

Scaling up agriculture and climate risk insurance

Technology and multi stakeholder approach





SESSION HOSTED BY ILO





Agriculture and Climate Risk Insurance and SDGs







Insurance







Core questions

Client value

Whether and under what circumstances does implementation of technology based tools and processes for microinsurance provide value to low-income households?

How to improve client value of products and services through technology implementation?



Business case

How can technology contribute to viability and sustainability of microinsurance programmes for all stakeholders

How to enhance viability of technology led processes and tools : demand enhancement, products, channels!





Business perspective

- Twin issues of building scale and reducing costs (efficiency)
- Presents a challenge for distribution and claims servicing



- "Essentials" in inclusive insurance and requires significant ability to control and adapt...technology can support these processes
- Ultimately the success depends on how people use technology-based interventions amplifies both good and bad business practices





Technology based innovations to scale up inclusive agriculture and climate risk insurance



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Presented by Ovia K. Tuhairwe







Traditional approaches to animal identification

We had various methods of identifying cattle such as

- Branding
- Leg rings/ anklets
- Tags
- Paint
- Tattooing
- Ear-tags (was most popular)
 - With time these methods became obsolete and are prone to tampering and frauds







Challenges with the traditional approaches

The records of animals were not maintained systematically, No proper database was built to monitor the whole exercise

Tattooing of cows and their calves including bulls, was an exercise in vain, and failed to serve its intent purpose

Different weight on ears created irritation hence infection which resulted in change in the chewing and eating habits thereby affecting productivity

Ear tags can be duplicated easily; loss of uniqueness in the number. Hence, use of external ear tags in identifying insured cattle are often ineffective as they can be easily manipulated.

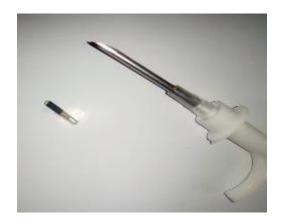




Use of RFID MICROCHIP TECHNOLOGY in the Identification Process

- All insured livestock are tagged using Radio frequency identification (RFID) micro - chip for the purpose of identification
- RFID is reliable, efficient and cost-effective method of tracking and identifying animals. On the spot cover issued in real time
- Less premium rate is charged because the transaction costs are kept in check & the process is easy, and through the integration of the technology platform, information of each livestock is centrally monitored
- Store more information » same tag may be used for multiple uses like for healthcare & breeding data
- Fast-track settlement of claims » Accurate traceability for animal & disease management eliminates paperwork



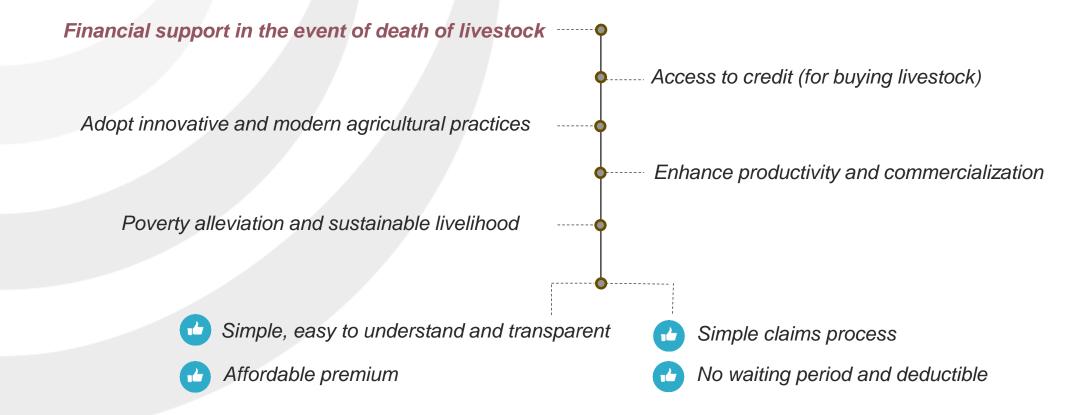








Farmers insurance benefits







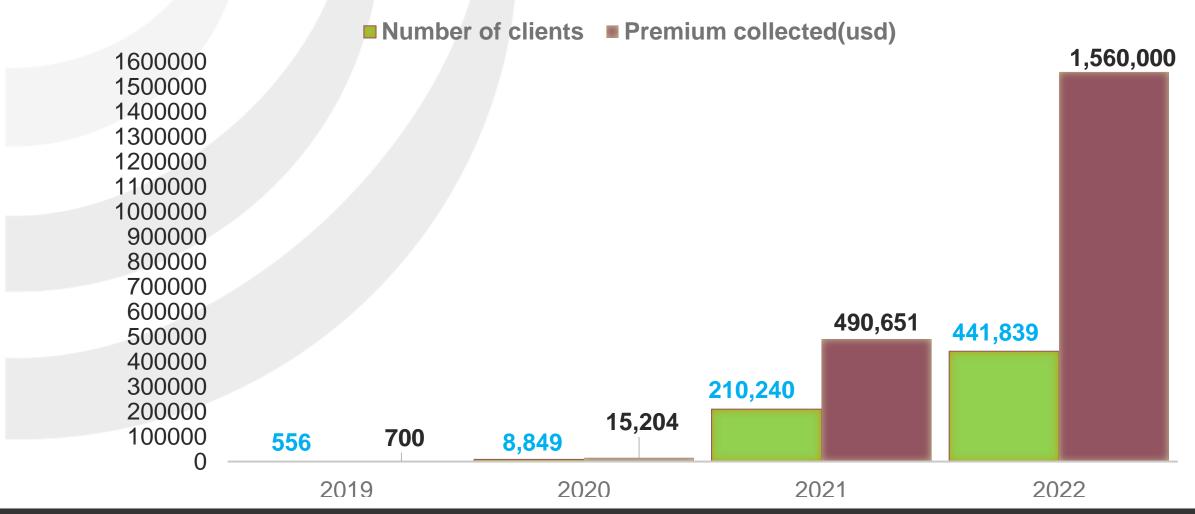
Insurers benefits from the Digitalised Livestock Insurance scheme

- * Many Farmers are joining the scheme hence high client base
- * It has enabled setting up uniform terms and conditions
- **Efficient, transparent and uniform settlement of claims**
- ❖ Has helped to cross sell some of other insurance products to farmers



connecting the inclusive finance world

MICROFINANCE WEEK TURIKUMWE microinsurance customer & premium growth (USD)







Tagging and identification









Technology based innovations to scale up inclusive agriculture and climate risk insurance



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Pedro Pinheiro

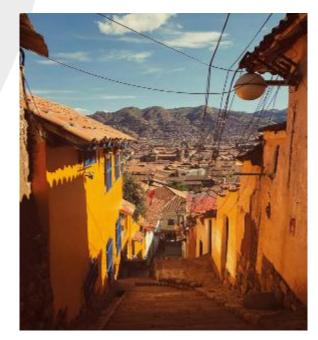




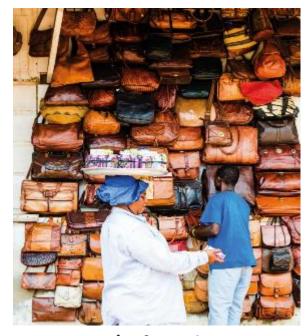
Climate change adds a layer to the compounding risk profiles of vulnerable populations



Rural / Women



Urban Poor



MSMEs / Informal Economy



Climate change adds a layer to the compounding risk profiles of vulnerable populations







Challenges and tech-based solutions that help overcome them

- Trust / basis risk: area yield and field monitoring activities
- "Bring Mr. Satellite here" to witness our losses
- Financial literacy and product understanding: digital training and gamification (including on 'good agricultural and climate adaptation practices')
- Reach:
 - Alternative sales forces (e.g. gig insurance sellers)
 - Partnerships with existing channels
 - Input providers
 - FMCGs
 - Payment services
 - Savings platforms
 - Remittances
- Regulation and barriers to entry: sandbox
- Data for enrolment and claims processing: building upon existing operational infrastructure (including social welfare wallets)
- Open Finance

Agents are still the most commonly used distribution channel for inclusive insurance



Technology based innovations to scale up inclusive agriculture and climate risk insurance



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Hannah Grant





Supervisors' priorities in inclusive insurance

Enabling regulatory environment for innovation, scale and commercial sustainability

Protection of consumers with little income to spare and limited insurance experience

Financial stability

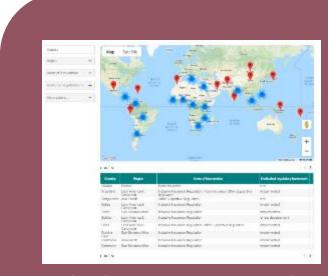




Inclusive insurance frameworks

A dedicated regulatory framework allowing....

Aspect	E.g.
Licensing	 More types of underwriters permitted Lower or simplified capital requirements
Product approval and features	 Simpler product approval Product definition Extended grace or cooling off periods
Distribution and intermediaries	 Ability to use alternative distribution channels Lighter qualification or training
Disclosure and documentation	 Simplified minimum documentation and disclosure requirements
Premium collection	 Ability to use alternative means, or frequency of premium payment
Claims settlement	Shorter claims payout timeline
Complaints handling	Shorter response or resolution timeline for complaints



Which countries and how? See the A2ii Inclusive Insurance Regulations Map:

https://a2ii.org/en/map

36 UROPEAN 18 MICROFINANCE

ASIA PACIFIC THE inclusive finance World

Cambodia

Chinese Taipei

India Indonesia

Malaysia

Mongolia

Nepal Pakistan

Philippines

Thailand

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Argentina Belize

Bolivia

Brazil

Costa Rica

Mexico Nicaragua

Paraguay

Peru

Venezuela

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Egypt

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

CIMA*

Eswatini

Ethiopia

Ghana

Lesotho

Madagascar

Malawi

Mozambique

Nigeria

Rwanda

South Africa

Tanzania

Zambia

Zimbabwe

Bangladesh

Papua New Guinea

Sri Lanka

Vietnam

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Colombia

El Salvador

Guatemala Honduras

Jamaica

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Jordan

NDER

Morocco

Tunisia

United Arab Emirates

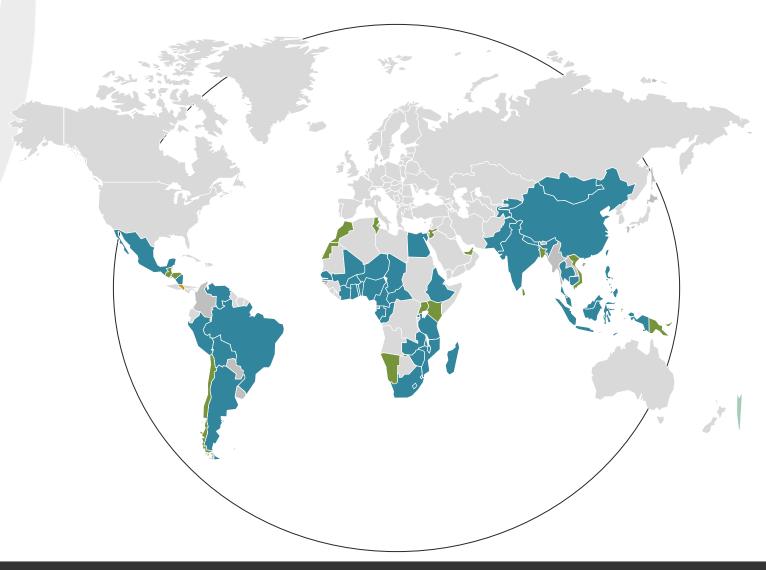
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Kenya

Namibia

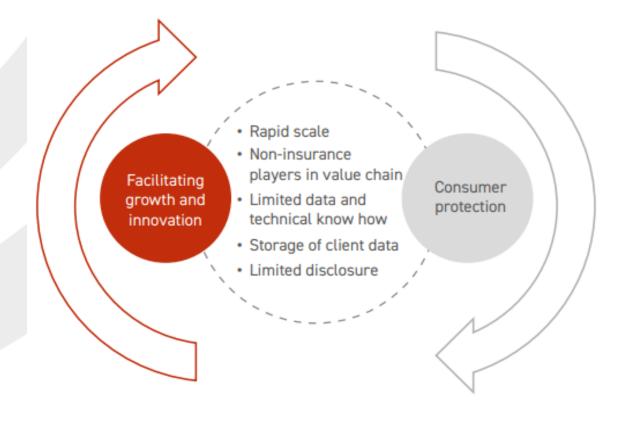
Uganda

Inclusive insurance frameworks in 2022





Supervisors' dilemma with digitalisation







Facilitating digital innovation

- Proportionate regulation
- Consumer Education
- Coordination with other supervisors
- Pilots and test and learn approach
- Regulatory Sandbox
- A2ii innovation lab





....applying lesson learnt

- Success is defined by the customers
 - What matters to them is the experience, and that includes both sales and claims service experience
 - Aids in building trust...cornerstone of all relationships
- Almost every process is different in along the value chain:
 - Distribution
 - Communication
 - Customer awareness different from customer education.
 - Premium collection
 - Claims handling... Not only fair but seen to be fair!
 - Encouraging initial results of "disruptive" interventions Can regulations facilitate faster adoption....





THANK YOU





Technology!!!

- "practice, the way we do things around here"
- "the practical application of knowledge especially in a particular area" and "a capability given by the practical application of knowledge"
- making, usage, and knowledge of tools, machines, techniques, crafts, systems or methods of organization in order to solve a problem or perform a specific function
- broadly defined as the entities, both material and immaterial, created by the application of mental and physical effort in order to achieve some value

