Drought Micro-insurance in Ethiopia:

An Innovative Model to Increase the Resilience of the Poorest Households

Index Insurance Innovation Initiative

January, 2010 Rome, Italy

Dir biyabir anbessa yassir.

"When spiders' webs unite, they can tie up a lion."







Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation HARITA (11/07-12/09): A Case Study in

- Community-driven CC adaptation;
- Holistic drought risk management;
- Weather index insurance, designed for/by farmers;
- Replicable/scalable approach
- Trust, Education, Demand-Side Focus

Selected Partners & Advisors

Adi Ha Multipurpose Farmers Cooperative

Relief Society of Tigray (REST)
Nyala Insurance Co.
DECSI microfinance institution
National Meteorological Agency
Tigray Food Security Office
Mekele University
Institute for Sustainable Dev't



Oxfam America
Swiss Re
Columbia University/IRI
The Rockefeller Foundation
Index Insurance Innovation Initiative (I4)

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& Today



21 Farmers Collecting Rain Data

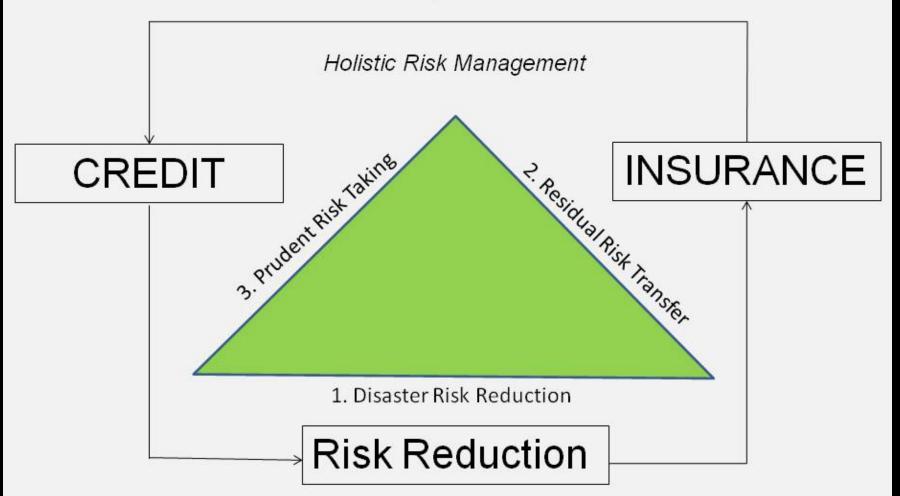


Enrollment Day Testimonial



Design Team
Learning to
Measure
Rainfall

HARITA Conceptual Framework





Complement Informal Insurance & Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)



PSNP: "Predictable Transfer for Predictable Needs"
Insurance: "Predictable Transfer for Unpredictable
Needs"

Standalone Insurance Package

Package Characteristics

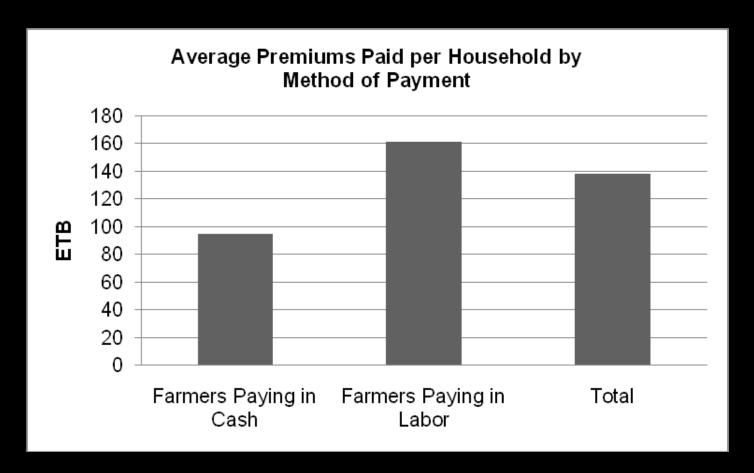
Percentage premium price: 24% Expected payout just over 1 in 5 No *direct* price subsidy

Results (May 2009)

200 hh purchased (approx. 20% of all households) Avg. premiums: 138 ETB*, 1.8X minimum option *adjusted for landholding



PSNP vs. Non-PSNP Farmers



The majority (65%) of buyers were PSNP participants. On average, PSNP purchased more cover than non-PSNP.

Female vs. Male Headed Households



- 38% of all enrollees: female head of hh
- Vast majority purchased with labor

Post-Rollout Survey

(Peterson 2009)	Buyer?	N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Error
	Non-buyer	68	0.1471	0.3568	0.04327
Gender (% women) (F=14.019, p<0.000)	Buyer	114	0.4035	0.49277	0.04615
	Total	182	0.3077	0.46281	0.03431
	Non-buyer	68	48.1029	15.10277	1.83148
Age of household (F=31.726, p<0.000)	Buyer	114	37.0439	11.23867	1.0526
	Total	182	41.1758	13.85887	1.02729
	Non-buyer	66	0.3182	0.46934	0.05777
PSNP participation (% who participate) (F=19.967, p<0.000)	Buyer	111	0.6486	0.47956	0.04552
	Total	177	0.5254	0.50077	0.03764

Post-Rollout Survey

Peterson (2009)	Buyer?	N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Error
Timad of rainfed land you own (F=6.61, p<0.011)	Non-buyer	68	3.3088	1.61795	0.19621
	Buyer	113	2.6217	1.81115	0.17038
	Total	181	2.8798	1.76828	0.13143
Timad of irrigated land you own (F=5.842, p<0.017)	Non-buyer	68	0.5228	0.41325	0.05011
	Buyer	112	0.3772	0.37817	0.03573
	Total	180	0.4322	0.39701	0.02959
Timad of teff grown last season (F=7.389, p<0.007)	Non-buyer	68	2.7426	1.41287	0.17134
	Buyer	114	2.1009	1.61187	0.15097
	Total	182	2.3407	1.56777	0.11621

TOP REASONS FOR PURCHASE

Generally worried about drought: 55.3%

Looking for additional coping mechanism: 20.2%

Trust organizations involved: 7%

Want to try something new: 6.1%



TOP REASONS FOR NON-PURCHASE

Unaware of the opportunity to buy: 40.7%

Did not understand insurance: 12.8%

No reason: 30%

SATISFACTION RATES

Price: 93%

Coverage period: 95.6%

Crop used: 82.5%

Satellite data ok: 89.5%

Complaint process: 92.1%



Future Research

- Does this approach really benefit the <u>poorest</u> farmers?
 IFW vs cash may make a difference.
- How much insurance is optimal?
- How to measure benefits of risk reduction/labor? Affects value proposition and CBA.
- How replicable? How scalable?
- Farmers manage basis risk via savings or gamgam??



Thank you!



For more information, please contact:

David Satterthwaite
Sr. Global Microinsurance Officer,
Private Sector Department
Oxfam America
dsatterthwaite@oxfamamerica.org

The Distribution Model



HARITA Distribution Yr. 1

Predictable Transfers for Predictable Needs (PSNP 8 million beneficiaries)

Predictable Transfers for <u>Un</u>predictable Needs (Drought Insurance Proposal)



