Report on the Third InsuResilience Global Partnership Forum 2019

Strengthening adaptation and resilience in the Caribbean, Latin and Central America: the role of climate risk finance and insurance

9th December 2019, Madrid, Spain
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InsuResilience Global Partnership

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9th December 2019, Madrid, Spain

By the InsuResilience Global Partnership Secretariat

April 2020
List of Abbreviations

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<tr>
<td>A2R</td>
<td>UN Climate Resilience Initiative A2R Anticipate Absorb Reshape</td>
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<td>ARC</td>
<td>African Risk Capacity</td>
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<td>BMZ</td>
<td>German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDRFI</td>
<td>Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance</td>
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<td>COP</td>
<td>Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<td>DRF</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Finance</td>
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<td>DRM</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management</td>
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<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
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<td>G20</td>
<td>Group of Twenty</td>
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<td>GRIF</td>
<td>Global Risk Financing Facility</td>
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<td>HLCG</td>
<td>High-Level Consultative Group</td>
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<td>ICMIF</td>
<td>International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation</td>
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<td>IDF</td>
<td>Insurance Development Forum</td>
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<td>IDFC</td>
<td>Infrastructure Development Finance Company</td>
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<td>ISF</td>
<td>InsuResilience Solutions Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>KfW</td>
<td>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDB</td>
<td>Multilateral Development Bank</td>
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<td>PA</td>
<td>Program Alliance</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Private Public Partnership</td>
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<td>R4</td>
<td>R4 Rural Resilience Initiative</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Program</td>
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<td>V20</td>
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Introduction

On December 9, 2019, the third InsuResilience Global Partnership Forum took place on the margins of COP25 in Madrid, Spain. The Forum focused on Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) Solutions in the Caribbean, Latin and Central American regions with exchanges from all over the globe. Over 150 representatives from G20, V20 and other countries, international organizations, civil society, the private sector and academia came together to promote and enable the adoption of holistic climate risk management solutions.

The InsuResilience Global Partnership (“the Partnership”) has the vision to strengthen the resilience of developing countries and protect the lives and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people from the impacts of disasters. It aims to achieve this by closing the protection gap through climate and disaster risk finance and insurance solutions to facilitate timely and reliable post-disaster response.

The annual Global Partnership Forum is the largest in-person gathering of Partnership Members from across the globe. The full-day event is a platform to exchange experience and knowledge and to raise awareness about risk finance and insurance by engaging all stakeholders of the Partnership. The first two Partnership Forums took place along the sidelines of COP23 in Bonn in 2017 and COP24 in Katowice in 2018.
Recap from the plenary sessions

Framing: Strengthening adaptation and resilience for the poor and vulnerable

The Partnership in 2019, presented by Astrid Zwick, Head of the InsuResilience Secretariat, was marked by strengthened and converging efforts on climate resilience, building on the momentum generated by the UN Climate Action Summit in September. The Partnership saw substantial growth in membership in 2019, with a current total of 74¹ (14 new in 2019), and in terms of impact, with 25 programs in 76 countries across the globe. Furthermore, a major milestone chalked up by the partnership in 2019 was the development and endorsement of Vision 2025 and its corresponding workplan, which will be implemented through four workstreams. Numerous activities by the Secretariat and all members in 2019 already contribute to the fulfilment of the ambitious targets of Vision 2025.

Antonio Huertas, Chairman and CEO of MAPFRE, highlighted the role of CDRFI within a resilience framework in the Caribbean, Latin and Central America. The insurance protection gap in the region is substantial. In 2017, for example, a total of 19 hazardous events and disasters occurred in Latin America and the Caribbean causing USD 32 billion of damages, whereof only 5 billion (16%) was insured. This challenge should be addressed through public-private partnerships, with investors moving more towards a sustainable economy, considering the impacts on the environment and aligning investment strategies accordingly. Public policies need to promote insurance mechanisms that effectively absorb economic and social impacts of disasters.

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¹ As of November 2019
Interview: Gender in the spotlight

Factors such as higher rates of illiteracy, less economic empowerment and social norms decrease the resilience of women to climate risks, as Vitumbiko Chinoko, Advocacy and Partnerships Coordinator, Climate Change and Food Security, Southern Africa Region of CARE International stated. As current co-chair of the Partnership’s Gender Working Group, he shed light on the importance of making gender a cross-cutting theme throughout the Partnership’s workstreams and within all members’ activities. Women are not only more vulnerable to climate risks but also have specific needs when it comes to the design of climate and disaster risk finance and insurance products.

In 2019, the Working Group published a study on integrating gender into different models of climate risk insurance. It explored main entry points for gender-responsive strategies in different CRI schemes and offered recommendation on activities for the Partnership until 2025. However, gender strategies also need to be resourced and implemented, as Vitumbiko Chinoko, who is also a member of the Partnership’s High-Level Consultative Group, stressed. Therefore, in 2020, further effort of the Working Group will focus on implementing a Commitment Statement for gender equality and women’s empowerment and its accompanying Action Plan.
Harnessing humour: Interactive Session

Action facilitated by Pablo Suarez,
Associate Director for Research and Innovation, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

"Why humour for InsuResilience?”, asked Pablo Suarez from Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre.

In our day to day activities, we may underestimate the role that humour can play to stimulate serious discussions about complex subject matters such as in this case climate and disaster risks. Here, humour can shed a light on dangers, tensions, ambiguity and reveal contradictions and myths associated with this topic as well.

The cartoon above, for example, visualises that change is gradual – until it is abrupt, like climate-induced change. As the impact of climate change is not entirely foreseeable, every stakeholder needs to make important decisions in an environment of uncertainty and complexity. Even if there is collaborative attitude, conflicting interests can arise.

Mr. Suarez engaged all participants of the Forum in a vivid exchange that addressed the seriousness of climate change. Participants took a critical look at obstacles when it comes to effective cooperation and collaboration.

Pablo Suarez developed the humorous session in collaboration with Climate-KIC, Cartoon collections and GFDRR.

Humour for InsuResilience Global Partnership: Interactive Session
Driving action to make people safer

Dr Maria Flachsbarth, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany, used her welcome remarks to congratulate all Partnership members on a successful year. “The Partnership’s grand coalition of members have worked hand in hand to step up our work in countries, ensure coherence across various programs, address knowledge gaps to promote innovation, develop common principles, and contribute to comprehensive climate risk management and the fulfilment of the Paris agreement”. As Co-Chair of the High-Level Consultative Group (HLCG), she reiterated that 2020 will be a seminal year for the Partnership’s collective work towards the Vision 2025, and the Global Commission on Adaptation’s (GCA) year of action. Five priority areas will guide the Partnership’s work in 2020:

1. Driving action on the ground
2. Promoting innovation and the integration of solutions with broader resilience measures
3. Strengthening climate risk analytics and accessibility of data
4. Monitoring progress towards Vision 2025
5. Ensuring a demand-driven and people-centered approach

Ambassador Luis Alfonso de Alba, Secretary-General’s Special Envoy for the 2019 Climate Action Summit, restated the commitment of António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, to advance climate ambition specifically through resilience and adaptation in 2020. The InsuResilience Global Partnership was one of several important initiatives in contribution to the 2019 Summit’s action theme 9 “Adapting now: making people safer”, aiming to respond to immediate climate impacts, to support the most vulnerable members of society, and to make people safer.

Ambassador de Alba highlighted the important role of innovation and strengthening collaboration. Building and strengthening partnerships is one of the key elements that will be remembered from the Climate Action Summit, as it welcomed various actors ranging from countries to non-governmental and private sector representatives. Especially multi-stakeholder partnerships are key to success, also in delivering towards the Partnership’s vision of providing financial protection to 500 million poor and vulnerable people by 2025.
Panel 1: Holistic climate and disaster risk financing: benefits and limitations

This session addressed interrelations and complementarities of various disaster risk financing instruments, as well as linkages to broader policy frameworks, including climate adaptation agendas, macro-fiscal frameworks, and development processes. A presentation by Daniel Clarke on aspects of holistic design of CDRFI solutions was followed by a discussion on holistic CDRFI from different perspectives: regulatory, implementation, fiscal and individual/household levels.

Impulse:
Daniel Clarke, Director, Centre for Disaster Protection

What do we mean when talking about “holistic” approaches? Holistic is about complementarity, referring to the development of a “mix of synergistic CDRFI solutions building from existing institutional frameworks”, as defined in the Pro-Poor Principles of the Partnership. A holistic approach to disaster risk finance makes sure that a society pays for disaster risk in a way that each budget line that might pay for different disasters is more than the sum of the parts. In that sense, three different aspects of a holistic design are particularly important:

› Policy
Four key questions help to frame difficult trade-offs when it comes to disaster risk financing:

1. Who or what do I want to be protected?
2. What do I want them to be protected against?
3. Who will pay? (Is this realistic?)
4. How will protection reach the target group?

› Practice
Putting policy into practice, stakeholders ranging from scientists, implementers and financial specialists to vulnerable people and senior officials need to be involved in shaping three key elements: a coordinated plan for post-disaster action agreed in advance; a fast, evidence-based decision-making process; and ensuring financing on stand-by for early action.

› Empowerment
The third aspect focuses on national-level conversation about disaster risk and empowerment. Collaboration between various stakeholders at a national level can help to refine solutions, give people and parts of the government time to learn about their role and ensure the solutions are fit for the purpose of the respective country. Only via these interactions can legitimacy be brought to the solutions employed.

“If people are empowered, if different parts of governments are empowered, this is how you get to resilience” – Daniel Clarke from the Centre for Disaster Protection.

Panel discussion

Priorities change slowly but steadily; While some years ago, the emphasis was on designing specific products, now the focus lies on combining the many existing tools in one product or strategy that will ultimately cover all types and facets of losses. “We need to make sure that whatever we design makes sense in practice”, states Olivier Mahul. CDRFI instruments must be tailored not only to risk and perils in the respective country, but also to the country's institutional capacity. IDAB, for instance took this into account and designed financial instruments for the emergency phase that are either triggered if a predetermined threshold is reached or when the government declares an emergency.

However, when it comes to combining products, we can often observe a lack of coordination with regards to emergency care policies and inclusive insurance policies as Alejandra Diaz Agudelo noted. It is thus important that policies are coordinated at a national level. A lack of coordination bears reputational risks for insurance. One can be tempted to think that “insurance only works for those who are sure”, as Juan Antonio Ketterer sums up the reputational issues that insurance faces. The challenge is twofold: on the one hand, it is necessary to convince people and countries of the value of insurance. On the other hand, insurance products need to be designed in such a way that they do not appear to be a gamble. This reputational challenge stems partly from lack of adequate regulation. A crucial challenge for regulators is ensuring that regulatory frameworks are sustainable but also flexible enough to respond to the dynamics of risk and the development of technology.
Kevin Cowan Logan stressed the importance of innovation in financial protection. Allowing for innovation within the regulatory framework but weighing it carefully with financial protection in order to avoid misuse of new innovative products is a difficult balancing act. For instance, Chile faces legal constraints on index insurance as the country’s insurance law dates back to the 1930s and does not leave space for innovation. This poses obstacles for further integration of microinsurance solutions into national policy on climate adaptation and risk management.

In the context of broader policy, particularly national climate adaptation strategies, local insurance markets can make valuable contributions regarding funding. Taking the example of the last major earthquake in Chile in 2010, insurance paid out USD 7 billion, of which only USD 60 million (less than 1%) were borne by local primary insurance companies, showing the key role of reinsurance. From a small economy perspective, reinsurance is key, and the Chilean regulatory structure has moved to allowing a flexible uptake of reinsurance by having a strong emphasis on climate risk finance. The earthquake had minor effects also because contingency plans were in place that allowed for quick payouts. Around 60% of the 200,000 claims were settled within six months. This underlines the role of the private sector in providing resources in addition to public funding. The response to the earthquake also shows that resilience requires a holistic effort: Chile combines increasingly strict building standards with a strong role of the public sector’s role in mitigation and uptake of insurance, building into other financial products such as mortgage loans.

Panel 2: Sovereign disaster risk pools

This session hosted the first-ever fishbowl dialogue between the world’s three regional risk pools, stimulating collaboration and based on expressed demand from within the Partnership. An impulse speech by Leonardo Martinez-Diaz of the World Resources Institute on the key findings of the study on the Future of Disaster Risk Pooling was followed by an open panel discussion among the risk pool executives and senior experts.

Impulse:

Leonardo Martinez-Diaz, World Resources Institute

How are developing countries deploying disaster risk finance instruments to close the protection gap?

This question is partly answered by the key findings of World Resource Institute’s recent study on the future of disaster risk pooling which focused on the three regional risk pools (CCRF, PCRC, ARC), sponsored by the InsurResilience Secretariat in 2019. The risk pools were established to offer parametric insurance solutions to developing countries in order to help governments cope with different types of disasters. For the most cost-effective approach, governments should deploy a combination of different risk finance instruments, including insurance, to address different “layers” of risk.

Sovereign parametric insurance can provide rapid payouts as well as useful tools such as data repositories, risk models and risk profiles that can help countries improve their overall disaster risk management. This technical approach presents thus a unique value proposition to developing countries. However, the risk pools have yet to realize their full potential. Multiple factors are hindering insurance uptake, including affordability barriers, unmet payout expectations, and a gap in insurance product offerings. WRI gives recommendations for each risk pool in the study. For instance, donors could deploy targeted premium support to assist vulnerable countries. Furthermore, pools could deploy effective measures to manage basis risk, including
From left to right: Simon Young (Willis Towers Watson, Senior Director Capital, Science and Policy Practice), Fabio Bedini (World Food Programme (WFP), Senior Programme Adviser Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes, Climate Change and Food Security, Southern Africa Region), Mohamed Bavogou (African Risk Capacity (ARC), United Nations Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) and Director-General ARC), Isaac Anthony (Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), CEO)

investments to improve model quality, education on the role of sovereign parametric insurance and rule-based mechanisms to manage unmet expectations.

One common challenge for the risk pools is to unlock large-scale action. This can only work through well-targeted concessional finance and an incentivized collaboration in an increasingly fragmented disaster risk finance system.

These results stem from the recent study conducted by the World Resources Institute and sponsored by the InsuResilience Secretariat:

 بهذا fishbowl discussion was a pioneering initiative that successfully brought together high-level decision makers from the regional risk pools. Different approaches to managing disasters and financing risks from each risk pool were elaborated, notably differences in premium subsidies, products and reporting.

Since the three risk pools became operational, ARC, CCRIF and PCRIC have adapted or are currently adapting their products to respond to the demands of their member states.

ARC recently expanded its coverage by engaging with humanitarian actors via ARC Replica, an instrument to further reduce the protection gap. WFP as a humanitarian actor has bought five policies to increase coverage for the insured countries. WFP applies a holistic approach and tries to support governments with the best combination of tools and reinforcing existing products. Regarding the product range, ARC has to date successfully assisted countries to model, quantify and transfer slow onset perils such as drought and is now moving on to develop tools that address rapid onset perils, like flood and tropical cyclones. Considering and learning from experiences of CCRIF and PCRIC could be useful.
For PCRIC, on the other hand, slow onset impacts of climate change, like rising sea levels, pose a major concern. Besides that, the risk pool currently looks into possibilities for insurance at household level. Regarding insurance products, according to Simon Young who shared the PCRIC perspective in the panel discussion, groups of African countries show similarities in their risk profile, whereas the risk profiles of Pacific countries differ strongly amongst each other. Hence, it is important to manage country expectations on what a particular product can accomplish and ensure that products are not developed on a generic basis.

Having started with insurance products to address hurricane and earthquake risk, CCRIF expanded its product range to address additional perils and works on designing innovative products. Most recently, CCRIF launched an insurance product for the fishery sector. The product, COAST³, provides coverage to people involved in the fishing industry in case of a tropical cyclone. Moreover, CCRIF explores further expansion of its work, for instance by developing a product for the electric utility sector.

The risk pools also differ in their mode of reporting in cases of a payout. ARC conditions participation in the pool to having a contingency plan in place to facilitate targeted interventions. CCRIF on the other hand emphasizes that each government should decide on immediate priorities after a disaster. Having a contingency plan in place is not requested, however, CCRIF employs a mandatory reporting element on the use of payouts within six months after the payout. PCRIC carefully weighs possible constraints on their insurance products in order to avoid delayed payouts right after shock events. This approach seems most suited to their way of operating.

All panelist reiterated the need for improving risk modelling and the potential benefits of sharing lessons between the pools in this regard.

The representatives of the risk pools requested for the InsuResilience Secretariat to facilitate the continuation of a dialogue among the risk pools, enabling sharing of best practices and lessons learned. To this end, there was a commitment to continue technical collaboration and working together on capacity building and knowledge sharing.

“We have to bring [the sovereign risk pools] together and not reinvent them”, stated Mohamed Béavogui from the African Risk Capacity.

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³ The Caribbean Oceans and Aquaculture Sustainability Facility (COAST)
Panel 3: Looking ahead

The session provided an outlook on the year ahead for the Global Partnership. While previous sessions took stock of the progress made and shared good practice, this last item of the agenda addressed emerging challenges and gave an outlook on what to expect in the next years, also with a view towards the GCA Adaptation Summit and COP26 in 2020. In this section, we take a look at what lies ahead from a V20 country representative, a G20 country representative and a private sector representative.

“Following the UN Climate Action Summit, almost 60 smaller countries announced that they are not only ready to update but to enhance their NDCs. Apart from this encouraging number, it is unsatisfying to see that this is only 8% of global greenhouse gas emissions. What people expect from us next is to bring action on the ground. 2020 should be a year of action. During COP25 Germany presented its contribution to the Natural Disasters Fund (NDF). Already at COP26, Germany will report on concrete results and milestones of the NDF. Nonetheless, the timeframe in which we plan our activities should go much further – over 6 years, embedded in InsuResilience Vision 2025.”

Nilesh Prakash, Ministry of Economy, Government of the Republic of Fiji, Head of Climate Change and International Cooperation Division

“CDRFI entails massive opportunities to close the protection gap and to scale up social protection. There is a clear urgency to address insurance penetration rates also in developing countries. For instance, most SMEs aren’t subscribed to insurance schemes. To ensure business continuity, the V20 countries are thrilled to launch the Sustainable Insurance Facility (SIF). Looking into the future, we can determine several needs: We need to i) reduce basis risk by improving designs and risk data collection, ii) enhance transparency, iii) explore risk layering mechanisms more profoundly, iv) overcome the finance shortage by looking into innovative funding modalities and most importantly, v) we need to act collaboratively.”

Daniel Stander, Risk Management Solutions (RMS), Global Managing Director

“Insurance has an institutional and societal value that is far greater than the sum, the claims, that it pays out. We must move away from that myth that insurance is a ruse, that a client is tricked into buying insurance. CDRFI is about financing more broadly and about how we think about risk. In that context we need to think about how we make solutions holistic, in a collaborative manner and high in quality. There are two requests for the Partnership: First, to keep the dynamism in pushing forward integrated approaches. Secondly, to continue to foster collaboration, to enter in an exchange and learn from each other.”
The Global Partnership’s initiatives in the spotlight: Insights from our members

Representatives from our members showcased their work in a short story-telling presentation, also known as Pecha Kucha format. These captivating and innovative ideas inspired further exchange of ideas and learning throughout the rest of the day.

**ALLFED**
Presented by Sahil Shah

- **Allfed** focuses on reducing the impact of major global food system shocks, with increased resilience and rapid recovery.

**MiCRO**
Presented by Alejandra Díaz Agudelo

- **MiCRO** assists local insurers in the design and implementation of parametric insurance in order to strengthen the resilience of poor and vulnerable families in the face of natural disasters.

**The Nature Conservancy**
Presented by Kerstin Pflegner

- **The Nature Conservancy** works on nature-based risk reduction and works with the private sector to unlock co-benefits with insurance.

**The Start Network**
Presented by Anna Farina

- **Start Network** is redesigning the DRF approach for humanitarian actions in order to put the focus to the early stage of the crisis, putting in place predictable funding which can be released faster and earlier, moving away from reactive funding.
Breakout sessions: The Global Partnership in practice

Breakout session 1: Resilient infrastructure

Hosted by AXA XL, Claudia Thyme

The quality of infrastructure has the potential to amplify or minimise climate-related disaster losses. Climate-proofing critical infrastructure is of particular importance given its systemic relevance for vital functions of economies and societies. In this context, the increasing understanding of risk that insurance tools can bring could help guide infrastructure investments towards greater long-term climate resilience. There is a large infrastructure investment gap in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region, and high exposure to climatic shocks can cause significant setbacks to the economic growth trajectory and livelihoods in many of its countries. This session explored how risk finance and insurance mechanisms can support quick recovery of critical infrastructure when disasters strike, how it creates incentives for investments in resilient infrastructure, and how these efforts support broader climate and resilience policy in countries.

The dialogue was centred around key actions needed to drive forward investment in climate-proof critical infrastructure. Various elements were identified:

- Risk transparency: the ability to understand what the risk is and to ultimately put a value to it; understanding risk relies on information that is tailored to the needs of different decision makers.
- Planning and funding: consistent and actionable criteria and resilience metrics for project selection are key to mobilize funding and support risk-informed investment decisions.
- Effective project execution: builds on institutional and technical capacities working together towards clearly defined resilience targets.
- Risk management culture: the aforementioned aspects all rely on promoting a culture of risk management. Adopting such a mindset is particularly relevant for insurance to feed into this process.

Ultimately, while participants agreed that insurance can greatly contribute to the elements above, setting up infrastructure-linked insurance schemes is a complex task that builds on a direct dialogue between governments and the private re/insurance sector as early as possible. In the 2019 published IDF practical guide on insuring public assets can help decision makers in addressing the most relevant questions.
Breakout session 2: CDRFI as a tool for social protection

Hosted by Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, Janot Mendler de Suarez

Both social protection and CDRFI form part of a comprehensive climate risk management approach and can be applied in a layered approach to risk financing, targeting different groups within a community and addressing different types of risk. For example, social protection can minimize financial risk more systematically but may not be enough to buffer bigger shocks; while insurance protects against losses from major events threatening livelihoods, but is too expensive for smaller, regularly occurring events.

As we are increasingly shifting from a reactive to an anticipatory approach, making better use of early warning systems and data-driven forecasts, shock-responsive social protection systems can be effective tools to deliver timely, adequate and scalable assistance in the face of disaster. However, social protection is not yet acknowledged as a key element in a comprehensive risk management strategy, although there are many synergies with CDRFI: For example, social protection relies on large-scale systems that reach significant sections of the poor and vulnerable population and utilize sophisticated methods for targeting and registering vulnerable people. CDRFI can benefit from this data and information, and access to existing social protection programmes can help reduce operational and premium costs, too.

Ultimately, linking CDRFI and social protection can help capture shared benefits more effectively and enhance complementarity.
Breakout session 3: Gender inclusiveness in CDRFI

Hosted by InsuResilience Secretariat Consultant, Katharine Miles

Gender-responsive Climate Risk Insurance (CRI) schemes can provide risk protection that addresses differences in women and men’s vulnerability to both climate risks, and disaster-induced loss in wellbeing. As women face greater levels of exclusion from the formal economy and the financial system, structural and institutional barriers like unconscious bias, institutional discrimination, financial illiteracy, lack of ID, restrictions on women owning land or the exclusion of women from decision-making need to be addressed. The case for gender-responsive CRI builds on the evidence of the commercial benefits of integrating women as corporate clients, leaders, employees, and investors into private sector business models. In this context, it is important to recognize that women are involved in different value-chains to men and often male dominated value chains are prioritized. Three key messages can be retained from the discussion:

- We need to collect sex-disaggregated data to inform the gender dimension of climate risk.
- We need to compile and share best practice cases for gender-responsive approaches to CDRFI. Establishing peer networks for exchanges on lessons learnt is helpful in that context.
- Member donors in the Partnership should stimulate and promote testing and scaling up of gender-responsive approaches to CDRFI.

Gender-responsiveness needs to be mainstreamed across different stages of project design, implementation and evaluation.

These results also build on a recent study commissioned by the InsuResilience Global Partnership:

*INTEGRATING GENDER CONSIDERATIONS INTO DIFFERENT MODELS OF CLIMATE RISK INSURANCE (CRI)*
Breakout session 4: An enabling regulatory environment

Hosted by Access to Insurance Initiative, Teresa Pelanda

Industry can make an important contribution to pro-poor CDRFI solutions by developing products that are easily accessible, affordable and understandable. At the same time, insurance supervisors need to ensure that regulation enables and stimulates supply and demand of climate risk insurance solutions and to shape the contribution of the insurance industry towards building resilience, rather than creating unnecessary obstacles. Insurance supervisors have the mandate to protect consumers and ensure market stability. This is crucial and leads to the development of responsible insurance markets. In addition, and deepening on their mandates, supervisors can enable the development of climate risk insurance solutions by:

- Harnessing the role of the industry through enabling innovations that lead to the supply of responsible and appropriate insurance solutions, e.g. allowing case-by case pilots that can provide crucial lessons.
- Stimulating demand for needs-based products by addressing constraints around awareness, trust, appeal, culture, affordability.
- Acting as catalysts of CDRFI or as a bridge of communication among the different stakeholders in their countries, by making policymakers aware of the potential of CDRFI.

The active involvement of supervisors can make a significant difference. They are thus crucial stakeholders when it comes to responsible climate risk insurance solutions.
# Agenda

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<td>14:15-14:45</td>
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<td>14:45-15:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00-17:00</td>
<td>Dialogue: Sovereign Disaster Risk Pools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00-17:30</td>
<td>Looking Ahead and Closing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 17:30</td>
<td>Reception</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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