

APPENDIX 1. LANDSCAPE SITUATION ANALYSIS

VERSION 0.2 | OCTOBER 2020

The Landscape Situation Analysis (LSA) provides a structured format to assist the assessor in characterizing the landscape and understanding internal and external factors that affect, and are affected by, landscape sustainability. It is a tool to capture and synthesize additional contextual information about the landscape and inform decisions about assessment objectives and relevant indicators. The LSA is also the place to specify which economic activities the assessment will cover. The scope of economic activities will inform the breadth of sectors that will be assessed for specific indicators.¹

If the LandScale user plans to conduct the LandScale assessment for a single jurisdiction or catchment, then the LSA should be conducted for this landscape unit. If the user plans to delineate a user-defined boundary, then the LSA should be conducted for an area that includes at least the outer bounds of the potential LandScale assessment area. In this scenario, information documented in the LSA should be used to help inform the final landscape boundary delineation.

The LSA should be informed by the assessor's understanding of the landscape context and supplemented by information from desk-based research and interviews with key stakeholders. The assessor should aim to collect all the required information in each of the LSA categories to create a holistic picture of the current landscape situation. This will provide useful context for readers of the assessment report. If any piece of required information is not available for the landscape, the assessor should report it as "unavailable" and briefly summarize their attempt to find such information, including sources consulted to search for it.

The LSA is integrated into the version 0.2 reporting template for use by LandScale Pilots. The assessor should complete the LSA at the start of the first LandScale assessment and revisit it in repeated assessments to update information that has changed.

¹ The scope of economic activities is only relevant for the indicators in Goals 2.2, 3.2, and 4.1. The rest of the indicators are intended to be assessed broadly regardless of the economic activities of interest.

Category	Required Information
Geographic context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A context map for the landscape, showing the approximate landscape boundary in the context of national and subnational jurisdictions, major infrastructure (e.g., highways) and urban areas, and other relevant features
Pre-existing initiatives and other relevant activities in the landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List and description of recent, ongoing, or planned activities or assessments that may inform the LandScale assessment (e.g., by providing data and expertise) or that may make use of LandScale results • Information on ongoing landscape-scale planning activities or initiatives led by government, civil society, or multi-stakeholder partnerships (e.g., multi-stakeholder dialogues, jurisdictional approaches, sector-specific investments, sustainability programs, etc.) • Brief historical context of other relevant sustainability, climate change, and resilience initiatives in the landscape (e.g., Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAS), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), adaptation plans, Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) initiatives, etc.) • Main stakeholder groups involved in each of the foregoing types of activities
Demographic information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population size • Population density • Population distribution (include spatial data, where possible) • Age and gender composition of the population • Rural vs. urban composition of the population • Population distribution by ethnic and/or indigenous group • Average number of people per household • Brief description of past and current trends in human migration relevant to land use activities (e.g., transient agricultural workers, out-migration to urban areas or to bordering countries due to social conflict or lack of income opportunities)

Land cover and land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current land cover and/or land use map with a summary of the area (ha) and % of the landscape in each land cover or land use type • Map of natural ecosystem types in the landscape (or, if this is not available, a list of ecosystem types) • Map of protected areas plus an itemized list indicating the size and type of protection for each area • Information on past land use change and drivers of this change, including a map of recent land use changes, if available
Economy & international markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of main economic sectors and activities in the landscape (regardless of the LandScale assessment scope); if available, also include information on the total or approximate revenue or economic output per sector • Summary of all significant types of natural resource-based production in the landscape, e.g., the main cropping and forestry production systems as well as activities related to water, mining, fisheries, and others • (If available) Total number of people and percentage of total employment employed by main economic sectors • Proportion of agricultural goods and commodities exported from the landscape, both domestically and internationally, disaggregated by crop • Summary of major current and foreseen external drivers of the landscape’s economy, such as increasing global demand for commodities produced in the landscape, new investments or projects, policy changes, or others

Production context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scope of natural resource-based economic activities that are of primary interest for the LandScale assessment, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, infrastructure, tourism, etc. Specify the product(s) and/or service(s) that are relevant within the economic activity of interest. Designation of these economic activities will circumscribe the assessment scope for selected indicators and metrics within LandScale Goals 2.2, 3.2, and 4.1. ● Total area and percentage of the landscape in agricultural production and other productive activities; this information may be based on the land use/land cover map but will likely need to include additional detail ● List of the most important commodities and/or services produced/provided in the landscape, amount produced, and proportion of total national production that this represents ● Types of agricultural and forestry production systems (e.g., smallholder, plantations, natural forest management, etc.) and land allocation systems (e.g., private ownership by smallholders, private ownership by companies, community ownership, government ownership with concessions or use rights, etc.) ● Relevant data on agricultural for subsistence or local trade, including main crops produced and number of people involved
Governance structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inventory and brief description of relevant governance structures and bodies related to land and resource use. These may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government institutions responsible for relevant sectors ○ Government plans and/or strategies relevant to the landscape’s sustainability ○ Multi-stakeholder partnerships or initiatives (information on this element may be provided through the optional Sustainable Landscape Partnerships module) ○ Non-government structures such as producer groups, cooperatives, civil society organizations, and the governing and decision-making mechanisms of indigenous communities, etc.
Information on major dynamics and threats relevant to landscape sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Description of key climatic, geologic, ecological, political, or other events, dynamics or threats that may have significant implications for landscape sustainability. These could include floods, coastal storm surges, droughts, wildfires, landslides/mudflows, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, government collapse, government transition, armed conflict, social unrest, large-scale migration etc.

Internal stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A list of key stakeholders that are internal to the landscape, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Producers and those involved in production: smallholders, producer groups, cooperatives, associations, unions, public and private sector companies, etc. that produce important commodities, goods and services ○ Local/subnational governments: elected and/or appointed officials representing local/regional agencies with domain over agriculture, forestry, natural resources, development, mining, planning, etc. ○ Civil society: community groups, NGOs, and similar organizations, particularly those who are working to advance one or more aspects of sustainability in the landscape ○ Vulnerable and marginalized groups: local communities, indigenous and ethnic groups, specific demographics, etc.
External stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A list of key stakeholders that are external to the landscape, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Companies based outside the landscape (nationally or internationally) and sourcing from the landscape ○ National governments, including ministries of agriculture, forestry, natural resources, development, mining, planning, etc. ○ Development finance institutions investing in projects, businesses, infrastructure, or public sector programs in the landscape ○ Investors and lenders conducting or considering doing business in the landscape ○ Philanthropic donors (including foundations and bilateral donor agencies) supporting sustainability-related projects in the landscape ○ National and international NGOs working on topics relevant to the landscape

Climate and climate change

- Summary of climate characteristics over the past 10 years or longer, including annual and seasonal temperature and precipitation patterns, interannual trends, and interannual cyclical effects (such as those associated with El Niño and La Niña)
- (If available) Climate change scenarios including near term (20 year) and midterm (50 year), such as:
 - Anticipated changes in annual and seasonal temperature
 - Anticipated changes in annual and seasonal precipitation
 - Anticipated sea level rise (if applicable)
- Information on actual or potential in-migration of species that may displace or disrupt current ecosystems and species
- Information on actual or potential social unrest from climate change-induced human in-migration or out-migration and competition for natural resources
- Actual and/or projected effects of climate change on agricultural yield (e.g., potential impacts on agricultural water supply, colonization or expansion of agricultural pests/diseases, or shifting cultivation zones)