22
MARCH

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DAY

جامعة نجران
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كلية الهندسة

فعالية يوم المياه العالمي

الثلاثاء 18-03-2025م

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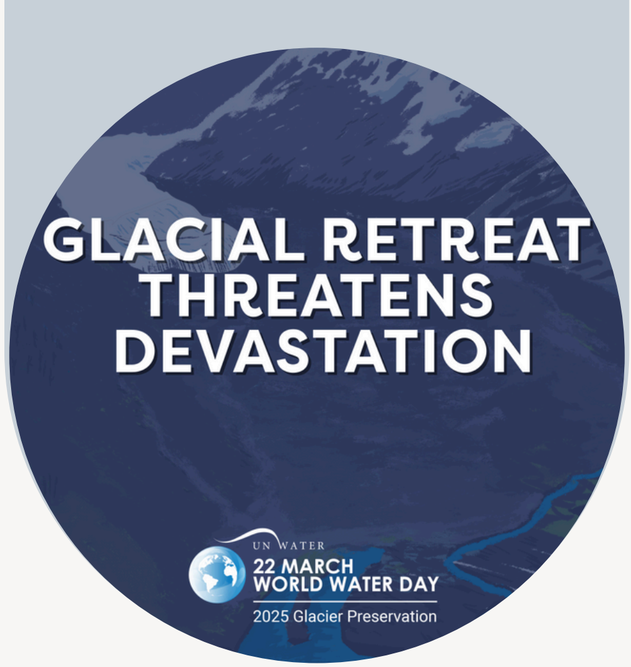
22 MARCH
WORLD WATER DAY

2025 Glacier Preservation



نظمت جامعة نجران، ممثلةً بكلية الهندسة، احتفالية بمناسبة اليوم العالمي للمياه 2025، بمشاركة فرع وزارة البيئة والمياه والزراعة، وشركة مياه نجران، وشركة نقي.

شارك الدكتور فواز الزعبري في الفعالية بعرض بوستر علمي عن تصنيف خريطة مخاطر السيول في نجران، فيما قدم الدكتور عبدالنور غانم دراسة حول جودة المياه في نجران. كما تم توزيع بروشورات توعوية تسلط الضوء على أهمية ترشيد استهلاك المياه، والمحافظة على الموارد المائية، وطرق الوقاية من أخطار السيول.

شهدت الفعالية حضور عدد من الطلاب والزوار، الذين تفاعلوا مع العروض العلمية والمناقشات حول التحديات والحلول المستدامة لإدارة الموارد المائية في المنطقة.

قسم الهندسة المدنية | مارس 2025

كلمة عميد كلية الهندسة

د.صالح بن سالم المصعبي

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين

حيث تحرص كلية الهندسة بجامعة نجران على المساهمة بشكل نوعي في اثراء المعرفة وخدمة المجتمع ولما تحصل عليه الكلية من دعم لا محدود من قبل سعادة رئيس الجامعة ا.د. عبداالرحمن بن إبراهيم الخضيري قامت كلية الهندسة ممثلة في قسم الهندسة المدنية بالاحتفاء باليوم العالمي للمياه 2025 حيث تم تنظيم معرض علمي يضم مجموعة من الخبراء والباحثين في هذا المجال ونوقش فيها التحديات والتطورات في مجال المياه , وكذلك تم عمل استضافة بعض من الجهات الحكومية والخاصة مما أسهم في اثراء هذه الفعالية وإيجاد فرص للتكامل والتعاون بين مختلف هذه الجهات.

وختاما أتقدم بجزيل الشكر والعرفان لسعادة رئيس الجامعة على دعمه الدائم للكلية وبرامجها, وللجهات المشاركة, وكذلك لقسم الهندسة المدنية على إنجاح الفعالية

كلمة رئيس قسم الهندسة المدنية

د.علي بن حسين الهمامي

قسم الهندسة المدنية | مارس 2025

الحمد لله الذي بنعمته تتم الصالحات، والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين، نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين، أما بعد:

ضمن الاهتمام الذي توليه كلية الهندسة بالمساهمة في الفعاليات العالمية والأحداث العلمية التي تسهم في رفع مستوى البحث العلمي والابتكار في مجالات الهندسة المختلفة. وسعي جامعة نجران الى أن تكون رائدة في استخدام التقنيات المتقدمة لخدمة المجتمع وتحقيق رؤية المملكة 2030.

فبرعاية كريمة من سعادة رئيس الجامعة سعادة الأستاذ الدكتور عبد الرحمن بن إبراهيم الخضيري نظمت كلية الهندسة ممثلة في قسم الهندسة المدنية فعالية اليوم العالمي للمياه 2025، والذي سلط الضوء على الأهمية القصوى في المحافظة على مصادر المياه المختلفة ومناقشة الحلول .

تضمنت الفعالية معرض علمي شارك فيها نخبة من الخبراء أيضا مشاركة عدد من الجهات من القطاعين العام والخاص وكذلك كان هناك ركن للملصقات العلمية، كذلك تم عمل مسابقة طلابية شارك فيها عدد كبير من طلاب وطالبات كلية الهندسة .

أخيرا أود أن أتقدم بالشكر الجزيل لسعادة رئيس الجامعة لدعمه اللامحدود ولعميد كلية الهندسة وكذلك لفريق العمل المتميز لتنظيم هذه الفعالية من قسم الهندسة المدنية.

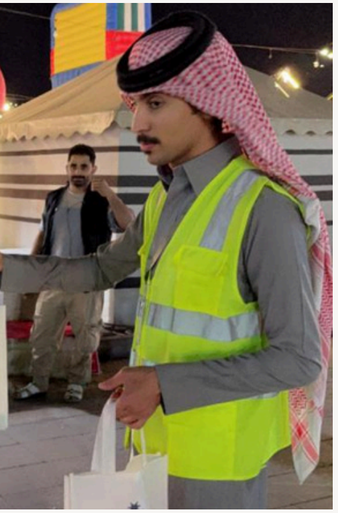
الجهات المشاركة

الفائدة العائدة للجامعة والكلية من المشاركة في الفعالية

1. رفع مستوى الوعي بمشاكل المياه في المنطقة
2. تعزيز التعاون بين الجامعة والجهات ذات العلاقة
3. تحفيز الطلبة على المشاركة البحثية والعلمية
4. إبراز دور الهندسة المدنية في معالجة تحديات الموارد المائية

الجدول الزمني للفعالية

الجهة المنظمة/المشاركة	النشاط	الوقت
اللجنة المنظمة – كلية الهندسة	استقبال الحضور وتوجيههم إلى موقع الفعالية	10:15 - 10:00
شركة مياه نجران، شركة نقي،فرع وزارة البيئة والمياه والزراعة	المعرض المصاحب: عرض مجسمات ومواد توعوية	11:00 - 10:15
أعضاء هيئة التدريس، الجهات المشاركة	عرض الملصقات العلمية والبحثية	12:00 - 11:00
اللجنة المنظمة – كلية الهندسة	تفاعل مفتوح مع الزوار + توزيع الشهادات التقديرية	12:30 - 12:00



صور من الفعالية

قسم الهندسة المدنية | مارس 2025

صور من الفعالية

ملخص مساهمات المشاركين

أ.د عبدالنور علي غانم

تحليل شامل لجودة المياه الجوفية في منطقة نجران: تقييم فيزيو-كيميائي وفق المعايير العالمية

الملخص :

قدّم سعادة الدكتور عبدالنور غانم دراسة علمية تناولت تقييم جودة المياه الجوفية في منطقة نجران، بالاعتماد على تحليل فيزيائي وكيميائي دقيق لعدد من العينات المأخوذة من آبار مختلفة ضمن نطاق المنطقة. هدفت الدراسة إلى تحديد مدى صلاحية المياه الجوفية للاستخدامات المختلفة، خاصةً للشرب والزراعة، من خلال مقارنة نتائج التحاليل مع المعايير التي وضعتها منظمة الصحة العالمية (WHO).أظهرت نتائج الدراسة تبايناً في جودة المياه بين العينات، حيث لوحظت بعض المؤشرات على وجود عناصر مثل النترات والكلوريد والصوديوم بنسب تتجاوز الحدود المسموح بها في عدد من المواقع، ما يشير إلى تأثيرات جيولوجية وطبيعية، بالإضافة إلى تأثيرات ناتجة عن النشاط البشري مثل الاستخدام المفرط للأسمدة والتسرب من خزانات الصرف الصحي. وقد أوصت الدراسة بضرورة تعزيز عمليات المراقبة الدورية لجودة المياه، وتطوير أنظمة للمعالجة قبل الاستخدام، مع زيادة التوعية لدى المزارعين وسكان المناطق الريفية حول مخاطر التلوث وسبل الوقاية.

د.فواز الزعبري

تصنيف خريطة مخاطر السيول في منطقة نجران باستخدام نماذج محاكاة هيدرولوجية وهيدروليكية متقدمة

الملخص:

شارك سعادة الدكتور فواز الزعبري، المتخصص في هندسة المياه وإدارة الفيضانات، في الفعالية من خلال عرض بوستر علمي تضمن دراسة علمية متقدمة تهدف إلى تصنيف مخاطر السيول في منطقة نجران. وقد اعتمدت الدراسة على استخدام نماذج رقمية دقيقة، شملت النموذج الهيدرولوجي HEC-HMS لمحاكاة جريان المياه السطحية الناتجة عن الأمطار، إلى جانب النموذج الهيدروليكي HEC-RAS لتحليل سلوك تدفق المياه في مجاري الأودية.

تم إدخال بيانات طبوغرافية وهيدرومترية تفصيلية، شملت خرائط رقمية للارتفاعات (DEM)، وأنماط استخدام الأراضي، وبيانات عن التربة والأمطار التصميمية. وخلصت الدراسة إلى تحديد مناطق ذات خطورة عالية ومعتدلة ومنخفضة فيما يتعلق بتعرضها لاحتمالية السيول، وهو ما يُعد أداة فاعلة تدعم جهود الجهات المختصة في التخطيط العمراني وإدارة مخاطر الكوارث الطبيعية، وتوجيه الاستثمارات نحو تعزيز البنية التحتية في المناطق الأكثر عرضة للمخاطر.

الملصقات العلمية

Hydro-Climatic Risk Assessment for Najran Wadi Region, Saudi Arabia

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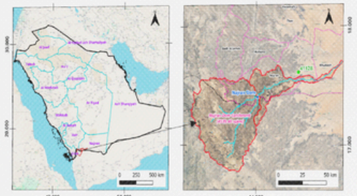
Abstract

Flooding poses a significant hazard in the Najran Wadi region of southwestern Saudi Arabia, where rapid urbanisation, coupled with complex hydro-climatic conditions, has increasingly exposed the area to the risk of flash floods. This study provides a comprehensive flood risk assessment by employing hydrological models HEC-HMS and HEC-RAS, which utilise detailed data on rainfall, land cover, soil properties, and topographical features. The rainfall frequency analysis, based on the Gumbel Distribution, reveals a substantial rise in peak rainfall intensities, particularly for shorter-duration storm events. For the 100-year return period, discharges were calculated to reach up to 7,315.9 m³/s, highlighting the severe flood risk posed by extreme rainfall events in the region. Hydraulic modelling conducted through HEC-RAS generated flood inundation maps for multiple return periods, pinpointing critical flood-prone zones, particularly in the districts of North Aba as Su'ud and Al-Sharafa. In these areas, flood depths exceeded 3 metres during extreme events, while high floodwater velocities further increased the risk to infrastructure and public safety. The results underscore the pressing need for robust flood mitigation measures, such as increasing dam storage capacity, constructing diversion channels, and enhancing early warning systems.

Study Area

Najran is a city in southwestern Saudi Arabia and the capital of Najran Province. The Najran catchment area spans approximately 5,820.92 km² and is situated between latitudes 16.7760° N and 17.7097° N, and longitudes 43.3528° E and 44.84386° E (Fig. 1). The city experiences a semi-arid climate, characterised by hot and humid summers, with temperatures ranging from 30 to 40°C, and mild winters, with temperatures between 15 and 20°C (Howarth et al., 2020). Rainfall in the region is moderate but irregular, with annual precipitation exceeding 100 mm. The Najran Dam, located about 15 km southwest of the city, helps manage the flow of Wadi Najran during flood events.

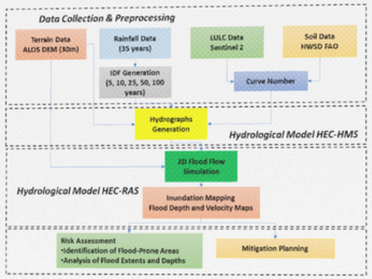


Objectives

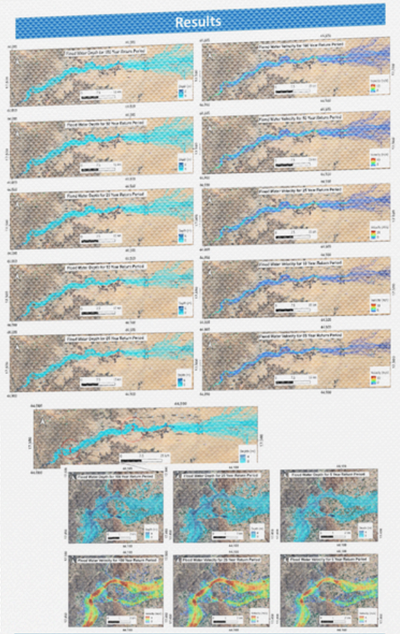
- Analyse historical rainfall and hydrological data.
- Assess flood vulnerability and develop models using HEC-HMS and HEC-RAS.
- Identify high-risk flood-prone areas for various return periods (5, 10, 25, 50, 100 years).

Results

No.	Type	Data Description	Resolution	Source
1	Climate Data	Daily Rainfall Data, Station No. 41129 (1988-2023)	-	The Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture
2	Topographical Data	ALOS AW3D 30m Digital Elevation Model (DEM)	30 m	https://www.eorc.jaxa.jp/ALOS/en/
3	Land Use Data	ESRI Land Cover from Sentinel-2	10 m	https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/landcoverexplorer/
4	Soil Data	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Harmonized World Soil Database (HWSD)	1 km, 1:5000000 Scale	http://www.fao.org/soils-portal/data-hub/soil-maps-and-databases/harmonized-world-soil-database-v12/en/



Results



Concluding Remarks

- Najran Wadi is at high flood risk due to hydro-climatic changes.
- Modeling results provide critical insights for flood management.
- Urgent need for improved infrastructure and flood mitigation efforts.

Mapping Groundwater Potential Zones in the Habawnah Basin of Southern Saudi Arabia: An AHP- and GIS-based Approach

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Abstract

GIS studies have gained significant attention for groundwater exploration because of their ability to provide rapid and comprehensive information about resources for further development. This study aims to assess and map the groundwater potential of a sizable basin located in the southern region of Saudi Arabia. Techniques such as GIS and AHP were employed in this study. To perform the delineation for the groundwater potential zones (GWPZ), seven thematic layers were prepared and analyzed. These layers include geology, slope, land use, and lineament densities, soil characteristics, drainage density and rainfall. The resulting GWPZ map was classified into the following five categories: very low, low, moderate, high, and very high. The study revealed that approximately 42.56% of the basin is classified as having a high GWPZ. The low and moderate potential zones cover 36.12% and 19.55% of the area, respectively. Very low and very high potential zones were found only in a limited number of areas within the basin.

Introduction

Groundwater (GW) is a crucial and precious resource retained within subsurface geological formations in Earth's crustal zone [1]. In arid countries such as Saudi Arabia, surface water may not always be readily available for various uses, leading to a heavy reliance on GW for daily needs [2]. Due to water scarcity, GW resources in Saudi Arabia are being heavily utilized; it is reported that 37% of extracted GW is used for domestic and more than 82% for irrigation purposes [3]. The main deep groundwater aquifer in Saudi Arabia is being depleted at an alarming rate, with studies indicating that approximately 92 to 97% of irrigated land in the eight regions of the country rely on this non-renewable source of water [4].The integrated approach using remote sensing, GIS, and the analytical hierarchy process (AHP), offering a more efficient and accurate assessment of groundwater potential zones [5,6]. Geospatial tools offer a swift and cost-efficient approach for generating and modeling crucial data for different geoscience applications [6]. Remote sensing and GIS have been recognized as powerful tools for the rapid estimation of natural resources, especially compared to other traditional approaches [7,8]. The scientific literature reveals that remote sensing and GIS tools have been generally utilized for mapping GW potential zones in different regions of the world. The current study aims to explore the occurrence of GW in the Habawnah basin basement complex situated in the southern region of Saudi Arabia (**Figure 1)** using remote sensing, GIS, and analytical hierarchy process (AHP) techniques.

Figure 1. Location and map of Habawnah Basin

Methods and Materials

Figure 2 shows the approach utilized in this study. Thematic layers were constructed using spatial analysis tools in ArcGIS software, specifically the interpolation method and weighted overlay analysis. The inverse distance weighted (IDW) procedure was used for interpolation. These layers were used to assess the aquifer potential. AHP is a generally recognized and commonly utilized GIS-based method for delineating GWPZ by considering multiple criteria. This method facilitated the integration of various thematic layers, with seven distinct layers considered in this study. These layers are essential to understanding the storage and flow of water in an area. The relationships between these influencing factors were assigned to weights based on their impact on the occurrence of groundwater and expert opinions.

Figure 2. Flowchart of the used methodology.

Parameters with higher weights indicated a greater influence, whereas those with lower weights had a lesser impact on the groundwater potential. The assignment of weights was accomplished by utilizing a pairwise comparison matrix within the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) framework, as shown in **Table1**

Results

As shown in **Figure 3**, the groundwater potential zones map in the Habawnah Basin, categorized as having very low (3.64 km^2), low (2750.1 km^2), moderate (1488.44 km^2), high (3240.17 km^2), and very high (130.72 km^2) potential. These zones are dispersed throughout the basin, where the highland regions have a higher concentration of extremely low and low groundwater potential zones. Moderate potential zones are generally found in the midlands and lowlands with a high drainage density. High-potential zones are located in the midland and lowland areas and are characterized by high infiltration potential. Very high potential groundwater zones primarily characterize lowland areas.

Fig.3. Study Area zones with potential for groundwater resources

Discussion

The presence of low- and very low-potential zones can be attributed to factors such as the presence of igneous rocks, steep slopes, and high drainage density. that groundwater buildup is concentrated in fault-bounded depressions and Wadis in different locations within the study area, primarily in the eastern area. The findings of this study align with previous investigations on groundwater flow in the Habawnah Basin, indicating flow routes typically in the eastern direction towards the desert. The study also validated potential groundwater zones by comparing them with data from observational wells. Of the 28 wells analyzed, one fell within a low potential zone, seven within moderate potential zones, and two within very high potential zones, while the majority of the wells (18) were located in high potential zones. The distribution of groundwater potential zones in the Habawnah Basin, with very low to very high zones covering different percentages of the area, aligns with the spatial variability observed in other studies.

Table 1 Construction of a Normalized Pairwise Comparison Matrix with seven layers for zoning of groundwater potential using AHP.

Thematic layer	Geology	Lineament density	Slope	LULC	Soil type	Drainage density	Rainfall	weight
Geology	1	3	3	3	3	5	3	0.2987
Lineament density	1/3	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0.09
Slope	1/3	2	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	0.11
LULC	1/3	2	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	0.1
Soil type	1/3	2	2	2	1	1/2	1/2	0.138
Drainage density	1/5	2	2	2	2	1	1/2	0.166
Rainfall	1/3	2	2	2	2	2	1	0.166

Conclusions

This study successfully employed GIS and AHP techniques to assess and map the groundwater potential of a large basin in southern Saudi Arabia. The resulting map divides the Habawnah Basin into five distinct groundwater potential zones: very high, high, moderate, low, and very low. Zones with very low and low groundwater potential were more common in highland areas. In contrast, regions with a high drainage density in the midlands and lowlands frequently have moderate potential zones.

Future Work

Future studies should consider the inclusion of additional thematic layers, such as aquifer thickness, pre-and post-monsoon groundwater depth, recharge rate, distance to Wadi, and the amount of water utilized for agricultural and household purposes. Also conduct long-term monitoring, validate the results through field investigations, and integrate socio-economic factors.

Assessment of Groundwater Quality and its Implications for Drinking Purposes in Najran Southern Saudi Arabia

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*Department of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Najran University, King Abdulaziz Road, P.O. Box 1988, Najran, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

In arid and semi-arid regions of Saudi Arabia, where water scarcity is an issue, monitoring groundwater quality is crucial. The main goal of this study is to assess the quality of groundwater and investigate the characteristics of water wells in Najran City, Saudi Arabia. A total of 10 groundwater wells in the study area were analyzed for physical, chemical, and microbial properties. The physical tests were conducted on-site for each well, while the chemical and microbial tests were carried out in the central laboratory for water and sanitation in Najran province. The results showed that the physical and microbial properties of all 10 wells were within the recommended limits. However, the chemical analysis results varied among the wells, with some showing high levels of TDS, nitrate, chloride and total hardness, making the water unsuitable for drinking. This study highlights the importance of safeguarding drinking water in Najran City through regular monitoring and treatment of groundwater wells.

Introduction

Drinking water quality and safety continue to be a major public health concern. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), improving water, sanitation, and hygiene may prevent almost 9.1% of global illnesses and 6.3 percent of all fatalities [1]. Groundwater is a vital resource for both urban and rural areas, as it is widely regarded as the sole supply capable of fulfilling household and agricultural demands in towns and villages [2]. Numerous studies have evaluated Saudi Arabia's drinking water quality. A study focused on groundwater in Riyadh region revealed that the levels of aluminum, barium, iron, mercury, manganese, and selenium exceeding drinking water standards in some samples. This finding reinforces concerns about the suitability of certain water sources in the area and highlights the importance of assessing different water types to guarantee public health [3]. a study conducted near Mecca explored well water quality with a focus on food safety raised concerns about potential food safety impacts on cultivated vegetables due to compromised water sources. Recent studies concluded that the Wadi Najran basin has increased levels of TDS, hardness, and chloride, exceeding WHO drinking water limits. Although groundwater isn't safe for drinking, it's suitable for irrigation [4]. This study aims to fill this gap by investigating the groundwater quality variations along Wadi Najran using multivariate statistical analysis and geochemical modeling

The study area is located in Wadi Najran southern Saudi Arabia. Its geographical coordinates are 17°30'20" North, 44°11'3" East, as shown in Fig. 1.The semi-mountainous region of Najran is situated approximately 980 kilometers from Riyadh, the capital, in the southwest corner of Saudi Arabia. The wadi Najran basin acting as a closed shallow basin, its water potential hinges on the remarkable properties of its underlying sediments. The basin's floor is carpeted with alluvial deposits, a treasure trove of sand, gravel, and silt laid down by ancient rivers.

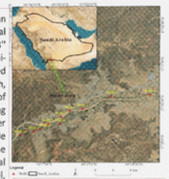


Fig.1. Location of the study area

Methods and Materials

This study employed a rigorous approach to analyze the water quality of ten wells across the Wadi Najran basin. Groundwater samples were collected from each well using 1-liter polyethylene plastic bottles to ensure minimal contamination. Only functioning boreholes were selected to accurately represent the current state of water quality. The number of collected samples were (n = 20) which refers to that (n = 2) samples from each groundwater well. Those 20 samples were divided to half, the first half (n = 10) were used to conduct the physical tests at the site of studied area, where the other ones (n = 10) were taken to the lab for the chemical and microbial test. The collected samples underwent comprehensive analysis within 12 Lab, covering physical, chemical, and microbial parameters.

Results

Table 1 presents the average values of all the well water samples collected from the study area for the following parameters: pH, electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids, total hardness, total alkalinity, Fe,CL,NO3, SO4, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Cl, NO3, SO4, total microbial count, total coliforms, and fecal coliforms. The World Health Organization (WHO) and Saudi Arabian Standard Organization (SASO) standard values for each of these elements are listed at the final two raws of the same table. It has been demonstrated that all measurements from three groundwater wells fail within the permissible limits. The remaining seven groundwater wells, on the other hand, displayed some variation in terms of high total dissolved solids, electrical conductivity, nitrate, chloride, sulfate, and total hardness.

Table 1 Physical, chemical and microbial analysis of major elements in samples of groundwater wells collected from Wadi Najran basin

Based on the effects of a given dissolved matter when consumed in excess or in smaller amounts, the World Health Organization and Saudi Arabian Standard Organization have established a desirable limit and a maximum allowable limit for it in water (WHO 2011, SASO,1994) (Table 1). Assessing water quality involves comparing these dissolved constituents to established standards, which vary depending on the intended use. Whether for agriculture, industry, or household needs, different water quality parameters are prioritized."

Discussions

Table 2 presents the descriptive statistics for various water quality parameters analyzed in the water samples. Notably, the table reveals a pattern of relatively high standard deviations (SD) for the concentrations of Chloride, Nitrate, and Sulphate compared to their respective mean values. This indicates considerable variability in the data for these specific ions. Additionally, the table shows positive skewness values for these three parameters, suggesting that the data distribution is skewed to the right. While the reasons for this variability require further investigation, it's worth noting that one well, specifically the Al-Shurfa well, exhibits significantly higher concentrations of these ions compared to the others. This finding suggests a potential localized source of contamination for these specific parameters.A Pearson's correlation analysis was conducted (Table 3) to explore the relationships between various water quality parameters across the sampling locations. This analysis considered a 5% significance level. The negative correlations between turbidity, pH, and iron warrant further investigation to pinpoint the specific drivers behind these relationships. Conversely, the strong positive correlations between other parameters suggest potential common sources, geological or anthropogenic, that merit exploration.

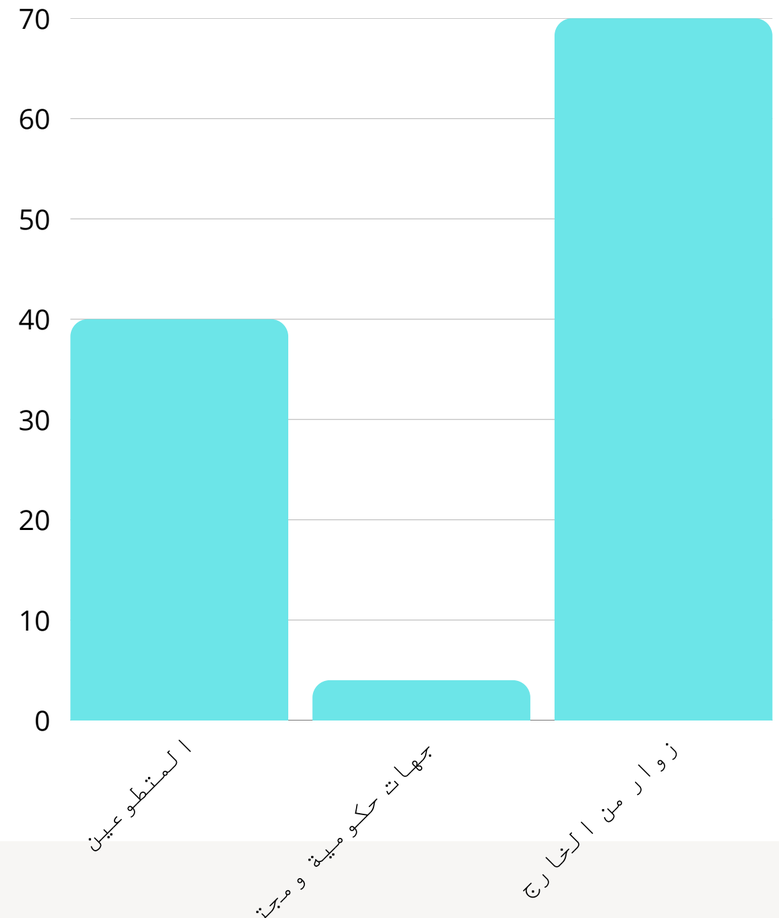
Table 2 Descriptive statistics of water quality parameters of water samples of the study area

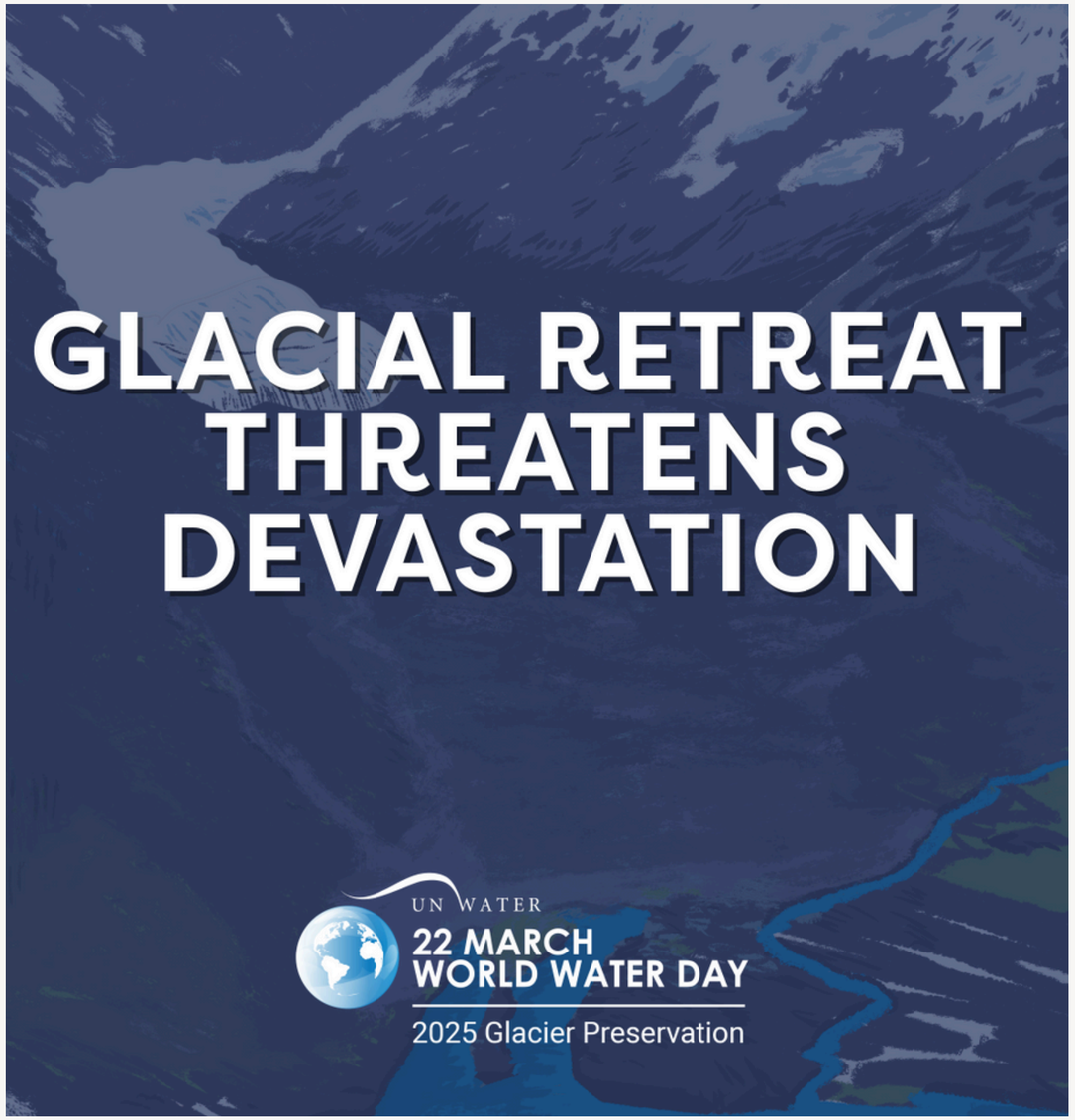
Table 3 Pearson correlation matrix for the water quality parameters

Conclusions

The present investigation examined the chemical composition and the physical and microbial characteristics of groundwater samples extracted from 10 wells. The study revealed a concerning deviation from established safety standards. Except for three wells that admirably fulfilled the strict requirements set forth by SASO (1994) and WHO (2011), the other wells showed a number of alarming patterns.. This terrifying image typically not appropriate for drinking, but it can be used for agricultural and irrigation . Its is also necessary to create long-term monitoring systems to monitor changes in the quality of the water and evaluate the success of any treatments that are put into place. Implementing pollution mitigation methods, improving sanitation, and looking into alternate water sources are all critical steps towards protecting the health of Wadi Najran people. We can ensure that the community has access to clean, plentiful water in the future by making thoughtful decisions.

احصائيات الحضور





الختام!

يُعد نجاح تنظيم "يوم المياه العالمي" محطة بارزة في مسيرة قسم الهندسة المدنية نحو تعزيز الوعي بقضايا المياه وترسيخ مفاهيم الاستدامة البيئية. وتتقدّم اللجنة المنظمة بخالص الشكر والتقدير لكافة الجهات المشاركة والداعمة, وكل من ساهم في إنجاح هذا الحدث وإثرائه. ونتطلع بإذن الله إلى المزيد من الإنجازات والمبادرات النوعية في قادم المناسبات.