



Attachment 1: MVI Indicator Suggestion Form

The MVI is a composite index measuring structural vulnerability and structural (lack of) resilience at the national (member state) level. The selected indicators relate to concepts which have been shown to directly increase vulnerability or resilience in one of three dimensions – economic, environmental, or social. The selected indicators meet the principles and criteria agreed upon by the Panel (for example: multidimensionality, universality, exogeneity, data availability and data quality). Any indicators added must also meet these criteria.

The Panel Secretariat kindly requests that suggestions of new or substitute indicators be offered using this form.

1. Name of indicator, units, database where it is disseminated and maintained, including web address

« Proportion of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population) », Percent (%) of individuals, [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\)](#).

2. Pillar, dimension, and concept where indicator should be located within the MVI framework

The indicator should be located in "Table 6: Social resilience", within the "Gender equality" concept.

3. Is your suggested indicator an addition or replacement?

This indicator is suggested in addition. It complements the other indicators on gender equality.

4. Provide a short justification focussing on the relationship of the indicator to structural vulnerability or structural resilience (100 words**)**

Example:

- export concentration: Indicator measures vulnerability to (negative) changes in export volumes/values.

[Please include empirical evidence on whether the variable measures a concept which is inherent or inherited]

In the world, 60 to 80% of agricultural production in the South is carried out by women. However, they do not have access to property rights or secure rights to agricultural land in the same proportions as men. Climate change, with its effects on farming methods, makes them more vulnerable, especially in a structural context which does not favor their access to land ownership, which would secure their work and therefore their necessary agricultural production.

5. Provide a simple Theory of Change (250 words)

Example: Theory of change for export concentration

- Export revenue supports (i) import capacity (terms of trade effect), (ii) fiscal balance, because developing country governments tend to rely on export taxes (e.g., mineral rents and tourism taxes), and (iii) external debt service (because developing countries need to rely on external capital).
- The more diversified a country's export structure, the smaller the effect on the economy from an externally driven negative export price shock (caused by a fall in demand).
- Conversely, the less diversified a country's export structure, the more the country is exposed to a fall in demand for one of its exports and therefore the higher the damage to income, wealth, and living standards that an externally-driven export value fall can have.

[Briefly discuss any literature on the evidence for the Theory of Change, including the assumptions behind the Theory of Change]

- The higher the percentage of women who own agricultural land is, the more secure their employment and means of subsistence will be.
- At the same time, securing women's employment, when we know that one of the factors of vulnerability to climate change is poverty, would strengthen their social resilience.
- Moreover, several studies have shown worldwide that the ecological burden remains primarily on women in the home. They are the ones who learn about the subject when they have access to information and who implement good practices. We can hypothesize that if more women own agricultural land, interest in sustainable agriculture in the context of climate change would increase tenfold.

6. Indicate which developing countries have missing data

All countries, including developing ones, have data on the subject, listed by the UN.

*Please take note of the following rules:

- Indicator has to be structural in nature
- There has to be clear evidence relating the indicator to the concept and dimension
- UN data source must be prioritised
- The MVI will not be based on variables that present too many missing values, not more than 15 data points