1. The paper is clearly organized and all the steps of the analysis are clearly explained. But what is not always clear is how the input data for each attributes were derived e.g. state of plant succession etc.

2. The paper applies the GAM and GLM techniques to predict landslide susceptibility near highways in Loja province. However there are several techniques used by different researchers to make landslide susceptibility map. Please mention, why did you choose GAM and GLM and what are differences from other techniques? Why did you use two techniques GAM and GLM? What are the benefits of GAM and GLM?

3. Moreover, an important part of the landslide dynamics is completely neglected which is the vegetation. What role is the vegetation playing?

4. Engineering geological data should include for landslide susceptibility mapping in road corridor because joint orientations are the major landslide dynamic during road construction.

5. Landslide were initiated after construction of road. It is always better and good idea to compare landslide susceptibility before road construction and after road construction. It will show the displacement of susceptible zone.

6. Please mention about the limitations of this research.

7. There is inconsistency in landslide initiation points (please see pages 1950 and 1953).

8. As far as I know, all the statistical model should be validated. Authors used all landslide point to calculate success rate. Success rate is used to check how well the final weight map can "predict" the landslide pattern with which it was made. I recommend to calculate prediction rate using excluded landslides ($<100 \text{ m}^2$). The prediction rate gives a good estimation of the predictive power of the map.

9. How did you select the initiation point of landslide? It's a statistical method based on landslide density, in the figure landslides seems large, why did not you use scarp polygon for susceptibility mapping? Clarify.