

## Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Geographical Research</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJGR_85870
Title of the Manuscript:	Examining the Effectiveness of the WASH Programme on Public Health in Public Schools in Kisumu East Sub-County, Kenya
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

### General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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### PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p>The work portrays important points of public health that should start in schools involving education and health.</p> <p>The author should emphasize the importance of this work, showing that good hygiene avoids spending for the government with resistant microorganisms that are associated with pathologies that arise from this lack of infrastructure, hence the need for potable water and sanitation, such as sewage treatment.</p> <p>As this is a research with a questionnaire involving data with humans, an opinion from an ethics committee is required and this has a free clarification term where each participant signs announcing that their data will be published anonymously for research and this was not presented. in this study.</p> <p>The study says a lot that the professors monitored the research environments, but it does not mention whether these environments were clean, before and after the research and what type of material was used to carry out this cleaning.</p>	<p>Studies by Campbell <i>et al.</i>, (2014), shows that the extensive, affordable, good-quality, safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene are essential to human well-being. Safe WASH not only helps promote health, but also contributes to overall well-being, academic success, school attendance, and the general health of a community. Drinking untreated water or ground-water pollution impacts on health via diseases such as diarrhea, cholera and other water borne transmitted diseases. The level of contaminants in water, whether it is naturally occurring, such as arsenic and fluoride, or caused by human activity, such as nitrate, remains an ongoing threat to public health. Preventing multiple Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) such as schistosomiasis depends on clean water. An estimated 50% reduction in diarrhea deaths as a result of suboptimal WASH occurred between 1990 and 2015, due to notable progress in water and sanitation provision (Freeman <i>et al.</i>, 2013). Research shows that, enhancements in WASH services such as controlled piped water and sewage system connections in developed economies along the lines of U.S.A., can benefit immensely human health by reducing deaths from diarrhea.</p> <p>The study was conducted under the protocol approval by the Graduate School of Kenyatta University, and Kenya's National Council of Science and Technology (NACOSTI). The Confidentiality of the participants was adhered to where participant signed consent form after being explained to the nature and purpose of the study. According to Hu <i>et al.</i> (2021), hypothetical findings espouse the reliability of findings from the study.</p> <p>From the above results, the condition of the latrines was worse before the roll up of the WASH program in Kisumu East. But from consultation from the health club teacher and other teachers who had spent significant time in the school acknowledged that the program had an impact, where the students were taught hygiene lesson and were responsible for cleaning their latrines. The school provided disinfectors and bathroom brooms to aid in the cleaning process.</p>
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<p>It would be interesting to have a program to implement cleaning groups at the school for the bathrooms, keeping an environment as sanitized as possible for each personal use, as well as monitors for mealtimes where it is possible to obtain an adequate hygiene routine not before meals, favoring safety. for safe handling of food without contamination.</p> <p>In the conclusion, the author mentions the pathologies that are developed by lack of cleanliness in the study environment, but does not report whether during the research cases of some of these pathologies were reported, having seen that the environment was quite conducive to their emergence.</p>	<p><b>Provided as the first recommendation</b></p> <p>The results of the ANOVA test indicate that there is a significant relationship between the implementation of the WASH program and cases of diarrheal diseases among the students. Schools that have implemented the WASH program register moderate cases while those that have not register high cases.</p>
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	<p>Being a public health problem and the school is a very suitable place to start this type of campaign, it would be a good indication of this author to use the study as a basis and to elaborate a textbook and well explanatory to adopt among the community of parents and students. good hygiene practices and personal and food care.</p>	<p><b>Can be considered as a fourth recommendation.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop a health and sanitation toolkit that can be used to teach the students, teacher and the community on good health practices</li> </ul>

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PART 2:

	Reviewer’s comment	Author’s comment <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	There are no ethical issues in this manuscript, reviewer comments incorporated and adjusted.