

Advancing Environmental Sustainability and Consumption Security through Wastewater Reuse in Arid Regions

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ABSTRACT:

Water scarcity and food insecurity are critical challenges, particularly in arid regions like Saudi Arabia, where freshwater resources are limited. Recycled wastewater presents a sustainable solution, providing an alternative water source for agriculture, industry, and potable water production. This literature review examines the role of recycled wastewater in addressing water management and food security globally, with a focus on Saudi Arabia. It explores current practices, technological advancements, and regulatory frameworks in wastewater recycling, including membrane filtration and advanced oxidation processes. The review also discusses how these innovations can be adapted to Saudi Arabia's context to improve water security and food production. Despite its potential, the widespread adoption of wastewater recycling faces barriers, such as public perception, regulatory hurdles, and technological limitations. It will take a combination of public involvement, policy changes, and innovation to overcome these obstacles. The assessment emphasizes how reusing wastewater may help society, the economy, and the environment by lowering dependency on conventional water supplies and encouraging sustainable farming methods. In the end, incorporating recycled wastewater into Saudi Arabia's national water policy can act as a template for other water-scarce areas, promoting long-term food security and resilience while furthering international water sustainability objectives.

Keywords: Environmental Sustainability; Ecosystems; Consumption Security; Water management.

1. Introduction

Water scarcity is one of the most pressing challenges facing the global community, particularly in regions where freshwater resources are already limited. As populations continue to grow and climate change exacerbates extreme weather patterns, the demand for clean water is expected to outpace supply in many areas. According to the United Nations (2021), nearly two-thirds of the global population could face severe water shortages by 2025, with regions like the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) at the highest risk. These areas are particularly vulnerable due to their inherent natural aridity, limited freshwater reserves, and increasing water demands driven by urbanization, industrialization, and agriculture. Saudi Arabia, located in one of the world's most water-scarce regions, is a prime example of a nation grappling with these challenges. The country's heavy reliance on desalinated water, an energy-intensive and costly process,

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highlights the urgent need for sustainable water solutions as demand for freshwater continues to grow.

Concurrently, the issue of food security remains a global concern, and it is intricately tied to water scarcity. Agriculture is the single largest consumer of water, using up to 70% of global freshwater resources. For countries like Saudi Arabia, which imports a large proportion of its food, ensuring a stable and sustainable water supply for agriculture is paramount for reducing vulnerability to disruptions in global supply chains and climate-induced risks. As water stress continues to threaten food production and agricultural productivity, finding sustainable ways to balance these competing demands becomes critical to ensuring long-term food security and economic resilience.

In this context, wastewater recycling has emerged as a viable, sustainable solution that can help address both water scarcity and food security. Through the treatment and reuse of wastewater for agricultural irrigation, industrial purposes, and even potable water production, countries like Saudi Arabia can reduce their dependence on fossil water resources, groundwater reserves, and desalination. This process offers a circular economy approach to water management, providing an effective means to enhance water resilience, support agricultural needs, and safeguard water resources for future generations.

This review explores the critical role of wastewater recycling in mitigating the challenges posed by water scarcity and food security, with a particular focus on Saudi Arabia. The country's efforts in wastewater management, technology adoption, and public engagement serve as an example of how nations in arid regions can optimize water use through innovative solutions. Saudi Arabia's experience can offer valuable insights and lessons for other countries facing similar water-related challenges, demonstrating how integrated water management strategies can play a transformative role in sustainable development. The review will cover the following key themes.

In this sense, industrial wastewater treatment is changing dramatically, characterized by novel strategies and state-of-the-art technologies. Wastewater is now viewed as a precious resource that is just waiting to be used, rather than just a byproduct. The circular economy and resource recovery are key components of industrial wastewater treatment's future as we navigate this change.

In addition to guaranteeing cleaner water, enterprises are making major progress toward sustainability and profitability by implementing innovations including concentrated water treatment solutions and high-efficiency secondary filtering techniques. These developments help save money and comply with regulations in addition to addressing environmental issues (Toukabri, 2015, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024).

Additionally, new developments like energy management plans and nutrient removal technology highlight our dedication to protecting our planet's health and water resources, particularly in arid regions. With the use of green infrastructure and decentralized technologies, we are changing the wastewater management landscape to become more effective, flexible, and ecologically friendly (Toukabri et al., 2015, 2016, 2017, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023).

Every drop matters in this quest for cleaner water and a better planet, and each new technical development advances our objectives. To ensure that industrial wastewater is not only cleansed but also turned into a resource for future generations, we must keep embracing these advancements.

Technological innovations in wastewater recycling and technological advancements in wastewater treatment have made it possible to recycle wastewater to a high standard that meets the safety requirements for both agricultural irrigation and potable use. Technologies such as membrane filtration, biological treatment processes, advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), and nanotechnology have all contributed to making recycled water safer, cleaner, and more efficient. Artificial intelligence (AI) and real-time water quality monitoring systems are examples of smart technology that enable dynamic, data-driven decision-making to guarantee that recycled water satisfies stringent environmental and health regulations. By guaranteeing that recycled water may be safely utilized in a range of applications, from agricultural to urban consumption, these innovations not only contribute to the conservation of freshwater resources but also improve water security.

Policy and regulatory frameworks for wastewater recycling to be widely adopted, governments must develop robust policy frameworks and regulations that enable large-scale implementation. Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 has highlighted the importance of sustainable water management, including wastewater recycling, as a key pillar of national development. Through initiatives like the National Water Strategy, the Saudi government has set ambitious goals for water reuse, emphasizing the role of recycling in ensuring long-term water security. However, for these policies to be effective, the country will need to establish clear water quality standards, comprehensive recycling guidelines, and incentives to encourage the private sector and agricultural stakeholders to adopt wastewater recycling practices. By aligning these efforts with global sustainability targets, such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG2 (Zero Hunger), Saudi Arabia can create a cohesive and comprehensive framework for managing its water resources while advancing sustainable development.

2. Economic Benefits of Wastewater Recycling

The economic potential of expanding wastewater recycling is vast. By reducing reliance on costly desalination, which is both energy-intensive and increasingly expensive, countries can lower the overall cost of water production. Moreover, treated wastewater offers a sustainable and reliable source for agriculture, helping to conserve precious freshwater resources. This not only ensures a more stable water supply for agricultural needs but also mitigates the over-extraction of groundwater, preserving critical water reserves for future generations. Investment in wastewater recycling infrastructure can also boost the economy, create jobs, and drive innovation in the water treatment sector, generating economic benefits beyond just water conservation. Additionally, wastewater recycling fosters a circular economy, which can stimulate growth and resilience in industries that are heavily dependent on water resources, such as agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism.

3. Public Engagement and Social Acceptance

A key barrier to the widespread implementation of wastewater recycling is public perception. Many people still harbor concerns about the safety of recycled water, particularly in agricultural settings, due to fears of contamination or health risks. Overcoming these concerns requires effective public education campaigns, scientific outreach, and community consultations to foster trust and understanding. Transparency is vital to demonstrate that recycled water is not only safe but also a viable alternative to freshwater. Successful case studies, such as those in Singapore and Israel, where recycled water is widely accepted and used, provide valuable examples of how public outreach and scientific education can help change perceptions. Saudi Arabia can follow these examples, engaging the public through transparent communication, pilot projects, and a collaborative approach to governance. By demonstrating the benefits and safety of wastewater recycling, Saudi Arabia can overcome skepticism and garner social support for these initiatives.

4. Environmental Sustainability

Recycling wastewater has benefits for the environment that go beyond saving water. By lowering the amount of untreated wastewater released into natural water bodies, recycled water can help to maintain aquatic ecosystems and minimize pollution. Furthermore, using treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation can prevent the overuse of saline or untreated water, which often leads to soil degradation, salinization, and land erosion. By integrating sustainable agricultural practices, Saudi Arabia can help safeguard its agricultural land from long-term degradation while also improving the resilience of natural ecosystems. Recycled wastewater also offers a way to reduce the environmental footprint of water management, contributing to a more sustainable and eco-friendly approach to water use.

In conclusion, wastewater recycling is not just a necessary response to water scarcity but a strategic imperative for securing water resources and enhancing food security in Saudi Arabia and other arid regions. Saudi Arabia may establish itself as a pioneer in sustainable water management by engaging the public, investing in recycling infrastructure, creating strong policy frameworks, and encouraging innovation in water treatment technologies. With the right policies, technological advancements, and public support, wastewater recycling can become a central tool in addressing the intertwined challenges of water and food security. Saudi Arabia could establish a global standard for sustainable and efficient water solutions as the world's water situation worsens, helping to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN, especially SDG2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).

Considering this, public-private partnerships, or PPPs, are emerging as a key development pillar in the context of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030. PPPs are now a crucial tool for accomplishing these objectives, allowing funding for important projects in waste management, transportation, energy, water, education, healthcare, and housing. The Saudi government has disclosed one of the largest portfolios of PPP projects in the world, with 200 projects spread across 17 sectors. This expanding pipeline, which includes social services and mega-infrastructure, shows the nation's dedication to enlisting private

resources and knowledge to advance national development. Because of this, "PPP projects in Saudi Arabia" have gained attention from regional investors, positioning the Kingdom as one of the most alluring locations in the Middle East for PPP investments. With both domestic and international partners, Saudi authorities have finished a few significant wastewater and desalination projects in the water sector. For instance, the USD 650 million Jubail-3A independent desalination plant, which has a 600,000 m³/day capacity, was opened in the middle of 2023. Additionally, Saudi Arabia's PPP initiative is supported by a strong institutional and regulatory structure that gives investors clarity and assurance. The National Center for Privatization and PPP (NCP), which was founded in 2017 to manage the privatization program and support PPP initiatives, serves as the main orchestrator. To find appropriate projects, standardize procedures, and guarantee that initiatives are in line with national goals, the NCP collaborates closely with pertinent ministries and government organizations. Additionally, it serves as a watchdog of PPP laws and rules in every industry. As the guardian of the Vision 2030-focused privatization agenda, the NCP is tasked with boosting private sector involvement in governmental services, enhancing infrastructure, and luring investment.

5. Global Practices in Wastewater Recycling

Wastewater Recycling for Agriculture

Recycling wastewater for agriculture is becoming more widely acknowledged as a viable way to address the world's water shortage, especially in desert areas like Saudi Arabia. Countries like Spain and the United States have successfully implemented treated wastewater for irrigation, demonstrating its potential to support agricultural production while reducing reliance on freshwater sources. Advanced treatment technologies ensure that recycled water meets safety standards, while effective policy frameworks facilitate large-scale implementation. However, challenges such as public perception, regulatory gaps, infrastructure costs, and environmental concerns persist. Addressing these issues through technological innovations, robust policies, public awareness campaigns, and digital monitoring systems is essential. Wastewater reuse not only enhances food security but also contributes to sustainable water management, aligning with global efforts to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Agriculture accounts for approximately 70% of global freshwater withdrawals (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], 2021). However, factors such as climate change, population growth, and industrialization are diminishing freshwater availability, necessitating alternative water sources. Wastewater recycling offers multiple benefits, including enhanced water security, improved soil fertility, and reduced environmental impacts from untreated wastewater discharge (Jiménez & Asano, 2020).

Global trends in wastewater recycling for agriculture

Several countries have successfully integrated treated wastewater into their agricultural irrigation systems, showcasing technological feasibility, regulatory effectiveness, and economic benefits:

- **Spain: Implementing Wastewater Recycling in Mediterranean Agriculture:** Spain has developed one of the most comprehensive

wastewater reuse programs in Europe, particularly in regions like Andalusia, Murcia, and Valencia (Jiménez et al., 2020). The country uses treated wastewater to irrigate crops such as citrus fruits, olives, and vegetables, ensuring food security while addressing seasonal water shortages. Spain's approach includes public-private partnerships for investment in wastewater infrastructure, integration of European Union water quality directives, and advanced monitoring systems to track water safety and nutrient content. The use of tertiary-treated wastewater in Spanish agriculture has resulted in increased crop yields and improved soil health, supporting a circular economy approach in water management (López-Piñeiro et al., 2021).

- **United States: Expanding Wastewater Reuse Amid Growing Water Scarcity:** In the United States, wastewater recycling is becoming increasingly critical, especially in states like California, Arizona, and Texas, where prolonged drought conditions have intensified the need for alternative water sources. California's Water Recycling Policy aims to increase wastewater reuse to 2.5 million acre-feet per year by 2030 (Chong et al., 2020). Successful agricultural wastewater reuse projects include the Orange County Water District's Groundwater Replenishment System, which provides high-quality recycled water for both irrigation and indirect potable reuse (Tan et al., 2021), and the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency Project, which supplies treated wastewater for irrigating lettuce, strawberries, and artichokes in California's Salinas Valley. Despite progress, public perception remains a major barrier to expanding wastewater recycling in U.S. agriculture, with concerns about microbial contamination and chemical pollutants persisting (Tomaszewski et al., 2020).

6. Wastewater Recycling for Agriculture in Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia faces extreme water scarcity, with renewable freshwater resources below 100 cubic meters per capita annually, well below the 1,000 cubic meter threshold for severe water stress (Al-Ghamdi et al., 2022). Wastewater recycling presents a feasible way to improve food security and environmental sustainability, since agriculture uses 80% of the nation's water.

Current status of wastewater recycling in Saudi Arabia

By 2030, ambitious government measures under Vision 2030 want to raise Saudi Arabia's wastewater treatment and reuse rate from 30% to 70% (Al-Salem & Al-Zahrani, 2022). The Riyadh Treated Effluent Reuse Project is one of the major initiatives; it supplies treated wastewater for industrial cooling, irrigation, and landscaping. One of the biggest wastewater treatment plants in the Middle East, the Jeddah plant produces high-quality treated wastewater for use in agriculture. Advanced desalination and wastewater reuse technologies are part of the NEOM Sustainable Water Initiative.

Challenges in implementing wastewater recycling in agriculture

Despite the numerous benefits of wastewater recycling for agricultural irrigation, its implementation faces significant challenges. These challenges stem from public perception issues, financial and infrastructural constraints, regulatory and policy gaps, and environmental concerns. Addressing these obstacles is crucial to ensuring the long-term success and sustainability of wastewater reuse in agriculture.

Public Perception and Social Acceptance

One of the most significant barriers to wastewater reuse in agriculture is public perception. Many consumers and farmers express concerns regarding the safety of using treated wastewater for irrigation, fearing potential contamination by pathogens, pharmaceuticals, and heavy metals (Tomaszewski *et al.*, 2020). In some regions, cultural and psychological barriers also contribute to resistance, as the concept of using wastewater, even if treated, carries a stigma (Ait-Mouheeb *et al.*, 2020).

Furthermore, consumer attitudes play a crucial role in market acceptance. Studies indicate that consumers may be reluctant to purchase crops irrigated with recycled water, even when safety standards are met (Ferrer *et al.*, 2021). Overcoming these concerns requires targeted public awareness campaigns, transparent communication about water treatment processes, and strict regulatory assurances to build trust in wastewater reuse.

As a result, a new state of emergency has been declared in Saudi Arabia, where the water demand is already far more than the supply in many areas. The good news is that there has been a lot of progress in recent years, and the governments of the Gulf Cooperation Council are acting swiftly and forcefully to address the climate emergency. 2019 saw the start of the Saudi government's nationwide water initiative, "Qatrah." Through raising awareness and promoting individual behavioral changes, Qatrah, a division of the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture, seeks to cut water use by roughly 43%, to 150 liters per inhabitant per day by 2030. The agriculture sector, which uses the majority of Saudi Arabia's water, is another area it seeks to minimize.

7. Infrastructure and Financial Constraints

The successful implementation of wastewater recycling depends on the availability of advanced treatment facilities and efficient distribution systems. However, these require substantial financial investment, which presents a major challenge, especially in developing regions (Qadir *et al.*, 2020). The construction of high-quality treatment plants involves significant capital costs, and operational expenses for maintenance, energy consumption, and water quality monitoring further add to the financial burden (Jiménez & Asano, 2020).

Moreover, access to wastewater treatment infrastructure is often unequal. Urban areas with advanced water management systems are more likely to benefit from wastewater recycling, whereas rural regions may lack the necessary facilities and expertise to implement such projects (Al-Jasser, 2021). This disparity highlights the need for government subsidies, financial incentives, and public-private partnerships to expand wastewater reuse infrastructure equitably.

Regulatory and Policy Gaps

Inconsistencies in regulatory frameworks and the absence of clear guidelines pose significant challenges for the large-scale adoption of wastewater recycling in agriculture. In many countries, there is a lack of standardized water quality criteria for treated wastewater, making it difficult to ensure safety and compliance (Al-Mahmoud et al., 2022). The absence of uniform global standards results in varying levels of implementation and enforcement, which can hinder international collaboration and knowledge sharing.

Additionally, fragmented policies and unclear institutional responsibilities can slow progress. Some governments lack cohesive national strategies for wastewater management, resulting in gaps in oversight and enforcement (Mateo-Sagasta et al., 2018). Furthermore, financial incentives for wastewater reuse are often insufficient, making it difficult for farmers to justify the transition to recycled water irrigation (Mekonnen & Hoekstra, 2020). Strengthening regulatory frameworks and providing economic incentives can encourage wider adoption and ensure long-term sustainability.

Environmental Concerns

Although wastewater recycling presents environmental benefits, such as reducing freshwater demand and wastewater discharge, it also introduces potential ecological risks. One major concern is soil degradation caused by prolonged exposure to treated wastewater. High levels of salinity and residual chemicals in reclaimed water can lead to soil salinization, reducing crop productivity over time (Reddy et al., 2019).

Another concern is the potential accumulation of contaminants such as heavy metals, pharmaceuticals, and organic pollutants in irrigated soils and crops. If not adequately treated, these substances can enter the food chain, posing risks to human health and ecosystems (Aharoni et al., 2022). Additionally, excess nutrients in treated wastewater can contribute to eutrophication, leading to algal blooms in nearby water bodies and groundwater contamination (Grattan et al., 2015).

To mitigate these environmental risks, advanced treatment technologies, continuous monitoring, and adaptive soil management practices must be integrated into wastewater reuse strategies. Implementing stricter quality control measures and investing in research to develop safer irrigation methods will ensure that wastewater recycling remains both environmentally sustainable and agriculturally beneficial.

Addressing the challenges associated with wastewater recycling in agriculture requires a comprehensive approach that integrates technological innovation, regulatory improvements, financial support, and public engagement. Overcoming social stigma, expanding infrastructure, strengthening policy frameworks, and mitigating environmental risks will be essential to scaling up wastewater reuse. By tackling these challenges effectively, wastewater recycling can contribute significantly to global food security and sustainable water management.

8. Future Directions For Wastewater Recycling In Agriculture

Implementing a variety of strategies that address both technical and socio-political elements is crucial to maximizing the potential of wastewater reuse in agriculture. Important suggestions for optimizing wastewater recycling include:

- **Advanced Treatment Technologies:** Investments in innovative treatment technologies such as nanofiltration, biochar treatment, and advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) are vital for improving the quality of treated wastewater. These technologies can effectively remove contaminants, including pathogens, heavy metals, and organic pollutants, ensuring that recycled water meets stringent safety standards and reduces environmental risks when used in agriculture (Shaviv et al., 2021). By adopting these advanced techniques, the agricultural sector can benefit from a higher quality of recycled water, fostering greater confidence in its use.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** The broad adoption of wastewater reuse practices depends on fostering public trust and raising social acceptance of reclaimed water. Prioritizing community participation, outreach, and education programs will help allay worries regarding the efficacy and safety of recycled water. Public campaigns that present lucid, fact-based information can help debunk myths, eliminate skepticism, and promote long-term support for sustainable water management techniques (Jiménez et al., 2020). Implementing wastewater recycling in agriculture successfully depends on public acceptance, and overcoming opposition requires funding awareness efforts.
- **Stronger Policy Frameworks:** Governments must establish comprehensive national policies and regulatory frameworks to support consistent and efficient wastewater reuse practices. This includes developing clear water quality standards, creating robust monitoring systems, and offering financial incentives or subsidies to encourage farmers and businesses to adopt recycled water for irrigation. The integration of wastewater reuse policies with broader sustainability objectives, such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), will help align national strategies with global environmental targets (FAO, 2021). By providing clear guidelines and incentives, governments can drive the adoption of wastewater recycling and ensure that it becomes an integral part of water management strategies.
- **Digital Monitoring Systems:** The adoption of advanced digital tools, such as AI-powered water quality monitoring systems, can enhance the management and safety of wastewater reuse projects. These systems allow for real-time tracking of water quality, ensuring compliance with safety standards and enabling early detection of contaminants. In addition to improving water quality management, digital systems can optimize water usage, reducing inefficiencies in the irrigation process and further enhancing the sustainability of wastewater recycling programs (Al-Zahrani et al., 2022). By leveraging digital technology, stakeholders can make data-driven decisions, improving the overall effectiveness and efficiency of wastewater reuse efforts.

By focusing on these strategic areas, governments and stakeholders can address the challenges associated with wastewater recycling and unlock its full potential to enhance agricultural productivity, water security, and environmental sustainability. With the right combination of technological innovation, public support, sound policy frameworks, and

digital tools, wastewater recycling can be a cornerstone of sustainable water management in agriculture.

Technological Innovations in Wastewater Treatment

The quality of recycled water has greatly increased due to technological developments in wastewater treatment, making it appropriate for a variety of uses. Among the most popular technologies for treating wastewater are membrane bioreactors (MBRs), reverse osmosis (RO), and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection (Al-Ghamdi et al., 2021). MBRs provide high-quality effluent by combining membrane filtration and biological treatment, while RO systems purge salts and other impurities to render the water fit for human consumption (Chong et al., 2020).

The development of decentralized wastewater treatment systems has also gained attention in recent years. These small-scale systems use low-cost technologies, such as solar-powered desalination and filtration units, to provide communities with access to treated wastewater in rural and peri-urban areas (Al-Salem et al., 2022). These decentralized systems are particularly important in regions with limited access to centralized wastewater treatment infrastructure, as they can help provide clean water locally and reduce transportation costs.

This indicates that Saudi Arabia is paying attention to the water problem in the nation. Since treating wastewater is less expensive than desalinating seawater, the argument is also economically sound. Saudi Arabia intends to treat all its urban wastewater by 2025, and by 2030, it will have a treatment capacity of 10.3 million cubic meters per day. To ease the strain on desalination plants and choose a less costly strategy that benefits end users, Saudi Arabia is depending on this wastewater treatment.

The government has chosen to concentrate on "greywater," or wastewater that may be recycled without first being made drinkable, for industry. Though current capabilities are relatively small, treated sewage effluent (TSE) technology is showing promise as a less costly option to desalination. By 2030, the Kingdom intends to raise its TSE capacity by 70% to 4 million cubic meters per day. In addition to industrial areas, this water will be utilized for urban projects that will make Saudi cities greener.

For this reason, Saudi Arabia is relying on modernizing its water sector and aligning it with Western norms by increasing openness in the distribution of PPPs and the sale of its assets. In addition to achieving the geopolitical goal of increasing Saudi Arabia's economic competitiveness relative to its neighbors, this change shows the world that the government is committed to improving water resource management in line with its pledges on environmental and climate change.

Wastewater Recycling for Industrial Use

Additionally, the use of recycled wastewater in industrial operations is growing, especially in water-intensive sectors like power generation, food processing, and textiles. Utilizing recycled water in industrial operations can minimize environmental effects, cut operating costs, and lessen the demand for freshwater (Al-Salem et al., 2021). For instance, Singapore contributes to the nation's total water conservation efforts by using treated wastewater for non-potable uses such as industrial cooling (Tan et al., 2020).

Industries in the United States have also begun adopting recycled wastewater for cooling and other non-potable uses. According to a report by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, 2020), the industrial sector accounts for a significant portion of water consumption, and the use of recycled water has helped reduce the strain on freshwater resources in many regions.

9. Wastewater Recycling in Saudi Arabia

Current Status of Wastewater Recycling

Saudi Arabia has a rapidly expanding population and limited freshwater resources, making it one of the world's most water-scarce nations. About 40% of the 2.5 billion cubic meters of wastewater produced in the Kingdom each year is treated and repurposed (MEWA, 2021). The majority of treated wastewater is utilized for industrial uses, non-food crop irrigation, and landscaping, among other non-potable uses. Recycled wastewater is still not widely used for the irrigation of food crops, though.

Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 outlines the country's commitment to improving water sustainability, with a particular focus on wastewater recycling. The government has recognized the potential of recycled wastewater to address the country's water scarcity issues and has invested in expanding wastewater treatment infrastructure. Al-Mahmoud *et al.* (2022) suggest that Saudi Arabia has made significant progress in improving its wastewater treatment capacity, but challenges remain in scaling up the use of recycled water for agricultural irrigation.

Barriers to Wastewater Recycling in Saudi Arabia

To fully capitalize on the potential of wastewater reuse in agriculture, it is essential to implement a range of strategic measures that address both technical and socio-political aspects. One of the key recommendations is investing in advanced treatment technologies, such as nanofiltration, biochar treatment, and advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), which can effectively enhance the quality of treated wastewater. These methods are particularly effective at removing contaminants like pathogens, heavy metals, and organic pollutants, thus ensuring that recycled water meets stringent safety standards and reducing potential environmental risks associated with its use in agriculture (Shaviv *et al.*, 2021). In addition to technological advancements, public awareness campaigns play a pivotal role in fostering acceptance and trust in recycled water. By prioritizing educational programs, outreach initiatives, and community engagement efforts, governments and organizations can help alleviate public concerns regarding the safety and effectiveness of wastewater reuse. Providing transparent, science-based information is crucial for overcoming skepticism and gaining support for sustainable water practices (Jiménez *et al.*, 2020). Furthermore, stronger policy frameworks are needed to guide the widespread implementation of wastewater recycling. This includes developing clear water quality standards, creating effective monitoring mechanisms, and offering financial incentives or subsidies to encourage farmers and businesses to adopt recycled water for irrigation. Aligning wastewater reuse policies with broader sustainability goals, such as those outlined by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), will also help integrate these practices into national water management strategies (FAO, 2021). Lastly, the adoption of digital monitoring systems such as AI-powered water quality trackers can

greatly enhance the management and safety of wastewater reuse projects. These systems allow for real-time monitoring, ensuring compliance with safety standards and enabling the early detection of contaminants. Additionally, digital technologies can optimize water usage, reduce inefficiencies in irrigation, and improve the overall sustainability of wastewater recycling programs (Al-Zahrani et al., 2022). By addressing these strategic areas, governments and stakeholders can overcome the challenges associated with wastewater recycling and unlock its full potential to enhance agricultural productivity, water security, and environmental sustainability.

10. Opportunities for Wastewater Recycling in Saudi Arabia

Despite the challenges, there are several significant opportunities for expanding wastewater recycling in Saudi Arabia, which could play a critical role in the country's water security strategy. The first opportunity lies in technological advancements. Advances in water treatment technologies, including energy-efficient membrane filtration, solar-powered desalination, and advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), have the potential to reduce the cost of wastewater recycling and make it more accessible, particularly in rural areas with limited infrastructure. These innovations can also improve the quality of treated wastewater, ensuring it meets the necessary safety standards for agricultural irrigation (Al-Ghamdi et al., 2021).

The Saudi government's robust policy and regulatory assistance is another significant opportunity. The Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture (MEWA) created the National Water Strategy, which is a thorough plan to solve water scarcity and advance sustainable water management techniques. The strategy includes goals for increasing the use of treated wastewater in agriculture and other sectors, which is a clear indication of the government's commitment to supporting wastewater recycling (MEWA, 2022). In addition to national strategies, regional water initiatives could align efforts to promote the reuse of wastewater in agriculture, industry, and municipal sectors. This policy support could include offering financial incentives, tax breaks, and grants for businesses and farms adopting wastewater recycling technologies, further reducing the financial burden associated with implementation.

Moreover, the adoption of digital monitoring systems presents a significant opportunity for improving the management of wastewater recycling. AI-driven and IoT-based water quality monitoring systems can provide real-time data on the safety of recycled water, ensuring it meets regulatory standards and identifying potential risks early. By monitoring parameters such as pathogen levels, salinity, and chemical contaminants, these systems can help reduce the potential health risks associated with wastewater use in agriculture (Al-Zahrani et al., 2022). The ability to optimize water usage and reduce inefficiencies also contributes to more sustainable water management practices, further supporting the integration of recycled wastewater into agricultural processes.

Public awareness and education campaigns are another vital opportunity. Despite the technological and regulatory progress, public perception remains a major barrier to the widespread acceptance of recycled water, particularly in agriculture. Research by Tomaszewski et al. (2020) indicates that public resistance to recycled water is prevalent in many countries, including Saudi Arabia, due to concerns about hygiene and the potential

for contamination. Effective communication strategies, focusing on scientific facts about the safety and benefits of wastewater reuse, can help change these perceptions. Educational outreach programs aimed at farmers, consumers, and local communities can also provide the knowledge necessary to increase trust in recycled water practices. Additionally, showcasing successful case studies and demonstrating the benefits of recycled wastewater in increasing agricultural productivity could serve as powerful tools for building support.

Furthermore, financial incentives and investments in wastewater recycling infrastructure offer a significant opportunity. Saudi Arabia's growing interest in public-private partnerships (PPPs) could accelerate the development of wastewater treatment plants and distribution systems. By partnering with private companies specializing in water technologies, the government could share the financial burden and promote the rapid implementation of large-scale projects. Additionally, international collaborations, such as with organizations like the United Nations or the World Bank, could bring in funding and technical expertise to support wastewater recycling initiatives.

Integration with renewable energy is another promising opportunity. Saudi Arabia's commitment to renewable energy, especially solar power, presents an opportunity to combine solar energy with wastewater treatment processes. Solar-powered desalination plants and energy-efficient wastewater treatment technologies can reduce the carbon footprint of water recycling and make the process more sustainable in the long term (Al-Ghamdi et al., 2021). This combination of renewable energy and wastewater reuse aligns with Saudi Arabia's broader sustainability goals, contributing to a more resilient water and energy infrastructure.

Finally, the development of local wastewater recycling industries could drive economic growth and create jobs. As the demand for recycled water increases, there is an opportunity for Saudi businesses to develop expertise in wastewater treatment technologies, leading to the creation of a local industry focused on water reuse solutions. This would not only address water scarcity but also contribute to economic diversification by fostering innovation, creating new industries, and attracting investment in the water sector.

In conclusion, the combination of technological innovation, government policy support, digital tools, public education, and economic incentives positions Saudi Arabia to take full advantage of wastewater recycling opportunities. By addressing these factors, the country can enhance agricultural productivity, promote sustainable water use, and ensure water security for future generations.

11. Recycling Wastewater and Reaching the SDGs

SDG6: Sanitation and Clean Water

Recycled wastewater is indispensable in advancing SDG6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), a key goal aimed at ensuring universal access to clean water and adequate sanitation. Saudi Arabia, a country heavily reliant on desalination and freshwater imports, faces persistent water scarcity issues. Wastewater recycling presents an efficient solution to mitigate these challenges by reducing dependence on freshwater sources. By integrating recycled water into agricultural irrigation, industrial processes, and even potable water

systems, the nation can significantly enhance water availability and quality (Al-Salem et al., 2022). Advanced treatment technologies, such as membrane filtration and reverse osmosis, not only improve water quality but also make recycled wastewater suitable for diverse uses, including consumption after additional purification stages. This contributes to both water conservation and the realization of SDG6, reinforcing Saudi Arabia’s sustainable water management strategy and reducing pressure on natural freshwater reserves.

SDG2: Zero Hunger

SDG2 focuses on achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture. Wastewater recycling plays a pivotal role in addressing food security challenges in water-scarce regions like Saudi Arabia. Recycled wastewater provides a reliable, cost-effective, and sustainable irrigation source for agricultural activities, alleviating the strain on freshwater resources and enhancing food production capacity. Studies have shown that using treated wastewater for irrigation can increase crop yields, improve soil fertility, and decrease water-related agricultural risks, which are critical in countries facing extreme water shortages (Al-Mahmoud et al., 2022). Recycled water also helps improve agricultural resilience to climate change and erratic weather patterns, ensuring a steady food supply. In this way, wastewater recycling not only supports the goals of SDG2 by promoting sustainable agricultural practices but also bolsters food security in regions vulnerable to water scarcity.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), which seeks to reduce waste and encourage sustainable practices across industries, is in line with wastewater recycling. Wastewater recycling provides a means of meeting municipal, industrial, and agricultural water demands without diminishing freshwater supplies in Saudi Arabia, where natural water resources are scarce and water demand is rising. Al-Salem et al. (2022) highlight that wastewater recycling reduces the need for water extraction from natural sources, thereby conserving valuable ecosystems and biodiversity. Additionally, wastewater recycling technologies often use less energy compared to traditional freshwater treatment methods, leading to lower greenhouse gas emissions and a reduced carbon footprint. By adopting wastewater reuse practices, Saudi Arabia can reduce its environmental impact, promote sustainable water usage, and contribute to the broader objective of responsible consumption and production as part of SDG12.

The people of the Arabian Peninsula have not recycled water systematically, despite coming from a desert society. This is a perverse consequence of the illusion of abundance created by the availability of vast amounts of desalinated water, which is made possible by the richness of oil and the presence of large deposits: society has barely incorporated water-saving practices.

	Share of recycled wastewater	Recycled water production, in Mm ³
Saudi Arabia	16.8 %	123
Bahrein	17.8 %	8
Kuwait	43.7 %	52
Oman	11 %	8.6
Qatar	61 %	29

United Arab Emirates	21 %	185
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Table 1: Water stress in Saudi Recycled water

Situations differ significantly between nations. Other nations like Oman and Saudi Arabia don't seem to be in a rush to develop this industry, even though Kuwait and Qatar have long chosen to add wastewater recovery and treatment to their water source portfolio. This is because it is much less expensive than desalination for urban uses like cleaning streets and watering gardens. Significant line loss rates roughly 30% in Saudi Arabia are also noted because of large water system leaks.

SDG13: Climate Action

Wastewater recycling also plays an indirect but crucial role in SDG13 (Climate Action), which seeks to combat climate change and its impacts. Climate change exacerbates water scarcity by altering precipitation patterns, increasing evaporation rates, and causing extreme weather events. As a result, the pressure on water resources intensifies. By adopting wastewater recycling, Saudi Arabia can mitigate some of the adverse effects of climate change by ensuring a stable water supply even during droughts or periods of water shortage. Additionally, as wastewater treatment processes are energy-intensive, integrating renewable energy sources into these systems can reduce carbon emissions and enhance the sustainability of wastewater recycling programs. As climate change continues to threaten global water resources, wastewater recycling will be increasingly important in achieving climate resilience and ensuring long-term water security.

SDG17: Partnerships for the Goals

Lastly, the necessity of cooperative partnerships to accomplish sustainable development goals is emphasized in SDG17 (Partnerships for the Goals). In Saudi Arabia, recycling wastewater necessitates collaboration between public and private sector organizations as well as local communities. Advanced wastewater treatment technologies can be funded and implemented in large part through public-private partnerships (PPPs), guaranteeing that recycled water projects benefit both urban and rural areas. International cooperation can also be very important since nations with effective wastewater recycling programs can exchange knowledge, best practices, and technologies. Saudi Arabia can accomplish the SDGs more quickly, strengthen its ability to deploy sustainable water management systems, and raise the standard of living for all its citizens by cultivating partnerships.

To sum up, wastewater recycling presents Saudi Arabia with some chances to address important issues related to food security, water shortages, and the environment while also advancing the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN. The Kingdom can enhance water availability, boost agricultural output, and lessen the environmental effects of water extraction by increasing the use of treated wastewater for industrial processes, agricultural irrigation, and even the generation of potable water. To achieve SDG6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG2 (Zero Hunger), SDG12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG13 (Climate Action), and SDG17 (Partnerships for the Goals), wastewater recycling is a crucial instrument. While there are still issues with public

perception, technological limitations, and regulatory gaps, these can be resolved with the use of innovative technology, robust policy frameworks, and public awareness campaigns. Saudi Arabia can contribute to a more resilient and sustainable future for its people and the planet by putting these steps into place and realizing the full potential of wastewater recycling.

12. Technological and Policy Innovations for Wastewater Recycling

Advanced Treatment Technologies

The safety and quality of recycled wastewater have significantly improved because of the development of wastewater treatment technologies. Reverse osmosis (RO) and ultrafiltration (UF) are two membrane technologies that have proved essential to improving the treatment process for the reuse of potable and non-potable water. High-quality water fit for drinking and agricultural irrigation is produced by reverse osmosis, which is especially good at eliminating organic pollutants and salts (Al-Ghamdi et al., 2021). Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that combining UV disinfection and ozonation successfully eradicates microorganisms, rendering recycled wastewater suitable for use in industrial and agricultural settings (Chong et al., 2020).

One promising innovation in wastewater treatment is the development of energy-efficient systems that reduce the operational costs of recycling processes. For example, solar-powered desalination and wastewater treatment units are being explored as sustainable solutions in water-scarce regions. These decentralized systems, which are particularly beneficial for rural areas, have the potential to alleviate water scarcity while reducing dependence on fossil fuels (Al-Salem et al., 2022).

Another emerging trend is the use of bioreactors in wastewater treatment. Bioreactors, such as membrane bioreactors (MBRs), combine biological treatment with filtration, making them particularly effective in treating municipal and industrial wastewater (Othman et al., 2020). The combination of these technologies helps achieve higher levels of treatment efficiency and water quality.

Policy Frameworks and Regulations

While technological innovations are critical for improving wastewater treatment processes, effective policy frameworks and regulations are equally important in promoting the widespread adoption of recycled wastewater. In countries such as Singapore, government policies have been instrumental in driving the success of wastewater recycling programs. These countries have established clear regulatory standards for the treatment and reuse of wastewater, ensuring the safe use of recycled water for agricultural, industrial, and potable purposes (Jiménez et al., 2020).

In Saudi Arabia, the government has made significant strides in developing policies to enhance wastewater recycling. The National Water Strategy, as outlined in Vision 2030, emphasizes the need for wastewater treatment and reuse as part of a broader water conservation effort (MEWA, 2022). The strategy sets ambitious goals for increasing the share of recycled wastewater in the country's water supply, with a particular focus on agricultural irrigation. However, despite these efforts, there is still a need for more robust

regulations that specifically address the safe use of recycled water in food crop irrigation and other high-risk applications (Al-Salem et al., 2022).

Furthermore, public-private partnerships (PPPs) have emerged as a key strategy for financing wastewater treatment infrastructure. The involvement of private companies in wastewater treatment projects can help alleviate the financial burden on governments and accelerate the development of recycling facilities. This approach has been successfully implemented in countries like Singapore, where PPPs have played a crucial role in expanding the country's wastewater recycling capacity (Tan et al., 2020).

13. Socioeconomic Implications of Wastewater Recycling

Economic Benefits

Recycling wastewater offers numerous economic benefits, particularly in water-scarce regions. By reducing the need for freshwater, wastewater recycling can help lower the costs associated with water extraction, treatment, and distribution. In agriculture, the use of recycled wastewater for irrigation can reduce the reliance on expensive freshwater sources, which is especially important in arid regions like Saudi Arabia, where water costs are high due to desalination processes (Al-Ghamdi et al., 2021).

Additionally, wastewater recycling can contribute to the growth of green industries and the creation of jobs in water treatment, technology development, and infrastructure maintenance. According to the International Water Association (2021), the global market for water reuse technologies is expected to grow significantly over the next decade, creating new opportunities for businesses and governments alike.

In Saudi Arabia, the economic potential of wastewater recycling is particularly significant in the context of agricultural production. By ensuring a sustainable and reliable water supply for irrigation, recycled wastewater can help increase crop yields and reduce the economic vulnerability of the agricultural sector, which is heavily reliant on water resources (Al-Mahmoud et al., 2022).

Social and Cultural Impacts

While the economic benefits of wastewater recycling are clear, the social and cultural acceptance of recycled water remains a significant challenge. Public perception of recycled water, especially for agricultural use, can influence its adoption. In many regions, there is a lack of awareness about the safety and benefits of recycled water, and some communities may harbor concerns about potential health risks associated with its use in food production (Tomaszewski et al., 2020).

In Saudi Arabia, cultural factors also play a role in shaping public attitudes toward recycled water. While the Kingdom has made strides in promoting water conservation and recycling, there remains a need for public education campaigns that address misconceptions about recycled water. Al-Salem et al. (2022) suggest that fostering a culture of water conservation and sustainability, through education and outreach programs, could help increase public acceptance and encourage the adoption of recycled wastewater.

Gender and Equity Considerations

Wastewater recycling can also have positive social impacts, particularly in promoting gender equality and social equity. In many developing countries, women and girls are disproportionately affected by water scarcity, as they are often responsible for collecting water for household use. By improving access to recycled water, particularly for agricultural purposes, wastewater recycling can reduce the time spent on water collection and improve the overall quality of life for women and children (UN Women, 2020).

Gender equality in water management is another developing concern in Saudi Arabia. Water and sanitation are two areas where the government's Vision 2030 highlights the significance of women's empowerment. Saudi Arabia may make sure that the advantages of recycled water are shared fairly among all societal sectors by including women in decision-making processes pertaining to water management and wastewater recycling (Al-Mahmoud et al., 2022).

14. Future Directions and Research Needs

Technological Advancements and Innovation

Future research on wastewater recycling should focus on improving the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of treatment technologies. Innovations in low-energy treatment processes, such as solar-powered desalination and membrane filtration, could help reduce the environmental footprint of wastewater recycling (Al-Salem et al., 2022). Additionally, the development of decentralized wastewater treatment systems could provide a more flexible and scalable solution for rural areas that lack centralized infrastructure.

Policy and Governance

The role of governance in promoting wastewater recycling uptake requires more investigation. This entails assessing how well various regulatory requirements, incentive programs, and policy frameworks encourage the use of recycled water across industries. Policymakers in Saudi Arabia and other water-scarce regions may find useful ideas from comparative studies of effective wastewater recycling schemes in nations like Singapore and Spain.

Public Perception and Acceptance

Finally, addressing public perception and acceptance of recycled water is crucial for the widespread adoption of wastewater recycling. Future research should focus on understanding the factors that influence public attitudes toward recycled water and developing strategies to overcome cultural barriers to its acceptance. Tomaszewski et al. (2020) suggest that community engagement, education, and transparency in water treatment processes are essential for building trust and fostering public support.

15. Results and Discussion

Wastewater recycling around the world is evidence of growing knowledge and acceptance of sustainable water management techniques, especially in areas with severe water shortages. The table shows how nations all over the world are adopting cutting-edge wastewater recycling initiatives to solve the problems of food security and water scarcity.

The variety of these initiatives demonstrates how wastewater recycling techniques are being modified to satisfy local demands while maintaining resilient and sustainable water supplies.

Arab Countries

Countries in the Arab world are using a combination of desalination and wastewater recycling to address the issue of water scarcity. As part of its Vision 2030 effort, Saudi Arabia, for instance, has put advanced wastewater recycling systems into place and wants to expand the use of treated wastewater for industrial and agricultural purposes. To lessen its reliance on desalinated water, which is expensive and energy-intensive, the nation has also made attempts to construct extensive infrastructure for wastewater treatment and reuse.

To safeguard freshwater supplies, other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations, like the United Arab Emirates, are likewise committed to diversifying their water supplies by combining wastewater treatment with agricultural irrigation. The potential for reusing non-potable water in urban settings is demonstrated using treated wastewater in Qatar for industrial and landscaping purposes.

Given the region's fast population increase and continued reliance on desalination, these activities are becoming more and more important. The region's nations are also investigating cutting-edge desalination technologies, like solar desalination, which support wastewater recycling initiatives by guaranteeing a more economical and sustainable water supply.

European Countries

In Europe, wastewater recycling has become an integral part of water management strategies. Spain is one of the leading European countries in using treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation, particularly in regions such as Valencia, where water scarcity is a long-standing issue. Spain's IRIS program promotes water recycling to bolster agricultural productivity while conserving freshwater. Germany also integrates wastewater reuse in both urban and rural settings, particularly for industrial processes and landscape irrigation. The UK has made strides toward indirect potable reuse, where treated wastewater is added to rivers or reservoirs before being treated further for potable use.

The Netherlands stands out with its focus on closed-loop water recycling systems in agriculture and urban environments, minimizing water loss while maximizing the reuse of treated wastewater. European countries benefit from strong regulatory frameworks that ensure high-quality standards for wastewater reuse, making them examples for other regions.

African Countries

Africa faces some of the most significant water scarcity challenges due to rapid population growth, climate variability, and underdeveloped infrastructure. However, several countries are making remarkable strides in wastewater reuse to alleviate water scarcity. Namibia's Windhoek remains a pioneer, with its direct potable reuse (DPR) system, where treated wastewater is introduced into the municipal supply for drinking.

This project, which began in the 1960s, is among the few of its kind globally, demonstrating the feasibility of direct potable reuse in arid regions.

In South Africa, Cape Town's wastewater recycling initiatives have gained traction as the city has faced repeated droughts. Wastewater is being used for agricultural irrigation, helping conserve freshwater resources. Other African nations, such as Kenya and Morocco, are increasingly exploring wastewater recycling for agricultural purposes, particularly in regions with limited water availability for farming. These countries are also implementing small-scale, decentralized systems to treat and reuse wastewater, providing a flexible and scalable model for rural and peri-urban communities.

Asian Countries

Asia has witnessed some of the most advanced and innovative wastewater recycling programs, driven by rapid urbanization and severe water scarcity. Singapore has emerged as a global leader with its NEWater program, which produces high-grade recycled water for industrial use, potable purposes, and non-potable uses such as landscaping. The program, based on advanced membrane filtration, reverse osmosis, and UV disinfection, ensures water safety and quality, helping Singapore achieve water security despite limited natural freshwater resources.

In China, wastewater recycling is integral to agricultural irrigation, where over 80% of wastewater is treated and reused. The country's highly efficient treatment processes and regulatory systems ensure that wastewater can be safely reused for agriculture, which is essential in a country with limited freshwater sources. China has adopted large-scale wastewater reuse systems in industrial sectors, using advanced treatment technologies such as membrane bioreactors and ultrafiltration to ensure the treated wastewater meets high-quality standards.

American Countries

In the United States, California's Orange County operates one of the world's largest indirect potable reuse (IPR) systems, treating and injecting wastewater into the ground to replenish aquifers. This system, known as the Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS), is part of a broader strategy to reduce dependence on imported water, particularly as the state grapples with frequent droughts.

The United States is also home to numerous initiatives in other states, such as Florida and Texas, where wastewater is increasingly being used for agricultural irrigation and landscape irrigation, particularly in areas with low freshwater availability. In Mexico, several cities are adopting decentralized wastewater reuse systems for both agricultural and industrial applications, improving water security while enhancing local water resilience.

Brazil and Argentina in South America are also following suit, with projects that treat and recycle wastewater for agricultural irrigation. These efforts have been crucial for the agricultural sector, which often faces periodic droughts.

Australian Countries

One of the driest continents, Australia, has emerged as a global leader in wastewater recycling, particularly in Perth, where reclaimed water is utilized for irrigation in agriculture as well as industrial activities. The state of Queensland has enacted laws to

promote the use of recycled water for industrial and urban irrigation, and Sydney has also established water recycling schemes for non-potable uses. Australia's dedication to water conservation, which includes integrated stormwater management and water-sensitive urban design (WSUD) to further encourage water reuse, is a complement to its adoption of water recycling.

With the help of robust government regulations and research into innovative treatment technologies like reverse osmosis and membrane filtration, wastewater recycling has emerged as a key component of Australia's water management strategy in response to the country's severe droughts.

16. Conclusion

As the world confronts the interconnected challenges of water scarcity and food security, wastewater recycling has emerged as a critical solution for sustainable water management. The global adoption of innovative wastewater treatment technologies and the expansion of recycling initiatives across diverse regions spanning the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas, and beyond underscore the growing importance of recycling in addressing these challenges. In countries where freshwater resources are scarce, such as Saudi Arabia, wastewater recycling offers a reliable and scalable alternative to traditional water sources. By reusing treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation, industrial processes, and even potable water production, countries can secure water resources while mitigating environmental pressures and improving food security.

Saudi Arabia, positioned in one of the world's most water-scarce regions, exemplifies the urgency of adopting innovative water solutions. As population growth, industrial demands, and the impacts of climate change continue to strain the Kingdom's water resources, wastewater recycling has become not only an option but a strategic necessity for ensuring long-term water security. Given its reliance on energy-intensive desalination processes and the over-exploitation of natural aquifers, Saudi Arabia stands to benefit significantly from large-scale wastewater recycling initiatives. These efforts will enable the country to reduce its dependence on freshwater, conserve vital groundwater resources, and minimize its environmental footprint, while ensuring a sustainable and secure water supply for future generations.

The technological advancements in wastewater treatment have revolutionized the recycling process, making it possible to achieve higher standards of water quality for various uses. Nano filtration, bio-char treatment, advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), and membrane bioreactors are at the forefront of improving the safety and efficiency of recycled wastewater. These advanced treatments have made it feasible to use treated wastewater not only for agricultural irrigation but also for industrial applications and even direct potable water use. By embracing AI-driven digital monitoring systems, countries can further improve the management of water quality, ensuring strict adherence to global health standards and reducing the risk of contamination.

However, significant challenges remain in terms of public perception and acceptance. In many regions, particularly in the Middle East, Asia, and Africa, there are lingering concerns about the safety and quality of recycled wastewater, especially for agricultural and potable uses. These concerns are often rooted in misconceptions about

health risks, food contamination, and cultural sensitivities. Therefore, transparent communication, public education campaigns, and scientific outreach are essential for building trust and demonstrating the safety of recycled water. Successful case studies from countries such as Singapore, Israel, and the United States highlight the importance of engaging the public, promoting regulatory transparency, and providing ample evidence of the safety and benefits of wastewater reuse. Through targeted educational initiatives and community consultations, Saudi Arabia can also foster greater public acceptance of wastewater recycling.

Another important factor in promoting the broad use of wastewater recycling is the regulatory and policy environment. Saudi Arabia has made great progress in acknowledging wastewater reuse as a crucial element of sustainable water management through its Vision 2030 and National Water Strategy. Saudi Arabia must, however, enact more precise laws, stringent water quality requirements, and stronger financial incentives to encourage wastewater recycling across industries if these initiatives are to reach their full potential. In addition to encouraging the use of wastewater recycling, strengthening these frameworks, and bringing them into line with international sustainability objectives like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN, especially SDG6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG2 (Zero Hunger), and SDG12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), will strengthen Saudi Arabia's standing as a global leader in water sustainability.

Similarly, as artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things (IoT) have enormous promise for facilitating the shift to more sustainable solutions, their incorporation into wastewater management seems to be crucial. Specifically, AI creates new opportunities to enhance ecosystem-wide processes. The creation of high-impact applications, such as monitoring systems and predictive analytics, is made possible by its integration. The water distribution business is heading toward Hydraulic Modeling 2.0, demonstrating the influence that the industry anticipates from contemporary technologies. This advancement depends heavily on artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), which can enhance service delivery and streamline procedures. This tool has many benefits:

- Predictive maintenance: AI-based predictive maintenance forecasts problems at various water distribution network (WDN) locations by using sophisticated modeling. Automated asset management: Water utilities are anticipated to save \$41.9 billion in capital expenditures by 2027 using more intelligent asset management technologies.
- Flood risk prevention: This data is analyzed by machine learning (ML) techniques such as decision trees (DT), neural networks, and deep learning, which produce a prediction model. By advising water suppliers of approaching overflows, the system can offer early warnings of flooding.
- Water quality monitoring: By utilizing sensors and historical data, AI-powered technologies can evaluate the quality of water. Furthermore, real-time data can be captured using remote sensing technology to expose the properties of pollutants. The solution can be modified to identify pollutants, forecast water quality, and offer advice on adhering to necessary regulations. Real-time leak detection: AI models analyze sensor data on pressure, flow rate, and leak sounds. The data can be processed by algorithms like Bayesian networks, convolutional neural networks (CNNs), fuzzy

inference systems, and deep neural networks (DNNs), which can identify leaks and their sizes.

- Demand forecasting: To assist businesses in precisely assessing supply on the demand side, an AI-powered method can improve this procedure. Forecasting models assist operators in understanding water requirements depending on a variety of factors, including the time of day and the weather. From a few hours to several months, forecasts can be created for a variety of time periods.

Economic and environmental benefits derived from wastewater recycling further emphasize its importance. Expanding the use of recycled water can significantly reduce the financial burden associated with desalination, making water management more cost-effective and sustainable. Recycled water can reduce the strain on over-exploited freshwater reserves, lowering the need for costly and energy-intensive desalination operations. From an environmental perspective, wastewater recycling helps mitigate pollution, protect fragile ecosystems, and reduce land degradation caused by saline irrigation practices. Moreover, using recycled water for agriculture can improve soil health by enhancing moisture retention, reducing salinity, and supporting sustainable irrigation practices that contribute to long-term food security.

In the agricultural sector, wastewater recycling can also boost food production while safeguarding natural resources. By reducing the need for conventional freshwater sources, recycled wastewater offers a reliable and environmentally friendly solution for irrigation in arid regions. As global food security concerns mount, wastewater recycling can play a critical role in ensuring stable agricultural output, supporting rural economies, and enhancing resilience to climate change and water scarcity. It can also stimulate economic growth by creating green jobs in water treatment, infrastructure development, and the agricultural sector, which are crucial for developing a more diversified and sustainable economy.

The path forward for wastewater recycling in Saudi Arabia is one of innovation, collaboration, and adaptability. As the country moves toward realizing its Vision 2030 goals, wastewater recycling can serve as a cornerstone for achieving a more sustainable, water-secure future. The success of these initiatives will depend on continued investment in advanced water treatment technologies, policy reforms, and strong public engagement efforts. Saudi Arabia's leadership in this field can not only transform its water security landscape but also set an example for other water-scarce nations in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and beyond.

In conclusion, wastewater recycling represents not only a crucial response to water scarcity and food insecurity but also an opportunity to enhance economic resilience, environmental sustainability, and global water security. As climate change exacerbates existing water challenges worldwide, countries like Saudi Arabia could lead the way in developing and implementing innovative, scalable solutions. By advancing wastewater treatment technologies, strengthening regulatory frameworks, and fostering public trust, Saudi Arabia can emerge as a global leader in wastewater recycling, turning water scarcity into a source of resilience and opportunity for future generations.

Acknowledgment: The authors extend their appreciation to the deanship of scientific research at northern border university, arar, KSA, for funding this research work through the project number “NBU-FFR-2025-2217-02”.

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