



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">International Journal of Plant &amp; Soil Science</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJPSS_31883
Title of the Manuscript:	Review on Mango (Mangifera indica) value chain in Dilla Zuriya District, Dilla Ethiopia
Type of the Article	Review paper

**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.

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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><i>The most important issue in this study that the method is not formed enough adequately. It is not clear which result is revealed by which method. For example ;</i></p> <p>229 <b>Chain coordination and power</b> 230 231 The middlemen are the co-coordinators in the value chain. They have access to market 232 information with regard to prices which producers lack. The middlemen control the largest part 233 of value chain as they are involved in collection of mango directly on farm and sell it to 234 wholesalers or to retailers in Dilla town which can complement the undeveloped infrastructure.</p> <p><i>How these findings were determined? There is an disorder or inadequacy. This situation requires the reconstruction of the work.</i></p> <p><i>In addition ;</i> Language and typing must be checked. There are some mistakes in the article. Especially capital-small letter mistakes were repeated frequently. Also, there are some mistakes in English. For example; 53. line ; south of the national capital, and 90 km south of Hhawassa (Ethiopian Mapping Authority, 1988). 56. line ; 1.3 Mango production in Dilla zZuriya 59. line; including Mmango, Aavocado, coffee, enset, sweet potato, taro and cabbage. There are ample. 60. line; garden mango trees in Dilla zZuriya at farmer's holdings. The livelihood of most of these farmers 63. line ; 1.4 eObjectives 75. line; After reviewing existing data, contextual factors surrounding Mmango value chain were identified 78. line; identified. This process led to the identification of the main problem affecting the Mmango chain in 87. line; Dilla agricultural office is the first actor who supply input for Dilla zZuriya farmers (Tadesse 90. line; There are 2000 small scale farmers in Dilla zZuriya district (Tadesse, 2016). They are the one</p>	



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	<p>98. line; wholesalers mostly buy mangos from middlemen. The second wholesalers is Addis Abeaba</p> <p>106. line; consumers. There are different retailers in the chain; open market retailers, Juice Cafes, fruit</p> <p>123. line; in different aspects of the subsector. District agricultural offices another facilitator in the chain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">District agricultural offices are another facilitator in the chain.</p> <p>124. line; They support small scale farmers at the district by providing impute, giving training through</p> <p style="text-align: center;">They support small scale farmers in the district by providing input, giving training through</p> <p>126. line; information get from District agricultural office Ministry of agriculture and rural development</p> <p style="text-align: center;">information get from District Agricultural Office Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>128. line; financing the extension work, training and capacity building activities (Taddesse, 2016). OMO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>What is OMO ?</i></p> <p>136. line; CSA (2013) showed as mango is one of the second potential fruit crop produced in Ethiopia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CSA (Central Statistical Authority) (2013) showed as mango is one of the second potential fruit crop produced in Ethiopia</p> <p>139. line; 12,000 ha in the selected regions of Oromia, SNNPR, Amhara and Tigray (Honja, 2014). Gedio</p> <p>140. line; zone is found in SNNPR region. → <i>What is mean of this centence?</i></p> <p>remains a major center of the coffee trade most of the 157 concerned governm</p> <p>158. line; ental and non-governmental stakeholders don't give much emphasis for fruit production. There i</p> <p>159. line; s no farmer union or cooperative amongst mango growers in the Zone. Smallholder farmers in</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Governmental" and "is" wors scholudn't divided</i></p> <p>162. line; traditional varieties (Taddesse, 2016). Most of the farmers have plant two types of local</p> <p>163. line; varieties, .....</p> <p>164. line; which are not identified by names. These local varieties are fibrous (Timoteos, 2009). Research</p> <p>166. line; introduction is also limited. There are also pre and post- harvest losses of mango in dilla zuriya.</p> <p>167. line; Major loss of mango also occurs during harvesting between the field and market</p>	
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	<p>because of <b>har</b> 168. line; <b>vesting</b> methods, maturity of the crop, use of inappropriate harvesting materials and poor <b>infrast</b> 169. line; <b>ructure</b>. A study conducted by Tadesse (2011) identified that anthracnose and stem-end rot are 171. line; harvest handling and management practices can relate with lack of knowledge, skills and <b>faciliti</b> 172. line; <b>es</b> in ..... 173. line; production and agronomic practices, harvesting, post- harvest handling and limited capacity in 211. line; Table 2. <b>purchasing and selling price of mango for different actors</b> <i>(It is not suitable for title of table as form)</i></p> <p><i>However, there are important and valuable findings in the manuscript. But method should be developed quite, it should be strengthen and is made it clarify.</i></p>	
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<b>FAOSTAT's data which in in 42. Line is an old year's data. FAOSTAT has data up to 2014 related to Ethiopia and Mango.</b>	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		

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