SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	**Asian Journal of Environment & Ecology**
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_AJEE_51434**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Rainwater harvesting – a potential safety net for water security in Ghana**
Type of the Article	**Review 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:

(http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline)

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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)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	**The paper is sometimes repeating former parts, which e.g. already have been mentioned in the introduction. Maybe it is possible to reorganize some parts, to prevent this.** "The benefit of a few individuals looking for gold cannot be sacrificed at the altar of many who depend of the river bodies for their survival." I think this should be the other way around: the benefit of a few gold diggers cannot come at the expense of... **What do you mean by: «**All the efforts to control the activities of mining in the country is therefore in the right direction." What is meant by the right direction?	1. The paper has be checked for such repetition. 2. The statement has been modified as suggested 3. The statement has been modified
Minor REVISION comments	In section 2.0 it is stated that, because of the poor quality of surface water, ground water has to be used. But what about the quantity and quality of this groundwater? Besides, if surface waters are badly polluted, groundwater too may be affected. How do the extra costs for groundwater compare to extra costs required for surface water treatment? Is there a possibility to treat wastewater? In that case, not only a better source for drinking water would be obtained, but the environment, and possibly even groundwater quality, would also benefit from it. There is no problem in the availability of water for industrial applications, agriculture and drinking water in Germany. However, as especially in cities a high percentage of the surface area has been covered with buildings and roads etc., rainwater cannot penetrate the soil anymore, causing problems with floading. For this reason e.g. Berlin has introduced a special tax to cover the costs of dealing with this water. As a result, buildings are now collecting rainwater, and when water has been collected, it might as well be used. In order to safely use rainwater as drinking water, disinfection really will be necessary!	The paragraph has been reworked to make it clear Here, rural communities mostly treat surface water through boiling which kills microorganisms and bacteria. However, when the water is polluted, it becomes difficult for such rural people to use the water for anything. The drainage systems locally do not allow the collection of wastewater let alone treat for use. True I agree
Optional/General comments	I recommend to have a look at the work of Kees van Leeuwen and Stef Koops on city blueprint. This gives an idea how to identify the problems and water management possibilities.	Thanks

Comment [HR1]: What do you mean by this? What is the right direction?

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PART 2:

	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)*
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	*(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)*	