

Some thoughts on trans-boundary approaches for risk management

Catastrophe Risk financing for development

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Since some years ago, there is a dialogue within AOSIS looking for schemes for its own risk management

- In 2008 a team of experts developed a risk management strategy for small island developing states.
- There is enough evidence and experience in many other projects developed around the world that supports the feasibility of this proposal.
- AOSIS members altogether implies a strong asset itself, they could be a natural “mutuality”, i.e., similar risks, similar hazards, similar assets, similar economies, among others similarities.
- The proposal of 2008 suggested to develop a facility (e.g., captive) for risk assessment, transfer of technology, mitigation and adaptation strategies, as well as its financing through insurance products.
 - ✓ The proposal considered lessons learned and experiences and good practices from others projects developed around the world.
 - ✓ This facility could be a cornerstone in the financial economy of AOSIS Member States providing certain financial support against extreme events particularly those from climate change.
 - ✓ The development of the scheme would be created in a long term strategy, however could provide results in the short and medium term.

International experience shows it is necessary to make some key definitions

Target
Beneficiary

Assets or
Cash Flows
Expose

Main
Hazards

- **Target Beneficiary:**
 - ✓ Government (Sovereign Disaster Risk Financing)
 - ✓ Priority economic sectors (hotels, fisheries, agriculture producers, etc)
 - ✓ Private assets (Catastrophe Risk Market Development)
 - ✓ Poor people
- **Asset or Cash Flows Expose:**
 - ✓ Infrastructure
 - ✓ Housing
 - ✓ Taxes and tariffs
 - ✓ Losses in revenues for small business
- **Hazards:**
 - ✓ Sea level rise
 - ✓ Increasing temperature
 - ✓ Ocean acidification

Domain of Risk Financing for Extreme Climate Risk in Developing Economies

Who is Vulnerable?	Sample Instruments	Sample of Innovative Projects
Governments National Regional Communities	Reserve Funds CAT Bonds Weather Derivatives Index Insurance	Mexican FONDEN Caribbean Cat Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF – World Bank) Pacific / Africa Food Security El Niño Insurance (GIZ)
Households Especially the Poor	Traditional Insurance Index Insurance	Malawi / Haiti Fonkoze / Ethiopia HARITA/ Mongolia IBLIP / Kenya / Indonesia
Private Companies Agriculture, Energy, Transport	Traditional Insurance Index Insurance	Peru Extreme El Niño Insurance Private weather derivatives (BMGF, GIZ)
Financial Institutions MFIs, Banks, Insurance Companies	Traditional Insurance Index Insurance Reinsurance	Peru Extreme El Niño Insurance Philippines Tropical Storm (GIZ) Ghana Index Insurance (GIZ)

Key requirements for the strategy implementation

- Define target beneficiaries, assets or cash flow exposes and main hazards.
- Define a risk assessment strategy, considering aggregate to detailed approaches.
 - ✓ Keeping in mind “a comprehensive risk assessment strategy allows to develop a comprehensive risk management strategy”.
 - ✓ “Understanding Risk for Better Decision Making”
- Considering the available plethora of facilities forms (captives, trust funds, insurance schemes, etc), decide for the optimal in terms of a cost-benefits analysis.
- Given the type of developing economy in AOSIS members, donors community would be part of this effort during the stage of development, however donors support is driven by “...teaching to fish rather giving a fish...”.
 - Recently they are reluctant to providing financing for premiums.
 - As well its support is been refocused to try to be a single shot support.

Thank You

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