

اللجنة الدائمة للسكان
Permanent Population Committee



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For better life

SUKKAN

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Permanent Population Committee

A national body that endeavors to achieve harmonization between population requirements and sustainable development, based on Islamic principles, the values of Qatari society, the constitution and the State's political orientations and national vision, in line with the Millennium Development Goals In the State of Qatar and the population strategy of GCC countries and other regional and international authorities.

Sukkan Bulletin

It is an electronic bulletin published by the Permanent Population Committee in the State of Qatar. It seeks to spread population culture and publicize the activities of the Permanent Population Committee, particularly with regard to population policy.

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Permanent Population Committee
Sukkan Newsletter Issue (35)
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Editorial

I am honored to present this new issue of the quarterly Sukkan Newsletter to our dear readers, through which we aim at informing our readers of the latest updates related to the population condition around the world in general and in State of Qatar in particular, along with monitoring the factors influencing and affected by this condition; contributing to spreading the population culture and distributing it on the national level as a base to gain more efforts supportive of Qatar’s population policy, that aims at, most importantly, enhancing the lifestyle of residents in Qatar.

The first topic of this issue sheds light on the matter related to change of the population’s age structure and its development impacts (for example, Qatar). The population’s age structure means the number or ratio of individuals in each quinary age group (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.), or expanded age group (0-14, 25-64, 65 and higher). As for change of the population’s age structure, it means that demographic processes (fertility, deaths and immigration) have occurred within a relatively long period of time and affected the current qualitative and age characteristics of the population.

The second topic contained in this issue is discussing the media plan in achieving objectives of Qatar’s population policy 2017-2022. This plan focuses on the essential elements upon which it will depend, contents of media messages the Permanent Population Committee is willing to direct, the audience targeted in these messages, along with proposals of some media activities that are given priority in the new population policy.

The third topic includes a brief review of the most important events and activities carried out by the Committee and its Technical Bureau during the first quarter of 2017, in which periodic meetings; local, regional and international participations; training courses along with the latest updates related to the instrument of Qatar’s population policy 2017-2022 came first.

The final topic of this issue reviews the various meanings of the “Social Integration” Concept; these meanings may be reduced to the minimal social integration among all individuals of the society.



Dr. Saleh bin Mohamed al-Nabit
Chairman of the Committee

The Change of the population's age structure and its development impacts: Qatar as an example

The population's age structure is the number or ratio of individuals in each quinary age group (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.), or expanded age group (0-14, 25-64, 65 and higher).

Describing the society as a youth (young society) or an elderly society (long-lived society) depends on ratio of the population in various age groups. The society in which the ratio of the population below 15 years old is more than 35% of the total population is considered as a youth society or a young society. However, the society in which the ratio of the population older than 65 years old is more than 10% of the total population is considered as an elderly society or long-lived society.

As for change of the population's age structure, it means that demographic processes (fertility, deaths and immigration) have occurred within a relatively long period of time and affected the current qualitative and age characteristics of the population.

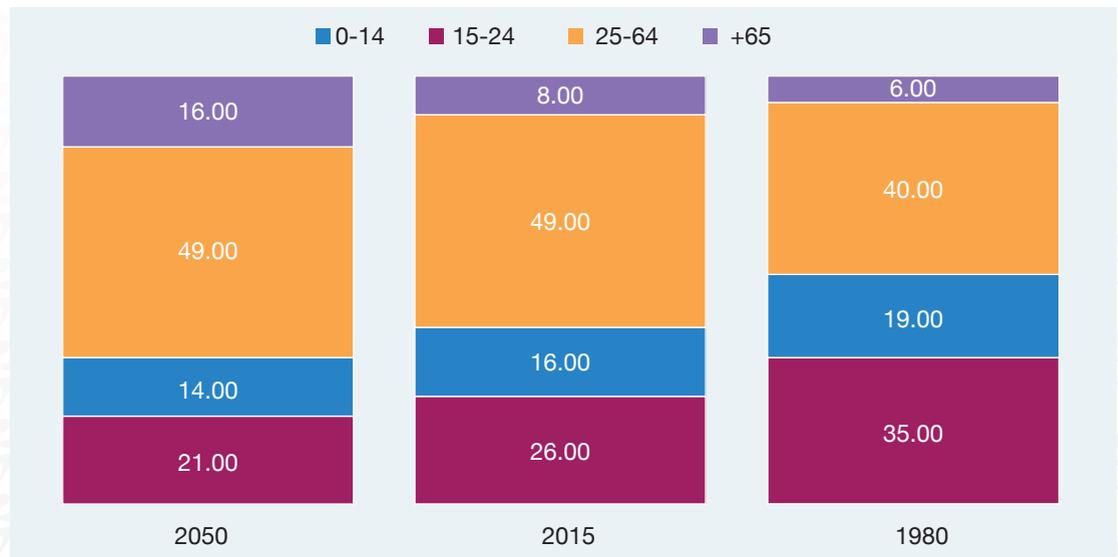
According to available statistics, the below chart

indicates that age structure of population around the world changed in 2015 compared with 1980, and that it will substantially change in 2050 compared with these days. As the ratio of youths of 0-14 years old was not less than 35% of the

world's total population in 1980, it declined to 26% in 2015 and it will continue to fall up to 21% in 2050.

In the same context, the above chart refers that

Relative Distribution of World Population as per Expanded Age Groups



The Source: World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision

ratio of the elderly aged 65 years old and above increased from 6% of the world's total population in 1980 to 8% in 2015 and it will continue to rise up to 16% in 2050.

While the age structure of a specific population reflects the demographic processes that have previously occurred; however, at the same time, it enables us to foresee the subsequent demographic processes controlling the evolution of the population and its development impacts in the next phase.

Accordingly, we will try later to shed light on nature of the changes ongoing in the population's age structure in the State of Qatar; then studying the impact of these changes on human development within the State.

1- Some Characteristics of Change in Qatar's Age Structure

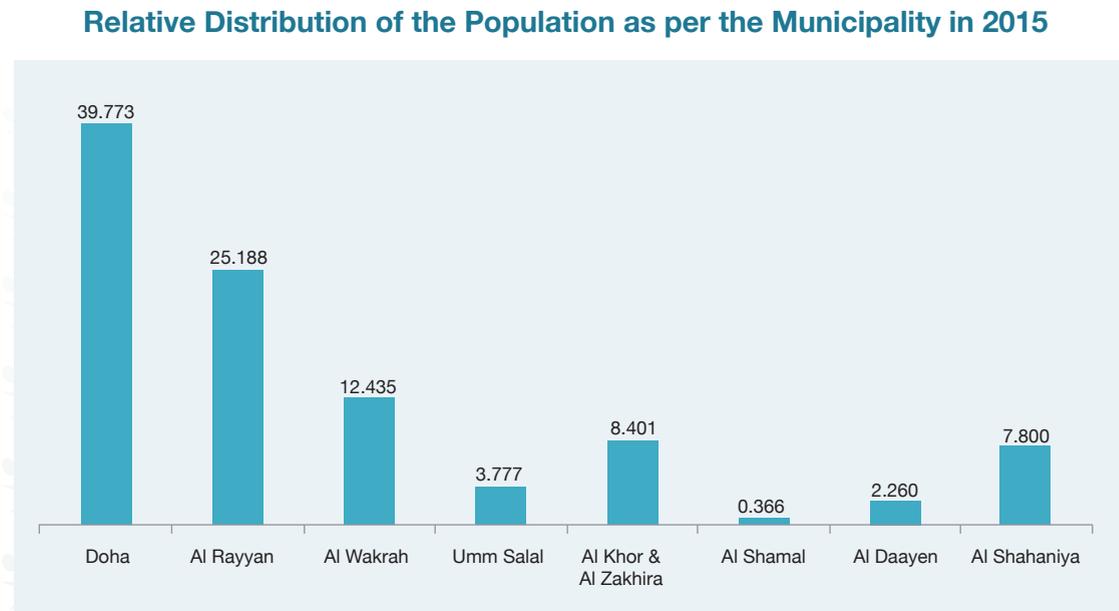
Number of Qatar's population has multiplied about 24 times within more than four decades and a half. First, Qatar's population was 111,000 persons in 1970, and then it became 2,659,261 persons on March 31, 2017, divided between: 2,010,122 males and 649,139 females. While population growth rate substantially increased in 2009, where

it estimated at 13,1%, it sharply declined in 2011 to 1,4%, then it rose again up to 10% in 2015; and this is due to the growing demand on migrant workers to execute the projects related to World Cup Host.

This huge number of the State's population is

living in urban areas, and specifically in Greet Doha which acquires 65% thereof, while the remaining ration is distributed over other urban areas, such as Al Wakrah, Al Khor, Al Shahaniya, etc.

As shown in the following chart:



The Source: Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, the General Simplified Census of Population, Housing and Establishments in 2015

The multiplicity of the population size and growth in the recent decades resulted in a set of changes in the population's age structure within the State of Qatar; represented in:

1- Expansion of the working age group (15-64 years old), and the demographic window has widened.

The demographic window, or as it developmentally known as (demographic Gift), is defined as a population phenomenon occurs when a society switches from a high ratio of dependency and childbearing to a level characterized by in decline in childbearing rate and in children group rate below 15 years old compared to the total population, in contrast with the rise in the working population group (15-64 years old), and the elderly group rate (65 above) remains the same.

Such phenomena create an opportunity to realize a high economic growth rate, enhance the citizens' living standards due to decline in the dependency rate and increase of investment and saving opportunities for the working group age. This could happen if it is planned to take advantage of such opportunity by training workforce, specifically youths, empowering them and directing their energy to the development

work field. Results of this population phenomenon might become negative if it has not been dealt with in a new way, where it may lead to increase of unemployment rate and the demand on work and immigration; accordingly, exacerbating social and economic problems.

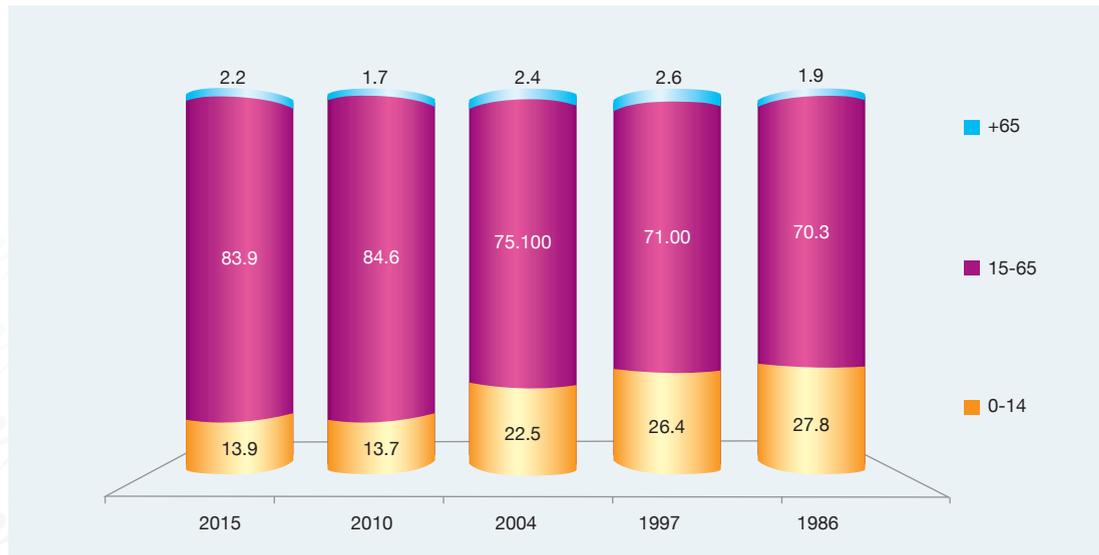
It should be noted that the State of Qatar, considering its gifted material capabilities and abilities, has been working on taking a maximum advantage of the demographic window and transferring it into a gift instead of a curse (As with some Arab countries, specifically those who have witnessed the Arab Spring and could not

invest in youths who in turn revolted against their deteriorating reality). With such success in taking full advantage of increasing the working group age of Qatari and non-Qatari citizens, the State of Qatar has been witnessing a comprehensive development boom in various fields resulting in its prominent progress in public life domains, most importantly the economy, education and health, enabling it to keep pace with countries of a very high human development, which is indicated in the Human Development Index issued by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2016, implying that the State of Qatar ranked first in the Arab world and 33 globally.



According to the following chart, the second expanded age group (15-64 years old) rose from about 70% in 1986 to approximately 84% in 2015.

Age Groups of the State's Population as per the years



The Source: The Website of Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics: www.mdps.gov.qr/ar/statistics

Similarly, the above chart refers to the following facts:

❖ Decline in Children Ratio:

If we are desirous to understand this population phenomenon in the State of Qatar we will find that, as we stated above, that during the recent years growing population has become in favor of the working age groups; however, the ratio of children aged 0-14 years old decreased from 27,8% of the total population in 1986 to 13,914% in 2015.

❖ Stability of the Elderly Ratio:

The elderly rate (65 years old above) remains stable, low and did not exceed 3% during the period from 1986 – 2015

2- Decline in Dependency Ratio:

- The dependency ratio reached 17,5% in 2015, which is among the lowest in the world. As such ratio, in the countries of a very high human development, reached 51,5%; however, it reached 77,1% in the countries of a very low human development.

3- Increase in Gender Ratio:

• Qatar's gender ratio was approximately 309 in 2015, i.e. there are 309 males for 100 females, which is a very high ratio and it is three times more than that of Qatari citizens.

2- Impacts of Change in the State's Population Age Structure on Human Development

The substantial changes in the population's age structure, as shown briefly, have played a major role in activating various human development pillars being witnessed by the State of Qatar. Among the most used indexes to measure the level of human development achieved in a state compared to another state; are: Life expectancy at Birth (As an indicator of health development level), Average Study Years (As an indicator of educational level), Gross National Income Per Capita (As an indicator of public welfare). According to a Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2016, the State of Qatar ranked first in the Arab World and 33 globally; of which we are going to discuss in detail through the following indicators:

1- Life expectancy at Birth:

As a result of the State of Qatar attention given to Health Sector, available data refer to an increase in Life expectancy at Birth from 75,7% in 2007 to 78,3% in 2015; thus, the Life Expectancy at Birth in Qatar is almost 10% more than the global rate.

2- Average Study Years:

The Average Study Years witnessed an increase from 7,3 years in 2010 to 9,8 years in 2015, and the expected number of study years increased from 12,2 in 2011 to 13,4 in 2015; the matter reflecting the State's attention to education.

3- Gross National Income Per Capita:

Gross National Income Per Capita witnessed an increase from USD 87,478 (Purchasing power parity in dollars in 2005), in 2010 to USD 129,916 (Purchasing power parity in dollars in 2011) in 2015.

Based on the foregoing, the State of Qatar ranked first in the Arab world and 33 globally of 188 countries covered by the Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2016, as shown in the following table:

Human Development Index and its components

Country	Order According to Human Development Index	HDI Value in 2015	Index Components			
			Life expectancy at Birth (Years) 2015	Average Study Years (Years) 2015	Expected Number of Study Years (Years) 2015	Gross National Income Per Capita (Purchasing power parity in dollars in 2011) 2015
Norway	1	0,949	81,7	12,7	17,7	67,614
Qatar	33	0,856	78,3	9,8	13,4	129,916
Saudi Arabia	38	0,847	74,4	9,6	16,1	51,320
Niger	187	0,353	61,9	1,7	5,4	889

The Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2016

Relying on the above table and the Human Development Reports for several years, the average annual rate of increase for Human Development Index as for the State of Qatar is 0,51% within a quarter century, where it increased from 0,754 in 1990 to 0,856 in 2015; which underlines the massive development efforts being exerted by the State of Qatar and its wise leadership aiming at realizing more development achievements and ensuring a decent life for its citizens.

Towards a media plan for achieving the objectives of the population policy in the State of Qatar 2017-2022 (*)

Media, education and communication are one of the most important instruments for supporting the implementation of the aims of population policies. In order to attain such objective, a media plan should be developed outlining the core elements that will underpin the plan, the content of media messages that the Permanent Population Committee wishes to deliver as well as the target audience. The plan also outlines some recommendations for media activities that form a priority in the population policy. Such media plan becomes increasingly significant as the new population policy of the State of Qatar is launched which was formulated after a comprehensive evaluation process carried out by the Technical Bureau in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund.

I. What is a media plan?

The term "media strategy (or plan)" was introduced as the mass media outlets started to spread and compete with one another to win the attention of the audience and present competitive programs that fosters such media outlet and increases its level and value. State organizations realized soon enough the importance of media in mobilization, spreading information, mobilizing audience and direct them to a certain course of conduct. Media strategies were then included in UN peace-keeping processes, election campaigns and the promotion of ideas, products and arts. They have become an integral part of activities undertaken by ministries, civil society organizations, and political parties, as well as sports activities and the others.

In view of the foregoing, a media plan is a group of carefully developed and previously outlined activities that aims for achieving certain objectives by using communication means, technologies and methods. Accordingly, the desired objectives should be completely clear before considering

the development of a media plan. Careful identification of objectives helps in defining any potential obstacles, and in turn allows for outlining media plans that could help overcome such obstacles.

After identifying the objectives, diagnosing obstacles and defining the public and the target audience, mediums and technologies of communications are prepared for achieving such objectives within the available resources and a reasonable timeframe suitable for the number of communicative tasks that starts as soon as the plan is established.

The media plan should be:

- Compatible with the outcomes of the Permanent Population Committee through the annual reports of "Qatar Population Status" and field and office studies conducted by the committee specialists, as well as with the overall evaluation outcomes of the population policy conducted by the Technical Bureau of the committee six years after launching the policy;

* This essay is primarily based on the text titled "Communication Strategy for the Population Policy", prepared by Dr. Abdulhamid Abduljaber, UNFPA specialist and professor of Middle Eastern and Media Studies in Rutgers University, New Jersey, for the Permanent Population Committee in the State of Qatar.

- Viable and applicable within the available means, techniques and resources;
- Effective, i.e. capable of accomplishing the desired objectives as long as the necessary material, technological and human potentials are provided.

II. The three key elements of media plan: Information, Education and Communication

The Development policies adopted by government aim to provide a better life for its people. In order for these policies to succeed, the population itself should be the tool for implementing these policies. The people are the purpose and the means at the same time. People's awareness of such policies and their adjustment for their course of conduct in a way that is relevant to the policy will eventually lead to the attainment of end goals. That is why the population policy is considered one of the most significant development policies, and achieving its objectives is a precondition for achieving other development goals. The information, education and communication plan is one of the key factors of the success of the population policy. It is a combination of techniques, methods and tools necessary for enabling individuals, families,

organizations and demographic groups to play an effective role in carrying out population programs and activities in order to achieve the objectives of the population policy. Media plans aim for spreading awareness among target audience, so that such awareness becomes a daily behavior that eventually leads to the specified goals of the population policy.

That said, the media plan starts by identifying key population goals and sub-goals, and then identifying the obstacles that must be surmounted and addressed for accomplishing the goals. Next comes the identification of target groups and main messages to be disseminated and delivered and to be transformed into a general culture, attitudes and behavior by using the three integrated and interrelated media pillars, so that each pillar supports the other and makes it more stable. These pillars are the traditional media, awareness and education, and online communication and social media.

Traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers) is used to spread the information needed among the audience. This information is used in process of educating target groups in order to communicate and establish such information within the target groups through training, mobilization and

education. Then comes the role of continuous communication between the target audience and the Permanent Population Committee by using online and social media. It is important to focus on the up-to-date social media networks given its rapid spread and access by the target audience and the ability to directly interact with it. However, this does not mean that the other traditional media of TV, radio and newspapers should be ignored. Every channel speaks to a specific audience; what can be effective for an age group may not be as effective for other age groups. Moreover, media directed for women is different from that directed to men. The same is true with citizens versus other residents, and so on.



In order for the media plan to succeed, there should be cooperation between all relevant bodies, especially the information offices in different ministries and institutions, in addition to focal points that follow up the implementation of population policy. Also, different population groups, citizens and non-citizen residents should cooperate to ensure the success of the plan. People are the end goal of the plan. Without their cooperation, no plan shall be a success no matter how well-developed it is.

III. Media Plan Design

The main goal of developing a media plan is to solve the problems that may hinder the achievement of the population objectives set and specified in the new population policy 2017-2022. This goal can be accomplished by using the three integrated media channels: traditional media, education and communication, and employing all modern means of communication to deliver and disseminate information and messages and mobilize the public around such messages so that they can be transformed into awareness, culture attitudes and behavior. The plan follows the progressive steps below:

Steps of Implementing the Media Plan

Step	Description
Step 1	Identifying key population goals for each aspect
Step 2	Identifying goals according to priority met by the media plan
Step 3	Identifying obstacles and challenges to be surmounted
Step 4	Selecting target audience
Step 5	Agreeing on the appropriate messages
Step 6	Identifying the necessary changes in knowledge, public attitude and behavior
Step 7	Identifying the additional factors that facilitates effecting the necessary change
Step 8	Agreeing on the media steps to be followed and activities to be carried out by using any of the three media channels that will help in effecting the necessary change
Step 9	Identifying the proper channels of communication and combining more than one channel including state and private channels and social media networks
Step 10	Preparing administrative and organizational cadres for purposes of implementation, follow-up and evaluation
Step 11	Adopting the financial resources required for implementing the plan
Step 12	Setting a reasonable timeframe to apply the consecutive steps
Step 13	Reviewing the plan with relevant officials, making final changes to it and establishing it

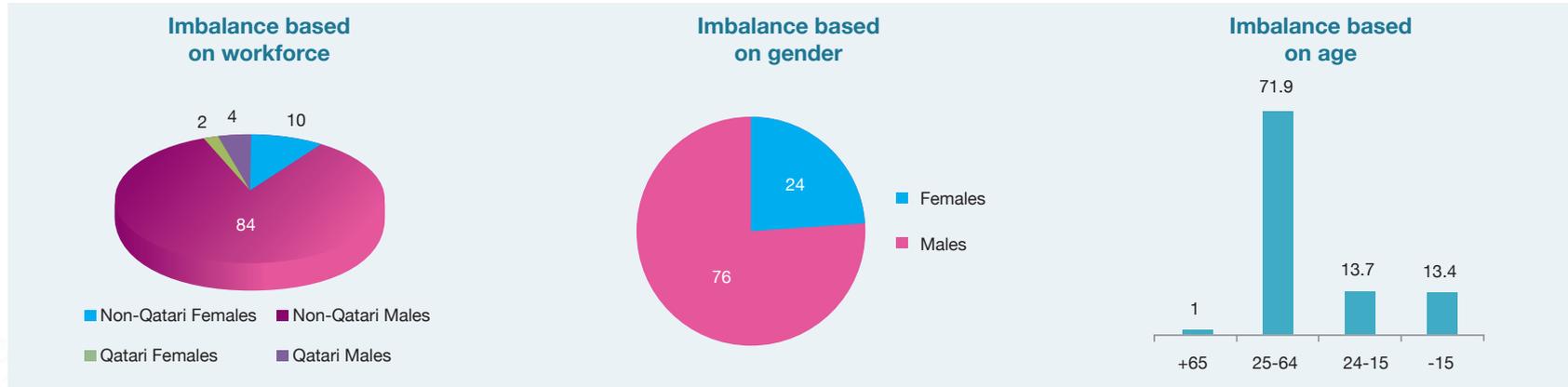
These steps will be further discussed as follows:

1- Identifying main goals and sub-goals

The media plan will primarily focus on the aspect of population and labor, which is related to the main issue of population in the State of Qatar: demographic imbalance. However, other

aspects (urban growth, housing and environment, education, training and youth, public health and reproductive health, women and children, senior citizens and people with special needs) are given attention according to how far their objectives are affected and how far they impact such imbalance.

Demographic Imbalances (%)



The Source: Ministry of Planning and Statistics, monthly statistics, November 2016, workforce survey: annual report 2014

The new population policy (2017-2022) defines the main objective of the population and workforce aspect as "controlling the population growth rate from 2017 to 2022 which will lead to redress the demographic imbalance gradually". The sub-goals of this main goal are as follows:

- Increasing the population: by taking a number of measures, such as: establishing a marriage fund, reducing dowries (Mahr) and marriage expenses, setting clear criteria for retaining workers with experiences and rare areas of specialization

and other procedures that aims for promoting marriage and child bearing and increasing the number of citizens within the total population

- Supporting the orientation towards the knowledge economy; it is known that the main reason for the imbalance of demography is represented in increasing the arrivals number from unskilled labor. In addition, the economic orientation towards the knowledge economy by taking the procedures such as expanding the scope of automation (Mechanization) and

encouraging the companies to automate its means of production will necessarily lead to the reduction of those numbers.

- Reducing the recruitment of employees: by retaining the existing employees and benefitting from them in new projects (Labor Recycling) and imposing a condition of employing the Labour existing in the country by the awarding companies, along with ensuring that all the companies and institutions are compatible with recruitment controls, in terms of the number

and quality, and felicitating the employment of the family members of the Qatar residents, and felicitating the issuance of approvals related to recruitment of the family of the country's arrivals who are needed by the Labor market and others.

- Disposing of the redundant employees, as there is a significant number of leaking labor and redundant domestic workers, and we can dispose of them by complying with recruitment controls and fighting fake companies and visa trafficking and others.

- Balancing distribution of employees with various nationalities to the professions and reduce the concentration of certain nationalities in some professions, as this may pose known development and security risks. Therefore, the companies and recruitment Office will be obligated to vary the employment resources and notify the employers of its importance to the society, along with giving priority to the Arabic nationalities that have the culture of Qatari society itself and characterized by customs, traditions and behavior patterns similar to these of the society.

The clarity of these objectives and procedures helps to define the target audience and to prepare the media messages directed to the public.

2- Target Audience

After defining the objectives and the obstacles that shall be overcome, the importance of defining the categories that we desire to raise its awareness about population challenges that face it, is the next step, till changing its concepts and methods to the desired way. The target categories are divided into six classes according to its priority as follows:

- **First Category:** This category is the most important one, as it is the base on which the success or failure of achieving the first objective related to raising the percentage of citizens is measured. This category consists of husband and wife in the childbearing age, and young men and women in the marriage age. We can add the category of the divorced man and woman, and the widow and widower who are still in the fertility stage.

- **Second Category:** Includes the groups that negatively affect the first category and share the same social environment, relations and interests. This category consists of mothers, fathers, grandfather, grandmother, brothers, sisters, younger or older, son-in-law and relatives who are in the same circuit of the first category. The

said persons play an influential role on the first category, therefore they contribute in achieving the presented objectives, whether by encouraging the singles to get married or the married couple to procreate, purchase a house outside the capital or reduce the number of house maid or by encouraging the girls to work and contribute in the economic activity.

- **Third Category:** Includes the groups that generally affect the society, negatively or positively, and can direct the public opinion to the target way. This category includes clergy, Community leaders, policymakers, famous sportsmen and artists, journalists, editors, media professionals and Heads of civil society organizations. This category is important as it stays in touch with the wide audience and the ordinary people, and its sayings and actions have positive impacts, even if they were unintentional. The preacher of Friday, who continues saying "Get married to protect yourselves from sins", affects a large group of people that may not be affected by media. Reaching this category contributes mainly in achieving all the objectives.

- **Fourth Category:** This category consists of the school students in general and high school students and vocational schools in particular. It's

important to target this category, especially in the process of awareness, education and training for preparing the promising generation of future that understands these objectives consciously, in order to be a party of his cultural composition. As for the university students, they fall into the first and the second category.

• **Fifth Category:** This category consists of the residents, arrivals and the contracting persons. This is a large class that gets affected and affects the speed of achieving objective's, negatively or positively. Therefore, we should address these people in a civilized manner that does not cause concern but makes them reassure and protect traditions and priorities of the country. The necessity of understanding the decisions taken by the country serves mainly the country citizens, without any kind of discrimination.

• **Sixth Category:** This category consists of businessmen and the company owners and directors, who are targeted by the media plan, in order to make them aware of the importance of update the means of production and compliance with recruitment controls, for the purpose of gradual orientation towards knowledge economy.

3- The Messages:

After defying the objectives, challenges and the target categories, the next step is defying the messages that shall be sent by media and communication means, in order to raise the awareness of the target category initially, and till changing the way finally. The communication means shall focus on the main objectives on which all the messages revolve. By the main objectives, we can prepare the messages that we desire to send to the target audience, and it shall be insistent, complementary to each other and directed carefully. But the public message will be one message, short and easy to understand, explain and remember. The message means the main idea or the important information that the spokesperson, the official person or the media

office desires to direct it to all the people or to a specific class in order to reach a specific objective. The message is not the address, the details of the works made by the organization or the ideas arisen by the Statement or the interview, but it is the main point which we desire to direct to the people to prove a point of view, generalize an idea, and urge a particular action, change specific behavior, collect supports to a specific plan or direct to specific way by directing the public opinion to it.

Finally:

The media plan aims to create a public order that supports the objectives of population policy, raise the public awareness among the target population categories, and then change the concepts, opinions and attitudes of people till changing their behavior, which chives the major goals of the new population policy 2017 – 2022, that can be summed up by working together for a better life for everyone living in Qatar.



Committee most important activities and events of and its technical bureau during the first quarter of 2017

The Permanent Population Committee and its technical bureau have carried out several activities and events during the first quarter of this year (January- March, 2017), the most important of them are:

1- The committee continues holding its periodic meetings

• **The First periodic meeting:** this meeting was held at Six o'clock on Tuesday evening, 31 January, 2017 AD, on behalf of H.E. Dr. Saleh M. Al-Nabit , Minister of Development Planning and Statistics and Committee Chairman, Mr. Sultan Al Kuwari , The Assistant Deputy Minister of The Statistics Affairs in Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics and the Committee Chairman Deputy, has managed the First periodic meeting, at the beginning of the meeting he welcomed the attendants then discussed the agenda items, the most important of them are the committee media plan, memorandum of Council of Ministers concerning the document of new population policy 2017 – 2022 and enhancing cooperation and coordination between the



Committee and the Consultative Assembly of Qatar (Majlis al-Shura), Minutes of Twenty-third Meeting of the working group of activating the Long Term Comprehensive Development Strategy (2010 – 2015) for the Gulf States.

• **The Second periodic meeting:** this meeting was held at Six o'clock on Tuesday evening, 28 February, 2017 AD, as Dr. Saleh M. Al-Nabit, Minister of Development Planning and Statistics and Committee Chairman, has opened

the Committee Second periodic meeting and welcomed the attendants then discussed the agenda items.

After approval of the Committee First periodic meeting, the attendants discussed several topics, the most important of them are: the proposal of the executive technical bureau for the media plan for the new population policy, that is based on the media plan prepared by Experts of United Nations Population Fund in preparation for implementation in parallel with launching Qatar new population policy 2017-2022, along with the Committee comment on the ministers' comments about the said population policy, the approval of the Council of Ministers of the Cooperation Agreement between the Committee and the United Nations Population Fund, and the recent developments of the 50th session of the Commission on Population and Development.

2- The Committee technical bureau held its periodic meeting

- The First periodic meeting: this meeting was held at Nine o'clock on Monday morning, 2 January, 2017 AD. Mr. Abdulhadi Saleh Al Marri, The Acting Technical Bureau Deputy Director, has opened the meeting and welcomed the attendants wishing

them success in their work, then he discussed the agenda items, as the recommendations of the previous periodic meeting of Permanent Population Committee were reviewed, along with emphasis on the need to implement its outputs, especially these related to development of the media plan through assigning an internal team in the technical bureau to perform this mission. In addition, the attendants discussed the matter of forming working groups for population policy program, participations of the technical bureau in the internal and external activities, the survey related to following up the recommendations of Cairo Conference on Population and Development, and the visit of a student delegation from Qatar University to the technical bureau.

- The Second periodic meeting: this meeting was held at Nine and half o'clock on Tuesday morning, 7 February, 2017 AD. Mr. Abdulhadi Saleh Al Marri, The Acting Technical Bureau Deputy Director, has opened the meeting and welcomed the attendants, then he discussed the agenda items. After approval of the first periodic meeting of the technical bureau for 2017 AD, February, 2017 AD. Mr. Abdulhadi Saleh Al Marri has reviewed the outputs of the First periodic meeting of Permanent Population Committee that was held on 31 / 1 / 2017 AD, then the attendants discussed the

recent developments of the Committee media plan, and the outputs of the meeting held with Consultative Assembly Members on 25 / 1 / 2017 AD, the Committee Website, etc.

3- The internal and external participation of the committee

The technical office has met with the members of the Consultative Assembly of Qatar (Majlis Al-Shura), in order to enhance the cooperative and coordination with all the various entities concerned with the population issues in the state. The Permanent Population Committee held an important meeting On 25/ 1/ 2017 AD with the members of the Consultative Assembly of Qatar (Majlis Al-Shura). In this meeting, the committee represented by Mr. Sultan bin Ali Alkuwari, The Assistant Deputy Minister of The Statistics Affairs in the Ministry of Developmental Planning and Statistics in Qatar and Vice-chairman of the committee, Mr. Abdulhadi Saleh Al Marri, The Acting Deputy Director, Dr. Abdullah Mohammed Al-Hammadi, The Technical Bureau Consultant, and Dr. Khader Zakaria, The Expert in The Technical Bureau.

Although, the meeting was a chance to discuss the issues that can be coordinated by the Committee

and Council, particularly the issues that related to the demographic imbalances in the state and the procedures that can be taken in order to reduce these imbalances. In consideration of that, the members of the Consultative Assembly of Qatar (Majlis Al-Shura), who attended the meetings, have expressed their readiness to provide any support required by the Committee. In addition, they asked for another meeting to be described the new population policies and to provide the concept of the Technical Bureau in respect of the role that can be performed by the Council to enhance the population's issues. Also, it is agreed that the next meeting will be after approving the population documents with in its final formulation.

The Committee has participated in the Twenty-Third Meeting of the working group to activate the developed comprehensive development long-term strategy (2010 – 2025, AD) of the Gulf Cooperative Council Countries

The Permanent Population Committee was represented by Mr. Abdulhadi Saleh Al Marri, The Acting Technical Bureau Deputy Director in the said meeting, which is held in the headquarter of Al Riyadh Municipality during the period from 11 to 12 January 2017 AD. In the aforementioned meeting, the attendances have discussed a

number of issues, which have been agreed upon, they are, follow-up the implementation of the developed strategy in accordance with the mechanisms and the follow-up schedules, the state of Qatar has executed the recommendations that contained in this clause, previously, and the workshops that related to the planning and development issues.

- Workshops of 2016 AD: The recommendations of the workshops, which have been held during the last year have referred to the Ministerial Committees competent in the Gulf Cooperative Council in order to study them and to take the proper and necessary decisions in its regard. The workshops are:

- The impact of the oil price fluctuations on the reality and future of the development in the Gulf Cooperative Council Countries and how to it (Doha, October 2016 AD).

- The creativity and innovation process as one of the development means (Abu-Dhabi, November 2016 AD).

- The workshops of 2017 AD: the working group has been notified of the proposed date for the following workshops:

- Use the future studies and looking ahead in the development plans (Riyadh, Third quarter of 2017 AD).

- The international indicators in the development plans (Kuwait, the fourth quarter of 2017 AD).

- The workshops proposed for 2018 AD, these workshops have not been defined yet, but its subjects have been proposed to be approved later.

Furthermore, in the said meeting, it is agreed to choose one of the issues contained in the developed strategy to be studied in the meeting No. (34) of the undersecretary's committee and planning and development devices, the proposed issue is media issue that related to the provision of qualitative information programs, upgrade its approaches and content, thus driving the public awareness movement to deal with the data of the future development phase".

In addition to that, the Committee participated in the underway preparations to hold the fiftieth session of the population and development committee in New York. With regard to the fact that the state of Qatar chaired the fiftieth session of the population and development committee

in the Headquarter of the United Nations in New York during the period from 3 to 7 April 2017 AD. Furthermore, Mr. Sultan bin Ali Alkuwari, Assistant Deputy Minister of Statistics Affairs in the Ministry of Developmental Planning and Statistics in Qatar and Vice-chairman of the committee, represented the Permanent Population Committee in the Informal retreat of the Member States of the United Nations, which held on Monday, 27/ 2/ 2017 AD, in respect to change the age structures of the population and the sustainable development, as special matter of the fiftieth session of the population and development committee.

In addition to the review of the logistics preparations required to hold this session, it has provided basic presentations in regard of the above subject of this session.

4- The Training Courses

The researches of the Technical Bureau of the Permanent Population Committee participated with various entities of the state in the training course "Strategic Management" and "Preparation and implementation of the detailed plans" in the building of the Ministry of Administrative Development Labor & Social Affaires during the

period from 13 to 16 March 2017 AD. the training course of "Strategic Management" aimed to enable the participations to design and formulate strategy for their work entity in order to be able to optimize the use of the available resources and to achieve the strategic objectives.

On the other hand, the training course of "Preparation and implementation of the detailed plans" aimed to enable the participations to transfer their objectives to detailed work plans then execute, follow up and evaluate them to complement the planning effort on the overall level of the organization.

The term of the Training course for the said subjects was twenty (20) hours by five (5) days.

The researches participated in this session expressed their satisfactory for this session, in addition they enhanced that this session, generally, was conformed to the required concept in respect of its subjects. Also, it enabled them to knowledge of the important issues and in relevant with its subjects, through the scientific material and methods and means of training, which have been shown and provided therein.

5- The committee made a brief summary of its study's results of the ranks and comments of the Honorable Ministries in respect of the document of Qatar population policy 2017- 2022.

Pursuant to the decision of the Honorable Council of Ministers in its third ordinary meeting of 2017, which held on 18/ 1/ 2017 AD, Permanent Population Committee has studied the visions and comments of the Honorable Ministries in regard of the said population policy document. By the result of this study, the committee expressed its sincere thanks and appreciation to the Honorable Ministries due to their review of the new population policy document and their provision of the comments and proposals about it. Furthermore, the committee submitted a summary of its study's results of these comments and proposals in official memorandum, which has been filed to the Council of Ministers to take what is deemed reasonable for approving the said document, which contained group of the aims, objectives and procedures that respond to the latest developments and population and development challenges that would face the Qatari community over the next six (6) years (2017- 2022), specially the demographic imbalance and high population growth rates.

The Social Integration Concept

The social integration concept is often used in the internal and external migration cases; thus, the approaches of this concept is vary depending on (immigrant and host) communities. The integration of rural migrants into western cities is fundamentally different from that of their counterparts in developing countries. In the first case, due to the need of the emerging industry and the associated sectors in the city to labor, the rural migrants cut off their relationship to the village permanently, forcing them to get used to civilian lifestyles. Therefore, the rural migrant gradually integrates into the fabric of the city. In the second case, the rural migrant continues to move between the village and the city, often leaving his family in the village, due to the temporary situation of his work and his life in the city.

Although, the migrant integration from city to city is subjected to many social and political factors, which impact on the ease and speed of their integration into the new society or remain isolated within the group of immigrants from their origin countries. In consideration of that, the cultural factor is the most important factors. The common

language is the most prominent means of social integration in addition to the values, customs, traditions, lifestyles and other socio-cultural factors, which make the social integration of the migrant easier or harder, faster or slower in the host country.

The migrants from one Arab country to another Arab country do not find great difficulties in integrating with the new society. As well as migrants from one European country to another, particularly if the both countries speak one language or two similar languages. While those from South and Southeast Asia who migrate to the GCC are rarely able to integrate into host communities.

In despite of the mentioned differences and discrepancies, the migrant is required to undertake a minimum level of social interaction and an attempt to understand the characteristics of the new society towards the host country, in order to be able to perform the role entrusted to him.

Additionally, the social integration directly affects the development process, in which all members of society, both citizens and migrants, should participate. Therefore, the new population policy of Qatar 2017- 2022 calls for giving priority to Arab nationalities in recruitment. In addition, it calls for retaining the existed labor and benefit from in the new projects. Thus, the labor will be more integrated into the greater of their stay in the country. This is in line with the overall orientation of the state to enhance the intermingling among civilizations and inter-religious dialogue and to emphasize the importance of the interaction and cooperation among different components of the Qatari society.

