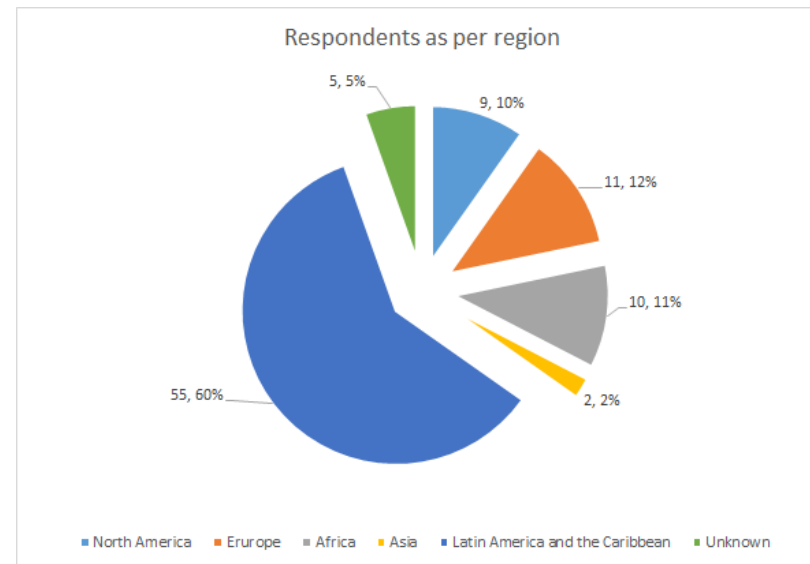
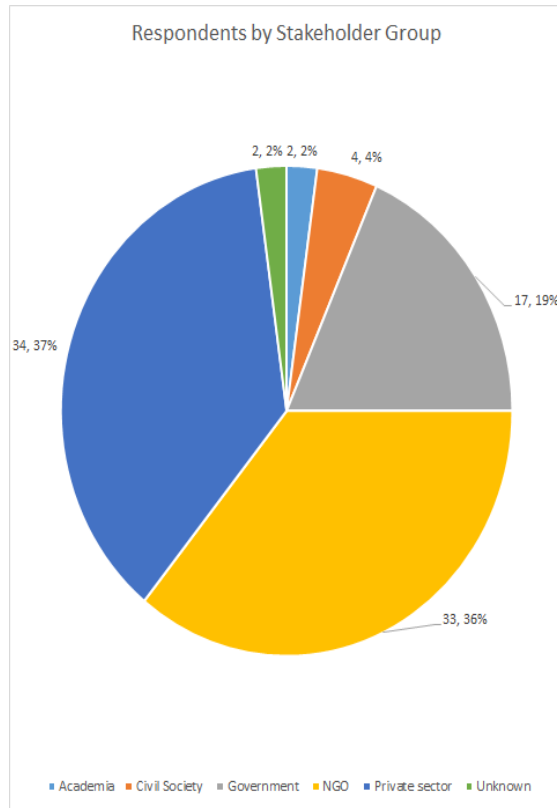


# SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK

## FIRST PUBLIC CONSULTATION

In 2019, the LandScale team hosted a public consultation from August 7th to October 15th to gain valuable feedback from stakeholders, subject matter experts, and academics on version 0.1 of the assessment framework and guidelines. Over 90 contributors from 15 countries and 69 organizations ranging from companies, NGOs, government, and academia provided input.



The LandScale team would like to thank all respondents for the tremendous effort and insight offered through the responses provided. We hope this document demonstrates how seriously we treated the feedback. We look forward to sharing version 0.2 of the assessment framework and guidelines on October 27, 2020.

## General Comments About LandScale

Section	Issue raised by the commenter	LandScale response
<b>Cross-cutting comments</b>	Clarification needed on best fit and required metrics	Metrics are now clearly categorized as “required”, “recommended”, and “assessor-defined”. Alternate metrics are allowed under described circumstances and criteria for required metrics.
	Needs addition of historic reference levels	Added recommended baselines to relevant metrics, typically 3 years prior to assessment but users can elect earlier baselines.
	Specify the desired direction of change	Will likely do this for our version 1.0 release in 2021.
	Will LandScale support comparability across landscapes	Concluded this isn’t feasible with variability of landscape-dependent indicators and variations in data. This isn’t to say that users cannot download reports and do such comparisons themselves, but LandScale will not try to automate such comparison on the reporting platform.
<b>High-Level framing</b>	LandScale should incentivize continuous improvement within landscapes	This is inherent in LandScale’s design--to demonstrate improvement coupled with the ability to make performance claims. The framework is also designed for continuous improvement in the quality of the repeated assessments.
	Explain how LandScale aligns with, complements or deviates from other standards, safeguards and best practice approaches	LandScale is defining some of these comparisons in the FAQs but there are too many to make a 1:1 comparison of all.

<b>Stakeholders and Landscape approaches</b>	Who should be involved in selecting indicators and metrics	LandScale is flexible but encourages engagement of stakeholders throughout the process and decision-making with emphasis on documenting decisions.
	More guidance is needed on who can initiate, manage, and conduct the LandScale assessment, including what technical competencies will be (i.e., the assessor should consider alternative options if primary data collection is not possible) needed by the assessor(s) and when/to what extent landscape stakeholders should be involved in the process.	LandScale does not provide requirements around who may initiate an assessment. Team composition is addressed in the assessment guidelines section 1.1 with more detailed guidance on the team composition and capacities needed in order to undertake an assessment.
	Determining the applicability of landscape-dependent and/or optional indicators and selecting metrics will be impacted by who is involved in the process and is at risk of being influenced by power dynamics in the landscape.	Developed new guidance on selecting landscape-dependent indicators and specific criteria that the assessor should consider before determining whether the indicator is relevant for the landscape. The criteria are objective and require documentation of information used to make the decision. If the assessor follows the guidelines there should not be a risk of making subjective decisions when selecting the indicators and metrics.
	LandScale should link to and provide guidance on the key elements of a sustainable landscape initiative/partnership. LandScale should include a module for assessing the landscape initiative/partnership, including various stakeholders' contribution to the initiative/partnership.	Developed a new optional module on sustainable landscape partnerships designed to provide structured information about the following aspects of an initiative/partnership, if present, as context for interpreting LandScale assessment results: (a) the structure and governance of the partnership, (b) stakeholder engagement, (c) sustainability goals, (d) action plans, and (e) monitoring and evaluation. However, the module is not designed as a comprehensive guide to support the development of a SLP or to assess how good/effective it is.

<b>Stakeholders and Landscape approaches (continued)</b>	<p>LandScale should more clearly indicate the role of a sustainable landscape initiative/partnership with regard to data access and availability.</p>	<p>The assessment guidelines now have guidance boxes that recommend specific stakeholder input relevant for each of the assessment steps. This guidance covers stakeholder engagement related to the validation of assessment decisions as well as to the collaboration to access and collect data.</p>
	<p>LandScale should include a process for setting performance targets.</p>	<p>Developed new, optional guidance to align existing goals and targets with the LandScale assessment. The guidance is introduced briefly in the assessment guidelines in step 1 and an annex with the complete set of recommendations and guidance is available for LandScale pilots.</p>
	<p>LandScale should enable the development and testing of local theories of change for landscape sustainability.</p>	<p>As part of the sustainable landscape partnerships optional module, an element that is evaluated in the form of a question is whether the initiative/partnership has developed a theory of change and how is that theory informing action in the landscape. The module is, however, optional for the initiative/partnership undertaking the assessment.</p>
<b>Climate Change and energy</b>	<p>Measures related to climate change – including risks, mitigation, adaptation, and resilience – should be considered for more prominent and explicit inclusion in the assessment framework.</p>	<p>LandScale addresses several elements of climate change, adaptation, and resilience in the assessment framework. For instance, V0.1 already had indicators on natural ecosystem conversion and degradation, the AFOLU sector GHG sources and sinks, among others. The v0.2 framework now has a new indicator in the human well-being pillar on vulnerability which assesses the incidence of shocks related to natural disasters or human-caused events. Additionally, the landscape situation analysis (LSA), required for all assessments as part of the process of collecting key data on the landscape that is not covered by the framework, now has a section exclusively on climate change. This new section requires the assessor to collect data on climate change-related issues, including risks, mitigation, adaptation, and resilience.</p>

<b>Climate Change and energy (continued)</b>	Consider featuring GHG emissions more prominently in the assessment framework, such as adding emissions reductions as an indicator and broadening to include other sectors beyond agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU).	As a result of other input received, this indicator remains unchanged but does include emissions from any land use change. Assessors are free to include a complete accounting of GHG emissions for a landscape if they choose.
	LandScale should consider including sustainable energy consumption and generation in the assessment framework.	As part of the human well-being pillar, the indicator of “basic infrastructure” includes metrics on electricity access (including off-grid solar energy) and the use of solid fuel for cooking or heating; 2 issues that are linked with sustainable energy consumption. However, LandScale has not yet included indicators or metrics that assess the energy consumption and generation disaggregated by source as part of the assessment. We are still considering its inclusion for version 1.0.
<b>Assessment design steps</b>	LandScale needs step-by-step guidance for how to carry out an assessment	An extensive set of guidance documents have been produced for version 0.2
<b>Assessment design: step 2</b>	Setting LandScale boundaries by one or a subset of actors could create boundaries that makes the landscape more narrowly focused and discourages their interest	An additional box has been added in step 2 that provides guidance on how to get stakeholder input on boundary selection.
	Implications of boundaries on data collection not mentioned in the assessment, in practice may have to create boundaries around possibility to collect data	Additional language has been added to the guidance in step 2 to highlight the importance of boundary selection regarding data availability. Data availability can be included as part of the justification of selecting a specific landscape boundary.

<b>Assessment design: step 2 (continued)</b>	Suggest strengthening the adjacency analysis to ensure selecting an area that measures the right things when the indicators are applied and don't leave out key impacts/areas or "game" the assessment	There is additional detail on what information to include as part of the adjacency analysis in the guidance document. This provides the basis for an assessor to justify the selection of their user-defined landscape and will allow reviewers to examine if the selected area includes any interconnected or impacted areas.
	Concern of creating landscapes that are too large and therefore unmanageable	The landscape boundaries used for the LandScale assessment aims to reflect the area at which a user would like to measure landscape-scale sustainability performance. There are some recommendations on size in the guidance, but the scale at which management is feasible or desired is left up to landscape managers and stakeholders.
	How to deal with boundaries changing over time	The user will need to justify the selection of a specific boundary option, which should include logic as to why this is the best boundary for assessment. If it is a user-defined boundary, an adjacency analysis is required. One objective of the adjacency analysis is to avoid having to change the boundary in updated LandScale assessments, which has implications for additional stakeholder consultations, data searches and collection, and challenges comparing assessment results across time frames with different boundaries. Future versions of LandScale will include guidance on updating results in the event of boundary changes, however such changes represent additional work as mentioned above.
	Difference between adjacency and situational analysis is very unclear - need to clarify	The landscape situational analysis has been added as part of a new "preparation" step, with an additional annex that outlines what should be a part of the situational analysis. There is additional guidance being provided to clarify what should be included in the adjacency analysis in the section on step 2.

<b>Assessment design: step 3</b>	Concern that landscape-dependent indicators could be excluded even if they are important, based on stakeholder preference	The guidance has been updated to clarify that landscape-dependent indicators are mandatory and can only be excluded if there is evidence presented that demonstrates it is not currently or likely to be an issue in the landscape. Additional information on the types of acceptable justifications have been included in step 3.
	It is not clear why something is categorized as core vs. landscape-dependent vs. optional	A table has been added to the guidance to justify the categorization of the indicators as core vs. landscape-dependent vs. optional.
	It is not clear how LandScale deals with political/conflictive processes to select landscape-dependent and optional indicators	Developed new guidance on landscape-dependent indicator and reference indicator-specific criteria that the assessor should consider before determining whether the indicator is relevant for the landscape. The criteria are objective and if the assessor follows the guidelines there should not be a risk of taking subjective decisions when selecting the indicators and metrics.
	The guidance explains how to select landscape-dependent indicators only, but nothing about disaggregation of core indicators (ecosystem type, key commodities).	Additional information has been added to the guidance to step 4 when selecting metrics, with more information on how and when to disaggregate metrics.
	Current focus of indicator selection on LD indicators only, but not much on selection of optional indicators.	Optional indicators are “topics that reflect LandScale users’ own sustainable landscape objectives or that add information for issues of high importance to stakeholders.” While guidance has been added to explain why optional indicators may be informative, it is up to the user to determine which are most relevant based on landscape stakeholder input. The guidance includes an additional box with suggestions for stakeholder outreach to support indicator selection, including optional indicators.

<b>Assessment design: step 3 (continued)</b>	In an ideal world would be based on what the issues are, but, based on what data is available. How to reconcile rigor and practicality in indicator selection?	Considerations for data availability challenges have been added to multiple sections of the guidance, providing guidance on how an assessor can address challenges of low data availability. There is also a new section on “completeness of assessment” that provides guidance on how much of the assessment can be left incomplete based on a lack of available data. A pillar resources document (currently available to pilots) will serve as a dynamic reference for global data, tools, and methods to reduce the burden on data search and developing processing methods.
	Certain indicators (land tenure and labor rights) considered dangerous to measure in certain country conditions	The metrics guidance allows for alternate metrics to be selected, which could support the identification of relevant metrics that are less dangerous to collect. In that case, a proxy metric may be most appropriate for security reasons. However, the guidance specifies that if it is not possible to collect data on a specific indicator or metric, there is a space to specify the justification for exclusion in the reporting template. There is also an allowance for a certain portion of the assessment to be incomplete, with the goal to improve over time.
<b>Data availability</b>	Some datasets are updated infrequently (e.g. every 10 years), making it difficult to capture shorter-term trends in the landscape and conduct the assessment at the recommended frequency.	LandScale recognizes this issue and guidelines allow for differential updates of metrics based on data availability.



## Comments on the Assessment Framework

Ecosystem Pillar	
Key issues raised	LandScale response
A number of recommendations for providing clear definitions of terms such as “natural ecosystem”	All terms have been defined and referenced where appropriate.
Ecosystem protection should be included	Added a core indicator for natural ecosystem protection
Ecosystem connectivity should be included	Added an optional indicator for connectivity
A large number of comments regarding restoration: definitions and how it is expressed in LandScale indicators and metrics	While we did not expand the indicators and metrics, we clarified definitions and created a new restoration typology that greatly expands on the FLR framework.
Recommendation to make degradation a core indicator and expanded metrics for conversion and degradation	Degradation was made core. Degradation metrics were simplified to allow flexibility in how it can be measured while several global data sets and models have been identified to facilitate this. No changes were made to the “conversion” indicator
Biodiversity should be broader than just threatened species and protected areas	Added a focus on areas of high biodiversity importance and recommended (but not required) metrics for other species of interest
Biodiversity should have same breadth of indicators as ecosystems	Added new indicators for biodiversity restoration and protection
Areas important for biodiversity should include more than just protected areas and KBAs	LandScale includes other areas important for biodiversity that are identified nationally or locally
Several suggestions about approaches and data for water services and broader ecosystem services should be considered	In general, we believe the framework is already responsive to the suggestions, but we made some refinements that are incorporated at the metric level.

<p>Take into consideration inflow-outflow of water from surrounding watersheds when assessing water recharge. (M2)</p>	<p>This suggestion is incorporated into the guidance.</p>
<p>Include forest cover in areas of hydrological importance as a green infrastructure</p>	<p>Forest cover in areas of hydrological importance could indeed be considered as a green infrastructure. However, the extent of green infrastructure is no longer a performance indicator under v0.2 because we felt it is an abstract concept that contains many other features (e.g., recreation, developed parks) that are not indicative of watershed health.</p>
<p>Shoreline and shallow water areas with intact native vegetation also improves water quality</p>	<p>Conserving coastal ecosystems indeed improves water quality, however in order to reflect improvement of water quality in a more tangible way other water quality indicators that are widely used and monitored by water management organizations across the world are preferred (e.g. load of sediment/volume-turbidity, concentration rate of nutrients).</p>
<p>A stronger focus should be given to the impact on green infrastructure/ecosystems that maintains hydrological services, not only the extent of those.</p>	<p>Additional metrics focusing on ecosystems integrity/health would likely not be "easy to understand" and aren't precise with regards to performance in terms of water quantity. The provided indicators and metrics are specifically targeted to water quantity and quality.</p>
<p>The availability of certain indicator animals and plants could be used to assess water quality.</p>	<p>Version 0.2 includes macro invertebrate diversity as an indicator of water biological quality. Plant diversity was not included due to lack of common standards and systems for monitoring it, but assessors are free to add this as an optional, assessor-defined metric.</p>
<p>Water quantity indicators might be hard to find in many landscapes.</p>	<p>The metrics proposed are generally part of the basic water quantity monitoring system run by government agencies/water suppliers.</p>
<p>Water treatment plants might provide data for water quality, as well as water research institutes.</p>	<p>If water treatment plants collect data on water quality in rivers upstream of where wastewater are discharged, this data should indeed also be considered.</p>
<p>Consider adding pathogen content in water which is very relevant in urban areas.</p>	<p>Since LandScale is designed to drive improvement in rural landscapes (p8), it does not aim to capture improvement in urban sewage systems.</p>

<p>Concentration of metals, mercury, and toxins should be considered.</p>	<p>This is already captured as a LandScale metric.</p>
<p>Temperature precipitation, evapotranspiration should be considered.</p>	<p>These three parameters should already be assessed as part of the landscape water recharge, which is necessary to consider for the metric of the water quantity indicator.</p>
<p>Water quality is difficult to measure, especially for smallholder systems</p>	<p>The data guidelines clarify additional water quality tests could be conducted only when there is no existing data for the main water bodies. LandScale isn't designed to look at every smallholder impact on water but examines the cumulative impact at the landscape level.</p>
<p>Water regulation should be included as a criteria/metric.</p>	<p>LandScale provides a metric on water withdrawals but does not make assumptions about whether regulation is important in any particular landscape.</p>
<p>Consider the Freshwater Health Index as a ready-made easy to use assessment that is more holistic than just water quantity and quality.</p>	<p>The <u>freshwater health index</u> actually considers other dimensions of sustainability such as biodiversity, governance, and basin condition (forest cover, channelization) which overlap with LandScale indicators. Additionally, because of the fact it is an index, it doesn't express improvement in absolute terms but only relative terms, which makes communication less effective – one can more easily understand the benefits resulting from the improvement of water flows or reduction of nitrate concentration than improvement of an index ranking from 0 to 1.</p>
<p>Consider other aspects of ecosystem services besides water.</p>	<p>LandScale provides an optional indicator that assessors may configure to cover any other important ecosystem services in the landscape.</p>

Human Well-Being Pillar	
Key issues raised	LandScale response
In general, there are significant data limitations regarding the scope, scale, frequency, and applicability for the human well-being pillar performance metrics.	The version 0.2 assessment guidelines now include detailed guidance on data quality criteria that the assessor should consider when evaluating existing data. While full completeness is desirable, in practice it might not be possible due to gaps in data availability or other constraints, especially for the first assessment in any given landscape. For this reason, LandScale assessments are still able to obtain the status of “completed assessment” and users may still be eligible to make public claims related to verified assessment results if the assessment meets the thresholds for completeness in the assessment guidelines version 0.2.
The proxy measures as alternatives to best-fit metrics do not provide adequate information, considering the time and effort needed to collect the data. Alternative options should be considered if data is not available and primary data collection is not possible, such as an evaluation of whether the enabling environment is in place to allow improvement in the indicators.	Developed new indicators incorporating the most critical dimensions of multidimensional poverty assessments in goal 2.1 to provide a more comprehensive measure of standard of living, and new guidance for goal 2.2 to support the assessor in the design of context-appropriate performance metrics for a human rights assessment at the landscape level. This new and more extensive guidance supports the assessor with alternative options in cases where secondary data is not available and primary data collection might not be feasible. This is especially the case for the human rights indicators.
Benchmarks should be included for indicators under Goal 2.1 “Improve Standard of Living, Especially for Vulnerable and/or Marginalized Groups”.	LandScale does not set benchmarks within the assessment framework. Since the challenges and complexities that landscapes face varies widely across the globe and given that benchmarks are tailored to the specific local context, LandScale encourages assessors to establish these according to the given landscape circumstances to have a more precise interpretation of progress. Version 0.2 now incorporates the optional setting of targets against which performance of metrics may be assessed.

<p>Performance metrics under Goal 2.1 “Improve Standard of Living, Especially for Vulnerable and/or Marginalized Groups” need to be strengthened for a more holistic assessment of human well-being. Metrics should include living income and/or wage, employment rate, household income composition, and more nuanced metrics for Indicator 2.1.3 “Access to Basic Services”.</p>	<p>Developed new indicators and performance metrics that align with global approaches to measure multidimensional poverty. These changes not only expanded existing version 0.1 indicators but incorporated new ones along with standardized metrics that assesses a more comprehensive picture of the multiple disadvantages that poor people face across health, education, sanitation, hygiene, basic infrastructure, nutrition, and other dimensions.</p>
<p>Specific requirements for disaggregation of results for all indicators under the human well-being pillar are needed to assess differences in outcomes among various groups (e.g. gender, Indigenous groups, and other vulnerable populations). In some cases, further assessment of rights for these groups may be needed.</p>	<p>Disaggregation is an important limitation when assessing indicators with secondary data, and therefore might not always be possible. Recognizing this challenge, LandScale requires disaggregation of all poverty metric results by sex when data allows it, and recommends disaggregating them further by age, ethnicity, indigenous groups, occupation, economic activity, and other social or economic criteria, when possible.</p>
<p>Little data is available for the indicators under Goal 2.2 “Respect, Protect, and Fulfill Human Rights” and primary data collection requires significant expertise.</p>	<p>Given the novelty of assessing human rights at a landscape scale, LandScale collaborated closely with Proforest and the IDH Verified Sourcing Areas team. Together, we engaged with expert organizations and landscape initiatives to seek their input and feedback on critical elements of a landscape-level human rights assessment. The result of this work is an approach to identify and assess human rights issues at landscape-scale. Based on this work, LandScale developed new guidance to undertake a human rights assessment at the landscape level while engaging and consulting rights-holders, key landscape stakeholders, and human rights experts. This approach assumes that there will be limited data available prior to the start of the assessment. This new guidance is available in the assessment guidelines, and in annexes 3 and 4. In these documents, several existing methodologies and tools are referenced to help the assessor throughout this process.</p>

<p>Indicator 2.2.4 “Other Human Rights” needs to be elaborated further and should not be limited to productive activities.</p>	<p>Provided further guidance on how to identify other human rights issues as part of conducting the assessment and incorporated specific examples of issues that can be included under this indicator as part of our human rights annexes 3 and 4.</p>
<p>Few indicators under the human well-being pillar are ‘core’.</p>	<p>Provided more clarity about the applicability of indicators and further explained that a core and landscape-dependent indicators are equally mandatory, with the only difference being that landscape-dependent indicators must be assessed for applicability and must be included unless inapplicability can be demonstrated and documented</p>
<p>Decision-making within the sustainable landscape initiative/partnership, multi-stakeholder committees, or other governance mechanisms should reflect gender balance and inclusion of vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Required to disaggregate performance results by sex when the unit of measurement is an individual and recommended the assessor to disaggregate metrics results by age, ethnicity, indigenous groups, occupation, economic activity, and other social or economic criteria, when data available allows it.</p>
<p>LandScale guidance and documents should have more gender-sensitive language.</p>	<p>Incorporated more explicit mention of women, especially in the guidance related to poverty and human rights. Incorporated a new recommended guidance for the indicator “land tenure” for an assessor-defined metric(s) for gender dimension of land tenure rights. LandScale will continue to consider other indicators that can emphasize further gender disparities for version 1.0 in addition to the existing requirements on data disaggregation by sex for the poverty and human rights indicators.</p>

Governance Pillar	
Key issues raised	LandScale response
Requirements around Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) and Indigenous Peoples are not explicit in the framework.	LandScale’s unit of measurement are landscapes, whereas FPIC often takes place at a smaller scale, even when related to large-scale development projects. Therefore, LandScale does not incorporate FPIC processes/outcomes explicitly within the framework, but it can assess any issues related to it as part of indicators 2.2.4 Other human rights and 3.1.2 Land conflicts.
The term “Resources” should be more explicitly defined throughout the Governance Pillar.	Divided the version 0.1 indicator on “Land and resource tenure security” into two new indicators: 3.1.1 Land tenure (core) and 3.1.3 Resource tenure (optional), in order to address more in-depth both topics. For indicator 3.1.3 it is recommended to use an assessor-define metric(s) on access and use rights for key natural resources in the landscape. Prior to assessing this indicator, the assessor would need to define which are the resources that will be evaluated (e.g. water, trees, carbon, etc.).
Indicators under the Governance Pillar relate to actions that need to be taken by the government, which in some cases are too complex to be carried out within the framework of LandScale.	Only one indicator (3.2.2 Coordination of government agencies in land use policy, planning & management) refers exclusively to government actions. Other indicators point to collective responsibilities that can be, or are shared by, more than one stakeholder group.
Metrics do not measure the impacts of land tenure conflicts, land rights violations, and lack of access to land and resources.	The impacts of some of the governance indicators, such as land tenure conflicts, land rights violations, and lack of access to land and resources can be assessed through the human well-being pillar, specifically the poverty and human rights indicators.

<p>Metrics on formalized rights for Indicator 3.1.1 “Land and Resource Tenure Security” are not sufficient to assess land and resource tenure security in diverse local contexts, particularly in places with customary tenure. Metrics should reflect realization of rights, recognition of customary tenure, and Indigenous Peoples’ rights.</p>	<p>Recognized that land and resource tenure security is challenging to assess within the LandScale framework and decided to narrow the scope of the indicator by removing the concept of “security” and only focusing on the formalization of land tenure. The resource component was moved into a separate indicator that is now optional and has more flexibility to assess the realization of rights, for example.</p>
<p>Metrics for indicator 3.1.2 “Land and Resource Conflicts” assume that a grievance mechanism is in place or otherwise that some other entity is recording incidence of conflicts and that threats are being self-reported. Metrics should be expanded to reflect the institutional capacity to deal with rights conflicts (e.g. the existence of an operational grievance mechanism and/or Ombudsman), the number or percentage of people involved in land or resource conflicts, and the incidence of all violent threats, not just murders or death threats. Additionally, more guidance on potential data sources is needed.</p>	<p>Reduced the scope of the indicator to “Land Conflicts” and changed one of the required metrics (3.1.2.2) to “Number of persons (e.g., environmental and human rights defenders) subject to violence or receiving threats of violence as a result of conflicts over land &amp; resources”, which covers the incidence of all violent threats, not only murders or death threats. Goal 2.2 human rights metric assess the institutional capacity related to rights conflicts by monitoring enabling conditions as part of the metrics, this can include, for example, the existence of an operational grievance mechanism and/or Ombudsman. LandScale recognizes that there will be data challenges when assessing the number of unresolved land resource conflicts or grievances and number of persons subject to violence. However, the existence of a grievance mechanism is not the only way to record/report the incidence of conflicts and threats, and therefore LandScale encourages the assessor to search for data from other sources of information, such as administrative/official records.</p>
<p>Some of the metrics for Indicator 3.1.2 “Land and Resource Conflicts” could be combined into a single metric with categories or scales.</p>	<p>Combined the five metrics from indicator 3.1.2 into two metrics, while keeping the same measurement logic and scope.</p>
<p>Goal 3.1 should align with, and refer to, other existing best practice standards and guidance.</p>	<p>Compiled a list of resources, methodologies, tools, and standards that are relevant to each pillar. These pillar resources are available to LandScale pilots.</p>



<p>Additional metrics are needed to measure ‘agreement by stakeholders’ in land use plan adoption, as articulated by the description for Indicator 3.2.1 “Land Use Plan Adoption and Enforcement”, as it does not adequately measure the effectiveness of implementation and enforcement of land use plans. Additionally, metrics do not consider the quality of plans or participation and inclusion of stakeholders in their development.</p>	<p>Changed the metrics for indicator “3.2.1 Land use plan adoption &amp; enforcement” and LandScale now requires the assessor to use some of the indicator from the Sustainable Landscapes Rating Tool (SLRT) as a methodology to assess the new metric “3.2.1.1 Quality and status of land use and/or zoning plans”, which determines whether land use plan/zoning had been developed through a participatory process.</p>
<p>The metric for Indicator 3.2.2 “Coordination of Government Agencies in Land Use Policy, Planning, and Management” is not sufficient to measure effectiveness and quality of intergovernmental coordination. Considering some agencies are more critical for effective coordination than others, further guidance is needed on which government sectors should be included.</p>	<p>Replaced the metric for indicator “3.2.2 Coordination of Government Agencies in Land Use Policy, Planning &amp; Management” with a new one: “3.2.2.1 Quality and status of government coordination on land use policies, planning and management across sectors”. LandScale now requires the use of some of the indicators of the Sustainable Landscapes Rating Tool (SLRT) to assess the coordination of land use policies, planning and management across sectors, levels, and jurisdictions.</p>
<p>The metric for Indicator 3.2.3 “Stakeholder Participation and Inclusion in Land Use Policy, Planning, and Management” should be revised to better capture meaningful participation. Additionally, metrics are needed to measure inclusion of Indigenous Peoples, women, and marginalized groups.</p>	<p>Replaced the metric for indicator “3.2.3 Stakeholder participation and inclusion in land use policy, planning, and management” with a new one: “3.2.3.1 Quality and status of stakeholder participation and inclusion in land use policy, planning, and management”. LandScale now encourages the use of some of the indicators of the Sustainable Landscapes Rating Tool (SLRT) to assess the consultations with stakeholders for land use policies, planning and management, including women, indigenous peoples, local communities and other marginalized groups.</p>
<p>Additional metrics are needed to measure enforcement for Indicator 3.2.4 “Illegality and Corruption Related to Land and Resources”.</p>	<p>Maintained the same version 0.1 metrics for this indicator but provided more extensive guidance on how to collect data on illegality and corruption.</p>

More specificity regarding how to measure corruption and where to find data on incidences of illegality in contexts where records are not available is needed for Indicator 3.2.4 “Illegality and Corruption Related to Land and Resources”.	Provided further guidance on the different methods and data sources to assess corruption illegality.
A larger proportion of indicators for the governance pillar are ‘core’ in comparison to indicators for the other pillars.	The guidance has been updated to clarify that both core and landscape-dependent indicators are mandatory, and that landscape-dependent indicators can only be excluded if there is evidence presented that demonstrates it is not currently or likely to be an issue in the landscape.
<b>Production Pillar</b>	
<b>Key issues raised</b>	<b>LandScale response</b>
Should include (non-plantation) forestry and extractive production types, perhaps in a modular approach with guidance tailored to each type.	Note that assessors/landscape initiatives may augment LandScale with any other indicators and metrics desired. We clarified that LandScale is interested in all-natural resource-based production but are currently focusing on agriculture, agroforestry, and plantations. As additional production/extraction types are included, a modular approach will likely be implemented.
LandScale states that it is outcomes-focused – indicators in this pillar include assessment of practices (sustainable land management (SLM), and waste management)	Measuring outcomes related to SLM and waste management practices is inherently difficult, especially at landscape scale so we maintained the indicators and metrics similar to version 0.1 and welcome further comment on version 0.2
Many comments were provided on the need to include market-related components of production and include things like prices, volumes, share of value captured by smallholders, cash vs non-cash crops, subsidies/ incentives, labor	LandScale considered these comments but have decided to keep the pillar focused on productivity and sustainability relative to inputs and impacts from inputs and practices. Some aspects of the comments may be addressed through the human well-being pillar.