

From the ENV.net survey - <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/viewform?formkey=dHYyQkRFa19tMXVHRnZtcnlwMidkY0E6MA> -

Is there cooperation/dialogue between CSOs and government bodies with regard to the implementation of CSO's activities?

Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<p>Only 2 out of the organizations interviewed declared that they have not established a cooperation/ dialogue with governmental bodies.</p> <p>Most of the times NGOs are invited by the state institutions and vice versa as a consultant body on different processes that they are about to start as: establishment of a waste recycling center; promotion of different sustainable alternatives to inhabited abandoned areas; public participation in decision making processes; seminars and trainings on different environmental issues, presentation of new draft laws and laws; several public initiatives on promoting and advocating practices on environmental protection and conservation of protected areas; etc.</p> <p>NGOs tend to build a strong and continue dialogue and cooperation with the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Water Administration, which not all the times ends in concrete projects or initiatives, but NGOs estimate that is still important to be part of the draft law or environmental licenses to give</p>	<p>83% of the CSOs interviewed have cooperation/dialog with government bodies regarding their activities, while 17% have not.</p>	<p>14 organizations out of the 17 interviewed indicated that they have ongoing cooperation/ dialogue with government bodies.</p> <p>NGOs cooperate with local government bodies on the implementation of its demonstration projects, on their local organic markets. On education programs and reforestation projects, TEMA cooperates with relevant Ministries (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Transportation, Military, etc.,).</p> <p>ÇEVKO, an organization working on waste management cooperates with local municipalities because waste collection is under their jurisdiction following the Directive on Control of Package Waste. Also waste grease and recycling is under the jurisdiction of local municipalities.</p> <p>TEMA also is the National Committee Member for National Action Plan for Climate Change and for Desertification. Other NGOs also take part in workshops and conferences organized and</p>	<p>Thirty (30) organizations declared to have cooperation/dialog with government bodies regarding their activities, and only eleven have not.</p>





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<p>discussion processes. LGUs are a more, sometimes easier and cooperatives actors regarding environmental issues, considering the fact that they are directly responsible and leading actors to provide a safe and secure environment. The Ministry sometimes is predefined as “the one to run after by the NGOs and not the one to be following the NGOs”.</p> <p>Priority of LGUs is building capacities of their staff and increasing the process of public participation on decision making processes and filed work with the community. One of the positive practices are the initiatives started and proposed by the environmental NGOs and LGUs units themselves of inter LGUs cooperation for service provision, exchange of experiences etc. However this process has contributed on establishing string collaboration between the civil society and the government bodies, still one of the most difficult things is the lack of continues processes monitoring. Project or programs last 2-3 years covering only the implementation phase and no time is left monitoring, and preparation of communitarian group to monitor the process started for a good governance.</p>		<p>contribute their inputs and comments to government officials.</p> <p>For an example of a best practice: http://kackarlarsenin.org/EN/index.php</p> <p>The main difficulty is that the government bodies don't see NGOs as stakeholders in decision making but rather as ratifying agents. This makes it easy for these bodies to break any relation and dialogue with NGOs once they disagree with governmental practices.</p> <p>In the case of Black Sea Commission work, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs contributed their expert opinion.</p>	
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