



2013 SURVEY OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN QATAR

Report of Findings

June 2013

Study Commissioned by the
National Human Rights Committee (NHRC)

Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)
Qatar University
P.O. Box 2713, Doha, Qatar

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE

National human rights institutions act as a link between government bodies and civil society institutions to enhance and protect human rights. The National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) of the State of Qatar has given considerable attention to this study, which was conducted by the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) of Qatar University, and commissioned by the National Human Rights Committee.

The NHRC's cooperation with other civil society organizations in Qatar comes at the top of our priorities, and it has been one of our strategic plans to work together with other relevant organizations to realize the Qatar 2030 Vision with respect to human rights. We believe that the findings of this study will help us in setting up and implementing future plans.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the SESRI team that carried out the study. My special thanks go to the Director of SESRI, Dr. Darwish Al-Emadi, for his unlimited support to the team. I would like to thank also the assisting team from the NHRC. Ms. Maryam Al-Atiyyah, Secretary General of the NHRC and leader of the NHRC team, deserves a special mention here for all that she did to enable this study to succeed and reach its findings.

Dr. Ali Bin Smaikh Al-Marri
Chairman, National Human Rights Committee (NHRC)

CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS

The term civil society refers to all types of voluntary activities organized by the community on the basis of shared interests and common values. These include various types of work carried out for different purposes, such as advocating specific policies, providing services, and supporting education. Civil society involves a wide spectrum of non-governmental and non-profit organizations that exist in the community's public life. These organizations represent their members' common values and shared interests based on moral, cultural, political, scientific, religious, or charity grounds.

Hence, the term “civil society institutions” refers to all societies that are established by individuals to advocate a common cause. They include non-governmental organizations, trade unions, indigenous advocacy groups, charity organizations, religious organizations, and professional societies. The feature that links all these diverse civil society organizations together is their independence, in principle, from the government and private sector. It is this independence that allows organizations to work on the ground and play a significant role in any democratic system.

RECOMMENDATION

The main recommendations of the report concern the need to increase and expand cooperation between the National Human Rights Committee and Qatar's civil society organizations. The study shows that only 11 of 26 surveyed organizations actually cooperate and engage in joint collaborative projects with the NHRC. This figure is too small, and there is a need to enhance all aspects of support in the future.

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At SESRI, Survey Operations Manager Dr. Elmogiera Fadlallah Elsayed Elawad was responsible for the recruitment and training of interviewers, as well as supervision of the data collection. Dr. Justin Gengler, and Research Analysts Fatimah Al-Khaldi and Sara Zikri were involved in all phases of the project, including questionnaire development, fieldworkers training, data entry and analysis, and reporting. Research Assistants Semsia Mustafa, Mohammed Al Subaey, Mashael Al-Qattan, Kaltham Al-Suwaidi and Amina Al-Bloshi provided assistance to the project team.

The Social and Economic Survey Research Institute is responsible for any errors or omissions in this report. Questions may be directed to SESRI, P.O. Box 2713, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar. SESRI also may be reached by e-mail at sesri@qu.edu.qa, or online at www.qu.edu.qa/sesri.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Specialization and Area(s) of Operation

- Most organizations reported multiple areas of specialization.
- More than half of surveyed organizations describe themselves as service-provision organizations.
- The vast majority of organizations have more than twenty employees.
- Most organizations serve all citizens and residents of Qatar.

Current Activities and Future Plans

- The majority of civil society organizations have a defined written mission and strategic plan.
- Building skills and providing services to a select group of people were among the main types of activities of surveyed organizations.
- The majority of surveyed organizations reported conducting awareness raising programs in their areas of specialization.
- Traditional media and brochures the most common outreach tools.
- Websites and social media are the most widely used emerging communication channels by civil society organizations.
- The majority of organizations regard their outreach experience as successful.
- The majority of organizations network with others to influence policy-making.
- Closed policy process is one of the main barriers to civil society organizations' engagement in policy-making.
- More than half of surveyed organizations are planning to conduct surveys, opinion polls, assessments, or medical studies.

Cooperation with Other Organizations

- The overwhelming majority of organizations cooperate with local CSOs on an ongoing basis.
- Implementation of joint projects and mutual assistance in activities are the two most common methods of cooperation.
- Most organizations cooperate with several local CSOs.
- More than half of organizations cooperate with regional CSOs on an ongoing basis.
- Implementation of joint projects and mutual assistance in activities are the two most common methods of cooperation with regional CSOs.
- Most organizations cooperate with several regional CSOs.
- Most organizations cooperate with international CSOs.
- Implementation of joint projects and assistance in activities are the two most common methods of cooperation with international CSOs.
- UN organizations are the most cited International collaborators.

Cooperation with the National Human Rights Committee (NHRC)

- Eleven of the twenty-six surveyed organizations reported interacting with the NHRC on an ongoing basis.
- Joint projects and conferences is the most common mode of interaction and cooperation with the NHRC.
- More coordination, joint projects, and training are the most common forms of requested additional support.

Challenges

- Organizations cite lack of expertise and experience as greatest challenge.
- Lack of public awareness as well as regulations and bureaucracy also identified.
- Qatari civil society organizations report low levels of coordination.
- A majority of organizations report relatively little overlap in programming.
- Human resources and lack of cooperation top restraints on effectiveness.
- Organizations identify multiple areas in need of more support.
- Organizations desire various types of support.

Rights Organizations

- More than half of rights organizations receive complaints from the public.
- Half of the rights organizations receive complaints on a daily or weekly basis.
- Social problems are among the main types of complaints.
- Less than half of rights organizations report that the Shura Council and other governmental institutions seek their guidance.
- Legal consultation is the main type of services provided to the Shura Council and other governmental institutions.

Profile of Respondents

- More than half of respondents are directors.
- More than half of respondents have been with their organization for more than five years.
- More than half of respondents are Qatari nationals.
- Three-quarters of respondents are male.

INTRODUCTION

The present study, commissioned by the Qatar National Human Rights Committee (NHRC), aims to understand the effectiveness of Qatar's civil society organizations (CSOs) in fostering and protecting human rights in the country presently and in the future. More specifically, it aims to understand the effectiveness of civil society institutions in achieving their key objectives, serving their audiences, promoting a culture of human rights, monitoring the status of human rights, and collaborating with the NHRC and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The CSO study is based on a survey of 26 organizations representing civil society in Qatar. The survey investigated a range of questions pertaining to organizations' specializations, areas of operation, current activities, future plans, cooperation with the NHRC, cooperation with local, regional and international CSOs, and challenges. Full methodological details can be found in the Study Methodology section.

The survey and this publication were made possible by the National Human Rights Committee and Qatar University (QU). The statements made herein are solely the responsibility of the authors.

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I. SPECIALIZATION AND AREA(S) OF OPERATION

Most Organizations Reported Multiple Areas of Specialization

When the surveyed organizations were asked about their areas of operation, the vast majority (92%) chose more than one category from the list presented to them. Among the twenty-six interviewed organizations, the Supreme Council of Family Affairs and Childhood Cultural Center were the only two organizations to report operating within one area of specialization. As indicated in Table 1, the most common area of specialization is in the field of “Culture and Development” (65%), followed by “Social Services” (50%).

Table 1: Area(s) of Specialization

Area of Specialization	Frequency	Percentage
Health Care	10	38%
Education	11	42%
Research	12	46%
Social Services	13	50%
Charity	10	38%
Human and Minority Rights	11	42%
Culture and Development	17	65%
Development and Housing	12	46%
Others	15	58%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply.

In addition to the eight areas of specialization cited in the question, more than half of interviewed organizations (58%) reported other specialties. The “Other” category included family and women affairs, sports, human trafficking, elderly and disabled groups, law and finance, and public liberties and benefits (see Table 2).

Table 2: Other Area(s) of Specialization

Al-Balagh Cultural Society <i>Public Awareness Raising</i>	Silatech <i>Finance</i>	Qatar Lawyers Association <i>Law and Civil Society</i>
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) <i>Women and Population Studies</i>	Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care <i>Elderly People</i>	Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs <i>People with Special Needs</i>
Qatar Red Crescent <i>Humanitarian Assistance</i>	Qatar Olympic Committee <i>Sports</i>	Qatar Photographic Society <i>Services of Public Benefit</i>
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking <i>Combating Human Trafficking</i>	Family Consulting Center <i>Family Development and Psychological Health</i>	Supreme Council For Family Affairs <i>Family Affairs</i>
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development <i>Family Policy and Social Outreach</i>	Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network <i>Public Liberties and Human Rights from a Media Perspective</i>	The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf <i>Integration of Disabled People with the Rest of the Community and Providing Special Services to them</i>

More than Half of Surveyed Organizations Describe themselves as Service-provision Organizations

With respect to organization type, the majority of interviewed organizations (54%) consider themselves “service-provision organizations”, while 38 percent report being “advocacy organizations”. Few organizations (15%) describe themselves as “professional organizations” and fewer (8%) reported that they are “women, student or youth organizations”. Nearly two-thirds of organizations (62%) are of multiple types.

Table 3: Organization Type

Organization Type	Frequency	Percentage
Professional organization	4	15%
Women's organization	2	8%
Student or youth organization	2	8%
Service-provision organization	14	54%
Advocacy organization	10	38%
Religious organization	3	12%
Culture, arts, or recreation organization	6	23%
Research organization or think tank	9	35%
Educational institution	3	12%
Other	13	50%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

Additionally, half of the 26 interviewed institutions (50%) represent ‘other’ organization types. For instance, Al-Balagh Cultural Society, and the Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights at Al Jazeera Network describe themselves as media organizations. While Qatar Charity sees itself as an International non-governmental organization (INGO), Qatar Red Crescent and Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation reported that they are charitable organizations. Furthermore, Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima) describes itself as a public-benefit organization.

Whereas Silatech and the Social Development Center consider themselves as development organizations, the United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre describes itself as a capacity-building organization. Moreover, the Supreme Council for Family Affairs sees itself as a policy and planning organization. Qatar Olympic Committee was the only organization to describe itself as a governmental sports organization. Lastly, Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care considers itself as a social organization, and the Family Consulting Center reported that it is a family culture organization.

The Vast Majority of Organizations Have More than Twenty Employees

When asked about the size of their workforce, nearly half of the interviewed organizations (46%) reported having between twenty-one and a hundred employees. Around one-third (31%) indicated that more than one hundred people work in their organizations. It is worth mentioning that the Qatar Lawyers Association stated that its organization consists of more than one hundred *members* rather than *employees*. The Qatar Photographic Society and the United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre are the only organizations that have less than ten employees.

Table 4: Number of Employees

Number of Employees	Frequency	Percentage
Fewer than 10 employees	2	8%
Between 10 and 20	4	15%
Between 21 and 100	12	46%
More than 100 employees	8	31%
Total	26	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

Most Organizations Serve All Citizens and Residents of Qatar

The majority of interviewed organizations target more than one group of the population. About three-quarters of respondents (73%) said their organizations are oriented towards all citizens and residents of Qatar. As shown in Table 5, other common target populations include youth, women, and children (69%, 65%, and 62%, respectively). The Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights at Al-Jazeera Network indicated that all its services are of international orientation.

Table 5: Target Population

Target population	Frequency	Percentage
All Qatari citizens	8	31%
All Qatari citizens and residents in Qatar	19	73%
People with special needs	12	46%
Youth	18	69%
Children	16	62%
Women	17	65%
Elderly	11	42%
People in need	8	31%
Domestic workers	7	27%
Migrant workers	9	35%
Other	5	19%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

Around one-fifth of interviewed organizations (19%) reported targeting other groups of people, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Other Target Populations

Supreme Council For Family Affairs	All families living in Qatar
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	Arab families living in Qatar and the Arab region
Arab Democracy Foundation	Citizens of Arab countries
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	Journalists
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	Developing countries

II. CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE PLANS

The Majority of Civil Society Organizations Have a Defined Written Mission and Strategic Plan

When organizations were asked whether they have a mission and strategic plan defined in writing, the vast majority reported having a well-defined mission statement (96%) and a strategic plan (88%). The Arab Democracy Foundation indicated that it does not have a mission statement, while the Qatar Lawyers Association, Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation, and the Childhood Cultural Center reported not having strategic plans.

Table 7: Having a Written Mission and Strategic Plan

Written Mission	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	25	96%
No	1	4%
Total	26	100%
Strategic Plan	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	88%
No	3	12%
Total	26	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

Building Skills and Providing Services to a Select Group of People were Among the Main Types of Activities of Surveyed Organizations

Organizations were asked about the nature of their primary activities. Overall, more than half of the organizations described their main activities as “conducting skills-building workshops” (92%), “providing services to a select group of people” (73%), “gathering information and producing studies” (65%), and “advocating for a change in policies and/or laws” (65%). Another one-third (35%) reported “monitoring policy implementation” as one of their main missions, whereas “offering formal education” was mentioned by only one-sixth (15%). Qatar Charity, Qatar Olympic Committee, Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs, and the Qatari Center of Social Cultural for the Deaf were those organizations involved in formal education.

Table 8: Main Types of Activities

Types of Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Providing services to a select group of people	19	73%
Training/skills-building	24	92%
Formal education	4	15%
Gathering information/producing studies	17	65%
Advocating for change in policies and/or laws	17	65%
Monitoring policy implementation	9	35%
Others	11	42%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

Note (3): "Other" category included raising awareness, conducting scientific research, offering scholarships, providing education on international human rights law, building youth capacity, documenting human rights violations and achievements, strengthening economic empowerment, and improving media and communication.

The Majority of Surveyed Organizations Reported Conducting Awareness Raising Programs in their Areas of Specialization

Organizations were asked to list their three most important projects or achievements in the past two years across four separate types of activities: awareness-raising and public campaigns, research and publications, conferences and workshops, and direct intervention. Responses tended to vary by specialization(s) and area(s) of operation. In the area of awareness-raising and public campaigns, the majority of organizations (67%) mentioned specialized and unspecialized awareness-raising programs, lectures, seminars, training courses, competitions, and exhibitions. Nearly half (48%) organized campaigns, youth camps, visits to schools or governmental and non-governmental institutions as part of their awareness-raising activities. Overall, Al-Balagh Cultural Society, Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs, and the Qatari Center of Social Cultural for the Deaf were the most active organizations in this sphere, while Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development, Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar), Qatar Lawyers Association, and Qatar Olympic Committee were the least active.

With respect to research and publications, half of the organizations (50%) mentioned publishing books, documentary books, manuals, booklets, reports, magazines, sign language dictionaries, textbooks, or brochures and newsletters within their areas of specialization. Slightly less than half of the organizations conducted general research, while only seven (35%) carried out surveys, opinion polls, assessment and medical studies.

A majority of respondents (57%) reported hosting conferences and workshops on issues related to human rights, culture, society and development. Another 43 percent of organizations hosted events related to media, law, business, and 35 percent organized conferences on research, science, and health.

Finally, in the area of direct aid and intervention, almost half of the interviewed organizations (47%) provided medical and financial aid; slightly less than 30 percent intervened in humanitarian crises; and about a quarter (24%) reported social work and/or counseling interventions.

Table 9: Current Projects and Achievements

Areas	Frequency	Percentage
Area (A): Awareness-Raising or Public Campaigns		
1. Raising Awareness	6	29%
2. Campaign, Camping, Visits to Schools/Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations.	10	48%
3. Educational Material, Advertisements/Promos, Radio Shows, and Websites.	7	33%
4. Specialized and Unspecialized Awareness Programs, Lectures, Seminars, Training Courses, Competitions and Exhibitions.	14	67%
5. Others	2	10%
Area (B): Research and Publications		
1. Conducting Research and Studies	9	45%
2. Publishing Books, Documentary Books, Manuals, Booklets, Reports, Magazines, Dictionary, Textbooks, Brochures, and Newsletters	10	50%
3. Conducting Surveys, Opinion Polls, Assessment and Medical Studies	7	35%
4. Others	1	5%
Area (C): Conferences and Workshops		
1. Conferences and Workshops	3	13%
2. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Human Rights, Culture, Society and Development	13	57%
3. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Research, Science and Health	8	35%
4. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Media, Law, Business and Politics	10	43%
Area (D): Direct Aid or Intervention		
1. Social Work and Counseling Interventions	4	24%
2. Humanitarian Crisis Intervention (e.g. Human Rights Violations, War Zones, Poverty and Natural Disasters)	5	29%
3. Medical and Financial Aid	8	47%
4. Others	5	29%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): This is an open-ended Question. Respondents provided up to 3 mentions for each area.

Note (3): For detailed examples see Appendix B

Traditional Media and Brochures the Most Common Outreach Tools

When asked about their methods of outreach, the majority of organizations reported reaching out to their audiences via traditional print and broadcast media such as newspapers, radio, and television (85%); and pamphlets, leaflets, and brochures (85%). Around four out of five organizations reported using online social networking sites (81%) and e-mail lists (77%). Outreach through family, friends, community gatherings and professional associations was common among more than half of the surveyed institutions (58%), whereas less than one-third (27%) used discussions at mosques as a way of reaching out to their target audiences. Overall, the Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights (Al-Jazeera Network), the Family Consulting Center, Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking, Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care, Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs, Social Development Center, and the Qatari Center of Social Cultural for the Deaf utilized the most diverse methods of outreach, while the Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development and Qatar Charity reported the least diverse methods.

Table 10: Reaching Out to the Target Audience

Method	Frequency	Percentage
Community forums/gatherings	15	58%
Sermons or discussions at mosques	7	27%
Meeting target audience(s) at markets or public places	14	54%
Online social networking sites	21	81%
E-mail lists	20	77%
Through family, friends, or members of the community	15	58%
Through professional associations	15	58%
Through traditional media (newspapers, radio, television)	22	85%
Pamphlets, leaflets, brochures	22	85%
Others	13	50%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

Note (3): "Other" category included reaching out to audience through affiliated institutions, direct contact, conference meetings, and organization's website.

Websites and Social Media are the Most Widely Used Emerging Communication Channels by Civil Society Organizations

Organizations were asked whether they make use of emerging communication tools to communicate with the public and policy-makers. Overall, an overwhelming majority of institutions reported using websites (96%) and social media outlets such as Facebook and Twitter (92%). More than three-quarters (69%) of the surveyed entities communicated with their target audiences through text messages or SMS. Notably, the Qatar Photographic Society and the Qatari Center of Social Cultural for the Deaf reported using each of these emerging communication channels, whereas the Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights at Al Jazeera Network, and the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute reported using one method only.

Table 11: Use of Modern Communication Tools

Method	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile phone text messages or SMS	18	69%
Websites	25	96%
Social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter	24	92%
Others	3	12%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents selected all that apply

Note (3): "Other" category included forums, Yahoo, Fring, and WhatsApp (what's up Application).

The Majority of Organizations Regard their Outreach Experience as Successful

Organizations were asked to rate their success in reaching their target audience(s) using a scale from 1 ("very successful") to 4 ("not successful"). The vast majority of groups consider their efforts either "very" (50%) or "somewhat successful" (42%). Only two of the twenty-six organizations (8%) believed that their audience outreach was "very" or "somewhat unsuccessful". These were the Childhood Cultural Center and Qatar Lawyers Association.

Table 12: Organization's Success

Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Very successful	13	50%
Somewhat successful	11	42%
Somewhat unsuccessful	1	4%
Not at all successful	1	4%
Total	26	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

The Majority of Organizations Network with Others to Influence Policy-Making

Organizations were asked to describe the ways they work to influence policy in Qatar. By far the most common activity in this regard, cited by 92 percent of organizations, is networking with other organizations. Other common responses include organizing policy seminars, providing services, and training state officials (63%, 58%, and 58%, respectively). Slightly more than half of respondents said that they submitted articles to the media (54%) and provided online dissemination (54%) as means of influencing government decisions, and 50 percent said that they worked on government-commissioned projects. Slightly less than half of the surveyed organizations reported issuing policy-related publications (46%) or commenting on policy documents (42%).

It is worth noting that the Qatar Diabetes Association and the Qatari Center of Social Cultural for the Deaf utilized most varied methods of influencing policy, whereas the Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs used the fewest. Moreover, two organizations—the Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar) and the Childhood Cultural Center—replied that they do not aim to influence policy.

Table 13: Influencing Policy

Methods	Frequency	Percentage
Network with other organizations	22	92%
Provide training to officials	14	58%
Comment on policy documents	10	42%
Organize policy seminars	15	63%
Publications on policy issues	11	46%
Provide services	14	58%
Submit articles to the media	13	54%
Online dissemination	13	54%
Work on projects commissioned by policy-makers	12	50%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

Note (3): The Social Development Center mentioned an additional response, "contacting decision-makers directly," as a means of influencing policy.

Closed Policy Process is One of the Main Barriers to Civil Society Organizations' Engagement in Policy-Making

Those that sought to influence policy-making were asked to describe the main barriers they faced. Almost one-third (30%) of respondents indicated that the policy-making process was not open to civil society engagement. A relatively smaller number of organizations cited staff capacity shortage (22%) and lack of sufficient funding (22%) as obstacles to their engagement in policy-making. Less than 10 percent of institutions said that policy-makers do not view their information or recommendations as credible, or that they lack sufficient knowledge about the policy-making process. Nearly a quarter (22%) of organizations reported encountering no obstacles at all.

Table 14: Barriers to Influencing Policy

Barriers	Frequency	Percentage
No obstacles	5	22%
Staff do not have the time/capacity	5	22%
Organization lacks sufficient funding	5	22%
Insufficient knowledge about the policy-making process	2	9%
Policy process is not open to civil society engagement	7	30%
Policy-makers do not view organization's information/recommendations as credible	2	9%
Others	8	35%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

Note (3): "No obstacles" category was not provided as a response option in this question. However, a number of organizations stated that they were not facing any obstacles in influencing policy.

Note (4): "Other" category included, among other responses, regulations and bureaucracy, lack of communication between civil society organizations, the public's insufficient knowledge about the decision-making process, and nonexistent/unclear mechanisms for policy participation and follow-up.

Policy Engagement Not Part of Two Organizations' Mandate and Goals

The two organizations that reported not seeking to influence policy were asked their reasons for not doing so. The Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar) indicated that engaging in the policy process was not part of its mandate or goals, while the Childhood Cultural Center cited insufficient funding and inadequate knowledge about the policy-making process.

Table 15: Reasons for Lack of Policy Engagement

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
It is not part of our mandate or goals	1	50%
Staff do not have the time/capacity	0	0%
Organization lacks sufficient funding	1	50%
Insufficient knowledge about the policy-making process	1	50%
Policy process is not open to civil society engagement	0	0%
Policy-makers do not view organization's information/recommendations as credible	0	0%
Others	0	0%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

More than Half of Surveyed Organizations are Planning to Conduct Surveys, Opinion Polls, Assessments, or Medical Studies

Organizations were asked to name the three most important activities that they plan to carry out over the next two years across four different areas: awareness-raising or public campaigns, research and publications, conferences and workshops, and direct intervention. In general, responses varied by organizations' specializations and areas of operation. In the area of awareness-raising and public campaigns, more than one-third of organizations (35%) indicated that they will conduct specialized and unspecialized awareness-raising programs, lectures, seminars, training courses, competitions, and exhibitions. Approximately another third (30%) said that they will organize campaigns, youth camps, visits to schools or governmental and non-governmental institutions. An equal proportion, finally, said that they will provide educational material and develop advertising campaigns. Overall, the Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care, and the Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs were the most active organizations in terms of number of planned projects in this area. The Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development, the Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar), the Qatar Lawyers Association, and the Qatar Olympic Committee were the least active.

With respect to research and publications, more than half of respondents (56%) said their organizations are planning to conduct surveys, opinion polls, assessments, or medical studies. Eight (44%) organizations plan to conduct general research, compared to six (33%) that will publish books, documentaries, manuals, booklets, reports, magazines, dictionaries, textbooks, brochures, or newsletters within their areas of specialization.

The majority (55%) of surveyed organizations also have plans to host conferences and workshops on issues related to human rights, culture, society, and development. Another 30 percent will organize events related to media, law, business, and politics.

In the area of direct aid and intervention, finally, nearly half of the organizations (47%) plan to provide medical and financial aid, and 29 percent plan to conduct social work and/or counseling interventions in the next two years.

Table 16: Future Plans

Areas	Frequency	Percentage
Area (A): Awareness-Raising or Public Campaigns		
1. Raising Awareness – General Mention.	7	35%
2. Campaign, Camping, Visits to Schools/Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations.	6	30%
3. Educational Material, Advertisements/Promos, Radio Shows, and Websites.	6	30%
4. Specialized and Unspecialized Awareness Programs, Lectures, Seminars, Training Courses, Competitions, and Exhibitions.	7	35%
5. Others	6	30%
Area (B): Research and Publications		
1. Conducting Research and Studies - General Mention	8	44%
2. Publishing Books, Documentary Books, Manuals, Booklets, Reports, Magazines, Dictionary, Textbooks, Brochures, and Newsletters	6	33%
3. Conducting Surveys, Opinion Polls, Assessment and Medical Studies	10	56%
4. Others	2	11%
Area (C): Conferences and Workshops		
1. Conferences and Workshops - General Mention	6	30%
2. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Human Rights, Culture, Society and Development	11	55%
3. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Research, Science and Health	4	20%
4. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Media, Law, Business and Politics	6	30%
Area (D): Direct Aid or Intervention		
1. Social Work and Counseling Interventions	5	29%
2. Humanitarian Crisis Intervention (e.g. Human Rights Violations, War Zones, Poverty and Natural Disasters)	3	18%
3. Medical and Financial Aid	8	47%
4. Others	7	41%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): This is an open-ended Question. Respondents provided up to 3 mentions for each area.

Note (3): For detailed examples see Appendix B

III. COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Overwhelming Majority of Organizations Cooperate with Local CSOs on an Ongoing Basis

When asked about their frequency of cooperation and communication with other CSOs based in Qatar, most surveyed organizations reported that they do so on a regular basis. Few organizations (8%) work or interact with other civil society organizations in Qatar every few months, and fewer (4%) do so about once a year.

Table 17: Cooperation with other CSOs in Qatar

Cooperation with other CSO Qatar	Frequency	Percentage
Almost never	0	0%
About once a year	1	4%
Every few months	2	8%
On an ongoing basis	23	88%
Total	26	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

Implementation of Joint Projects and Mutual Assistance in Activities are the Two Most Common Methods of Cooperation

Most surveyed organizations use several methods to cooperate with other Qatari CSOs. The most common form of cooperation is the implementation of joint projects (88%), followed by mutual assistance in planning and executing activities (85%). On the other hand, joint requests to donors (23%) as well as joint lobbying and advocacy (23%) are the least common methods of cooperation among local CSOs. Only two organizations reported other methods of collaboration. The Al-Balagh Cultural Society indicated that its cooperation with local CSOs is in the areas of media coverage and awareness-raising. The Supreme Council for Family Affairs involves its local collaborators in formulating policies.

Table 18: Methods of Cooperation with other CSOs in Qatar

Methods of Cooperation with other CSOs in Qatar	Frequency	Percentage
We assisted each other in activities	22	85%
Implementation of joint projects	23	88%
Assistance in equipment, sharing premises	7	27%
Cooperation in a civil society organization networks	7	27%
Joint requests to donors	6	23%
Training for members	19	73%
Joint lobbying/advocacy	6	23%
Share information/research	15	58%
Other	2	8%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

Note (3): All surveyed organizations answered this question

Most Organizations Cooperate with Several Local CSOs

Most organizations reported cooperating with more than one local civil society organization. Only the Arab Democracy Foundation and the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) reported cooperating with one local civil society organization. The Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development did not provide the names of its local CSO collaborators. For a complete list of the mentioned local collaborating organizations, see Appendix C, Question D3. It is worth mentioning that although the question asked specifically about local CSOs, some organizations also mentioned non-civil society collaborators such as ministries, embassies, schools, colleges, and universities.

More than Half of Organizations Cooperate with Regional CSOs on an Ongoing Basis

When asked about the frequency of their cooperation and communication with regional CSOs, more than half (56%) of respondents stated that their organization does so on a regular basis. Al-Balagh Cultural Society, Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation, and the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) do not collaborate with regional CSOs. The rest of the surveyed institutions do so either every few months or about once per year (9% and 22%, respectively). The Family Consulting Center said that its collaboration with regional CSOs takes place whenever required, while no response was provided by the Childhood Cultural Center or the Social Development Center.

Table 19: Cooperation with Regional CSOs

Cooperation with Regional CSOs	Frequency	Percentage
Almost never	3	13%
About once a year	5	22%
Every few months	2	9%
On an ongoing basis	13	56%
Total	23	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

Implementation of Joint Projects and Mutual Assistance in Activities are the Two Most Common Methods of Cooperation with Regional CSOs

Organizations that reported some sort of cooperation with regional CSOs were asked about their methods of cooperation. Similar to the aforementioned findings regarding collaboration with local CSOs, the most common forms of cooperation with regional CSOs are the implementation of joint projects and mutual assistance in activities (82%). Additionally, the majority of surveyed organizations cooperate with regional CSOs via member trainings and the exchange of information and research (73% and 68%, respectively).

Table 20: Methods of Cooperation with Regional CSOs

Methods of Cooperation with Regional CSOs	Frequency	Percentage
We assisted each other in activities	18	82%
Implementation of joint projects	18	82%
Assistance in equipment, sharing premises	1	5%
Cooperation in a civil society organization networks	7	32%
Joint requests to donors	1	5%
Training for members	16	73%
Joint lobbying/advocacy	4	18%
Share information/research	15	68%
Other	1	5%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

Note (3): 22 out of the 26 organizations answered this question

Note (4): the "Other" category included exchanging visits

Most Organizations Cooperate with Several Regional CSOs

Of the organizations that reported working with regional CSOs, twenty-one provided the names of their regional civil society collaborators. With the exception of the Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima), which reported collaborating with only one regional organization, namely the Arab Council for Childhood and Development (ACCD), most organizations cooperate with several regional CSOs. For a complete list of the regional collaborating organizations mentioned by respondents, see Appendix C, Question D6. It should be noted that some respondents also cited non-civil society regional collaborators.

Most Organizations Cooperate with International CSOs

When asked about their frequency of cooperation and communication with international CSOs, less than half (46%) stated that they do so on a regular basis. Al-Balagh Cultural Society, Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI), Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima), Childhood Cultural Center, Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care and Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar) stated that they never collaborate with international civil society organizations. Additionally, the Family Consulting Center responded that there is no current system to facilitate its collaboration with international CSOs.

Table 21: Cooperation with International CSOs

Cooperation with International CSOs	Frequency	Percentage
Almost never	6	25%
About once a year	4	17%
Every few months	3	12%
On an ongoing basis	11	46%
Total	24	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

Implementation of Joint Projects and Assistance in Activities Are the Two Most Common Methods of Cooperation with International CSOs

As in the case of collaboration with local and regional CSOs, the most common forms of cooperation with international CSOs are implementation of joint projects (79%) and mutual assistance in activities (74%). Furthermore, a considerable number of the surveyed organizations report cooperating with international CSOs via member trainings and the exchange of information and research (63%).

Table 22: Methods of Cooperation with International CSOs

Methods of Cooperation with International CSOs	Frequency	Percentage
We assisted each other in activities	14	74%
Implementation of joint projects	15	79%
Assistance in equipment, sharing premises	2	11%
Cooperation in a civil society organization networks	11	58%
Joint requests to donors	1	5%
Training for members	12	63%
Joint lobbying/advocacy	7	37%
Share information/research	12	63%
Other	1	5%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

Note (3): 19 out of the 26 organizations answered this question

Note (4): The "other" category included attending conferences and seminars

UN Organizations Are the Most Cited International Collaborators

Of the interviewed organizations that reported working with international CSOs, eighteen listed the names of their international civil society collaborators. Although the Qatar Lawyers Association reported cooperating with international CSOs, it did not provide name(s) of its international civil society collaborator(s). As previously, it should be noted that some organizations also named non-civil society organizations among their collaborators. For the complete list of the mentioned collaborating organizations, see Appendix C, Question D9.

IV. COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE (NHRC)

Eleven of the Twenty-Six Surveyed Organizations Report Interacting with the NHRC on an Ongoing Basis

Overall, the overwhelming majority of organizations (96%) reported some type of interaction with the National Human Rights Committee. More specifically, a considerable number of interviewed organizations stated that they interact with the NHRC either once or several times a year (28% and 24%, respectively). Furthermore, almost half of organizations (44%) reported interacting with the National Human Rights Committee on a regular basis. On the other hand, the Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation indicated that it had never been in contact with the NHRC. No answer was given by the Qatar Olympics Committee.

Table 23: Frequency of Interaction with the NHRC

Interaction with the National Human Rights Committee	Frequency	Percentage
Never or very seldom	1	4%
At least once every five years	0	0%
About once a year	7	28%
Several times each year	6	24%
On an ongoing basis	11	44%
Total	25	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

Joint Projects and Conferences Is the Most Common Mode of Interaction and Cooperation with the NHRC

Those organizations that interact with the National Human Rights Committee were asked to describe the mode of this interaction. Joint projects/conferences topped the list (71%), followed by written submissions and reports (58%). The least common method of interaction cited by surveyed organizations was informal discussions and consultations (38%).

Table 24: Methods of Interaction with the NHRC

Methods of Interaction with the NHRC	Frequency	Percentage
Informal discussions or consultations	9	38%
Joint projects or conferences	17	71%
Written submissions or reports	14	58%
Others	7	29%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

Note (3): 24 out of 26 organizations answered this question

More than one quarter of surveyed organizations (29%) reported additional methods of interaction and cooperation with the National Human Rights Committee. For instance, the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) interacts with the NHRC through conducting surveys for them. Attending lectures and seminars is the method reported by Qatar Charity and the Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs. Moreover, Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development interacts with the NHRC through invitations to attend conferences or research paper presentations. Additionally, the Qatari Center of Social Cultural For the Deaf stated that they request support from the National Committee of Human Rights through proposing projects to them. The United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre cooperates with the NHRC through providing them with training programs. Lastly, the Al-Balagh Cultural Society's interaction with the NHRC comes in the form of providing media coverage of human rights activities.

More Coordination, Joint Projects, and Training Are the Most Common Forms of Requested Additional Support

Asked whether they desired additional support and cooperation from the National Human Rights Committee, 20 of 26 organizations mentioned several types of needed support. Overall, organizations would like to increase their communication and collaboration with the NHRC. More coordination is also needed to help organizations achieve their missions.

A number of organizations—including the Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development, Al-Balagh Cultural Society, Arab Democracy Foundation, Doha Centre for Media Freedom, Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima), United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre, Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights at Al Jazeera Network and the Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf—would like to receive more support from the NHRC to conduct and execute joint activities, workshops, seminars and projects. Likewise, the Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development would like the NHRC to increase the amount of activities related to family life. The Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs stated that more logistical support is needed from the NHRC to achieve its mission.

More support and collaboration in the area of awareness-raising was requested by the Qatar Photographic Society, Supreme Council For Family Affairs and Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking. In addition, Qatar Charity, the Social Development Center, Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima), Supreme Council For Family Affairs, Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween) and the Qatari Center of Social Cultural For the Deaf requested additional support in the areas of capacity building, personnel training, exchange of information and expertise. Furthermore, two of the 20 organizations that answered this question, namely Qatar Charity and Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs, requested financial support for their activities.

The Supreme Council for Family Affairs and Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care said it would like more support in conducting scientific research studies related to their target populations. Likewise, the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) would like more collaboration with the NHRC in conducting scientific

research and influencing policy-making. Issuance of laws supporting the rights of people with hearing disabilities as well as people diagnosed with diabetes was the form of additional support requested by Qatari Center of Social Cultural For the Deaf and Qatar Diabetes Association, respectively.

For detailed information regarding the types of additional support requested by interviewed organizations see Appendix A, Question E3. Apart from the Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation, which indicated that it never interacts with the NHRC, five other organizations failed to provide any suggestions for additional support and cooperation. These organizations are: the Childhood Cultural Center, Qatar Red Crescent, Qatar Olympic Committee, Qatar Lawyers Association and Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar).

V. CHALLENGES

Organizations Cite Lack of Expertise and Experience as Greatest Challenge

Lack of expertise and experience is the greatest challenge said to be facing civil society organizations in Qatar, cited by 40 percent of survey respondents. Additionally, lack of public awareness, regulations and bureaucracy were each identified by 20 percent of respondents, while 12 percent mentioned lack of cooperation among organizations.

Table 25: First Greatest Challenge to Civil Society Organizations in Qatar

First Greatest Challenge	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of expertise/experience	10	40%
Lack of public awareness	5	20%
Lack of cooperation between organizations	3	12%
Resistance to change	0	0%
Lack of cooperation/support from state agencies	1	4%
Regulations and bureaucracy	5	20%
Others	1	4%
Total	25	100%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): One organization stated that civil society organizations are not facing any challenges.

Note (3): "Other" category included "lack of transparency"

Lack of Public Awareness as well as Regulations and Bureaucracy Also Identified

These same responses are also most commonly cited as the second greatest challenge facing Qatari civil society organizations. Lack of public awareness is cited by 29 percent of organizations as the second greatest challenge, and regulations and bureaucracy by another 21 percent. The remaining organizations were split evenly between four responses, each of which received 13 percent of the total: (1) lack of expertise and experience; (2) lack of cooperation between organizations; (3) resistance to change; and (4) lack of support and cooperation from state agencies.

Table 26: Second Greatest Challenge to Civil Society Organizations in Qatar

Second Greatest Challenge	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of expertise/experience	3	13%
Lack of public awareness	7	29%
Lack of cooperation between organizations	3	13%
Resistance to change	3	13%
Lack of cooperation/support from state agencies	3	13%
Regulations and bureaucracy	5	21%
Others	0	0%
Total	24	102%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): One organization stated that civil society organizations are not facing any challenges.

Note (3): Total exceeds 100% due to rounding

Qatari Civil Society Organizations Report Low Levels of Coordination

Asked to describe the level of coordination between Qatar’s civil society groups based on their personal experience, a strong majority of respondents report low levels of coordination. A combined 71 percent of respondents report experiencing either “somewhat low” (46%) or “very low” (25%) coordination, while only 29 percent say coordination is “somewhat high.” No organization described coordination as “very high.”

Table 27: Level of Coordination

Level of Coordination	Frequency	Percentage
Very high	0	0%
Somewhat high	7	29%
Somewhat low	11	46%
Very low	6	25%
Total	24	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

A Majority of Organizations Report Relatively Little Overlap in Programs

Less than half of the surveyed organizations report “very high” (13%) or “somewhat high” (35%) overlap in programming between civil society organizations in Qatar based on their own experience. Around a quarter (26%) of organizations describe overlap as “very low” and “somewhat low”.

Table 28: Level of Overlap

Level of Overlap	Frequency	Percentage
Very high	3	13%
Somewhat high	8	35%
Somewhat low	6	26%
Very low	6	26%
Total	23	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

Human Resources and Lack of Cooperation Are Top Restraints on Effectiveness

Overall, the surveyed organizations reported a diversity of constraints on their effectiveness. The least constraining factor is physical office space, which only a combined 42 percent of respondents describe as affecting them “a lot” or “somewhat.” On the other hand, number of employees (a combined 65%), along with lack of cooperation by other organizations (62%), are described as the most limiting factors. Moderately constraining factors include regulation and state bureaucracy (54%), the skills and experience of employees (50%), and lack of cooperation by state agencies (50%).

Table 29: Restraints on Organization’s Effectiveness

Restraints	A lot	Somewhat	Not Much	Not At All	Total
Physical office (size, facilities, organization)	15%	27%	19%	39%	100%
Number of employees	23%	42%	16%	19%	100%
Skills and experience of employees	31%	19%	19%	31%	100%
Lack of cooperation by other organizations	27%	35%	27%	11%	100%
Lack of cooperation by state agencies	19%	31%	35%	15%	100%
State regulations and bureaucracy	23%	31%	27%	19%	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

Organizations Identify Multiple Areas in Need of More Support

Respondents identify diverse fields in which they are in need of additional support, ranging from campaigning (mentioned by 73% of organizations) to help with communication (69%) and research and analysis (62%). Other areas commonly mentioned as requiring more support include reporting and documentation (62%), networking (62%), and engagement in policymaking (58%) and with regional and international mechanisms (62%). Overall, then, organizations would seem to desire assistance across a broad range of activities.

Table 30: Areas/Fields That Need More Support

Areas/Fields Need Support	Frequency	Percentage
Advocacy	9	35%
Campaigning	19	73%
Communication	18	69%
Reporting and documentation	16	62%
Monitoring and evaluation	8	31%
Research and analysis	16	62%
Networking	16	62%
Coalition building	12	46%
Engagement with the policy-making process	15	58%
Engagement with regional and international mechanisms	16	62%
Others	3	12%

Note (1): For complete data see Appendix A

Note (2): Respondents were asked to select all that apply

Organizations Desire Various Types of Support

Asked to name the specific types of support needed for their organizations, respondents identified a wide range of areas. More than a quarter (28%) of respondents sought better cooperation with other civil society organizations in Qatar, while another 24 percent desired media support. The remainder of the responses were spread across five other main areas, as depicted below in Table 31.

Table 31: Type of Support Needed

Type of Support	Frequency	Percentage
Cooperation with other organizations in the country	7	28%
Raising awareness	2	8%
Participating in more activities and conferences	4	16%
Media support	6	24%
Provide training and research findings	3	12%
Support change and improving laws	3	12%
Financial and technical support	3	12%
No need for support	2	8%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

VI. RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS¹

More than Half of Rights Organizations Receive Complaints from the Public

Asked whether they received complaints from their audience(s), more than half (55%) of the rights organizations among the sample of surveyed institutions reported receiving complaints. Those who reported not receiving complaints were Al-Balagh Cultural Society, Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar), Supreme Council For Family Affairs, Childhood Cultural Center, and United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre.

Table 32: Receiving Complaints from Audience(s)

Receiving Complaints	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	6	55%
No	5	45%
Total	11	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

Half of the Rights Organizations Receive Complaints on a Daily or Weekly Basis

Those who reported receiving complaints from their target audience(s) were asked about the frequency of receiving them. A combined half of rights organizations (50%) said they received complaints on a daily or weekly basis, while the other half (50%) indicated receiving complaints only once or twice per year. The former group is represented by the Family Consulting Center, Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking, and Doha Centre for Media Freedom. The latter group represented by the Qatar Lawyers Association, Qatar Red Crescent, and the Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween).

Table 33: How Often Does the Organization Receive Complaints?

Response Options	Frequency	Percentage
Once or twice per year	3	50%
Once or twice per month	0	0%
On a weekly basis	1	17%
On a daily basis	2	33%
Total	6	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

¹ A number of organizations were excluded from this section as it was only applicable to rights/advocacy organizations. A total of 15 organizations were not asked questions G1 through G3, and 12 organizations were not asked questions G4 and G5.

Social Problems Are among the Main Types of Complaints

When asked about the types of complaints received, organizations offered a variety of answers in line with their specializations and areas of operation. Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking, Family Consulting Center, and the Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween) reported receiving complaints relevant to social issues such as marital problems, child custody, domestic workers, and migrant laborers. Doha Centre for Media Freedom received complaints related to violations against journalists. Complaints related to lawyers were directed to Qatar Lawyers Association. Finally, Qatar Red Crescent reported receiving complaints regarding infrastructure.

Less than Half of Rights Organizations Report that the Shura Council and Other Governmental Institutions Seek their Guidance

When asked whether the Shura Council or any other governmental institution(s) sought their guidance regarding specific laws or regulations, eight of the fourteen (57%) rights organizations indicated that such institutions did not seek their guidance. These organizations were Al-Balagh Cultural Society, Family Consulting Center, Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking, Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar), Qatar Red Crescent, Childhood Cultural Center, Qatari Center of Social Cultural For the Deaf, and the Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween).

Table 34: Seeking Organization's Guidance

Guidance Sought	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	6	43%
No	8	57%
Total	14	100%

Note: For complete data see Appendix A

Legal Guidance Is the Main Type of Guidance Provided to the Shura Council and Other Governmental Institutions

The Doha Centre for Media Freedom, Qatar Lawyers Association, Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs, the Social Development Center, and the Supreme Council For Family Affairs reported providing legal guidance to the Shura Council and other governmental institutions. Such guidance included advising, counseling, and approving of legal substances. The United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre reported providing quality assurance services to the Shura Council and other governmental institutions.

VII. PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS²

More than Half of Respondents Are Directors

More than half (56%) of the individuals surveyed by SESRI are directors of their respective organizations. Heads of research and other section heads each represent an additional 11%. Finally, other administrators account for the remaining 22% of interviewees.

Table 35: Current Position of Respondents

Position	Frequency	Percentage
Director	15	56%
Head of Research	3	11%
Other Section Head	3	11%
Other Administrator	6	22%
Total	27	100%

More than Half of Respondents Have Been with Their Organization for More than Five Years

More than half of the respondents interviewed for this study have been employed with their respective organizations for more than five years, with 19 percent of individuals reporting working for their organization for more than nine years.

Table 36: Years Working for the Organization

Working Years	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 year to 2 years	7	26%
More than 2 years to 5 years	6	22%
More than 5 years to 9 years	9	33%
More than 9 years	5	19%
Total	27	100%

More than Half of Respondents Are Qatari Nationals

More than half of the survey respondents (59%) are Qatari nationals. With the exception of two Americans, the remaining individuals represent various Arab nationalities.

² One organization, the Social Development Center, designated two individuals for interview, both of whom are represented in this section. Hence the total of 27 rather than 26 respondents.

Table 37: Nationality of Respondents

Nationality	Frequency	Percentage
Qatari	16	59%
Algerian	2	7%
American	2	7%
Sudanese	2	7%
Egyptian	2	7%
Omani	1	4%
Palestinian	1	4%
Bahraini	1	4%
Total	27	99%

Note: Total may not exceed 100% due to rounding

Three-Quarters of Respondents Are Male

Twenty-one (78%) of the total twenty-seven respondents are male.

Table 38: Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	21	78%
Female	6	22%
Total	27	100%

STUDY METHODOLOGY

Study Design

The study was divided into two stages. In the first stage, the NHRC provided SESRI with a list of 30 organizations representing civil society in Qatar. These organizations were Al-Balagh Cultural Society, Arab Democracy Foundation, Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights (Al Jazeera Network), Doha Centre for Media Freedom, Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development, Family Consulting Center, Qatar Charity, Qatar Diabetes Association, Qatar Fine Arts Society, Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking, Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care, Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fonar), Qatar Lawyers Association, Qatar Olympic Committee, Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima), Qatar Photographic Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs, Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation, Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Foundation For Humanitarian Services (Raf), Silatech, Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI), Social Development Center, Supreme Council For Family Affairs, the Childhood Cultural Center, the Qatari Center of Social Cultural For the Deaf, the Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween), United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre, Young Arab Leaders Association, and ictQATAR. In the second stage, organizations nominated individual respondents to take part in the interview.

Questionnaire

In addition to demographics, the survey asked a variety of questions pertaining to an organization's specialization(s), area(s) of operation, current activities, future plans, cooperation with NHRC and other organizations inside and outside Qatar, and challenges. The complete questionnaire can be found in Appendix D.

Data Collection

Interviews were conducted between March 14 and April 1, 2013, using paper-and-pencil interviewer-administered questionnaires. Three interviewers, all of whom had relevant prior experience, were recruited and carefully trained for the survey.

A total of 26 interviews were completed. The Qatar Fine Arts Society refused to participate, while the Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services (Raf), the Young Arab Leaders Association, and ictQATAR did not respond to repeated requests for an interview.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The empirical findings described at length in this report suggest several general recommendations that might enhance the National Human Rights Committee's collaboration with, and in turn the effectiveness of, civil society organizations in Qatar. These suggestions stem both from the surveyed organizations' reported interaction (or lack thereof) with the NHRC itself, as well as from their specific requests for additional support from the Committee.

On the first matter, one will notice a wide discrepancy in the incidence and frequency of interaction with the NHRC among the surveyed organizations. Less than half indicated ongoing involvement with the Committee, compared to more than a quarter that said their interaction with NHRC is limited to once per year. One organization said it never or seldom interacted with the NHRC, while another declined to answer the question. Meanwhile, four organizations declined to participate in the study altogether, seemingly evidencing a lack of awareness or appreciation of their involvement with the NHRC.

Finally, of those organizations that did report interaction with the NHRC, more than one-third described this as "informal discussions or consultations," rather than as part of a formal collaboration mechanism. Only 29 percent of organizations said they provided written submissions or reports regarding their activities. In short, institutional collaboration with the NHRC is both sporadic and inconsistent across the sample of organizations surveyed for this study.

This apparent confusion over the role of the National Human Rights Committee vis-à-vis civil society organizations is reflected in wide variation in the types of additional support requested by the surveyed organizations. All but six institutions indicated that they desired additional NHRC assistance, yet specific requests ranged from personnel training to financial aid to new legislation, suggesting again vastly differing impressions of the Committee's function and reach.

On the other hand, such a result also likely reflects the diversity of the surveyed organizations themselves, which range from religious charities to photographic and art societies. As such, it is perhaps appropriate for the Committee to differentiate for practical purposes between those societies directly involved in the protection and advancement of human rights, and those with a strictly cultural or social orientation.

Such findings suggest that the NHRC would do well to:

- Make civil society organizations in Qatar more aware of the function and significance of the NHRC.
- Make clearer the Committee's expectations regarding the frequency and nature of organizations' interaction with the NHRC.
- Establish more formalized mechanisms for the reporting of organizations' activities and for initiating and maintaining institutional collaboration.

- Tailor the NHRC's involvement with and expectations of civil society organizations according to the degree of their involvement in human rights work.

APPENDIX A: COMPLETE DATA

Question A1:

A1. In which area(s) does your organization specialize (mark all that apply)?

1. Health care
2. Education
3. Research
4. Social services
5. Charity
6. Human and minority rights
7. Culture and development
8. Development and housing
9. Other (specify)

Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Arab Democracy Foundation			x				x		
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network						x			x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom		x	x			x	x		
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development			x						x
Family Consulting Center	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Qatar Charity	x	x		x	x		x	x	
Qatar Diabetes Association	x	x	x		x	x			
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking				x		x			x
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	x			x					x
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)					x		x		
Qatar Lawyers Association			x		x	x	x	x	x
Qatar Olympic Committee		x			x		x	x	x
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x	x	x	x			x		
Qatar Photographic Society		x	x	x			x	x	x
Qatar Red Crescent	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs				x					x
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	x			x	x			x	
Silatech		x	x				x	x	x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	x	x	x			x	x		x
Social Development Center			x	x	x		x		
Supreme Council For Family Affairs									x
The Childhood Cultural Center							x		
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	x	x		x	x		x	x	x
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre						x		x	

Question A2:

A2. Which of the following best describes your organization (mark all that apply)?

1. Professional association
2. Women's organization
3. Student or youth organization
4. Service-provision organization
5. Advocacy organization
6. Religious organization
7. Culture, arts, or recreation organization
8. Research organization or think tank
9. Educational institution
10. Other (specify)

Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Al-Balagh Cultural Society				x	x	x	x	x		x
Arab Democracy Foundation								x		
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network										x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x			x	x		x	x		
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development								x		
Family Consulting Center	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Qatar Charity				x						x
Qatar Diabetes Association				x						
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking					x					
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care				x						x
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)				x		x	x			
Qatar Lawyers Association	x			x	x					
Qatar Olympic Committee										x
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)				x						x
Qatar Photographic Society				x			x		x	
Qatar Red Crescent				x	x			x		x
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs				x						
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation										x
Silatech								x		x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)								x	x	
Social Development Center										x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs					x			x		x
The Childhood Cultural Center							x			
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	x	x	x	x	x		x			
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)				x	x			x	x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre					x					x

Question A3:

A3. Approximately how many employees does your organization have?

1. Fewer than 10 employees
2. Between 10 and 20
3. Between 21 and 100
4. More than 100 employees

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x		
Arab Democracy Foundation		x		
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x		
Doha Centre for Media Freedom			x	
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development			x	
Family Consulting Center				x
Qatar Charity				x
Qatar Diabetes Association			x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking			x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care				x
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)				x
Qatar Lawyers Association				x
Qatar Olympic Committee				x
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)				x
Qatar Photographic Society	x			
Qatar Red Crescent				x
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs			x	
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation			x	
Silatech			x	
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)			x	
Social Development Center			x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs			x	
The Childhood Cultural Center			x	
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x		
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)			x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	x			

Question A4:

A4. Towards whom is your organization primarily oriented? (mark all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. All Qatari citizens | 6. Women |
| 2. All Qatari citizens and residents in Qatar | 7. Elderly |
| 3. People with special needs | 8. People in need |
| 4. Youth | 9. Domestic workers |
| 5. Children | 10. Migrant workers |
| | 11. Other (specify) |

Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	x	x		x	x	x					
Arab Democracy Foundation		x		x		x					x
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x	x		x	x						x
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development											x
Family Consulting Center	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Qatar Charity			x	x	x	x		x		x	
Qatar Diabetes Association	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking		x		x	x	x			x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care		x					x				
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)				x	x	x	x		x	x	
Qatar Lawyers Association		x									
Qatar Olympic Committee		x	x	x	x	x					
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)		x			x						
Qatar Photographic Society		x	x	x		x					
Qatar Red Crescent	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs			x								
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x
Silatech				x							
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	x	x		x		x	x		x	x	
Social Development Center		x		x		x	x	x			
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x									x
The Childhood Cultural Center					x						
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre			x	x	x	x			x	x	

Question B1:

B1. Does your organization have a mission defined in writing and a strategic plan?

a. Written mission

1. Yes
2. No

b. Strategic plan

1. Yes
2. No

Organization	Written Mission	Strategic Plan
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	x	x
Arab Democracy Foundation		x
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network	x	x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x	x
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	x	x
Family Consulting Center	x	x
Qatar Charity	x	x
Qatar Diabetes Association	x	x
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	x	x
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	x	x
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x	x
Qatar Lawyers Association	x	
Qatar Olympic Committee	x	x
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x	x
Qatar Photographic Society	x	x
Qatar Red Crescent	x	x
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x	x
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	x	
Silatech	x	x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	x	x
Social Development Center	x	x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs	x	x
The Childhood Cultural Center	x	
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	x	x
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x	x
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	x	x

Question B2:

B2. What types of activities are mainly conducted in your organization? (Mark all that apply)

1. Providing services to a select group of people
2. Training / skills-building
3. Formal education
4. Gathering information / producing studies
5. Advocating for change in policies and/or laws
6. Monitoring policy implementation
7. Other (specify)

Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	x	x		x			x
Arab Democracy Foundation		x		x	x		x
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x			x	x	x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x	x		x	x	x	x
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development				x	x		
Family Consulting Center	x	x					
Qatar Charity		x	x	x			x
Qatar Diabetes Association	x	x		x	x		
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	x	x		x	x		
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	x	x					x
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x	x					
Qatar Lawyers Association	x	x		x	x	x	
Qatar Olympic Committee	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x	x		x	x		
Qatar Photographic Society	x	x					
Qatar Red Crescent	x	x		x	x		x
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x	x	x				
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	x	x				x	
Silatech	x	x		x	x		x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	x	x		x	x	x	x
Social Development Center	x	x		x	x		x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs				x	x	x	
The Childhood Cultural Center	x	x					
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x	x	x	x	x	
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x	x		x	x	x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre		x			x		

Question B3a-B3d (an open-ended question):

B3. In the past 24 months, what were the three most important projects or three main achievements of your organization in the following areas?³ A. Awareness-raising or public campaigns; B. Research and publications; C. Conferences and workshops; D. Direct aid or intervention.⁴

Organization	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	x		x	x			x		
Arab Democracy Foundation	x						x		
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network			x	x			x		
Doha Centre for Media Freedom			x	x		x	x		
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Consulting Center				x		-	-	-	-
Qatar Charity		x				x		x	
Qatar Diabetes Association	x	x						x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking		x		x		x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care			x	x				x	
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar Lawyers Association	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar Olympic Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)		x		x		x			
Qatar Photographic Society				x			x		
Qatar Red Crescent			x	x		x			x
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x	x	x				x		
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation		x		x		-	-	-	-
Silatech	x					x			
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			x	
Social Development Center		x			x	x		x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x	x			x			
The Childhood Cultural Center		x		x			x		
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x		x	x		x		
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)				x		x		x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	x			x			x		

³ Dash (-) indicates missing while N/A indicates not applicable.

⁴ In area (A): four organizations did not mention a project/an achievement and one organization said it was "not applicable" (N/A). In area (B), six organizations did not mention a project/an achievement. In area (C), three organizations did not mention a project/an achievement. In area (D), five organizations did not mention a project/an achievement and four organizations said it was "not applicable".

Question B3a-B3d (an open-ended question): [cont'd]

Organization	C1	C2	C3	C4	D1	D2	D3	D4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x		x	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arab Democracy Foundation				x	-	-	-	-
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x		x		x		
Doha Centre for Media Freedom		x		x				x
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development		x	x		-	-	-	-
Family Consulting Center	x	x			x			
Qatar Charity				x	x		x	
Qatar Diabetes Association			x				x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking		x				x		
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care		x			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar Lawyers Association				x		x		
Qatar Olympic Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)		x			x		x	
Qatar Photographic Society	x							x
Qatar Red Crescent			x			x		
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs			x				x	
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	-	-	-	-		x		
Silatech		x	x	x			x	x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)			x	x	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Social Development Center	x			x			x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x					x	x
The Childhood Cultural Center		x			-	-	-	-
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf			x				x	x
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)		x	x		x			
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre		x		x	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question B4:

B4. How do you reach out to target audience(s)? (mark all that apply)

1. Community forums/gatherings
2. Sermons or discussions at mosques
3. Meeting target audience(s) at markets or public places
4. Online social networking sites
5. E-mail lists
6. Through family, friends, or members of the community
7. Through professional associations
8. Through traditional media (newspapers, radio, television)
9. Pamphlets, leaflets, brochures
10. Other (specify)

Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	x			x	x			x	x	x
Arab Democracy Foundation	x			x	x			x	x	
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom				x	x		x	x	x	
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	x									x
Family Consulting Center	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Qatar Charity	x									x
Qatar Diabetes Association				x	x	x		x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x	x	x	x			x		x	
Qatar Lawyers Association	x			x	x	x	x	x		
Qatar Olympic Committee	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	
Qatar Photographic Society	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Qatar Red Crescent			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation				x	x	x	x			
Silatech	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	x		x					x	x	x
Social Development Center	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs	x							x	x	x
The Childhood Cultural Center				x	x			x	x	
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	x				x		x	x	x	x

Question B5:

B5. Does your organization make use of any of the following new emerging communications tools other than traditional media e.g. newspapers, radio and TV to communicate with the public or policy-makers? (mark all that apply)

1. Mobile phone text messages or SMS
2. Websites
3. Social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter
4. Other (specify)

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x	x	
Arab Democracy Foundation		x	x	
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x	x	
Doha Centre for Media Freedom		x	x	
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development		x		
Family Consulting Center	x	x	x	
Qatar Charity	x	x	x	
Qatar Diabetes Association	x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	x	x	x	
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)		x	x	
Qatar Lawyers Association	x	x	x	
Qatar Olympic Committee	x	x	x	
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x	x	x	
Qatar Photographic Society	x	x	x	x
Qatar Red Crescent	x	x	x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x	x	x	
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	x	x	x	
Silatech	x	x	x	
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)				x
Social Development Center	x	x	x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs	x	x	x	
The Childhood Cultural Center	x	x	x	
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	x	x	x	x
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x	x	x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre		x	x	

Question B6:

B6. Overall, how successful would you say your organization has been in reaching your target audience(s)?

1. Very successful
2. Somewhat successful
3. Somewhat unsuccessful
4. Not at all successful

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x		
Arab Democracy Foundation		x		
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network	x			
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x			
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development		x		
Family Consulting Center		x		
Qatar Charity		x		
Qatar Diabetes Association	x			
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	x			
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care		x		
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x			
Qatar Lawyers Association			x	
Qatar Olympic Committee	x			
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x			
Qatar Photographic Society		x		
Qatar Red Crescent	x			
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x			
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation		x		
Silatech		x		
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)		x		
Social Development Center	x			
Supreme Council For Family Affairs	x			
The Childhood Cultural Center				x
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	x			
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x			
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre		x		

Question B7:

B7. In what ways does your organization seek to influence policy? (mark all that apply)

0. It doesn't
1. Network with other organizations
2. Provide training to officials
3. Comment on policy documents
4. Organize policy seminars
5. Publications on policy issues
6. Provide services
7. Submit articles to the media
8. Website
9. Work on projects commissioned by policy-makers

Organization	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Al-Balagh Cultural Society				x	x	x		x	x	
Arab Democracy Foundation		x			x	x				
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x	x		x	x			x	x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development		x			x					
Family Consulting Center		x	x				x	x	x	
Qatar Charity		x					x			
Qatar Diabetes Association		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking		x	x		x		x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care		x	x			x	x			
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x									
Qatar Lawyers Association		x		x	x		x		x	
Qatar Olympic Committee		x	x			x			x	x
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)		x	x		x		x			
Qatar Photographic Society		x	x		x		x	x	x	x
Qatar Red Crescent		x	x				x	x		x
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs										x
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation		x		x						
Silatech		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)		x			x	x	x	x		x
Social Development Center		x	x	x						x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
The Childhood Cultural Center	x									
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre		x	x					x		x

Question B8:

B8. What have been the main barriers to your organization's efforts to influence policy? (mark all that apply)

0. no obstacles
1. Staff do not have the time/capacity
2. Organization lacks sufficient funding
3. Insufficient knowledge about the policy-making process
4. Policy process is not open to civil society engagement
5. Policy-makers do not view organization's information/recommendations as credible
6. Other (specify)

Organization	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Al-Balagh Cultural Society			x				
Arab Democracy Foundation					x		
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network							x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom			x	x	x		
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Consulting Center	x						
Qatar Charity							x
Qatar Diabetes Association					x		
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking				x			
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	x						
Qatar Lawyers Association		x	x				x
Qatar Olympic Committee	x						
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x						
Qatar Photographic Society		x					x
Qatar Red Crescent			x				
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs							x
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation		x			x	x	
Silatech		x			x		
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)					x		x
Social Development Center							x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs	x						
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf			x				
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)		x			x	x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre							x

Question B9:

B9. If your organization does not try to influence policy, why not? (mark all that apply)

1. It is not part of our mandate or goals
2. Staff do not have the time/capacity
3. Organization lacks sufficient funding
4. Insufficient knowledge about the policy-making process
5. Policy process is not open to civil society engagement
6. Policy-makers do not view organization's information/recommendations as credible
7. Other (specify)

Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x						
The Childhood Cultural Center			x	x			

Question C1a-C1d (an open-ended question):

- C1. Could you please describe your organization's most important future activities, if any, that you have planned for the next two years in the following areas⁵?
- A. Awareness-raising or public campaigns; B. Research and publications; C. Conferences and workshops; D. Direct aid or intervention.

Organization	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society			x			x			
Arab Democracy Foundation	x					-	-	-	-
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network			x		x	x			x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom			x	x		x			
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Consulting Center	x					-	-	-	-
Qatar Charity	x	x						x	
Qatar Diabetes Association					x			x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking		x				x		x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	x		x		x	-	-	-	-
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar Lawyers Association	-	-	-	-	-				x
Qatar Olympic Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)		x	x				x	x	
Qatar Photographic Society				x			x		
Qatar Red Crescent					x	x			
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs			x	x	x		x	x	
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silatech			x	x		x		x	
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			x	
Social Development Center		x		x		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supreme Council For Family Affairs	x			x		x		x	
The Childhood Cultural Center		x				x	x		
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	x				x		x	x	
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)		x		x				x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	x						x		

⁵ In area (A), five organizations did not mention any future plans and one organization said it was "not applicable". In area (B), seven organizations did not mention any future plans and one organization said it was "not applicable". In area (C), five organizations did not mention any future plans and one organization said it was "not applicable". In area (D), five organizations did not mention any future plans and four organizations said it was "not applicable".

Question C1a-C1d (an open-ended question): [cont'd]

Organization	C1	C2	C3	C4	D1	D2	D3	D4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x		x	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arab Democracy Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x		x	x			
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x			x				x
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Consulting Center		x			x			
Qatar Charity		x	x				x	
Qatar Diabetes Association			x			x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking		x		x	x	x		x
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	x						x	
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar Lawyers Association	x							x
Qatar Olympic Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)		x			x			
Qatar Photographic Society	x						x	x
Qatar Red Crescent	x		x			x		
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs		x					x	
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	-	-	-	-				x
Silatech		x		x			x	x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)			x		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Social Development Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			x	x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Childhood Cultural Center		x			-	-	-	-
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x					x	
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x				x			
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre				x	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question D1:

D1. How often does your organization work with or contact other civil society organizations in Qatar?

1. Almost never
2. About once a year
3. Every few months
4. On an ongoing basis

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society				x
Arab Democracy Foundation				x
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network				x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom				x
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development			x	
Family Consulting Center				x
Qatar Charity				x
Qatar Diabetes Association				x
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking				x
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care				x
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)				x
Qatar Lawyers Association		x		
Qatar Olympic Committee				x
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)				x
Qatar Photographic Society				x
Qatar Red Crescent				x
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs				x
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation				x
Silatech				x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)			x	
Social Development Center				x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs				x
The Childhood Cultural Center				x
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf				x
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)				x
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre				x

Question D2:

D2. In what ways have you cooperated with other civil society organizations in Qatar? (mark all that apply)

1. We assisted each other in activities
2. Implementation of joint projects
3. Assistance in equipment, sharing premises
4. Cooperation in a civil society organization network
5. Joint requests to donors
6. Trainings for members
7. Joint lobbying/advocacy
8. Share information/research
9. Other (specify)

Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	x		x						x
Arab Democracy Foundation	x	x				x			
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x	x	x			x		x	
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development								x	
Family Consulting Center	x	x				x			
Qatar Charity	x	x							
Qatar Diabetes Association	x	x	x			x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	x	x				x		x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x	x				x			
Qatar Lawyers Association	x			x	x				
Qatar Olympic Committee	x	x	x					x	
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x	x		x		x			
Qatar Photographic Society	x	x	x		x	x		x	
Qatar Red Crescent	x	x		x		x		x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x	x	x			x		x	
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	x	x			x	x		x	
Silatech	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)		x			x	x	x	x	
Social Development Center		x				x			
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x					x	x	x
The Childhood Cultural Center	x	x							
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	x	x				x	x	x	
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x	x		x		x		x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	x	x				x			

Question D4:

D4. How often does your organization work with regional CSOs?

1. Almost never
2. About once a year
3. Every few months
4. On an ongoing basis

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	x			
Arab Democracy Foundation				x
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network				x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom				x
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development				x
Qatar Charity		x		
Qatar Diabetes Association				x
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking				x
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care		x		
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)				x
Qatar Lawyers Association		x		
Qatar Olympic Committee				x
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)		x		
Qatar Photographic Society			x	
Qatar Red Crescent			x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs				x
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	x			
Silatech				x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	x			
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x		
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf				x
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)				x
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre				x

Question D5:

D5. In what ways have you cooperated with other regional organizations? (mark all that apply)

1. We assisted each other in activities
2. Implementation of joint projects
3. Assistance in equipment; sharing premises
4. Cooperation in a civil society organization network
5. Joint requests to donors
6. Trainings for members
7. Joint lobbying/advocacy
8. Share information/research
9. Other (specify)

Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arab Democracy Foundation	x	x				x			
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development		x						x	
Family Consulting Center	x					x			
Qatar Charity	x	x							
Qatar Diabetes Association	x	x		x		x		x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	x	x				x		x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care								x	x
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x	x				x			
Qatar Lawyers Association	x	x		x	x				
Qatar Olympic Committee	x	x				x		x	
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x							x	
Qatar Photographic Society	x	x	x			x			
Qatar Red Crescent	x					x		x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x	x				x		x	
Silatech	x	x				x	x	x	
Social Development Center		x		x				x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x				x		x	
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	x	x		x		x		x	
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x	x		x		x	x	x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	x	x				x			

Question D7:

D7. How often does your organization work with international organizations?

1. Almost never
2. About once a year
3. Every few months
4. On an ongoing basis

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	x			
Arab Democracy Foundation				x
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network				x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom				x
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development				x
Qatar Charity				x
Qatar Diabetes Association				x
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking				x
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	x			
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x			
Qatar Lawyers Association		x		
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x			
Qatar Photographic Society			x	
Qatar Red Crescent			x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs				x
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation			x	
Silatech				x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	x			
Social Development Center				x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x		
The Childhood Cultural Center	x			
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x		
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)		x		
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre				x

Question D8:

D8. In what ways have you cooperated with other international CSOs? (mark all that apply)

1. We assisted each other in activities
2. Implementation of joint projects
3. Assistance in equipment; sharing premises
4. Cooperation in a civil society organization network
5. Joint requests to donors
6. Trainings for members
7. Joint lobbying/advocacy
8. Share information/research
9. Other (specify)

Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arab Democracy Foundation	x	x		x		x			
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development		x		x			x	x	
Family Consulting Center	x					x			
Qatar Charity	x	x		x		x		x	
Qatar Diabetes Association	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	x	x						x	
Qatar Lawyers Association									x
Qatar Photographic Society	x	x							
Qatar Red Crescent	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs				x					
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	x	x							
Silatech	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Social Development Center	x	x		x		x		x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x				x		x	
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf						x	x	x	
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x	x		x		x		x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	x	x							

Question E1:

E1. Which of the following best describes how often your organization has interacted with the National Human Rights Committee in recent years?

1. Never or very seldom
2. At least once every five years
3. About once a year
4. Several times each year
5. On an ongoing basis

Organization	1	2	3	4	5
Al-Balagh Cultural Society					x
Arab Democracy Foundation			x		
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network					x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom				x	
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development			x		
Family Consulting Center					x
Qatar Charity					x
Qatar Diabetes Association				x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking					x
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care					x
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)			x		
Qatar Lawyers Association					x
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)				x	
Qatar Photographic Society			x		
Qatar Red Crescent				x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs					x
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	x				
Silatech			x		
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)				x	
Social Development Center					x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs					x
The Childhood Cultural Center			x		
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf			x		
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)				x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre					x

Question E2:

E2. In what ways do you interact with the National Human Rights Committee?

1. Informal discussions or consultations
2. Joint projects or conferences
3. Written submissions or reports
4. Other (specify)

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society			x	x
Arab Democracy Foundation		x		
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x		
Doha Centre for Media Freedom		x		
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development				x
Family Consulting Center	x	x	x	
Qatar Charity			x	x
Qatar Diabetes Association	x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	x		x	
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)		x		
Qatar Lawyers Association	x	x	x	
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)		x	x	
Qatar Photographic Society		x		
Qatar Red Crescent		x	x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs				x
Silatech			x	
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)		x	x	x
Social Development Center	x		x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x	x	
The Childhood Cultural Center		x		
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	x	x	x	x
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x	x		
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	x	x		x

Question E3:

E3. What additional support or cooperation from the National Human Rights Committee would most help your organization to achieve its mission?

Al-Balagh Cultural Society	Conduct collaborative workshops and seminars in the field of human rights
Arab Democracy Foundation	Conduct common and shared projects
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights at Al Jazeera Network	More coordination and collaboration are needed in the field of human rights protection and promotion. We hope they sponsor a rights TV program to be broadcasted on all Al-Jazeera TV channels
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	Increase collaboration in conducting activities, conferences and meetings for policy formulation that would contribute to media rights and freedoms
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	More coordination to support common goals
Family Consulting Center	Increase number of workshops and conferences related to family life
Qatar Charity	Building capabilities; exchange information and experience; funds for activities that relate to legal affairs and policy making
Qatar Diabetes Association	We expect from the NHRC to issue laws that support the rights of people with diabetes
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	More support is needed for establishing a good understanding of the issue of human trafficking
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	Research on rights of elderly people
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	Train our staff on human rights by the NHRC; conduct collaborative workshops
Qatar Photographic Society	Support in terms of awareness raising and educating the society about the importance of "pictures", the impressions they reflect, and their ability to change the society's thinking orientations
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	Logistical support; funding; staff are needed to organize conferences
Silatech	Identify common grounds between development, human rights, work conditions and other issues encountered by Qatari Nationals and foreign workers
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	Collaborate in conducting scientific research; communicate with relevant organizations to influence policy-making
Social Development Center	Increase communication and training
Supreme Council For Family Affairs	Continuing our collaboration with the NHRC and expanding it in the fields of awareness raising, training and scientific research
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	To regularly educate the deaf about laws related to them as well as their rights in Qatar. To allow us the opportunity to have discussions with the National Human Rights Committee and to exchange expertise. Media coverage for the role of the deaf and their rights in the civil society. Issuing a special law to protect those with hearing disabilities from the society's oppression and the police. Instant sign language translators should be provided for people with hearing disability in case they were encountered by such authorities
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	Exchange of reports and information that are related to our center's specialization
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	Executing joint projects

Question F1:

F1. In your view, what is the greatest challenge facing civil society organizations today in Qatar? (select one answer only)

0. No challenge
1. Lack of expertise/experience
2. Lack of public awareness
3. Lack of cooperation between organizations
4. Resistance to change
5. Lack of cooperation / support from state agencies
6. Regulations and bureaucracy
7. Other (specify)

Organization	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x						
Arab Democracy Foundation	x							
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x						
Doha Centre for Media Freedom								x
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development		x						
Family Consulting Center			x					
Qatar Charity				x				
Qatar Diabetes Association							x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking				x				
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care			x					
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fonar)			x					
Qatar Lawyers Association						x		
Qatar Olympic Committee			x					
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)		x						
Qatar Photographic Society		x						
Qatar Red Crescent		x						
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs							x	
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation		x						
Silatech							x	
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)							x	
Social Development Center							x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x						
The Childhood Cultural Center		x						
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x						
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)				x				
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre			x					

Question F2:

F2. And which would you say is the second-greatest challenge? (select one answer only)

0. No challenge
1. Lack of expertise/experience
2. Lack of public awareness
3. Lack of cooperation between organizations
4. Resistance to change
5. Lack of cooperation / support from state agencies
6. Regulations and bureaucracy
7. Other (specify)

Organization	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Al-Balagh Cultural Society						x		
Arab Democracy Foundation	x							
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network				x				
Doha Centre for Media Freedom					x			
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development			x					
Family Consulting Center					x			
Qatar Charity			x					
Qatar Diabetes Association			x					
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking			x					
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care		x						
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)		x						
Qatar Lawyers Association							x	
Qatar Olympic Committee							x	
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)							x	
Qatar Photographic Society						x		
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs				x				
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation							x	
Silatech		x						
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)						x		
Social Development Center				x				
Supreme Council For Family Affairs			x					
The Childhood Cultural Center			x					
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf			x					
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)					x			
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre							x	

Question F3:

F3. Based on your own experience, how would you describe the level of coordination among civil society organizations in Qatar?

1. Very high
2. Somewhat high
3. Somewhat low
4. Very low

Organization	1	2	3	4	Don't Know
Al-Balagh Cultural Society					x
Arab Democracy Foundation		x			
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x			
Doha Centre for Media Freedom			x		
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development				x	
Family Consulting Center			x		
Qatar Charity				x	
Qatar Diabetes Association		x			
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking		x			
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care			x		
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)					x
Qatar Lawyers Association			x		
Qatar Olympic Committee		x			
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)			x		
Qatar Photographic Society				x	
Qatar Red Crescent				x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs			x		
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation		x			
Silatech			x		
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)			x		
Social Development Center				x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x			
The Childhood Cultural Center				x	
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf			x		
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)			x		
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre			x		

Question F4:

F4. Based on your own experience, how would you describe the level of overlap in programs and activities among civil society organizations in Qatar?

1. Very high
2. Somewhat high
3. Somewhat low
4. Very low

Organization	1	2	3	4	Don't Know
Al-Balagh Cultural Society					x
Arab Democracy Foundation					x
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x			
Doha Centre for Media Freedom		x			
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	x				
Family Consulting Center			x		
Qatar Charity	x				
Qatar Diabetes Association				x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking			x		
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care				x	
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)					x
Qatar Lawyers Association				x	
Qatar Olympic Committee		x			
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)		x			
Qatar Photographic Society				x	
Qatar Red Crescent			x		
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs			x		
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation		x			
Silatech			x		
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)				x	
Social Development Center		x			
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x			
The Childhood Cultural Center	x				
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x			
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)			x		
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre				x	

Question F5:

F5. How much does each of the following restraints limit the effectiveness of your organization? Does it limit it a lot (1), somewhat (2), not very much (3), or not at all (4)?

1. Physical office (size, facilities, organization)

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society				x
Arab Democracy Foundation				x
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x		
Doha Centre for Media Freedom		x		
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development				x
Family Consulting Center	x			
Qatar Charity				x
Qatar Diabetes Association				x
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking			x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care		x		
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x			
Qatar Lawyers Association	x			
Qatar Olympic Committee	x			
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)			x	
Qatar Photographic Society				x
Qatar Red Crescent		x		
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs		x		
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation			x	
Silatech		x		
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)				x
Social Development Center				x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs				x
The Childhood Cultural Center			x	
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf			x	
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)		x		
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre				x

2. Number of employees

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x		
Arab Democracy Foundation			x	
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x		
Doha Centre for Media Freedom			x	
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development				x
Family Consulting Center		x		
Qatar Charity				x
Qatar Diabetes Association		x		
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking				x
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care			x	
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x			
Qatar Lawyers Association	x			
Qatar Olympic Committee		x		
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x			
Qatar Photographic Society	x			
Qatar Red Crescent		x		
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x			
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation		x		
Silatech				x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)		x		
Social Development Center				x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x		
The Childhood Cultural Center		x		
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf			x	
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x			
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre		x		

3. Skills and experience of employees

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society			x	
Arab Democracy Foundation				x
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network				x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom				x
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	x			
Family Consulting Center			x	
Qatar Charity		x		
Qatar Diabetes Association				x
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking				x
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care		x		
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x			
Qatar Lawyers Association				x
Qatar Olympic Committee	x			
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x			
Qatar Photographic Society	x			
Qatar Red Crescent		x		
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x			
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation		x		
Silatech			x	
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)				x
Social Development Center			x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs			x	
The Childhood Cultural Center	x			
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x		
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x			
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre				x

4. Lack of cooperation by other organizations

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x		
Arab Democracy Foundation			x	
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x		
Doha Centre for Media Freedom			x	
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	x			
Family Consulting Center			x	
Qatar Charity	x			
Qatar Diabetes Association		x		
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking			x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care			x	
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x			
Qatar Lawyers Association	x			
Qatar Olympic Committee		x		
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)		x		
Qatar Photographic Society		x		
Qatar Red Crescent			x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs		x		
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	x			
Silatech				x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)		x		
Social Development Center				x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs				x
The Childhood Cultural Center	x			
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x		
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x			
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre			x	

5. Lack of cooperation by state agencies

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x		
Arab Democracy Foundation			x	
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network		x		
Doha Centre for Media Freedom			x	
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development			x	
Family Consulting Center			x	
Qatar Charity		x		
Qatar Diabetes Association				x
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking		x		
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care			x	
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x			
Qatar Lawyers Association	x			
Qatar Olympic Committee		x		
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x			
Qatar Photographic Society			x	
Qatar Red Crescent		x		
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x			
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation			x	
Silatech			x	
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)			x	
Social Development Center				x
Supreme Council For Family Affairs				x
The Childhood Cultural Center	x			
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x		
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)		x		
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre				x

6. State regulations and bureaucracy

Organization	1	2	3	4
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	x			
Arab Democracy Foundation			x	
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network				x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom		x		
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development			x	
Family Consulting Center				x
Qatar Charity		x		
Qatar Diabetes Association		x		
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking				x
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care			x	
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x			
Qatar Lawyers Association		x		
Qatar Olympic Committee	x			
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x			
Qatar Photographic Society			x	
Qatar Red Crescent		x		
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x			
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation		x		
Silatech				x
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)				x
Social Development Center			x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x		
The Childhood Cultural Center			x	
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x		
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)			x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	x			

Question F6:

F6. In which of the following specific areas/fields might you need more support?

(mark all that apply)

1. Advocacy
2. Campaigning
3. Communication
4. Reporting and documentation
5. Monitoring and evaluation
6. Research and analysis
7. Networking
8. Coalition building
9. Engagement with the policy-making process
10. Engagement with regional and international mechanisms
11. Other (specify)

Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	
Arab Democracy Foundation		x				x					
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x						x		x		
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development											x
Family Consulting Center	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	
Qatar Charity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Qatar Diabetes Association			x					x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Humans Trafficking		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care		x		x	x		x			x	
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	x	x	x	x							
Qatar Lawyers Association	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Qatar Olympic Committee		x	x	x		x	x			x	
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)				x		x			x		
Qatar Photographic Society		x	x		x	x			x		
Qatar Red Crescent			x	x		x	x		x	x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs		x	x			x					
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation			x	x	x	x		x		x	
Silatech		x		x		x			x		
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	x	x					x	x	x	x	
Social Development Center		x		x		x	x		x	x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs			x								
The Childhood Cultural Center		x	x		x		x	x	x		
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre		x	x	x			x	x		x	

Question F7 (an open-ended question):

F7. Please describe briefly the kind of support that would help you:

1. Cooperation with other institutions and organizations in the country
2. Awareness- raising campaigns
3. Participating in more activities and conferences
4. Media Support
5. Provide training and research findings
6. Support changing and improving laws
7. Financial and technical support
8. No need for support

Organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	x							
Arab Democracy Foundation				x				
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network					x			
Doha Centre for Media Freedom			x					
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development								x
Family Consulting Center						x		
Qatar Charity							x	
Qatar Diabetes Association	x		x	x				
Qatar Foundation for Combating Humans Trafficking	x							
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care							x	
Qatar Lawyers Association						x		
Qatar Olympic Committee	x							
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	x		x					
Qatar Photographic Society		x						
Qatar Red Crescent	x						x	
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs							x	
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	x							
Silatech					x			
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)		x						
Social Development Center					x			
Supreme Council For Family Affairs				x				
The Childhood Cultural Center							x	
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf						x	x	
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)			x					
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre								x

Question G1:

G1. Does your organization receive complaints from audience(s)?

1. Yes
2. No

Organization	Yes	No
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x	
Family Consulting Center	x	
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	x	
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)		x
Qatar Lawyers Association	x	
Qatar Red Crescent	x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs		x
The Childhood Cultural Center		x
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x	
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre		x

Question G2:

G2. How often does it receive complaints?

1. Once or twice per year
2. Once or twice per month
3. On a weekly basis
4. On a daily basis

Organization	1	2	3	4
Doha Centre for Media Freedom			x	
Family Consulting Center				x
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking				x
Qatar Lawyers Association	x			
Qatar Red Crescent	x			
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	x			

Question G4:

G4. Does the Shura Council or any other state institution seek your guidance regarding specific laws or regulations?

1. Yes
2. No

Organization	Yes	No
Al-Balagh Cultural Society		x
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	x	
Family Consulting Center		x
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking		x
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)		x
Qatar Lawyers Association	x	
Qatar Red Crescent		x
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	x	
Social Development Center	x	
Supreme Council For Family Affairs	x	
The Childhood Cultural Center		x
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf		x
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)		x
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	x	

APPENDIX B: EXAMPLES OF CURRENT PROJECTS AND FUTURE PLANS

Section B: Examples on current projects and achievements

Area (A): Awareness-Raising or Public Campaigns

1. Raising Awareness – General Mention: examples include promoting peace and renouncing extremism, citizenship, diabetes, micro finance, wise leadership, compatibility test before marriage, work options and career path, respecting/honoring human rights, and elections.
2. Campaign, Camping, Visits to Schools/Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations: examples include Dhreima, "Kafou", "Sanad", Women Rights, Car Accidents, "Habat Reeh", "Ana Snafee", "Delaney"/Guide Me, Diabetes, "Towards a Mindful generation", "Appreciation", "Thanking and Honesty", and "I Read" campaigns, and Al-Bawasil camp for children with diabetes.
3. Educational Material, Advertisements/Promos, Radio Shows, and Website: examples include introducing Umar Ibn Al Khattab teachings in school curriculums, providing textbook on Islamic studies in coordination with the College of Sharia and Islamic Studies at Qatar University, translating the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in sign language, hosting a group of religious men on the radio every Thursday, developing a website to spread awareness on the importance of media freedom, handling media coverage of International Day of Older Persons, and managing programs and documentary films to raise awareness on the culture of human rights.
4. Specialized and Unspecialized Awareness Programs, Lectures, Seminars, Training Courses, Competitions and Exhibitions: on media influence in schools, behavioral disorders, combating human trafficking, sign language, marriage preparation, "promising poet", Muslim minorities in the world, health education, human rights culture, savings, journalism, and social work.
5. "Others" category includes creating an emergency service for the deaf (992), encouraging small businesses, and organizing charity dinners.

Area (B): Research and Publications

1. Conducting Research and Studies - General Mention: include scientific papers and studies on orphans, youth, bullying in the student's community, domestic workers, violence against married women, family law, social corporate responsibility, law, communication, entrepreneurship, disasters, and Qatar's role in the Arab Spring.
2. Publishing Books, Documentary Books, Manuals, Booklets, Reports, Magazines, Dictionary, Textbooks, Brochures, and Newsletters
3. Conducting Surveys, Opinion Polls, Assessment and Medical Studies.
4. "Others" category includes conducting research on geological maps in several countries.

Area (C): Conferences and Workshops

1. Conferences and Workshops - General Mention
2. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Human Rights, Culture, Society and Development
3. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Research, Science and Health
4. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Media, Law, Business and Politics

Area (D): Direct Aid or Intervention

1. Social Work and Counseling Interventions: accommodating orphan children and providing them with services and financial support, direct rehabilitation and assistance with behavioral disorders' cases, and preventing familial abuse.
2. Crisis Humanitarian Intervention (e.g. Human Rights Violations, War Zones, Poverty and Natural Disasters)
3. Medical and Financial Aid
4. Others

Section C: Examples on future plans

Area (A): Awareness-Raising or Public Campaigns

1. Raising Awareness – General Mention: examples include family, women, children, elderly and disabled persons, democracy, wise leadership, transitional justice, citizenship, elections, and human rights issues.
2. Campaign, Camping, Visits to Schools/Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations: examples include organizing campaigns on domestic workers, "I Read", "Ryada" award (for small business), "Kafou", "Color their Lives", "Hope and Smile", confronting behavioral disorders, and continue providing previously mentioned campaigns in section B.
3. Educational Material, Advertisements/Promos, Radio Shows, and Website: introducing a textbook on media education, publishing a booklet on general safety of journalists, translating Qatar Vision 2030 in sign language, forming media volunteers network, and continue providing previously mentioned activities in section B.
4. Specialized and Unspecialized Awareness Programs, Lectures, Seminars, Training Courses, Competitions and Exhibitions: examples include educating families about family law and their rights, organizing competitions and programs for youth, and continue providing previously mentioned activities in section B.
5. "Others" category includes attracting social and psychological specialists, disseminating laws related to persons with disabilities, registering all diabetic people in private record, developing an effective communication with diabetic people using modern technological methods, and collaborating with Supreme

Education Council to enhance teacher's performance in dealing with students with disabilities.

Area (B): Research and Publications

1. Conducting Research and Studies - General Mention: examples include gender roles, family, child's culture, youth, journalism, media, Islamic movements, minorities, and human trafficking.
2. Publishing Books, Documentary Books, Manuals, Booklets, Reports, Magazines, Dictionary, Textbooks, Brochures, and Newsletters: examples include continue providing publications on Al Hayat (Life) magazine, human rights, criteria of orphan's caring, children, people with hearing disabilities, sign educational dictionary in schools that provide special education for hearing disabilities, and scientific research.
3. Conducting Surveys, Opinion Polls, Assessment and Medical Studies: examples include surveys on life in Qatar, current situation of orphans in Qatar, children protection, panel youth survey in 6 Arab countries, youth in Arab countries, avoiding diabetes, students who are at risk of diabetes, people with special needs, behavioral disorders, impact of internet on human trafficking, role of civil society organizations in decision-making, GCC nationals attitudes towards GCC, and impacts of hosting World Cup in Qatar.
4. Others

Area (C): Conferences and Workshops

1. Conferences and Workshops - General Mention
2. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Human Rights, Culture, Society and Development: examples include prophet Mohammed's (PBUH) methods in treating wives, Muslim minorities, orphans caring in general and children of unknown parents in particular, national conferences to follow-up on strategies, strategic studies on family and women, International Year of the Family, First International Forum for the Deaf, youth and labor market, freedom of thought and expression, International Human Rights Day, and combating human trafficking.
3. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Research, Science and Health: examples include diabetes, sampling, data analysis, data management, and disaster management
4. Conferences and Workshops on Issues Related to Media, Law, Business and Politics: examples include journalism and media, impact of illegal immigration on human trafficking, entrepreneurship in Qatar, policemen and lawmen, human resources, and combating impunity and money laundering related to human trafficking.

Area (D): Direct Aid or Intervention

1. Social Work and Counseling Interventions: continue supporting orphans and children of unknown parents, providing direct assistance and rehabilitation with continuous development, and founding “Baraka Center” for the rehabilitation of maids.
2. Crisis Humanitarian Intervention (e.g. Human Rights Violations, War Zones, Poverty and Natural Disasters)
3. Medical and Financial Aid: examples include establishing charity unit that provide medical treatment for patients with kidney failure, providing medical equipment, expanding sponsorship projects for the benefit of deprived orphans, supporting nationals and expatriates to organize their own exhibitions, enabling most people in Qatar to own a sign language dictionary, financing and counseling youth, widening the scope of Al Bawasil Camp to include those from outside Qatar, providing scholarships for higher education for residents of Qatar, continue providing direct financial support for persons with disabilities (treatment and education), and increasing services provided to families, with limited income, for their small business.
4. Others

APPENDIX C: COLLABORATING ORGANIZATIONS

Question D3:

D3. With which other civil society organization(s) in Qatar do you work currently or in the past?

Organization	List of Local CSOs that Surveyed Organizations Cooperate with
Al-Balagh Cultural Society	National Human Rights Committee; Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs; Qatar Red Crescent
Arab Democracy Foundation	Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking (QFCHT)
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights at Al Jazeera Network	Qatar National Human Rights committee; Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking; Qatar Red Crescent; Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs; United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Center; Doha Center for Media Freedom; UNESCO Office in Doha
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	National Human Rights Committee; Qatar University; The Childhood Cultural Center; Aspire; Supreme Education Council; Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima); Aljazeera Training Center; Aljazeera Center for Freedom; Qatar Foundation; Doha Film Institute; Supreme Council for Family Affairs; National Day Committee
Family Consulting Center	Al-Aween Social Rehabilitation Center; Qatar Foundation for Child and Women Protection; National Human Rights Committee; Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services (RAF)
Qatar Charity	Eid Charity; The Social Development Center; The Childhood Cultural Center; Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services (RAF)
Qatar Diabetes Association	Qatar Foundation for Child and Women Protection; Reach Out To Asia (Rota); Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care; Zakat Fund; Supreme Council for Family Affairs; Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima); Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Foundation for Humanitarian Services (RAF); Qatar Charity; Social Development Center and all other organizations
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	National Human Rights Committee; Qatar Orphans Foundation (Dhreima)
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs; Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking; Qatar Foundation for Child and Woman Protection; National Human Rights Committee
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fonar)	Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking; Eid Charity; Qatar Guest Center
Qatar Lawyers Association	National Human Rights Committee; Qatar Lawyers Association; Qatar Society of Engineers
Qatar Olympic Committee	National Human Rights Committee; Supreme Council for Family Affairs; Supreme Education Council; Weill Cornell Medical College; Supreme Council of Health; Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs; Qatar Center for Voluntary Activities and the majority of civil society organizations
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	Social Rehabilitation Centre (Al Aween); Family Consultation Center; Qatar Charity and all other organizations that deal with children and women
Qatar Photographic Society	Qatar University; Qatar Foundation; Ministry of Environment; Doha International Airport; male and female schools; Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs; Sports Day organizing committee; Qatar Emiri Guard; Doha Film Institute (DFI); Silatech.

Qatar Red Crescent	All organizations that do similar activities in Doha
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	National Human Rights Committee; Ministry of Interior; Supreme Education Council; Qatar Foundation; Supreme Council of Health; Diwan Amiri; all charity organizations; all civil society organizations; all governmental organizations that deal with disabled people
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	RAF; Eid Charity; Qatar Charity; Qatar Red Crescent; Hamad Medical Corporation
Silatech	Bedaya Center; Qatar Foundation; Roudha Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation; Qatar Charity; Qatar University (in the future)
Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)	National Human Rights Committee
Social Development Center	Zakat Fund; Family Consultation Center; Qatar Foundation for Child and Women Protection; Qatar Charity; and other related organizations
Supreme Council For Family Affairs	All civil society institutions especially the National Human Rights Committee; Qatar Foundation For Child and Women Protection; and all organizations specialized in serving people with disabilities
The Childhood Cultural Center	Family Consulting Center; The Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	Qatar Center for Voluntary Activities; State of Qatar Institute of Administrative Development; Virginia Commonwealth University in Qatar; Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs; Mada Center (Qatar Assistive Technology Center); Girls Creativity Center; Ministry of Social Affairs; Supreme Council for Family Affairs; Ministry of Interior and most civil society organizations
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	The General Authority for Minors Affairs; Juvenile Police Department; Qatar University; University of Calgary (Qatar); Supreme Education Council; Qatar Science and Technology Park (QF); North Atlantic College; Qatar Motor and Motorcycle Federation; Qatar Olympic Committee; ictQatar; Moza Bint Mohammed Center for Qur'an and Da'wa; Youth Centers Department (Ministry of Culture); Excellence Forum for leaders of independent schools; American Embassy; Ministry of Interior; Committee for Drugs and Alcohol Affairs; Drugs Enforcement Administration; Community Policing; Penal and Correctional Institutions Department; Traffic Department; Department of Social Protection (Ministry of Social Affairs); Qatar Foundation for Child and Women Protection; Family Consultation Center; Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima); Primary Health Care (Supreme Council of Health); Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking (QFCHT); Qatar Red Crescent; Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs; Public Prosecution
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	National Human Rights Committee; Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking; Doha Center for Media Freedom; Al-Jazeera Network

Note: The Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development did not provide the names of local CSOs it cooperates with.

Question D6:

D6. With which regional CSO(s) do you work currently or in the past?

Organization	List of Regional CSOs that Interviewed Organizations Cooperate with
Arab Democracy Foundation	Ibn Khaldun Center for Development Studies (ICDS); Al Kawakibi Democracy Transition Center; Kuwait Transparency Society
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network	Arab Organization for Human Rights; The Arab Institute For Human Rights; Arab journalists Syndicate
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	The Arabic Network for Human Rights Information; Committee to Protect Journalists; Samir Kassir eyes (SKeyes) Center and all other organizations that deal with media in the region
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	Arab Network for NGOs and various United Nations organizations
Family Consulting Center	Department of Family Development at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor in Oman; Osraty Society in Medina; KSA
Qatar Charity	Organization of Islamic Cooperation; Arab League
Qatar Diabetes Association	Gulf Group for the Study of Diabetes and all other associations that deal with diabetes in the Gulf
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	Arab League and GCC
Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care	Organization of elderly people in Kuwait and another organization representing elderly people in UAE
Qatar Islamic Cultural Center (Fanar)	Islamic Centers in France and UK
Qatar Lawyers Association	GCC Lawyers Union; Arab Lawyers Union; The Association of Muslim Lawyers
Qatar Orphan Foundation (Dhreima)	The Arab Council for Childhood and Development (ACCD)
Qatar Photographic Society	Oman Photographic Society; Saudi Photographic Society; Kuwait photography; Arab Union of photographers in Sharjah
Qatar Red Crescent	UAE Red Crescent; Kuwaiti Red Crescent; KSA Red Crescent; Bahraini Red Crescent; Jordanian Red Crescent; Lebanese Red Crescent
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	Gulf Disability Society; Atfaluna Society for Deaf Children in Gaza; Bahrain Deaf Society; Omani Forum; Mauritanian Forum
Silatech	GLOWORK organization; and Arab Urban Development Institute
Social Development Center	GCC; Human rights committee
Supreme Council For Family Affairs	UNICEF regional office; United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA); United National Development Programme (Dubai); Arab Family Organization; Arab Council for Childhood and Development; Arab League organizations and organizations that are in a partnership with the Arab League.
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	Disabled People Club in Saudi Arabia; Similar centers in Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam, Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria, and UAE; Arab Deaf Union; Arab Deaf Union in Syria; Arab open university for deaf.
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	Mentor Arabia; The United Nations Regional Office
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	UNESCO; United Nations Office on Crime; the Arab League; Gulf Cooperation Council Human Rights Office

Question D9:

D9. With which international CSO(s) do you work currently or in the past?

Organization	List of International Civil Society Organizations that Interviewed Organizations work with
Arab Democracy Foundation	No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ); Community of Democracies; Forum for the Future
Department of Public Liberties and Human Rights- Al Jazeera Network	United Nations; UNESCO; Doctors Without Borders; Human Rights Watch; Amnesty International; International Committee of the Red Cross; Committee for the Protection of Journalists; International Federation of Journalists; Norwegian Centre for Human Rights
Doha Centre for Media Freedom	UNESCO; IPI International Press Institute; International Federation of Journalists (IFJ); The Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD); Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ); Reporters Without Borders; Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC); RORI PIC organization
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development	United Nations organizations; International NGOs concerned with "family"
Family Consulting Center	United Nations and other organizations that do similar work in countries like Turkey and Lebanon
Qatar Charity	United Nations; The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR); UNICEF; The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA); The World Economic Forum (WEF); The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
Qatar Diabetes Association	International Diabetes Federation; The American Diabetes Association; European Foundation for the Study of Diabetes; The Asian Foundation for the Study of Diabetes; World Health Organization (WHO) in Cairo
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre
Qatar Photographic Society	"FIAB" organization
Qatar Red Crescent	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	United Nations
Sh. Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani Charitable Foundation	A number of organizations that carry out activities similar to ours as well as ministries in different countries
Silatech	More than one hundred organizations around the world. For example, International Youth Foundation and other organizations in Morocco
Social Development Center	International Labor Organization; United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA); United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); United Nations Economic and Social Council
Supreme Council For Family Affairs	Commission on the Status of Women; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
The Qatari Center of Social Cultural For The Deaf	United Nations; CNSE organization in Spain and organizations in South Africa
The Social Rehabilitation Center (Al Aween)	United Nations; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre	International organizations; Oxford University; and University College London

APPENDIX D: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE



Survey of Civil Society Organizations in Qatar

2013

Interview Questionnaire

The Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)
Qatar University
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A. SPECIALIZATION AND AREA(S) OF OPERATION

A1. In which area(s) does your organization specialize (mark all that apply)?

1. Health care
2. Education
3. Research
4. Social services
5. Charity
6. Human and minority rights
7. Culture and development
8. Development and housing
9. Other (specify)

A2. Which of the following best describes your organization (mark all that apply)?

1. Professional association
2. Women's organization
3. Student or youth organization
4. Service-provision organization
5. Advocacy organization
6. Religious organization
7. Culture, arts, or recreation organization
8. Research organization or think tank
9. Educational institution
10. Other (specify)

A3. Approximately how many employees does your organization have?

1. Fewer than 10 employees
2. Between 10 and 20
3. Between 21 and 100
4. More than 100 employees

A4. Towards whom is your organization primarily oriented? (mark all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. All Qatari citizens | 6. Women |
| 2. All Qatari citizens and residents in Qatar | 7. Elderly |
| 3. People with special needs | 8. People in need |
| 4. Youth | 9. Domestic workers |
| 5. Children | 10. Migrant workers |
| | 11. Other (specify) |

B. ACTIVITIES

B1. Does your organization have a mission defined in writing and a strategic plan?

- a. Written mission
 - 1. YES
 - 2. NO
 - 8. DON'T KNOW
 - 9. REFUSED

- b. Strategic plan
 - 1. YES
 - 2. NO
 - 8. DON'T KNOW
 - 9. REFUSED

B2. What types of activities are mainly conducted in your organization?
(Mark all that apply)

- 1. Providing services to a select group of people
- 2. Training / skills-building
- 3. Formal education
- 4. Gathering information / producing studies
- 5. Advocating for change in policies and/or laws
- 6. Monitoring policy implementation
- 7. Other (specify)

B3. In the past 24 months, what were the three most important projects or three main achievements of your organization in the following areas?

A. Awareness-raising or public campaigns

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

B. Research and publications

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

C. Conferences and workshops

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

D. Direct aid or intervention

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

B4. How do you reach out to target audience(s)? (mark all that apply)

1. Community forums/gatherings
2. Sermons or discussions at mosques
3. Meeting target audience(s) at markets or public places
4. Online social networking sites
5. E-mail lists
6. Through family, friends, or members of the community
7. Through professional associations
8. Through traditional media (newspapers, radio, television)
9. Pamphlets, leaflets, brochures
10. Other (specify)

B5. Does your organization make use of any of the following new emerging communications tools other than traditional media e.g. newspapers, radio and TV to communicate with the public or policy-makers? (mark all that apply)

1. Mobile phone text messages or SMS
2. Websites
3. Social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter
4. Other (specify)

B6. Overall, how successful would you say your organization has been in reaching your target audience(s)?

1. Very successful
2. Somewhat successful
3. Somewhat unsuccessful
4. Not at all successful

B7. In what ways does your organization seek to influence policy? (mark all that apply)

0. It doesn't (go to B9)
1. Network with other organizations
2. Provide training to officials
3. Comment on policy documents
4. Organize policy seminars
5. Publications on policy issues
6. Provide services
7. Submit articles to the media
8. Website
9. Work on projects commissioned by policy-makers

B8. What have been the main barriers to your organization's efforts to influence policy? (mark all that apply)

1. Staff do not have the time/capacity
2. Organization lacks sufficient funding
3. Insufficient knowledge about the policy-making process
4. Policy process is not open to civil society engagement
5. Policy-makers do not view organization's information/recommendations as credible
6. Other (specify)

B9. If your organization does not try to influence policy, why not? (mark all that apply)

1. It is not part of our mandate or goals
2. Staff do not have the time/capacity
3. Organization lacks sufficient funding
4. Insufficient knowledge about the policy-making process
5. Policy process is not open to civil society engagement
6. Policy-makers do not view organization's information/recommendations as credible
7. Other (specify)

C. PLANS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES

C1. Could you please describe your organization's most important future activities, if any, that you have planned for the next two years in the following areas?

A. Awareness-raising or public campaigns

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

B. Research and publications

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

C. Conferences and workshops

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

D. Direct aid or intervention

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

D. COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

D1. How often does your organization work with or contact other civil society organizations in Qatar?

1. Almost never [go to D4]
2. About once a year
3. Every few months
4. On an ongoing basis

D2. In what ways have you cooperated with other civil society organizations in Qatar? (mark all that apply)

1. We assisted each other in activities
2. Implementation of joint projects
3. Assistance in equipment, sharing premises
4. Cooperation in a civil society organization network
5. Joint requests to donors
6. Trainings for members
7. Joint lobbying/advocacy
8. Share information/research
9. Other (specify)

D3. With which other civil society organization(s) in Qatar do you work currently or in the past?

D4. How often does your organization work with regional organizations?

1. Almost never [go to D7]
2. About once a year
3. Every few months
4. On an ongoing basis

D5. In what ways have you cooperated with other regional organizations? (mark all that apply)

1. We assisted each other in activities
2. Implementation of joint projects
3. Assistance in equipment, sharing premises
4. Cooperation in a civil society organization network
5. Joint requests to donors
6. Trainings for members

7. Joint lobbying/advocacy
8. Share information/research
9. Other (specify)

D6. With which regional organization(s) do you work currently or in the past?

D7. How often does your organization work with international organizations?

1. Almost never [go to E1]
2. About once a year
3. Every few months
4. On an ongoing basis

D8. In what ways have you cooperated with other international organizations? (mark all that apply)

1. We assisted each other in activities
2. Implementation of joint projects
3. Assistance in equipment, sharing premises
4. Cooperation in a civil society organization network
5. Joint requests to donors
6. Trainings for members
7. Joint lobbying/advocacy
8. Share information/research
9. Other (specify)

D9. With which international organization(s) do you work currently or in the past?

E. COOPERATION WITH THE NHRC

E1. Which of the following best describes how often your organization has interacted with the National Human Rights Committee in recent years?

1. Never or very seldom
2. At least once every five years
3. About once a year
4. Several times each year
5. On an ongoing basis

E2. In what ways do you interact with the National Human Rights Committee?
(Open-ended with pre-coded responses)

1. Informal discussions or consultations
2. Joint projects or conferences
3. Written submissions or reports
4. Other (specify)

E3. What additional support or cooperation from the National Human Rights Committee would most help your organization to achieve its mission?

F. CHALLENGES

F1. In your view, what is the greatest challenge facing civil society organizations today in Qatar? (select one answer only)

1. Lack of expertise/experience
2. Lack of public awareness
3. Lack of cooperation between organizations
4. Resistance to change
5. Lack of cooperation / support from state agencies
6. Regulations and bureaucracy
7. Other (specify)

F2. And which would you say is the second-greatest challenge? (select one answer only)

1. Lack of expertise/experience
2. Lack of public awareness
3. Lack of cooperation between organizations
4. Resistance to change
5. Lack of cooperation / support from state agencies
6. Regulations and bureaucracy
7. Other (specify)

F3. Based on your own experience, how would you describe the level of coordination among civil society organizations in Qatar?

1. Very high
2. Somewhat high
3. Somewhat low
4. Very low

F4. Based on your own experience, how would you describe the level of overlap in programs and activities among civil society organizations in Qatar?

1. Very high
2. Somewhat high
3. Somewhat low
4. Very low

F5. How much does each of the following restraints limit the effectiveness of your organization? Does it limit it a lot, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?

	A lot	Some- what	Not much	Not at all
1. Physical office (size, facilities, organization)				
2. Number of employees				
3. Skills and experience of employees				
4. Lack of cooperation by other organizations				
5. Lack of cooperation by state agencies				
6. State regulations and bureaucracy				

F6. In which of the following specific areas/fields might you need more support? (mark all that apply)

1. Advocacy
2. Campaigning
3. Communication
4. Reporting and documentation
5. Monitoring and evaluation
6. Research and analysis
7. Networking
8. Coalition building
9. Engagement with the policy-making process
10. Engagement with regional and international mechanisms
11. Other (specify)

F7. Please describe briefly the kind of support that would help:

G. SPECIAL SECTION FOR RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

G1. Does your organization receive complaints from audience(s)?

1. Yes
2. No (go to G4)

G2. How often does it receive complaints?

1. One or two per year
2. One or two per month
3. On a weekly basis
4. On a daily basis

G3. What types of complaints does it receive?

G4. Does the Shura Council or any other state institution seek your guidance regarding specific laws or regulations?

1. Yes
2. No (go to H1)

G5. What types of guidance does it receive?

H. RESPONDENT INFORMATION

H1. What is your current position in the organization?

H2. How long have you worked for the organization?

H3. What is your nationality?

H4. RESPONDENT'S GENDER (DO NOT ASK)

1. MALE
2. FEMALE