Disaster Risk Financing & Insurance Program





Analysis to Action: An Executive Education Program on Disaster Risk Finance in Africa

2 – 6 September 2019 Stellenbosch University



AGENDA

Regional Risk Pools

ARC Case Study

Lessons for Policymakers



WHAT: Regional collaboration - cat risk pools

- **3** existing regional sovereign catastrophe risk pools
- 1 being established



Source: Authors and World Bank. 2017. "Sovereign Catastrophe Risk Pools." Technical Contribution to the G20.

WHY: Benefits of risk pools

1. Financial Products

2. Political Coordination

3. Public Goods

| Uncertainty Loading | |
|--|--|
| Cost of Capital (reserves and cost of risk transfer) | |
| Operating Costs | |
| Annual Expected Loss | |
| Technical Insurance Premium | |

WHY: Benefits of risk pools

1. Financial Products

2. Political Coordination

3. Public Goods



WHAT NEXT: Regional facilities - Sharing more than risk



PCRAFI—Private Sector Window helping domestic insurers access international reinsurance markets



CCRIF—New Insurance Products excess rainfall insurance, fisheries insurance



SEADRIF— Different products for different countries

SOVEREIGN RISK POOLS CASE STUDY: AFRICAN RISK CAPACITY

Household coping mechanisms

- Eat less preferred food
- Do other work
- Use savings and borrow
- Sell non-productive assets
- Reduce food intake
- Sell productive assets
- Climate-related migration (incountry, regional and international)

Risk Pools provide solutions to speed the response to natural disasters.





Risk Pools

Risk Pools provide solutions to speed the response to natural disasters.

Through: Innovative risk modelling and risk pooling and financing

Provides: Disbursing quick funds to government

Allows: Stability in social protection and focus on investments in agriculture for increased productivity and diversification



RISK POOLS SUPPORTING FINANCIAL RESILIENCE

How Risk Pools Are Structured





Risk pools offer more services than just risk finance

ARC provides a three-pronged approach to management of climate risk by its Members:



Early Warning delivered through Africa RiskView, ARC's inhouse early warning and modelling platform for drought risk



Contingency Planning through capacity building, peer review and standard setting, to drive effective preparedness for climate disasters



Access to Financing through **parametric insurance** which unlocks the liquidity necessary to implement early response (countries can elect not to purchase insurance but still benefit from Early Warning and Contingency Planning)



Contingency Planning





Engagement requirements

What does a country need to do to benefit from Disaster Risk Management from ARC?

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs signs a Memorandum of Understanding with ARC Agency (free of charge)
- Form multidisciplinary technical working groups (Finance, Social Welfare, Meteorological, Agriculture...) to:
 - Participate in training workshops
 - Identify and quantify the risk
 - Facilitate model customisation and prepare contingency planning.
- Access to Africa RiskView modelling and early warning platform



RISK POOLS PROVIDING RISK FINANCING

Parametric / index insurance Before the season starts







Drought Index WRSI



WRSI : Water Requirement Satisfaction Index Developed by FAO

Rainfall data applied to reference crop characteristics as decided during customisation by Technical Working Groups in countries.

MDRC

WRSI





Drought Index Population Affected



Population Affected

WRSI is applied to socio-economic layers across the insured regions of the country to determine the amount of population affected.

 Population
 MDRC

 affected



Drought Index MDRC



MDRC: Modeled Drought Response Cost

Using Operations Plan developed by the country within the Contingency Planning requirements of ARC, the number of people affected is multiplied by the amount of Average Response Cost per Person to determine the MDRC.





Drought timeline Example in East and Southern Africa

| | jun | jul | aug | sept | oct | nov | dec | jan | feb | mar | apr | may |
|---|-----|-----|-----------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Policy design & Issuance | | | | | | | | | | | i | i |
| Step 1.1 – RTP Workshops Step 1.2 – Underwriting Step 1.3 – Policy & invoice | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Season monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Payout & review | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Step 3.1 – MDRC Report Step 3.2 – Payout (?) Step 3.3 – Season Review | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Model Review | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Risk transfer parameters

WHAT ARE THE KEY PARAMETERS THAT NEED TO BE DETERMINED FOR AN INSURANCE POLICY?

- When would the insurance policy trigger a payout?
- What is the maximum payout possible?
- When would the policy trigger the maximum payout?
- How is the payout calculated?
- How much would the premium be?







Season Review

MDRC Report

Certificate of Loss & Banking details

Frican Risk Capacity

Final Implementation Plan

Payout

AKACHE

Review & Evaluation





ARC EXPERIENCE

Over \$600m of coverage in 13 countries since 2014



HOW: Sovereign Risk Pools

10 Lessons for Policymakers on Risk Pools

Sovereign Climate and Disaster Risk Pooling World Bank Technical Contribution to the G20, 2017



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