

and programmes within and among countries. With the exception of our attempts to focus the text and develop priorities, the proposals put forward by CANZ were all integrated into the final version of the chapter.

We did not manage to have references to Eco-Ed and the Halifax Declaration on the role of universities in sustainable development included in the text as it was agreed to remove all references to conferences. The only exceptions were the Tbilisi Intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education (1977) and the World conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand (1990). We did not integrate the concept of environmental citizenship into the text as it was a new concept, not well understood by delegations and other delegates were unwilling to take on new ideas at this stage in the preparatory process. In every other respect we succeeded in meeting the objectives set out in the Canadian brief.

#### INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

Decision document L.63 was adopted by the PrepCom rather quickly, with brackets remaining only around the financing and technology transfer issues. The paper addresses information requirements for sustainable development at two levels: Establishment of Data Bases; and Improved Access to them for Developing Countries.

The focus of the former is directed on expanding the capabilities of international organizations such as UNEP, and EARTHWATCH etc. There are also references to similar developments at local levels, including the incorporation of traditional and indigenous knowledge.

The other programme area similarly emphasises the role of international organizations. In these cases, there was reluctance by developing countries to adequately acknowledge the role of the private sector as a repository of useful information on which they could draw.

#### GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Women's chapter of Agenda 21 was considerably strengthened due to strong support for the chapter by key delegations including Canada, the USA, the Nordic countries, Australia, and New Zealand and, until the final week of the conference, by effective, timely and strong lobbying by the NGO women's caucus. The final stages of negotiation were marred by overzealous lobbying which resulted in breaking