

# **REPORT**

On the results of the survey

## ***"COLLABORATION OF GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND NGOs"***

**(that was conducted on the 20<sup>th</sup> of September during the conference "NGOs role  
in socio-economical development of Samarkand, Jizak and Kashkadarya  
oblasts")**

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### "COLLABORATION OF GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES AND NGOs"

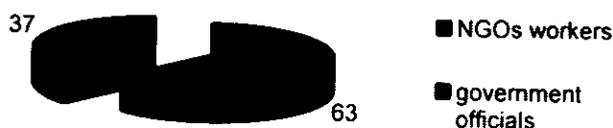
The politics of liberalization of all the spheres of social and governmental lives has been officially declared in Uzbekistan. In political sphere it means consecutive transmission of some governmental functions to no-governmental structures, increase of political and economic citizens' participation, provision with opinion's pluralism, empowerment of human rights and freedom. The strategic goal of the political reforms, conducting in our country is to reorganize civic society "from strong state into strong civic society". Therefore numbers of laws act in the country, directed to the achievement of the goal. They are as follows: "About social unions in Uzbekistan", "About political parties", "About mass-media", "Law on NGOs".

Though the process of building new relationships cannot flow smoothly and without problems. Better understanding of the relationships' characters and ideas, can promote them, and it is necessary to study methods, ways and means of overcoming and solving problems that arise in this process (of building new kind of relationships). One of the methods of solving this task is sociological researches and public opinion surveys.

**The goal of the survey:** 1. Clarifying of the level of real and possible participation of NGOs in solving social problems and questions in the life of the country and its citizen. 2. Defining the condition and perspectives of collaboration between NGOs and governmental structures.

**General information.** The survey was conducted on the 20<sup>th</sup> of September during the conference: "NGOs role in socio-economical development of Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Jizak oblasts". At this conference representatives of social, health care, humanitarian, educational, scientific, art, right protection, and science spheres participated. The total amount of participants is 43 people.

#### Percentage of representatives of NGOs and governmental institutions according to the total quantity of respondents (%).

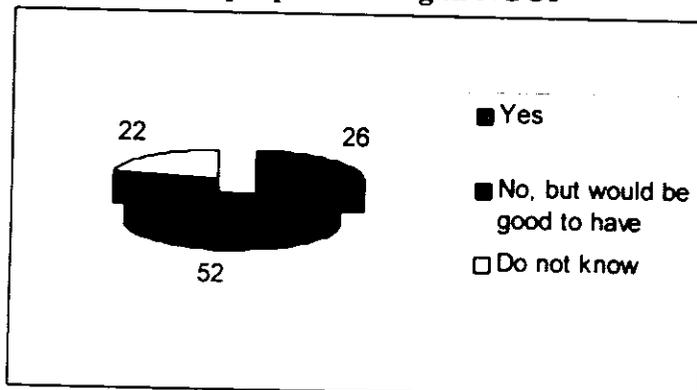


## The main results of the survey.

1. The survey shows that there is a big deal difference of the awareness of NGOs' role in foreign countries between activists of NGOs and governmental officials: more than half of respondents, working in NGO (51%) are sufficiently informed about the NGOs' role in political and managerial decision-making process in other countries. Meanwhile only 31% of governmental officials are aware of that. Accordingly 46,5% of NGO activists and 62,5% of governmental employees know little about this issue, but are interested in getting more information. In general, to our opinion, this indicates of rather high-level interest to the foreign NGOs' experience, though it is obvious that NGOs representative are more active in this case.
2. The survey helps to see that the majority of respondents (76,7%) is familiar with the mechanisms that provide dialogue between NGO/citizen and governmental bodies. And here it is necessary to mention that NGO activists as compared to governmental officials are much better informed about those mechanisms: 85,2% of NGOs workers and 62,5% of governmental employees accordingly. Totally 23,3% of all the respondents has never heard about the mechanisms at all, but they are willing to learn. You can see the quantity difference of negative replies between NGOs representatives and governmental employees: 14,8% of the first hardly knows something, and 37,5% - of all governmental workers.
3. Every third (76,7%) respondent called as one of the existing mechanisms of social dialogue and partnership between NGOs and government - Round tables, 25% - citizen's meetings, 48,8% - contracts and grants. And in this question NGOs activist showed more knowledge: 88,9% of NGOs representative mentioned Round tables, 63% - contracts and grants, 29,6% - citizen's meeting. Governmental employees put on the first place Round table - 56,5% of all government respondents, 25% of them mentioned also contracts and grants, and 43,8% know nothing on this issue  
  
67,4% of the respondents believes that though such mechanisms exist in the country, but they are not sufficient. 20,9% of them did not answer this question.
4. Only 41,9% thinks that there is a strategy from the local authorities side directed on building partnership with NGOs. 37,2% refuses to admit the existence of such strategy though they are aware of its necessity. 20,9% could not answer this question, and governmental employees hold 68,8% of those people. NGOs representatives' opinion is always opposite to governmental employees:

**“Do the local authorities in your region have any strategy?”**  
(%).\*

\*answers of the people working in NGOs



As it is clear from the chart more than half of the NGO respondents answered negatively for this question, while only 12,5% of governmental employees had identical reply.

5. The majority of respondents (55,8) see the main reason that local authorities have no strategy of cooperating with NGOs in lack of willingness of governmental officials. 22,3% think that NGOs themselves are not ready for the dialogue. 37,2% consider that only some NGOs are ready, and 23,2% - not completely ready but it is worth to try.

6. Despite of everything the majority of respondents (65,1%) admit that their organization regularly collaborate with governmental bodies and structures. And the number of NGO representatives answering positively on this question is much more (74,1%) than governmental officials (50%), holding identical opinion. 37,5% of all did not answer the question.

7. The most effective field in cooperating with authorities and governmental structure, 58,1% believe to be human and civic rights field. Besides respondents also named following spheres that are possible to work together in: social development (55,8%), health care (44,2%), gender equity (41,9%) and humanitarian assistance (41,9%):

**“Do the existing laws provide a possibility for NGOs to participate in making and implementing governmental decisions?”**

	Gov. institutions	NGO	Total
Ecology	25	29,6	27,9
Human rights and civic rights	18,8	81,5	58,1
Education and Science	18,8	51,9	39,5
Equity of women's rights	0	66,7	41,9
Prevention and solving social/national conflicts	6,3	55,6	37,2
Social development	43,8	63	55,8
Health	18,8	59,3	44,2
Humanitarian aid	25	51,9	41,9
Other	0	7,4	4,7
No answer	25	0	9,3

**\*the respondents had an option of choosing more than one answer**

However, if we analyze the preferences in the fields of cooperation, we will see a significant difference of priorities. Most of the respondents from NGOs stresses such areas of cooperation as human rights and civil rights (81,5%), equity of women's rights (66,7%), social development (63%), healthcare (59,3%), preventing and solving social/national conflicts (55,6%). On the other hand, the respondents from governmental institutions think that social development, (43,8%), ecology (25%) and humanitarian aid (25%). Only one in every four people (25%) sees the issue of human and civil rights as important. At the same time the equity of women's rights was not marked at all.

8. As the survey has shown, the respondents think that participation in law creation process is the most effective form of NGO participation in decision making and policy development (65,1%). We need to consider the actual independence that NGOs have and the high average level of education among the active NGO workers. Among both governmental institutions and NGOs this response prevails as well, 56,3% и 70,4% respectively. One of every four representatives of governmental institutions (25%) gave no reply to this question.

9. Most of the survey respondents (60,5%) said that the existing laws do not provide a possibility for active NGO participation in governmental decision making and implementation. 7% consider that not only they do not provide such a possibility, moreover, they prevent the NGOs from that. And only 9,3% of the respondents are completely satisfied with the existing legislature. There is no significant difference between the answers of governmental and NGO sectors. Although, among the representatives of governmental institutions many respondents did not answer the question, to compare the percentages of indefinite reply among the governmental institutions and NGOs were 31,3% и 18,5% respectively.

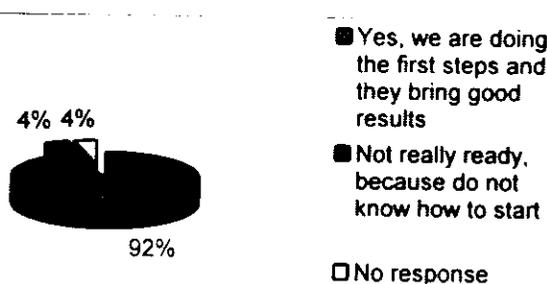
10. Almost half of all the respondents (48,8%) could not answer the question «what areas of social, political and economic life could NGOs control?». The percentage of indefinite answers was high both among the governmental institutions (62,5%), and among the NGO workers (40,7%). Among the answers addressing the general preferences, the participants marked out such issues as ecology (27,9%), orphanages and hospitals for handicapped people (23,3%), goods quality control (20,9%), social security (16,3%) and police (11,6%).

11. In answer to the question, “Are you familiar with the necessary techniques and does your NGO practice conducting informative campaigns, speaking up for the public opinion? Are you acquainted with the experience of foreign NGOs in this sphere?” the following answers were received:

- little, but would like to know	58,1%:
- yes	20,9%;
- it will not work out here	7%;
- no answer	14%.

12. The results of the survey showed that most of the respondents (83,6%) show readiness to participation in projects designed for regulating the relationship of the governmental institutions and NGOs. Especially high is the rate of readiness among the NGO respondents:

**«Is your organization ready to participate in a project for regulating the relationship with the governmental institutions/NGOs?» (%)\***



Every fourth person among the representatives of the governmental institutions (25%) chose not to answer the question.

13. Most of the respondents (86%) believe that cooperation of the authorities with the NGOs and the non-governmental, non-commercial sector in general will result in increasing trust (confidence). 67,4% - effective administration and 46,5% - cutting the administrative costs.