

# **Global Freshwater Governance**

## **– From the Global Public Policy Network Theoretical Perspective -**

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### **1. OVERVIEW ABOUT GLOBAL WATER PROBLEMS AND HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES**

Human beings have come to consume freshwater six times as much as we used to one hundred years ago. On the other hand, UN estimated one-fifth of the world population still does not have access to safe drinking water, and half of the world population does not able to utilize the adequate sanitation infrastructures. On the awareness it is considered important to reform water resource management in environment management in 21<sup>st</sup> century, and reviewed international conferences that dealt with water-related problems.

### **2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK ABOUT THE GLOBAL PUBLIC POLICY NETWORK THEORY**

Global environmental governance is defined as collections or complex of policy decision toward global environmental problems on this essay. It is characterized by complexity and diversity and consists of participation through civil society such as NGOs and corporations as well as nation states and international organizations. Global Public Policy Network (GPPN) Theory attempts to give an account of new structures and characteristics so that cumulative multiple actors participate in international public policy-making and implementation. As a functional classification, citing Benner theory, it is possible to divide into three networks; i.e. negotiating network, coordination network, and implementation network.

### **3. CASE STUDY: THE SECOND WORLD WATER FORUM**

In Dublin Conference which was held in 1992 as a preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development four guideline principles were determined. Nevertheless real action commitments through international politics were few. World Water Council (WWC) was established in 1996 to promote global awareness at the highest political level to influence decision-makers on water policy issues. Global Water Partnership was also established at the same year.. Comparing characteristics between the two organizations, the position of WWC is to be clarified in global politics.

**World Water forum (WWF) is tri-annual water conference and WWC and Dutch government hosted the 2nd World Water Forum in March 2000. In the case study the proceeding activities were overviewed from each sector such as government, civil society and so on, and examined the functions as a negotiating network.**

### **4. CASE STUDY: THE THIRD WORLD WATER FORUM**

In this chapter it is clarified that what kind of organizational structures or forms Japanese government attempted to manage the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Water Forum. In order to evaluate the collaborative approaches between Japanese government and domestic civil society, People's Forum on Water's activities and collaborative projects were picked up as a case study.

### **5. CONCLUSION**

From GPPNs theory, the Third World Water Forum can be classified as a negotiation and coordination network. In order to ensure implementation, mechanisms of framework such as conventions are necessary so that nation states can collaborate with each other. From a methodological perspective, GPPNs function classification is too vague to assess. It should be considered that more detailed and elaborated classifications would be developed.