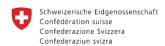


DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND INSURANCE PROGRAM (DRFIP)











Agenda for today

9:00 - 9:25

Introduction to DRFIP

9:25 - 10:30

Block 1: An Introduction to DRFI Analytics & Case Studies

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee Break

10:45 - 12:00

Block 2: Risk Metrics & Monte Carlo Simulation. A country case study (part 1)

12:00 - 13:00 Lunch

13:00 - 14:30

Block 2: Risk Metrics & Monte Carlo Simulation. A country case study (part 2)

14:30 – 14:45 Coffee Break

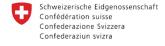
14:45 - 16:00

Block 3: Study case: risk metrics applied to six Central American's countries

DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND INSURANCE PROGRAM (DRFIP)











DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND INSURANCE PROGRAM (DRFIP)

Training on concepts and terminology for analytics related to disaster risk finance and insurance

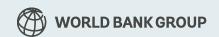
Introduction

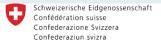
Olivier Mahul

Global Lead and Program Manager
Disaster Risk Financing & Insurance Program
World Bank











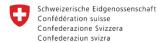
Disaster Risk Finance within the Disaster Risk Management Framework

PILLAR 1: RISK IDENTIFICATION Improved identification and understanding of disaster risks through building capacity for assessments and analysis PILLAR 2: RISK REDUCTION Avoided creation of new risks and reduced risks in society through greater disaster risk consideration in policy and investment **PILLAR 3: PREPAREDNESS** Improved capacity to manage crises through developing forecasting and disaster management capacities **PILLAR 4: FINANCIAL PROTECTION** Increased financial resilience of governments, private sector and households through financial protection strategies **PILLAR 5: RESILIENT RECOVERY** Quicker, more resilient recovery through support for reconstruction planning

DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND INSURANCE PROGRAM (DRFIP)











Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program

A joint program between WBG and GFDRR

DRFIP development objective to **increase financial resilience** of the countries through **minimizing the cost and optimizing the timing of meeting post-disaster funding**.

To achieve this objective, DRFIP provides the countries with **Analytical & Advisory Services, Financial Services and Convening Services** on Disaster Risk Finance.

Governments

DRF for Rapid Response Financing

DRF for Budget Protection

The Poorest

DRF for Resilient Livelihood

Farmers and Herders

DRF for Agricultur e

Homeowners and SMEs

DRF for Property Cat Insurance



DRF Analytics for Informed Financial Decision Making



DRF KM and Global Partnerships

DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND INSURANCE PROGRAM (DRFIP)



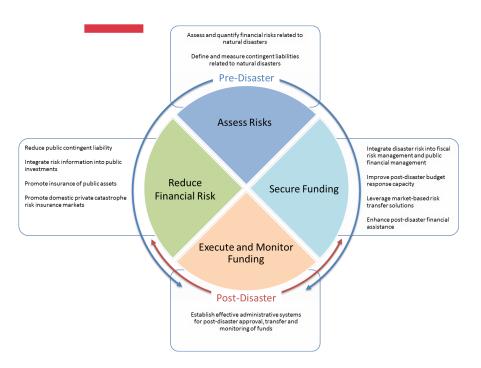




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DRF Operational Framework







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> Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



DRFIP – Operational Engagement Worldwide

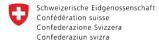
DRFIP is active in more than 50 countries



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Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program

Strong partnerships with GFDRR and donor partners



DRF for MIDDLE INCOME **COUNTRIES**

Support Middle-Income Countries to become proactive risk managers to meet the cost of disasters and climate shocks.



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra

DRF for **AFRICA**

Support African countries to manage the financial impact from disasters as part of building their overall resilience to climate and disaster shocks.





DRF for RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS

Support governments to integrate social protection schemes in their DRF strategy to offer rapid and timely assistance to vulnerable households affected by shocks

DRF for **GLOBAL POLICY, KNOWLEDGE & TRAINING**

Leverage the WBGs convening power to invest in policy advice and knowledge management to support policy reforms



DRF for SMALL ISLAND **STATES**

Support SIDS to strengthen their financial resilience as part of the broader disaster risk management and climate chan tion **age ida** ukaid







DRF for **ASIA**

Support Asian countries to manage the financial impact from disasters as part of building their overall resilience to climate and disaster shocks







DRF for **AGRICULTURE**

Support countries to implement sustainable, cost-effective public- private partnerships in agricultural insurance as part of broader agricultural risk.





DRF ANALYTICS

Provide govenments with the information and tools to make informed financial decisions on managing disaster and climate risks.





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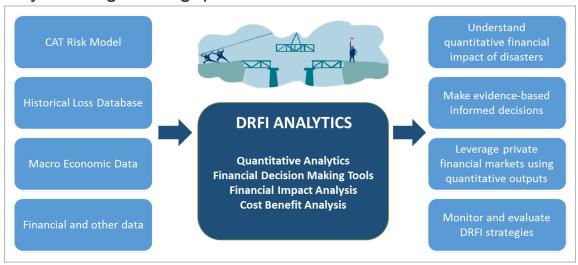


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DRF Analytics - Closing the Gap

Actuarial analysis bridges the gap between risk data and evidence based decision making

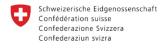


- ➤ DRF analytics help analyze and evaluate risk and capacitate decision makers to better manage and prioritize risk.
- > DRF analytics have supported WB client dialogue on financial resilience; but need to move to a structured approach for analytics

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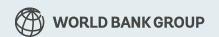
Training on concepts and terminology for analytics related to disaster risk finance and insurance

Block 1: An Introduction to DRFI Analytics & Case Studies

José Ángel Villalobos, Barry Maher and Darío Bacchini









and Cooperation SDC



Block 1: An Introduction to DRFI Analytics & Case Studies Agenda

9:25 - 9:40

Introduction to DRFI Analytics

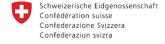
9:40 - 10:30

Three Case Studies

DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND INSURANCE PROGRAM (DRFIP)





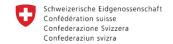


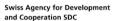


Disaster Risk Financing Analytics











Objective of DRFI Analytics

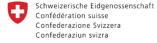
To help governments and other users of Disaster Risk Finance information

- Understand their financial risk related to natural disasters;
- Employ efficient <u>financial/actuarial analysis</u> in the development of DRF strategies;
- Improved <u>financial capacity</u> to meet financial needs immediately following natural disasters; and
- Increased capacity to monitor and evaluate DRF strategies.









Users of Analytics

- The DRFIP analytics function applies expertise in actuarial and probabilistic catastrophe risk modelling, and economic analysis to increase capacity of stakeholders to take informed decisions on DRF based on sound financial analysis. Users include:
 - Client governments
 - Donors
 - Regulatory Bodies
 - Insurance Companies

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Process for analytics development Actuarial Control Cycle

- Develop DRF strategy
- Crop subsidies
- Cost of scalability mechanism
- Design risk transfer solution

Specify the problem



Develop solution



Monitor progress

- Design model
- Inputs:
 - Loss Distn
 - Parameters
 - Eco. Assumptions
 - Target pop.
- Outputs:
 - Historical payouts
 - Indicative pricing
 - Cost of DRM strategy
 - CBA

Assess assumptions

- Update input data
- Adjust tool

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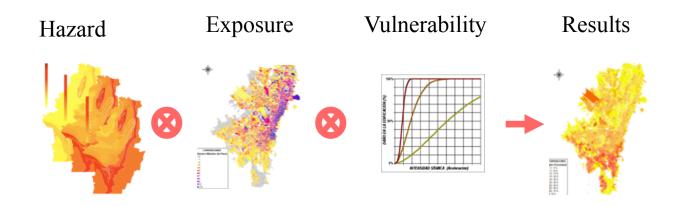


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Process for analytics development

Interdisciplinary approach is critical



DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND INSURANCE PROGRAM (DRFIP)











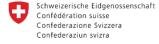
Process for analytics development Interdisciplinary approach is critical

- Hazard how peril could affect region and / or economic sector
 - Earthquakes (Seismologists, engineers, etc.); Drought (Meteorologists, Agronomists, etc.); Flood (Meteorologists, Engineers, Agronomists, etc.)
- Exposure what are the key assets
 - Crowd sourced / street mapped / insurance industry / government asset data
- Vulnerability
 - Engineers (buildings), Agronomists (crops), Economists (economy)
- Result: Obtain "Loss Distributions" or "Impact Assessment"

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DRFIP analytics delivered to date

Disaster Risk Finance Analytics for:	Analytics Tool/Approach
Sovereign	Cost Benefit Analysis
Sovereign	Risk Transfer Pool Analytics
Sovereign	Insurance Decision Making Tool
Sovereign	CAT in a Box Tool
Sovereign	Ad-hoc analytics
Agriculture	Agricultural Insurance Fiscal Costing and Product Design Tool
Agriculture	Agricultural Insurance Economic Impact Analytics
Social Protection	Social Protection Scale-Up Design and Financing Tool
Social Protection	Cost Benefit Analysis Framework
Property catastrophe insurance	Insurance Decision Making Tool and other ad-hoc analytics.

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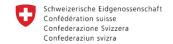
Understanding Risk Forum 2016
DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND INSURANCE PROGRAM (DRFIP)

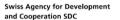
DRF Analytics Case Studies

Central America: expansion of CCRIF











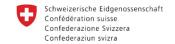
Understanding Risk Forum 2016
DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND INSURANCE PROGRAM (DRFIP)

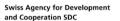
DRF Analytics Case Studies

Uruguay: risk management on energy sector



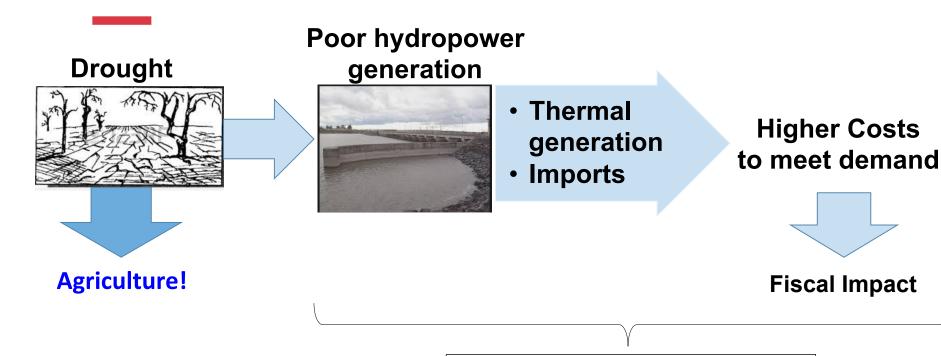








Uruguay: DRM on electricity sector The problem and the strategy



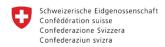
Renewable energies (long term)

Financial Strategy (in the transition)

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Uruguay: DRM on electricity sector

- Partnership with Macroeconomics and Fiscal Management Global Practice to support Uruguay to strengthen resilience to drought.
- Universidad de la República Oriental del Uruguay developed an open-source software, SimSEE, which optimizes and simulates key variable related to Energy Sector.
- DRFI assessed, through a stochastic model, the financial risk that UTE faces due to an increase in the cost of meeting the electricity demand.
- Risk Management: change in Electricity Matrix (renewable)





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Uruguay: DRF on electricity sector Financial Strategy (in the transition)

- Weather and Oil Price Insurance:
 - to cover the risk of high oil prices and insufficient rainfall
- Energy Stabilization Fund (FEE, in Spanish)
 - The rules of contributions and withdrawals of the FEE depend on the actual vs expected hydroelectric generation, and are regulated by Decree 305/2014.
- Contingent Investment Project Finance (CIPF)
 - Is aimed to be used in case a drought increases the costs of UTE.
 - The disbursement is triggered when the FEE's balance falls below a prespecified trigger and a drought is in course.
- Cash Reserves
 - Available at the start of each year with money from UTE's day-to-day operations

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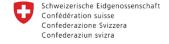
Uruguay: Dynamic Financial Analysis Inputs

- Simulations from SimSEE
- Initial Balance of the FEE
- Wording of the Weather and Oil Price Insurance
- Contingent Loan specifications (2016 to 2018)
- Amount of the Cash Reserve





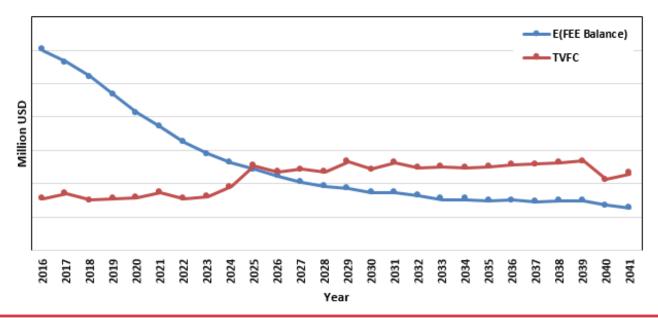




Uruguay: Dynamic Financial Analysis Some outputs

Evolution of:

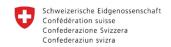
- Target Value of Fund Coverage (VOCF, in Spanish)
- Expected Value of FEE



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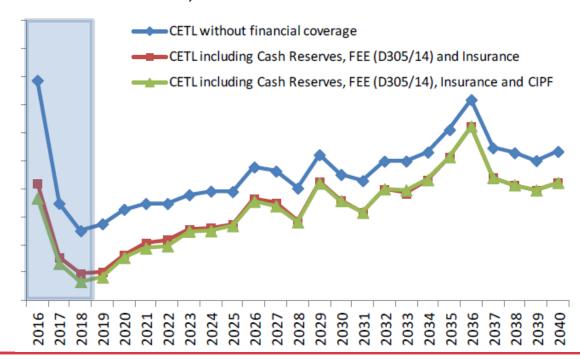






Uruguay: Dynamic Financial Analysis Some outputs

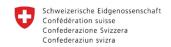
 Amount that should be contributed by the Government (95% Confidence Level)



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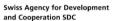
DRF Analytics Case Studies

Kenya: Hunger Safety Net Program











Hunger Safety Net Programme

- HSNP Phase 2 (2013-17): Operates in 4 poorest Counties in Kenya providing up to 100K HHs (Group 1) regular, unconditional electronic cash transfers (\$25 a month)
- Designed to scale up and down in response to weather shocks (e.g. drought/ El Nino), an extra ~300K HHs eligible for emergency CTs (Group 2)
- Approx. 95% of HHs in 4 counties were voluntarily registered, ~60% of beneficiaries are women
- Payments are electronic, directly into fully functioning bank accounts using biometric and pin enabled bank cards via banking agent network



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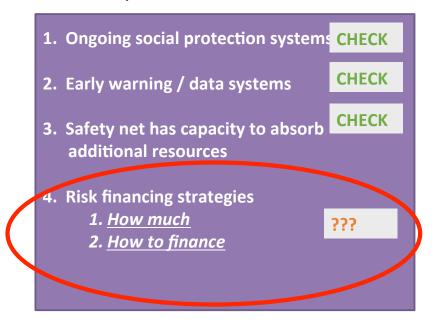






A DRF 'decision making' tool was developed to support the decision making process for financing HSNP scalability

REQUIREMENTS FOR SCALABILITY (THE PROBLEM):



THE SOLUTION:

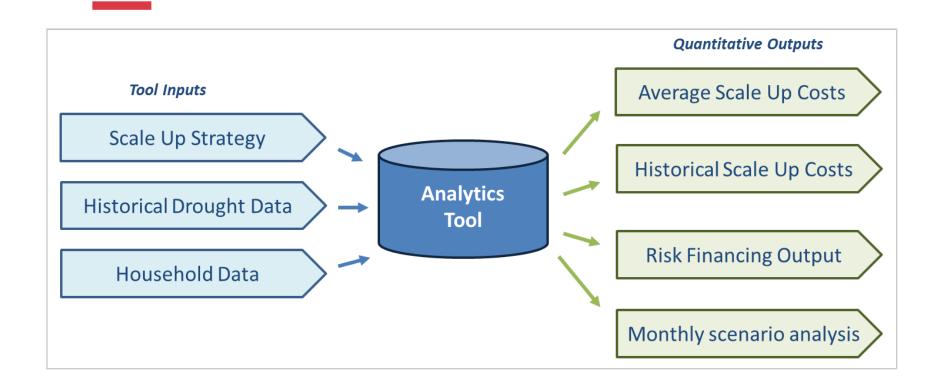
- Developed user friendly Tool to support policy dialog in providing financial analysis surrounding these questions
- Output from Tool used to help decide how to fund costs and how scarce resources can be allocated optimally

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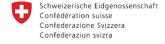
DRF Tool/ Solution for SSN Challenge



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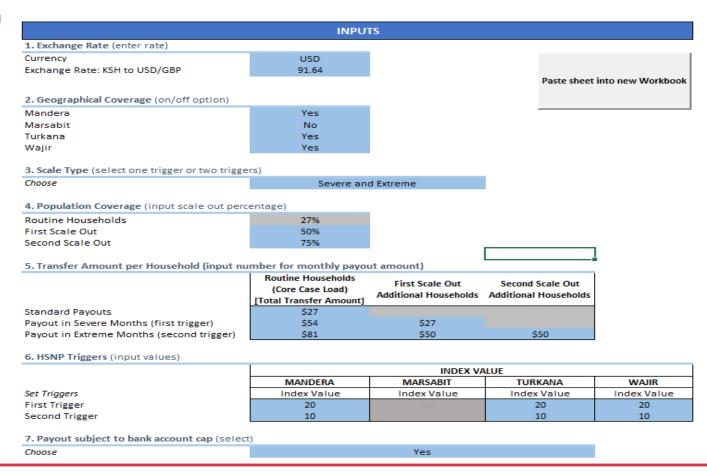








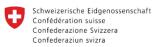
The user interface of the DRF Tool was kept simple and intuitive to support capacity building efforts



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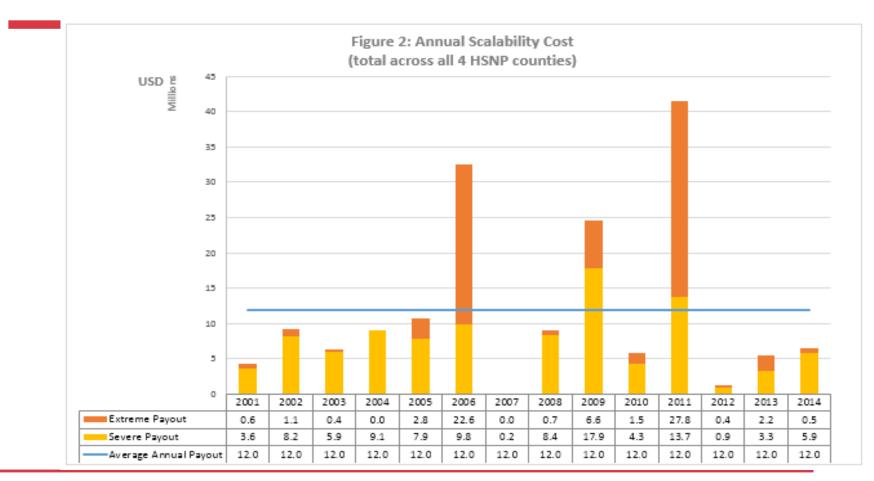




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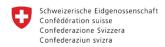
The DRF Tool produced outputs that helped GoK assess the entered scalability design, and select one which is optimal



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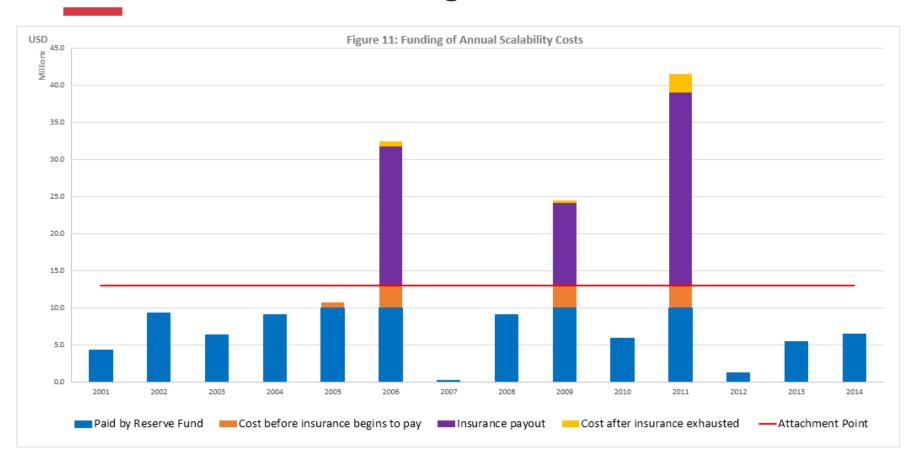




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The DRF Tool also produced indicative analysis on different financial instruments to manage the cost



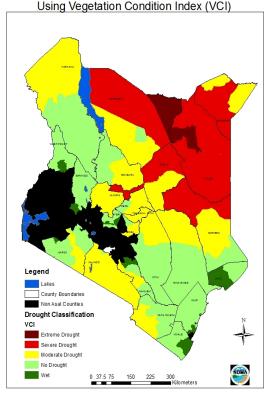
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The HSNP successfully scaled up in April 2015 in response to drought in Northern Kenya

Meteological Drought Status as at 28th February 2015



Scalability Strategy Design:

- Counties in serve drought: payouts to 50% of households
- Counties in extreme drought: payouts to 75% of households
- Monthly payout per household is the same as current routine payout (KSH 2450 per month, approx. US\$26 per month)
- No extra funds to routine HSNP households.

The Results:

- Jan/Feb/Mar scale up payouts cost approx. USD 4.5 million
- Payout funded by DFID who have been a key partner in the design, development and operation of the HSNP

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Key Takeaways

- 1. Tool enabled GoK to meet one requirement of scalability
- 2. The Tool enabled GoK to 'monetize' policy decisions
 - Understand trade offs
 - Shaped the policy dialogue on scalability design
- 3. The Tools and results provide inputs into the discussion, but are not a silver bullet
 - Implications of operationalizing a program
 - Political implications of decisions











