

How to make insurance work for the most vulnerable: Seven guiding principles

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- Can climate risk insurance contribute to building the resilience of the most vulnerable?
- How can climate risk insurance effectively reach the poor and vulnerable, what are success factors and challenges?



CONTRIBUTION OF CLIMATE RISK INSURANCE			DETERMINANTS OF RESILIENCE	
CATALYZING	✓ Risk assessment	\geq	ANTICIPATE	
PROTECTING	 ✓ Improving financial liquidity after a disaster ✓ Reducing distress asset sales ✓ Increasing food security ✓ Enabling rapid recovery) 	\sum	ABSORB	
PROMOTING	 ✓ Increasing savings ✓ Increasing savings, productivity & investment in higher return activities ✓ Improving credit worthiness 	\sum	ADAPT	
SPURRING TRANSFORMATION	 ✓ Incentivizing risk reduction behavior ✓ Fostering a culture of prevention-focused risk management 			

The role of insurance in comprehensive risk management



STEP1	RISK IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT	Risk identification (e.g. risk mapping); risk assessment (modelling hazard behavior and modelling asset vulnerability)
STEP2	RISK PREVENTION AND REDUCTION	Preventing and reducing the probability of events and exposure (e.g. building codes, land use planning) and vulnerabilities (health improvements, access to services, livelihood diversification)
STEP3	PREPAREDNESS	Early warning system, pre-positioning emer- gency response equipment, evacuation plans, and contingency planning
STEP4	ADDRESSING RESIDUAL RISK WITH FINANCIAL METHODS	Transferring, pooling, sharing risk, risk retention
STEP5	RESILIENT RECOVERY	Resilient recovery and reconstruction policies, disaster resistant reconstruction

Figure 2: Insurance in the process of comprehensive climate risk management Source: Modified from World Bank (2015).



































Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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