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Non-governmental organisations interaction in promoting cooperation for the treatment of drug abuse (sociological analysis)

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Abstract

Relevance. The research relevance is predefined by the need to improve the effectiveness of non-governmental organisations in combating drug addiction among the residents of Kazakhstan.

Purpose. The research aims to study the concept of cooperation between non-governmental organisations as a mechanism for increasing the effectiveness of their activities.

Methodology. The leading approach to the study of this problem is sociological analysis, which made it possible to assess the effectiveness of non-governmental organizations. In addition, the following methods of scientific knowledge were used: case study, system analysis, logical analysis, method of comparison, classification, synthesis, and deduction.

Results. The study defined the concept of “nongovernmental organisations” and revealed the existing structures of nongovernmental organisations that deal with drug abuse treatment. It described possible sources of funding for nongovernmental organisations, as well as ways of obtaining funding. The study explored aims that organisations can set themselves in the context of combating drug dependence and approaches to tackling drug abuse. It analysed the activities and revealed the goals and strategies of two nongovernmental organisations working to reduce the number of people dependent on drugs. The study compared the operation of the two organisations and evaluated the effectiveness of their activities. The study described the difference in the activities of the organisations at local, national, and international levels, and gave examples of nongovernmental organisation activities in various fields.

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Conclusions. The study concluded that there are effective methods for exchanging experiences among nongovernmental organizations and identified both positive and negative impacts of their cooperation. Additionally, the study outlined various ways these organizations interact with each other. The research significance is predefined by the detailed procedure for effective cooperation, which can contribute to the reduction of drug abuse in the country.

Keywords: experience sharing; social protection; relevance of goals and strategies; funding; therapy.

Introduction

Studying the subject of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the field of cooperation development for drug abuse treatment is crucial as drug abuse is a serious social problem that has devastating effects on health, life and well-being, and NGOs can provide additional resources and knowledge that are useful for effective drug abuse treatment. Exploring the topic of NGOs' engagement can help identify the most effective practices and how they can be integrated as part of an overall strategy to tackle drug abuse.

In Kazakhstan, NGOs' activities in the field of combating drug addiction are mainly focused on two areas: the provision of medical assistance and the rehabilitation of drug addicts. Several large NGOs deal with this problem, as well as many small organisations and initiative groups. However, the interaction of NGOs in Kazakhstan can be both positive and negative. The most common problems are competition for funding, lack of coordination between NGOs, repetition of work and inefficient use of resources. Despite this, some NGOs cooperate and join forces to achieve the common goal of combating drug abuse and assisting addicts.

The issue of research on the topic of non-governmental organisation cooperation in the development of cooperation for drug abuse treatment includes aspects of the lack of cohesion and heterogeneity of NGOs, limited resources, lack of coordination with state authorities, inefficient or limited action, and cultural and legal problems.

A. Kenzhetayeva and A. Aliyeva [1] analysed the effectiveness of non-governmental organisations in Kazakhstan and suggested several approaches to improving it, for example through the development of managerial and professional competencies. W. Swann et al. [2] conducted a cross-sectional study collecting data on the availability of organisations involved in responding to opioid dependence, and drug treatment capacity and determined that cross-organisational collaboration in the context of responding to opioid dependence was significantly associated with greater treatment capacity for opioid use disorder.

D. Hieu et al. [3] identify poverty, social inequality, and military conflicts as the main causes of drug abuse. As methods to combat the spread of drug addiction, the authors point to legislative initiatives, the provision of medical care and treatment facilities for drug addicts, increased education and awareness of drug addiction, and the importance of public participation in combating the problem.

A study by D. Chernienko [4] examines philanthropy in the activities of non-governmental organizations using the example of the NGO "Ukrainian Communities of Kazakhstan". The study examines the organization's experience in engaging volunteers and organizing

charitable activities, as well as various forms of volunteerism, such as helping those in need.

R. Wang and J. Shin [5] examined the formation and breakdown of alliances between international health organisations. Based on data on affinity networks (networks of relationships between organisations) between health organisations, the authors found that both similarity and institutional power play an important role in the formation and breakdown of alliances between international health organisations.

Q. Al-Ghafri et al. [6] considered the problem of access to health care and harm reduction services for people who use drugs in Muslim states. The authors found that there are several barriers to accessing care related to religious, cultural, and social factors. The study also describes factors that facilitate access to help, such as community support, organisational support, and the availability of culturally appropriate services.

This study of NGOs' cooperation aims to identify potential problems and obstacles that may arise in cooperation between NGOs to develop strategies and mechanisms to overcome these problems and make cooperation more effective.

Materials and Methods

The study of the interaction between NGOs in the field of combating drug abuse was based on the application of valid methods of scientific knowledge, namely: sociological analysis, case study, system analysis, logical analysis, method of comparison, classification, synthesis, and deduction.

Various structural variants of NGOs were identified using the classification method. These include rehabilitation centres, volunteer groups, and prevention organisations. The sources of funding are diverse: public funds, private donations, grants, corporate sponsorship, and funds from international organisations. NGOs employ various approaches to tackle drug abuse, including prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and social support. They also operate at different levels of organisation: local, national, and international. Additionally, their areas of work span education, health, and social protection. The ways of sharing experiences between NGOs were also classified.

In the empirical part of this study, the activities of two Kazakh NGOs (NGOs1 and NGOs2) involved in assistance to drug addicts were studied using a case study approach. The focus of their activities, goals, and strategies, as well as criteria for evaluating their effectiveness, were studied in detail. Access to the information was provided by the NGO leaders on the condition of anonymity. The information received from NGOs1 and NGOs2 was compared with each other using a comparative method, which revealed differences in the approaches to drug treatment in the two organizations examined. In addition, the comparison method was used to

compare the outcomes of drug dependence treatment in the context of social stigmatization of drug addiction and the presence of psychological support from the community and close circle of contacts.

The study included a sociological analysis of the activities of two non-governmental organisations involved in assisting drug addicts. The effectiveness of these programmes were evaluated and the reasons why some programmes were successful were identified. The sociological analysis also made it possible to identify the social factors influencing the spread of drug addiction, as well as the factors contributing to a reduction in the number of drug addicts. A systematic analysis method was used to examine the interaction between the NGOs considered. Both negative and positive components of the perspectives of the cooperation process were taken into account, namely: different types of specialisations and expertise, funding issues, existing partnerships and stakeholders, social and cultural factors, political and legislative constraints, mutual understanding, communication and information exchange, cooperation and willingness to learn. In this way, the factors influencing the interaction between NGOs were described.

Logical analysis was used to describe the types of interaction between NGOs based on logical inferences from the information obtained in the study. The logical analysis was also used to describe the possible positive and negative consequences of the interaction between NGOs in the fight against drug addiction. The synthesis method was used to combine the information from the study. It was used to describe possible areas and ways in which drug-dependency NGOs can function to improve the effectiveness of the organisations. Deduction was used to conclude the study: the differences in the aims and strategies of the organisations reviewed were identified and recommendations were made to improve their effectiveness through cooperation.

Results

Theoretical overview of cooperation between NGOs for drug abuse treatment

Non-governmental organisations in the context of cooperation for drug abuse treatment are organisations that operate outside government structures and deal with drug abuse. They are set up by citizens or communities and may have different structures and purposes.

The structure and objectives of NGOs in the context of drug treatment in Kazakhstan can vary and depend on the specific needs and challenges they face. To date, there are many different NGO structures in place in Kazakhstan that are involved in drug dependence treatment. Rehabilitation centres provide drug treatment and rehabilitation services, volunteer groups that assist in various forms, such as providing information on drug dependence, organising prevention activities, and helping with rehabilitation. Organisations involved in drug prevention through various activities, such as lectures, training and seminars, organising sports and cultural events, and working with families to help them develop skills, necessary to prevent drug addiction.

The objectives of NGOs may include assisting people suffering from drug dependence and helping them to rehabilitate and adapt to life after treatment, raising

awareness of the dangers of drug addiction and preventing its spread, developing and implementing innovative methods of drug dependence treatment, sharing knowledge and experiences among NGOs and other stakeholders, such as government organisations, medical institutions and NGOs, to improve cooperation and develop effective drug addiction combating strategies.

Kazakhstan's non-governmental organisations use a variety of approaches to tackle the problem of drug addiction. One of the most effective in reducing the overall number of drug addicts is prevention, through which NGOs take steps to prevent drug addiction among young people and other vulnerable groups. This approach may include educational programmes, raising awareness about the harms of drugs and organising activities to strengthen family and community ties. Using a treatment approach, NGOs provide drug abuse treatment services, which range from medical services to therapy and psychological support. Some NGOs may specialise in specific treatment modalities, such as substitution therapy, behavioural therapy, or group therapy [7; 8].

The rehabilitation approach assumes that after drug treatment, many people need support and assistance to remain abstinent. NGOs using this approach provide rehabilitation services, such as help with finding a job, housing, counselling, and other supportive services. This helps people who are dependent on drugs to re-enter society and start a new life. Through social support, NGOs can provide a wide range of services to help people who are experiencing drug problems. These include legal aid, help with getting food and clothing, health counselling and other services that help people overcome difficulties related to drug addiction.

Specific methods and approaches vary according to the region and the aims of the organisation. Non-governmental organisations involved in drug dependence treatment can operate at different levels of local, national, or international activity. Depending on the level, organisations engage in different activities and have different organisational structures [9-11]. Drug treatment NGOs operate in different areas to help people who are suffering from drug addiction. Some of these areas they may operate include:

1. Education: NGOs develop and promote educational programmes for school children to prevent substance abuse. They also provide training and workshops for parents, teachers, and other adults to help them learn about addiction and how to prevent it [12].
2. Healthcare: NGOs provide advice on healthy lifestyles and help people who want to stop using drugs. They provide medical care and treatment for people suffering from drug addiction and support them in the rehabilitation process.
3. Social protection: NGOs help people affected by drug addiction to gain access to social protection and housing, food, health care, employment, and other social services. They also help former drug addicts to socialise and find new areas of work so that they do not go back to drug abuse.

Funding for non-governmental organisations comes from a variety of sources, including public funds, private donations, grants, corporate sponsorship, funds from international organisations [13; 14]. In Kazakhstan, all the above sources of funding are being implemented. Public

funds represent funding from the government, including subsidies, grants, contracts. Public funding can be either one-off or recurrent and can account for a significant proportion of an NGO's overall budget. Private donations are also an important source of funding for NGOs. These can be individual donations, fundraisers, personal contributions from NGO members. Private donations often allow NGOs to be more independent and flexible in their activities [15; 16]. Grants are a type of funding typically provided by foundations and international organisations. Grants can be given for a set period and are usually tied to certain conditions that must be met by NGOs. Corporate sponsorship is another source of funding where corporations or business organisations fund NGOs' programmes. Corporate sponsorship can also provide

access to resources and expertise that enhance the effectiveness of NGOs and accelerate their development.

Study of cooperation between NGOs for drug abuse treatment

The two Kazakhstani organisations that participated in this study used different operation methods: NGO1 provided counselling and medical services, as well as health promotion campaigns, while NGO2 provided former drug users with socialisation and psychological support and organised public events and social programmes. The data in Table 1 shows the results of the empirical part of the study, revealing the differences in the activities of the two Kazakh NGOs with different approaches to tackling drug dependence and demonstrating how differently these organisations can operate.

Table 1. Comparison of non-governmental organisations helping drug addicts

	NGOs1	NGOs2
Aim	Provision of healthcare and treatment to drug abusers	Social rehabilitation and drug abuser reintegration into society
Strategy	<p>Organisation and conduct of medical counselling and assessments for drug abusers.</p> <p>Provision of medication and therapy to relieve drug withdrawal symptoms.</p> <p>Provision of psychological support and counselling for drug abusers.</p> <p>The organisation of group sessions and training sessions for abusers and their relatives.</p> <p>Collaboration with medical facilities and specialists to provide holistic care for addicts.</p>	<p>The organisation of group sessions, training and courses for the social adaptation of drug addicts.</p> <p>Implementation of activities aimed at vocational guidance and employment of drug addicts.</p> <p>The organisation of public events aimed at raising awareness of drug addiction and associated stereotypes.</p> <p>Collaboration with employers and NGOs to integrate drug abusers into society.</p> <p>Provision of psychological support and counselling for drug addicts and their relatives.</p>
Efficiency	Short-term results are based on the use of medicines. Patients are not provided with psychological and social support after completing the course, which can lead to a relapse into substance use.	More sustained results have been shown in the context of long-term remission, but this approach is less effective in working with people who are physically dependent on drugs.

Source: compiled by the authors.

The aims, strategies and performance of the organisations reviewed identified factors that negatively affect the prospect of interaction between NGOs1 and NGOs2. These include:

- different types of specialisations and expertise in the treatment and social rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons, which lead to disagreements in approaches to treatment and rehabilitation;
- different sources of funding, which lead to competition for funds and resources;
- partners and stakeholders who support and influence NGOs1 or NGOs2 strategies and priorities;
- social and cultural factors, such as societal attitudes to drug dependence and approaches to treatment and rehabilitation, which influence the demand for services from each organisation and their ability to cooperate;
- political and legislative frameworks that affect the ability of organisations to cooperate and interact with each other.

Based on this analysis, and to improve the effectiveness of drug treatment in Kazakhstan, it is recommended that NGOs1 and NGOs2 share their experiences as follows:

- conferences, seminars and webinars. NGOs can hold joint events to share experiences and transfer knowledge;
- international forums. NGOs can participate in international forums organised by other NGOs or governmental organisations;
- mutual visits and internships. Representatives of NGOs1 and NGOs2 can conduct orientation events and internships for their colleagues to demonstrate how they operate and what methods they use. This will enable knowledge of new methods and approaches to the treatment and socialisation of drug-dependent people to be shared;
- joint projects and programmes. NGOs can cooperate on specific projects or programmes, sharing experiences and expertise. For example, organisations can collaborate on a project to provide substance abuse treatment services in a particular region;
- communicating in online communities. There are many online communities where NGO representatives can communicate with each other and share experiences and solutions to problems. Such

communities can be either general to all NGOs or specialised on specific topics;

- publication and material distribution. NGOs1 and NGOs2 can produce and publish various materials, such as reports, studies, manuals, through which their cooperation experience and knowledge will be shared with other organisations and the general public;
- participation in public events. NGOs1 and NGOs2 can participate in public events organised by other NGOs or government agencies, such as roundtables, forums, conferences, where they can share experiences of interaction and knowledge with other organisations.

Several factors positively influence the interaction of the analysed NGOs. Mutual respect and understanding between representatives of these organisations, based on shared values and principles, play a crucial role. Effective communication and information sharing between organisations help them better understand the needs and problems of addicts. Cooperation in common activities and projects aimed at helping drug abusers further strengthens their interaction. Additionally, engaging with other organisations and partners in drug abuse treatment, such as government agencies and health care providers, enhances their efforts. Openness and a willingness to learn and improve with another organisation also contribute significantly to positive interactions.

Positive outcomes of collaboration between NGOs1 and NGOs2 will include opportunities to join forces, access previously unavailable resources, create new programmes and increase the legitimacy of NGOs. Negative outcomes may include increased competition, competition for resources, and disagreements affecting the effectiveness of drug abuse treatment [17-19].

Collaboration between non-governmental organisations in the development of cooperation for the treatment of drug addiction should be carried out through joint projects and programmes aimed at combating drug addiction and its consequences. These activities may include public campaigns on drug abuse prevention, the organisation of rehabilitation centres, the creation of support groups for former drug addicts. Another effective way of interaction is an exchange of experience and knowledge between NGOs to increase the effectiveness of all organisations in the field of drug abuse treatment, which may include the organisation of seminars, conferences, webinars, training courses [20-23].

Through networking, NGOs can integrate their efforts in network structures, for example by establishing focal points that will ensure information sharing and coordination between different NGOs, and lobbying government bodies and international organisations on drug abuse issues can help to take action to address them. This method can include lobbying for changes in legislation, requesting funding for projects and programmes through networking with policymakers and government agencies, open discussions in the media, collaboration with other NGOs, and requesting grants and other forms of funding from government and private organisations that support activities in the field of drug dependence.

Discussion

H. Fang [24] examined the interaction between large NGOs and the local communities in which they operate.

The author analyses how international NGOs and local communities may have different perceptions of what is “morally right” and how this can affect the effectiveness of NGOs’ programmes. The study demonstrates how global NGOs can face ethical and practical challenges when trying to implement their programmes in local communities, for example, how many international NGOs are subject to global standards and funder expectations, which can lead to conflicts with local communities and their expectations in the context of ethics and morality. This study points to the importance of understanding the cultural and moral differences between large NGOs and local communities to effectively address the problems they face together, which supports the study’s conclusion that cooperation between all parties in the process of combating drug dependence is necessary.

The process of recovery from substance abuse in an addiction centre was analysed by K. Tariq Khan and T. Jabeen [25]. The authors conducted a phenomenological study, using a qualitative approach, to explore the experiences of people in recovery from addiction. The study highlighted key points that helped people overcome addiction, including support from family, friends and community, professional medical care, communication with others in recovery and spirituality. The study also discussed the barriers that were faced in recovery, such as lack of access to quality medical care, social stigma, and lack of support from the community. The research findings reviewed confirmed the positive impact of family and societal support on progress in recovery from drug dependence. NGOs’ work in reducing the social stigma of drug dependence can help people who are dependent on drugs to cope with addiction, as well as support former drug users and help them integrate into society.

The experience of interaction between Iranian and European non-governmental organizations in addressing the social reintegration of homeless drug addicts in Iran was reviewed by A. Moghanibashi-Mansourieh et al. [26]. The study describes the key problems associated with this process, such as lack of resources, legal and cultural differences, lack of government support. It also describes the measures that cooperating NGOs are taking to assist homeless drug addicts in their social reintegration, such as the provision of temporary housing, support in finding employment and medical care. The study provides important recommendations for the future work of Kazakh NGOs that seek to improve their effectiveness and achieve social and political change. In the context of combating drug addiction, the practice of developing cooperation between NGOs can help prevent the spread of drug addiction among young people in Kazakhstan.

S. Atici [27] revealed issues related to the political aspects of drug treatment in Japan. The author argues that Japanese society perceives drug addiction as a moral issue and traditionally treats drug treatment as a personal responsibility. As a result, the study concludes that effective drug treatment in Japan requires closer cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as a broader acceptance by society of drug addiction as a medical and not just a moral problem. A similar attitude to drug addiction can be observed in Kazakhstan. This fact confirms the need to develop cooperation between NGOs and state bodies to

influence public opinion in the context of perceptions of drug-dependent people, shifting the focus to the medical problem and the need for psychological support for drug addicts in the treatment process.

A. Jayamaha et al. [28] investigated patterns of drug use and characteristics of people receiving residential treatment in selected rehabilitation centres in Sri Lanka, which enabled a detailed description of the socioeconomic status of patients and their motivation to receive treatment. Most patients had a low level of education and were unmarried or single. It was also found that the level of substance use was highest among patients with low levels of education and those who were single or unmarried. The study provides important information on substance use patterns and patient characteristics. The information presented confirms the evidence that social support is an important mechanism in combating substance dependence and that NGOs' work should not be limited to medical care.

J. Lewiskin et al. [29] examine the impact of managerialism on substance abuse treatment workers in New York city. A managerialism is an approach to managing organisations that prioritises management techniques and methods over professional knowledge and practices. The authors conducted a study among employees of substance abuse treatment centres in New York City and found that managerialism harms the quality of treatment and the professionals. Workers faced numerous problems related to overwork, inefficiencies in the system and limitations in their professional autonomy. Thus, building a collaborative system should be implemented considering the professional needs of staff, rather than relying on the knowledge of outside professionals. Such an approach can improve the effectiveness of NGO staff and, as a result, have a positive impact on the fight against drug abuse.

A. Gazso [30] analysed the impact of social assistance on substance abuse treatment in Canada. The author analysed the discourses that are used in the social assistance system and drug treatment programmes and found that they can conflict with each other and hinder effective treatment. The first discourse implies that addicts are responsible for their problems, while the second implies that addiction is a disease and that addicts need help and treatment. The study shows that the existence of these two discourses influences the way social care for drug addicts is organized in Toronto. For example, organisations working with addicts often find it difficult to obtain funding from government and municipal bodies, which tend to adhere to the "perpetrator" discourse.

However, drug addicts who seek social assistance often describe their problem through the discourse of "sickness". The author of this article looks at the example of an organisation in Toronto that tries to combine these two discourses in its work. This NGO proposes the use of a "therapeutic alliance", which recognizes that addiction is an illness but also considers the responsibility of addicts for their problem. This approach, according to the author, can help to improve the effectiveness of social assistance for drug addicts and make it more inclusive and effective. The reviewed study confirms the need for a comprehensive solution to the problem of drug addiction, which requires combining the efforts of medical and therapeutic organizations. Applying this approach will create the most

favourable conditions for former drug addicts to return to normal life.

D. Hodgins et al. [31] demonstrated the results of a national survey conducted in Canada to assess the availability of policies, practices and attitudes related to drug dependence treatment in psychosocial programmes. The survey helped to identify differences in treatment practices and availability in different regions of Canada, as well as the challenges faced by psychosocial substance abuse treatment programmes in Canada. Conducting this type of survey in Kazakhstan would help to update the picture of the availability of drug treatment in different regions of the country and based on this, make adjustments to the work of government and non-government agencies.

T. Martinelli et al. [32] analysed how public policy and drug treatment practices in the Netherlands shape the drug abuse problem and its solution. They used policy discourse analysis to examine official documents and interviews with health sector workers. The study found that public policy in the Netherlands presents the problem of drug addiction as a medical problem rather than a criminal one. In practice, however, it was found that the implementation of these policies at the local level is not always effective and drug rehabilitation programmes often remain inaccessible to many drug addicts. In addition, it was found that the discourse of the authorities portrayed drug-dependent people as "sick" and in need of help, but in practical implementation, their recovery is often accompanied by stigma and discrimination. The study reviewed confirms the need, justified in this paper, for NGOs to align their actions with public policy in practical treatment methods, as well as the need to reduce stigma and discrimination against drug addicts in society.

The studies reviewed in this section demonstrate the different approaches and strategies that are used to combat drug abuse. They include approaches such as prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and social support, as well as collaboration between governmental and nongovernmental organizations, sharing experiences and using new technologies to make treatment more effective and accessible. Research also highlights the role of social and cultural factors in drug dependence and rehabilitation, as well as the importance of building strong partnerships and coalitions to achieve common goals.

Conclusions

The study results showed a difference in the strategies and tactics of the NGOs due to the different missions and goals of the organisations. One of the NGOs aimed to provide medical care and treatment for drug addicts, while the other worked on social rehabilitation and the integration of drug addicts into society. In addition, the NGOs examined had different criteria for their effectiveness, which also influenced their strategies. The first organisation analysed defined its effectiveness by the number of drug addicts who received help. In contrast, the second NGO focused on long-term results, measuring success through the successful rehabilitation and integration into society of former drug addicts.

The study identified potential obstacles to cooperation between NGOs, which were based on the differences in the implemented approaches. The study concluded that the collaboration of NGOs in the development of cooperation

for the treatment of drug addiction requires strong coordination and exchange of information between the different structures, which in the long run can help to improve the effectiveness of the fight against drug addiction and the quality of life of people affected by this addiction. In addition, there is an urgent need for the involvement of public authorities and the development and implementation of government programmes to reduce the stigmatisation of former drug addicts and to articulate the public perception of drug addiction as a medical problem rather than a personal one. Funding remains an important issue, as NGOs may refuse to cooperate in the struggle for donations and grants.

Further research on the topic of cooperation between organisations in the field of drug abuse treatment should focus on the prospects of involving public information, and human, legal and financial resources, which can help to improve the effectiveness of the fight against drug abuse and make the lives of people affected by this addiction healthier and more comfortable.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Взаємодія неурядових організацій у сприянні співпраці з лікування наркоманії (соціологічний аналіз)

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Анотація

Актуальність. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена необхідністю підвищення ефективності діяльності неурядових організацій у протидії наркоманії серед жителів Казахстану.

Мета. Метою дослідження є вивчення концепції співпраці неурядових організацій як механізму підвищення ефективності їхньої діяльності.

Методологія. Провідним підходом до дослідження даної проблеми є соціологічний аналіз, який дав змогу оцінити ефективність діяльності неурядових організацій. Крім того, використовувалися такі методи наукового пізнання: кейс-стаді, системний аналіз, логічний аналіз, метод порівняння, класифікація, синтез, дедукція.

Результати. Дослідження визначило поняття “неурядові організації” та виявило існуючі структури неурядових організацій, які займаються лікуванням наркоманії. У ньому були описані можливі джерела фінансування неурядових організацій, а також шляхи отримання фінансування. Дослідження розглянуло цілі, які організації можуть поставити перед собою в контексті боротьби з наркозалежністю, і підходи до боротьби зі зловживанням наркотиками. Проаналізовано діяльність та виявлено цілі та стратегії двох неурядових організацій, які працюють над зменшенням кількості наркозалежних. У дослідженні порівняно роботу двох організацій та оцінено ефективність їхньої діяльності. У дослідженні описано різницю в діяльності організацій на місцевому, національному та міжнародному рівнях, наведено приклади діяльності неурядових організацій у різних сферах.

Висновки. Дослідження показало наявність ефективних методів обміну досвідом між неурядовими організаціями та виявило як позитивні, так і негативні наслідки їхньої співпраці. Крім того, дослідження окреслило різні способи взаємодії цих організацій одна з одною. Значущість дослідження зумовлена детальною процедурою ефективної співпраці, яка може сприяти зниженню зловживання наркотиками в країні.

Ключові слова: обмін досвідом; соціальний захист; актуальність цілей і стратегій; фінансування; терапія.