Referee Report

1) The study areas are limited only in the USA, Central America, the Himalayas, and Southeast Asia. As a result, discussion and conclusions should focus on the differences of rainfall intensity and duration that exist in each area and distinguish the respective thresholds that initiate landsliding in each region.

2) The geological setting which is one of the most important predisposing landslide factors is entirely absent from the paper. For example, geological conditions and landslide mechanism is entirely different in the Himalayas and North America. Authors should comment on that. In addition, they should categorize all landslides in surficial and bedrock type landslides since rainfall intensity and duration as a trigger mechanism is completely different between these types. Furthermore, authors should explain if the data sample of n=5313 includes both landslides and rockfalls.

3) It is not clear if earthquake or snowmelt triggered landslides have been eliminated from the data sample of n=5313. Which was the original sample number, how many earthquakes or snowmelt triggered landslides were eliminated and which are the respective maps, with the sampling areas before and after the landslide elimination?

4) The data set used in the analysis has no uniformity. It should be on the same temporal range, following the range of the NASA Global Landslide Catalog 1988–2015, or 2007-2015

5) Since the authors have used MODIS Terra and Aqua satellites 2000-2020, which is the percentage of potential post-wildfire landslide events among the period 2000-2015 that coincides with the NASA Global Landslide Catalog?

6) According to the authors landslides were classified as burned if any part of the area where the mass movement occurred was burned at some point within the three years prior to the event to capture both waves of increased susceptibility without over-identifying mass movements areas where fires occur every few years. Authors should explain why they used there years prior to the event and not more or less than three years

7) According to the authors 489 mass movements (9:2%) were categorized as potential post-wildfire events. Which of these mass movements belong to landslides or rockfalls?

8) Precipitation analysis (intensity or duration) is different in different types of mass movements. Authors should clarify what types of mass movements they are focusing on.

9) Finally, it is not clear if rainstorms or rainfall intensity have triggered landslides only in the burned areas, since rainfall intensity is a common triggering mechanism in both burned and burned areas. Authors should explain this more thoroughly.