

# Civil Society Forum

**Vol.2****8<sup>th</sup> East Asia Civil Society Forum held in Korea**

## CONTENTS

- 第8回東アジア市民社会フォーラムの開催報告 1
- World Report 1: Civil Society in Argentina: going through its history and its present 5
- World Report 2: The State of NGOs in Tajikistan 9

**ボランティア活動国際研究会****JAPAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR VOLUNTEERING RESEARCH**

## 第8回東アジア市民社会フォーラムの開催報告

### <第8回東アジア市民社会フォーラム(8月24日～25日)>

2017年8月24日に、韓国慶州市内にあるThe K Hotel (写真1)において「被災地におけるまちづくりとコミュニティ再生」をテーマとして、第8回東アジア市民社会フォーラムが開催され、日本からの公益法人およびNPO関係者18名を含む日中韓3カ国の参加者約150名が集った。JIVRIは共催団体として参加した。

開会挨拶では、韓国側主催団体を代表し韓国ボランティアフォーラム(KFV)会長のJang Sukjoon氏、日本側主催団体を代表し公益法人協会(JACO)会長の太田達男氏(写真2)、中国側主催団体を代表し中国国際民間組織協力促進会(CANGO)理事長のHaoming Huang氏からビデオによる挨拶があり、その後、各国代表の記念撮影が行われた(写真3)。

その後の基調講演では、日本から宮定章氏(まち・コミュニケーション代表理事)が登壇し、阪神淡路大震災や東日本大震災での活動経験から、被災者の為ではなく、地域やコミュニティの視点で動くことや、被災者を応援するのではなく、住民主体の気持ちに寄り添うことの重要性が指摘され、防災にあたっては、支援団体は日頃から市民と信頼関係を持つことで、発災時に混乱なく支援活動が実現されるとした。



写真1 第8回フォーラムの会場



写真2 会場内の様子(太田会長の挨拶)(8月24日)





中国からは、Long Jiangwen氏（中国国際民間組織協力促進会常務理事）から基調講演があり、冒頭で「政治的な緊張の中でも良好な関係が維持できる我々3か国の関係こそ、本当の友情。来年も中国で再会したい」と挨拶があった。続いて、CANGOが実施する、被災地復興支援における心理治療や生産活動支援の有効性、ジェンダー問題への取り組み、復興過程におけるマルチステークホルダーによる連携、防災のための自然環境の保護管理などが紹介された。

韓国からは、Choi, Yang-sik氏（慶州市長）による基調講演があり、慶州大地震など韓国国内で起こった大災害の経験を通して得られた教訓として、①コントロール機能の確保、②現場やケース毎の行動マニュアル、③専門団体、専門家のプール制、④防災の重要性が挙げられた。最後に「今後も経験豊かな各国から学んでいきたい」と締めくくった。

午後からの問題提起では（写真5）、日本側からは大西健丞氏（Civic Force代表理事）が、救援から復興まで一貫性のある支援プロセスをプラットフォームとして確立し、国境を越えたエリアで活動を展開していることが報告された。復興からコミュニティ再生までは中尾公一氏（県立広島大学、東北大学博士研究員）が担当し、コミュニティ再生に欠かせない住民組織の機能、つまり①規範形成機能、②紛争解決機能、③対外関係調整機能、④住民の役割・参画創出機能、⑤豊かさ創出機能が紹介された。続いて、コミュニティ再生後のまちづくりについては西川 正氏（ハンズオン埼玉理事）から報告があり、現在の社会について「お客様化し、孤立する暮らし（サービスを作りすぎると人は孤立する）」とし、また、コミュニティ運営には「正しいより、楽しいを重視（遊び心と共感力が仲間を呼び、活動を活性化させる）」が重要と指摘した。

韓国側からの問題提起は、Oh, Changsup氏（韓国中央ボランティアセンター長）が登壇し、もともと官民交流の機会がなく、被災地でのコミュニティ再生に取り組む時に行政との擦れ違が多々みられたことが報告された。また、コミュニティの活性化を実現させるために、住民主体でコミュニティ造成プラットフォームを商店街に設置した経験が共有され、今後は市場経済だけでは孤立すると指摘した。続いてChoi, Hyun-soo氏（安山市社会的経済センター長）からは、県レベルで子供に共働教育を実施、自分の役割を考えさせるなどしており、その結果、学生主導、住民主導の協同組合が各地で増えつつあり、現在、それらは分野を超えた連携が進展中とのこと。Lee, In-woo氏（京畿道共有市場経済政策補佐官）からは、「コミュニティ再生事業で身構えてたら何もできない。未来を見るのも評価するのも、何事にも楽観性が必要」とのことだった。

閉会にあたっては、日本側実行委員会の山岡義典委員長（助成財団センター理事長）及び韓国側実行委員会のKim, Sungjoon委員長（韓国ボランティア学会会長）から挨拶があった。その後、同会場で送別会が開催された。

8月25日（金）、午前中はボランティア専門家Talk Concertが開催され、市民社会から約100人が参加した（写真6）。日中参加者ら全員と韓国側参加者の代表者らがセンターテーブル着席し、それぞれが属する団体の概要、社会課題に対する取り組みなどが紹介された。



写真3 各国代表者による記念撮影



写真4 宮定氏による基調講演



写真5 パネルセッションの様子



写真6 TALK CONCERTセッション



## ＜現地視察＞

8月23日(水)に実施した現地視察では、郭大基(Kwak, Dae-Ki)教授の案内のもと、日本統治時代に慶州博物館館長モロガ・ヒデオ氏の社宅であったブックカフェ“塩星”を訪問し(写真7)、慶州市内の歴史遺産を活用したまちづくりについての講義を受けた。

その後、朝鮮王朝第1代王の李成桂の肖像画を仕えた場所「集慶殿(jipkyungjeon)」、正祖の字が石に刻まれた「集慶殿旧基(jipkyungjeonkugi)」、集慶殿の参拝客が下馬する場所「下馬碑(hamabi)」、日本統治時代の慶州博物館で、1926年に皇室の高松宮が植えたモミがある「慶州文化院」(写真8)、日本統治時代に慶州で建てられた3つの寺本願寺のうちのひとつ「西慶寺(seokyungsa) (現在はパンソリ「教育施設」)」、日本統治時代に山口医院だった「花郎修練院」、7世紀中頃に築造された東洋に現存する最も古い天文台「瞻星台」を視察した。

8月25日(金)の現地視察では、ユネスコに登録されている世界遺産「慶州良洞村」を訪問し(写真9)、世界遺産に指定されたコミュニティの実態について学んだ。



写真7 ブックカフェ“塩星”での講義



写真8 慶州文化院



写真9 世界遺産「慶州良洞村」

## World Report 1

### Civil Society in Argentina going through its history and its present

Guillermo Correa

Executive Director, Argentine Network for International Cooperation

In order to understand the current situation in Argentina's social sector, it's fundamental to look at some history and understand its various stages.

#### 1. A quick glance through history

The first wave of creation of NGOs can be located at the beginning of the twentieth century, when social aid was linked to organizations of immigrants tied to their countries of origin (principally Spain and Italy), regions (Damas Santiagueñas) and religion (Caritas, AMIA; etc.).

During the second stage (1940-1950), the aid turned towards "social charity work" (ladies of charity), where the focus was placed on those who granted aid, more than those who received it. The beneficiaries were mostly children, who received clothes, food and toys.

With the arrival of Peronism, for the first time, the social role of organizations and the State came to take an active role, at the hand of Eva Peron, displacing the work of the existing organizations with this new approach. The gesture of support came, in addition, with a political loyalty that lives on today in part through the beneficiaries, who were consequentially able to access new opportunities for the first time ("my first sewing machine," "my first bicycle," "my first job").

Towards the end of the seventies, the third generation of civil society organizations surged with human rights agencies. These human rights NGOs are the "mothers" of the CSOs that we know today in

Argentina. Heavily funded by the progressive countries of the northern hemisphere (Europe, United States), they acquired a “technology” of new management, far from the prevailing intervention of the time.

Later, in the nineties, the NGOs related with justice and human rights received international aid -funding - as the topics in which they were working in, never received local support. The new NGOs- or those who had traditionally worked with local charity or state support- learned the “language of cooperation” at seminars or conferences.

During this decade, the State had been reduced to the bare minimum, thus leaving the Social Sector with the role of intervention in social aid. In its first stage, the organizations dedicated themselves to understanding how to function.

Throughout the following decade, the sector underwent a learning process with regards to seeking resources and how to work. This was the decade where the sector learned about fundraising, where it began to seek economic support and professionalize the aid. Companies, for their part, began to create departments and offices of Corporate Social Responsibility and relationships with the community, in order to positively influence the social situation. The social investment grows.

## **2. The State resumes its functions**

With the arrival of the year 2000 came the resurgence of the State. In a paternalistic society like that of Argentina, the presence of the “father” state is felt as it reclaims some of its original functions. In this stage, the learning process turns towards the redefinition of roles and learning to articulate (if possible) both sectors. The funding begins to take institutional appearances and slowly large scale NGOs begin to emerge (vs. small, which hardly survive).

RACI (Argentine Network for International Cooperation, because of its acronym in spanish) is born and the systemization of international assistance appears. AEDROS (NGO founded by professional fundraisers)

began to give trainings and workshops about local philanthropy. GDFA (Group of Local Foundations and Companies, for its acronym in Spanish) is born and they develop supplements and radio programs that cover the issue. The new generation of executive directors begins to manage the large NGOs. There is professionalization, university majors, specializations, and now dedicating one's self to the social sector is no longer a crazy idea. Hardly some years later with an active state and businesses measuring their social impact, the third sector finds itself confused, bankrupt and in crisis.

### **3. Civil Society Organizations Today**

The organized participation of NGOs has its negative flip side in the lack of existing representation in the democratic system as much as the party system in Argentina. Many Argentines channel their public interest through social sector organizations, given the negative assessment they have of traditional political parties (in the vision of many, closed, dark, without new members, corrupt, etc.). On their path, today, the youth (and society in general) begin to wrestle with difficult dilemmas. In order to change things, for example, do you need to join a political party or get involved in a NGO?

Of those who join a party, are you able to change the agenda or are absorbed by the establishment and nothing changes? The commitment to a NGO is for life or I join just for awhile?

There also exists a factor known as "cyberactivism." Such would be the cases of Greenpeace or Change.org where the commitment is virtual. In these cases, what is the place of social networks and media to drive change and causes?

In this context NGOs, like whichever social organization, confront their own changes. Legacies, changes of the first generation - the founders - to the second - executive directors -. The need to delegate, decentralize, work in networks and remotely. There's evidence of a crisis of directors and a lack of innovation, given that the pioneer leaders - that today are between 45 and 60 years old - still aren't replaced by other leaders of influence.

The innovation and passion remains warmed up; they are more "light" ,



not only for the lack of new protagonists, but also by the context of the last decade where they faced power that seemed to have certain consequences. There's fear on NGO boards and among directors about the loss of donors and the recent "surprise" visit from AFIP (the Federal Administration of Public Revenue).

The incorporation of new technologies like social networks and new paradigms (to share and compete with the State) confronts us with a complex scenario. But history wouldn't be complete without "secondary actors."

The capital centric vision that says "God is everywhere but his office is in Buenos Aires" created disentangled NGOs or surrounding the capital, without national reach and without strong presence in the interior which isn't a small issue. Neither is the large Argentine ego that makes it difficult for us to create better networks and unions (like in soccer, a ton of awesome players does not make a great team).

The transfer of authority of the generation of the 60s to those born in democracy is beginning and it is time to pass on the legacy. It means making self-criticisms and recognizing errors and, at the same time, recognizing what turned out well. The sector grew and consolidated, but we lack impact. It's time to reinvent ourselves.

## World Report 2

### The State of NGOs in Tajikistan

Yoshiharu Shiraishi

Vice President, Japan International Institute for Volunteering Research  
Research Associate, The Japan Association of Charitable Organizations

ShamsiddinKarimov

Director, Tajikistan National NGO Association

A civil society and democracy in Tajikistan are being cultivated on local soil – they are not “alien transplants”. After declaring independence from the former Soviet Union in 1991, the republic is ready to embrace the great transformation already going on, and the new phenomena have not weakened society’s immunity: we are all witnessing the birth of a new statehood and stronger national identity that will determine cultural development in the broadest sense of the word. But we must keep in mind that cultural development is impossible without mutual integration of this new statehood and stronger national identity in the spirit of genuine democratization. However, from the dialectical viewpoint, the process is far from simple: a civil society ruled by law is coming into being by way of many contradictions, difficulties, meandering, and backtracking. As the road leading to a civil society ruled by law, democratization can be visualized as the sum total of numerous development vectors: some of them at times slow down the process, while others tend to miss certain seemingly logical stages by speeding things up.

In fact, today the transformation process of Tajikistan, combined with the post-conflict period as well as the further development of the country largely depends on activity of the population in building and strengthening civil society with their active involvement in solving urgent problems of the modern Tajik society. Radical transformations taking place in the life of modern society in Tajikistan and addressing many of its problems are inextricably linked to the formation of civil society in the country. Today it has become an indisputable fact that the social activity of individual or civil

society initiative is the most important and the most significant factor in formation of a democratic, legal state and truly free tolerant civil society. Development of the basic institutions of civil society is impossible without social and active individuals and their initiative and voluntary associations, which are called the "third sector" or non-profit non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The formation and development of the Tajik NGO sector has not been an easy process. In a certain sense, emergence of NGOs was not only the answer to the new challenges of democratization of the country (a civil society as the most important task of democratization), they also helped the reviving new statehood in all spheres: health protection, restoration of private housing and farm holdings, peace building, culture, education, etc. Moreover, most of the political activists' in the future political parties became political entities within the budding nongovernmental informal structures, some of which were not even legally registered. In this sector, a human environment was created that later developed into various combinations of citizen alliances and associations and, still later, into political parties. Such was the dialectics of Tajikistan's internal progress.

In the first phase of their development, the Tajik NGOs began to form in a very specific historical, first of all, political and ideological conditions as a civilian political movement. Emerging "from below" civic movement they developed in the form of local initiatives in selected cities and towns of the country. The years of 1990 - 1991, was the heyday of the civil movement and the democratic development of Tajikistan. The emergence of officially registered NGOs was a new phenomenon for Tajikistan political and social change. Their future growth has been consistent and progressive registered legal entities, operating in virtually all parts of the country. It is encouraging that the number of non-governmental organizations in Tajikistan is growing steadily, and this should be seen as a positive development. In reality, there is no sphere of influence where the NGO representatives would not participate in problem solving. The contribution of non-governmental organizations, in particular in the area of training and upgrading of the legal, political, social and cultural education of the citizens is very important. These include training government staff and administration, working with women and children, the disabled and those unable to work, cooperation in the



field of health and education , improving the legal education of citizens, creating conditions for the first material and financial assistance and training centers for new generation of entrepreneurs, the organization of short-term specialized courses, using advanced capabilities for public officers and employees, and creating new opportunities and jobs for young people and housewives. This is only a partial list of activities that non-governmental organizations have undertaken in Tajikistan over the past 25 years.

NGOs in the Republic of Tajikistan are registered as non-commercial organizations (NCOs). According to the Law on Public Associations, registration is mandatory if NGOs want to be a legal entity. The Civil Code of the RT defines CSOs as legal entities that do not aim at generating profit and do not distribute any generated profit under its members, while it also mentions different forms of NGOs. The formation of NGOs, whatever the legal entity, is based on the general provisions outlined in the Civil Code of the RT. Formation procedures are determined by the organizational and legal form that the NGO takes.

The following types of organizational and legal forms of NGOs are specified in the Civil Code of the RT:

- 1) Public and religious organizations (associations)
- 2) Public foundations
- 3) Non-profit cooperatives and consumer cooperatives
- 4) Associations of legal entities (associations and unions)
- 5) Institutions

The Civil Code does not limit the types of organizational and legal forms of non-profit organizations and provides an opportunity to envisage other forms of NGOs. The 2007 Law on Public Associations in its article 7 establishes three legal organizational forms of a public association:

- (1) **public organization**: a membership-based public organization established on the basis of joint activities for the purpose of protecting common interests and attaining constituent goals of the citizens who joined the association (article 8 (1) of the Law on Public Associations);
- (2) **public movement**: a mass public association, which consists of

participants and is not membership-based, pursuing socially valuable and other beneficial goals supported by the participants in the public movement (article 9 (1) of the Law on Public Associations); (3) *body of public initiative*: a public association, which is not membership-based, pursuing a goal of jointly addressing various social issues facing citizens at their place of residence; its activities are aimed at meeting the needs of citizens whose interests are related to attaining constituent goals and implementing programs of the body of public initiative in the locality where it was established. A body of public initiative is formed at the initiative of citizens, and is not subject to state registration. A written notification at the local authorities is required (article 10 of the Law on Public Associations).

As it mentioned above, the Tajik NGOs operate in all spheres of public and political life of the country. The main directions of their activity are diverse: they perform an important bridging role between society and the government, business and the media, and other institutions. NGOs carry out substantial work on improving legal education of the population and the legal protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, contribute to the legislative process, monitor human rights, carry out educational work in the field of human rights and their protection, and etc. The main problem in the improvement of the multifaceted activities of NGOs is that these activities are not yet systemized and properly coordinated. However, they are extremely important for understanding the role of NGOs in formation and development of civil society, enhancing the legal environment, expanding civic space and increasing civic initiative and participation. NGOs in Tajikistan have also become an undisputed economic factor, creating job opportunities and contributing to addressing poverty reduction in the country.

In Tajikistan, there is a certain political will and understanding in terms of formation and development of civil society as well as the role of NGOs in this process. More and more governmental institutions and agencies are starting to work with NGOs and other civil society institutions. There are good examples of such mutually beneficial cooperation at the national and local levels. Moreover, the President of the country in his last address to the National Parliament stressed

the significance and importance of civil society and its institutions in successful addressing socio-economic problems and sustainable development of Tajikistan in the future. At the highest level repeatedly affirms the idea that in Tajikistan there is no alternative to the democratic development of the country and the building of a civil society. All this, ultimately contributes to further development and strengthening the process of formation of democratic society in Tajikistan, especially in the context of today's civil society situation when lots of restrictions and limitation of freedoms are being cultivated in the former republics of the Soviet Union.

At the same time, there are still many theoretical and practical gaps in the process of formation and development of civil society in the country. So far there is no a legal definition of the concept of "civil society" in the main strategic documents of the country, including the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan. A number of fundamental strategically important documents and concept papers, such as the "National Concept of Civil Society Development in Tajikistan", "Strategy of State Support to NGOs in Tajikistan", "National Concept on Social Partnership" and etc. are not adopted yet.

The legal environment for the normal functioning of NGOs in Tajikistan, in general, is positive. The existing laws and legislation system comply with the requirements of international standards. There is another problem: the absence of appropriate mechanisms for their implementation and inadequate law enforcement, on the one hand, and the low level of legal awareness of the country's population in general, and NGOs in particular, on the other hand.

However, there have been attempts to increase the monitoring and inspection of activity of NGOs by the government through changes and amendments to the existing Law of the RT "On public associations" and other relevant laws. These and other negative phenomena and legal constraints in general have led to the fact that the overall situation with respect to the legal environment for the normal functioning of NGOs in Tajikistan for 2014-2015 has deteriorated significantly. As a result, Tajikistan ranked 25th among 29 countries in the region as a result of CSO Sustainability Index, conducted annually by the US Agency for Development (behind are: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Uzbekistan



and Turkmenistan).

In Tajikistan, more or less successfully began to practice the creation of public councils at the ministries and other state bodies. Also, public hearings and civil society activists' involvement are going to be often used in making decision process and adoption of nationally important documents. For example, during development and adoption of new version of the Tax Code, more than 1,000 comments and suggestions to this bill have been prepared by NGOs, mass media and entrepreneurs of the country. A recent incident (2016) when the Government initiated tightening rules on grants and other forms of financial support for NGOs from the outside, can be considered as a great success of civil society and a good example of the fruitful dialogue between the government and CSOs. As a result of the joint efforts, these amendments were adopted in a form that suited both parties. Now Tajik NGOs are not required to obtain permission and to register grants prior to their receiving, as it was originally included in the Government first draft, but should only notify the Ministry of Justice after receiving grants via e-mail (letter of notification).

Organizational capacity of NGOs in Tajikistan in recent years have deteriorated markedly. This is primarily due to the limited financial capacity of the organizations. While the state of civil society in Tajikistan is comparatively more robust and stabile than many of its Central Asian neighbors, civil society organizations still face numerous legal impediments and are largely dependent of international donor funds for their sustainability. Many NGOs do not have a permanent, well-trained professional staff, most of them work from grant to grant. Volume and CSO program are directly dependent on the amount and availability of funds from foreign donors. The lack of funds hinders CSOs from long-term strategic planning. CSOs mainly work with beneficiaries, but do not create a social base for their normal and effective functioning and sustained activities. Although almost all the NGOs learned how to manage finances, but the issue of research based planning to encourage strategic and sustainable development of the organization remains unresolved and open. There is no collective and transparent management in place, where most NGOs still do not have workable Boards or Board of Directors. The notion of volunteerism is not sufficiently developed. In recent years, the issue of preparation

of NGO leaders, especially amongst the younger generation and newly established NGOs is going to be a big problem. Most of NGOs do not publish their annual reports. Created NGO coalitions and networks are not effective because of lack of funds and lack of motivation to work together.

Thus, the issue of funding remains as a key problem of the Tajik NGOs. The Tajik NGOs almost all are one hundred percent dependent on foreign donors. Other sources of funding – state, private sector, income from business activities of NGOs, philanthropy, membership fees – remain unused and are not involved enough. In such a constrained environment, in the absence of alternative funding, only those civil society organizations which adapt to the rules of the game, set up by donor agencies and international organizations, will be able to survive. But the international organizations outsource activities which are included in their own mandates for Tajikistan. There is little or no space left for civil society organizations to propose their own activities, based on their previous experiences and ideas of their employees.

In 2014, the National Association of NGOs in Tajikistan initiated a series of round tables with all eight officially registered political parties in Tajikistan to improve the social partnership between NGOs and political parties, considering them as possible partners and an additional internal source for the implementation of joint programs and projects. As of today, there are 7 MOUs on social partnership signed between the Association and each of the seven parties. National Association plans to hold a similar program with the representatives of small and medium business in the country as well. It is expected that this approach will facilitate the active involvement of local resources in solving this problem, and will encourage a more sustainable development of NGOs in Tajikistan.

Now, the reality of the twenty-first century is the Tajik civil society. However, many of its features and qualities are still in the stage of development and formation. Today, this process is still complicated by the instability of the socio-political structures, sustained access to the civilized market relations, the lack of a broad social layer of owners, the low efficiency of the mechanism of

legal protection for the individual. And yet, despite these difficulties and various kinds of disasters, the formation of civil society in the Republic of Tajikistan is in line with the global development retaining the positive experience of its past and original features.

In general, successful addressing the following problems would certainly encourage and contribute to a more sustainable development of NGOs in Tajikistan:

- Lack of specific programs and strategy in providing state support to NGOs;
- The total financial dependence on foreign donors;
- Absence of Centers// Schools of young NGO leaders;
- Lack of research based strategic planning;
- Poor communication and interaction between NGOs;
- Staff turnover;
- The tax burden;
- Limited access to primary resources and the media;
- Weak information policy;
- Lack of marketing and lobbying CSOs interests;
- Lack of exploring the potential and capacity of civil society in addressing social problems.

We are all aware of the accountabilities and problems, but we must recognize that the country has moved far along the road toward democracy. The Tajik NGOs should likewise be aware that there are many difficult tasks, problems, and barriers in store for them: It is too early to rest on the laurels. They must keep putting one foot in front of the other.





JIVRIでは、私たちの活動を支え、後押ししてくださる会員を募集しています。  
ぜひ皆様の力をお貸してください。会費は、下記の通りです。

□会 費            3, 0 0 0 円（年会費）

入会をご希望の方は、下記のメールアドレスにお名前、住所、電話番号および希望する会員区分(個人会員または賛助会員)のどちらかを記入したメールを送付してください。後日、入会申し込みの確認と会費振り込みの依頼をメールにて差し上げます。

入会申込先   email: member@jivri.org