

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى

أَوَلَمْ يَرَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَنَّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ كَانَتَا رَبِّيْا  
فَقَتَقْنَا هُمَّا طَّوْبَلَنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيٌّ طَّوْبَلَنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيٌّ  
أَفَلَا يُؤْمِنُونَ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الأنبياء الآية ٣٠

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم (الناسُ  
شركاءُ في ثلاثة الماءِ  
والنارِ والكلأُ)

## **DEDICATION:**

This thesis is dedicated to:

My mother, father and to my wife and to my lovely  
daughters Taiseer, ragad, and Thana.

With best wishes.

## **Acknowledgment:**

Praise is to Allah who gave me health, strength and carrying me through hard times to conduct this work. I wish to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to my supervisor Dr.Suhair A/Gayoum Saad for her helpful guidance, suggestions, and continued support to direct and help me through my research difficulties. Without her orientation, support, and encouragement, none of this would be possible. My greatest respectfulness and appreciation also go to my father, mother, wife, and daughters who played the morale role in this matter. Thanks are also due to the technical staff at Water quality control Laboratory at the Faculty of Water and Environmental Engineering at the University of Sudan for Science and Technology. And my greatest respectfulness and appreciation also go to all my friends who gave me opinions.

## **Abstract**

Hafir is a known method of rain water harvesting (RWH) which is used widely in Sudan and all over the world for drinking water and other household's uses in arid and semi arid zones. This study was carried out in year 2012 to identify the seasonal variation of water quality of Hafirs in North Kordufan State. The study covered four Hafirs, in Shaken Locality (Abu Haraz administrative unitl of 2500  $m^3$  design capacity and all used as traditional Hafirs without any treatment facilities for drinking and other household purposes , and they are : Almamasouca village Hafir , Alayaira village Hafir ,Algalabai1 village Hafir and Algalabai2 village Hafir. Qualitative characteristics of Hafirs' water were measured in four periods: March, June, September and December, using onsite membrane filtration technique for biological analysis (E-Coli & Total Coli form) and standard laboratory techniques for chemical and physical tests. Also data were collected from the nearest central healthcare facility in the study area to investigate the predominance of water related diseases .Biological quality of all studied Hafirs was found to be very poor with very high levels of E-Coli and Fecal coli form counts in most seasons with peaks in June and minimum in December and this can be simply correlated to intensive run-off from faecally polluted dry soils to Hafirs positions. Investigation of water related diseases in nearby healthcare facility for years 2010, 2012 and part of 2013 showed a very high cases of all water related infections with noticeable incidents of deaths and increasing numbers of Bilharziasis cases were recorded. This is a direct reflection of poor biological water quality. Little seasonal variation in all Chemical and Physical properties of water samples can be clearly noticed but most values comply with the guidelines of the World Health Organization and Sudanese Meteorology Organization except Iron in Alayaira and Algalabia1 Hafirs and turbidity in all Hafirs throughout the seasons with peaks in rainy season (June-September). It is recommended that All Hafirs must be fitted with slow sand filters and chlorination tanks and surrounding protection fences to improve bacterial and physical quality of water.

## المستخلص

الحفيير هو احد الطرق المعروفة المستخدمة لحساب مياه الامطار في السودان و في مختلف ارجاء العالم في المناطق الجافة وشبه الجافة. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة التغير الفصلي في نوعية مياه الحفائر في ولاية شمال كردفان، محلية شيكان وحدة إدارية أبو إحرار في العام ٢٠١٢م . غطت الدراسة أربعة حفائر تقليدية تستخدم لشرب الإنسان وحيواناته وللأغراض المنزلية الأخرى في أربعة قرى مختلفة وبحجم ٢٥٠٠ متر مكعب لكل حفير . والحفائر هي : حفيير قرية الممسوكة، وحفيير قرية العيارة ، وحفيير قرية الجلابية ١ ، وحفيير قرية الجلابية ٢ . وقد تم قياس الخصائص النوعية للمياه في أربعة فترات لكل حفير (مارس، يونيو، سبتمبر و ديسمبر) بواسطة استخدام (E-Coli & Total Coli form) لقياس أعداد البكتيريا membrane filtration technique في الموقع كما استخدمت الطرق المعيارية القياسية لقياس الخواص الكيميائية و الفيزيائية. كما تمت دراسة احصاءات الحالات المرضية للأمراض المرتبطة بالمياه للمترددين على أقرب مستشفى بالمنطقة للأعوام ٢٠١٢ و ٢٠١٠ وجاء من ٢٠١٣ لتحديد مدى شيوعها. أظهرت النتائج وجود أعداد كبيرة جداً من البكتيريا المستهدفة في كل العينات المفحوصة بأعلى معدل في فصل الأمطار (يونيو- سبتمبر) وتتناقص حتى أدنى معدل في ديسمبر . وتنشر الأمراض المرتبطة بالمياه بشكل كبير وتشكل نسبة عالية من المترددين على مستشفى المنطقة مع وجود أعداد مقدرة من الوفيات ورصدت حالات من البلهارسيا في كل الفترة . كل الخصائص الكيميائية و الفيزيائية للمياه التي فحصت تتغير فصلياً بشكل طفيف ولكنه عموماً مطابقة لمواصفات منظمة الصحة العالمية و الهيئة السودانية للمواصفات والمقاييس، عدا معدلات الحديد ويرجع هذا غالباً إلى طبيعة التربة في تلك المناطق . كذلك الخصائص الفيزيائية التي فحصت تقع ضمن الحدود المسموح به ما عد العكاراة فمستوياتها عالية جداً خصوصاً في فصل الأمطار. أوصت الدراسة باستخدام وتطوير الحفائر المحسنة بدلاً من التقليدية، والتي تتميز بوجود مدخل للسيطرة على حركة الحيوان والإنسان، وكما أنها مسورة، وبها مخارج ومداخل للمياه، وكذلك مرشحات لتنقية المياه وصهاريج للتطهير ، وذلك للحصول على مياه نقاء وصحية لشرب الإنسان والحيوان .

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