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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1: Avoiding 'Day Zero': Challenges and Opportunities for Securing Water for Megacities -- Chapter 2: São Paulo's Water System: A Megacity's efforts to fight water scarcity -- Chapter 3: Challenges for Urban Water Security in London and Cape Town -- Chapter 4: A Megacity's Hydrological Risk: An analysis of water security issues in Jakarta City, Indonesia -- Chapter 5: Creating Water-Secure Futures in Megacities: A Comparative Case Study of 'Day Zero' Cities - Bangalore and Chennai -- Chapter 6: A Pathway for Beijing: Avoiding 'Day Zero' -- Chapter 7: Confronting the System: An Exploration of the Water Security Crisis in Melbourne -- Chapter 8: MENA Megacities Approaching Day Zero: A Comparative Study Between Cairo and Istanbul -- Chapter 9: Achieving urban water security in Tokyo -- Chapter 10: Toward Sustainability, Away from Collapse: Challenges for Twenty-first Century Megacities.
Sommario/riassunto	In 2018, the city of Cape Town faced the prospect of reaching 'day zero', that is a combination of natural and human-made factors leading to the complete collapse of its municipal water supply. While the rains eventually fell and a major disaster was averted, the fear of running out

of water looms large in the psyche of residents in many cities around the world. Water is a non-substitutable, essential, finite and fugitive resource. It is the lifeblood of human endeavour. Cities, through global processes such as Agenda 2030 and forums such as ICLEI exchange best practices for achieving water security. These forums also are collective social spaces occupied by civil society organizations who share strategies and tactics, and the private sector, who compete for markets and contracts, promoting patent-protected technologies. It is these groups – states, civil societies, private sectors – coming together who determine who gets what water, when, and where. It is the job of academics to understand the how and why, and of (academic-)activists to fight for equity of access and sustainability of use. Evidence drawn from around the world and over time consistently shows that water flows toward money and power. Outcomes are too-often socially inequitable, environmentally unsustainable and economically inefficient. How to shift existing processes toward improved practices is not clear, but positive outcomes do exist. In this collection, we compare and contrast the challenges and opportunities for achieving urban water security with a focus on 11 major world cities: Bangalore, Beijing, Cairo, Cape Town, Chennai, Istanbul, Jakarta, London, Melbourne, Sao Paulo and Tokyo. Through the theoretical, conceptual and practical insights provided in these case studies, our collection constructively contributes to a global conversation regarding the ways and means of ‘avoiding day zero’.

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