



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">International Journal of Environment and Climate Change</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJECC_54320
Title of the Manuscript:	CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND FOOD CROP PRODUCTION IN RURAL CAMEROON: THE CASE OF EJAGHAM COMMUNITY - MANYU DIVISION
Type of the Article	

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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (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		
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments		
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This study set to establish the relationship between rainfall and temperature variabilities and food crop production in the Ejagham community, Cameroon. Data were collected for crop production in the area from 2006-2015, and for rainfall and temperature from 1975 – 2015. Variance means was used to analyse the trend in climatic conditions of rainfall and temperature while correlation coefficient was used to establish the relationship between climatic conditions and food crop production. Findings revealed that the trend in rainfall has been fluctuating. Clearly, rainfall dropped in the years 1986, 2001, 2003 and 2015. Overall, there has been a decrease in annual rainfall from about 3,000mm in 1975 to almost 2,000mm in 2015. The highest temperature was recorded in the 2010 with 29.0°C, followed by the year 2013 with 28.2°C. 2015 recorded the least temperature which had an average of 26.0°C. Furthermore, there exist a relationship between rainfall and temperature variabilities and food crop production in Ejagham area. This is indicated in the almost negative coefficients both for rainfall and temperature. It can therefore be concluded that there is a statistically significant relationship between rainfall and temperature variabilities and food crop production in Ejagham area.</p> <p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p>From the results of this study, it accepted the alternative hypothesis that was set for this study which stated that there is a relationship between rainfall and temperature variabilities and food crop production and rejected the null hypothesis which stated that there exist no relationship between rainfall and temperature variabilities and food crop production. This as seen in the results of food crop production as it varied with the variabilities in rainfall and temperature and also from responses from farmers. Since agriculture is the principal occupation of the Ejagham people, the promotion of production in the food crop will help in feeding the population and alleviating poverty among the rural people thus eradicating extreme hunger and poverty.</p> <p>Good Research</p>	



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**PART 2:**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (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>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</b>	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

**Reviewer Details:**

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