doses and duration between doses/storage/side effects/medical notes after taking dose/post- COVID- 19 infection/effectiveness/recommendations after taking the first dose.
 - Prioritized groups to be vaccinated
- 2- Recommendations of providing COVID- 19 vaccines with other vaccines
- 3- Replaceability of COVID- 19 vaccine quality of patient.
- 4- Special considerations for providing COVID- 19 vaccines with other medications.
- 5- Recommended period between providing COVID- 19 vaccine and any medication containing antibodies.
- 6- Examining the immunity after taking vaccine.
- 7- Efficiency of vaccines available now against new strains of COVID- 19



Corona Speaks series

+251 awareness products



Get Vaccinated campaign

+115 awareness products

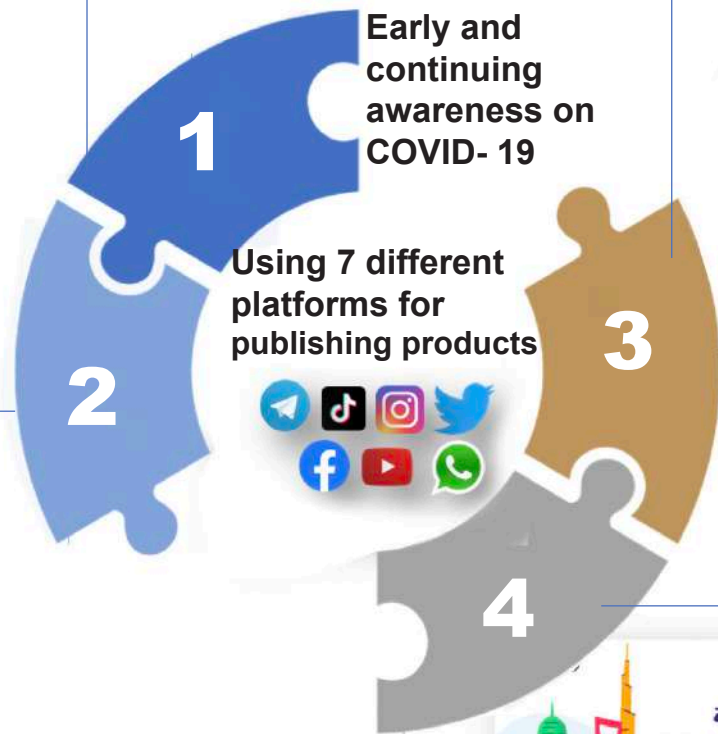


Campaigns for residents

Awareness using **5** different languages



- English
- Bengali
- Urdu
- Hindi
- Indonesian



Return after Covid- 19

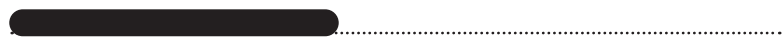
Issuing Manual of

Return after COVID- 19





United Arab Emirates



January

- ◆ Vaccinating public officials of the first defense line and vital professions
- ◆ Remote education
- ◆ Restricting the attendance of occasions and wedding ceremonies to 10 persons
- ◆ Quarantine of an employee for 10 days in case of contact

February

- ◆ Receiving AstraZeneca vaccine
- ◆ Attending to workplace (30%)
- ◆ 100% remote education

March

- ◆ Opening cinemas (30%) as per approved controls
- ◆ Updating Al Hosn App
- ◆ Beginning to produce a vaccine against COVID- 19 (Hayat-Vax)

April

- ◆ Holding night prayer (Isha'a) and Tarawih in mosques as per precautionary controls
- ◆ Vaccination for nursing mothers and those who attempt pregnancy with Pfizer BioNTech

May

- ◆ Holding wedding ceremonies as per approved controls
- ◆ Preventing to hold graduation parties directly
- ◆ Mass sport shall be resumed
- ◆ Allowing to hold concerts and social occasions for the vaccinated
- ◆ Vaccinating people of 12 and 15 years

June

- ◆ Adopting Sotrovimab vaccine in emergencies
- ◆ Suspending arrivals from Vietnam
- ◆ Opening restaurants and cafes as per approved controls
- ◆ Adopting Al Hosn App for Green Pass System to public places
- ◆ Accessing to a number of public places for the vaccinated only
- ◆ Vaccinating pregnant women

July

- ◆ Not allowing citizens to travel to states previously declared to suspend arrivals from.
- ◆ Holding Feast of Sacrifice (Al-Adha Eid) prayer, provided that its speech does not exceed 15 minutes.

August

- ◆ Restricting entry to ministries and institutions to vaccinated persons who received two doses
- ◆ Providing a booster (third dose) of vaccine

Sep.

- ◆ Opening mosques and public small praying spaces
- ◆ Adopting COVID- 19 applications of GCC
- ◆ Optional wear of masks in some places as per controls



Kingdom of Bahrain

January

- ◆ Not allowing to hold occasions in hotels
- ◆ Remote education
- ◆ Ceasing to provide internal services in restaurants and cafes

February

- ◆ Attendance to work: (30%) for government officials
- ◆ Holding social gatherings or occasions in houses and special places for 30 persons
- ◆ Suspending prayers in mosques
- ◆ Allowing to use Johnson & Johnson vaccine for emergency cases

March

- ◆ Opening mosques for performing all prayers exception for Friday prayer (Jumu'ah prayer)
- ◆ Reopening gyms and swimming pools

April

- ◆ Opening mosques for performing all prayers, including Friday prayer (Jumu'ah prayer) and Ramadan optional night prayer (Tarawih) as per health requirements

May

- ◆ Opening mosques and prayer spaces for vaccinated persons.
- ◆ Opening malls for vaccinated people.
- ◆ Restricting the visit of service centers and government offices to the vaccinated persons
- ◆ Suspending the entry of arrivals from states included in the red list

June

- ◆ Adopting Sotrovimab vaccine in emergencies
- ◆ Extending continuity to work from home
- ◆ Adopting the mechanism of light signal of Virus spread level, and based upon the status quo, level procedures consisting of 4 ones are activated
- ◆ and depend on the average rate of existing cases of total examinations, as well as the occupancy level in the intensive care

July

- ◆ Opening cinemas and allowing to hold events and resuming mass sports
- ◆ Applying regular mandatory examination of workers in industrial and commercial sectors related to the public health
- ◆ Decreasing the period of booster to one month for the vaccinated persons with two doses of Sinopharm as per specific age groups

August

- ◆ Approving to give the booster dose of vaccine for the 60 age persons and above
- ◆ Beginning to vaccinate persons of 3 to 11 years with Sinopharm
- ◆ Mandatory lab examination in the 10th day of arrivals to Bahrain

Sep.

- ◆ Updating the booster dose protocol for the vaccinated persons, so that they can take it after 12 months of the infection date
- ◆ Remote education is mandatory for students from abroad.
- ◆ Mandatory lab examination for all arrivals through Bahrain International Airport in the 10th day except for those who are less than 6 years



Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

January

- ◆ Opening international flights via land and maritime ports
- ◆ Adopting health passport after the second dose
- ◆ Remote education

February

- ◆ Suspending provision of internal services in restaurants and cafes
- ◆ Ceasing all recreational activities and events
- ◆ Activating remote meetings as much as possible
- ◆ Receiving AstraZeneca vaccine

March

- ◆ Inaugurating vaccination service inside car
- ◆ Providing free vaccines in pharmacies
- ◆ Not allowing to perform Umrah for persons that exceed 70 years even if they are vaccinated
- ◆ Vaccinating all workers in public transport

April

- ◆ Preparing a time plan for taking Covid-19 vaccine of education sector employees
- ◆ Providing permits for performing Umrah and prayers in Holy Mosque and visiting the Prophet's Mosque for the vaccinated with two doses of vaccine.
- ◆ Allowing to hold Ramadan optional night prayer (Tarawih) in mosques as per precautionary controls

May

- ◆ Opening all ports wholly as per the allowed groups and imposing an institutional quarantine on arrivals via airports of the unvaccinated people.
- ◆ Sport fans to come back
- ◆ Physical attendance of students as per approved controls

June

- ◆ Holding graduation ceremonies as per precautionary measures
- ◆ Holding pilgrimage (Hajj) in this year for citizens and residents with a total of 60,000 vaccinated persons
- ◆ Allowing to give lessons in mosques
- ◆ Vaccination requirement in educational premises
- ◆ Obligating arrivals, vaccinated or unvaccinated, to register vaccines data
- ◆ Vaccinating persons of 12 years and above

July

- ◆ Not allowing for citizens to travel to the declared states
- ◆ Vaccination requirement for entering malls, shops, markets, restaurants, cafes, barbershops, and beauty salons.
- ◆ Registering Moderna vaccine
- ◆ Exempting the vaccinated arrivals from quarantine
- ◆ Citizens traveling abroad shall take all doses

August

- ◆ Vaccination is required when entering any economic, commercial, cultural, entertainment or sports activity, or attending an event related to these areas. It is also required when entering any governmental or private enterprise, or any governmental or private educational enterprise, or when using public transportation.

Sep.

- ◆ Providing educational lessons remotely for teachers in private, international and foreign schools who cannot return to the Kingdom due to the pandemic.
- ◆ Allowing citizens to travel to 3 previously suspended states in terms of traveling



Sultanate of Oman

January

- ◆ Preventing citizens from travelling to declared countries Vaccination is required to enter malls, shops, markets, restaurants, cafes, barbershops and beauty salons
- ◆ Moderna Vaccine Registration
- ◆ vaccinated arrivals are exempted from quarantine
- ◆ Citizens must be full vaccinated to travel abroad

February

- ◆ Imposing quarantine on the arriving citizens via land ports
- ◆ Suspending access to Sultanate for arrivals from ten states
- ◆ Extending the closure of beaches, gardens and public parks

March

- ◆ Institutional health isolation for arrivals to Sultanate via “Sahala” app.
- ◆ Night closure of commercial activities and not allowing for persons and vehicles to move
- ◆ Suspending official and private sport activities
- ◆ Attending to workplaces: 50%

April

- ◆ Restricting the entry to Sultanate to citizens and holders of residence visas
- ◆ Adding 3 states to the list of states which its arrivals are suspended to enter the Sultanate
- ◆ Not allowing for those who are under 12 age to enter shopping centers, shops and restaurants
- ◆ Remote education.

May

- ◆ Partial curfew for persons and vehicles
- ◆ Partial curfew for all commercial activities except for gas stations and selling food stuffs.
- ◆ All types of gatherings and Eid prayer are not allowed
- ◆ Adding two states to ones whose arrivals are not allowed to enter Sultanate

June

- ◆ Opening mosques and prayer spaces as per controls.
- ◆ Opening all commercial activities
- ◆ Allowing to citizens and GCC citizens to transport daily through land borders to do their works
- ◆ Allowing for going to beaches, gardens and public parks
- ◆ Not allowing to operate meeting and celebration halls, and closing all public facilities in the night shift

July

- ◆ Allowing for 4 and 5 stars hotels to operate dining halls in restaurants and cafes
- ◆ Closing commercial activities and total curfew of persons and vehicles throughout the day during the three days of Al-Adha Eid
- ◆ Allowing two banned states' arrivals to enter Sultanate

August

- ◆ Imposing quarantine on arrivals to Sultanate from two states
- ◆ Adopting the general framework of operating schools
- ◆ Taking two doses of adopted vaccines for all arrivals to the Sultanate is a must.
- ◆ Applying the adoption decision of vaccination principle as a requirement for entering all governmental units and private sector facilities

Sep.

- ◆ Allowing to pregnant women to receive vaccine without requiring advance reservation
- ◆ Allowing to hold prayer Jumu'ah (Friday) prayer, reopening places of worship, and allowing for participating in different activities and events for the vaccinated with at least one dose
- ◆ Canceling a decision of imposing quarantine on arrivals to Sultanate from two states



Qatar

January

- ◆ Decreasing the age limit for receiving vaccine to 65 years old
- ◆ Quarantine of arrivals from United Kingdom
- ◆ Updating the list of groups entitled to be Quarantined
- ◆ Gradual returning to open the Holy Quran Teaching Centers as per approved controls

February

- ◆ Integrated education
- ◆ Opening restaurants and coffeehouses (15%)
- ◆ Opening educational and training centers (30%), museums, libraries, and popular markets (50%)
- ◆ Not allowing patients to visit outpatients in all hospitals
- ◆ Adopting Moderna vaccine for emergency
- ◆ Closing all recreational centers

March

- ◆ Exempting travelers to UK and arrivals from a state of “Green List” from quarantine
- ◆ Updating the list of groups entitled to be Quarantined
- ◆ Gradual returning to open the Holy Quran Teaching Centers

April

- ◆ Remote education
- ◆ Reducing employees in workplaces to 50%
- ◆ Not allowing to hold Ramadan optional night prayer (Tarawih)
- ◆ Not allowing to hold gatherings and social visits in houses and public parks
- ◆ Not allowing to hold events
- ◆ Allowing to hold Jumu’ah (Friday) prayer and speech as per precautionary controls
- ◆ Obligorating arrivals to be examined 72 hours before arrival

May

- ◆ Vaccinating people of 12-15 years
- ◆ Providing a certificate that proves freeing from Covid-19 by arrivals through ports and the vaccinated persons shall be exempted from quarantine
- ◆ Operating public transport services (30%)
- ◆ Opening health clubs, gyms, restaurants, coffeehouses, theaters, cinemas, beauty salons, and beauty salons as per adopted controls

June

- ◆ Conducting Covid-19 selective examinations for arrivals to the state
- ◆ Direct flights to England shall be continued through passenger terminals in Heathrow and Birmingham airports devoted to the Red List states. It is allowed for only holders of British residence to enter with imposing mandatory hotel quarantine on them.

July

- ◆ Work attendance in government and private sectors (80%)
- ◆ Opening museums, libraries, markets, training centers, and nurseries.
- ◆ Operating public transport
- ◆ Integrated education
- ◆ Returning sport events and opening gyms and health clubs
- ◆ Opening mosques and allowing Jumu’ah (Friday) prayer as per controls

August

- ◆ Cancelling restrictions on children entry to mosques
- ◆ Allowing to hold wedding ceremonies in hotel halls
- ◆ Adopting the integrated education system through the rotating attendance system of 50% as per precautionary measures
- ◆ Providing a third dose of the two vaccines “Pfizer BioNTech” and “Moderna” for persons suffering from some of immune deficiencies

Sep.

- ◆ Providing a booster dose of Covid-19 vaccine for persons are most vulnerable to Covid-19 risks



Kuwait

January

- ◆ Opening all international flights via land and maritime ports
- ◆ Suspending direct commercial flights to UK
- ◆ Adopting health passport after the second dose
- ◆ Allowing to recruit new domestic workers as per approved controls

February

- ◆ Receiving Oxford vaccine
- ◆ Partial closure of commercial activities
- ◆ Total closure of salons and clubs
- ◆ Not allowing for non-citizens to enter through land and maritime ports exception for shipping
- ◆ Remote education
- ◆ Attending to work: 30% for government authorities and 50% for private sector
- ◆ Delivery orders for restaurants and coffeehouses

March

- ◆ Amending times of partial quarantine
- ◆ Adopting health passport after taking the second dose
- ◆ Allowing to recruit new domestic workers in compliance with approved precautionary measures

April

- ◆ Extending partial quarantine
- ◆ Allowing restaurants to provide delivery orders as per approved controls
- ◆ Allowing citizens who own cattle and their escorts to transport via land ports
- ◆ Vaccinating societies workers, muezzins (prayer callers), and Imams
- ◆ Holding Ramadan optional night prayer (Tarawih) for men as per precautionary controls
- ◆ Ceasing direct flights with India

May

- ◆ Allowing people to seat in restaurants and coffeehouses' halls
- ◆ The quarantine imposed on arrivals to the state shall be canceled as per adopted measures and controls

June

- ◆ Beginning to operate flights to UK
- ◆ Adopting Johnson & Johnson vaccine for emergency
- ◆ Continue to prevent residents to enter the state
- ◆ Allowing to operate direct flights to 13 states
- ◆ Allowing to citizens and their first-degree relatives who took at least one dose to pass land and maritime border ports

July

- ◆ Beginning to vaccinate persons of 12 to 15 years
- ◆ Canceling partial closure decision of commercial activities.
- ◆ Opening all activities, except for all types of mass gatherings
- ◆ It is allowed for vaccinated people only to enter all activities
- ◆ Traveling requirement of citizens abroad after taking all vaccine doses

August

- ◆ Receiving non-citizens vaccinated to enter the state after taking two doses of vaccine
- ◆ resuming the usual official working hours in all governmental authorities
- ◆ Allowing unvaccinated citizens to travel as per specific groups
- ◆ Operating commercial flights to some states

Sep.

- ◆ Sport fans came back
- ◆ Allowing for age groups under 18 years and persons entitled to be vaccinated who hold a valid residence and exist abroad and could not take vaccine, to enter the state for one-time, provided that they are subject to institutional and house quarantine
- ◆ Providing a third booster dose of vaccines for specific groups



Increase health funding and support the healthcare workforce in developing countries

United Arab Emirates

● **2,154 tons**

Total volume of medical assistance, ventilators, examination devices, personal protection equipment (PPEs), and supplies.

● **117 states**

benefited from assistance sent from international organizations stores in the state.

● **196 flights**

Total flights of the sent medical assistance

● **6 field hospitals**

established

● **10 Million \$**

Volume of in-kind medical assistance of WHO



Kingdom of Bahrain

● Sending medical equipment

● **37 states**

benefited from aids

● **2.5 Million \$**

Direct Contributions to support the Global Alliance for Vaccines Gavi-COVAX)



1- global collaboration to accelerate the development, manufacture and distribution of new vaccines. Enabling countries that have signed COVAX to access a wide range of new vaccines that are prepared to fight COVID- 19.



Increase health funding and support the healthcare workforce in developing countries



Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- Providing medical grants and supplies to confront COVID- 19 pandemic
- Providing support in the education sector for preparing and broadcasting basic education lessons

● **41.7** Million persons
Number of beneficiaries of these assistances

● **2,154** tons
Shelter and food aid for the displaced

● Agricultural support and assistance to improve food security levels

● **72.3** Million
Volume of assistance in different fields

● **150** Million \$

Direct Contributions to support the Global Alliance for Vaccines Gavi-COVAX)



Sultanate of Oman

- Providing immediate medical relief to a number of neighboring states to confront COVID- 19 pandemic

● **46** Ventilators
medications and medical equipment

● Sending shipments of medical supplies

● Food and medical assistance and electric generators

● Financial and logistic support of some health institutions in some neighboring states

● **1.0** Million \$
Direct Contributions to support the Global Alliance for Vaccines Gavi-COVAX)



1- global collaboration to accelerate the development, manufacture and distribution of new vaccines. Enabling countries that have signed COVAX to access a wide range of new vaccines that are prepared to fight COVID- 19.



Increase health funding and support the healthcare workforce in developing countries

Qatar

● **247 tons**

Total volume of medical supplies and equipment and PPEs

● More than **30 states**

received immediate medical relief to confront the pandemic

● **6 field hospitals**

established

● **30 states**

around the world benefited from medical assistance

● Supporting small enterprises and entrepreneurs infected by the pandemic

● **10 Million \$**

Direct Contributions to support the Global Alliance for Vaccines Gavi-COVAX)



Kuwait

● Providing medical grants and supplies to confront COVID- 19 pandemic

● Providing support in the education sector for preparing and broadcasting basic education lessons

● **4 hospitals**

financed to be established

● **17 emergency**

departments to be qualified

● Supporting families in need to overcome difficult living and economic conditions resulting from the pandemic

● **105 Million \$**

Support provided by WHO

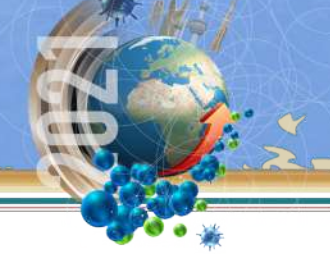
● **50 Million \$**

Direct Contributions to support the Global Alliance for Vaccines Gavi-COVAX)



1- global collaboration to accelerate the development, manufacture and distribution of new vaccines. Enabling countries that have signed COVAX to access a wide range of new vaccines that are prepared to fight COVID- 19.

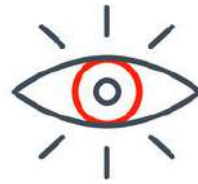




Emergence of Gulf CDC

Establishing the Gulf CDC is welcomed by His Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses leaders of GCC in the meeting of the Supreme Council of AI-Ula Summit held in January 2021, so that the leaders approved to establish the Gulf CDC as an activity of the Gulf common work to confront COVID-19 and other epidemics. The Center will be subject to the Gulf Health Council.

Vision



A Gulf society in which all persons enjoy a good health at every stage of life.

Mission



Enhancing coordination, building knowledge, preparing manuals to enable prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases, mitigating public health emergency cases, and enhancing health local communities throughout GCC.

Impact



- Establishing an institutional work and applying global best practices
- in prevention and control of diseases.



- Improving life quality: Coordinating policies, procedures and protocols.
- Increasing awareness and combating communicable and non-communicable diseases



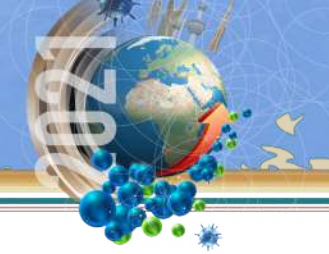
Enhancing regional and national health systems



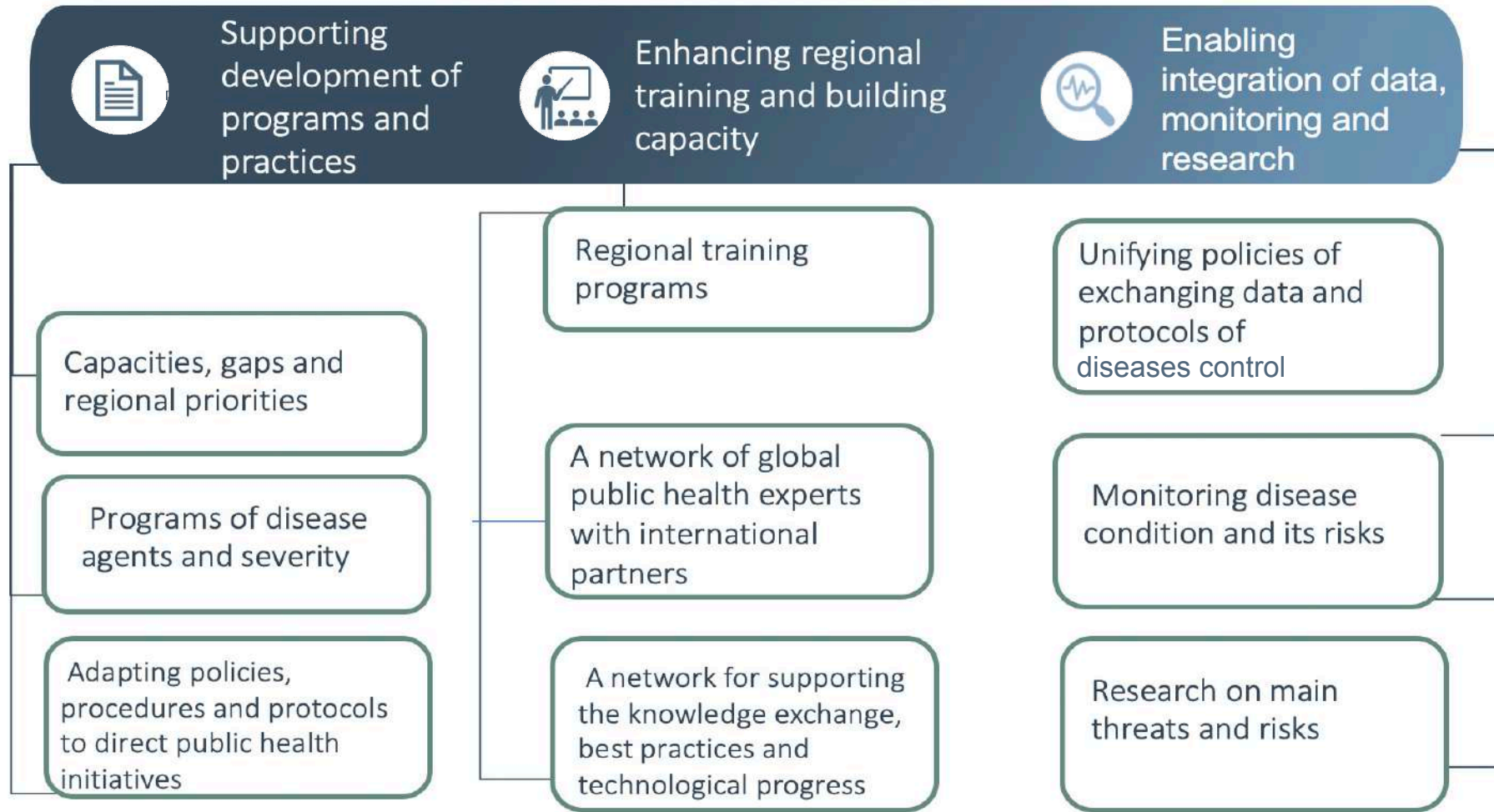
Expanding training programs and facilitating knowledge exchange.



Improving preparedness for public Health emergencies.



Strategic Objectives



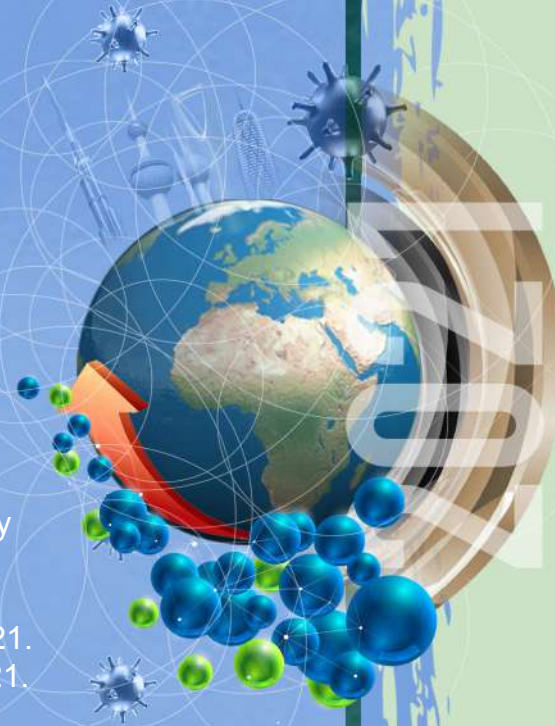
Section two



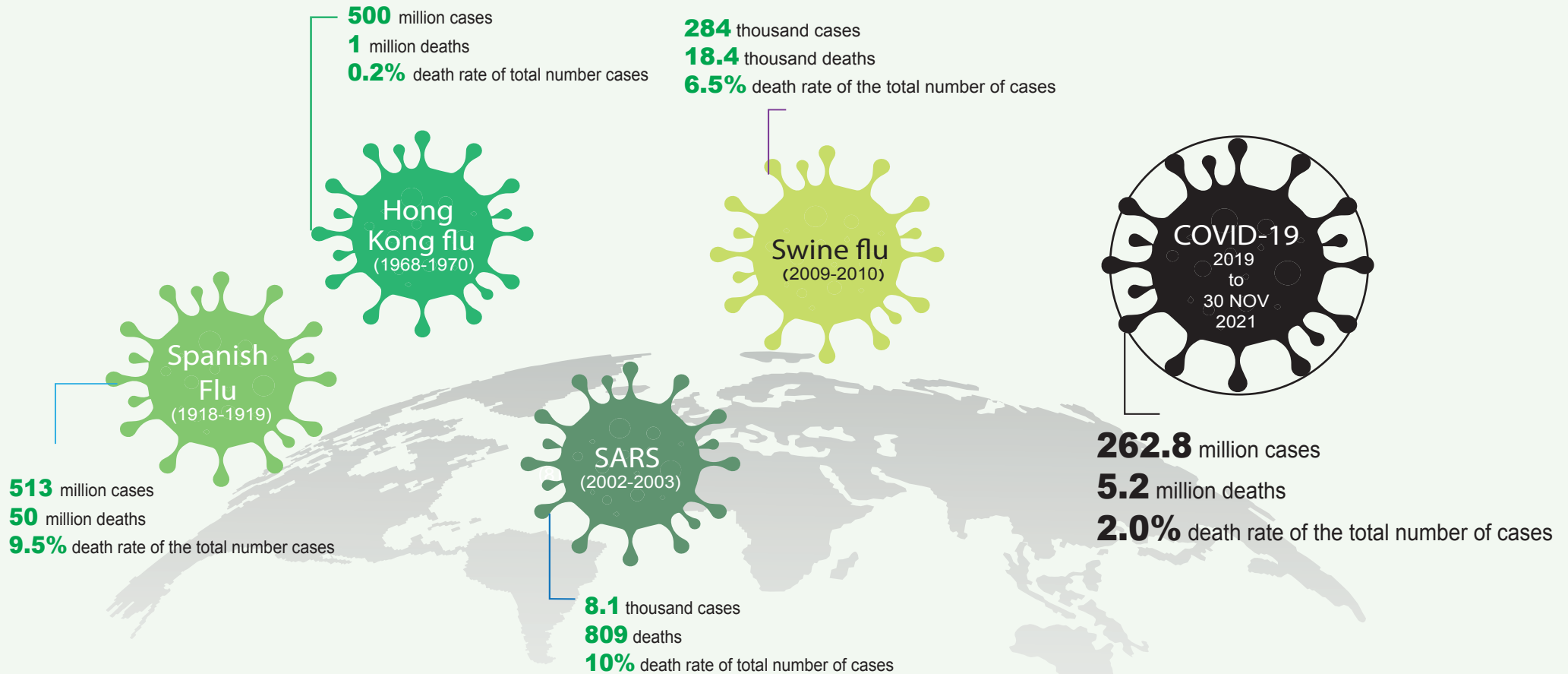


Overview of the COVID-19 pandemic

- ◆ Summary of the most important global epidemics of the 20th and early 21st centuries.
- ◆ COVID- 19 statistics platform for the GCC countries.
- ◆ COVID- 19 severity index in the GCC countries until November 30, 2021.
- ◆ COVID- 19 in the GCC countries and the world until November 30, 2021.
- ◆ COVID- 19 updates in the GCC until November 30, 2021.



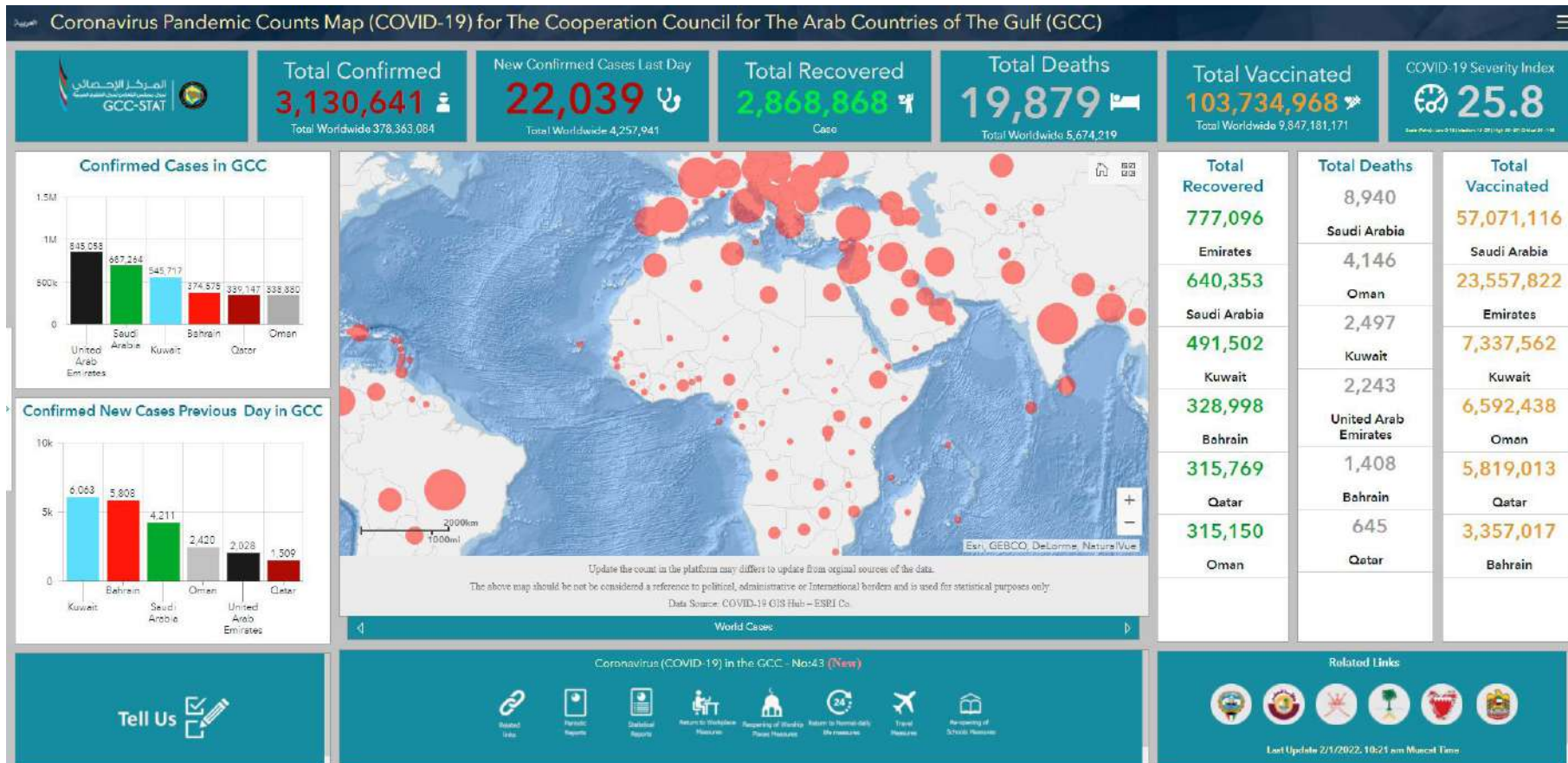
Summary of the most important global epidemics of the 20th and early 21st centuries.





The GCC-STAT has launched a platform to monitor the updates of the spread of the novel Coronavirus (COVID- 19) in the GCC countries through continuous updating of the numbers of cases and the evolution of their status. The platform provides statistics on the number of cases, recoveries and deaths of Coronavirus, as well as reviewing the severity index and statistics on vaccines administered globally and in member countries.

Get to know today's statistics

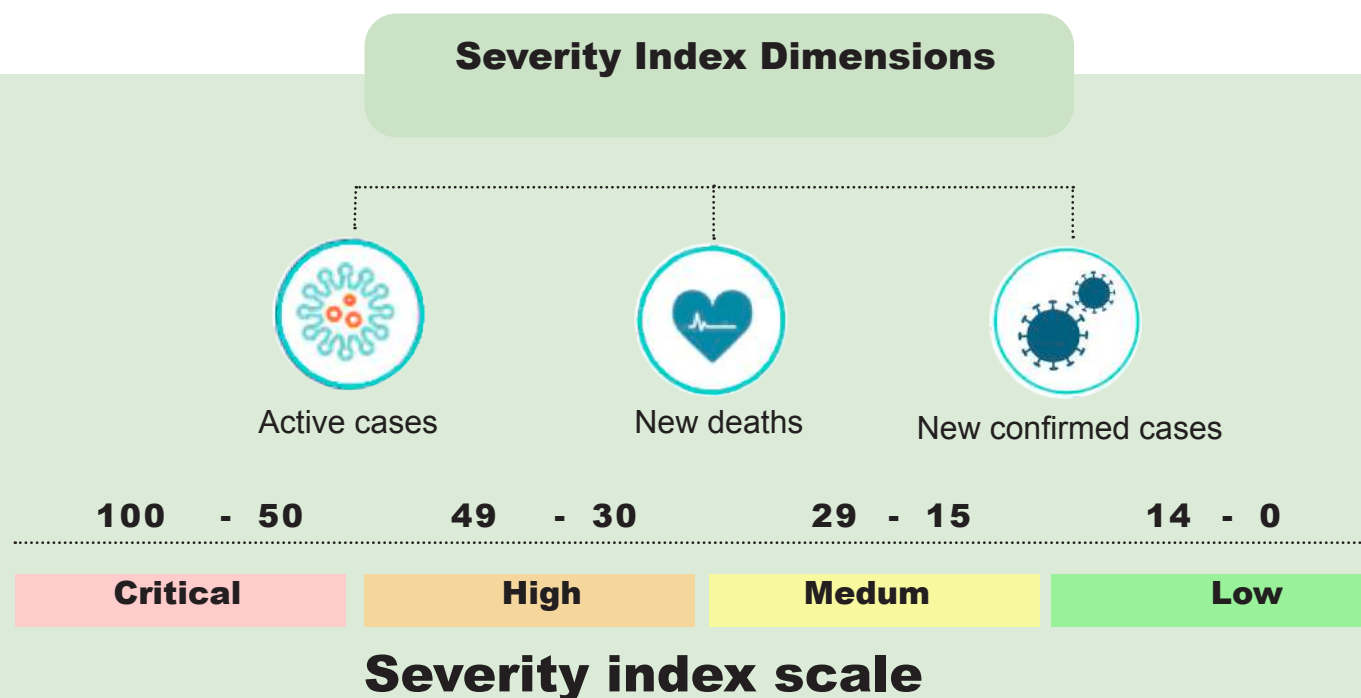




The GCC COVID-19 pandemic severity index aims to provide a daily summary measure that is comparable between the GCC countries and at the GCC level as an entity.

The index targets a wide range of users, including decision makers, by providing a simple measure of the trend and relative size of the pandemic, i.e. the severity of the daily situation.

The indicator does not directly measure actions taken by States, but it reflects them implicitly by affecting at least one of the three components of the index: Preventing new cases (restrictions, vaccination) or reducing active cases and deaths through better medical care (new treatments, intensive care unit). In this sense, the index can be used as one of the standard tools to assess the effectiveness of policies taken towards addressing the pandemic and reducing its consequences.



COVID- 19 severity index in the GCC countries until November 30 ,2021.



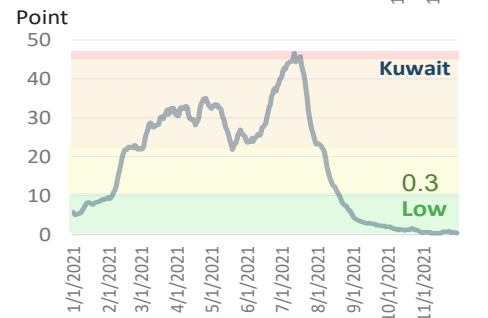
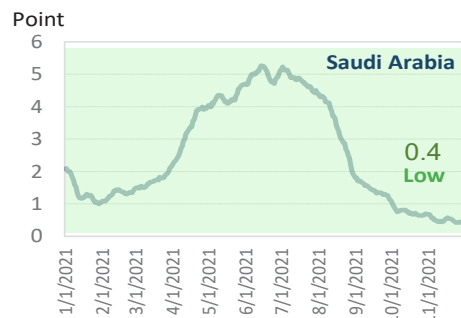
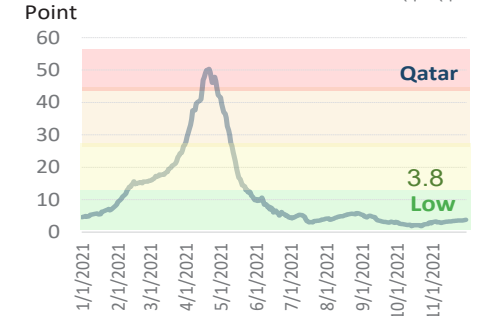
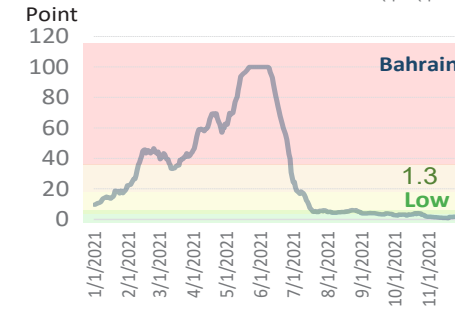
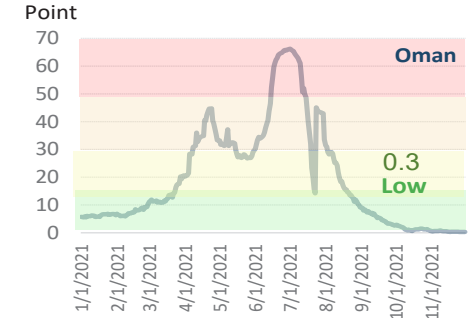
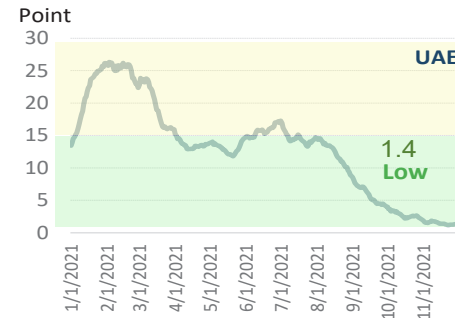
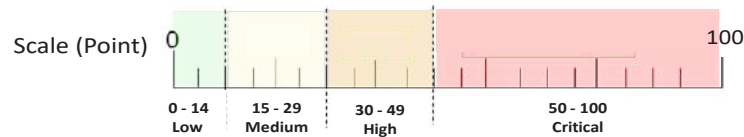
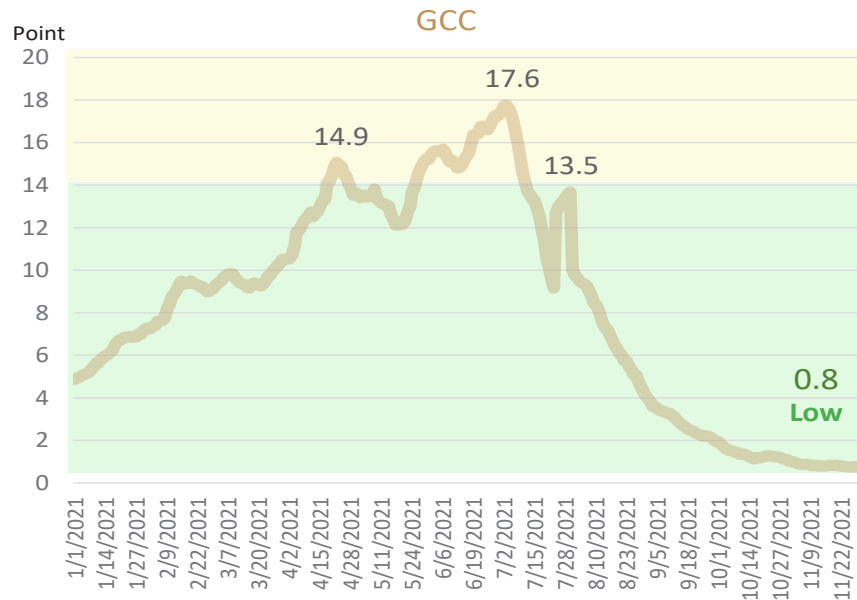
30 November 2021



%99
Recovery Percentage (%)



0.8/100 Point
Low Severity Level





Confirmed Cases

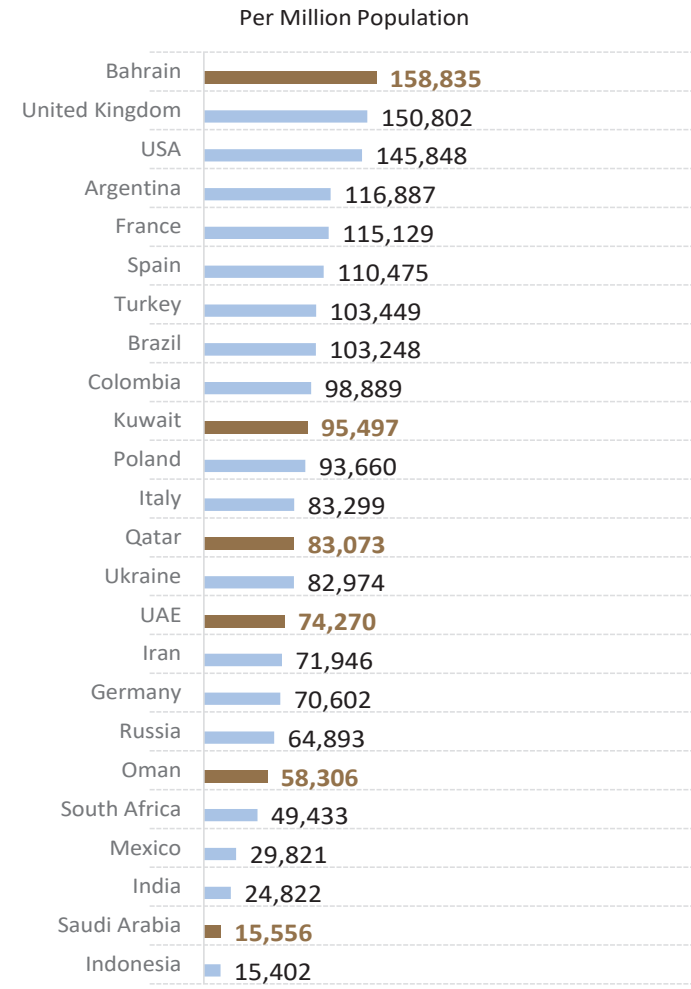
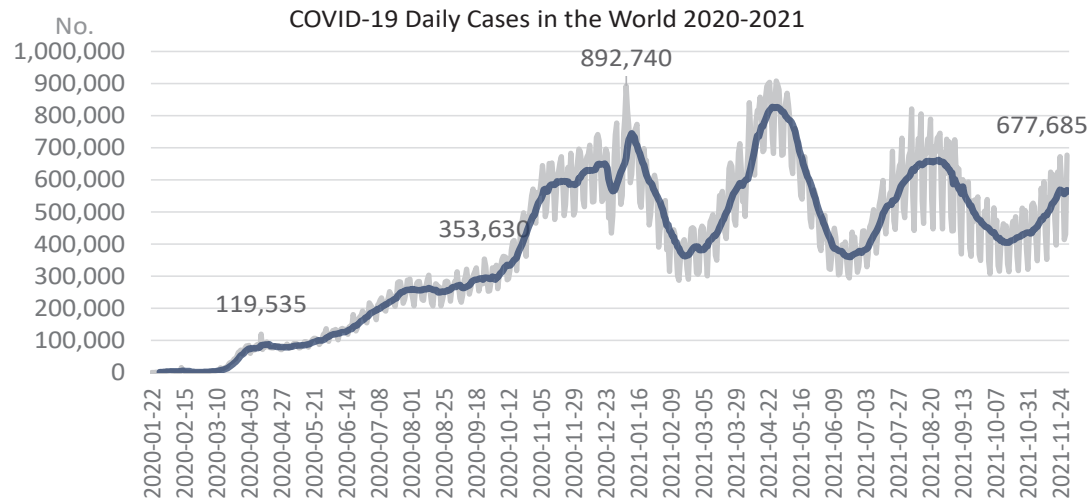


262.8 Million Cases
33.4 Thousand
Per Million Population

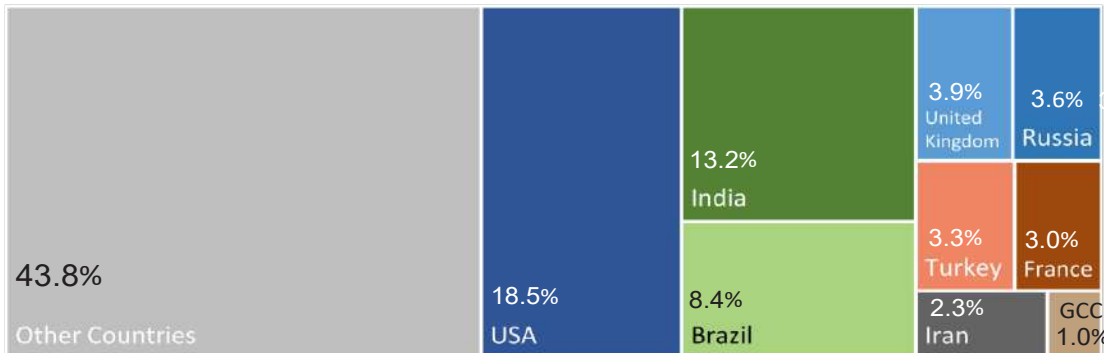


2.5 Million Cases
44 Thousand
Per Million Population

Rate of confirmed cases per million population in the GCC countries and some countries of the world with the highest confirmed cases



Percentage Contribution (%) of COVID-19 Confirmed Cases in the World as of 30 November 2021



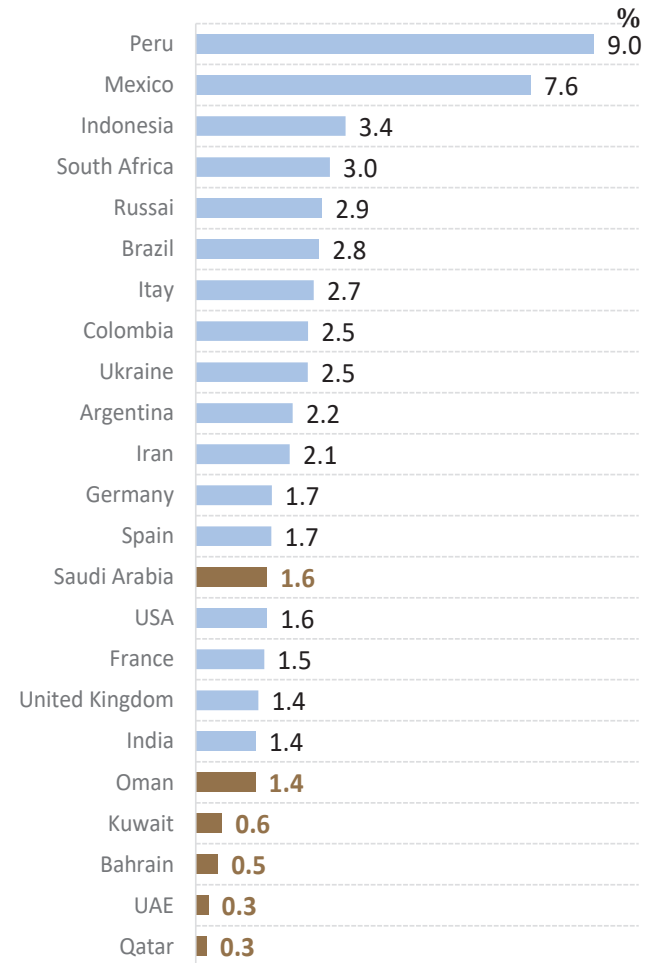
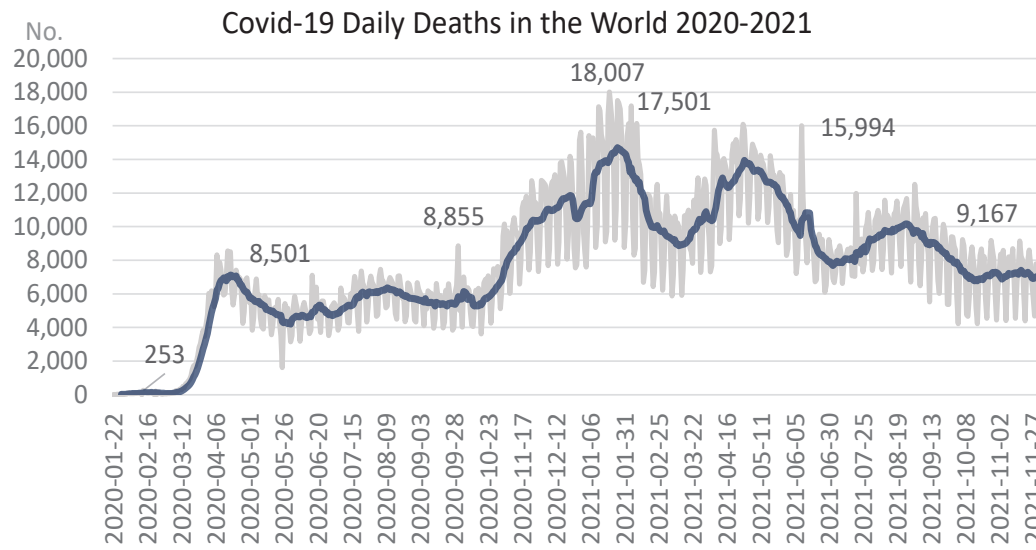


Deaths

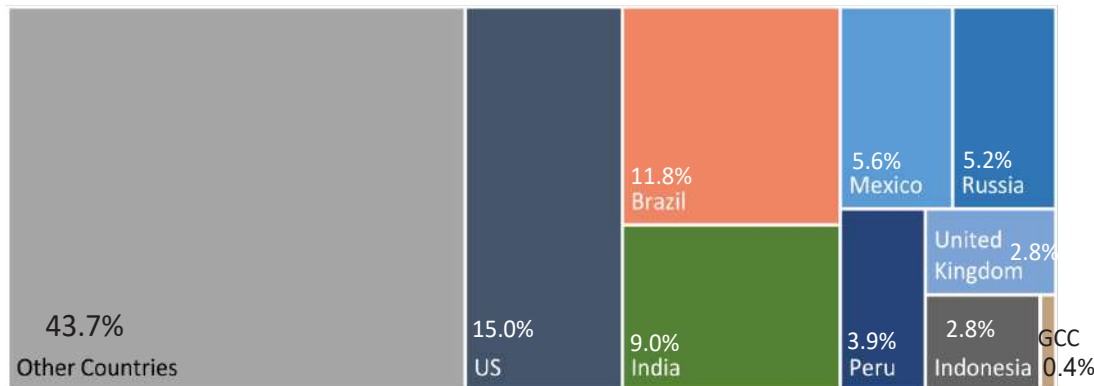
5.2 Million Cases

19.5 Thousand Deaths

Percentage of deaths of total confirmed cases (%) in the GCC countries and some countries of the world with the highest deaths

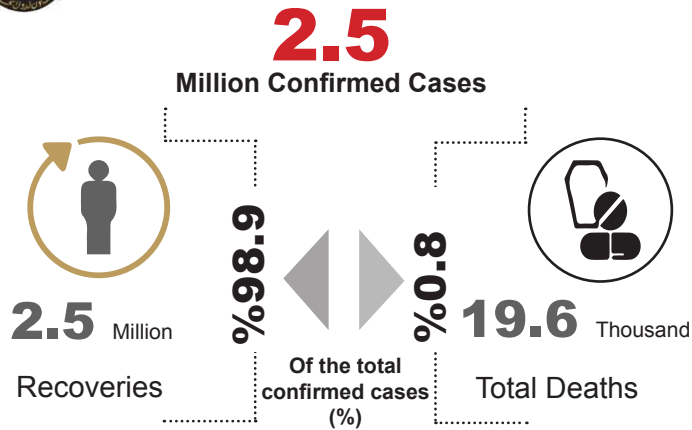


Percentage Contribution (%) of COVID-19 Deaths in Countries of the World as of November 30, 2021

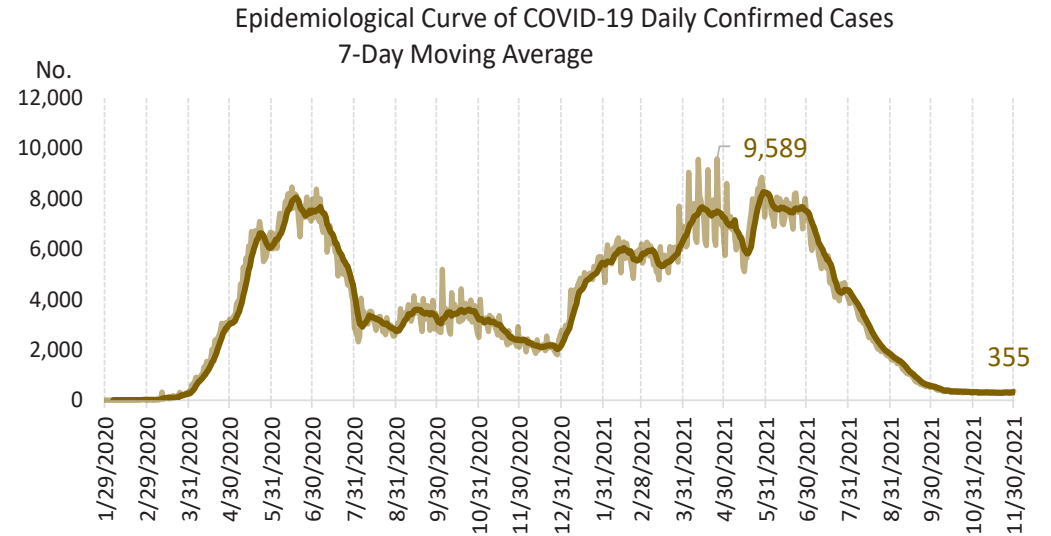
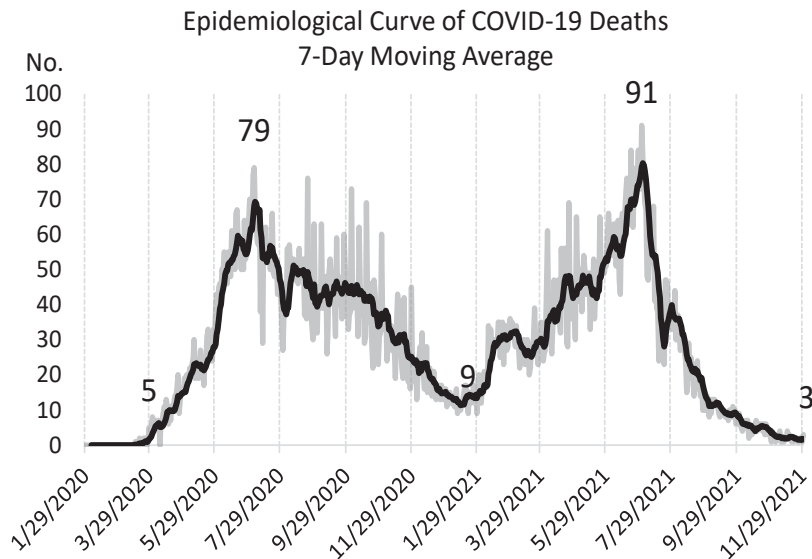




GCC



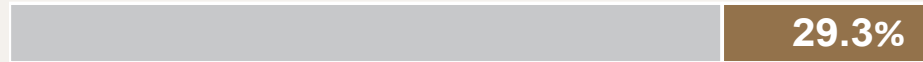
Excluding UAE data *





United Arab Emirates

Percentage Contribution of Confirmed Cases out of the Total Cases in the GCC Countries (%)



Total Confirmed Cases **742,041**

Recovery Rate out of The Total Confirmed Cases (%)



Total Recovered **736,939**



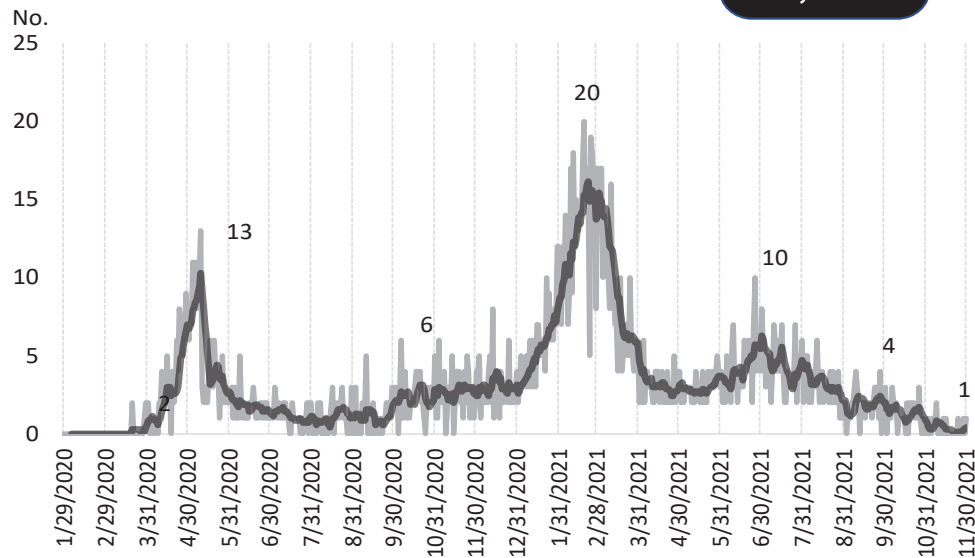
101.4
Million
Lab Test



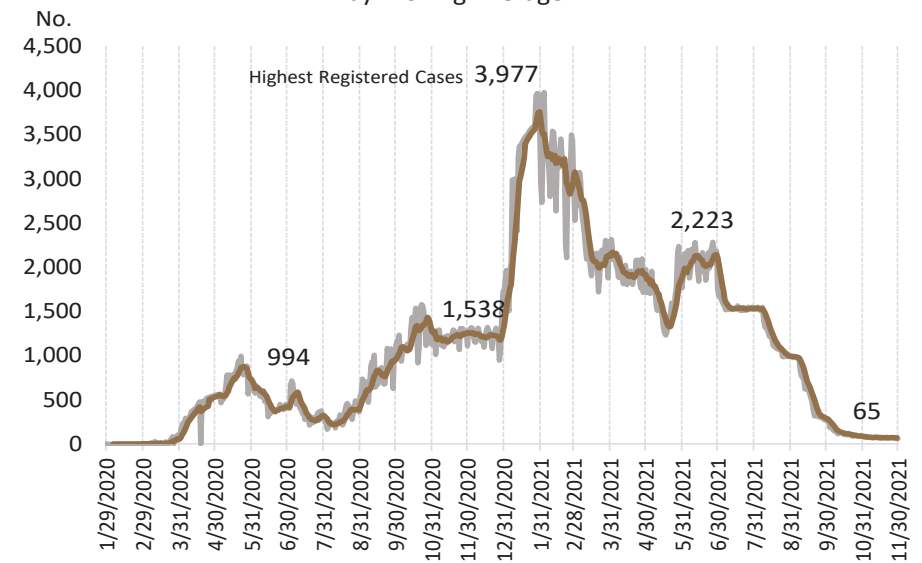
21.9
Million
Dose

Epidemiological Curve of COVID-19 Daily Deaths
7-Day Moving Average

Total Deaths
2,147



Epidemiological Curve of COVID-19 Daily Confirmed Cases
7-Day Moving Average



Kingdom of Bharain

Percentage Contribution of Confirmed Cases out of the Total Cases in the GCC Countries (%)



Total Confirmed Cases **277,690**

Recovery Rate out of The Total Confirmed Cases (%)



Total Recovered **275,953**



7.4
Million
Lab Test



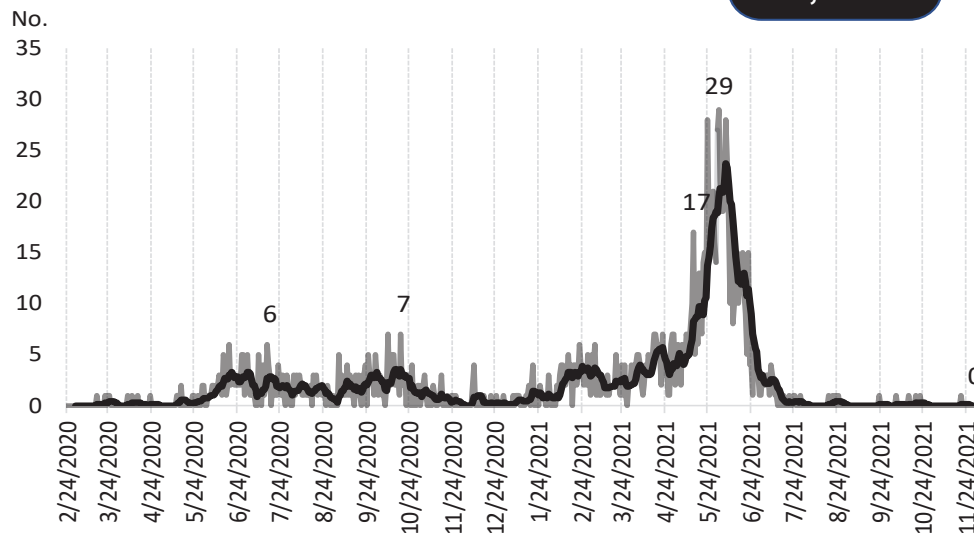
2.9
Million
Dose



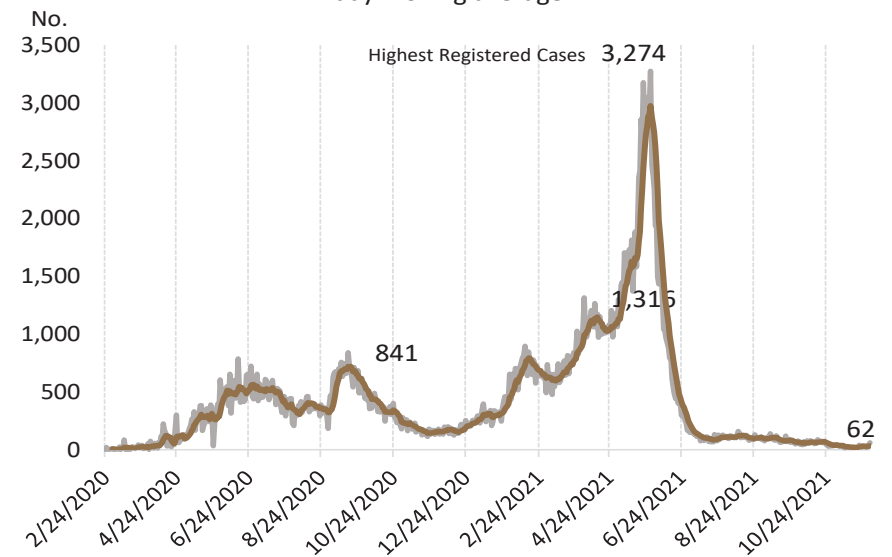
0%
Percentage of Critical Cases
out of Total Active Cases

Epidemiological curve of COVID-19 daily deaths
7-day moving average

Total Deaths
1,394



Epidemiological curve of COVID-19 daily confirmed cases
7-day moving average





Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Percentage Contribution of Confirmed Cases out of the Total Cases in the GCC Countries (%)



Total Confirmed Cases **549,752**

Recovery Rate out of The Total Confirmed Cases (%)



Total Recovered **538,913**



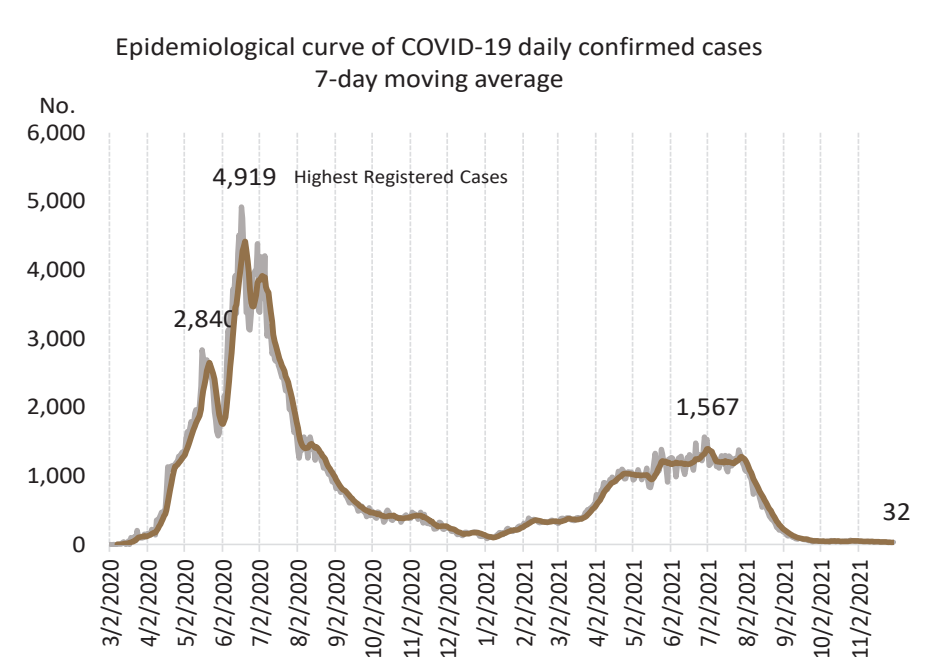
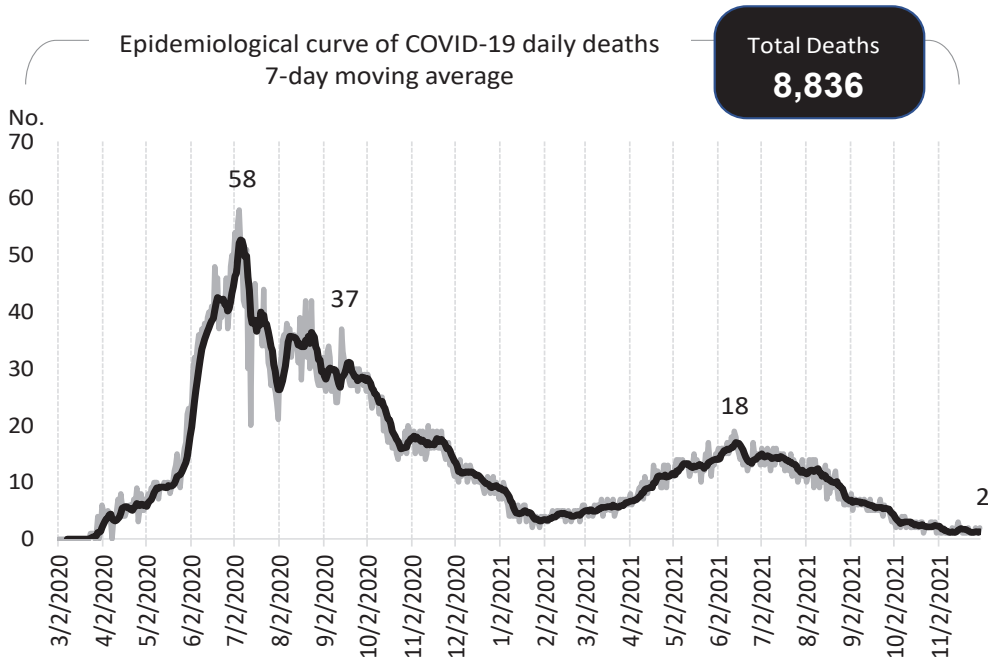
31.5
Million
Lab Test



47.4
Million
Dose



2.0%
Percentage of Critical Cases
out of Total Active Cases



 **Sultanate of oman**

Percentage Contribution of Confirmed Cases out of the Total Cases in the GCC Countries (%)



Total Confirmed Cases **304,554**

Recovery Rate out of The Total Confirmed Cases (%)



Total Recovered **300,005**



2.3*
Million
Lab Test

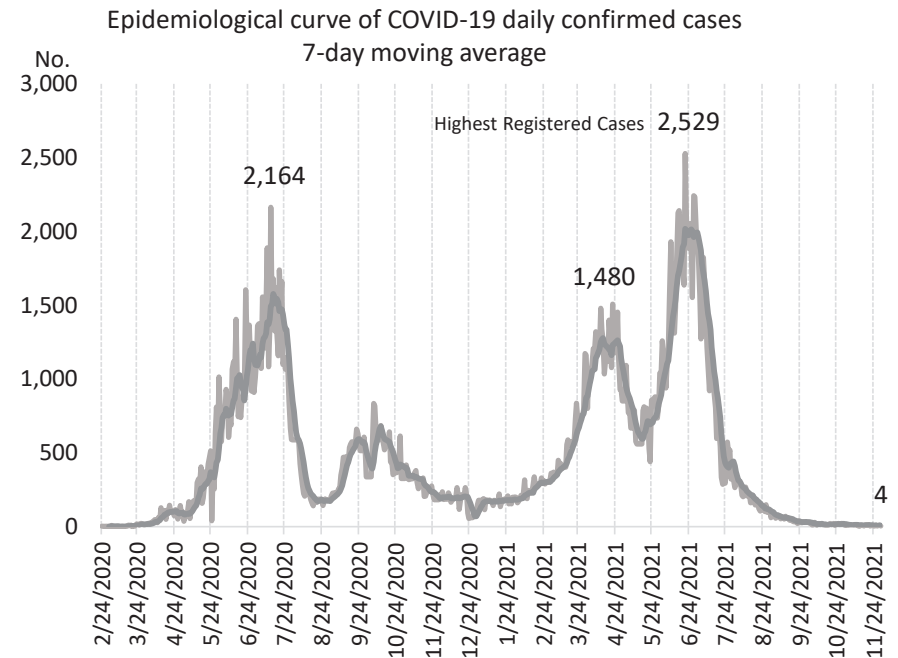
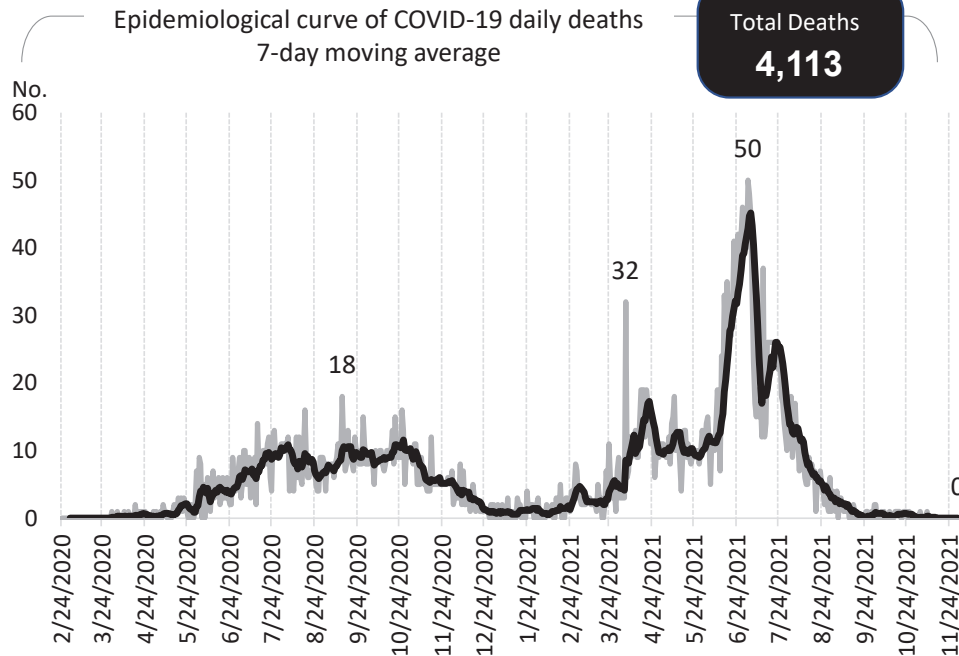


5.9
Million
Dose



0.2%
Percentage of Critical Cases
out of Total Active Cases

* Last published data on 25 July 2021



State of Qatar

Percentage Contribution of Confirmed Cases out of the Total Cases in the GCC Countries (%)



Total Confirmed Cases **243,447**

Recovery Rate out of The Total Confirmed Cases (%)



Total Recovered **240,791**



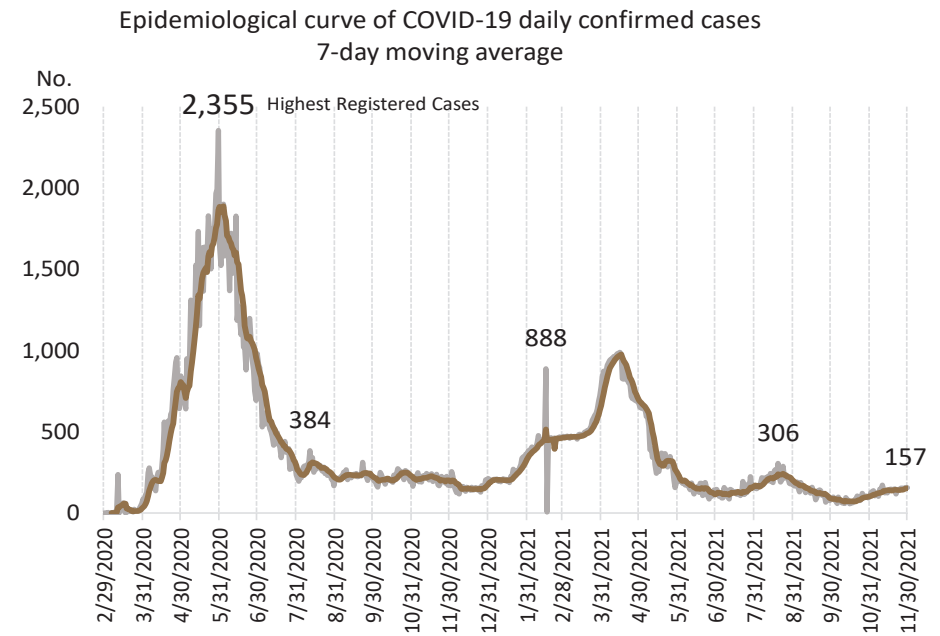
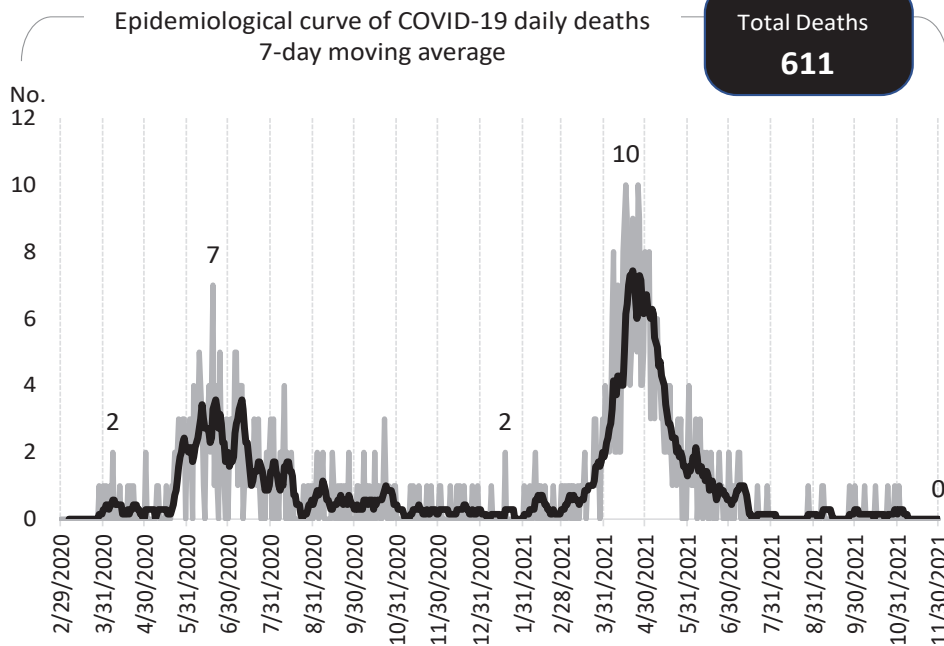
7.2
Million
Lab Test

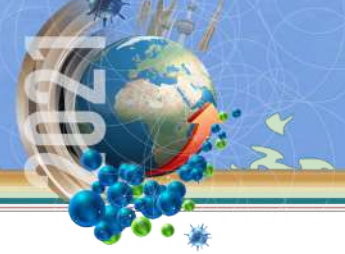


5.0
Million
Dose



0.7%
Percentage of Critical Cases
out of Total Active Cases





 **State of Kuwait**

Percentage Contribution of Confirmed Cases out of the Total Cases in the GCC Countries (%)



Total Confirmed Cases **413,362**

Recovery Rate out of The Total Confirmed Cases (%)



Total Recovered **410,627**



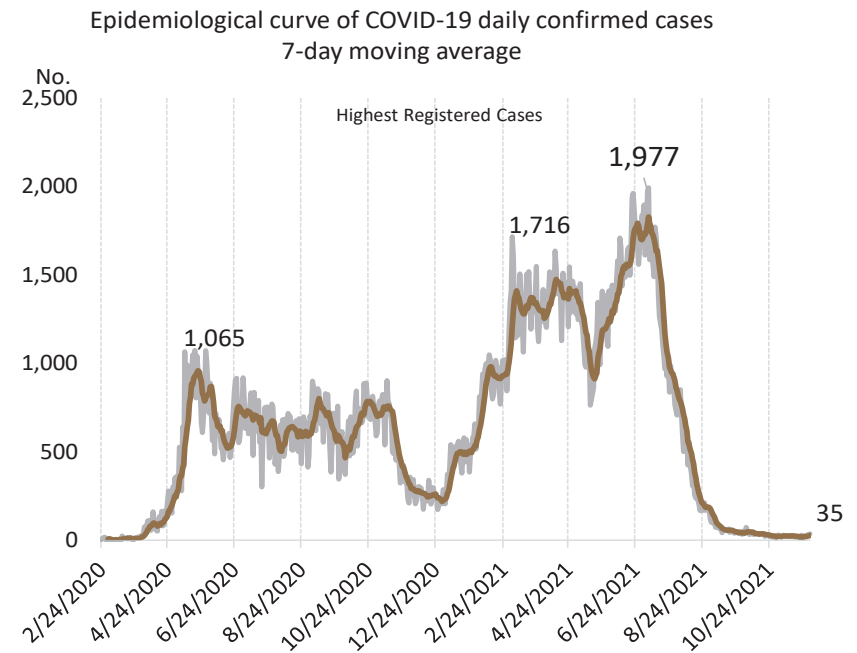
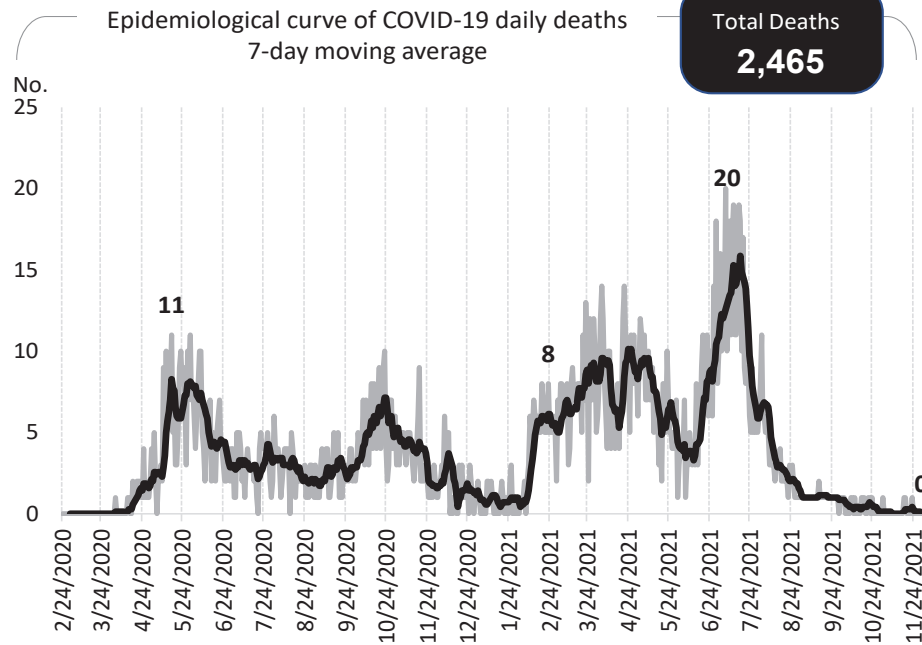
5.3
Million
Lab Test



6.6
Million
Dose



0%
Percentage of Critical Cases
out of Total Active Cases



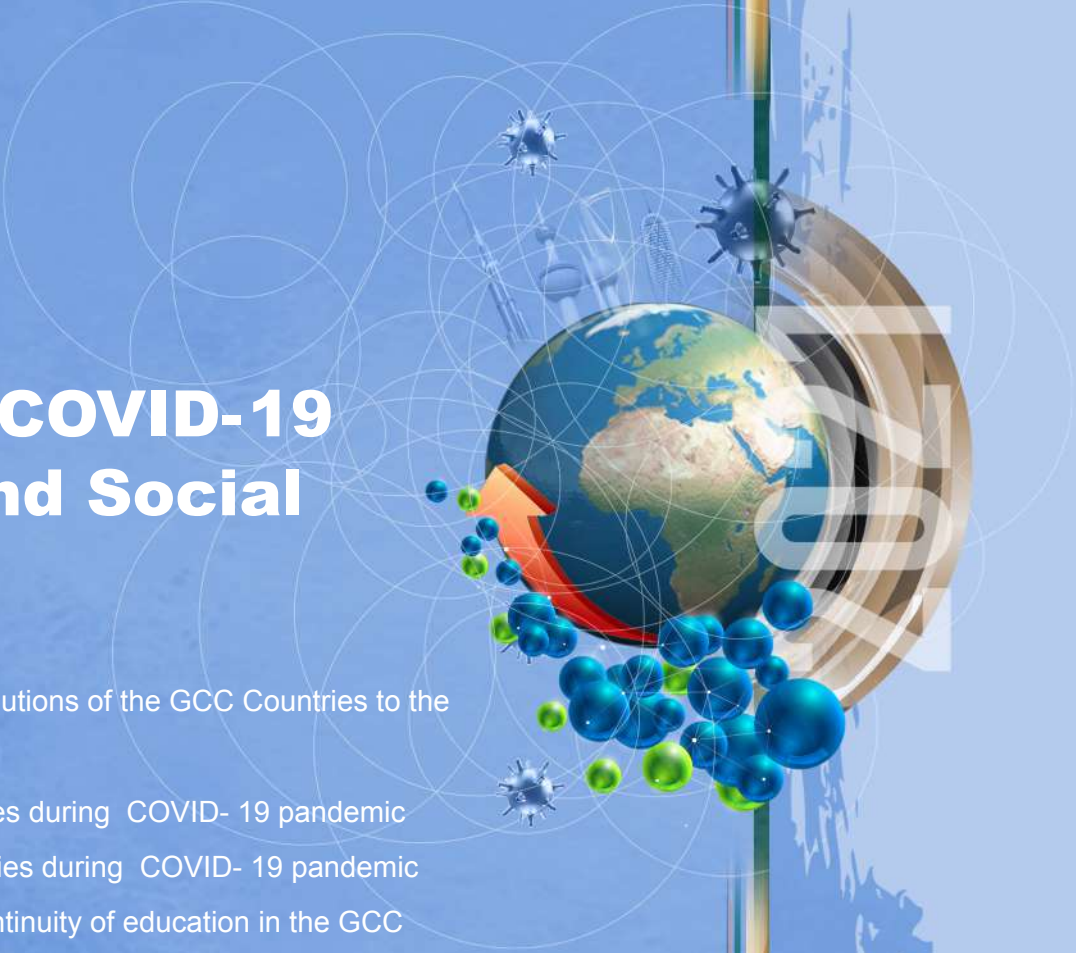


Section Three





The Impacts of COVID-19 on the Health and Social Sector

- ◆ The innovative and developmental contributions of the GCC Countries to the medical field
 - ◆ E-healthcare services in the GCC countries during COVID-19 pandemic
 - ◆ E-educational services in the GCC countries during COVID-19 pandemic
 - ◆ Efforts to support e-learning to ensure continuity of education in the GCC countries
 - ◆ Total employment in the GCC countries from 2019 to the first quarter of 2021
 - ◆ Interaction with Covid-19 situation on Twitter
- 



United Arab Emirates

- ◆ Production of **250** devices/day
- ◆ Development and production of an emergency ventilator from local materials

Kingdom of Bahrain

- ◆ Production of masks and medical supplies
- ◆ Production of medicines and nutritional supplements
- ◆ Participation in the production of COVID-19 vaccinations as part of international efforts

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- ◆ Launch of the **first ventilator** with international standards in Saudi Arabia that can be used in homes.



Oman

- ◆ production of:
2 million medical gloves daily
100 thousand medical masks daily

Qatar

- ◆ production of **200** homemade ventilators per week that meet FDA standards

Kuwait

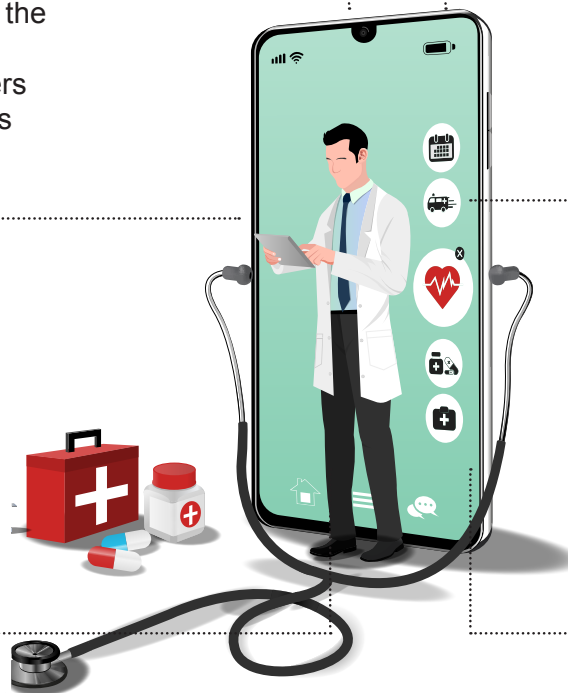
- ◆ Production of **9** million 3D medical masks daily



- ◆ Provision of an online medical consultation service with doctors outside the country to help patients and doctors in the Ministry get a second consultation on critical cases in 16 hospitals of the Ministry of Health.
- ◆ Launch a free application (DOH) for all members of the community to access healthcare services remotely and from their homes.

- ◆ The Ministry of Health announced the launch of a «telemedicine» service in health centers via video consultations.
- ◆ 6.028 primary healthcare consultations registered through Telemedicine from Mid-April to June 2020

- ◆ Activation of the “Tatman” application to deliver free healthcare services remotely to encourage staying at home.



- ◆ Implementing Virtual Clinics, Telemedicine, Remote Consultations, Radiology Communications Platform and Medical Robots to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
- ◆ Over 5 million consultations were provided through Telemedicine Center.
- ◆ Over 2 million online medical consultations were provided through SEHA application.

- ◆ The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Omani Society of Obstetrics & Gynecology (OSOG), and the World Health Organization (WHO), is launching a medical consultation service for obstetrics and gynecology through the Ministry's call center during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- ◆ The Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC) provides all non-essential health services through virtual consultations only.



UAE

1.2 million Total number of students who studied remotely.

25 thousand Total number of teachers and administrators who trained remotely.

KSA

+ 68million The visits to the educational portal during the school year.

Qatar

+500million Total tests for male and female students on Madrasati platform until the end of the 11th week of the second semester

58 million Total simultaneous virtual lessons

99 million Total visits to Madrasati platform link

4.4 billion Total homework assignments created for male and female students



The innovative and developmental contributions of the GCC countries in the educational field

Bahrain

+267 thousand total number of students using Mandara educational platform.

+21 thousand total number of teachers using Mandara educational platform.

410 thousand total number of students using Google educational platform.

+36 thousand total number of teachers using Google educational platform.

Oman

+ 128 thousand the total student users of remote learning platforms.

+83 thousand the total number of students subscribed to educational YouTube channels

+8 million total views on educational YouTube channels

Kuwait

+22 million total views on Kuwait E-Learning Portal

+42 million total visits to Kuwait E-Learning Portal

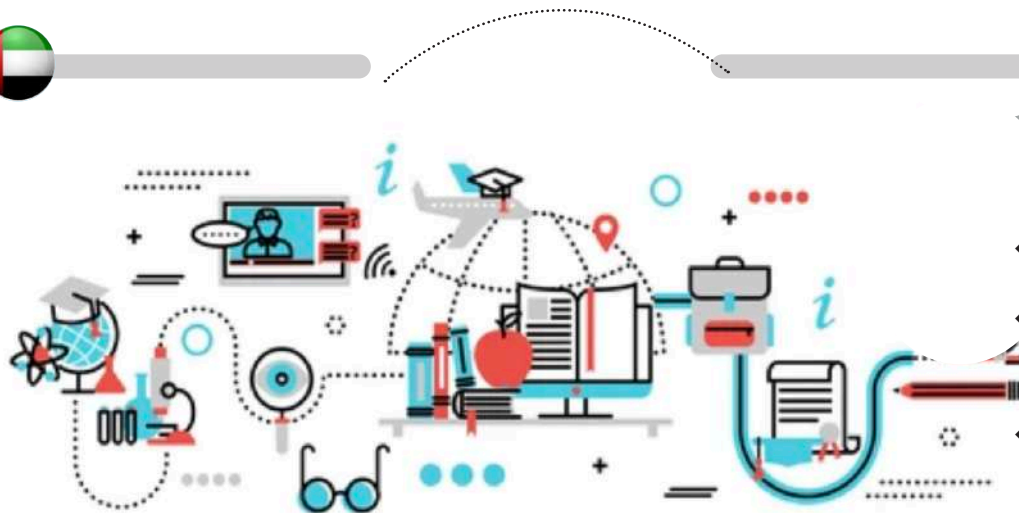


UAE

- ◆ More than **600** computers were provided to orphans to activate remote learning
- ◆ **1,191** computers were provided to the Ministry of Education to support remote learning

KSA

- ◆ Takaful Charity Foundation in partnership with The Ministry of Education, provided **12** thousand tablets to students as part of the Digital Giving Initiative 'Attaa Digital', empowered by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.



Bahrain

- ◆ Distribution of **2,500** laptops to the University of Bahrain students.
- ◆ The Ministry of Education began distributing more than **10** thousand laptops to needy students.

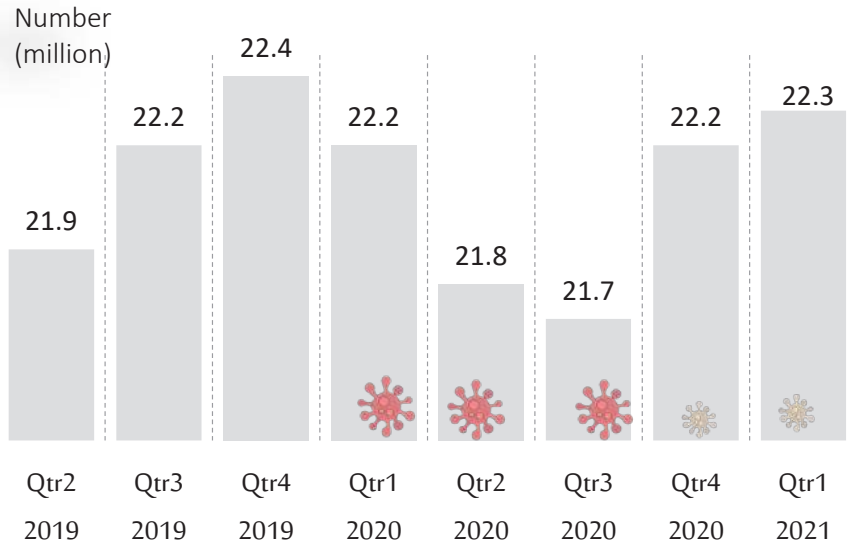
Oman

- ◆ Distribution of **500** laptops to students from low-income families and those registered in the social security service.

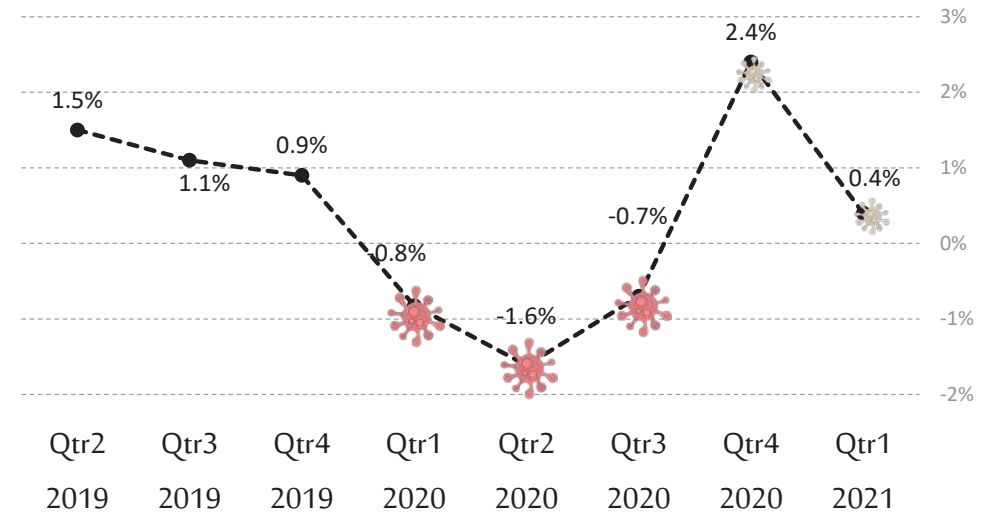
The Number of Employed and Percentage Change (%) in the GCC, Second Quarter 2019 - First Quarter 2021 (1)



Number of Employed



Percentage Change (%)

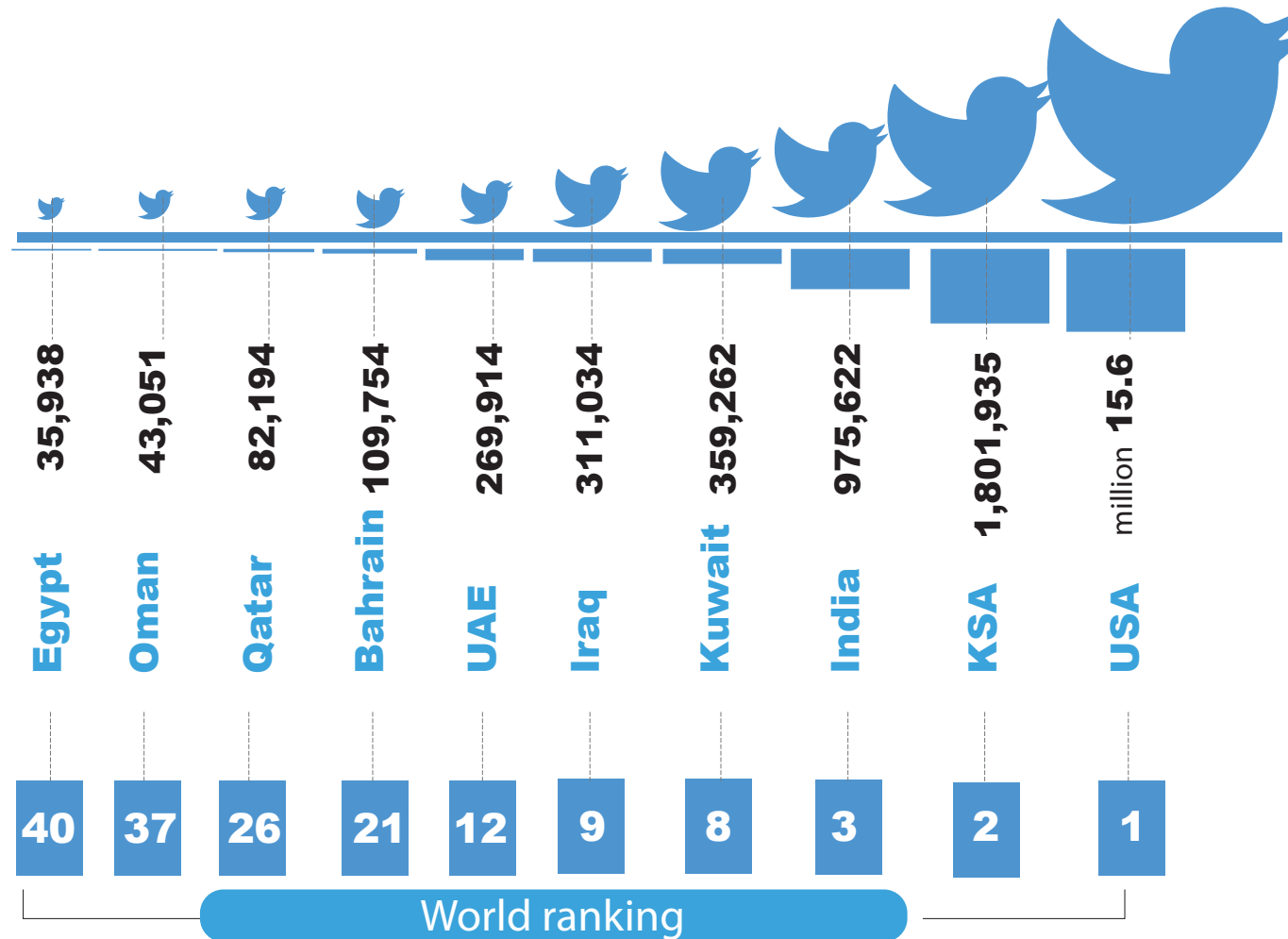


The number of employed in the GCC countries decreased during the first three quarters of 2020, to rise again in the fourth quarter of 2020.

(1) Excluding the data of UAE, Oman, and Kuwait and the employed in defense and security sectors.

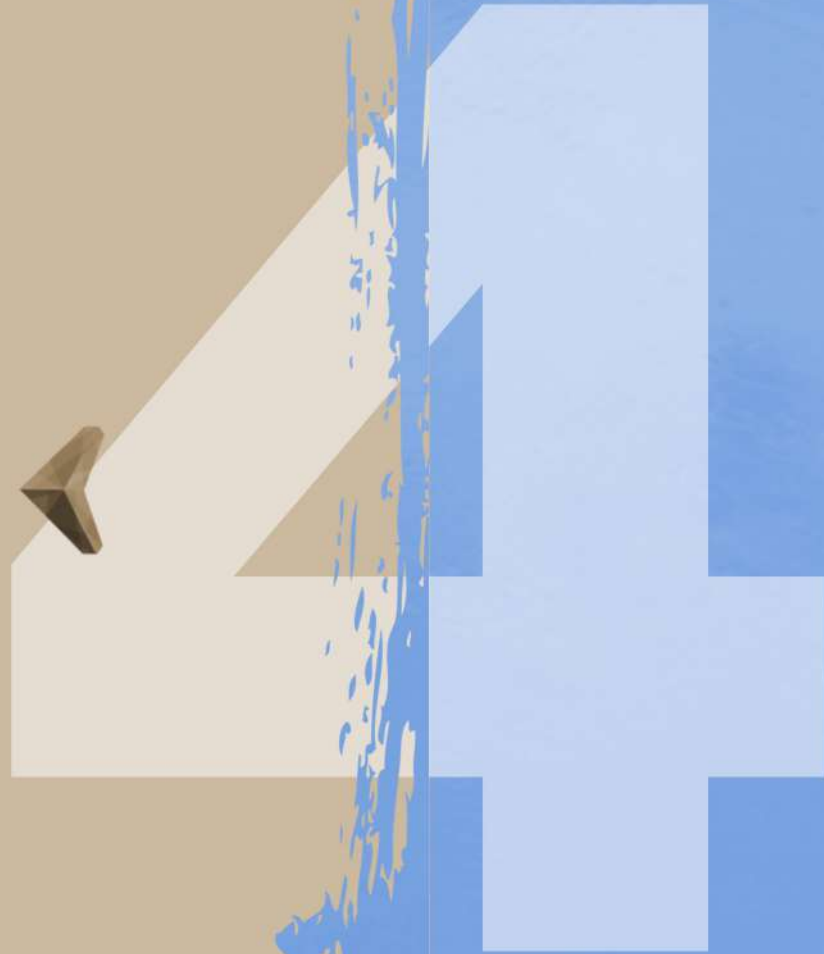


Number of tweets on COVID- 19 in GCC countries and some countries of the world



- Source: Twitter (last update on September 24, 2020)

Section four





The Impacts of COVID-19 on the Economic Sector

- ◆ GDP at constant prices in the GCC countries
 - ◆ The performance of non-oil sector of the GCC (at constant prices)
 - ◆ Inflation rates in the GCC countries
 - ◆ The performance of global and Gulf stock markets
 - ◆ Crude oil and natural gas prices
 - ◆ Financial and monetary indicators in the GCC.
 - ◆ performance of the tourism sector
- 



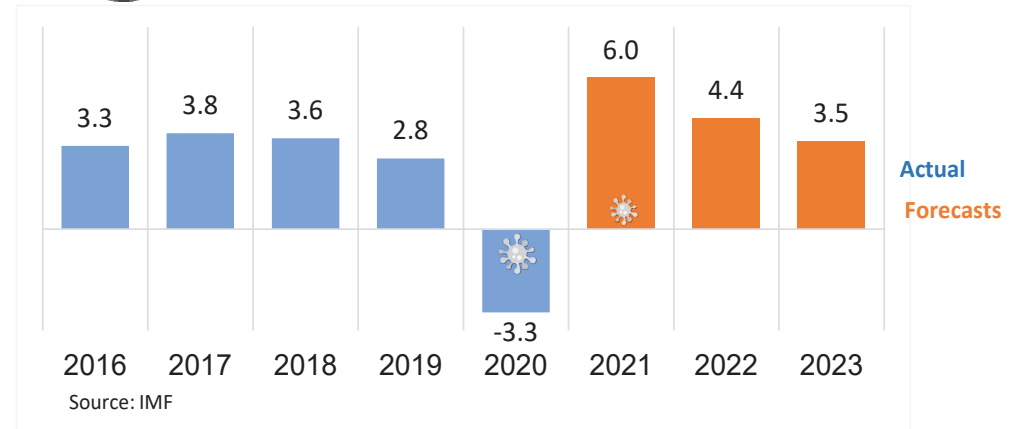


Global GDP (at constant prices)

Real global GDP decreased by 3.2% in 2020, and growth is forecasted to return in 2021 by 6.0%.



Growth rate of global GDP at constant prices (%)

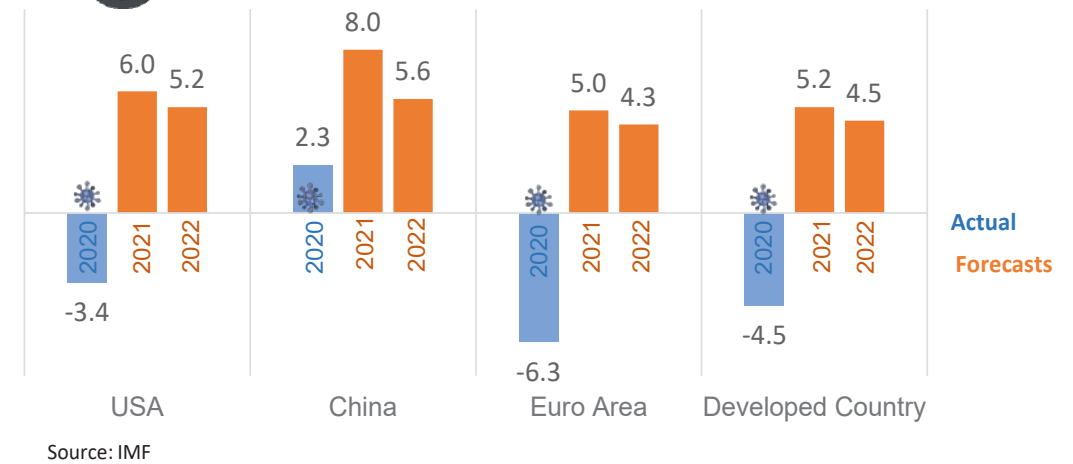


GDP of the world's major economies (at constant prices)

The most important economic groups witnessed a sharp contraction in 2020, as a result of the repercussions of COVID-19 pandemic, but growth is forecasted to return in 2021 and 2022.



Growth rate of global GDP at constant prices (%)

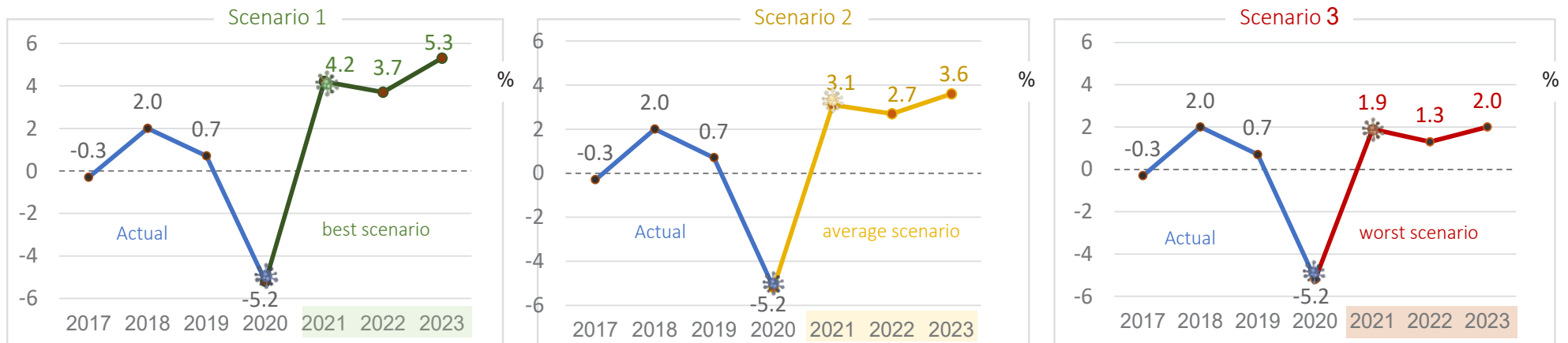




GDP Performance of the GCC (at constant price)

The average forecasts of the GCC-STAT indicate that the GCC economy will grow by 3.1% in 2021, after the contraction in the GDP in 2020 by about -5.2% due to COVID-19 pandemic and the accompanying disruption in economic activities and the decline in crude oil prices.

GDP growth rate of the GCC at constant prices (%)



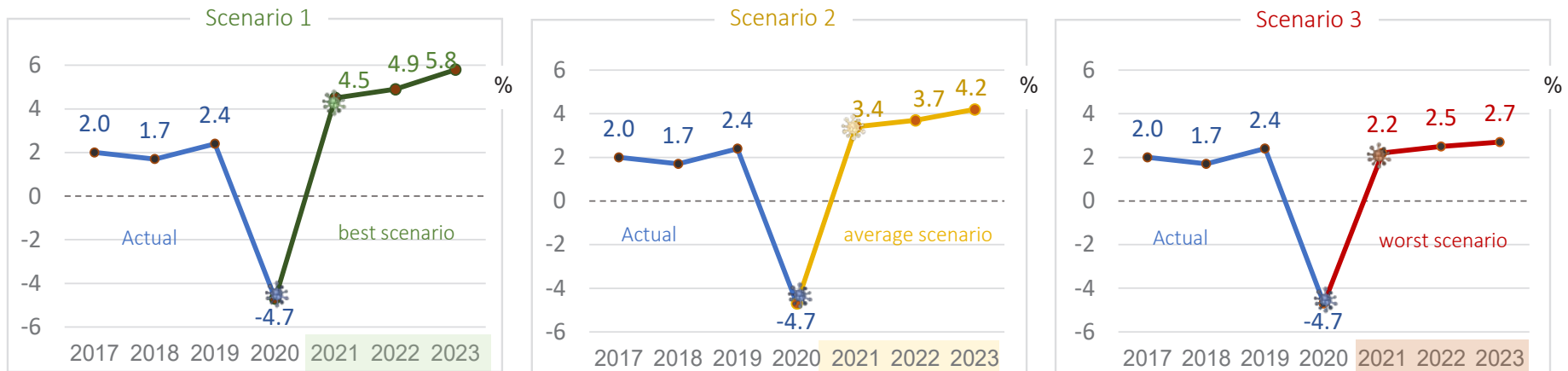


Performance of the non-oil sector in the GCC (at constant prices)



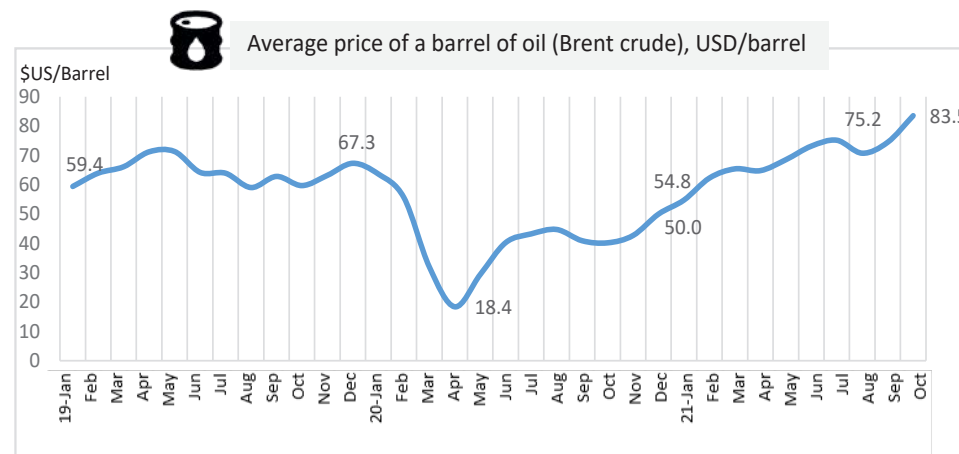
According to the average scenarios, it is expected that the non-oil sector in the GCC will grow by 3.4% in 2021, after a contraction of -4.7% in 2020 as a result of complete and partial disruption in some service sectors, foremost of which is the transport and storage sector, then the hotel and restaurant sector, followed by the Wholesale and retail trade sector. It should be noted that the non-oil sector accounted for 63.7% of the GCC economy in 2020.

The growth rate of the GCC oil sector at constant prices (%)



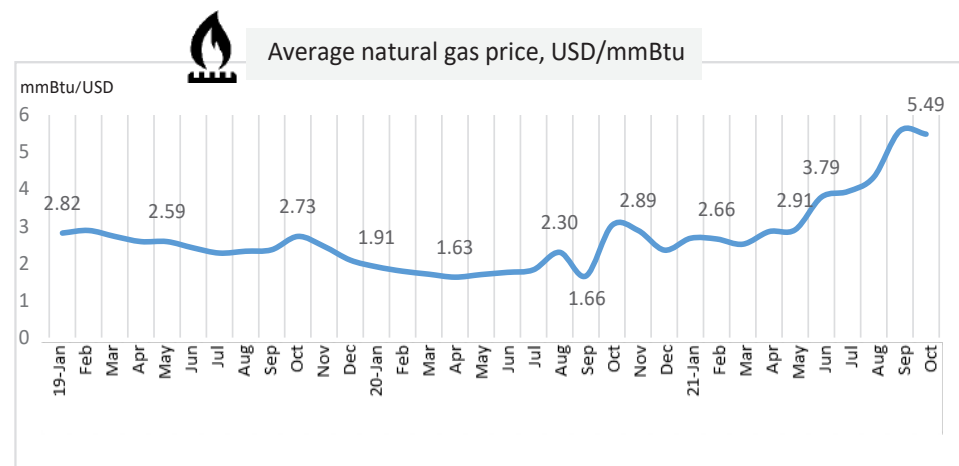
Crude oil prices

Crude oil prices fell in 2020 due to the decline in global demand, as it reached the lowest price of a barrel of Brent oil in April 2020 by about 18 USD, before gradually rising again from May 2020 to reach about 50 USD in December 2020 and 83.5 USD in October 2021. The average price of a barrel of oil is expected to reach 51 USD in 2022 and will continue increasing to about 66 USD in 2025.



Natural gas prices

Natural gas prices in the global markets witnessed a pattern similar to the oil markets, where prices fell at the beginning of 2020, and rose again in 2021, bringing the price of American natural gas (Henry Hub) to about 5.5 USD per mmBtu in October.

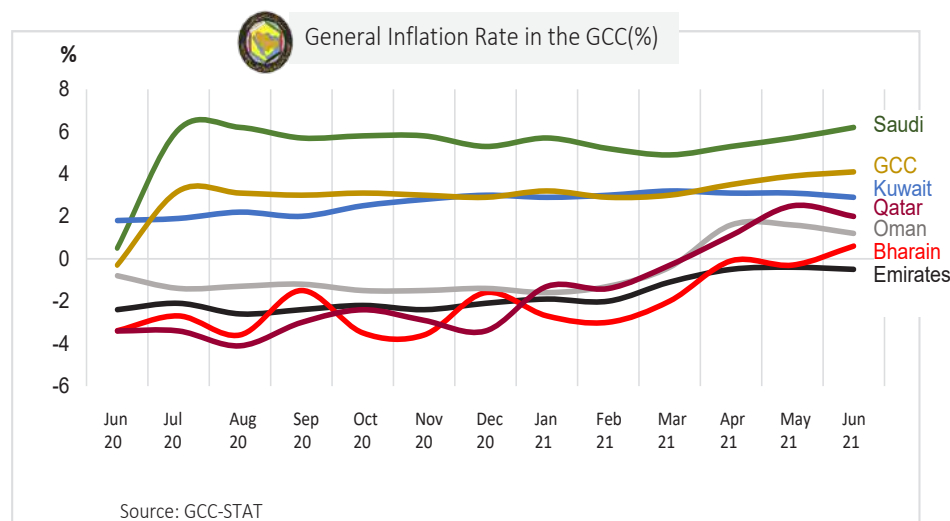
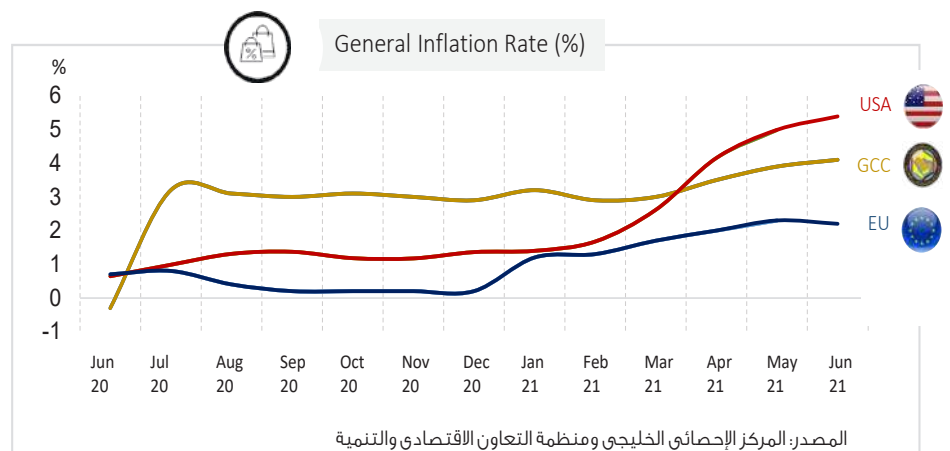


Source: US Energy Information Administration

Inflation rates

From the beginning of 2021, the inflation rate of the GCC countries increased to reach 4.1% in June 2021 compared to the same period of the previous year, as was the case with the United States of America, which recorded a rate of 5.4% for the same period, and the European Union recorded a rate of 2.2%.

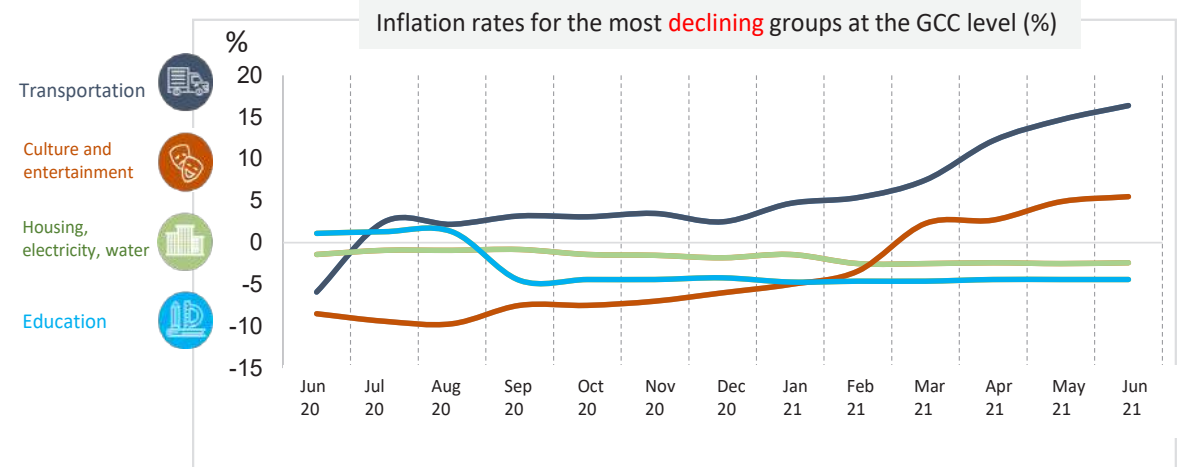
Inflation rates in the GCC countries began to recover in January 2021, due to the return of life to the pre-pandemic normal, the opening of borders and continuation of vaccinating the population of the GCC countries. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia recorded the highest inflation rate of 6.2% in June 2021 compared to the same period of the previous year due to the increase in the VAT rate from 5% to 15%, the State of Kuwait also recorded 2.9%, the State of Qatar 2.0%, the Sultanate of Oman 1.2%, and the Kingdom of Bahrain 0.6%. In contrast, prices in the United Arab Emirates declined by -0.5%.





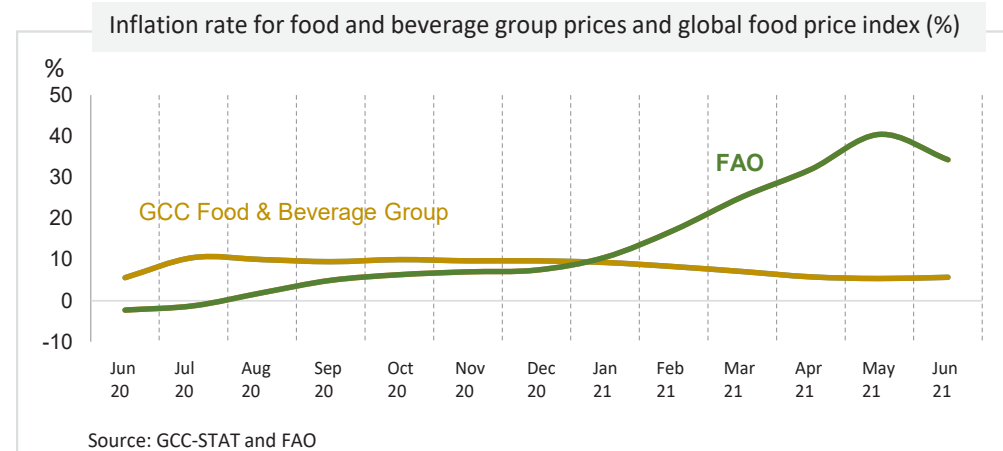
Most affected commodity groups

Several commodity groups have been clearly affected by Covid-19 pandemic, with both the housing, electricity, water group and the education group recorded negative rates in 2020 and 2021, due to the lack of demand and the repeated closures, as well as with the transportation group and the culture and entertainment group. However, with the re-opening of these activities, we notice an increase in the inflation rate starting from the beginning 2021.



Food prices

Global data on food prices indicate that the FAO Food Price Index rose from June 2020, and at the beginning of 2021, it rose sharply to almost 40.4% in May 2021 compared to the same period of the previous year, dropping to 34.3%. While we note the stability of the inflation rate for Food and beverages group at the level of the GCC ranged between 5.4% and 10.5% in the period June 2020 - June 2021.



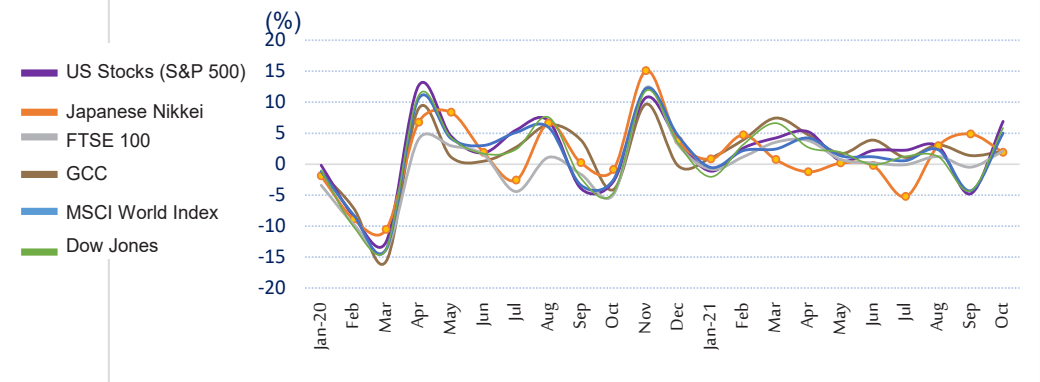


Global Stock Markets

Global stock markets witnessed a significant decline at the beginning of the pandemic, and all global indicators fell significantly in the first quarter of 2020. Financial markets recovered again in the second half of 2020 and the first half of 2021 due to the economic measures and incentives taken by countries to reduce the impacts of the pandemic. It is estimated that this performance will continue to improve in the next period, supported by the return of economic activity and international trade.



Global stock market performance, January 2020 - June 2021



Performance of GCC financial markets

The performance of the general index of the GCC financial markets was similar to the performance of the international financial markets, with all markets declining dramatically in the first quarter of 2020, resulting in a decline in the general index of the GCC by 15.7% at the end of March. In response to the economic incentive measures taken by countries and the recovery in global oil prices, the GCC financial markets began to recover and performed well during the third quarter of 2020. The general index of the GCC financial markets continued to perform well in the middle of 2021, with an average growth of 4.3%.



Performance of the Composite General Index of GCC Financial Markets, January 2020 - June 2021



Market Value of the GCC Financial Markets

The market value of the GCC financial markets increased during the first half of 2021 to approximately 3.4 trillion USD by the end of June 2021, with an average monthly growth of 1.9% during the same period.

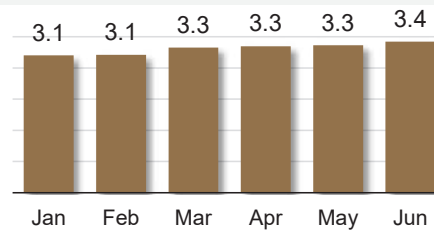
money supply

During the period April 2020 to January 2021, Monetary aggregates witnessed very high growth rates compared to the growth rates recorded prior to the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. The increase in the M1 money supply resulted from the increase in its components (demand deposits and cash in circulation outside banks).

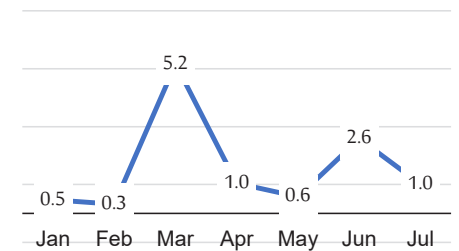
The M2 money supply maintained positive growth rates, but at lower rates, reflecting the decline in the growth of savings and time deposits contained therein.

The high growth of monetary aggregates reflects the low interest rates and the expansion of bank reserves as a result of the policies followed by the GCC central banks to enhance liquidity and reduce the impacts of the pandemic on the banking sector.

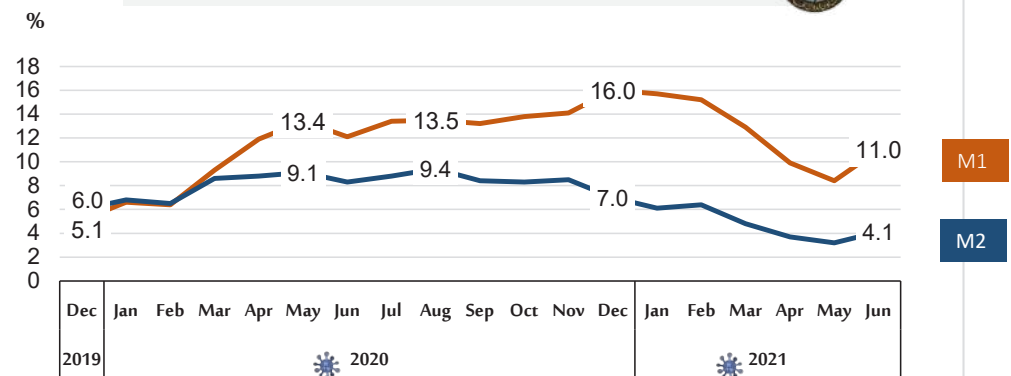
The market value of the GCC financial markets in 2021 (Trillion USD)



Monthly Growth Rate (%)



The annual growth rate of the money supply (M1, M2) of the GCC, December 2019 - June 2021

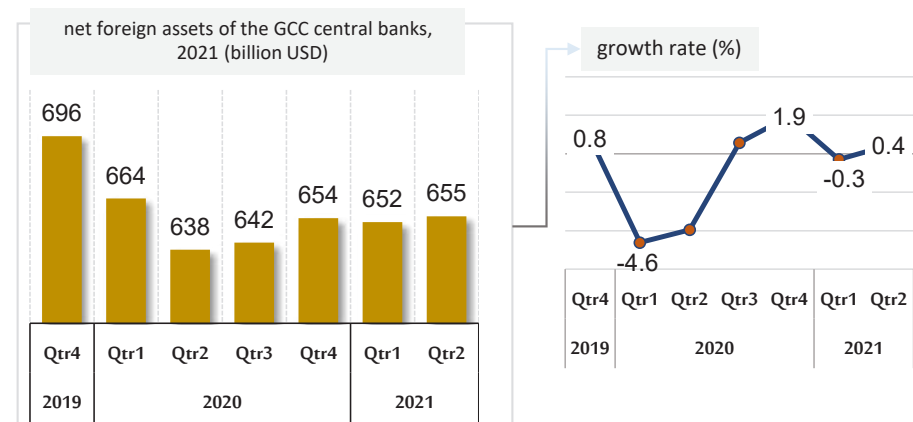




Net foreign assets

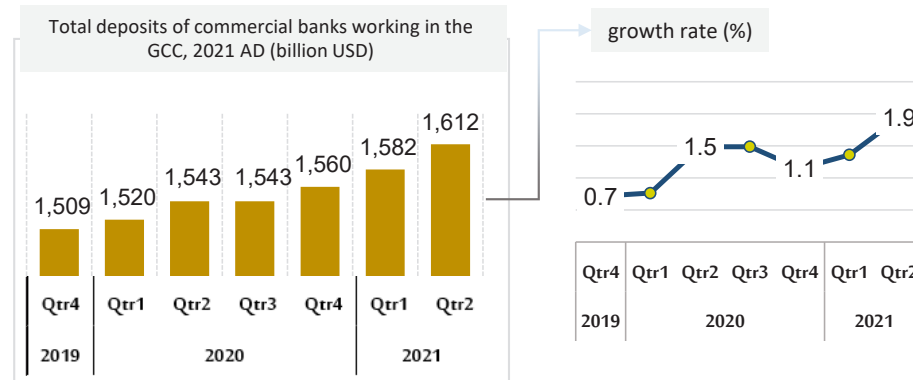
The total net foreign assets of the GCC central banks (foreign reserves) decreased during 2020 and the first half of 2021 compared to the value of net assets in the period before the outbreak of COVID-19. By the end of the second quarter of 2021, it reached around 655 billion dollars, compared to 696 billion dollars in the fourth quarter of 2019.

One of the main reasons for this decline is the decrease in oil revenues during this period and the decline in the prices of financial assets in global markets.



Total bank deposits

The GCC banking sector continues to have a strong performance and a sufficient liquidity. As the total bank deposits continued to grow during 2020 and the first half of 2021, reaching approximately 1.6 trillion USD by the end of the second quarter of 2021, with a growth rate of 1.9% compared to the previous quarter.



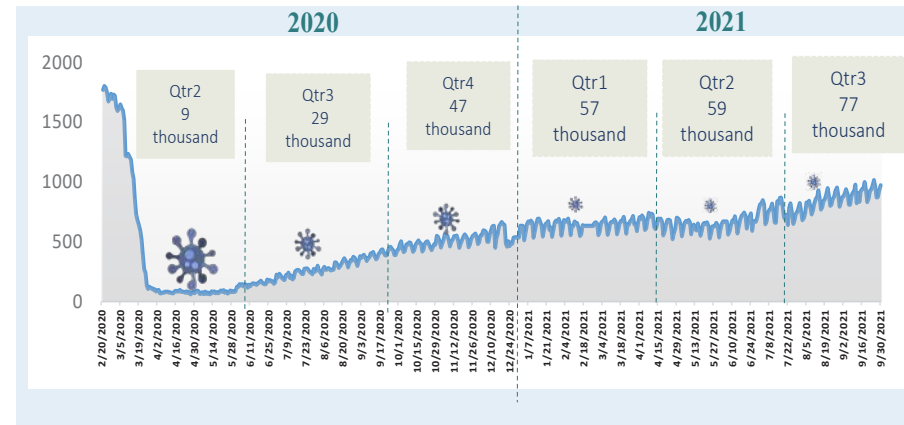




Impact of Covid-19 on the tourism sector in the GCC countries

The number of daily flights departing from the GCC countries in the second quarter of 2021 increased by 556% compared to the same period of the previous year, and continued to rise in the third quarter of 2021, with 77 thousand flights departing daily, an increase by 166% compared to the third quarter of 2020.

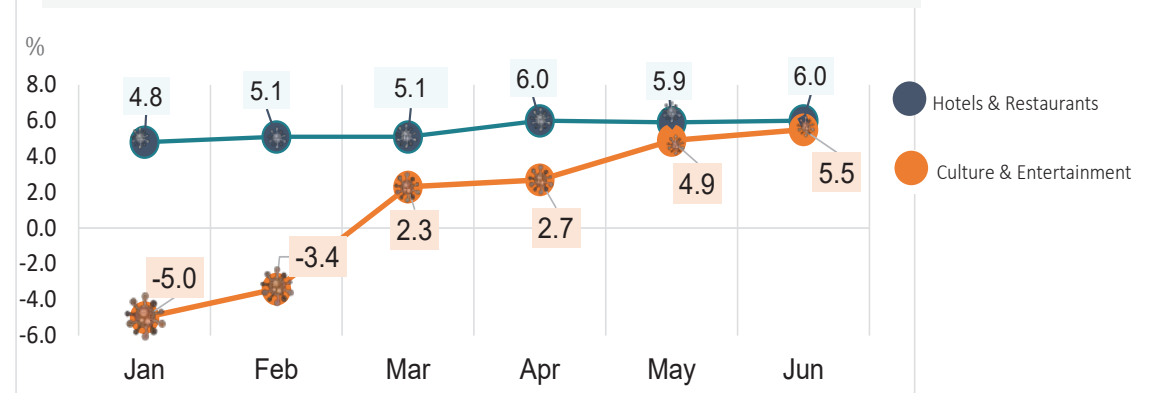
Daily flights departing from the GCC countries



Source: International Civil Aviation Organization <https://www.icao.int/safety/Pages/COVID-19-Airport-Status.aspx>

Inflation rates of the Hotels & Restaurants Group and the Culture & Entertainment Group in the GCC increased during the period January-June 2021 compared to the same period of the previous year. The Group of Hotels & Restaurants rates increased by 6.0% in June 2021 compared to the same month of 2020, while the Group of Culture & Entertainment rose by 5.5% during June 2021 compared to the same period of the previous year.

Inflation rates (%) for Hotels & Restaurants Group and Culture & Entertainment Group in 2021 compared to the same period the previous year in the GCC ⁽²⁾



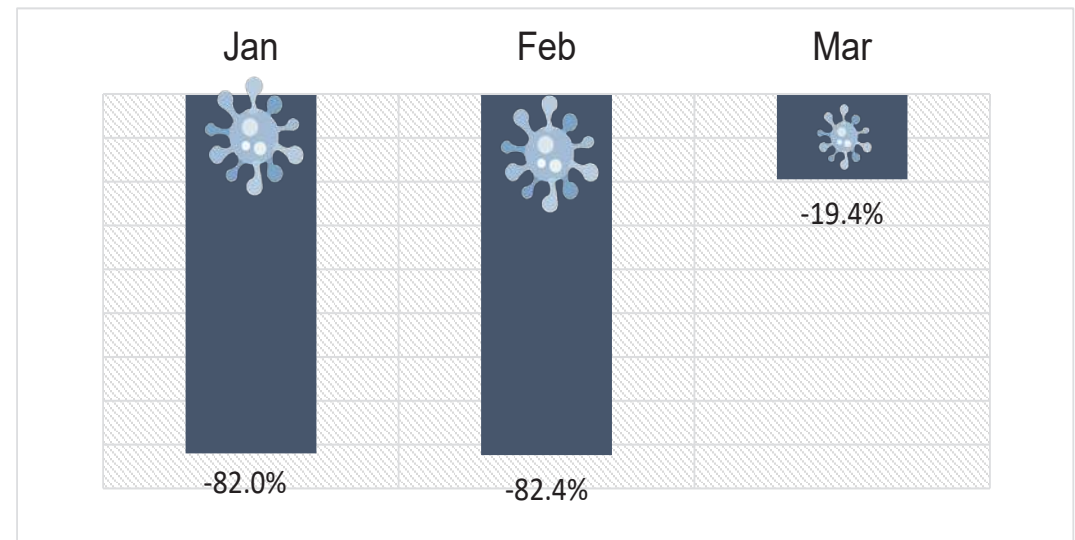
(2) Source: GCC-STAT



Impact of Covid-19 on the tourism sector in the GCC countries

The pandemic significantly impacted the tourism sector in the GCC countries, due to the closure of its airports and land borders and the imposition of travel restrictions, the number of tourists arriving in the GCC countries declined in 2021 compared to the previous year. The sector began to recover in March 2021, as a consequence of reopening the borders and the return of air traffic for passengers to and from the GCC countries, whereas the rate of change of the tourists arrivals is lower compared to January and February.

Rate of change (%) of the number of tourists arriving to the GCC in 2020 compared to the same period in 2021

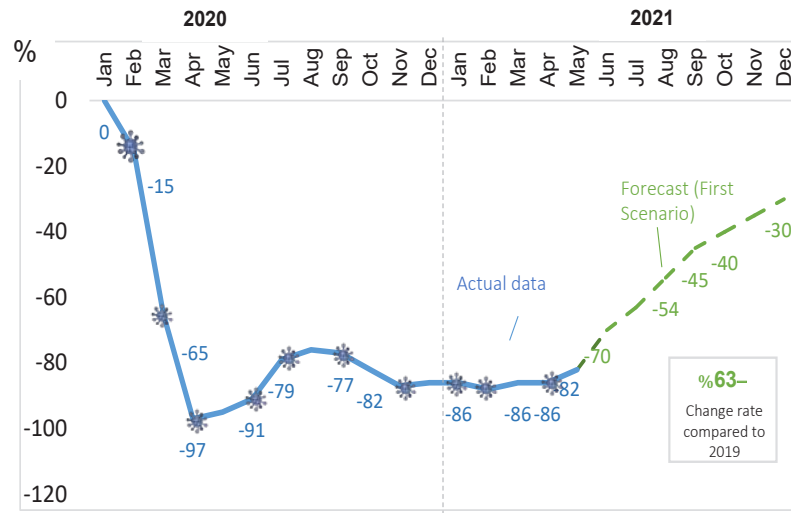


Source: World Tourism Organization



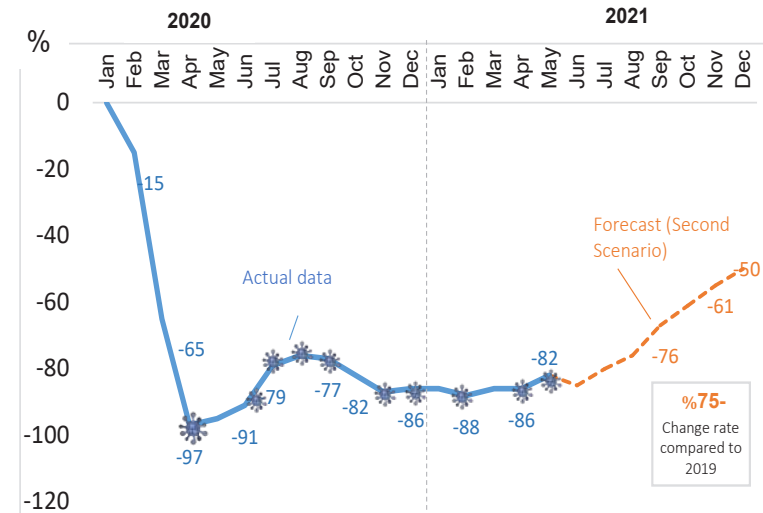
forecasts for 2021

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) presented two recovery scenarios in 2021:



Scenario 1

Indicates that the recovery will be in July 2021, and will lead to an increase by 40% in the number of international arrivals compared to 2020, despite the continued decline in the number of tourists by 63% compared to pre-pandemic levels of 2019.



Scenario 2

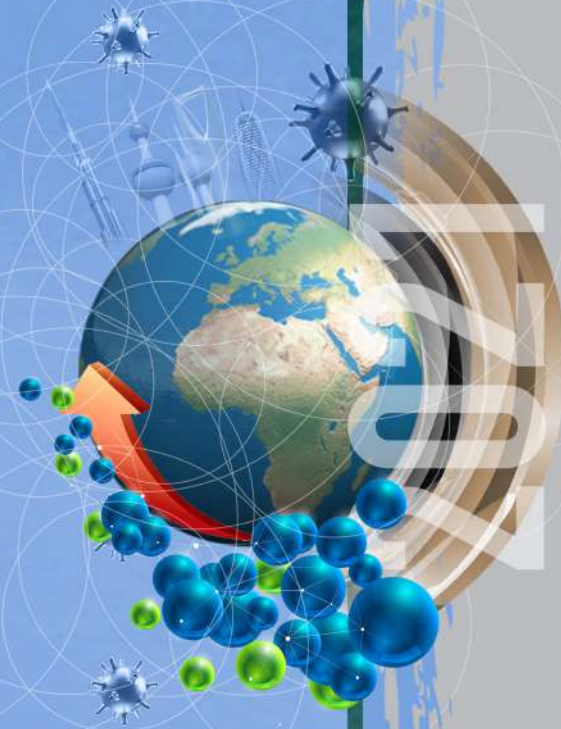
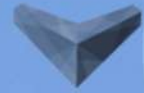
Indicates that the recovery will begin in September 2021, and the number of international arriving tourists will increase by 10% compared to 2020, despite the decline in the number of tourists by 75% compared to 2019.

Section five



The Impacts of COVID-19 on Natural Resources

- ◆ Water consumption in the GCC countries
- ◆ The impacts of COVID-19 on waste generation





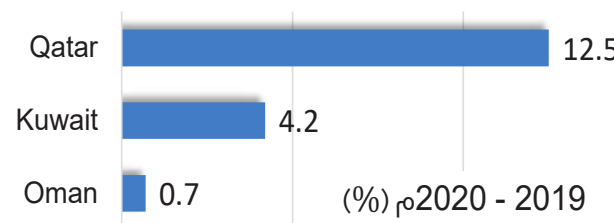


Water Consumption

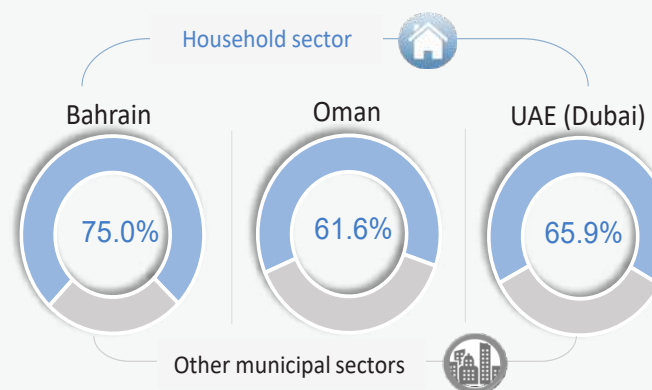
Water consumption increased in 2020 compared to 2019 in the Qatar, Kuwait and Oman¹, with growth rates of 12.5%, 4.2% and 0.7%, respectively. It is confirmed by the findings of a study prepared by ESCWA², which showed that there was a projected increase in water consumption by 5% in 2020, due to hand-washing requirements as a key preventive measure against infection with COVID-19.

Water consumption of the household sector accounts for the largest proportion of the total water consumption in the municipal sector³ for Kuwait (75.0%), Emirates (Dubai) (65.9%) and Oman¹ (61.6%). Due to the restrictions on the movement of individuals in the GCC countries, household consumption (domestic sector) increased in 2020 compared to the previous year in these countries.

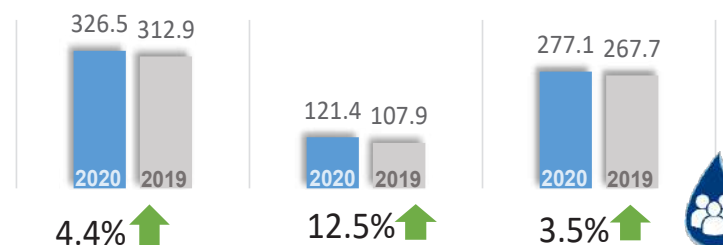
In conjunction with the rise in water consumption of the domestic sector, per capita share increased significantly between 2019 and 2020.



Growth rate (%) of water consumption in the GCC countries 2020



Relative distribution (%) of household consumption (domestic sector) of total water consumption for the sector 2020



Per capita water consumption for the domestic sector (liters/capita/day)

⁽¹⁾Excluding Dhofar data

⁽²⁾ESCWA - Effects of COVID-19 pandemic on water-scarcity in the Arab region

⁽³⁾Municipal water is water distributed through the network or water tankers and includes the residential, governmental and commercial sector.

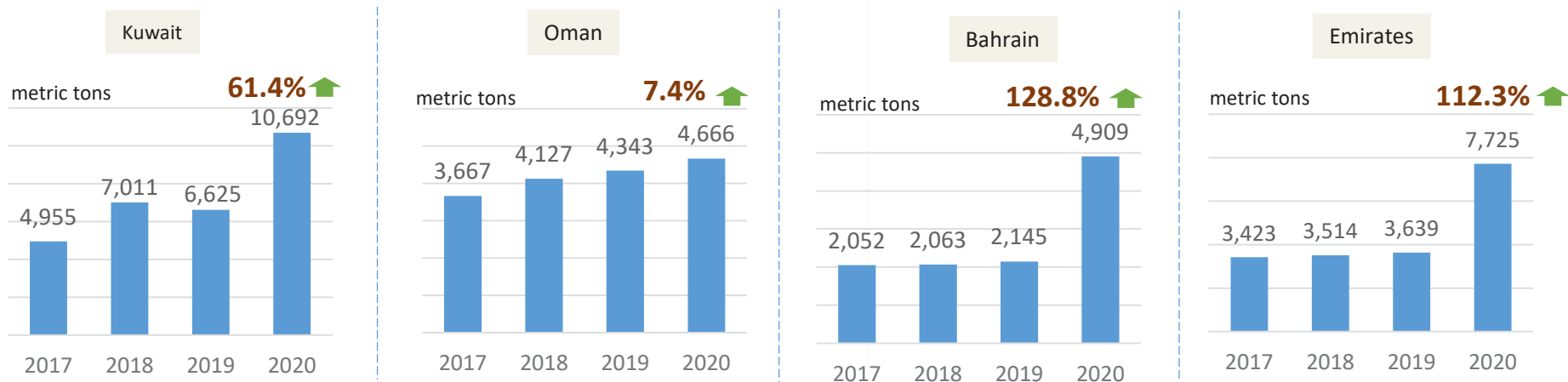


Impact of COVID-19 on waste generation

The world has suffered from medical waste generated by all the health care facilities, laboratories, biomedical research facilities and others in light of COVID-19 pandemic, because of the chemicals, injections and medicines they contain to treat the infected ones. In 2020, the steady increase in the demand of medical supplies in all countries of the world has contributed to a rise in the quantities of waste generated from humanitarian, industrial and other activities. Waste management has become a top priority to countries in order to avoid the environmental and health problems they may cause to the population and life.

Medical Waste

The amount of medical waste collected in the GCC countries for 2016-2020 and the relative change (%) between 2019 and 2020



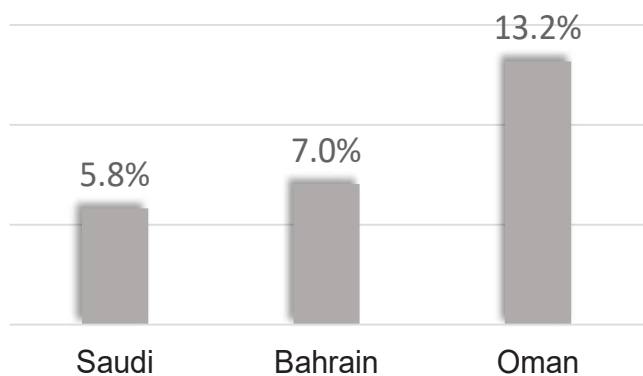
The amount of medical waste collected in most of the GCC countries increased significantly in 2020 compared to the previous years, with the highest growth rate in Bahrain (128.8%) and Emirates (Dubai) (112.3%) in 2020 compared to 2019.



Impact of COVID-19 on Waste Generation

Household Waste collected per capita

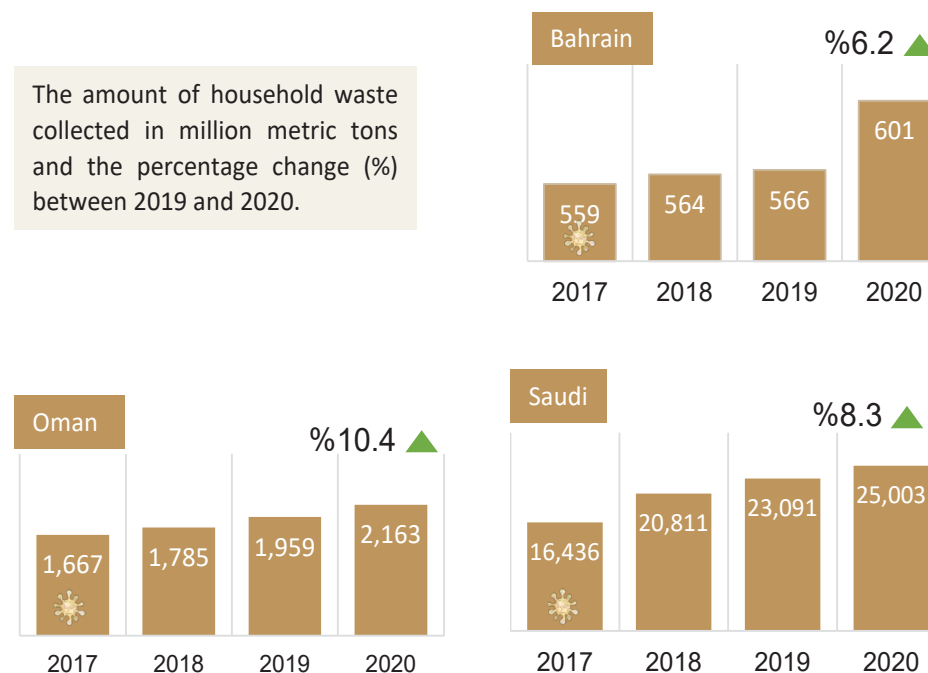
Percentage change (%) in household waste per capita between 2019 and 2020



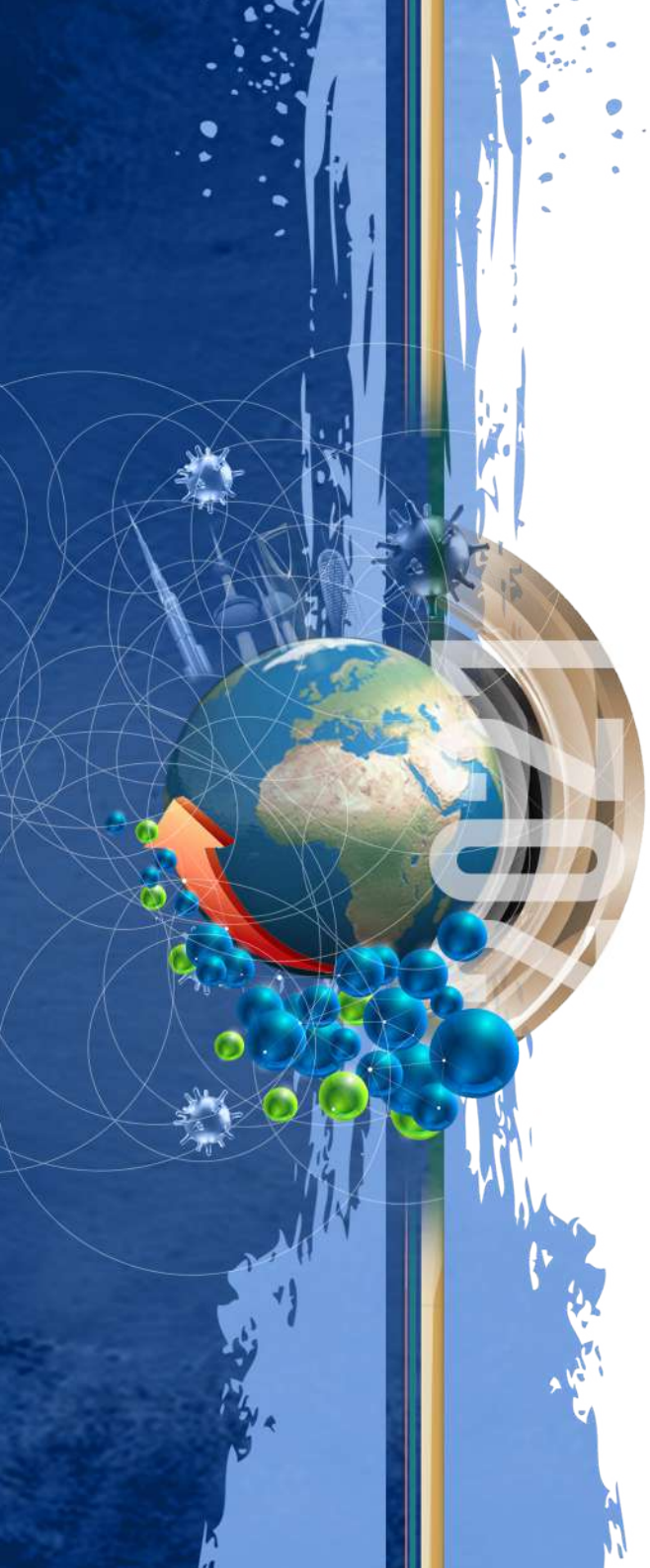
Household waste per capita increased at varying rates in the GCC countries in 2020 compared to 2019 in the Sultanate of Oman (13.2%), Kingdom of Bahrain (7.0%) and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (5.8%).

Household Waste

The amount of household waste collected in million metric tons and the percentage change (%) between 2019 and 2020.



The amount of household waste collected has increased since the start of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 compared to 2019 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (10.4%), the Sultanate of Oman (and 8.3%) and the Kingdom of Bahrain (6.2%).



sources

Section One

- ◆ Secretary-General of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf.
- ◆ Gulf Health Council.
- ◆ Ministries of Health in the GCC countries.
- ◆ Official development aids provided by GCC
 - The United Arab Emirates' government official portal- UAE. Homeland - Kingdom of Bahrain.
 - The Unified National Platform GOV.SA – KSA Portal - Oman.
 - Qatar Fund for Development - Qatar.
 - Kuwait News Agency - Kuwait.
- ◆ Global Alliance for Vaccines COVAX

Section Two

- ◆ GCC-STAT
- ◆ Ministries of Health in the GCC countries.

Section Three

- ◆ the GCC national statistical centers
- ◆ Ministries of Education and Higher Education in the GCC countries.
- ◆ Ministries of Health in the GCC countries.
- ◆ The UAE's National Committee on SDGs – UAE
- ◆ Bahrain News Agency - Bahrain.
- ◆ Primary Health Care Corporation- Qatar.
- ◆ Qatar Computing Research Institute - Qatar.
- ◆ Kuwait e-learning portal - Kuwait.

Section Four

- ◆ GCC-STAT.
- ◆ GCC National statistical centers
- ◆ International Monetary Fund.
- ◆ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- ◆ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- ◆ US Energy Information Administration.
- ◆ International Civil Aviation Organization.
- ◆ World Tourism Organization.

Section Five

- ◆ GCC-STAT.
- ◆ GCC National statistical centers
- ◆ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

For more information, you can contact

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