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| Nota di contenuto | Ch1_Rural Water Crises in the Global South: Understanding the Scope and Impact -- Ch2_URBAN WATER CRISIS IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH -- Ch3_Water Crisis in Iran: Causes, Consequences, and Solutions -- Ch4_Climate Change and Water Crisis in the Global South -- Ch5_Pollutants from Agricultural activities in the Global South -- Ch6_Water Contamination by Industrial Processes And Sustainable Management Strategies -- Ch7_Organic Chemical Pollutants within Water Systems and Sustainable Management Strategies -- Ch8_Microplastics as Water Pollutants and Sustainable Management Strategies -- Ch9_Microplastic in Mangrove water: occurrence and possible remediation through biological and technological advancement -- Ch10_Water Contamination by Municipal Solid Wastes and Sustainable Management Strategies -- Ch11_Microplastic Pollution: Analytical Techniques, Policy Landscape, and Integrated Strategies for |

Sustainable Environmental Stewardship -- Ch12_CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN RURAL AREAS IN NIGERIA -- Ch13_STRATEGIES OF SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH -- Ch14_Place of Cultural Diversity in Sustainable Water Resource Management in Ghana -- Ch15_TRADITIONAL AND CONVENTIONAL WATER TREATMENT METHODS: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH -- Ch16_Indigenous Water Management Strategies in the Global South -- Ch17_Advancing Water Security and Resilience in the Global South through Recreational Development -- Ch18_Innovative technologies for effective water resources management -- Ch19_Guardians of the Depths: Managing Groundwater Contamination in Developing Countries -- Ch20_Exploring the Influence of Protected Areas on Water Crises in the Global South: A Balancing Act.

Sommario/riassunto

This book is a reference material on how to sustainably manage water crises. The causes and effects of water crises under different regions in the Global South are explored in this book. Approaches for the sustainable management of water crises are also highlighted in the book, especially in the Global South, where the level of technologies available for sustainable management of water are limited. Water crisis is a global problem but with disproportionate higher consequences in the lobal South. About 25% of the global population resides in water-stressed countries, and about 10% of the world population lives in areas with high water vulnerability. Furthermore, many millions of people across the globe lack access to potable water supplies. As such, many people could be displaced by water crises or scarcity shortly. The effects of the water crisis on the environment include increased salinity, nutrient pollution, the loss of floodplains, the drying ofriverbeds, the loss of habitat, wetlands disappearing, and ecosystem loss. On the human level, it could lead to disease outbreaks, drought, famine, and death. This may have more severe effects in countries in the Global South as compared to nations in the Global North. This is because the water cycle is very intense in Asia and Africa, which are important areas in the Global South. This book is of interest and useful to aquatic toxicologists, water quality experts, practitioners, trainees, and trainers, environmentalists, biological sciences scientists, academics, researchers, students (especially undergraduates and postgraduates), libraries, and other public knowledge repositories interested in novel and advanced practices in sustainable water management.