

اللجنة الدائمة للسكان
Permanent Population Committee



جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء
Planning and Statistics Authority

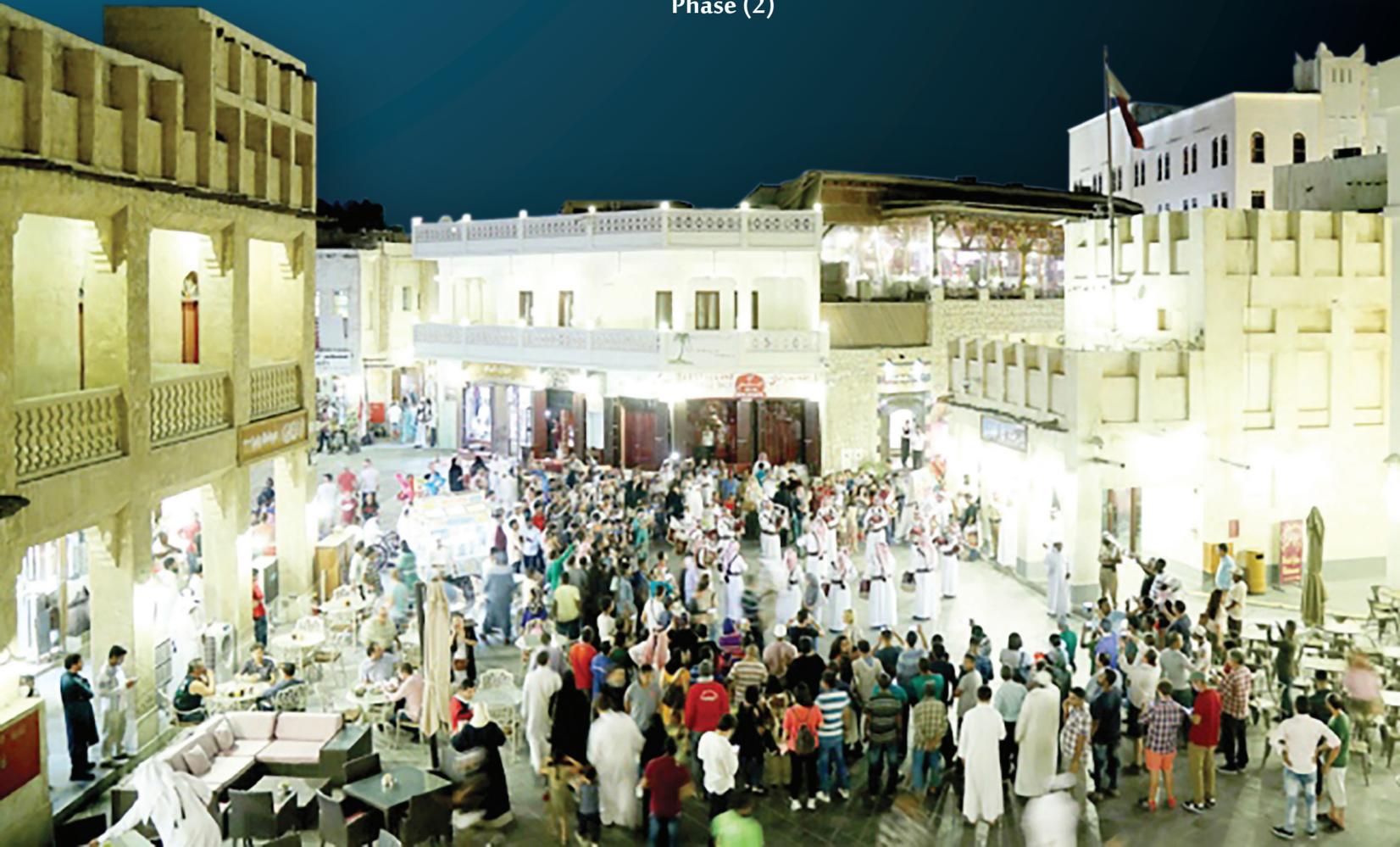


Population

Towards Better Life For Population

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Qatar Population Policy 2017-2022: Goals and objectives
Phase (2)



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Editorial



In conjunction with the celebration of the World Population Day, I am pleased to present to the reader the 44th issue of "Population" Magazine. The first topic of this issue includes the goals,

objectives and procedures of the population policy of the State of Qatar (2017-2022), giving more details of this policy and increased awareness of its importance. The main objective of the population policy of the State of Qatar is «achieving balance between population growth and sustainable development requirements, so as to ensure a decent life for all population of Qatar, enhance their abilities, broaden their options and raise their participation in the progress and eminence of the Qatari society».

This issue includes an article that provides description and technical analysis of the Qatar demographic profile and its changing age structure and composition, national efforts to contain the population status through setting the national population strategy, discussing the impact of population changes and its challenges to sustainable development.

Paying attention to raising the quality of education and training and increasing youth participation opportunities - which is one of the Qatar Population Policy axes - the issue presents a detailed interview with the President of the Community College of Qatar (CCQ), a pioneering experiment established by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in its endeavor to promote national investment

in human development and contribute to the achievement of the educational objectives set by Qatar National Vision 2030, by providing a wide variety of educational opportunities.

In order to keep its readers informed of its various activities, the third topic of this issue includes a brief overview of the latest PPC activities in the Second Quarter of 2019, foremost of which is the celebration of the World Population Day in Qatar National Library, and its contribution to the Doha Islamic Youth Forum. This section also cover the coming important activities and programs, the most important of which is the celebration of the Qatari Population Day.

The Population Magazine provides a brief on the requirements of the census based on administrative records, the methodology used, and the use of population and establishments data. This is in line with the fact that the Planning and Statistics Authority has officially launched the 2020 Census of Population, Housing and Establishments project at a ceremony held on 01/07/2019. The census is a comprehensive database that is useful in preparing and evaluating development plans and programs in the country.

The Spotlight of this issue is the 52nd Session of the Commission on Population and Development held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 1 to 5 April 2019, during which the ICPD Program of Action was reviewed and evaluated and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as actions necessary for the international, national and regional implementation of the ICPD Program of Action.

Dr. Saleh Mohamed Al Nabit
Chairman of Permanent
Population Committee



Goals and Objectives of Qatar Population Policy 2017-2022*

BY DR. YOUSEF BRIQ, PERMANENT POPULATION COMMITTEE

Issue (43) of the Population Magazine highlighted the role of the Permanent Population Committee in the development of the first population policy (2009-2014) and the second population policy (2017-2022) of the State of Qatar. In this issue, more details will be given on the content of this policy, which is difficult to be covered in one article, given the richness and diversity of this content.

Therefore, the content referred to will be discussed in terms of goals, objectives and actions related to the six axes of the population policy in order to inform the reader of the details of this policy, which can raise the awareness of its importance, leave a positive impact on its creative implementation and realize the achievements that can further contribute to more progress and prosperity in Qatar.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE POPULATION POLICY

The main objective of the population policy of the State of Qatar is «achieving balance between population growth and sustainable development requirements, so as to ensure a decent life for all population of Qatar, enhance their abilities, broaden their options and raise their participation in the progress and eminence of the Qatari society».

To this end, a number of axes have been adopted, each of which has a main goal, which represents the strategic objective that the population policy aspires to achieve, and sub-goals (objectives) that contribute to achieving the main goal of each axis. The goals and objectives are classified according to the following axes:

First Axis: Population and Labor Force (*)

(*) This article will only cover the first axis of population policy, and the other axes will be addressed in later articles in the forthcoming issues of "Population" magazine.

Main Goal:

Master population growth rates during the period 2017-2022, in order to reform the demographic imbalances.

The natural population growth rate of citizens has begun witnessing a slowed growth as a result of the low fertility rates, which in turn result from the increasing educational level in society in general and the educational level of females in particular.

Sub-goals

1) Increase the number of citizens

The small size of Qatari population has been accompanied by a host of other challenges, represented by demographic phenomena imposed by the social and economic transformations witnessed and still taking place in the country. The demographic challenges or phenomena that are intended here are: the decline in Crude Birth Rate, the decline in Total fertility rate, and the delayed marriage. The reasons for such phenomena are the high standard of living of Qataris, the urban lifestyle in which they live, the increasing demand of Qatari women for education and employment, and the tendency of younger generations to build a nuclear or small family instead of the extended family.

Accordingly, the logical and possible solution for the imbalance of the demographic structure is to increase or at least maintain the current rates of natural population growth. In the long run, this policy may contribute to remedying the imbalance of the Qatar demographic structure, which

requires the following actions to be implemented:

- Issue legislation to endorse the marriage Fund;
- Introduce dowry and wedding cost reduction in educational curricula;
- Increase the number of low-cost wedding halls in major cities in the State;
- Establish clear criteria for granting Qatari nationality to permanent residents and those with experience and rare specialties;
- Promote actions aiming to reduce traffic accidents;
- Reduce the early retirement and rehabilitation of Qatari people to work in different fields;
- Conducting awareness campaigns for families on marriage issues.

2) Support knowledge economy policy

The growth pattern of the Qatari economy depended primarily on the growth of factors of production, ie labor and capital. Thus, labor growth depended on the introduction of relatively low-cost expatriate labor. The supply and demand in the Qatari labor market are not defined by the concept of the nature of human resources and the principle of economic scarcity, which determine the level of wages and types of economic activities appropriate to the country, but rather what happens in foreign labor markets from which migrant workers are recruited. Such conditions produce negative economic impacts, especially in the long run, on the productivity and competitiveness of society. Accordingly, the real challenge is to restructure the labor market, move out of the current growth pattern and shift to knowledge-based economy based on ICT, digitization and innovation, which means that qualified and skilled human resources are the most valuable assets in modern economy. This development trend is linked to a number of actions, such as:

- Expand Automation in various fields of economic activity;
- Award bids to private sector enterprises based on how their commitment to upgrade and automate their means of production;
- Focus on recruiting and retaining experienced and specialists professionals expatriates in the knowledge economy, and reducing reliance on temporary consultants;
- Take advantage of expatriate workers in developing and training national cadres;
- Urge educational institutions to grant scholarships to

Qataris for specialties associated with the knowledge economy.

3) Reduce the Recruitment of foreign workers and Eliminate labor surplus force

During the past years, the demographic structure of the State of Qatar has undergone a number of quantitative and qualitative shifts, which have affected the various components of the Qatari society and its population reality. Perhaps the most important of these shifts was related to the high pace of population growth resulting from the recruitment of large numbers of labor from all over the world, in order to meet the needs of the ambitious development plans of Qatar. However, these large numbers of expatriates who contributed to the implementation of socio-economic development plans, also created a number of demographic and social problems that have left many implications and repercussions on the demographic and societal reality, which requires reconsidering and rationalizing the recruitment process without prejudice to the developmental renaissance witnessed in the country. This trend is connected to a host of actions, such as:

- Retain and benefit from existing labor force in new projects (labor force turnover), and stipulate the prioritization of recruiting existing labor force by companies that are awarded projects;
- Ensure that all companies and enterprises comply with the rules of recruitment of foreign workers in terms of number and quality;
- Facilitate the employment of family members of residents in Qatar;
- Facilitate granting recruitment permits to families of residents in Qatar who are needed in the labor market
- Granting incentives to private sector companies to replace expatriates with citizens in suitable positions in both private and mixed sectors;
- Create recruitment agencies in countries dispatching workers to verify workers' qualifications and experiences;
- Create a national insurance fund for expatriates to contribute in addition to employers' contribution. The amount deposited therein shall be handed over to the worker at the expiry of his/her work contract;
- Follow up the implementation of the maximum allowed number of workers in one household and impose additional fees for exceeding the limit;



- Increase efforts to prevent the activity of shell companies and visa trafficking.

4) Achieve a balanced distribution of workers by nationalities and professions, and reducing the concentration of certain nationalities in some professions

Non-Qatari nationals are concentrated in each component of the labor market components to include occupations in its various section. The concentration of non-Qataris by profession is characterized by the multiplicity of the nationality composition and levels of presence in each profession, highlighting multiple structures of the concentration of non-Qataris in the various sections of the professions. The most important features of the concentration of non-Qataris in various components of the labor market may include the concentration in the supervisory professions in the private sector that associated with the management of financial institutions, marketing and productivity and business services, as well as the specialized and technical occupations such as technicians in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering.

The concentration of non-Qataris in many highly skilled and skilled professions has resulted in many challenges

that require a balanced distribution of workers of different nationalities on the professions, and to reduce the concentration of certain nationalities in some professions.

This solution is connected to a host of actions, such as:

- Continue the study of the distribution of nationalities on various professions, and take the study results into account when approving recruitment for certain professions;
- Allow recruitment from nationalities other than those concentrated in the mentioned professions;
- Instruct companies to diversify labor force sources, and notify employers on the importance of such diversification for society;
- Give priority to Arab nationalities in recruitment.



Article

Observations on The Impact of Demographic Imbalances on Achieving Sustainable Development in Qatar*



DR. LUAY SHABANEH, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND- ARAB STATES OFFICE

1. Abstract

This technical brief is prepared to inform the high level panel discussion at the First National Population and Sustainable Development Forum that coincides with 25 years of implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development Program of Action (ICPD PoA). The brief provides description and technical analysis of the Qatar demographic profile and its changing age structure and composition, national efforts to contain the population status through setting the national population strategy, discussing the impact of population changes and its challenges to sustainable development, and providing policy directions on potential policy options. The analysis notes that the distorted population structure is an outcome of policies related to incoming labour migration to Qatar. It further concludes that a national migration policy which takes into consideration the demographic balances and transitions coupled with economic policies that accommodates the social dimension, its relationships and interactions is key to coherently achieve the sustainable development goals.

2. Qatar's Demographic Profile

Qatar's demographic profile reveals that total population of The State of Qatar was estimated to be 2,674,320 at the end of 2018, which is characterized by a phenomenal increase from 111,000 in 1970¹. However the Qataris as a percentage of the total population constitute only about 11%. The country might be considered to have two demographic profiles; one

for the Qatari inhabitants and another for non-Qataris.

As per the UNFPA population data base, Qatari population has a low total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.9 with an increased average age of childbearing to 29.9 years² which is attributed to improvements attained in education and increasing numbers of women in labor force. On the other hand, among non-Qataris; the TFR is showing an increase with an overall impact on the total population. The percentage of the average increase in the total population is about 10% annually, while the percentage of Qatari nationals increased by 7.2%. The unbalanced population structure is especially witnessed among the working age category where the ratio of males to females is 3:1. The majority of this group of workers are expatriates and are semi-skilled workers, mostly young people. However, despite the advantages of supplying the labor market with the human resources, there are many disadvantages especially the structural imbalance of the Qatari labor market. Additionally, as per the population distribution, the majority of the population are living in Doha with a recognized need for redistribution of inhabitants among the full area of The State of Qatar.

Low fertility rate if continues to be chronic among the Qatari population is a challenge; the implications of which is rapid population aging and population decline³. Hence, more in depth analysis is needed as we speak of fertility; Qatar has a modern method contraceptive prevalence rate of 41% which is less than in other countries of the region whereas unmet need is higher than that of other countries in the region, it is documented to be of 17% as of UNFPA population data base. The proportion of demand satisfied with modern methods,

* This document is based on technical notes prepared by Hala Youssef, UNFPA regional advisor on population data and policies (March 2019)

¹ Qatar National Report on the review of progress on ICPD program of action

² UNFPA population data base: <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard>

³ Is fertility rising in countries with low birth rates? <https://www.prb.org/isfertilityrisinginlowbirthratecountries/>

among women aged 15-49, is 64% which leaves an open room for satisfying women in reproductive age needs for family planning modern methods utilization.

Health indicators in Qatar have improved and mortalities have declined with an increase in life expectancy; according to UNFPA population data base, it is 78 years for males and 80 years for females. Coupled with improved education indicators; enrollment in primary education is 98% with gender parity index of 1 and enrollment in secondary education is 76% for males and 89% for females with gender parity 1.17, it can reflect the decreasing fertility trends among the Qatari population. Expatriates might have a different profile though. On reproductive health indicators, it is important to note that maternal mortality ratio is 13 per 100 thousands live births in 2015 with 100 percent of deliveries attended and adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, reported to be 10. In terms of SDGs, there is still a need to support programs that will affect the decrease in such reproductive health indicators including those targeting younger age groups among females.

It is clear that the high intensity of young male in-labor migrants has led to a distorted population structure; Qatar has one of the most distorted population structure in the Arab region. This is attributed to different reasons but lately due to the large scale development project implemented by the State of Qatar in preparations for world cup 2022.

3. Population Enablers for Achieving SDG

Population growth, population ageing and decline, as well as migration and urbanization, affect virtually all the development objectives that are on top of the national and global development agendas, particularly SDGs. They affect consumption, production, employment, income distribution, poverty and social protections, including pension schemes. They also complicate efforts to ensure universal access to health, education, housing, sanitation, water, food and energy. Population dynamics do not only pose challenges though; they also provide important opportunities for more sustainable development. A fall in fertility levels and slower population growth, for example, leads to an increased concentration of the population in the working age range, which can enable countries to reap a demographic bonus

and jumpstart economic development.

Migration, including labor migrants, can be an important enabler of social and economic development. Today, more than a billion people rely on international and internal migration to escape from poverty and conflict, adapt to environmental and economic shocks, and improve the income, health, and education of their families; this speaks for example to SDG 16. Urbanization can be a powerful driver of sustainable development; higher population density enables governments to more easily deliver essential infrastructure and services in urban areas at relatively low cost per capita. Livable and sustainable cities have knock-on effects in terms of providing rural populations with greater access to services such as education and healthcare, while also empowering them economically. Furthermore, urbanization can produce energy savings, particularly in the housing and transportation sectors which speaks to SDG7.

However, the benefits of demographic transitions, urbanization and migration do not materialize automatically and inevitably. Whether population dynamics pose challenges or bring opportunities depends largely on the policies that are in force. Population dynamics are the result of individual choices and opportunities. To address and harness the opportunities of population dynamics for sustainable development, countries need seek to enlarge, not restrict, individual rights. Countries need also to work on expanding people's choices, resourcefulness, creativity and resilience, by adopting policies that are human rights-based and gender-responsive⁴. Human rights-based and gender-responsive policies, such as promoting universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, including voluntary family planning, and to education, can make a world of difference for people and societies. Together, these measures help to reduce gender based violence, unsafe abortions and help to combat HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

4. Migration Impact and Challenges

Migration and migration governance matter for SDG implementation. Nikola Piper (2017)⁵ indicated to 'global migration governance'. The flurry of multi-lateral actions and regional activities have revolved around two interlinked

⁴ UNFPA, 2018. State of World Population 2017

⁵ Nicola Piper, 2017. Migration and SDGs. SAGE Journals, Global Social Policy. Volume: 17 issue: 2, page(s): 231-238. The University of Sydney, Australia

concerns: management of migration, and the migration-development nexus. Migrants' rights issues have not been absent from these debates but are generally sidelined or appear in the context of extreme forms of human rights violations such as trafficking. The SDGs, by contrast, not only for the first time incorporate migration explicitly into global development policy, but they also have the potential to address the key factors that underline migration from a rights perspective if their realization goes beyond the provision of 'safe and orderly migration' pathways to also address the lack of 'decent work' and participatory decision making from a (gendered) workers' rights perspective at all stages of migration.

International migration has become an essential feature of globalization in the twenty-first century. Some 230 million people, or 3 per cent of the world's population, currently live outside their countries of origin, and have been attracted to better living and working conditions by migration, which has led to migration, economic, social and demographic disparities, conflicts and violence. When the rights of migrants are protected, they can live in dignity and security and are thus more able to contribute to their host communities and their countries of origin, both economically and socially, from exploited and marginalized migrants.

Migration positively affects the labor market by providing skilled labor and others to fill existing gaps and thereby push forward economic development in the country concerned. In addition, especially in the case of migration to the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), international migration affects the demographics of receiving countries and makes the citizens in their own countries a minority. The proportion of international migrants compared to the total population in the GCC countries is 38.6% of the total population. Qatar is within the region with

the highest percentage of expatriates in the world (86.6%) followed by the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait (70.0% and 68.7%, respectively). The Arab region is one of the main sending and receiving regions of migrants worldwide, and relations between migration and development are usually explored by assessing the impact of migrants' remittances in countries of origin, even if some consider that skills acquisition and networking in destination countries are also contributing to development. The major remittance countries are mainly receiving countries: the GCC countries. It is important to note that the expatriates may have adequate

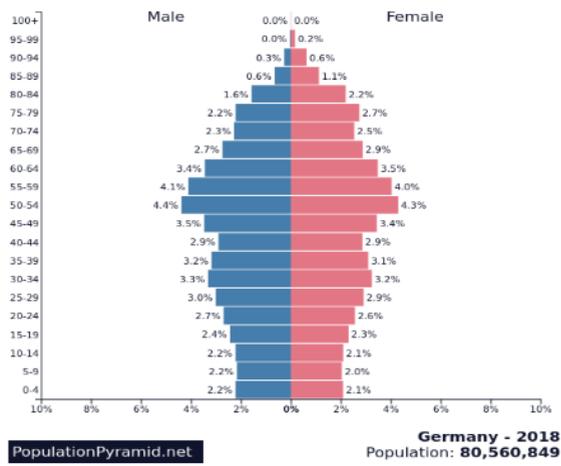
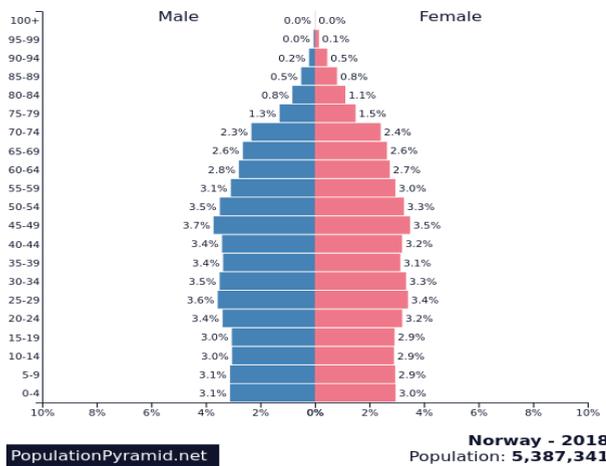
access to reproductive health services including emergency obstetric care (EmOC) and family planning services. This will ensure better health to expatriate migrants, support the required balance of the high TFR among non-Qataris as compared to Qataris and create positive policy environment for all inhabitants, and contribute to enhancing a possible demographic dividend.

As for forced or involuntary migration, which includes people affected by natural and humanitarian disasters, there are no policies and strategies for Qatar to deal with them. In particular with regard to the protection of refugees, displaced persons and populations forcibly displaced by human rights violations, racism, racial intolerance, xenophobia and others. This also includes facilitating the access of refugees, displaced persons and forcibly displaced populations to basic health services, health and education institutions, and strengthening support for international activities to protect and assist refugees, displaced persons and forcibly displaced populations.

5. Population Structure and Population/Migration Policies

Population structure is an outcome of population and migration policies. Population structure is not a problem or challenge by itself but a result of imbalanced policies. Migration policies and population policies shape out population structure. For the sake of international comparison, the author will review the population pyramid of Qatar's population pyramid with other five countries⁶ regularly receiving in-migrants, three of which from GCC and have relatively similar economic features of Qatar (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and UAE) and two advanced countries from Europe Germany with advanced industrial base with large economy and Norway that produces oil and focus on social agenda with sound migration policies and international cooperation. The six pyramids are distorted in different ways. Norway and Germany belong of population transition stage (Second Dividend) with balanced are-sex structure from demographic transition perspective, while Qatar and UAE are in late dividend with strong imbalanced distorted structure at both age and sex, and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are in early dividend with age distorted structure. Therefore Qatar has dual distortion of population structure, where the country has too many young male population derived by

⁶ Population Pyramid.net, different countries



young male non-Qatari laborers.

In the above context, the international experience reveals that economic policies that do not have a strong social component matter and have an influential impact on social agenda and population social relations. In such context, population social dichotomy appears, creating multistrata of population enjoying different rights, access, welfare, and perception, and this leads in the long run to social exclusion, particularly if one stratum is dominating in terms of percentage. The first stratum is the nationals who have their own demographic profile and challenges and social values motivated by state supply entitlements. The other strata (could be one or more) enjoy different levels of rights, access, and very different values systems driven by origin country and social class in the destination country.

6. Qatar's Population Policies

The State of Qatar seems to be aware of its population challenges. Since 2004, population increase has been monitored with the average increase in the total population approximately 10% annually, while the percentage of Qatari nationals has increased by 7.2%. This has impacted the imbalance in the composition of the Qatari labor market. Most of the expatriates are young males, in the labor market where their percentage of Qataris decreased from 6.11% in 2005 to 1.5% in 2015.

With relevance to the ICPD PoA and the importance of population in development through a rights-based approach, the State of Qatar is also monitoring its implementation progress. The Permanent Population Committee in

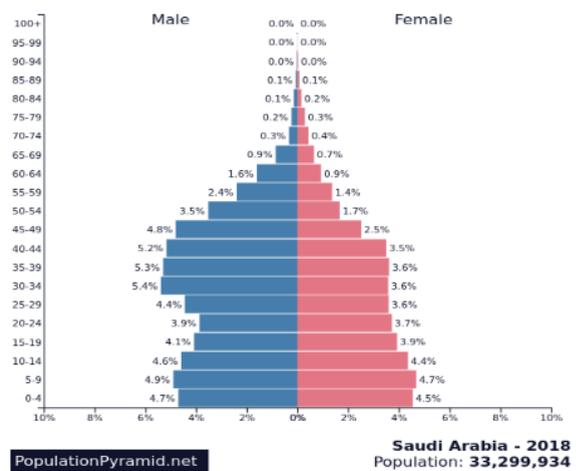
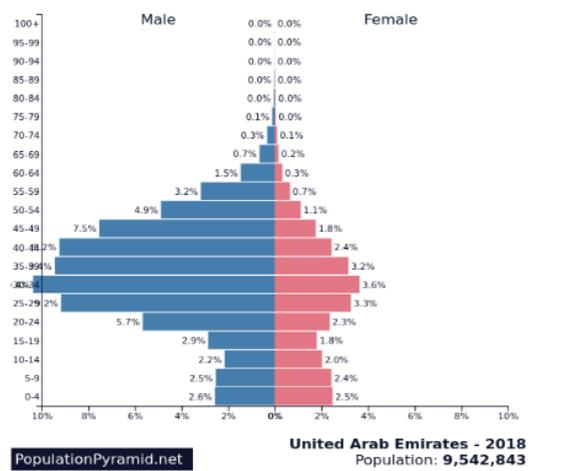
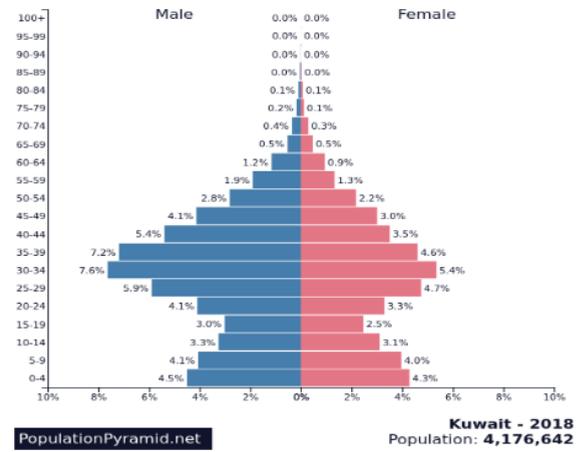
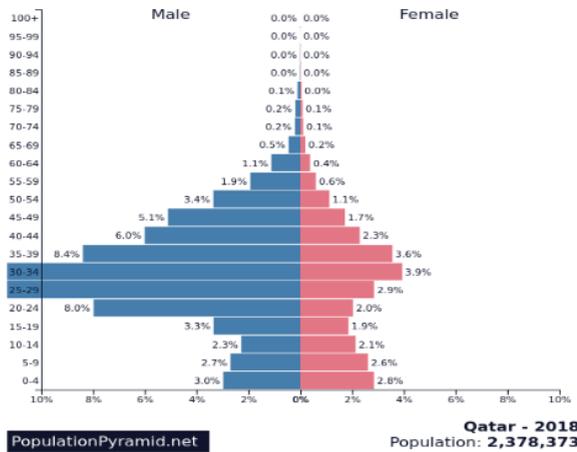
Qatar hosted the "Arab Conference on Population and Development - Reality and Prospects" in May 2009 in the context of assessing the progress made in implementing the ICPD – PoA after 15 years. The "Qatar Declaration 2009", under the theme:

"Mechanisms: Partnership, Institutional Development and Capacity Building", called upon Arab countries to develop the institutional, environmental, and legislative capacities of the national councils and committees in the Arab countries and support them financially and technically to enable them to play more effective roles in advancing population and development issues. The Doha Declaration appreciated the role of population councils in the development of population policies and strategies in the Arab region, including the work of the Permanent Population Committee in Qatar⁷.

In October 2009, the Permanent Population Committee developed the Population Policy Action Program, which was then reviewed after six years of implementation and especially after the rapid population developments that have occurred as described earlier. This review concluded that coordination with the institutional frameworks governing the development situation in the country is important and is consistent with the objectives of population policy, the goals of the national development strategy and various other national sectoral strategies, as well as the alignment with the SDGs framework.

The goal of Qatar's new population policy is to "balance population growth with the requirements of sustainable development to ensure a decent life for the people of Qatar, enhance their capabilities, expand their choices, and increase their level of participation in the progress of Qatari society."

⁷ Hasan Al-Mahanadi, 2008. Social development in Qatar: reality and prospects. Population Permanent committee.



Accordingly, the new thematic areas of the 2017-2022 program of work⁸ referred to population and labor force, urban growth, housing and the environment, education, training and youth, public health and reproductive health, women and children, and older persons and persons with disabilities. These themes reflect the essence of the population issues of the State of Qatar in light of the demographic imbalances, whether in the dominant age structure or in population distribution, issues of training and rehabilitation of young people of both sexes, as well as the interest of the older people and the need to develop policies that guarantee their rights and provide them with a decent life. It may also benefit from their accumulated skills commensurate with the requirements of the labor market. It is worth noting that the 2017-2022 program of work did not include explicit reference to migration as a driver of population structure. Moreover, the Qatari population policy recognized the family as a basic entity of society that plays a pivotal role in

maintaining social peace and creating a good environment in ensuring the healthy growth of young people and the formation of an active personality with society that can contribute positively and strongly to advancing sustainable development.

7. Human Rights- Based Policies

SDGs is a human right agenda. Therefore rights-based and gender-responsive policies are also critical in a context of Qatar as a low fertility and rapid population ageing or potentially population decline. International experience reveal that policies addressing low fertility promote a better work life balance and ensure access to essential services, such as child care and social protections. Furthermore, non-discriminatory policies are important to allow older persons to contribute fully to society while at the same time receiving the care, services and social protections they need. A human rights approach is also crucial in migration policies,

⁸ The Population Policy of the State of Qatar 2017-2022.

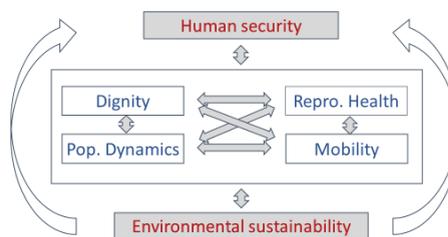
which should be designed in full respect for, and protection of, the human rights of migrants and migrant workers. Such policies can generate large economic and social gains from migration, while ensuring decent living and working conditions for migrants. A rights-based approach is essential, as well, in choosing policies for addressing urbanization and sustainable settlement patterns.

This will require an action that entails strengthening the formation of human capital throughout the life course, with a particular focus on health, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; education, decent work and social protections; non-discrimination, equal opportunities, women’s empowerment and youth participation. Also promote the development benefits of migration, with a focus on ensuring the rights and safety of migrants and combating discrimination against migrants, and a perspective on realizing the developmental benefits of migration for both sending and receiving countries. It is important to establish comprehensive, balanced and inclusive national policies on migration, and at the same time to strengthen bilateral, regional and global partnerships on migration. This will need to create equitable, livable and sustainable cities that can accommodate increased demands for livelihoods and services, while strengthening the linkages between rural and urban areas, and promoting the sustainable development of rural communities and strengthen national capacities to collect, use and analyze population data and projections. People-centered development strategies should systematically consider changes in the number, age and location of people; and use population data and projections to inform development goals, targets and indicators, as well as policies and programmes.

8. Implementation of people-centered SDGs- Pilot measure

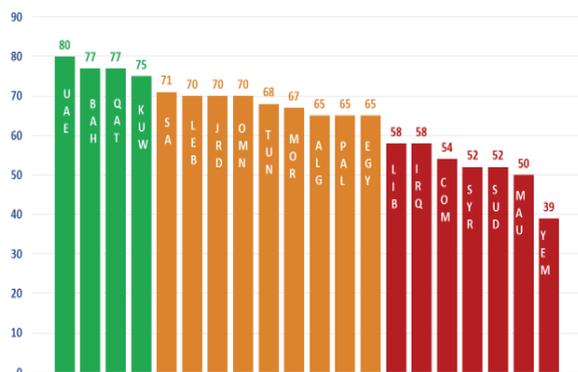
Reentry UNFPA Arab States Regional office developed a composite indicator⁹ that links the ICPD PoA¹⁰ with SDGs. The composite index included sub-indices reflecting the six dimensions: Dignity and human rights, reproductive health, population dynamics, mobility, environmental sustainability, human security, and, governance.

Conceptual Framework for ICPD Composite Index

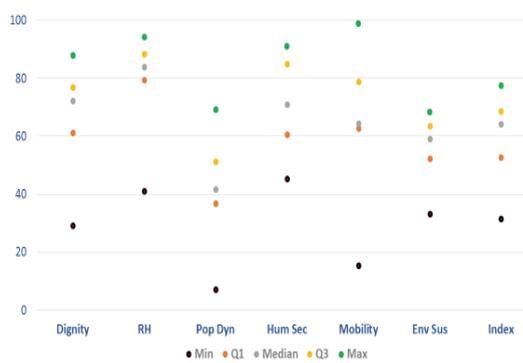


Indicators selection is based on the ICPD beyond 2014 review and the post 2015 agenda for development. The preliminary results revealed that Arab countries stand on different levels in regard to the implementation of ICPD PoA indicators represented by the composite index. GCC countries are in the highest rank while countries facing poverty, and humanitarian contexts including conflict lag behind. The results of the so mentioned index showed also that the average score among Arab countries is higher for reproductive health (79%), followed by human security (71%) then dignity, human rights and governance with an average score 67% and mobility with an average score 66%. Environmental sustainability and population dynamics are significantly lower with an average scores 58% and 44% respectively. There were also differences within countries

Results – ICPD-based SDG Composite Indicator Assuming Equal Weights



Results - Variability in sub-indices and composite index, Arab countries



⁹The composite indicator is still work underway, but have been used in this brief for revealing some insights.

¹⁰International Conference on Population and Development plan of Action.

and the overall score of the index was above 75% among four countries namely; Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and UAE¹¹. For Qatar in particular, this indicates for example the areas that needs to be addressed in Qatar national policies.

9. SDG achievements

No doubt that Qatar has achieved remarkable successes in the field of health in general with a universal health coverage rate of 77%, and reproductive health in particular, which are evident through some relevant indicators as described above. In the area of gender and women's issues, Qatar ratified the CEDAW Convention with reservations. Articles 9 (2), 2 (a), 15 (1), 16 (1a, c and f) included reservations. The National Development Strategy has dedicated special avenues for women and through allocation of programs and projects for the advancement of women in terms of training and rehabilitation and equal pay as well as creating opportunities for leadership positions in the state.

However, there are several challenges facing the population policies in Qatar, including the overall rapid population growth rate of about 5.1%, which is one of the highest in the world, due in large part to the massive waves of labor migration from Asian countries and others, which indicates a serious defect in the composition of the market. There are some who point out that many foreign workers can be replaced by national employment, provided that citizens accept the prevailing conditions in terms of pay and benefits; and that conducive policies exist, thus increase the opportunities to benefit from national efforts available. This is undoubtedly a major challenge for the country in the short and long term. It is worth mentioning that the State of Qatar conducts a periodic evaluation and analysis of the demographic trends of the population at the national or sub-national level through the annual Bulletin of Vital Statistics, the General Census Report and the Indicators of Sustainable Development. There is a room yet to avail the data for development to the international community. Poverty indicators and linkages between population and other development indicators still need to be made accessible for monitoring of SDGs and global comparisons. This will support monitoring progress within the regional and global domains and support Qatar's plans and achievements.

10. Way forward; policy directions

The State of Qatar has made remarkable achievements in addressing population issues through institutional mechanisms; The National Permanent Population Committee, through legislations and allocation of appropriate resources. A national population strategy is set in place with adequate objectives as per the vision of the Qatari government. A number of recommendations that can complement the huge efforts the government is following can be summarized as follows:

1. The demographic profile of Qatar poses a challenge with regards to the unbalanced sex ratio specifically at the working age level as well as to the composition with 11% as native Qataris. This does not match properly the country vision and needs for achieving and sustaining development as well as protection of its citizens. The national strategy is focusing on encouraging marriage among Qataris which is one of a number of approaches to address the challenge. More is needed though in terms of studying the root cause of low fertility among Qataris as well as high fertility among expatriates. Laws and regulations supporting early marriage might need further analysis and modifications to meet the need of lowering TFR among expatriates. There is a need to summarize current knowledge and undertake new social research on the social determinants of very low fertility among Qataris. Research methods would including qualitative and anthropological ones. Additionally, using appropriate quantitative tools to inform evidence based policies is required. The sole linkages of low fertility to education and women's employment might be limiting the array of factors affecting such phenomenon. With regards to older population, it is also necessary to understand older people needs as well as their potential to contribute to social and economic development to support evidence based policies that enhance the possibility of a second demographic dividend.

2. To inform policy dialogues and policy making regarding low fertility and ageing there is a need to focus on South to South collaboration and involving other stakeholders as appropriate. South to South collaboration for exchange of expertise, technology, and knowledge in management similar conditions with low fertility and aging could be of

¹¹ ICPD-based SDGs Composite Index, still under publishing.

utmost benefit to the State of Qatar especially when it comes to drawing effective strategies and programs in that regards. The government of South Korea has similar expertise and challenges and learning from them as well other countries could further support population policies and implementation in Qatar. Other policies regarding migration and investment could be a learning opportunity from South to South collaboration.

3. Migration is recognized at an international level as a right and protection of migrants is important within the global sustainable agenda. Despite the positive effects of migration on the labor market in Qatar; through providing labor and contributing to economic development, it still had some undesirable impacts by affecting the demographic profile of the state and contributing to the low-skilled kind of labor that does not induce social and economic sustainable development. In that regards, adopting specific selective migration policies that take into consideration the social and demographic impact and balance across nations might need to be enforced for selection of young skilled migrants of both sexes that will serve in the technological arena to make sure of balancing the sex ratio of the population and really contributing to economic growth and development with comparability to the global status. Looking at migrants as gains to achieve sustainable development is needed where they selective permanent residency could be allowed or even the Qatari nationality.

4. Moreover policies and strategies for Qatar to deal with the protection of refugees, displaced persons and populations forcibly displaced by human rights violations, racism, racial intolerance, and others are needed to be set within population policies. This also includes facilitating the access of refugees, displaced persons and forcibly displaced populations to basic health services including sexual and reproductive health services and family planning and other assistance services.

5. Imbalances in the structure of population in terms of existence of a vast range of young inhabitants may require special attention to revision of laws that allow for early marriage and provide services including sexual and reproductive health services to young people living in the country. Supporting policies targeting young people including adolescent girls will support enhancing the demographic dividend and contribute to sustainable development.

6. It is important to commend the set national Qatari population strategy with the relevant necessary framework

of indicators to monitor its progress. Yet, there is a need to align the set indicators with SDGs Monitoring frameworks and indicators, improve data accessibility and avail population and development data. Strengthening statistical capacities for the use of administrative records, civil registration and census data would be very useful to improve population projections at national and sub-national level, and to use national analyses of changing population age structures in the context of applications such as National Transfer Accounts.

7. It is important to continue the efforts in supporting the skill and capacity building of younger people to make for the need of skilled labour and maintain the population composition of Qataris among the working age group.

8. Finally, migration policy is key in fixing population structure to achieve sustainable development. Such policy needs seek options like increasing married in-labour migration, relaxing conditions of marrying Qataris to non-Qataris, equip Qatari labourers with future skills for labour market, review urbanization and geographic distribution of population across different communities in Qatar through improving services in remote communities.

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Interview

Interview with The President of The Community College of Qatar



DR. MOHAMMED BIN IBRAHIM AL-NUAIMI

In line with its endeavor to promote investment in human capital and contribute to the educational goals set forth by the Qatar National Vision 2030, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education has established the Community College of Qatar (CCQ); a true pioneering experience in education, a vital field without which no renaissance can take place.

Given the importance of this vital experience, we present this interview with the President of the College, Dr. Mohammed Bin Ibrahim Al- Nuaimi in a bid to shed light on many aspects of interest to the reader that would increase his knowledge of this college.

1. When was the Community College in Qatar founded? What is the purpose?

2. How many were enrolled at the time of establishment and how many enrolled now?

As part of a substantial national investment in human development and in partial fulfillment of the educational goals articulated in the Qatar National Vision 2030, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in the State

of Qatar established the Community College of Qatar (CCQ). The purpose of CCQ is to provide a diverse range of educational opportunities

The Community College of Qatar, in collaboration with Houston Community College, opened its doors for the first time in September 2010 with an enrollment of 308 full-time students at the West Bay Campus. Ever since, the college has seen an increase in enrollment every semester. Today, CCQ is the fastest growing educational institution in Qatar with an enrollment of 5000 students at five different campuses.

3. What educational opportunities does the college offer?

4. What are the academic programs available at the College?

How long does it take to complete the study in each of these programs? What are the certificates granted by the college?

Do these programs meet the needs of the labor market?

The Community College offers Qatari community members a variety of educational opportunities that open new horizons to students who can harness such opportunities to realize their dreams and ambitions, advance in their scientific and professional lives, play their role in building a knowledge





society, and meet the requirements of the community by providing distinctive and high quality programs of Associate Diploma and Bachelor programs.

The CCQ always seeks to expand its academic programs in various fields and disciplines to meet the evolving needs of Qatari labor market, ranging from Associate Diploma and Bachelor programs. This includes the two-year programs of Associate of Arts (AA), Associate of Science (AS) and Associate of Applied Science (AAS) degrees. Moreover, this includes 2 years + 2 years academic programs that qualify students for the degree of Associate Diploma and Bachelor. The programs currently offered by the College cover a wide variety of disciplines:

- Associate in Arts – Arabic
- Associate in Arts – English
- Associate in Science

- Associate of Applied Arts in Theatre Arts
- Associate of Arts in Early Childhood Education
- Associate of Applied Science in logistics and supplies
- Associate of Applied Science in Customs Management
- Associate of Applied Science in Health Information Management
- Associate of Applied Science in Business Administration

- Associate of Arts (AA) in Public Administration
- Bachelor of Arts (BA) in Public Administration

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Information Technology
- Bachelor of Science in Cyber and Network Security
- Bachelor of Network and Systems Administration

- Associate of Science in Engineering Technology
- Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering Technology
- Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering Technology

5. Can you tell us about the training courses offered by CCQ as part of the continuing education programs and labor market skills courses

The college offers approved training courses within the continuing education and training programs of institutions to support society members who want to develop their skills and knowledge and help them achieve excellence in the labor market as to meet the evolving needs of the labor market of competencies able to compete strongly. The College provides continuing education courses to all members of the Qatari community, both nationals and residents, in Arabic or English as needed. This includes language courses, courses qualifying for accredited certifications in the IT area, as well as specialized courses in management.

Furthermore, the College works closely with local and private companies and government agencies in the country to plan, design and provide effective and high quality

training solutions that meet their organizational goals and recruitment needs. The college focuses on offering special training courses that meet the strategic objectives of the institution and improve individual, collective and institutional performance.

6. What about the joint cooperation agreements between you and a number of local and international universities? What is their purpose?

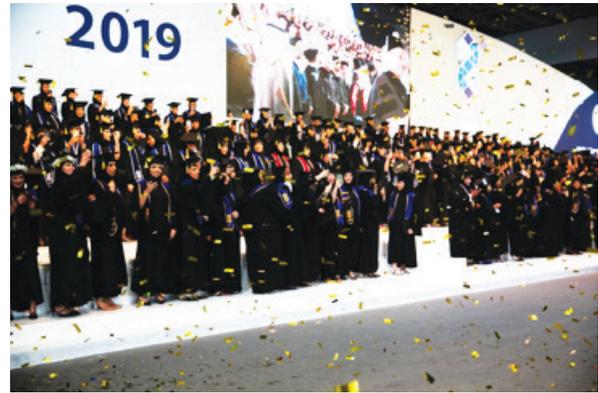
Community College is always keen to strengthen its partnerships with national and international universities inside and outside Qatar in order to open new educational opportunities for our sons and daughters and to keep up with the best international academic practices and programs in line with our national identity. Hence, we must mention the continuous and close cooperation between the Community College and Qatar University since 2012. Together, we are working to increase the approved curriculum in the framework of the CCQ-QU Articulated Courses so that CCQ students can join Qatar University to obtain a bachelor's degree and Vice Versa. Recently, we developed a study plan to achieve a smooth transfer of the students from CCQ to Qatar University through the articulation of a number of joint programs, including the Early Childhood Associate Diploma and the Associate Diploma in Business Administration.

In addition, the College has signed a number of articulation agreements with a host of international colleges and universities to provide students with the opportunity to continue their academic career at prestigious international universities, such as DePaul University, Marian University, Eastern Michigan University and Miami Dade College in the US, as well as the Centre for Customs and Excise Studies (CCES) at Charles Sturt University in Australia.

7. What are the conditions for enrollment? How much are the tuition fees?

The Community College opens doors to members of the Qatari community seeking to pursue their higher education studies in accordance with the following mechanism:

1. The student must complete the Online Admissions Application so that the student can select a date for placement test after completing the online registration process.
2. The student must attend at the Admission Department Building at Lusail (male and female students) after passing the placement test, with the following documents.



Qataris :

- Original Qatari High School Certificate or its equivalent (if the certificate is from outside Qatar or from a private school within Qatar)
- The placement test transcript or IELTS score
- Copy of valid Qatari ID
- Medical Report

Qatari mother Student:

- Original Qatari High School Certificate
- Proof of completing the last three years of high school in the State of Qatar
- The placement test transcript or IELTS score
- Official Certified birth certificate
- Copy of Student's Qatari ID
- Copy of the mother's valid Qatari ID
- Medical Report



As the Community College of Qatar continue its efforts to maintain a healthy learning environment to our students and to ensure equal opportunities for all students who want to join CCQ, one-time enrollment fees, nominal book fees, and re-enrollment fees will be applied.

The application of the fees is designed to ensure the quality of the educational process, ensure that the college continues to



perform its academic mission, preserve the college resources and prevent any waste that may occur as a result of student drops out after admission and enrollment, which reinforces the policy of rationalization and the culture of enhancing the utilization of the possibilities available at the college.

8. Does the College accept non-Qatari students?

Currently, CCQ accepts Qatari students and those born to Qatari mothers.

9. How does CCQ deal with graduates? Does it help them to find jobs that match the qualifications they received at the college? Does CCQ qualify graduates for post-graduate studies?

CCQ considers its graduates as ambassadors in the labor market and is proud of their achievements and effective contributions to the nation's future. Therefore, the College is keen to continuously communicate with graduates and boost their spirit of belonging by organizing a number of annual events that provide an opportunity to shed light on their achievements and academic and professional successes and provide current students with role models to follow.

On the other hand, these events provide an opportunity for the college graduates to meet with their colleagues and professors, exchange experiences among themselves, and learn about the developments witnessed by the college since their graduation. The College also provides support to its graduates by providing job opportunities and training through coordination with the labor market.

With regard to post-graduate studies, we have many graduates who have completed master's degrees in educational institutions both inside and outside Qatar.

10. Qatar's population policy 2017-2022 includes a focus on education, training and youth. What do you suggest about strengthening cooperation between the Permanent Population Committee and CCQ?

With reference to the third axis of the Qatar Population Policy 2017-2022, which focuses on education, training and youth, and aims to promote qualitative education and training and to expand the participation opportunities of youth of both sexes in society and public life; together, we find many joint goals that we can achieve through the close coordination between CCQ and PPC, including:

- Promote high-quality education and training opportunities
- Prepare a specific agenda for the Qatari scientific research
- Support initiatives that encourage youth participation in developmental, social and cultural fields

11. What is your assessment of the graduates performance, and what is your estimation of the percentage of graduates who have already entered the labor market according to the specializations for which they were prepared?

A survey we have conducted on college graduates indicates that 86% of graduates were satisfied with their educational experience at the Community College, while 65% of respondents confirmed that their graduation program helped them perform their work tasks. As for the graduates who entered the labor market, they constitute 70% of the number of participants in the study; while the remaining 30% chose to continue their university studies either inside or outside Qatar to obtain a bachelor's degree or higher qualifications. 62% of them indicated a link between their current work and their field of study.

PPC Activities

Most Important Activities and Events of PPC and its Technical Bureau During Second Quarter of 2019



1. Marking World Population Day

The Permanent Population Committee in the State of Qatar, in partnership with the Qatar National Library, celebrated World Population Day on Thursday, 11/7/2019, at the Qatar National Library Building. The event aimed to raise community awareness of population-related issues and to highlight issues of family planning, gender equality, combating poverty and improving maternal health and human rights.

This event was an opportunity to express the importance of the celebration of World Population Day, which aims

primarily at reminding all segments of society of population issues and their importance, and highlighting the role of the committee in following up the national efforts aimed at accomplishing the Population Policy Document and its specific measures aimed at controlling the rate of population growth and reducing the imbalance of the country's population structure and its implications, which illustrates the role of governmental, non-governmental bodies and institutions and their contribution to the effective implementation of the program of action set forth in Qatar's



Population Policy Document 2017-2022.

The ceremony screened a short film about PPC and its role in following up the said Population Policy Document in terms of its main purpose and its objective of ensuring a better life for all who live in the country.

World Population Day is one of the outputs of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which was first announced in 1989, and is celebrated annually on July 11.

2. PPC Participation in Doha Islamic Youth Forum

At the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and Sports, and under the theme of “Strengthening the Development Capacities of Youth in Qatar”, the Permanent Population Committee participated in the Doha Islamic Youth Forum with a working paper entitled “Youth and Bet on Sustainable Development” on Monday 8 July 2019 at the Qatar National Convention Center. Objectives of the Forum contains:

- Presenting and discussing research areas that rely on youth as a key driver in building future development strategies.
- Developing the youth capacities to face civilization and development challenges.
- Making use of modern means of communication in promoting the values of belonging and citizenship.

- Training young people on diplomatic simulation mechanisms.

During the forum, Mr. Abdul Hadi Al Shawi, Director of the Technical Bureau of the Committee, presented the Committee’s paper entitled “Strengthening the Development Capacities of Youth in Qatar,” in which he underlined that the State of Qatar works to motivate young people to participate actively in sustainable development as a process that enhances the capacities of young people, expand their choices and enable them to obtain more opportunities in a global system that is based on knowledge-based globalization. Al-Shawi added that Qatar has paid particular attention to young people of both sexes, enabling them in education, employment, health and other sectors by harnessing a modern and diversified infrastructure, adopting various programs and providing multiple resources that are aimed at empowering young people in various vital areas. With regard to the age ratios of the youth groups in Qatar, Mr. Al Shawi said that the age of youth between the ages of 15 and 24 reached 377 thousand in 2017, or about 13.80% of the total population of Qatar. Qataris represent 15% of the total age group, and young people in Qatar live in rapidly changing population dynamics through the presence of large numbers of expatriate workers, a reality that has resulted in





the development of a culture of tolerance and acceptance of other cultures, as well as intergenerational dialogue.

In the field of improving the level of education, the State of Qatar has made huge investments in the modernization of its educational system, which provided various educational opportunities for various population groups, including youth. The educational attainment of 98.6% of Qatari youth aged (15-24) years is of elementary level and above.

The rapidly growing Qatari economy has provided attractive employment opportunities for young people in Qatar.

Moreover, there is a continuous improvement in the health status and mitigation of the risk of disease and mortality at all ages. Expanding youth participation also involves developing entrepreneurial skills among young people in the private sector in line with Qatar National Vision 2030, including the launch of multiple programs such as Intilaaqah; a social investment initiative by Shell in Qatar, modeled on the "Shell LiveWIRE" for the social enterprise development programs implemented in 26 countries worldwide.



First Forum on Population and Sustainable Development on 14 - 15 April 2019

New Library Building – Auditorium 117 – Qatar University

DR. KALTHAM ALI AL-GHANIM, PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY
SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, QATAR UNIVERSITY



The Permanent Population Committee, in partnership with Qatar University, Qatar Foundation for Social Work, Doha International Family Institute and UNFPA, organized the First Forum on Population and Sustainable Development on 14 and 15 April 2019 at Qatar University.

The first day of the Forum was organized under the theme "Toward a New Perspective on the Relation Between Population and Sustainable Development". The second day of the Forum was organized under the theme: "Family, Youth and Sustainable Development". The Forum includes a special celebration on UNFPA and six sessions on the following topics:

- Population Composition and Its Impact on Sustainable

Development

- Population, Public Health and Sustainable Development
- Economic & Social Capital and Sustainable Development
- Youth and Sustainable Development
- Family Policies and Sustainable Development
- Role of Civil Society in Integrating Vulnerable Population Groups Into Sustainable Development

The Forum was attended by many ministries, institutions, organizations, representatives of civil society organizations, academics and research students from Qatar as well as experts from international organizations (IOM, UNFPA).

The Forum sessions provided an opportunity for a high-level discussion that coincided with the 25th anniversary of the adoption of ICPD implementation. This is based on the description and analysis of the demographic data of the State of Qatar through the study of changes in the population structure, and national efforts to contain the population situation through developing the national population policy, and the relationship between population growth and water resources, energy and food, and discussing the impact of population changes and future challenges facing sustainable development, and providing guidance for the Policy regarding possible options. The forum addressed the issue of population imbalances and related indicators, and discussed their impact on the sustainability of development in the State of Qatar, especially its impact on Goal 3 of SDGs: «Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages», and Goal 8: «Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all», and Goal 10 on reducing inequalities, in particular its second target: «empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all», and Goal 12: «Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns»...

Then, a number of proposals have been made of a sustainable nature of policy concern at the long, medium and near levels that will lead to direct results and social and cultural initiatives as well as specific environmental trends to reduce the imbalances of the demographic structure of the state.

The forum also presented a number of proposals that emphasize the importance of remedying the population imbalances by focusing on the implementation of the trend towards building a knowledge-based economy, in accordance with the guidelines of the Qatar National Vision

2030. Participants appreciated Qatar achievements in the field of healthcare based on the public health strategy 2017-2022 that counts on priorities containing the following objectives:

Reduce maternal mortality; end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age; end epidemics and control of hepatitis; reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment; promote mental health and well-being; and promote prevention and treatment of substance abuse.

They also stressed the importance of achieving the declared goals in the public health and reproductive health strategy and its priorities based on completing an effective system of governance and leadership and providing an integrated model of high quality care.

Participants in the forum focused on strengthening human and social capital development measures in support of the development process for further capacity building of individuals and institutions in the State of Qatar, citing the enablers of economic and human capital development through institutional processes, technological infrastructure, human resource performance management and capacity building. As for the current situation of economic capital and based on the expectations of the performance of the main macroeconomic indicators of the State of Qatar, they expected the rise in real GDP of the State and the increase of the volume of investment spending on infrastructure projects, especially on facilities related to communications, transport, utilities and roads, as well as the expansion of capital expenditure mainly allocated for funding infrastructure and World Cup 2022 projects. This will enable progress on human, social and environmental development indicators.





In addition, participants discussed the situation of young people in the Qatari society and stressed promoting their role in building their own capacities on the one hand and contributing to the development of the society on the other. They also put forward an approach to invest in youth from an international perspective that takes into account national needs and cultural identity and opens prospects for international positive interaction within the framework of Qatar National Vision as stated in the relevant national documents, which set the goal of investing in youth by continuing to build The Qatari citizen who is able to participate effectively in economic, social and political life of the country, national plans for development, education, health and welfare, modern and available infrastructure for all, governmental and non-governmental programs and stimulating facilities, as well as a general environment and institutional orientations that encourage a “culture of research and innovation” and help disseminate technology and artificial intelligence and the digitization of resources programs.

Discussing the role of the Qatari family in sustainable development, the forum emphasized the importance of family cohesion and the strengthening of the role of each of its members in achieving such cohesion, as well as the family’s place on the Sustainable Development Agenda.

The presentations also addressed family policies, fertility and the impact of work-family balance policies (indirectly)

on several social and economic goals, including: (covering the cost of raising children, increasing women’s labor force participation and promoting gender equality), as well as the relationship between family policies and sustainable development in the state of Qatar. Qatar’s Population Policy 2017-2022 has pivotal attention to the role of the family in order to provide supportive programs to reduce low fertility and reproduction rates of Qatari women, increase the number of citizens and alleviate the pressure on government health facilities and services, which indicating a pivotal role of the family in addressing the demographic imbalance and increase fertility rates.

Participants highlighted the important role played by civil society organizations in the State of Qatar in achieving the various Sustainable Development goals and objectives.

Finally, the participants highly appreciated the cooperation and coordination among the institutions participating in holding the First Forum on Population and Sustainable Development, wishing to continue holding other sessions of the forum.

Moreover, a working group was also formed with a view to develop mechanisms to follow up and implement the recommendations of the Forum, which developed a preliminary idea to categorize the recommendations according to the themes of the Forum, and identify the outputs and bodies entrusted with their implementation as well as support in the implementation process.

Planning and Statistics Authority Prepares for 2020 Census of Population, Housing and Establishments



On 01/07/2019, the General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments project was officially launched at a ceremony during which a host of relevant authorities were invited. This launch is the first and most important step in the census media plan, to be followed by a number of media programs and events that contribute significantly in a successful implementation of the census. At the end of the ceremony, the main results of the pilot census of buildings, units and establishments were presented.

The General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments is one of the most important sources of statistical data, since it provides a comprehensive base of data useful in the preparation and assessment of developmental plans and programs in the country. The transition from traditional population, housing and establishment censuses to register-based censuses has become imperative in many countries.

The General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments is one of the most important sources of statistical data. It represents one of the most significant projects in the Planning and Statistics Authority, being an important event for the State of Qatar because it is the only statistical process that is conducted through an all-inclusive survey. Since the State is on the verge of adopting a census methodology through the extensive use of administrative

records in statistical processes, as is common in many developed countries, the Planning and Statistics Authority has worked to develop and enhance the practical knowledge related to conducting a high quality Census of Population, Housing and Establishments based on administrative records of more comprehensive coverage and continuous data updates in real time.

It is worth mentioning that State of Qatar carried out a number of censuses in 1986, 1997, 2004, 2010 and 2015. All censuses before 2010 census were based on traditional methods of implementation, whereas 2010 Census was characterized by an extensive use of state-of-the-art technological means at all stages of the census. Given the substantial advances that has occurred in the field of the use of technology, the implementation of the 2015 Census heavily and extensively relied upon them.

The technology used in these two censuses has had a major impact on the implementation of several preparatory tasks, the study of risks, anticipation of difficulties that may occur, and the development of plans to address such risks and difficulties in advance to ensure the implementation of the census according to the timetable. Moreover, technology has had a significant impact on the implementation of data collection, review, tabulation, processing, and dissemination, and follow-up field operations and census-related tasks.

The importance of the 2020 Census lies in being a key supporter of development plans which serve as a basis for all planning levels related to population, housing and establishments. It also assesses the availability of basic services for families, identifying areas in need of such services and setting priorities in the plans. Furthermore, it also provides an integrated framework for households, besides being the main source of information related to the size of the labor force in Qatar.

The General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2020 is one of the most important statistical projects in the Planning and Statistics Authority. Law No. (2) of 2011 on official statistics and its amendments states in Article (2) that "The General Population Census shall be conducted at least once every ten (10) years and whenever necessary according to a resolution by the Council of Ministers". The Council of Ministers at its ordinary meeting No. (18) of 2017 held on 10/05/2017 have approved to conduct the General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2020.

The 2020 census will be based mainly on the administrative records of the various government agencies in the country, which represent the source bodies for census data. This represents a quantum leap in the conduct of censuses, in line with international statistical development and global trends in the use of administrative records in statistical processes and the production of indicators and statistical data in real time.

Objectives Of Census :

The main aim of the census is creating a high quality central register of population, housing and establishments data, with more comprehensive coverage and connected to a system for the continuous simultaneous updating of these data.

In order to ensure the success of the census, further evaluations are required to determine the validity of the administrative records available for use in the census stages, as well as the testing and technical analysis of the electronic systems for information systems.

Sound planning for the implementation of this link through the quality control of data from its sources and the development of mechanisms and procedures necessary to ensure their safety and compliance with the conditions and continuous update, ensure the implementation of the 2020 census as fully as possible.

Census Importance :

The importance of census stems from the fact that it is the only statistical process that is conducted through an all-inclusive survey. It is an integrated photograph of the community at a specified moment. The census data represent a key base for population statistics, housing and establishments that concern planners, researchers and decision makers.

In general, the importance of census data is highlighted in the following areas:

- ✓ Development Plans: They serve as a basis for all planning levels related to population, housing and establishments.
- ✓ The assessment of the availability of basic services for



families, to identify areas in need of such services and to prioritize plans.

- ✓ The census is considered to be the main source of information related to the size of labor force and its characteristics, as well aspects of education and training, current and projected levels of population, and national policies in this area.
- ✓ Census provides an integrated framework for the families of the community, since sampling allows to conduct specialized field research.

Methodology:

This census is the first census to be conducted through administrative records of the country's data source. The methodology is based on the implementation of a comprehensive online link with a number of data sources related to population, houses and establishments data.

The methodology used in implementing the census can be summarized as follows:

- Identification of the variables required for the census.
- Identification of census data sources
- Coordination with such source sources; in order to study, analyze and evaluate the availability of required data, and to study and determine the mechanism for updating such data and providing the missing ones.
- Preparation of evidence, concepts and terminology to be used in coding census data.
- Working through joint committees with census data sources to provide statistical methodologies that are tested to enable data linking, processing of missing data and inconsistent data.
- Preparation and processing of the systems and programs for electronic linking process between the data sources.
- Implementation of electronic linking, testing of data received from data sources.
- Conducting the Pilot Census and evaluating its results.
- Conducting the census according to the plan in March 2020.
- Declaration of main results, and then the detailed results and analytical reports of the census results.
- Preparation of the main tables to be published annually after 2020 through online linking.

Requirements of Administrative Records-Based Census :

This census is considered to be the beginning of the

establishment of a comprehensive system of statistical quality of the data of administrative records and statistical indicators in Qatar, and to achieve the objectives required for the sustainability and modernization of this database through:

- Ensure the continuity of the data flow from sources.
- The adequacy and well coverage of census source data.
- Integrity of data collection systems and their relevance to census requirements.
- Consistency of administrative records data with statistical definitions and classifications based on international principle guideline.
- Maintain a reasonable periodical update of data to ensure updateness and representativeness.
- Having editing and processing mechanisms for administrative records data consistent with international best practices
- Conduct a periodic assessment and review of source data
- Identify gaps and improvement opportunities for administrative records data with regard to their content and coverage

Usage of Census Data :

The most important data provided by the census are the size, distribution and characteristics of a country's in order to describe and evaluate their economic, social and demographic conditions and to develop sound policies and programs aimed at fostering the welfare of a country and its population. The most important administrative uses of census data are:

- Identifying the extent of change in different socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population.
- Demarcation of electoral districts and the distribution of the percentage of representation of the population in those constituencies.
- Studying the demographic structure of the society to identify their needs of goods and services that suit them.
- Providing an accurate perspective of the extent of unemployment in society, and the numbers and proportion of unemployed persons.
- Measuring the development of the standard of living of the population.
- Providing comprehensive and updated framework for families in order to implement sample household

surveys and research in the future.

In addition, the census provides detailed data on the number, types and components of buildings, whether units or establishment, and compares such data with previous censuses, so as to:

- Identify progress made in the country's recent urban development.
- Study the phenomenon of vertical expansion and the optimum use of lands.
- Develop a housing policy on a sound basis to know the future population's needs for these units.

Usage of Establishments Census Data :

The Census provides precise and up-to-date data on the number of establishments in each administrative unit and their status (operating, closed permanently, temporarily or seasonally or under processing or even empty). The census provides sufficient data on the operating establishments, in terms of their sector or economic activity, nationality and legal status. Moreover, the census provides sufficient data on the numbers of male and female workers, whether Qatari or non-Qatari, which helps achieve the following:

- Estimate the needs of the labor market of expatriate labor, and determine their numbers and characteristics.
- Provide comprehensive and up-to-date framework for all establishments to implement economic surveys in the future, in order to serve the economic development plans associated with the national accounts.

Other Uses for Census Data :

- Identification of special population groups.
- Identification of the distribution of the population by nationality and security zones.
- Identification of the pressure resulting from population density on infrastructure.
- Studying the causes of traffic congestion.
- Contributing to drawing up security and safety plans for civil defense.
- Identification of the numbers and characteristics of the population around World Cup stadiums and vital areas.
- Identification of special population groups
- Use of census data for research and study purposes.

Census webpage and publication of the most important results of the census:

The design and launch of the census website was completed. This website is the window through which all competent and

interested persons are to be informed of the progress made in implementing the census, leading to the dissemination of census results and making them available to users at the end of the census. In addition, it is a very important media tool that contributes to and supports the implementation of all stages of the census until it achieves its objectives.

His Excellency Dr. Saleh Bin Mohammed Al Nabit, President of The Planning and Statistics Authority

Heads The Delegation of The State Of Qatar To The 66Th International Conference of The International Statistical Institute, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia From 18 To 23 August 2019



The State of Qatar participated in the 66th International Conference on Statistics organized by the International Statistical Institute in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 18 to 23 August 2019, with a delegation headed by HE Dr. Saleh bin Mohammed Al Nabit, President of the Planning and Statistics Authority. Some 2,500 persons from 130 countries attended the conference. The conference agenda is including research papers estimated at about 1300 papers, presented over five working days, and distributed over several plenary and parallel sessions.

The conference is a global meeting of heads of statistical agencies and institutes, senior statisticians and professionals, and experts from official institutions and universities. Areas of research and decision-making, in particular the creation of interaction networks for future participation and cooperation. The conference provides an opportunity for institutions and individuals to present research papers and

contribute to the development of statistics and initiatives that benefit the community.

It is noteworthy that Dr. Saleh bin Mohammed Al Nabit chaired one of the special sessions entitled "Enhancing South-South Cooperation in updating official statistics towards supporting and producing SDG indicators". A number of experts from Malaysia, Morocco, Palestine, Turkey, the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries, the Gulf Statistics Center and New Zealand spoke at the session. Statistical process and data outputs as a tool for planning and monitoring the progress of countries in economic, social and environmental development.

His Excellency Dr. Saleh bin Mohammed Al Nabit met with a number of heads of statistical agencies, senior experts and consultants, to discuss the latest developments in statistical methodologies, ways to update them, exchange



experiences, and learn from successful lessons. On the sidelines of the special sessions, he met with the delegates of the United Nations Statistics Division, the Director of the Malaysian Statistical Organization, the Director General of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries, and the Director General of the Gulf Statistics Center to discuss future cooperation in many statistical aspects.

On this occasion, HE the Heads of Delegations touched on the efforts exerted by the Planning and Statistics Authority

to develop its operations and modernize its statistical system, which was initiated in cooperation with the United Nations and Arab and regional organizations, in order to build national capacities and provide high quality data on sustainable development. Good time. He also referred to the intensive efforts exerted by ADAA in the preparations for the implementation of the 2020 Census of Population, Housing and Establishments. He invited Arab and Islamic countries to participate in the regional workshop on modernizing the statistical system, which will take place in Doha, from 4 to 5 November 2019.

Qatar Population Day 2019

Marking the World Population Day that was established by United Nation General Assembly in 1989 and based on the decision of the Council of Ministers in its regular meeting NO. (27) on October 6, 2010 approving the celebration of Qatar Population Day in October every year, the Permanent Population Committee (PPC) will celebrate Qatar Population Day 2019 at the end of next October under the theme: "Population Policy Between Reality and Hope".

In addition to the members of the Permanent Population Committee, the celebration will be attended by the following parties:

- Ministries and bodies related to population and development issues;
- Chairmen and members of working groups charged with following up the implementation of the Population Policy Plan of Action;
- Persons involved in the development of this policy;
- Persons involved in the development the National Development Strategy 2018-2022;
- Representatives of civil society institutions and bodies related to population issues
- One or more UNFPA representatives

This celebration aims to:

- Highlight the key achievements of the implementation of the population policy to date.
- Identify the difficulties and challenges that continue to impede the desired implementation of population policy.
- Review the experience of a country (in a level of development close to Qatar) in the implementation of Population Policy, especially in the field of welfare and its relationship to productivity.
- Set the priorities of the third phase (November 2019 - October 2020) of the follow-up of the implementation of the Plan of Action of Qatar Second Population Policy 2017-2022, and identify the responsibilities assigned to the working groups charged with following up the implementation of this policy.
- Raise awareness of population issues.

The expected outputs are as follows:

- Monitoring and identifying achievements made and

challenges encountered in the implementation of the population policy, with a view to maximizing achievements and overcoming challenges as a future trend that allows agreement on the outlines of the program of action of the third phase (November 2019 - October 2020) of the follow-up of the implementation of the Plan of Action of Qatar Second Population Policy 2017-2022 (Priorities / Mechanisms / Time Plan).

Dr. Saleh bin Mohammed Al Nabit, President of the Planning and Statistics Authority and Chairman of the Permanent Population Committee, will inaugurate Qatar Population Day with a speech highlighting the most important achievements that have been made as a result of the implementation of the population policy and the challenges of realizing hopes of the implementation of this policy.

HE Salah bin Ghanem Al Ali, Minister of Culture and Sports (Guest of Honor) will deliver a speech focusing on the importance of concerted efforts and coordination among all ministries, institutions and agencies in Qatar to ensure the successful implementation of the Plan of Action for Population Policy.

This will be followed by a speech by the representative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) outlining the importance of the population policy in general and its role in achieving various achievements for this or that country, pointing out to Qatar Population Policy, which was developed in cooperation with UNFPA to achieve the PPC slogan: "Towards Better Life for Population in Qatar".

The second session of this celebration will be devoted to reviewing the experience of a country (in a level of development close to Qatar) in the implementation of Population Policy, especially in the area of welfare and its relationship to productivity.

The third and final session will be devoted to discussing the priorities of the third phase (November 2019 - October 2020) of the follow-up of the implementation of population policy by the working groups. Six round tables will be placed, around which the members of the six working groups will gather to exchange views on the issues that should be the exclusive focus areas at this stage.

52Nd Session of The Commission on Population and Development

United Nations - New York From 1 To 5 April 2019

The 52nd Session of Commission on Population and Development (CPD), organized by the Population Division of United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), took place from the 1st to 5th of April at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

CPD plays a key role in the follow-up to the implementation of the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development as a technical committee monitors, reviews and assesses the implementation of the Program of Action at the regional, national and international levels and advises the UN Economic and Social Council on the following terms of reference:

- Populations issues
- Integrating population and development strategies;
- Related population development policies and programs;
- Provision of population assistance, upon request, to developing countries and, on a temporary basis, to countries with economies in transition;
- Any other population and development questions on which either the principal or the subsidiary organs of the United Nations or the specialized agencies may

seek advice.

- Monitoring, reviewing and assessing the implementation of the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the national, regional and global levels, identifying reasons for success and failure, and advising the Council thereon;
- Providing appropriate recommendations to the Council on the basis of an integrated consideration of the reports and issues related to the implementation of the Program of Action.

The Commission is composed of 47 Member States elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of four years on the basis of geographic distribution. Representatives should have a relevant background in population and development. The event focused on the review and appraisal of the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. General debate also addressed actions for the further implementation of the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels.



The Commission is tasked with reviewing progress made since the 1994 adoption of the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, as this year marks the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the ICPD Program of Action. The Commission examined the gains that have been made in implementing the Program of Action, as well as the gaps and shortfalls in achieving its goals and objectives. The full implementation of the Program of Action is critical for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In the context of the review and appraisal of ICPD Program of Action and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ministers and representatives of governments adopted a declaration reaffirming support for the ICPD Program of Action and key actions for the further implementation. In the declaration, Member States Welcomed the progress made thus far towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Program of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals, and stressed that challenges and obstacles remain in the implementation of the Program of Action

Moreover, participants emphasized that the full and effective implementation of the Program of Action and the key actions for its further implementation are essential to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, and that provision of high-quality accessible disaggregated data is important for measuring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Analysis of Japan’s Population data: Fertility decline and increase in the proportion of the elderly

<http://data.un.org/Search.aspx?q=japan>

Japan is moving towards a demographic phase marked by uncertainty, given that its population is the world’s oldest. Experts note that Japan faces an aging population issue, with low mortality rates among indigenous births outnumbering births. In the coming decades, the state will have to address major issues such as the labor force, the rising costs of social and health care, and how to balance the demands of older people with the interests of younger generations.

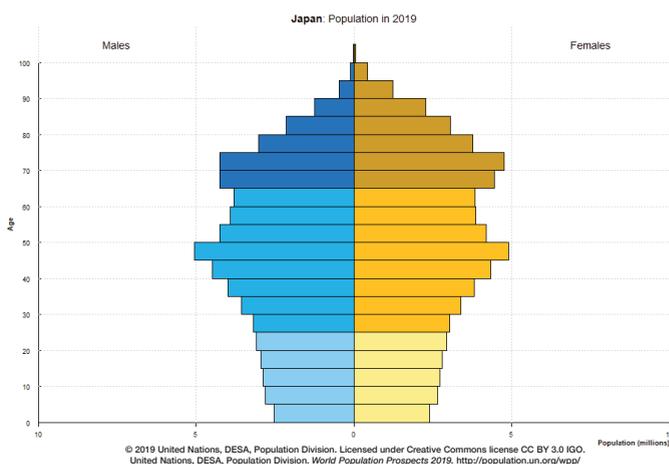
Japan’s total population in 2016 was 126.93 million. This ranked eleventh in the world and made up 1.7 percent of the world’s total. Japan’s population density measured 340.8 persons per square kilometer in 2015, ranking ninth among countries with a population of 10 million or more..

Since the 1980s, the population number has declined sharply. Japan’s total population was 127.09 million according to the Population Census in 2015. This was a decrease by 962,607 people as compared to the previous Census (2010), indicating the first population decline since the initiation of the Population Census in 1920. In 2016, it was 126.93 million, down by 162,000 from the year before 2017 as it is quoted by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications in Japan¹.

According to the United Nations Population division,

The total fertility rate in Japan fell from 2.75 births per woman in 1950-1955 to 2.08 births in 1955- 1960. Total fertility remained at the near-replacement level between 1960 and 1975, and it resumed falling slowly, reaching 1.49 births in 1990-1995. During the same period, the life expectancy at birth for both sexes combined increased markedly, from 63.9 years in 1950-1955 to 79.5 years in 1990-1995. The fertility decline and the increase in life expectancy in Japan brought about an increase in the proportion of the elderly. In 1995, the retired-age population (65 years old and over) represented 14.6 per cent of the total population, as compared to only 4.9 per cent in 1950. The ratio of the working-age population (15-64 years old) to the retired-age population increased from 11.0 in 1920 to 12.2 in 1950. It later decreased rapidly, to 4.8 in 1995. The notable increase in the median age of the population, from 22.3 years old in 1950 to 39.7 years old in 1995, is also indicative of the rapid demographic ageing that has taken place in Japan.

An aging population like Japan’s poses numerous problems. The government will have to spend more on healthcare, and that, coupled with a shrinking workforce and tax base, is a recipe for economic stagnation. It also means, among other things, that there will not be enough young people to care for the elderly.



Medium-variant data is shown as colored bars, and uncertainty is shown in gray for 95 per cent prediction intervals

<https://population.un.org/wpp/Graphs/DemographicProfiles/Pyramid/392>

¹ Statistics bureau. - Statistical handbook of Japan <http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/handbook/pdf/2017all.pdf>

United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Population Division). - World Urbanization Prospects The 2018 Revision- New York, 2019

This report presents the results of the official United Nations estimates and projections of urban and rural populations for 233 countries and areas of the world and for close to 1,900 urban settlements with 300,000 inhabitants or more in 2018, as published in *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision*. The data in this revision are consistent with the total populations estimated and projected according to the medium variant of the 2017 Revision of the United Nations global population estimates and projections, published in *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. This revision updates and supersedes previous estimates and projections published by the United Nations.

The 2018 Revision presents estimates and projections of the total, urban and rural populations of the world for the period 1950-2050. The results are shown for development groups, six geographic regions (i.e., Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania), income groups and 21 geographic sub regions. Data are further presented for 233 countries or areas of the world. The 2018 revision also provides estimates and projections of the population of urban agglomerations with 300,000 inhabitants or more in 2018 for the period 1950-2035. Estimates of the proportion of the population living in urban areas and the population of cities are based on national statistics. Population censuses are the most commonly used sources of data on the proportion urban and the population of cities. However, in some countries, the data used as the basis for estimation are obtained from population registers or administrative statistics. Globally, more people live in urban areas than in rural areas, with 55 per cent of the world's population residing in urban areas in 2018. In 1950, 30 per cent of the world's population was urban, and by 2050, 68 per cent of the world's population is projected to be urban. There is significant diversity in the urbanization levels reached by different geographic regions. The most urbanized geographic regions include Northern America (82 per cent living in urban areas in 2018), Latin America and the Caribbean (81 per cent), Europe (74 per cent) and Oceania (68 per cent). The level of urbanization in Asia is now approximating 50 per cent. In contrast, Africa remains

mostly rural, with 43 per cent of its population living in urban areas. Close to half of the world's urban dwellers reside in relatively small settlements of less than 500,000 inhabitants, while around one in eight live in 33 megacities with more than 10 million inhabitants. Several decades ago most of the world's largest urban agglomerations were found in the more developed regions, but today's large cities are concentrated in the global South. Between 1990 and 2018, the world's cities with more than 300,000 inhabitants grew at an average annual rate of 1.8 per cent. As the world continues to urbanize, sustainable development depends increasingly on the successful management of urban growth, especially in low income and lower-middle-income countries where the most rapid urbanization is expected between now and 2050. Integrated policies to improve the lives of both urban and rural dwellers are needed, strengthening the linkages between urban and rural areas and building on their existing economic, social and environmental ties. In 1950, 59 per cent of the population in high-income countries already lived in urban areas, and this share is expected to rise further, from 81 per cent today to nearly 88 per cent in 2050. By contrast, in the upper-middle income countries of today, the percentage of population living in urban areas was only 22 per cent in 1950. However, upper-middle-income countries have experienced a relatively fast pace of urbanization since 1950, and the share of urban population is expected to rise from 67 per cent today to 83 per cent urban by 2050. While the high-income countries have been highly urbanized for several decades, upper-middle-income countries have experienced the fastest pace of urbanization since 1950. In the lower-middle-income countries the pace of urbanization has been slower. Nevertheless, this group of countries is expected to experience faster urbanization than others in the coming decades. In 2018, the proportion of the population living in urban areas was 41 per cent in lower-middle-income countries and 32 per cent in low-income countries. By 2050, these countries are expected to reach, on average, 59 per cent and 50 per cent urban, respectively.



«Where we are today is the fruit of aspirations fired with vision and ambition and the product of bright minds that built a great country. In this picture, we see generations, after generations, sitting on this seat to gain knowledge by which we build the future.»