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Permanent Population Committee



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For better life

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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 No. (34)
Rabia Al-Akher 1438 AH – December 2016 AD

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- Qatar Population Day 2016
- Youth and the prospects for human development under a changing reality. An insight into the AHDR Report 2016.
- Most prominent events and activities of PPC and its Technical Bureau during the last quarter of 2016.
- Unbalanced Social Capital as a demographic issue.

Editorial

I would like to introduce, to the reader, the issue No. 34 of the Quarterly Sukkan newsletter, which aims to enhance the dissemination of the demographic culture, introduce the demographic issues and challenges and outline the importance of involving all community groups in addressing them, thus, achieving the development goals of the State of Qatar.

In this context, the first topic of this issue reviews the events of the Qatar Population Day 2016, held in Doha on Monday, October 31st, 2016 at the Four Seasons Hotel, under the title “General Aspects of Qatar Population Policy’s Program of Action (2017-2022)”. After the opening session and honoring the heads of the former teams, the second session helped to discuss the general aspects referred to hereinabove. The third session was dedicated for the discussions between the groups mandated to follow up the implementation of the population policy agenda.

The second topic of this issue handles youth problems and prospects for development horizons as indicated in Arab Human Development Report (AHDR) 2016, launched at the American University of Beirut on Tuesday, November 29th, 2016.

This report focuses primarily on youth in the Arab Region and the prospects for human development in light of a changing reality reflected by the openness of the demographic window or unprecedented increase in youth numbers. The third topic presents the most prominent events and activities of the Permanent Population Committee (PPC) and its Technical Bureau during the last quarter of 2016. These include participation in the ninth Global Forum for Immigration and Development (GFID) summit, the annual meeting of the National Population Councils and Committees in the Arab States, the completion of “the Draft of the Population Policy of the State of Qatar 2017-2022” and others.

The last topic in this issue addresses the unbalanced social capital as a demographic issue. Social capital is defined in many ways, such as being a civic virtue represented in the behavior of individuals, and is based on community participation, respect for law and cooperation.

Under the title of “General Aspects of the Qatar Population Policy’s Program of Action (2017-2022)”, the Permanent Population Committee organized Qatar Population Day 2016. PPC is keen on celebrating this day annually in the line with the UN celebrations.



Dr. Saleh Bin Mohamed Al-Nabit
Chairman of the Committee

QATARI POPULATION DAY 2016

Of the world population day. Celebrations were held on Monday, October 31st, 2016 at the Four Seasons Hotel in Doha. This main event was attended by some PPC members, representatives of population and development related ministries and authorities, heads and members of executive groups (population policy focal points), a number of those who participated in the development of the population policy and the national development strategy, representatives of population issues related to civil society institutions and organizations, as well as a number of United Nations' Population Fund representatives.

The Opening Session

H.E. Dr. Saleh M Al-Nabit, Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics and the PPC Chairman, inaugurated the event, by welcoming the guests, especially the guests of honor, H.E. Dr. Mohammed bin Abdul Wahed Al Hammadi, Minister of Education and Higher Education and H.E. Dr. Loay Shabana, Regional Director of the UN Fund for Population in the Arab region and wishing that the participants succeed in achieving ultimate objectives of the Qatari Population Day. In his opening statement,



Al-Nabit explained that since the beginning of the Qatar Population Policy's Program of Action in October 2009, several developmental and demographic changes have taken place and a comprehensive assessment of the population policy, its goals and procedures is critically needed to fit in with these major changes. Besides, it is crucial to assess PPC experience

in following up the implementation of the said procedures and identifying the strengths and weaknesses of this experience with a view to improve the performance of PPC and its Technical Bureau to better serve the population policy objectives. This was the aim of the two years' assessment, which was concluded with developing the first draft of the Population



Policy of the State of Qatar and its new Program of Action 2017-2022.

In a similar context, Al-Nabit emphasized the interest of the Technical Bureau experts and researchers in involving the Qatari community, in judging how the objectives and procedures specified in the Program of Action satisfy Qatar's development goals and people's ambitions. Thus, the methodological steps of the assessment included examining the changes that occurred over the last six years, based on the statistical data periodically issued by the

Ministry of Planning and Statistics. They also included a survey of the views of the ministries and authorities concerned with implementing the population policy, as well as the views of opinion leaders in different community sectors related to previous Program of Action, along with their proposals to amend some goals and objectives or add new ones. People's awareness of the population policy and the PPC's role in following up the implementation of this policy was also surveyed. UN Population Fund experts kept on following up the assessment since its

commencement until drafting the final report and developing the new Program of Action. This allowed the program to comply with the international standards and become consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals 2030. Concluding his speech, the PPC Chairman thanked all ministries, authorities and national institutions for their positive and constant interaction with the working groups mandated to follow up the implementation of the Qatar Population Policy. He also expressed his gratitude to the working groups, the Technical

Bureau experts and researchers who worked hard to develop the first draft of the Population Policy's Program of Action 2017-2022.

In his speech, H.E. Dr. Mohammed bin Abdul Wahed Al Hammadi, Minister of Education and Higher Education (the guest of honor), stated that the population issues lie at the heart of Qatar National Vision 2030, highlighting the efforts exerted by his Ministry to monitor the progress in demographic changes including, population growth, number, age of people, geographical distribution, movement between cities, health condition and other related topics. He also illustrated that the Population Policy's Program of Action 2017-2022 included a major goal related to education, which is the qualitative promotion of youth education and training of young people of both sexes in a way that develops their abilities and increases their future participatory opportunities.

This goal has four objectives: enhancing high quality education and training opportunities, mainstreaming and organizing academic and professional guidance in all the educational institutions, developing an agenda designed specifically for the Qatari scientific research and ensuring youth empowerment.

The next word was from H.E. Dr. Loay Shabana, Regional Director of the UN Fund for Population



(UNFP) in the Arab region. He said that the first cooperation between Qatar and the UNFP was in 1989. In 2005, this cooperation was enhanced when both parties signed an agreement whereby UNFP provides the technical support required to achieve PPC programs and plans. This cooperation was culminated by UNFP participation in developing the first Qatar Population Policy (2009-2014) and in reviewing and assessing the new Population Policy's Program of Action (2017-2022). He stressed the correlation between Qatar Population Policy



and Qatar National Vision 2030, highlighting the Qatari participation in reviewing the International Conference on Population and Development's Program of Action.

After the aforementioned opening statement, H.E. Dr. Saleh, PPC Chairman, honored the former heads of groups, thanking them for their kind efforts during the previous years as heads of work, which were mandated to follow up the implementation of the Population Policy's Program of Action.

The Second Session

After the opening and honoring statements, Mr. Sultan Al Kuwari, PPC Vice Chairman, chaired the second session, where Mr. Abdul Hadi Al-Shawi, PPC Technical Office Manager, delivered a key presentation on the General Aspects of Qatar Population Policy's Program of Action, followed by presentations by heads of work groups officially mandated to follow-up population policy's Program of Action. This session mainly discussed the assessment methodology:

Assessment Justifications

The Public Policies Assessment is one of the essential institutional tools required to upgrade the State institutions and agencies' work. Such assessment usually aims at measuring the consistency between the public policies' program of action, such as the population policy and the challenges of the new demographic, social and economic reality.

1. **The major challenges related to Qatari people:**
 - Decline in crude birth rate
 - Decline in the Qatari women's total fertility rate.
 - Mean age at childbearing
2. **The major challenges related to non-Qatari people:**



- High population growth rate
- Demographic Imbalance
- Imbalance in the population geographical distribution
- Imbalance in the labor market structure

Assessment Methodology

The assessment methodology of Population Policy's Program of Action was based on a set of tools developed by the PPC Technical Bureau. These were applied and their data was analyzed through two phases that lasted for 2 years.

These tools are as follows:

1. Questionnaire on the population policy goals, objectives and procedures from the work groups' viewpoints.
2. The first five-year monitoring questionnaire (Following up the implementation of the population policy program of action after application, for 5 years).
3. National Questionnaire.
4. Survey on Qatar population's awareness of the population policy and the PPC.
5. Focus groups.

Entities participating in the assessment:

- Ministries
- Figures that participated in developing the first Population Policy's Program of Action
- Work groups
- A sample of population who participated in the survey on Qatar population's awareness of the population policy and PPC
- Department directors, sections heads, experts of both sexes from different nationalities in ministries and institutions related to each of the discussed topics.

Assessment Findings

Goals: The findings of the five-year monitoring questionnaire emphasize the need to maintain 13 out of 19 goals included in the current Population Policy's Program of Action, i.e. 68% of the total goals. As for the goals that need to be amended, they are six goals, representing 32% of the total goals.

Objectives: The assessment findings indicate the tendency towards adopting 42 objectives, i.e. 53% of the total population policy objectives amounting to 79 objectives. However, 35 objectives, (44%) are to be amended. In addition, two of these objectives need to be deleted and 11 new ones are to be added. This underscores the need for population

policy objectives to keep up with emerging demographic changes.

Procedures: The assessment findings listed in the table emphasized the need to keep 71 procedures, i.e. 50% of the total approved population policy procedures, amounting to 143 procedures, in addition to the need to amend 68 procedures, i.e. 48% of the total procedures. As for the procedures to be deleted, the total did not exceed four.

Accordingly, the new Program of Action 2017-2022 was developed. Here, we will only review the goals as they highlight the program's general aspects. The Program of Action's general aspects are based on the following elements:

Population and labor force: Controlling the population growth rates during 2017 to 2022, as this would gradually lead to the reform of the demographic imbalances.

Urban growth, housing and the environment: Developing urban centers located away from greater Doha and introducing new ones, which would attract citizens and residents, establishing new labor cities, activating the Qatar code for green buildings and ensuring the sustainability of natural resources.

Education, Training and Youth: qualitative promotion of youth education and training in a

way that develops their abilities and increases their future participatory opportunities.

Public and reproductive health: Improving the population's public health and reproductive health, as well as providing services that commensurate with the increase in population and geographic distribution.

Women and children: Supporting women's participation in the community and providing favoring conditions for increasing their opportunity to join the labor force, while keeping family cohesion and ensuring proper environment for children.

The elderly and the disabled: Enhancing their effective participation in different community activities, enabling their integration in the community and continual improvement of their means of care.

Third Session

The third session was dedicated for discussion panels of groups mandated with the follow-up of the implementation of population policy's Program of Action. The session was attended by group heads and members, and was supervised by experts and researchers at the technical office. Members of the permanent population committee moderated the discussions. The six groups are:

- Population and labor force
- Urban development, housing and the environment
- Education, training and youth
- Public health and reproductive health
- Women and children
- The elderly and the disabled

For over an hour, the six working groups mainly discussed the nature of the next stage within the performance of the population policy's Program of Action upon official approval, constitution of working groups, in addition to roles and responsibilities assigned to each of the:

1. **Working Heads of groups:** : in this session, group heads were mandated with following-up practical and applied procedures related to achievement of the objectives of the population policy goals and procedures. The group head shall supervise members' work, in terms of assigning roles and responsibilities and monitoring their performance. She/he shall also supervise full coordination between various organizations involved in implementation of the population policy related axis and facilitating any challenges.

His/her duties shall further include supervising the preparation of the group's monthly reports, which supervising the progress made in the implementation of the population policy's Program of Action. The group head will specifically undertake the following:

- Invite the task team for a monthly meeting, organize meetings, set time schedule for its activities and provide the PPC's technical office at the permanent committee with the minutes of the meeting.
- Determine and distribute roles and responsibilities of the task team members

assigned to monitor performance of the procedures approved within the population policy program.

- Coordinate with the rest of the team assigned to monitor the performance of population policy.
- Facilitate any challenges in a timely manner and contact the technical office at the committee to help in reaching a solution.
- Attend regular meetings of team heads with the technical office.
- Participate in activities and events held by the permanent committee, especially Qatari population day annually held in the third week of October.
- Carry out an evaluation for each member within the team at the end of each stage and submit the evaluation to the technical office to decide member annual allowance, in accordance with the special form provided by the team head.

2. **Working groups' members:** in this session, the role of the team member was confirmed to be the direct liability of monitoring all practical and applied procedures determined by the team undertaking performance of the population policy, for

fulfilling the policy objectives as mentioned within its approved program, and in coordination with the team head. Team members shall guarantee coordination among various organizations involved within the performance of such aspect and facilitate challenges. Members shall also be involved in creating regular reports for their group to show the progress achieved. Liabilities assigned to the members shall be as follows:

- Monitoring fulfillment of population policy objectives in relation to one's field of operation within the policy aspect.
- Participate in setting a time schedule for the team activities, in compliance with the policy.
- Contribute to the continuation of the team activities.
- Coordinate with the team head and other members to provide the technical office with regular reports on the performance progress.
- Participate in deciding liabilities of the parties involved in performance of the policy.
- Attend team and sub-team meetings, participate in the meeting activities and monitor the minutes.

At the end of Qatari Population Day 2016, Mr. Abdul Hadi Al Shawi confirmed in his speech on the practical performance of the population policy throughout five consecutive years (October 2009- October 2014). Certain objectives included within the policy shall be re-considered, and more advanced objectives shall be set to match the pace of the population changes. The permanent committee considered carrying out a two-phased comprehensive evaluation for the population policy. The first phase was launched in October 2014, and the second in October 2015. The evaluation process involved tools used by a host of experts and professionals within ministries and authorities, in addition to UN population fund experts.

Upon accurate diagnosis of the Qatari community, the permanent committee on population drafted the new program for the population policy 2017- 2022, which was outlined in this ceremony, and outcomes listed in the six-part evaluation report on the population policy. In addition to the introduction, the report included three basic chapters. The first chapter includes the general frame of the policy, the second chapter presents the challenges in statistical terms and the third chapter evaluates the policy in terms of approach adopted and outcomes reached as a result of using various

evaluation tools. At the end of the speech, Mr. Abdul Hadi thanked participants in Qatari Population Day 2016 and appreciated their efforts that contributed to the success of the day. He referred to the participation of the UN population fund and appreciated them. He wished success for everyone in their future works dedicated to the benefit of the Qatari community.

Youth and human development potentials within a changing setting: Presentation of Arab Human Development Report (AHDR) 2016

In the American University in Beirut, on Tuesday November 25th, 2016, Arab Human Development Report 2016 was launched; being the sixth report in a series of Arab Human Development reports issued at the UN developmental programs. The main theme of this report is the youth of the Arab region and potentials of human development in light of the changing reality, considering especially the increase in the youth population.

As per Mrs. Sofi Du Kain, The Manager of the Regional Office of The Arab States in the UN developmental program: “Latest statistics refer that two thirds of the Arab population today is less than 30 years old, half of which are 15-29 years old. This bracket was considered youth, and was estimated as more than one hundred million. This unprecedented population in the history of the region is the most contributing bracket, capable of boosting economic and social advancement. The report shows that such demography is a real opportunity throughout the two coming decades that shall be urgently utilized.”

Therefore, in its introduction, the report referred to the dangers of ignoring youth in developing the feelings of estrangement leading, to a series of uprisings and unrest, endangering the stability of the state and threatening human security and obstacle development as a whole.

The report is issued along with two significant events at the Arab and regional levels:

1. Completion of five years after 2011 events, known as the Arab spring, which opened a wide controversy on the changes witnessed, especially its relation with the youth.
2. World leaders approving a sustainable development plan for 2030, as a vision for development for the five upcoming years for building a more peaceful future. The plan confirms that youth is an element of change.



The report will be outlined, along with the lessons learned:

First: Content:

The report consists of an introduction and eight chapters:

Chapter 1: Youth and human development in the Arab states: challenges facing transformation:

This chapter discusses subjects related to the human development in the Arab states, and presents the wording of youth-related concepts in human development based on modern researches, youth in the Arab region post-2011 and youth as a change element.

Chapter 2: Values, identity and civil participation:

This chapter discusses several issues related to the youth minds in the Arab region, lack of satisfaction among youth and increase of self-expression, authoritarian trend in families, civil participation and forms of reign, and national identity and tolerance.

Chapter 3: Education and moving to work

This chapter includes five paragraphs: variance of academic outcomes among youth in the Arab region, inequality of education opportunities, challenging transfer from school to work, limitations on creating job opportunities and policies that can help the labor market in the Arab region.

Chapter 4: New dynamics in empowering female youth:

This chapter discusses a number of issues: challenges facing female youth in the Arab region, family, marriage and maternity rights, mobilizing female youth in light of globalization and removing cultural and economic obstacles for the purpose of equality.

Chapter 5: Health status and obtaining health services:

This chapter consists of the following paragraphs: youth health status, risks and preventive factors, forms of inequality in youth health, current interventions in the health sector to boost health, current interventions in the non-health sector and health for all in all policies and prospecting the future.

Chapter 6: Effects of war and violent conflict on youth:

This chapter includes topics related to youth in conflict affected states, their effects on the physical and mental health, effects of conflict on education and job opportunities, forced emigration and its effect on youth and disputes and civil participation.

Chapter 7: Exclusion, movement and emigration:

This chapter includes the following topics: emigration factors and forms, overview on youth emigrants, emigration policies in recipient

Definition of youth:

Youth can be generally described as a stage in which the person leaves dependence of childhood to independent maturity. For statistical purposes, UN defines youth as persons within the age of 15-24. Those people in such bracket are officially recognized by the MDG as being youth, and described by many as teenagers.

In another definition, Middle East Youth initiative defines youth as those within the age of 15- 29. This range was adopted to reflect the long changes witnessed to the puberty facing many people in the region. Youths do not form a harmonious group, as they vary in their economic, social, geographic and demographic status within their states. Despite such variations, a regional analysis can provide a better understanding for the form of youth development.

Source: report team

states, benefits of movement, mitigating obstacles before movement and mitigating tensions

Chapter 8: Empowering youth is securing the future: Towards new development Model Fits the Youth in The Arab Region:

This chapter discusses two subjects: 1- The Youth in The Arab Region and challenges before human development in a changing world, and 2- Towards new development Model Fits the Youth in The Arab Region.

Second: Lessons learnt:

the report does not include statistical information and data; however, it includes lessons and messages referring to:

1. Arab states adopted a new developmental form based on investment in youth and to empower them through the following:
 - Arab states drafting their plans in alignment with sustainable development plan 2030 approved by the UN. The plan calls to invest in youth and empower them to be involved in the developmental process as an urgent priority. Basic youth skills shall be enhanced to enable them to utilize their potentials. Attention shall be granted to the quality of educational and health services. Other services contribute to a secure social life, such as housing services and supporting the unemployed.
 - Maximize job opportunities, in economic terms by offering suitable job opportunities, and political terms by respecting their rights and freedom, thereby empowering them to participate in official organizations and in social terms by overcoming all forms of discrimination based on identity or social type.
 - Peace and security and enhancing the role of youth in such framework to guarantee

the first two strategic dimensions and their sustainability. Without peace and security, youth skills cannot be enhanced, opportunities cannot be maximized and sustainability cannot be guaranteed.

2. Empowerment of youth requires reforms at three levels:
 - At policy levels set to organize the social form among the state and its citizens, while structuring the macro-economy to guarantee comprehensive inclusion and maximize opportunities available for all, including youth, fairly without discrimination.
 - The second level involves sector levels, especially in the fields of education, health and employment, to guarantee the quality and availability of services that enhance youth skills, and therefore maximize their freedom of choice.
 - The third level discusses national policies directly concerned with youth. Such policies shall not be limited to finding solutions for the youth problems, which is usually partial and short-termed, and sometimes infeasible. It shall extend to efficiently addressing the first two levels to guarantee youth participation in drafting public

Demographic changes in the Arab region
 Arab states witnessed population increase during the past fifty years, especially in the seventies of the past century, where the growth exceeded 3.3% compared to 1.75% at international level. Population then witnessed a decrease to reach 2.16% in 2014.
 At the beginning of the new millennium, some Arab states witnessed a gradual growth such as Egypt after 2006, Tunisia after 2010, Algeria after 2002, Morocco after 2003, and Oman after 2007. However, growth in most other states remained low.
 Source: report team

policies, monitoring budget allocation, enhancing coordination among concerned authorities, and following-up performance towards achieving priorities.

In brief, the report confirms that despite all challenges facing Arab youth, including exclusion, they still form a historical bracket that can introduce changes to re-structure their countries, and they will still be prospected to rescue their home countries.

Key office and committee activities and events during 2016 Q4

In addition to organizing Qatar Population Day held on Monday October 31st, 2016 in the Four Seasons hotel in Doha, under the title “General outline of Qatar population policy program 2017-2022” (details of the ceremony included in the first essay of this issue), the permanent committee on population undertook various events and activities during 2016 Q4 (September- December), key of which:

1- Committee continues its regular meetings:

Seventh regular meeting: the meeting was held at 6:00 p.m. on Tuesday October 25th, 2016. On behalf of Dr. Saleh Mohamed Al-Nabit, Ministry of developmental planning and statistics and committee president, Mr. Sultan Al kuwairi, committee vice-president presided the seventh meeting. He welcomed the attendees and then discussed the agenda.

Among key issues discussed in such meeting, was the ceremony schedule, the memo of the technical office on remarks and inquiries issued by committee members on the program, along with replies from the committee members on the research “certain nationalities allocated for certain professions”.



Eighth regular meeting: the meeting was held on 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday November 29th, 2016. Dr. Saleh Mohamed Al-Nabit, Ministry of developmental planning and statistics and committee president opened the meeting, where he welcomed attendees and appreciated committee members for their efforts in presenting population issues and raising

awareness on population challenges facing Qatar, including disturbance of population and increase of growth. He affirmed on the significance of listing population issues in plans. Then, attendees discussed the agenda. Mr. Abdul Hadi Al Shawi, acting manager of technical office outlined the most important points listed within the committee final

report, especially the opening session, in which speeches were delivered by Dr. Saleh, the minister of developmental planning and statistics and the president of permanent committee of population; Dr. Mohamed Abdul Wahid Al Hamadi Minister of Education and Higher Education (ceremony guest) and Dr. Loa Shabana regional manager at the UN Fund for population in the Arab region. At the end of the speeches, former group heads were honored by Dr. Saleh, after which ceremony events resumed. In this meeting, other issues were discussed, including proposed solutions to address the negative impact of population growth, seventeenth meeting of council heads and national committees of population during November 8-9, 2016 and the student visit from Qatar University to the committee.

Ninth regular meeting: the meeting was held at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday December 27th, 2016. The meeting was opened by Mr. Sultan Al Kuwari, deputy assistant for statistical affairs at the ministry of developmental planning and statistics and vice-president. He welcomed attendees and discussed the agenda, including approving minutes of the eighth meeting the latest updates at the technical office, participation report for the ninth summit for emigration and development held in Bangladesh

during the period December 10-12, 2016, along with the follow-up recommendations issued by Cairo conference for population and development and the student visit from Qatar University (major: policies, planning and development).

2. Technical office of the committee holds regular meetings:

Regular meeting of the technical office with group heads:

at the beginning of the meeting held at 10:00 a.m., Wednesday October 12th, 2016, the acting manager of the technical office welcomed group heads and appreciated their attendance.

In this meeting, preparations were overviewed for Qatar Population Day held on October 31st, 2016, the nature of group head participation in ceremony sessions and re-structuring of working groups. A list of group head names was presented as prepared by the technical office, consisting of 49 members enjoying experience in the field of drafting population policies and those who participated in previous stages. The group head had the right to choose or add new members who will benefit the group in its following stage, provided that each group shall not exceed ten members.

Technical office eighth meeting:

the meeting was held at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday November 30th, 2016. At the beginning of the meeting, acting technical office manager Mr. Abdul Hadi Al Marri welcomed attendees and appreciated their efforts that contributed to the success of the event. Then, attendees discussed the agenda and reviewed the agreement between the ministry of developmental planning and statistics and the population committee and the UN fund for population. Discussions included basis and standards for constituting working groups, annual meeting of council heads and national committee for population in the Arab states, as well as the outcomes of the eighth meeting.

3. Committee participates in the ninth summit for the Global Forum on Migration and

Committee on population participated in the ninth summit of the Global Forum on Migration and Development held during the 10-12th of December 2016 in Dekka, capital of Bangladesh. The summit was titled “Migration that serves sustainable development for all: towards a plan that requires change in the field of migration”. Qatar’s mission participating in the meeting was presided by the Minister of administrative development and social affairs, Dr. Eissa Saad

Al Naemi, and representatives from the ministry of labor and administrative development and social affairs, ministry of interior, foreign ministry and the ministry of developmental planning and statistics.

The summit was opened in attendance of Bangladesh's Prime Minister, Husaina Al Sheikh. Dr. Eissa bin Saad Al Naemi delivered his speech. The summit involved various sessions and round tables. Participation included committee members as representative for the ministry of developmental planning in the round table (1.2) migration: (variety and harmony of communities) and round tables (communication and migration). The sessions included discussions and experience exchange, as well as a presentation of certain experiences by participants. In addition to the aforementioned, the summit involved various meetings between the Qatari mission and certain Bangladeshi officers. Qatar participated in the booth that presented a film on labor rights in Qatar, in addition to presenting a statute for labor safety, equipped with the latest means. Invitation was sent to key persons to watch such experience, attended and supervised by the mission president and participants.

4. Committee participated in the annual meeting for council heads and national committees on population in Arab states

Within the framework of following-up the population in the Arab states and securing the best mechanisms to face major challenges prevailing in most Arab states; the annual meeting was held for council heads and national committees in Sharm El Sheik (Arab Republic of Egypt) during the period of the 8-9th of November 2016.

Representatives from 10 Arab states participated in the meeting. Qatar was represented by Mr. Sultan Al Kuwari, vice-president for the committee on population and Mr. Abdul Hadi Al Shawi, manager of technical office. Through video conference, Mrs. Permanent Ambassador / Alyaa Al Thani, mandated for Qatar at the UN, president of round no. 50 for the committee on for population and development at the UN. The meeting also was attended by representatives from Arab parliaments for population and development and specialized administrations within the Arab League and UN Fund for Population, in addition to academics, experts and representative from international and regional organizations concerned with

population and development.

The meeting aimed at launching deep discussions on population issues in the region, and discussing preparations for the states participating in the 50th round of the population and development committee held in New York, as well as to enhance participation among councils and national committees for population and parliaments to promote population/development.

5. Training courses

Researchers at the technical office participate with various state authorities in the training course "skills of social research" at the ministry of administrative development and social affairs, presented by Dr. Enaam Al Shehabi during the period of the 25-29th of December 2016. The course aimed at the development of participants' skills in carrying out researches and field studies in using social research approaches through recognizing the concept and trends of social research and social approaches. Tools of data collection shall be known for the purpose of social research and social research steps. The course was 20 training hours by five working days.

6. Committee achieves a draft for “population policy for Qatar 2017-2022”

As a result of evaluation carried out to the previous population policy that continued two consecutive years of efforts, the committee set the first draft for the new population policy 2017- 2022 revised by experts and international and local authorities for population and development, especially UN Fund for population. Upon expert supervision, the draft complied with international standards in alignment with sustainable development goals 2030.”

The new draft included a set of objectives and procedures that fulfills changes and challenges facing Qatari community during the coming six years (2017- 2022), especially in disturbance of population and increased population.

Disturbance of social capital as a population issue

Social capital is widely known as a civil virtue, apparent at the individual behaviors. It is based on community participation and respecting law and cooperation. It expresses interaction between individuals, social networks and the level of confidence established by such social networks, divided into three types:

First: Social capital based on relationships among similar social network members such as family and friends. The second type is the temporary social capital, referring to relationships among individuals who do not necessarily belong to a certain group, and are not similar in age, economic status, or education. They are linked with other links such as work relations and acquaintances. The third type is the social capital based on individual relations with organizations and levels of authority such as governmental and non-governmental organizations, companies and others.

World Bank defines social capital as “organizations, relationships and standards, which form social interactions within the

community. It confirms social coherence as a basic skill in economic and sustainable development.”

Organization for economic cooperation and development defines social capital as a set of networks, standards, values and concepts that facilitates cooperation among various groups.”

All those definitions confirm that the disturbance of population in any state proportionally suits disturbance of social capital. Large numbers of populations belong to various cultures and patterns, which limit interaction and coherence within the community; these therefore, consist of a significant element of sustainable development that requires suitable solutions to address such disturbance.