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## Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

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### **Quadrennial reports for the periods 2005-2008 and 2004-2007 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31**

#### **Note by the Secretary-General**

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\* The organizations in this document were listed in Economic and Social Council decision 2009/228 as having outstanding quadrennial reports.



# **1. Asociación regional de empresas de petróleo y gas natural en Latinoamérica y el Caribe**

Special, 1976

## **I. Introduction**

The mission of Asociación regional de empresas de petróleo y gas natural en Latinoamérica y el Caribe (ARPEL) changed in 2005, to become: the promotion and facilitation of the development and integration of the oil and natural gas industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, while strengthening its reputation and interaction with society.

The vision of ARPEL: changed in 2005, to become: achieving acknowledgement as a relevant player in energy integration and the sustainable development of the region.

The values of ARPEL are: knowledge, cooperation and social responsibility.

## **II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

In May 2006, ARPEL presented, the outcomes, impacts, achievements and lessons learned of the ARPEL — Canadian International Development Agency environmental and social-environmental project at a side event of the fourteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, that met at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 1-12 May 2006.

### **Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters**

Cooperation with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Activity Centre/Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Information Training Centre in the Caribbean: (a) workshop on Geographical Information Systems for Oil Spill Response in the Caribbean in March 2004 in Willemstad, Curaçao; (b) workshop on regionalizing oil spill contingency planning in Central America in April 2004, in Managua; (c) workshop on oil spill preparedness, response and cooperation regionalization in Central America in April 2005 in Balboa, Panama; (d) ARPEL is a member of the Steering Committee and of the Regional Coordinating Committee of the Central American oil spill preparedness, response and cooperation project of Regional Activity Centre/Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Information and Training Centre in the Caribbean.

Cooperation with the work of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: (a) in recognition of the work developed by the ARPEL Climate Change Working Group since its creation in 1999, the secretariat of the Framework Convention accepted ARPEL as an official observer to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and its subsidiary bodies, during the tenth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2004 in Buenos

Aires; (b) ARPEL report on the contribution of the oil and gas industry to greenhouse gas emissions reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean was presented at the same Conference; (c) participation of ARPEL at the eleventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in November and December 2005 in Montreal, Canada.

Cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles: (a) review with the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association of the new version of the report on sulphur content in fuels (2005); and (b) presentation on the rationale for lowering sulphur in Latin America and the Caribbean, in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles “South America sulphur in vehicle fuels conference” held in February 2007 in Quito.

### **Initiatives undertaken in support of internationally agreed development goals**

In October 2005, on occasion of its fortieth anniversary, the Association signed a statement of commitments setting the parameters of responsibilities that must guide their action as regards social and environmental issues, safety and occupational health, energy integration, communication and continuous improvement. This statement together with its new mission and vision set the framework to work towards sustainability. In March 2006, the Association adhered to the Global Compact to support the 10 principles therein contained. The interchange of experiences and best practices on corporate social responsibility in the combat against poverty and hunger; the promotion of education and relations with communities of indigenous peoples; gender issues; health and safety; and how to ensure environmental sustainability are permanently promoted by the Association.

ARPEL organized two symposiums on corporate social responsibility in the Americas in May 2004 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and in July 2006 in Cancun, Mexico.

It also organized a workshop on human rights and the oil and gas industry with the support of the Global Compact and the Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights. The Association translated guidelines to support human rights, prepared by the Global Compact and the Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights into Spanish.

Cooperation with the World Bank: (a) comments for a World Bank handbook on urban air pollution and a policy framework for mobile sources (2005); and (b) workshop co-organized with the World Bank Global Gas Flaring Reduction Public-Private Partnership, on flaring and venting reductions and gas recovery opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held during November 2005 in Caracas. The Association continued giving support to the Clean Air Initiative in Latin American Cities promoted by the World Bank and the energy, environment and population programme of that institution, and promoted the dialogue between the industry and the automotive industry of the region.

ARPEL also interacted with regional organizations such as the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR), and the Andean Community, to support energy integration initiatives that foster development, economic growth and the fight against poverty. For this purpose it

organized two symposiums on energy integration to promote dialogue among all players and find consensus on how to progress on the issue.

ARPEL also participated in the energy, environment and population programme of the World Bank to promote dialogue between the oil and gas industry, Governments and indigenous peoples.

During this period, the Association developed the guidelines to ensure environmental sustainability, and support the management, through higher standards of operation among member companies of refining operations in terms of social responsibility, climate change, energy efficiency, fuels, integration and natural gas, health and occupational safety and oil spills. In support of this effort, ARPEL published four guidelines on atmospheric emissions; six documents on climate change; nine guidelines and reports on environment, health and industrial safety management; four reports on energy integration and natural gas; four reports and studies on fuels; eight guidelines on safety and occupational health; eight guidelines on oil spills contingency planning; four studies on the refining sector in Latin America and the Caribbean; and eleven documents and guidelines on corporate social responsibility, gender issues and indigenous peoples.

## **2. Association of African Women for Research and Development**

Special; 1985

### **I. Introduction**

The Association of African Women for Research and Development (AAWORD) is a pan-African non-governmental organization established in 1977 by a group of African women for women researchers, development workers and decision makers. It has nearly 1,000 members in 20 African countries and among emigrants in Europe and the United States of America. The Association was granted consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1985.

### **II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations**

In 2006, in implementation of the Millennium Development Goals launched by the United Nations in 2000, AAWORD conducted research on the perceptions and representations of gender equality among African men and women in five African countries — the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania — and among a sample of African men and women living in Europe. The objective was to carry out a comparative analysis in order to obtain a broad picture of the scope and meaning of perceptions and representations of the right to equality in social relations between men and women. The resulting study was published in 2007.

In order to gain a better understanding of the issue of women's empowerment contained in goal 3 of the Millennium Development Goals, an international symposium on the impact of neo-liberal policies on the status of women in Africa was organized in Rabat in April 2006 in partnership with Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN) and the African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET).

#### **Participation in meetings of United Nations bodies**

Forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 2005.

AAWORD, which was represented by the Executive Secretary and five members of the bureau, organized two workshops on the topics of education for equality and gender and power.

Fiftieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 2006.

AAWORD participated in the meetings of the African Women's Caucus.

Fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 2007.

AAWORD organized four workshops and participated in briefings by non-governmental organizations and meetings of the African Women's Caucus.

Fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 2008.

AAWORD was represented by the President, Vice-President, Executive Secretary, two other members of the bureau and one staff member. AAWORD contributed to

the various meetings of the African Women's Caucus and ensured its visibility through the organization of information and awareness-raising workshops on partnership agreements between Europe and Africa and the issue of the citizenship of young people in Africa.

Forum of non-governmental organizations and civil society on aid effectiveness, 2008, Accra.

The Executive Secretary and AAWORD members from Ghana represented the Association at the forum.

### **Cooperation with the United Nations system**

International symposium on the impact of neo-liberal policies on the status of women in Africa, April 2006, Rabat, organized with financial support from the Dakar office of the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

Briefing workshop on the study on perceptions and representations of gender equality among African men and women, December 2006, Dakar, with financial support from the Dakar office of the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

### **3. Association pour la recherche sur la sclérose latérale amyotrophique et autres maladies du motoneurone**

Special, 2005

#### **I. Introduction**

**Aims and purposes of the organization:** The aims of the organization are to support patients and their families while showing respect for their diversity, circumstances and wishes, to support research on amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, also known as Charcot's disease, and other motor neuron diseases and to encourage all initiatives to combat these diseases and address the disabilities they cause. Other aims are to foster reflection and collaboration with the medical profession, to promote exchanges and joint projects with other associations and to raise public awareness and engage public authorities in order to achieve the goals set out above.

#### **II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations**

In order to focus on its activities in France, the organization did not participate in the meetings of the Economic and Social Council during the reporting period.

##### **Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals**

The organization's aims are in line with the Millennium Development Goals and with goal 6 (combat diseases) in particular. It finances research and provides support to the families of persons affected by amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

The organization organizes, inter alia, solidarity concerts and marathons.

## **4. Association jeunesse culture loisirs technique**

Special, 2001

### **I. Introduction**

**Aims and purposes of the organization:** The organization establishes, develops and manages facilities and services for minors and adults of both sexes, providing them with a place of refuge, counselling and education in order to promote their personal development and their integration into society and working life. It also organizes cultural, artistic and sporting activities.

Its aim is to provide guidance, skills upgrading, vocational training and employment services for young people and young adults who are in difficulty or are at risk of going off the rails.

In 1996, the organization became an economic interest group. This change in status allowed the organization to hire counsellors and improve its services.

### **II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations**

In order to focus on its activities in France, the organization did not participate in the meetings of the Economic and Social Council during the reporting period.

The organization has engaged in activities that are in line with the Millennium Development Goals. It works to combat poverty as well as AIDS and other diseases, and to promote education.

It engages in 30 types of activities through 17 services and facilities. It provides educational residential care to 430 children and adolescents. A total of 2,000 children benefit from community social services and 3,000 adults use integration or support services.

The organization manages residential, school and training facilities.

It offers preventive and protective social services for children and maintains educational and foster homes. In addition, the organization has prepared publications on AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.



## 5. Korean Council for Local Agenda 21

Special, 2005

### I. Introduction

Korean Council for Local Agenda 21 is operating nationally as the “Local Agenda 21”, and has programmes for the promotion of local sustainable development practices among the residents, businesses and local administrators, in order to achieve the improvement of local environments and sustainable development.

**Aims and purposes of the organization are:** (a) recycling of resources and policy debate on the use of resources; (b) public-private partnership for the maintenance of an ecology park and the ecological environment; (c) propulsion of changing business policy regarding climate and the local environment; (d) practising a pilot project to create a culture of sustainable development; (e) a “community building” scheme through a public-private partnership.

### II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The following activities are being carried out: (a) debates for enactment of a law on sustainable development with the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development; (b) establishing and spreading Local Agenda 21’s standard rules with the Ministry of Environment; (c) support regional climate protection motions such as a climate change network since February 2006; (d) making carbon footprint and corresponding climate change visible with “green driving” web pages in October 2006; and (e) support for a national carbon dioxide reduction plan, through a public-private partnership organization “Green start network”.

**Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals:** (a) participated in a sustainable development education network for Asia since 2005 and presented case studies from the Republic of Korea. Nine countries participate on the Asia Good Education for Sustainable Development Practice Research Project (AGEPP) such as China, India, Japan and the Philippines; (b) development of a specialized education programme on sustainable development (October 2007); (c) production and dissemination of teaching materials and publicity materials for Local Agenda 21, on environmental issues; (d) publication on What is sustainable development education? (2006); (e) support for national and international business coordination and international exchange; (f) support the region’s participation through programmes such as a Korean environmental education network, a Korean green purchase network and a saving the river network; (g) work on issues related not only to the field of environment (climate change, promotion of diversity of organisms, environmental education, improvement of life environment), but also in the field of economy and society (community building, green purchases, gender equality, local foods); (h) from 2006 to 2008, the organization held workshops and seminars related to climate change; (i) from June 2006 to date, the organization highlighted the problem of greenhouse gas emissions through a cycle around the world; (j) in 2007, the organization educated civilians about the need for a reduction in pollution from greenhouse gas; (k) the organization researched the condition for riding bicycles in the city and changing the culture of traffic so that it is environmentally

friendly, as well as monitoring the conditions for walking in the city of Gwangmyeong, from the perspective of civil society.

**Sustainable community building:** October 2007, the organization held the first library festival. It contributed to the promotion of children's libraries, and with Daejeon Metropolitan City concluded 147 agreements for libraries in November 2008

**Establishment of a system for supporting community building — Ansan Agenda 21**

The organization enacted an ordinance of good community building in September 2007 and opened a good community building centre in March 2008.

The organization worked to ensure the safe environment of the "Balan" river in the region of Hwasung: (a) in May 2006, the organization held a conference to save "Balan" river and began monitoring and purifying the river environment; and (b) created a natural ecological park under the Hwasung administration.

A "good park to live in" organized by public-private partnership: this led to a tenfold increase in tourism at Yedang Lake and to the creation of a "good park to live in" plan especially for the *Ranunculus katusensis* Makino plant in 2004, as well as the promotion of green fishing and the construction of a natural sewage facility in 2005.

The organization helped establish a more ecological city through the recycling of resources in Daejeon, investigated the real state of garbage collection in 2005 and educated 7,500 people on the recycling of resources on Earth Day. In 2006, contests were organized to identify the best cases of recycling of resources and to educate 7,200 people on the recycling of resources. A flea market was held, with 3,500 people in attendance on Earth Day in 2007.

Schoolchildren's education awareness programme took place in four schools in 2004; in two schools in 2005; in two schools in 2006; and in two schools in 2007.

"Decorate beautiful Gyeongju" programme in 2006: to educate teenagers about the environment, from March to December 2007.

"Environment leader of civilian university" programme for sustainable development in Jecheon: this programme is held twice a year, including environmental lectures, field studies, debates with groups of 40 people (civic groups, officials, teachers and civilians). To date, 560 people have graduated. Each graduate group spontaneously formed their own clubs for continued education and voluntary service.

**Other activities:** (a) participated in civil society and the national Young Men's Christian Association national league for a self-government centre; (b) held a contest to exhibit best practices of sustainable development in 2005; (c) strengthened the ability of regional activist through the operation of the programmes about sustainable development education.