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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction, motivation and approach -- Water decentralization experiences: A literature review -- Analytical framework -- Case studies in Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe -- Quantitative analysis: Empirical models and data collection process -- Results of quantitative analysis -- Conclusions and policy implications -- References. .
Sommario/riassunto	This book is about the process of water management decentralization in African countries, which is seen as a means of advancing river basin management at the lowest appropriate level. There are very different stages of implementing decentralization in practice. This called for research aiming to understand the following questions: (i) why do some water agencies succeed more than others? (ii) What are the variables involved in such reform process? (iii) which variables have a positive or a negative impact on the implementation of decentralization processes? (iv) Which variables could be affected by policy interventions, and how?

This study aimed to answer these questions through the following objectives: (i) analyze the factors that have potentially affected the results of decentralization process in SSA basins, and (ii) analyze the performance of decentralization process in SSA basins. Qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The main findings are that water scarcity is a major stimulus to reform; water user associations, if not well prepared and trained, may deter the decentralization process; and being part of an existing treaty over an international basin helps foster the process. Conditions improving decentralization performance include: scarcity of water resources, longer period of implementation, bottom-up creation, and appropriate budgetary support. .
