



InsuResilience
GlobalPartnership

Integrating Gender Considerations into Different Models of Climate Risk Insurance (CRI)



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By Katherine S. Miles & Martina Wiedmaier-Pfister

This publication is part of a series of knowledge contributions to the working group on "gender" under the InsuResilience Global Partnership.

Executive Summary

Gender-responsive Climate Risk Insurance (CRI) schemes can provide risk protection that addresses differences in women and men's vulnerability to both climate risks, and disaster-induced wellbeing loss.

Within this framework in late 2018 the InsuResilience Global Partnership made a clear commitment to take proactive steps to integrate an intentional focus on gender within the execution of its mandate. This commitment was informed by the findings of an initial background paper 'Applying a gender lens to climate risk finance and insurance' which identified a gap in the exploration of the gender-dimensions of different models of CRI. The Partnership has subsequently adopted the InsuResilience Vision 2025 to provide climate and disaster risk finance and insurance (CDRFI) to 500 million poor and vulnerable people in developing countries. Building on this, the Partnership has commissioned this study, based on desk research and interviews with a range of international stakeholders. It explores the case for integrating gender and a focus on women into different CRI schemes and provider types at the macro-, meso- and micro-levels.

The case for integrating gender considerations into CRI starts with the assumption that women and men can be differentially impacted by, and engaged in, diverse CRI models. Integrating gender considerations into CRI is not about an exclusive focus on women at the exclusion of men, however, taking a focus on gender can lead to a specific emphasis on women due to their greater levels of exclusion from the formal economy and financial system. The case for gender-responsive CRI builds on the evidence of the commercial benefits of integrating women as corporate clients, leaders, employees, and investors into private sector business models. This is complemented by growing evidence of the benefits of women's financial service provider leadership, and economic participation as employees and entrepreneurs. Moreover, there is a policy imperative to address the gender dimensions of CRI, as gender-responsive CRI lies at the convergence of multiple international policy priorities and global commitments framed by the Sustainable Development Goals.

MAIN ENTRY POINTS FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE APPROACHES

Macro-level CRI: In macro-level CRI, a governmental entity is the policyholder.

- › Application of gender policies and criteria in investment decision making and financing agreements for regional and national macro-level CRI schemes.
- › Creation of institutional gender policy and practices for regional risk pools.
- › Integration of gender-responsive disaster risk management (DRM) and sex-disaggregated data collection into Disaster Risk Reduction Plans to inform CRI payout priorities.
- › Collection of sex-disaggregated data and documentation of the use and gender impacts of payouts in M&E of schemes.

Meso-level CRI: Meso-level CRI schemes are a form of indirect insurance that facilitates the business continuity of its institutional policyholders and form part of an integrated DRM approach.

- › Application of donor gender policies and criteria in investment decision making and financing agreements of meso-level CRI schemes.
- › Targeting institutional policyholders that aggregate female clients, members or employees.
- › Financial capability training for staff, clients, employees, community-based financial organisations (CBFOs) and civil society organizations that is gender-responsive in its content, delivery mechanism and promotes gender diverse participation.
- › Product design accounting for gender differences in access, usage and agency of bundled products.
- › Monitoring and evaluating of sex-disaggregated data on indirect beneficiaries and the gender-differential impact of payouts on indirect beneficiaries by institutional policyholder types.

Micro-level CRI: People or micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are covered in micro-level CRI schemes, which are generally offered by the private sector or a commercial government insurance company.

- › Application of gender policies in financing agreements and programming for micro-level CRI schemes through designing in gender-specific activities.
- › Targeting women as clients including through a focus on sectors and value chains with high-levels of women's participation or as an extension to existing women's financial inclusion initiatives.

- › Partnerships with CRI distributors that aggregate large numbers of women.
- › Promotion of gender diverse leadership and workforce among CRI providers and intermediaries to support governance, and distribution and servicing of women clients.
- › Identification of gender diverse risks and CRI needs to inform and implement innovative gender-responsive product design.
- › Collection and use of sex-disaggregated client data and M&E of the gender differential impact of CRI payouts on direct beneficiaries.

CROSS-CUTTING CONCLUSIONS

- › Large-scale opportunities are emerging for all models of CRI but they need to recognise that CRI models do not target the same market segments.
- › More awareness of the benefits of gender-responsive CRI is required as varied levels of understanding exist on the gender-dimensions of macro- and meso-level CRI and the value of gender-responsive approaches.
- › Gender-responsive approaches have been successful but can be piecemeal and there is narrow implementation of donor's gender policies.
- › Sex-disaggregated data is often not analysed or used to inform product design and the levels of female participation in the leadership and workforce of different CRI schemes is unknown.



- › There is a need for CRI solutions to address the impact of disasters on women generally, including women's unpaid care burden, and an opportunity to develop women-specific micro-level CRI offerings.
- › There is a lack of good practice evidence and data on existing gender-related practices including a guidance gap on gender responsive approaches to CRI.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Short term (2020)

- › Develop a tool kit for regional and national policymakers on the benefits of a gender-responsive approach in DRM linked to CRI and develop guidance for implementers on how to integrate gender-responsiveness in all steps of the design process of a scheme.
- › Conduct a gender survey of the CRI programmes supported by the Partnership on their existing levels of female participation, as employees.
- › Develop CRI and gender policy briefs and convene an event series for international policy makers.
- › Integrate CRI and gender into multilateral event agendas and events held by members of the Partnership and co-design workshops or panels on the theme at annual events held by relevant partners.
- › Ensure the InsuResilience Vision 2025 target of 500 million poor and vulnerable people is sex-disaggregated.
- › Provide guidance for CRI programmes to collect gender and sex-disaggregated impact data of schemes and advocate for and support national level implementation of global guidance on disaster data collection disaggregation by sex.
- › Incorporate gender-lens criteria into decision-making and funding allocation frameworks of implementing programs under the Partnership, including the Program Alliance, and ensure gender-diverse participation in steering committees.
- › Provide grants through the relevant programs under the Program Alliance to address gender differences driven by social norms in the climate impact of disasters and access, usage and control of CRI.

- › Present the study and discuss its findings at a future Program Alliance meeting.
- › Resource the workplan and create dedicated implementation support on gender for the Partnership and the Secretariat.

Medium Term (2021–2024)

- › Establish a multi-disciplinary gender technical advisory facility to support different types of CRI schemes at the macro, meso and micro levels with gender-advisory services from diverse policy and implementation entry point perspectives.
- › Create and deploy a fund to support the research and collection of learnings and emerging good practices on gender-sensitive and -responsive approaches through the creation of a CRI learning lab.
- › Aggregate resources and evidence on gender responsive strategies and approaches to CRI on an online knowledge sharing platform.
- › Provide leadership training and create a peer network of women climate risk insurance fund managers or professionals.
- › Advocate for gender-diversity in the national DRM and climate change bodies and adapt existing data infrastructure to capture sex-disaggregated data.

Long term (2025 and beyond)

- › Ensure disaster data is sex-disaggregated for the V20 countries and in line with the Vision 2025 target of providing 80 vulnerable countries with prearranged disaster risk financing and CRI.
- › Support the program's under the Partnership to incorporate gender considerations and use sex-disaggregated data in its risk modelling, existing disaster databases.

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Abbreviations

ACRE	Agriculture and Climate Risk Enterprise Ltd.
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADFRI	African Disaster Risk Financing Initiative
AfD	Agence Française du Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFI	Alliance for Financial Inclusion
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism
ARC	African Risk Capacity
ARDIS	African and Asian Resilience in Disaster Insurance Scheme
ASCAs	Accumulating Savings and Credit Associations
AU	African Union
AWID	Association for Women's Rights in Development
A2ii	Access to Insurance Initiative
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BRACED	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters
CBPP	Community-Based Participatory Planning
CBFO	Community-Based Financial Organisation
CCRIF	Caribbean Climate Risk Insurance Facility
CDD	Customer Due Diligence
CEDAE	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRF	Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility
CRI	Climate Risk Insurance
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DCED	Donor Committee for Enterprise Development
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DFI	Development Finance Institutions
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West-African Countries
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FAS	Financial Access Survey
FATHUM	Forecasts for Anticipatory Humanitarian Action
FAW	Financial Alliance for Women
FbF	Forecast-based financing
FDRM	Financial Disaster Risk Management
FIAP	Feminist International Assistance Policy
FIP	Financial Implementation Plans
FSP	Financial Service Provider
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIIF	Global Index Insurance Facility
GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation

GLI	Gender lens investing
GPFI	G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion
GRiF	Global Risk Financing Facility
G7	Group of Seven
G20	Group of Twenty
HLCG	High Level Consultative Group
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
IAIS	International Association of Insurance Supervisors
ID	Identification Document
IDA	International Development Agency
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIS	International Insurance Society
IIF	InsuResilience Investment Fund
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)
KYC	Know Your Customer
LWPG	The Lima Work Programme on Gender
MCII	Munich Climate Insurance Initiative
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MEAE	Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MiCRO	Microinsurance Catastrophe Risk Organisation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprises
NAMAs	Nationally appropriate mitigation actions
NAPs	National adaptation plans
NCs	National Communications
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation of Economic Development
PCRAFI	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
PrAda	Adaptation of agricultural value chains to climate change
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEADRIF	South-East Asian Disaster Risk Insurance Facility
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SHEAR	Science for Humanitarian Emergencies and Resilience
SPC	Sustainable Pacific Community
SPC	(CCRIF SPC) Segregated Portfolio Company
TNAs	Technology needs assessments

TWG	Technical Working Group
UK DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDRR	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGPs	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USD	United States Dollar
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loans Associations
WBG	World Bank Group
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organization
WEP	Women's Empowerment Principles
WFP	World Food Programme
WIEGO	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing
WINDE	Women in Infrastructure, Development and Energy
WWB	Women's World Banking
V20	Vulnerable Twenty
W20	An official engagement group that proposes policy recommendations related to women for the G20



1. Introduction

Gender-responsive Climate Risk Insurance (CRI) schemes can provide risk protection that addresses differences in women and men’s vulnerability to both climate risks, and disaster-induced wellbeing loss.¹ In June 2019 a synthesis report of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) set out that *‘overwhelmingly climate change impacts for women and men can often differ’*. These impacts are more pronounced or severe in developing countries, with the prevailing view that *‘differentiation is based on pervasive historical and existing inequalities and multidimensional social factors rather than biological sex’*.² This consensus underlines a clear imperative to consider the gender-dimensions of climate risk in finance and insurance, at a time when climate related disasters are predicted to push an additional 100 million people into extreme poverty by 2030.³ Indeed, in 2018 alone approximately 60 million people were affected by extreme

weather events.⁴ It is estimated that if all disasters could be prevented in one year alone, 26 million fewer people would be in extreme poverty.⁵ The poor suffer disproportionately from the impacts of natural disasters⁷ and women make up more than half of the poor.⁸ Consequently, gender-responsive CRI can support more effective resilience building of both poor women and men (see Box 1).

Within this framework in late 2018 the InsuResilience Global Partnership (the Partnership) made a clear commitment to take proactive steps to integrate an intentional focus on gender within the execution of its mandate. It has subsequently adopted Vision 2025⁹ with an accompanying workplan to provide climate and disaster risk finance and insurance (CDRFI) solutions to 500 million poor and vulnerable people in developing

1 See an overview of evidence in UNFCCC, 2019, Hallegatte et al, 2017, InsuResilience, 2018 which cites e.g. WHO, 2011; IPCC, 2014.
2 UNFCCC, 2019. Note that at its twenty-third session, the Conference of the Parties (COP) asked the UNFCCC Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the topic.
3 Hallegatte et al, 2015.

4 UNISDR, 2019.
5 i.e. living on less than USD1.90 a day.
6 Hallegatte et al, 2017.
7 Hallegatte et al, 2017.
8 UN Women, 2015.
9 InsuResilience, 2019.

countries.¹⁰ This commitment was informed by the findings of an initial background paper 'Applying a gender lens to climate risk finance and insurance,' which identified a gap in the exploration of the gender-dimensions different models of CRI and generated initial recommendations for action by the Partnership and others.¹¹

Building on this, the Partnership has commissioned this study based on desk research and interviews with a range of international stakeholders.¹² It aims to explore the case for integrating gender and a focus on women into different CRI schemes and provider¹³ types at the macro, meso and micro levels. It sets out the case and main entry points for gender-responsive CRI (see Box 1) while drawing on existing practice and featuring select case studies examples. In turn, it presents conclusions and recommendations for the Partnership and its newly established Gender Working Group (GWG). It is anticipated that this paper will inform the development of the GWG's workplan and ongoing work of the Partnership's members in the broader climate and disaster risk finance and insurance space.

Box 1

Definitions of gender-sensitive and gender-responsive CRI

CRI is a mandatory or voluntary contract that is legally binding and regulated, in which a government, organization, or individual (the insured) transfers the monetary risk for an agreed upon value (the sum insured) of a potential climate induced weather event occurring over a specified period of time to another party (the insurer) in exchange for the advanced payment of premium.¹⁴

Gender-sensitive CRI acknowledges the gender differential vulnerabilities to climate change between men and women due to the dynamics of socially constructed behaviours, norms and relationships, and considers evidence of factors that can result in gender differences in climate change vulnerabilities, risk and impacts, as well as access and usage of insurance.¹⁵

Gender-responsive CRI goes a step further as it not only identifies gender issues or actions under "the do not do harm" principle, but also incorporates approaches to overcome historical gender biases.¹⁶

10 The vision of the InsuResilience Global Partnership is to strengthen the resilience of developing countries and to protect the lives and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people from the impacts of disasters by enabling faster, more reliable and cost-effective responses to disasters. The target of 500 million builds on an earlier G7 initiative.

11 InsuResilience, 2018.

12 See Annex (List of Interviews).

13 An insurance provider is generally the underwriter (insurer or reinsurer).

14 GIZ and BMZ, 2015.

15 InsuResilience, 2018 adapted from DCED 2016.

16 Adapted from <https://genderandenvironment.org/2015/08/stop-being-so-sensitive-the-shift-from-gender-sensitive-to-gender-responsive-action/>

2. The Business Case Context

The case for integrating gender considerations into CRI starts with the assumption that women and men can be differentially impacted by, and engaged in, diverse CRI models. All CRI models – market-based or fully or partially state-subsidised¹⁷ – are influenced by, and influence, the social relationship between women and men. This is because all public and private entities and their associated value chains have impacts on the unequal power and economic differentials between women and men. These gender impacts can: uniquely negatively impact women as individuals, business owners or employees based on their gender; or more severely or differently impact them compared to men.¹⁸ Equally, social norms¹⁹ prescribing gender-based roles and expectations of men and women can influence CRI scheme financing, design, product development, distribution and servicing. These norms are not static. They can change over time and from place to place.²⁰ They are also influenced by and influence the CRI policymaking, regulation and supervisory environment.²¹ If gender-blind, a CRI business model can reinforce existing power differentials between men and women and as a result exacerbate vulnerability and risk to those most impacted by the adverse effects of climate change. At minimum, these business models ‘do no harm’ i.e. do not exacerbate existing gender inequalities. Ideally, they diminish inequalities and promote gender equality in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 – to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.²²

Integrating gender considerations into CRI is not about an exclusive focus on women. Gender considerations are not meant to exclude men, however, taking a focus on gender can lead to a specific emphasis on women.²³ This is due to their greater levels of exclusion from the formal economy and financial system, resulting from gender discrimination including that codified in law.²⁴ Moreover, there are calls to focus on women as there can be greater returns in terms of climate resilience building than investing in men. Deliberate strategies are required by diverse public and private CRI providers and other stakeholders in the CRI value chain to

overcome any gender-specific constraints stemming from prevailing social norms, such as that globally, women do three times as much unpaid care and domestic work as men do.²⁵ In turn, these strategies can address women’s specific constraints to accessing and using CRI and controlling scheme payouts. These strategies also require acknowledging that women and men are not homogenous groups, and other factors intersect with gender such as ethnicity or geography that influence the risks and constraints they face.²⁶ Furthermore, their CRI needs and risks can vary based on an individual’s lifecycle stage and economic segment.²⁷

IF GENDER-BLIND, A CRI BUSINESS MODEL CAN REINFORCE EXISTING POWER DIFFERENTIALS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN.

The case for gender-responsive CRI builds on the evidence of the commercial benefits of integrating women as corporate clients, leaders, employees, and investors into private sector business models.²⁸ Women are a growing client base for insurance and other financial products. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) estimates that the global women’s insurance market has the opportunity to grow to three times its current size, to USD 1.7 trillion by 2030.²⁹ Furthermore, an increasing number of financial institutions realise the value of targeting the women market for financial services such as those members of the Financial Alliance for Women (FAW).³⁰ This is based on a business case including that women save at a greater rate than men providing banks with a reliable source of liquidity,³¹ and are more reliable borrowers than men.³² Furthermore, women clients continue to outpace the overall market when it comes to customer and credit growth.³³ These providers seek to fulfil unmet financing needs among women clients. For example, credit needs in a context where the micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) finance gap in developing countries is estimated to be approximately USD 5 trillion – 1.3 times the current level of MSME lending, with women-

17 Macro, meso and micro CRI models vary in which entity is insured and which is responsible for the provision and distribution of insurance coverage, with each model involving a different set of stakeholders with some overlap.

18 DCED, 2017.

19 Social norms are the informal ‘rules’ and shared beliefs that govern behaviour in societies and groups.

20 DCED, 2017.

21 AFI, 2017; UNCDF, 2017; DCED, 2017.

22 UN, 2015.

23 UNFCCC, UN Women and WEDO, 2018.

24 Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018.

25 UN Women, 2019.

26 World Bank, 2016.

27 UNCDF, 2017.

28 IFC, 2017.

29 IFC & AXA, 2015.

30 <https://financialallianceforwomen.org/the-opportunity/#businessopportunity>

31 <https://financialallianceforwomen.org/the-opportunity/#businessopportunity>

32 <https://financialallianceforwomen.org/the-opportunity/#businessopportunity>

33 GBA, 2018.

owned businesses comprising 23 % of MSMEs and accounting for 32 % of the MSME finance gap.³⁴

There is growing evidence of the benefits of women’s financial service provider leadership, and economic participation as employees and entrepreneurs.^{35 36}

Conferred benefits included greater governance and more stable economies.³⁷ Indeed, it is estimated that advancing women’s equality has the potential to add USD 12 trillion or 11 %, in annual gross domestic product (GDP) to the global economy by 2025.³⁸ At the corporate level, there is a large body of evidence highlighting how gender diversity of boards can improve company governance, profitability and innovation.^{39 40} While not specific to the insurance sector, this evidence can be applied to macro, meso and micro-level CRI value chains.⁴¹ Furthermore, guiding principles such as the Women’s Empowerment Principles and its Gender Gap Analysis Tool⁴² and the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, set out normative expectations on how companies can address gender impacts, which can also be applied to CRI providers and schemes (see Box 2). From a public-sector perspective, there is also an increasing recognition of and evidence supporting the vital role women can play in informing and administering disaster management, and government funded climate financing mechanisms.⁴³ Furthermore, there is an emerging focus on government financed gender-responsive adaptive social protection, which can provide for those for whom market-based solutions are unviable.

There is a policy imperative to address the gender dimensions of CRI. Gender-responsive CRI lies at the convergence of multiple international policy priorities and global commitments framed by the Sustainable Development Goals. Within the broader framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴⁴ there are multiple policy agendas relevant to gender-responsive CRI including primarily: disaster risk reduction; inclusive finance, CDRFI. But other intersecting agendas exist including agriculture, social protection and digital identity. Each theme is rooted in its own set of international frameworks and processes, such as the UNFCCC and its Gender Action Plan⁴⁵, gender responsive

Box 2

Global Guidance on Gender Impacts of Businesses

UN Women’s Empowerment Principles

The Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPs) emphasize the business case for corporate action to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment across seven key principles.⁴⁶ Grounded in the WEPs, the WEPs Gender Gap Analysis Tool helps companies identify strengths, gaps, and opportunities to improve their performance on gender equality. In doing so, it sets out information on the business case of promoting gender equality within different aspects of any business model regardless of size of business or sector, with case study examples.⁴⁷

UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs)

The gender impacts of businesses including insurance activities can be considered from the perspective of the UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs) on Business and Human Rights corporate responsibility to “protect, respect and remedy” framework. The UNGPs are a set of guidelines for States and companies to prevent, address and remedy human rights abuses committed in business operations.⁴⁸ Recent guidance has been published on integrating gender and realization of the rights of women into the operationalisation of the UNGPs for companies, which is relevant for insurance companies including those providing micro-level CRI.⁴⁹

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes⁵⁰, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.⁵¹ Some of these global policy agendas have already begun to integrate gender considerations but have not yet considered the intersection with CRI. Consequently, advancing gender-responsive CRI requires the coordination of a broad range of diverse stakeholders with differential levels of awareness on both gender and gender-responsive CRI, many of which are already engaged through the Partnership.

34 IFC, 2017b.

35 IMF, 2018.

36 DCED, 2016.

37 IMF, 2018.

38 McKinsey, 2015.

39 IMF, 2018.

40 IFC, 2017.

41 IFC, 2017.

42 <https://weps-gapanalysis.org/about-the-tool/>

43 WEDO, 2019.

44 UN, 2015.

45 UNFCCC, 2015 & 2017.

46 <https://www.empowerwomen.org/en/weps/about>

47 <https://weps-gapanalysis.org/about-the-tool/> This sets out the business case and examples of promoting gender equality within different aspects of any business model regardless of size of business or sector.

48 UN, 2011.

49 UNHRC, 2019.

50 NAP Global Network, 2019.

51 UNISDR, 2015.

3. Macro-level CRI

3.1. An introduction to macro-level CRI schemes

In macro-level CRI, a governmental entity is the policyholder. There are no direct payouts to individuals, and the government pays the premium. Global reinsurers or transnational reinsurance pooling facilities provide the insurance coverage and the legal form of the associated insurance is a company or mutual. There are two broad types of macro-level CRI schemes: regional and national schemes.

A. Regional macro-level CRI

Regional sovereign catastrophe risk pools are implemented in line with the emergency plans in place by member governments.⁵² Sovereign risk pools provide payouts for countries in case of disaster to ensure rapid emergency assistance and reconstruction, moving the management of disaster and climate shock away from ad hoc humanitarian assistance toward planned development.⁵³ The final beneficiaries covered are the entire population of a country, and its institutions, including those individuals without the means to secure any form of private CRI coverage. Participation in the risk pool is conditional on member governments paying the premium. Governments purchase coverage up to a certain cost of the estimated losses for perils such as drought, tropical cyclone, flood, excess rainfall, and earthquake. In the case of the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), now CCRIF Segregated Portfolio Company (SPC) coverage per country is limited to 20 % of the estimated losses. The member governments use the payouts to cover liquidity gaps to finance disaster relief programmes after a catastrophic event, rebuild infrastructure such as markets or bridges, or foster an economic sector, such as agriculture. These risk pools comprise of two entities: an agency or facility responsible for capacity building and risk data for all member governments, and an associated insurance company or mutual for those purchasing an insurance policy.

There are four regional sovereign catastrophe risk pools: the CCRIF⁵⁴; the African Risk Capacity (ARC)⁵⁵ – covering Sub-Saharan Africa; the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI); and the

South-East Asian Disaster Risk Insurance Facility (SEADRIF), which was launched in May 2019.⁵⁶ (See Annex, Table 1 for an overview of the sovereign risk pools).

Premium savings is the key benefit for member countries compared to buying insurance directly from the international market. For instance, CCRIF⁵⁷ and PCRAFI have more than halved the cost of insurance for individual countries,⁵⁸ and savings for SEADRIF are anticipated to be 25 %. Yet, in spite of the benefits, the cost of premiums for this insurance remains unaffordable for many countries and consequently not all countries within a region are paid up members of their regional scheme.⁵⁹

B. National and sub national macro-level CRI schemes

These schemes integrate social protection, crisis resilience and disaster risk management under an adaptive social protection agenda.⁶⁰ They can be standalone or attached to an existing social protection scheme, such as a cash transfer programme. For example, the **Kenya Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)**, which provides cash payouts to beneficiaries in case of severe or extreme drought (see Table 2 in the Annex).⁶¹ The scheme has specifically targeted women to be registered as the main recipient of the payouts (see Annex, Table 2). In 2017, supported by the World Bank and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the **first subnational CRI scheme** was established in the Philippines providing 25 provinces with catastrophe risk insurance.^{62 63}

56 <https://www.seadrif.org/>

57 CCRIF, 2012.

58 Oxfam, 2017.

59 Oxfam, 2017.

60 KfW, 2019.

61 <http://www.hsnp.or.ke/index.php/as/objectives> HSNP is implemented by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) which is under the Ministry of Devolution and ASALs; and <https://www.opml.co.uk/projects/evaluation-kenya-hunger-safety-net-programme-hsnp>

62 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2017/12/01/climate-insurance>

63 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/08/15/philippines-launches-innovative-insurance-program-to-boost-natural-disaster-risk-management>

52 World Bank, 2017.

53 World Bank, 2017b.

54 <https://www.ccrif.org/>

55 <https://www.africanriskcapacity.org/>

3.2. Gender impacts of macro-level CRI schemes

The diverse business models of macro-level CRI schemes share similarities in their respective potential gender impacts, and associated opportunities and constraints for promoting gender equality in access and usage of CRI (see diagram 1 and 2).

- › **Financing:** Gender impacts result from the **financing decisions** made by the funders and supporters of regional risk pools and national schemes, and the extent to which **gender-considerations are factored into the environment, social and governance** lending and investment policies, from the multilateral banks or development finance institutions (DFIs). For instance, the World Bank has a gender strategy and applies this in different ways depending on the financing instrument⁶⁴ in decision making. Moreover, gender-related conditionalities can be integrated into financing agreements. Furthermore, gender impacts result from the level of **gender-diversity in the employees and leaders of these investment funds** (see Box 3).

Box 3

Women make up only on average 24 % of the leadership positions of governing bodies of the major multilateral climate financing mechanisms, which can influence the gender-responsiveness of climate financing decision making.⁶⁵

- › **Regional Risk Pools:** The gender diversity of the **employees and leaders** within the regional risk pool facility or agency and insurance company can influence its **governance** and **decision making**. The extent to which **sex-disaggregated data is collected by national statistics offices** (see Box 4) and is used to inform decision making is another key influencing factor. That includes risk data indicating any **gender differences in vulnerabilities** to disasters within populations and gender-differential impacts of previous disasters, as well as data on initiatives to promote disaster preparedness.

Box 4

In Vietnam, the General Statistics Office has initiated the collection of disaggregated data by sex, age and geography (urban/ rural and province) on the proportion of the population to whom knowledge about flood and storm prevention and disaster risk reduction is disseminated.⁶⁶

Box 5

Notwithstanding country level variation, leadership positions of environment and finance ministries are male dominated. For example, in 2015 across 881 national environmental-sector ministries from the 193 UN Member States, only 12 % of Ministers were women.⁶⁷ Similarly, there are also low levels of participation of women policymakers in the central banks and ministries of finance responsible for financial policy making. A study by the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) on gender diversity in its member institutions comprising ministries of finance and central banks, indicates that institutional gender diversity is a low priority, and gender diversity decreases in the senior positions, despite it being perceived to drive more effective policymaking.

- › **Policyholders:** Gender impacts can result from the extent to which there is gender-diversity in the workforce and leadership of the disaster risk management authorities and ministries involved in the development and implementation of plans, strategies and schemes, in particular but not limited to the ministries of finance and environmental ministries (see Box 5). This includes women's participation both as civil servants and parliamentarians in the development of related national policies at the intersection of gender, climate risk financing and climate change, such as National Green Growth

64 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>

65 IUCN and EGI, 2015.

66 Indicator 134. (13.3.1) see Vietnam General Statistics Office – Set of Sustainable Development Statistical Indicators of Vietnam.

67 http://www.wocan.org/sites/default/files/EGI_factsheet_decision_making_web_sept2015_0.pdf

Strategies,⁶⁸ Financial Inclusion Strategies, and Climate Change Gender Action Plans.⁶⁹

No government policy is gender neutral because its development process and decisions regarding its content is shaped by existing gender norms and power relations between men and women. Gender impacts can result from the content of disaster risk management plans, in the process of their development and in their implementation. Gender criteria or dynamics within society inform the priorities within these plans (e.g. economic sectors for reconstruction post disaster which may have a distinct gender profile of economic participation). These can be developed and informed by **consultation processes**, which may or may not have been gender-inclusive, and can involve engagement with **women's rights organizations and gender specialists**. A lack of gender-sensitivity within the business environment can also result in a gender-responsive disaster risk management policy not being implemented in practice, which may result in unintended consequences for women and men.⁷⁰

- › **Service Providers:** There can be gender impacts of the service providers in the way they deliver services, in particular when they interface directly with individuals receiving CRI payouts or services under these schemes. The gender-sensitivity or responsiveness of the delivery of services can be influenced by the **diversity of the workforce of service providers**, such as banks. For example, globally women hold fewer than 20 % of board seats in banks and account for fewer than 2 % of bank Chief Executive Officers (CEOs).⁷¹ Women's disproportionate leadership and workforce participation within financial service providers is often recognised as a contributing factor to women's needs inadequately met by existing financial products and distribution channels. The gender sensitivity or responsiveness of the **distribution channels or the services associated with CRI payouts** can be relevant, and the extent to which there are gender differential access and usage barriers faced by women. For instance, in cases where cash payments are directed to an individual's bank account or mobile wallet, some individuals may not be able to

receive these payments as they are unable to fulfil the customer due diligence requirements due to a lack of foundational identity documents (ID) to open such an account, a situation more often faced by women compared to men⁷² (see Box 6). Moreover, if delivery leverages on traditional local structures and systems then most of the leadership positions may be occupied by men and result in unconscious bias that disadvantages women.

Box 6

In 2017, Findex found that 38 % of the surveyed population in low-income countries do not have a foundational ID, with 30 % of men lacking one compared to 45 % of women: a 15 percent gender gap.⁷³

- › **Beneficiaries:** National macro-level CRI schemes can be added to a social protection schemes as is the case with HSNP Kenya. If a social protection scheme include a lower percentage of women, there can be gender differences in the coverage of the CRI schemes (see Box 7).

Box 7

Women are overrepresented among those who lack access to social protection.⁷⁴ This can result from their undertaking unpaid care responsibilities at the expense of paid and/or formal employment. For example, in developing countries the percentage of women workers who are informally employed (92 %) is substantially higher than the percentage of men workers (87 %). Further, in a majority of countries (56 %), the percentage of women workers in informal employment exceeds the percentage of men workers.⁷⁵ Often women's informal work is without pay, as is the case for many women that derive their livelihoods through small-scale farming.⁷⁶

- › **Role of women:** In each type of macro-level CRI, women and men can play a variety of roles, as investors, employees, leaders and beneficiaries at different stages of the value chain.

68 The development of such policies is supported by international and bilateral stakeholders including: Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) (<https://gggi.org/>); Partnership Action for the Green Economy (<https://www.un-page.org/>).

69 For example, IUCN has worked with government to develop nearly two dozen national and sub-national climate change gender action plans (ccGAPs) – see: <https://genderandenvironment.org/works/ccgaps/>

70 DCED, 2016.

71 IMF, (Sahay and Čihák) 2018.

72 AFI, 2018.

73 Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018.

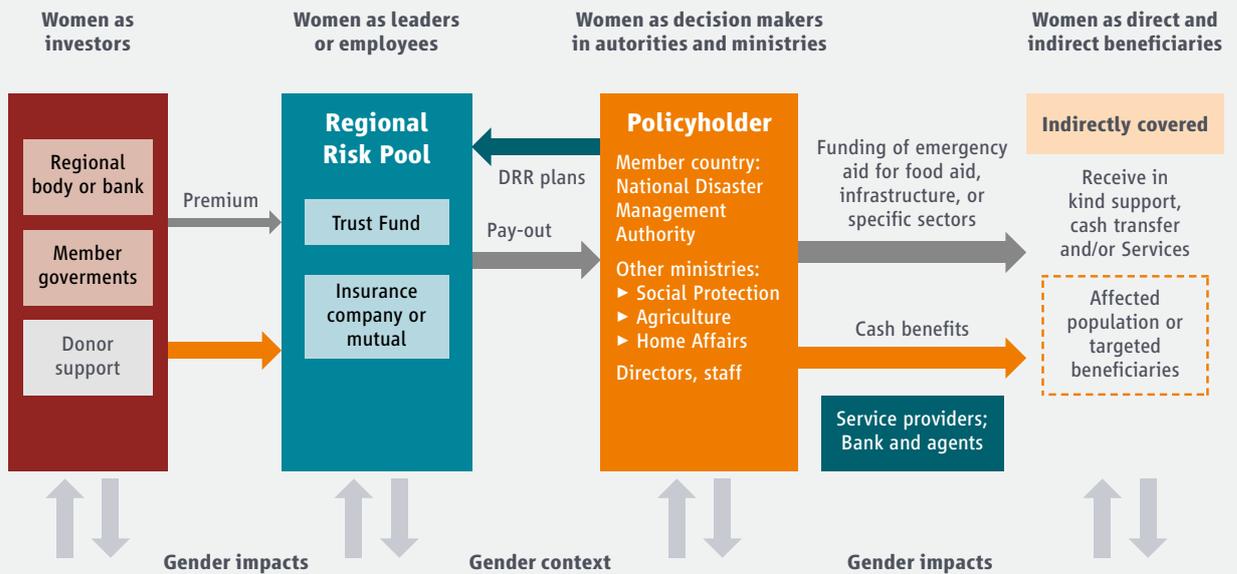
74 UN Women, 2015.

75 WEIGO, 2019.

76 UN Women, 2015

Diagram 1

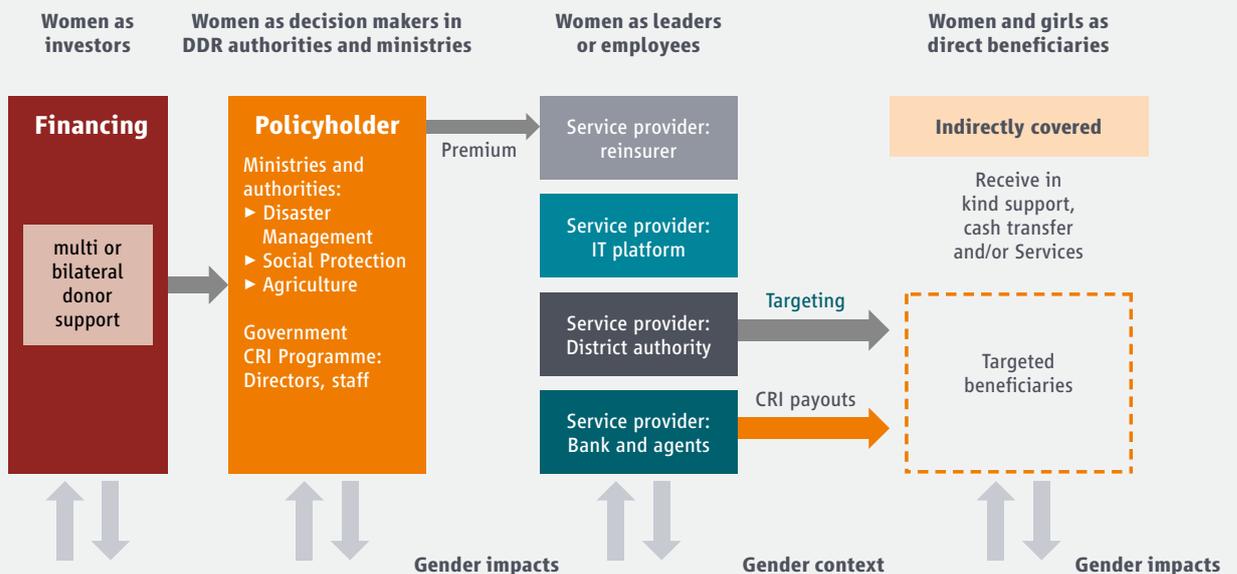
Macro-level regional risk pools gender impacts



Source: Miles & Wiedmaier-Pfister

Diagram 2

Macro-level national schemes gender impacts



Source: Miles & Wiedmaier-Pfister

3.3. Entry points for gender-responsive macro-level CRI schemes

The entry points for gender-responsive macro-level CRI schemes include:

(1) The application of gender policies and criteria in investment decision making and financing agreements for regional and national macro-level CRI schemes

Donor funding from the World Bank, the G20 governments, and regional development banks has co-financed the establishment and operationalisation of both types of macro-level CRI scheme.⁷⁷ These funds cover the cost of setting up the company, setting up a fund for risk capital, and subsidizing insurance premium for some member countries, as well as technical assistance. For example, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) – a grant-funding mechanism that supports disaster risk management projects worldwide managed by the World Bank – contributes to the financing of PCRAFI. Between 2008 and 2017, multilateral climate funds have approved a total of USD 136.15 million in grants and concessional loans to projects that entail an insurance component – including microinsurance and sovereign risk pools. The largest amount of which came from the Green Finance Fund.⁷⁸ Bilateral funding from the Canadian government contributes to both ARC and CCRIF, and since 2008 German and UK bilateral international climate funds have approved USD 14.1 million⁷⁹ to the ARC risk pool (as well as microinsurance or innovative insurance approaches for adaptation).⁸⁰ While at the national-level, the Kenya HSNP is currently financed by the Government of Kenya (GoK) through an International Development Agency (IDA) loan of the World Bank and a grant from UK's DFID.

Donors' gender policies are a key entry point to incentivize gender-responsive macro-level CRI.⁸¹ Many bilateral and multi-lateral donors and DFIs have gender policies aligned with their international commitments set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for development.⁸² For example, the GFDRR has a [Gender Action Plan 2016–2021](#)⁸³ that is applied across the GFDRR portfolio

and operationalises the [World Bank Group's Gender Strategy 2016–2023](#) for its activities.⁸⁴ In doing so, it aims to ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) investments go beyond 'gender screening' towards specific actions and outcomes that both address the gender dimensions of DRR and empower women for broader resilience strengthening.⁸⁵ At the same time, the multilateral climate funds Green Climate Fund (GCF), Climate Investment Fund (CIF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF) each have gender policies and apply gender criteria in their investment decision making.⁸⁶ Applying these policies requires steps to analyze and understand the enabling environment for gender in each of the contexts where the macro-level CRI is to be implemented.

At a bilateral level, the Canadian government has a Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP) with a focus on gender equality and women and girls' empowerment which influences its engagement on CRI related topics. The FIAP is aligned with the Paris Agreement on climate change. It states that it will ensure that the government's climate related planning, policymaking and financing acknowledge the particular challenges faced by women and girls and this will be applied to all climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives.⁸⁷ In alignment to this, in May 2019, the Government of Canada and the GFDRR launched the Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility (CRF), a single-donor trust fund aimed at achieving more effective and coordinated gender-informed climate-resilient preparedness, recovery, and public financial management practices in targeted Caribbean countries.⁸⁸

There is some evidence that gender principles defined in their policies have informed donor investments in macro-level CRI schemes. In 2016, Global Affairs Canada (GAC) asked ARC to take a gender-responsive approach as a precondition of its investment (see ARC case study below, Box 8). In another example, in its UK DFID's business case document to justify its funding to PCRAFI, it states it has considered how this programme will address gender-related differences in emergency and humanitarian needs. It notes that it will ensure the planning and monitoring of gender-sensitive actions to reach women and girls at times of disasters as part of the disaster risk management strategies and contingency plans. In particular, it highlights concerns

77 The total aggregated amount of donor funding for such schemes is not available but could be collected by the Partnership from its members.

78 BRACED, 2018.

79 In addition to equity provided to capitalise African Risk Capacity Insurance Company Ltd.

80 BRACED, 2018.

81 World Bank, 2017b.

82 UN, 2015.

83 GFDRR, 2016.

84 World Bank, 2016.

85 GFDRR, 2016.

86 Green Climate Fund, 2015; Adaptation Fund, 2016; and Climate Investment Fund, 2018.

87 Global Affairs Canada, 2017.

88 <https://www.gfdr.org/en/canada-caribbean-resilience-facility>

related to gender-based violence in emergencies citing that there was a 300 % increase in new domestic violence cases reported in one centre after two tropical cyclones hit Tafe Province (Vanuatu) in 2011.⁸⁹

There remains scope for international development partners financing macro-level CRI schemes to ensure the consistent implementation in practice of their existing gender policies. This can involve influencing the set-up and governance of the regional risk pools and incentivising member countries of these schemes to implement gender policies and assessments. It can also involve the operationalisation of national schemes or recipients of financing for national schemes to integrate gender-sensitive and responsive approaches. The approaches taken can be in terms of conditionality of specific gender-practices (e.g. collecting sex-disaggregated M&E data) or using positions on boards to exert influence on securing gender-expertise and female participation in the governance of the regional risk pool or national scheme. Boards of risk pools are typically made up of representatives of the member governments and the funders. Generally, the governance of national schemes comprise representatives of the ministries involved and international development partners, who can generally influence gender-responsiveness of its design and operationalisation. Currently there is no data on the gender breakdown of these governance bodies, nor the employee base of the entities administering these schemes. International development partners can also influence the member governments to factor in gender differential vulnerabilities and impacts of disasters in their priority setting for use of CRI payouts and consult with women's organisations and gender diverse groups in identifying these priorities.⁹⁰

(2) The creation of institutional gender policy and practices for regional risk pools

Only one regional risk pool currently has an institutional gender policy, despite donor funding commitments and member countries international, regional and national commitments to promote gender equality including climate risk adaptation.⁹¹ Nevertheless, ARC recently adopted its gender strategy and action plan based on a comprehensive year-long consultative process that involved extensive in-country consultations in nine countries with representatives of government, CSOs, private sectors and civil

society, including organisations such as Care International (see Box 8). This builds on regional gender commitments. For example, members of Southern African Development Community (SADC), have made various gender-related commitments set out in their gender and development protocol⁹² and gender policy including goals regarding the proportion of women in decision-making positions in the public and private sector, as well as track progress through an annual State of Women in SADC report.⁹³ As such, international development partners can potentially mandate or incentivise the creation of such institutional gender policies going forward, as has been the case in ARC.

(3) The integration of gender-responsive disaster risk management and sex-disaggregated data collection into Disaster Risk Reduction Plans to inform CRI payout priorities

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and policies define goals and objectives across different timescales and with concrete targets, indicators and time frames.

Its associated plan / action plan /roadmap / framework is a document that provides operational orientation for implementation of the strategy by defining priority actions, timeframes, budget and resources, roles and responsibility of various entities in delivering results, and identifying indicators and modalities for review and monitoring progress of its implementation.⁹⁴

The Sendai Framework and implementation guidance advocates gender-responsive approaches to DRR.

The Sendai Framework 2015–2030 is the international policy framework with targets that guide macro-level CRI member countries' approaches to DRR. The custodian of the Sendai Framework, is the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) which is the focal point of the UN system for DRR and supports countries and societies in its implementation, monitoring and review of progress against the framework.⁹⁵ The UNDRR's guidance setting out a 10 step process to develop DRRs advocate for the development of gender-responsive national DRR.⁹⁶ This includes building an understanding of the disaster risk context including through listing all prevailing hazards, exposure, vulnerability, capacity and risk information, including through data disaggregation on the basis of gender, as well as drawing qualitative

89 DFID, 2016.

90 WEDO, 2019; UNFCCC, 2019.

91 UN, 2015; UNFCCC, 2017; UNISDR,2015.

92 SADC, 2008.

93 SADC, 2019.

94 UNDRR, 2019.

95 UNISDR, 2019.

96 UNDRR, 2019.



data.⁹⁷ To design a meaningful DRR strategy, it recommends that any process considers the impact on clearly defined vulnerable groups and differentiated impact on men and women. Furthermore it suggests that a disaster loss database is established, or existing ones are updated, to collect information including data disaggregated by age, gender and disability.⁹⁸

The process for development of DRR plans and responses should be inclusive and participatory. A

guiding principle of the Sendai Framework is that risk reduction should involve all-of-society engagement,⁹⁹ which is clarified as *‘taking into consideration a gender ... perspective, as well as the needs of people living under particular conditions of vulnerability, in particular women and children’*.¹⁰⁰ This is a principle included in *Fiji’s proposed National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2018–2030*.¹⁰¹ Local and international women’s rights organizations can be consulted such as those that are members of the

Association of Women’s Rights in Development (AWID).¹⁰² There is an opportunity to engage with experts on the gender impacts of infrastructure development such as Women in Infrastructure, Development and Energy (WINDE)¹⁰³ and the Transport Gender Lab.¹⁰⁴ The Sendai Framework also advocates women’s leadership during the response and reconstruction phases; and mainstreaming gender equality and women’s empowerment in all DRR work from plans, policies, strategies, advocacy campaigns and awareness-raising products.¹⁰⁵

Mozambique – a member of ARC – has adopted a gender-responsive approach to DRR. The National Institute for Disaster Management has a gender plan, developed with support of UN Women and UNDP, which addresses topics such as the prevention of and response to gender-based violence in emergency situations. To take the lead in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and accountability of the gender action plan, they have established a gender unit.¹⁰⁶

97 UNISDR, 2019.
 98 UNDRR, 2019.
 99 UNISDR, 2019.
 100 UNISDR, 2017.
 101 UNISDR, 2019.

102 <https://www.awid.org/members-current>
 103 <https://winde.africa/>
 104 <https://tglab.iadb.org/en/que-es-tgl>
 105 UNISDR, 2019.
 106 UNDRR, 2019.

Guidance and support exists on how to integrate gender considerations into DRR and disaster recovery.

For example, GFDRR and partners have issued guidance on gender equality and women's empowerment in disaster recovery¹⁰⁷ and the UN has previously issued guidance on the theme.¹⁰⁸ Moreover, UN Women has had a Gender, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Strategy-Asia-Pacific 2015–2018.¹⁰⁹ This guidance and other resources and case studies are hosted on the GFDRR Recovery Hub, which could also be leveraged to disseminate resources on CRI and gender.¹¹⁰

Global guidance on disaster data collection recommends data disaggregation by sex.¹¹¹

National level data is aggregated internationally to track global progress on Sendai Framework implementation. This is submitted to the Sendai Framework Monitor, an online monitoring tool aggregating data from member states used by 88 countries as of 2018.¹¹² This is in line with international guidance on the indicators to measure progress towards the achievement of the global targets of the Sendai Framework, proposed in 2016¹¹³ and adopted in 2017.^{114 115} For indicators related to target A¹¹⁶ and B¹¹⁷ (see Annex Table 3) this guidance suggests that sex-disaggregation is desirable, along with other characteristics. For example, indicators such as the number of missing persons attributed to disasters, number of deaths attributed to disasters, number of people injured or ill as a direct result of disasters.^{118 119} Since the online monitoring tool does not provide sex-disaggregated data, it is unclear which member states are currently sex-disaggregating this data. There is an opportunity for the Partnership to encourage member states to collect this data, and for UNDRR to include sex-disaggregated data in its online tool.

107 GFDRR et al, 2018.

108 UN, 2014.

109 UN Women, 2015.

110 http://recoveryhub.gfdrr.org/frontend/sector/Fch4w0zltT8mnInGQh-qF04Jh4Qfkr9jBFYdf-tB6Q4GblGxBaFOAEWAHfjBOyWMPenUfSB-k4q1FIZ1ilfh8A__

111 UNISDR, 2017.

112 <https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org>

113 UN, 2016.

114 In 2017, the United Nations General Assembly endorsed the Report of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) on Indicators and Terminology Related to Disaster Risk Reduction (A/71/644)1, and the recommendations for indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction.

115 UNISDR, 2017.

116 Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020 and 2030 compared to between 2005 and 2015.

117 Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020–2030 compared to 2005–2015.

118 See indicator A2, 3, B1, 2, 3, 4, 5; UNISDR, 2018.

119 UNISDR, 2017.

There is scope for the Partnership and regional macro-level schemes to collaborate on gender-responsive CRI within DRR.

This includes with UNDRR, the GFDRR and UN Women to promote gender-responsive use of CRI payouts within DRR planning and implementation in guidance, tools and capacity building. For example, there is value in ensuring that countries consider CRI and gender-responsive approaches to DRR as they form DRR plans and gather data and measure the implementation of the Sendai Framework, including designing operational plans which detail how the payout will be deployed. Moreover, there is an opportunity to collaborate on ensuring that gender-responsive CRI is incorporated into capacity building initiatives on DRR, such as through the World Bank's Resilience and Disaster Risk Management Learning Lab.¹²⁰ Furthermore, there can be greater collaboration between regional macro-level CRI schemes and regional and country programmes focused on gender aspects within DRR and other gender and development programmes. For example, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), consultants to PCRAFI, has a 'Social Development Programme on Gender, Equity and Social Inclusion' which is separately providing technical support to members to strengthen their capacity on gender mainstreaming and has a gender desk.¹²¹

Given the use of CRI financing to rebuild essential infrastructure there is the opportunity to consider differences in how women and men use public infrastructure and their needs within DRR planning and response.

This includes ensuring that CRI payouts to finance infrastructure rebuilding account for gender differences in infrastructure needs and use.¹²² Moreover, there is an opportunity for infrastructure reconstruction to be responsive to women's security concerns due to gender based violence and unpaid caring responsibilities.¹²³ Some good practice from gender-sensitive infrastructure financing development, such as considering women's differential patterns of transportation usage, can be drawn on to support considerations for how CRI payouts can be deployed for infrastructure rebuilding in DRR plans. This is as well as ensuring that the planned rebuilding of infrastructure will be low-carbon and climate resilient infrastructure, in a context where it is estimated that USD 90 trillion will be invested in infrastructure by 2030 to support a transition to a green economy.¹²⁴

120 <https://olc.worldbank.org/content/resilience-and-disaster-risk-management-learning-lab>

121 <https://www.spc.int/sdp/gender>

122 DCED, 2019.

123 OECD, 2019.

124 New Climate Economy, 2018.

(4) The collection of sex-disaggregated data and documentation of the use and gender impacts of payouts in M&E of schemes

International development partner funding requirements can drive sex-disaggregated and gender impact data collection.

Two of the regional risk pools (PCRAFI and ARC) currently require sex-disaggregated data of the use of national payouts.¹²⁵ For example, DFID requires PCRAFI member countries to report sex-disaggregated information on the beneficiaries as part of the monitoring framework and the audits of insurance payouts and it anticipates that monitoring frameworks will generate quantitative and qualitative data on the impact of activities conducted in the case of a disaster and insurance payout.¹²⁶ Another DFID funded scheme, the Kenya HSNP is an example of a national macro-level scheme that has collected gender impact data on its regular cash-benefit payments (bi-monthly) but not on the payouts of the additional disaster coverage. Indeed, evaluations identified that these emergency payments of Kenya HSNP had not been designed in a gender-responsive way.¹²⁷ Furthermore, Canada has a framework for assessing gender equality results, which it applies to its investments, and can be assumed to apply to its financing of CCRIF and ARC. However, it is understood that CCRIF asks countries for a report on the use of payouts by sectors but not by person, although it does require some gender-impact data. Furthermore, it seems where data is collected it is potentially not analysed or used to inform decision making.

Notably, the UNFCCC made an explicit pledge to data collection in 2018.

At global level, Loss and Damage Decision 3/CP.18 acknowledges the need for further work to enhance the understanding of how loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change affects those already made vulnerable due to gender. It also acknowledges the need for strengthening sex-disaggregated data collection.¹²⁸

There is some evidence of data gaps.

Information is provided by regional risk pools on what it has used its payouts for, but no gender analysis appears to be undertaken on this information. For example, the 13 member countries with CCRIF insurance policies received the 38 payouts (as per October 2018), which impacted 2.2 million people, communities and institutions. The payouts were used for the following purposes: immediate post-event activities, long-term infrastructure improvement, and assistance to specific economic sectors e.g. agriculture, and risk mitigation activities.¹²⁹ This suggests there is greater scope for guidance and implementation support for gender analysis on the use of payouts, for example – the extent to which women participate in the economic sectors that have benefitted from payouts. For instance, a CCRIF payout to St. Lucia was used to support the banana export sector, the dominant agricultural sector, which mainly employs men.

125 To date these schemes have disbursed over 40 payouts to member countries with some payouts are directed to rather generic use, such as to rebuild infrastructure, others are directed to sectors such as agriculture or even groups. The use of payouts in CCRIF and ARC mostly for contingency measures; in the case of CCRIF, a small margin was even used for preventive measures.

126 DFID, 2016.

127 Farhat et al., 2017.

128 UNFCCC et al, 2018.

129 CCRIF, 2018.

Box 8

Case Study 1: The African Risk Capacity (ARC)

Background: The African Risk Capacity (ARC) was established in 2012 as a Specialised Agency of the African Union (AU) under a treaty¹³⁰ signed by 33 signatories which are Sub-Saharan African country governments¹³¹ with the aim of linking early warning systems with contingency planning, supported by risk information and parametric insurance. It seeks to enable governments to provide targeted responses to disaster in a more timely, cost-efficient, objective and transparent manner, thereby reducing the cost to government and loss of livelihoods.¹³²

The **ARC** Agency provides capacity building services to Member States in risk profiling, contingency planning, and monitoring and evaluation; **and ARC Ltd established in 2014** is a sovereign risk pool in the form of a mutual insurer owned by Member Governments.¹³³ As a specialised agency of the AU, ARC is semi-autonomous and financially independent.

ARC is supported by the Governments of Sweden (SIDA), the US (USAID), France (Afd), Germany (KfW), the United Kingdom (DFID) and Canada (Global Affairs Canada), and the Rockefeller Foundation. Funders have committed USD 200 million, as a concessional loan, in risk capital to ARC Ltd.¹³⁴

African Risk Capacity is run by 33 African Union Member States that signed the ARC Establishment Treaty to create a Specialised Agency dedicated to helping African Governments improve their disaster risk management capacities. In order to participate in the risk pool, countries must undertake several processes, including customising the Africa RiskView software, signing MoUs for in-country capacity building, defining a contingency plan for ARC payouts, and determining risk transfer parameters. When countries have satisfactorily completed this process, they will receive a Certificate of Good Standing from the ARC Agency Governing Board, and will pay a premium to ARC Ltd, after which they will be members of the risk pool.

The objectives of ARC are to:

- Provide African governments with a **set of tools** on risk quantification.
- Establish and manage, through the risk pool, a dedicated quick – disbursing contingent funding mechanisms which strengthens the continent’s ability to **respond and improve disaster planning**
- Pool risks across the continent, thereby **reducing the cost of financial protection** for severe and catastrophic events (i.e. at the time drought).

Insurance pool and coverage: The ARC Ltd currently offers an index-based insurance mechanism with a maximum insurance coverage of USD 30 million per season for drought events that occur with a frequency of 1 in 5 years or less. At present in its sixth round (2019) the participating Governments include: Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and the Gambia, with 5 countries piloting the Replica initiative.

Risks, coverage and premium: Risks covered are limited to drought and the plan is to expand to other extreme weather events (such as tropical cyclones and flood) and disease outbreaks.¹³⁵ Coverage is for the population of the countries in the pool. 95% of premiums have been paid for by national budgets without international support.

Strategic approach: ARC requires member governments to **undergo capacity building measures and develop detailed contingency plans** prior to issuing an insurance policy. Contingency plans specify planned interventions the governments will undertake should they receive a payout, which ensure that when a payout is disbursed, governments and any implementing partners are able to act quickly in making sure it reaches the vulnerable households. These build on already existing national contingency plans, which it is assumed will have been developed using a multi-stakeholder approach. The Contingency Plans are made up of Operations Plans developed in advance of signing up to an insurance policy and Final Implementation Plans (FIP), developed in collaboration with national NGOs, when disaster strikes.

National Technical Working Groups (TWG) develop the Contingency Plans based on ARC Guidelines. Depending on country context these groups involve different government bodies (e.g. the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, Home affairs, Social Protection, and Disaster Risk Management, and Gender – be it a separate ministry or a unit of another ministry). Members of the TWGs are nominated by the National Governments.

130 <https://au.int/en/treaties/agreement-establishment-african-risk-capacity-arc-agency>

131 Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cote d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Sahwari Arab Democratic Republic, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

132 ARC, 2017.

133 <https://www.africanriskcapacity.org/about/how-arc-works/>

134 ARC, 2017.

135 Ibid.

Payouts: Governments receive a payout within 120 days after disaster when rainfall deviation is such that the cost of response, estimated by Africa RiskView, crosses a predefined threshold and hence triggers a payout. Payouts have occurred in 3 seasons since 2014: USD 26.3 (2014/15); USD 8.1 (2015/16) and USD 2.4 million (2016/17) = USD 36.8 million to **2.1 million people** and over 900,000 cattle (animal feed) in Senegal, Mauritania, Niger and Malawi. They were for: Targeted food distribution; subsidized sales of cattle feed; and cash transfer.¹³⁶ In 2019/2020, 22.7 million is expected to be paid to Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire. Premium payment is a major challenge for countries. The African Development Bank (AfDB) is working to provide premium support to Member Governments of the risk pool via the African Disaster Risk Financing Initiative (ADRFI).¹³⁷

Gender in ARC: Gender equality has always been a priority since the inception of the ARC and noted in its strategic framework. This is based on the administrative relationship by the WFP who manages ARC. The **WFP Gender Policy** is therefore binding for ARC. Since August 2018, ARC has employed a dedicated **Gender Advisor** (largely supported by the government of Canada) to guide the agency through the development and implementation of its gender strategy.

ARC commenced the development of its Strategy through a **participatory process** in August 2018. This process has included consulting all premium partners in 9 countries: Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Gambia, Mauritania, Senegal, Malawi, Madagascar and Kenya. The consultations were based on one-on-one interviews with senior government officials, including some Ministers. In addition, ARC held working sessions in the form of one-day workshops for all partners in a given country, including Government representatives, the UN, NGOs, and some private-sector participants. Country visits took place from December 2018 and were completed in March 2019. ARC engaged in an internal process to design the Strategy and prepare for implementation. Capacity building gender workshops were held at ARC offices. This included sensitization sessions and a survey to evaluate the level of understanding of staff on gender issues. The various measures were intended to triangulate information in order to propose appropriate actions to ensure capacity of ARC staff to mainstream gender in their activities.

The draft **Gender Mainstreaming Strategy** was developed and widely peer-reviewed e.g. by UN/NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development), International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Canada, CORAF¹³⁸ (the technical arm of ECOWAS), the Partnership, as well as underwent internal peer review sessions. The drafting stage of the Gender strategy ended in June 2019 and was adopted by the ARC Board on 9 September 2019.

Gender Challenges:

- › **National policies.** Gender equality implementation support is needed by member states. All ARC Member States have national level gender equality policies and ratified global commitments including SDG 5. Hence, the policy level environment is friendly, and all have gender policies or a strategy.
- › **Institutional structure.** All Member States have a ministry in charge of gender equality and women empowerment that understand the rationale however are sometimes unsure how to deliver on their gender commitments. Government representatives that interact with ARC are often not conversant with gender issues. Whereas the Ministries of Finance (key interlocutors for ARC), and Ministries of Agriculture can lack gender expertise.
- › **Capacity to understand and promote gender equality.** A TWG is established in each country where ARC operates, comprising government designated officials. Currently there is a low level of female participation at director level, especially in the technical fields related to disaster risk management framework (DRMF) with implications for the gender-responsiveness of the contingency plans.
- › **On-boarding other national stakeholders.** There is currently a lack of involvement of women's ministries and other gender-experts in contingency planning processes.
- › Key aspects of the proposed Gender Strategy:
 - A. **Institutionalise gender and DRM for innovative knowledge development and management:** ARC will, through a flagship initiative entitled 'Gender and DRMF Platform', mobilise DRM partners and practitioners, including governments, humanitarian actors, civil society organisations (CSOs), the private sector and research institutes to develop continent-

136 ARC, 2017.

137 GFDRR, 2019.

138 International non-profit association working in 23 west and central African countries under the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

wide innovative approaches to fill the knowledge gap on gender and DRM.

B. Strengthen Institutional and individual capacities and tools for mainstreaming gender in DRM:

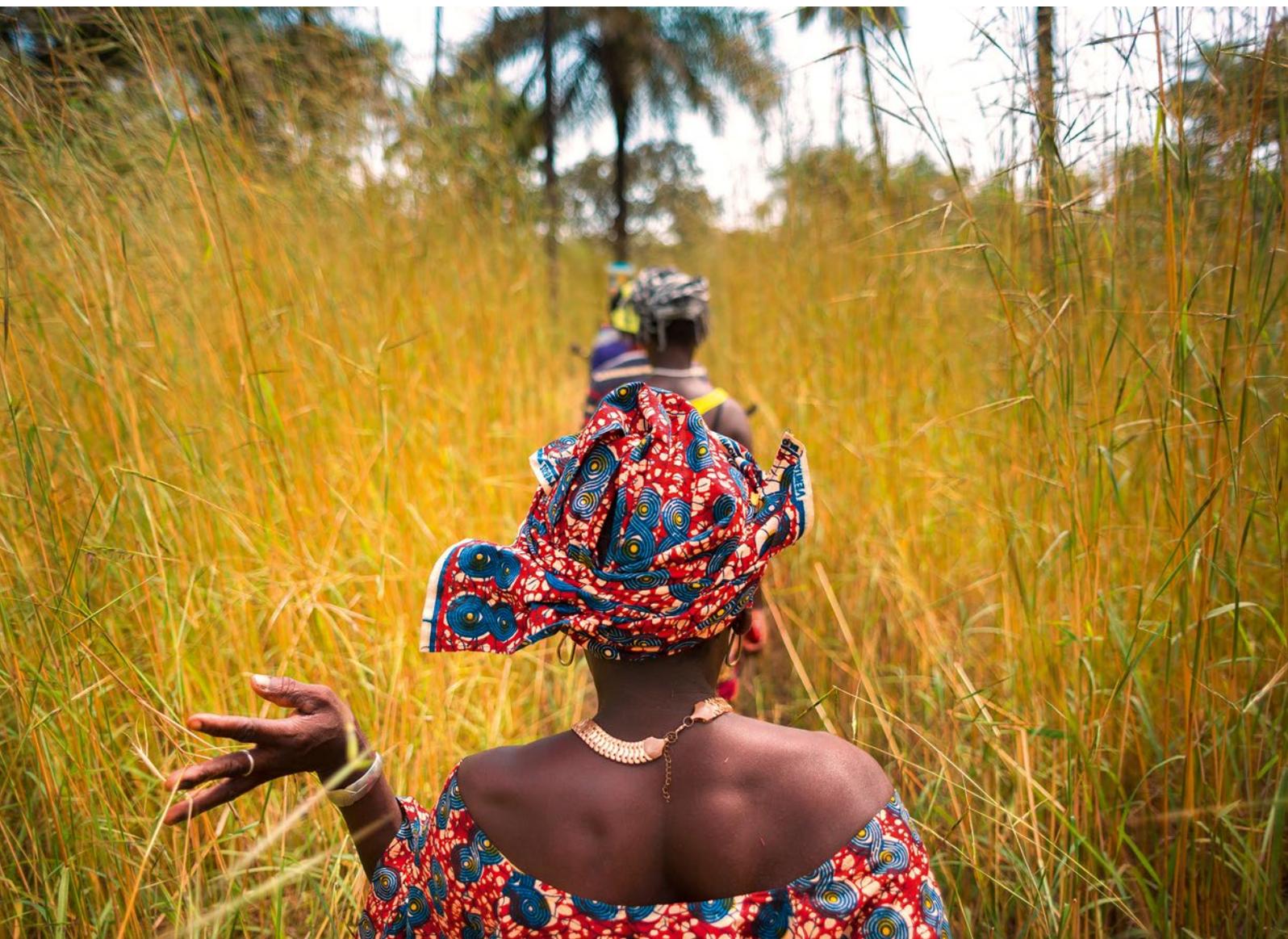
ARC will build the capacity of partners to integrate gender in DRM processes by supporting Member States to conduct DRM targeted gender analysis. Actions undertaken will lead to the development of: (i) Tools and guidelines for gender transformative DRM capacity building, (ii) Standards for gender transformative contingency plan and (iii) Standards for gender-sensitive M&E.

C. Engage in sustained policy dialogue and advocacy for a gender transformative DRM policy environment:

In line with the risk financing instrument of ARC, this objective aims to contribute to a policy environment that enables gender sensitive culture of insurance as well as other DRM financing mechanisms, including social protection programmes.

D. Staffing and internal operations: ARC's gender mainstreaming efforts will also focus on the internal operations to ensure gender sensitive staff and gender responsive systems and procedures to accompany member states on the gender and DRM journey.

E. Examples of concrete activities: There is a requirement to set up a gender subgroup, the 'Gender Advocacy and Communication Group' in the TWG. Moreover, conducting gender analysis using the gender audit methodology is required at kick-off stage of the project cycle by the Ministry of Gender, the conclusion and recommendations of the gender audit are expected to contribute to the development of sex-disaggregated data for risk profiling and define gender specific priorities for the Contingency planning and the Final Implementation Plan.



4. Meso-level CRI

4.1. An introduction to meso-level CRI

Meso-level CRI schemes are a form of indirect insurance that facilitates the business continuity of its institutional policyholders.¹³⁹ The policyholder¹⁴⁰ is an institution e.g. a financial service provider¹⁴¹, an agribusiness or an employer, which may have a client, membership or employment relationship with individuals. These individuals are not covered under the policy and there is no underlying insurance contractual relationship.¹⁴² ¹⁴³ The policyholder is directly mitigating its own business continuity risk in the face of a disaster,¹⁴⁴ while indirectly mitigating risks to their clients, members or employees. For example, meso-level CRI can insure against the disaster-induced insolvency of an MFI, and indirectly mitigate the risk of an MFI's clients having to resort to informal money lenders, or selling productive assets in the absence of formal finance.¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶

Meso-level CRI form part of an integrated DRM approach. Paired with insurance-like recovery lending¹⁴⁷ and forecast-based financing approaches,¹⁴⁸ CRI can complement other disaster response tools.¹⁴⁹ This can reduce the humanitarian relief spend, enhance the resilience of individuals and communities to rebuild their livelihoods, and decrease a community's recovery time after a climatic shock.¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵²

4.2 The gender impacts of meso-level CRI schemes

There are gender impacts and associated opportunities and constraints for promoting gender equality in access and usage of CRI throughout the entire meso-level CRI value chain (see diagram 3).

- › **Financing:** Gender norms can influence and be influenced by the source of the financing to capitalise such a scheme. As with macro-level schemes, there can be gender impacts resulting from the financing decisions made by the funders of meso-level schemes (see Box 9), and the extent to which gender-considerations are factored into their lending and investment policies and any conditionalities of financing. Similarly, to macro-level schemes, gender impacts result from the level of **gender-diversity in the employees and leadership of these investment funds**. Given their potential application as a financial instrument to support humanitarian aid, meso-level CRI schemes are funded by development finance to catalyse market development, for example: African and Asian Resilience in Disaster Insurance Scheme (ARDIS) (see case study 2) and Oxfam Novib's B-Ready Programme.¹⁵³ This Oxfam Novib project bridges the gap between typhoon preparedness and financial inclusion, by sending digital cash to people who will be affected by a typhoon prior to the disaster. It is being tested in collaboration with Plan Philippines with 2,000 women.¹⁵⁴

139 I.e. where the intended beneficiaries do not hold the insurance policy, although they may indirectly contribute to the premium payment as the institutional policyholder charges them e.g. loan interest, or deducts the cost from salaries.

140 I.e. pays the premium and receives the payout.

141 E.g. MFI, cooperative bank, credit union.

142 IAIS, 2018.

143 As in a group policy where the group member is insured.

144 DFID, VisionFund, World Vision, 2015.

145 Braced, 2019.

146 InsuResilience, 2018.

147 Recovery lending is an innovative financing concept to provide the financial resources to help MFI clients and their communities maintain or recover their livelihood's following disaster. It is a response to the fact that when natural disasters strike, MFIs and banks generally reduce their lending to those affected, at a time when credit is most needed. Recovery lending provides funds to the financial service provider to be used in times of disaster.

148 Forecast-based Financing (FbF) is defined as the release of humanitarian funding based on information of an approaching disaster (whether or not it strikes) for planned activities which reduce risks, enhance preparedness and response, and make disaster risk management overall more effective.

149 DFID, VisionFund, World Vision, 2015.

150 DFID, VisionFund, World Vision, 2015.

151 Care, 2019.

152 Hudner and Kurtz, 2015 in Braced, 2019.

Box 9

Through the "2X Challenge" the G7 Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) have called for the G7 and other DFIs to join together to collectively mobilize USD 3 billion in commitments that provide women in developing country markets with improved access to leadership opportunities, quality employment, finance, enterprise support as well as products and services that enhance economic participation and access.¹⁵⁵

153 <https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/b-ready>

154 <https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/b-ready>

155 <https://www.2xchallenge.org/>

- › **Service providers:** There can be gender impacts of the service providers (e.g. software, data) in the way they deliver services, such as whether they collect and analysis sex-disaggregated and gender data to inform the service provision to CRI providers. The gender-sensitivity of the delivery of services can be influenced by the **diversity of the workforce of service providers**.
- › **CRI providers:** The insurance provider (insurance company or reinsurer) may have a **strategic focus on women** or vulnerable groups, have **gender diverse leadership and workforce**, and gender-sensitive employment policies. While some of these providers may be international non-governmental organisation (INGOs) or social enterprises, evidence from corporate entities is still applicable and indicates that gender diversity of boards can improve governance.¹⁵⁶ The CRI provider may collect sex-disaggregated data on its institutional policyholder's clients or members to gather insights on their profile. From a CRI provider perspective, a focus on gender can for example increase access to impact investing or green finance funds from development banks to finance pilot schemes.
- › **Institutional policyholders:** These policyholders can aggregate or focus on women as a **target segment**, and collect sex-disaggregated data on their own client or member base. For example, there is a trend of financial sector regulators requiring this data as part of their regulatory reporting regimes, which is stimulating the collection of this data by Financial Service Providers (FSPs) to meet regulatory requirements.¹⁵⁷ The client base or membership of meso-level CRI policyholder institutions can reflect gender-differences in access and usage constraints of financial products and services.¹⁵⁸ As with other entity types, there can be variation in the gender diversity of its governance body and/ or workforce, and gender-sensitive employment policies with implications on its governance, employee base and capacity to serve its members or clients.

- › **Indirect beneficiaries:** There can be gender differences in the composition of the members, clients and employees of the policyholder institutions. For example, if they are in an economic sector that primarily provides employment to women or men due to social norms around the appropriateness of certain jobs (see Box 10). There may also be legal constraints restricting women working in specific sectors.¹⁵⁹ Moreover, there are gender differences in financial access, usage and control (see Box 11).¹⁶⁰

Box 10

In 104 economies women are legally barred from working at night or in certain jobs in many areas, including manufacturing, construction, energy, agriculture, water and transportation.¹⁶¹

Box 11

Globally, 980 million women are excluded from the financial system – a 9 percent gender gap in financial access in developing economies.¹⁶²

- › **Role of women:** Just as with macro-level CRI, women can play different roles within a meso-level CRI model – as investor; as leader and staff of the institutions in the value chain, as service provider, CRI provider, and institutional policyholder; and as client, member or employee of the CRI policy holder.

¹⁵⁶ IMF, 2018.

¹⁵⁷ AFI, 2017; Data2X, 2019; IDB, 2018.

¹⁵⁸ It should be noted however, that even if a policyholder institution has a large number of women clients e.g. based on its distribution model or group lending model, it does not necessarily mean that they are gender-sensitive in all aspects of their business model.

¹⁵⁹ Women Business and the Law, 2019.

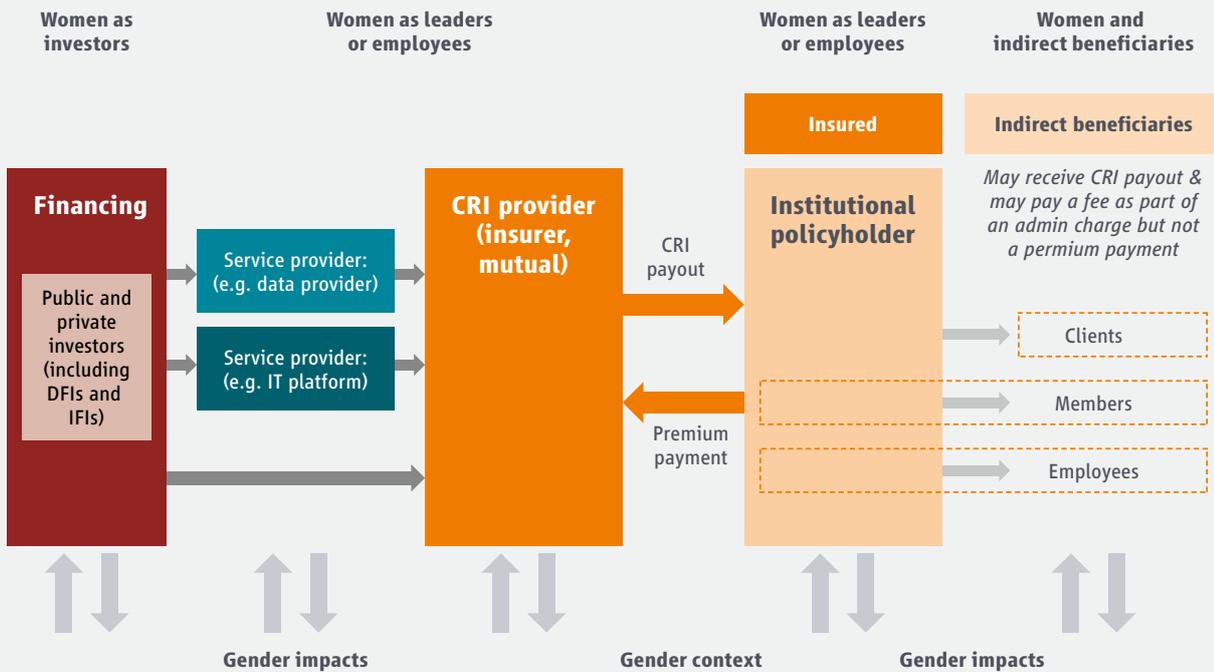
¹⁶⁰ UNCDF, 2017.

¹⁶¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/03/29/many-governments-take-steps-to-improve-womens-economic-inclusion-although-legal-barriers-remain-widespread>

¹⁶² Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018.

Diagram 3

Meso-level gender impacts



Source: Miles & Wiedmaier-Pfister

4.3. Entry points for gender-responsive meso-level CRI

The entry points for gender-responsive meso-level CRI include:

- (1) Application of donor gender policies and criteria in investment decision making and financing agreements of meso-level CRI schemes**

Donors can influence the design and implementation of pilot meso-level CRI projects as these are financed by development financing. Funds, such as the InsuResilience Investment Fund (IIF) with BlueOrchid (which does not yet have a formal gender policy) can adopt one. In turn, they can promote schemes that consider gender-responsive

approaches, and focus on institutional policyholders that aggregate large numbers of women. They can also request sex-disaggregated data from investees (e.g. Global Parametrics¹⁶³) on their leadership teams, the numbers of indirect beneficiaries of the CRI offered at a meso-level, and gender impact data on indirect beneficiaries.¹⁶⁴ For example, VisionFund International (VisionFund) collects this data from its Microfinance Institution (MFI) institutional policyholders.

163 The InsuResilience Investment Fund acquired a 34.3% equity stake in Global Parametrics, with an initial investment in July 2016. See: <http://www.insuresilienceinvestment.fund/investees-2/>

164 <http://www.insuresilienceinvestment.fund/investees-2/>

(2) Targeting institutional policyholders that aggregate female clients, members or employees

Donors can fund CRI pilots targeting institutional policyholders that aggregate significant numbers of female clients, members, or employees to scale up women’s access to CRI. In doing so, CRI can enable institutional policyholders to continue to provide services or employment to their women clients, members, or employees disproportionately impacted by disasters. There is a case for the following institution types to be targeted as CRI policyholders through donor supported CRI-schemes:

- **MFIs and MFI-INGOs.** Many MFIs strategically focus on female clients. For instance, VisionFund via ARDIS (see case study 2) provides CRI to MFIs that mainly serve women clients. MFI-INGOs such as Women’s World Banking (31 countries),¹⁶⁵ ACCION International (50 countries)¹⁶⁶ and FINCA International (44 countries),¹⁶⁷ run as global MFI-networks and aggregate millions of clients, many of whom are women. There is significant outreach potential to support them with meso-level CRI.
- **Community-based financial organisations (CBFO).** For instance, the INGO CARE International has 200,000 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in 35 countries with 5 million members, of which 70 % are women.¹⁶⁸ In another example, women make up 65 % of members of Accumulating Savings and Credit Associations (ASCAs) in Mozambique.¹⁶⁹ These organizations rarely have the liquidity to pay out benefits for all members simultaneously, a climatic shock can threaten their viability. Consequently, CBFO’s and specifically local apex body of these groups, could be potential institutional policyholders for CRI to support communities’ better cope with climate change.¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ DFIs increasingly recognize that establishing a local apex body is key to the sustainability and growth of a CBFO structure in a given country that has a significant number of such member-based entities.¹⁷² International development partner to INGOs, or technical assistance providers can support CBFOs to offer CRI-coverage to these entities will simply allow to reach out to many women that are aggregated in them.

- **Cooperatives.** Agriculture, fisheries or financial cooperatives, such as Savings and Credit Cooperatives (also called Credit Union in some regions) are a specific often more formal type of CBFO. Some cooperatives specifically only have female members. The Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII) is an example of an organization that has developed a livelihood protection policy (under the CCRIF) in collaboration with cooperatives. They offer coverage to a cooperative as an institutional policyholder, which makes the policy more affordable to its members than individual policies. MCII also provide a Loan Portfolio Cover to secure a cooperative’s credit portfolio, which can be exposed to natural disaster risk. In doing so, MCII pursue an integrated approach to DRM, and undertakes insurance literacy work with the members of cooperatives, which can be key to get people insured.
- **SME banks.** Some SME banks have an intentional strategic focus on women clients. An increasing number of SME banks target the women’s market for financial services, such as Banco BHD León in the Dominican Republic, BancoEstado in Chile, and Habib Bank (HBL) Ltd. in Pakistan and other members of the FAW.¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ CRI coverage may be a solution for FSPs that currently provide credit life insurance as the most popular microinsurance product. Many of these products and providers are supported by DFIs or impact investing facilities.
- **Business sectors.** Some productive sectors and sector institutions, including women’s business associations and value chains vulnerable to climate change risks aggregate large numbers of female labourers, employees and micro/entrepreneurs. While there is country-level variation, certain economic sectors and value chains engage large numbers of women due to a range of factors. These include the type of work, roles legally permitted or deemed appropriate for women, mobility constraints resulting from caring responsibilities and security concerns.¹⁷⁵ For example, Global Parametrics¹⁷⁶ is currently piloting CRI as an economic loss programme with a hotel chain in the Caribbean, in a context where over half of restaurants and hotel workers in Antigua, Barbuda, and the Bahamas are women.¹⁷⁷ Any payout will finance the salaries of the hotel chain’s employees, post a disaster at a time when the hotel chain may have to suspend operations. As a consequence,

165 <https://www.womensworldbanking.org/about-us/our-global-network/#middle-east-north-africa-europe>

166 <https://www.accion.org/about/what-is-accion>

167 <https://finca.org/where-we-work/global/>

168 <https://www.careinternational.org.uk/fighting-poverty/care-know-how/village-savings-and-loan-associations> ; Care ,

169 According to a (2017) study by the DFID Financial Deepening Trust, in 2017, 20,292 ASCAs operated in 79 % of the districts with 386,731 members, 65 % of which were women, from IFAD Mozambique Rural Enterprise Financing Project Oct. 2017.

170 BRACED, 2019.

171 BRACED, 2017.

172 IFAD, 2019.

173 <https://financialallianceforwomen.org/>

174 previously known as the Global Banking Alliance for Women or GBA.

175 DCED, 2016; Women Business and the Law, 2019.

176 Global Parametrics is a company supported by development finance from the German and UK Government (via DFID and KfW) that works to build the resilience to natural disasters of the private sector in developing countries through the provision and market development and commercialisation of insurance-like Financial Disaster Risk Management (FDRM) products and solutions.

177 ILO, 2013.

the hotel chain will not need to lay-off its mainly female employees and later, recruit and train new staff once the reconstruction is complete. This presents a win-win for the business and the employees, and responds to a market opportunity since existing forms of insurance only cover rebuilding a business's physical assets post-disaster.¹⁷⁸

- › **Civil society organizations.** Some organizations and INGOs focus on women's livelihood promotion or entrepreneurship.¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ Similarly to financial or other aggregators¹⁸¹ that focus on women (see above entry point on CBFO). INGOs such as CARE International, Oxfam Novib or Fundación Capital¹⁸² run livelihood protection schemes, often in combination with financial services. These schemes are generally supported by international DFIs or foundations and there is potential for these institutions to pilot the provision of meso-level CRI to their partners bringing benefits of scale and affordability.

(3) Product design accounting for gender differences in access, usage and control of bundled products

There can be gender differences in access to agricultural inputs and in access, usage and control of financial products which may be bundled with CRI.

There are gender differences in women's financial access, usage and agency.¹⁸³ For example, nearly 40 % of economies limit women's property rights, which can in turn impact their access to credit.¹⁸⁴ Moreover, the division of agricultural activities, production of particular crops and access to agricultural inputs can vary based on gender and differ by cultural or regional context.¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ For instance, the nature of women's agricultural participation can relate to the crop's assumed value, with men participating in export commodities where there is a greater economic return.¹⁸⁷ It can also be influenced by legal and customary land tenure rights.¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹

Gathering insights on bundled products can inform

178 Stakeholder consultation.

179 CARE, 2019.

180 BRACED, 2019.

181 Aggregators can be intermediaries at the same time, group policyholders or simply organisation that agglomerate a larger number of people.

182 <https://fundacioncapital.org/what-we-do>: They reach out to 6 million clients with combined financial and livelihood protection support.

183 Data on access, usage and agency of financial products can be collected from national and international datasets provided by the central bank or ministry of finance, or international sources such as Finscope (see: <http://finmark.org.za/programmes/finscope/>) or the World Bank's Global Findex database. (See: Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018.).

184 <https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/data/exploretopics/managing-assets>

185 FAO, 2016.

186 FAO, 2018.

187 IFC, 2017.

188 FAO, 2011.

189 Information on gender differences in agricultural activities and input can be drawn on based on local insights and gender assessments of agricultural value chains conducted by international organizations such as FAO.

scheme design with implications for the choice of bundled products (e.g. credit, health insurance, savings) and complementary risk mitigation measures (e.g. safety information). This is not currently done by meso-level CRI schemes but can be done in the future. For example, as part of the B-Ready programme Oxfam Novib and Global Parametrics intend to pilot an insurance product for MFIs that provides a 'pre-emptive insurance payout' before a disaster occurs based on triggers such as weather data. This may allow the institutional policyholder (the MFI) to provide credit to existing and new clients prior to (or shortly after) a disaster. In this context, it can be anticipated that existing barriers to women's access and usage of credit will perpetuate and may also be exacerbated after a disaster.

(4) Financial capability training for staff, clients, employees, CBFOs and civil society organizations that is gender-responsive in its content, delivery mechanism and promotes gender diverse participation

CRI supporters and providers can implement gender-responsive climate risk finance competency building approaches.

CRI institutional policyholders and their clients, members and employees require capacity building on innovative climate risk financing mechanisms (e.g. recovery lending, forecast based financing and CRI) and the concept of risk and insurance to support their institutional disaster preparedness and resilience building. For example, ARDIS is rolling out capacity building approaches on recovery lending with their affiliated MFIs – although to date it has not tailored its approach to be gender-responsive (see case study 2). Providers of such training need to be cognisant of the gender dynamics and constraints, which limit access of women to capacity building measures.¹⁹⁰ As such, it can be necessary for CRI providers to take proactive steps related to the timing and delivery mechanism, to promote gender diverse participation. This will ensure that clients, members and employees of both sexes of institutional policyholders and also of relevant partner ministries/ municipalities have equal access to participate in such programmes and are adequately prepared to apply these climate risk financing mechanisms at a time of a disaster.

190 GIZ, IFC and WWB, 2017.



(5) Monitoring and evaluating sex-disaggregated data on indirect beneficiaries and the gender-differential impact of payouts on indirect beneficiaries by institutional policyholder types

CRI providers can require data from their institutional policyholders on the gender-breakdown of their clients, members and employees. For example, VisionFund collates this data from the MFI's covered (see case study 2). It is yet to collect sex-disaggregated data on payouts but this is a future avenue to explore once payouts have been made.

Going forward, DFIs can require sex-disaggregated and gender impact data for M&E frameworks as a conditionality of their financing. This allows to understand the gender differences in the impacts of new meso CRI models on indirect beneficiaries in evaluations of existing and future pilots. For instance, exploring if and how much credit women versus men received as a result of a payout to MFI institutional policyholders, how this credit

was used (including in which sectors) and the impact it had on the individual and their families. Furthermore, there is the opportunity to advocate for gender-related learning questions to be incorporated into research conducted by programmes such as Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) Programme¹⁹¹, or those run by INGOs such as CARE International and Women's World Banking, or academic research groups such as the Forecasts for Anticipatory Humanitarian Action (FATHUM)¹⁹², and Science for Humanitarian Emergencies and Resilience (SHEAR)¹⁹³, as well as the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII). For example, there is potential to explore gender-differential impacts of different policyholder institution types on indirect beneficiaries, such as the role of VSLA's.

191 BRACED aims to build the resilience of up to 5 million vulnerable people against climate extremes and disasters. It does so through 15 projects working across 13 countries in East Africa, the Sahel and Asia.

192 Working to enable the successful implementation and scale-up of Forecast-based Financing.

193 Innovative research in the most hazard-prone parts of the world to better understand and predict disasters, and minimise the risk they pose to vulnerable communities.

Case Study 2: ARDIS Case Study

Innovative recovery lending. Launched in January 2018¹⁹⁴ the **African and Asian Resilience in Disaster Insurance Scheme (ARDIS)** aims to increase access to finance and provides insurance to enable post disaster recovery lending to rural families and smallholder farmers who live below the poverty line and participate in VisionFund’s microfinance activity.¹⁹⁵ The scheme builds on VisionFund’s experience of recovery lending as an innovative financing instrument that it first formalised in response to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines in 2013.^{196 197}

Partners, countries and intended beneficiaries. ARDIS is run by VisionFund International, World Vision’s microfinance arm, in partnership with Global Parametrics,¹⁹⁸ a parametric and index-based risk transfer company, and the InsuResilience Investment Fund (IIF). Currently, it has five VisionFund MFI affiliates as ARDIS policyholders in Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Zambia, and Myanmar¹⁹⁹ and is aiming to expand to all of VisionFunds network of MFIs by 2020. The scheme can provide protection to the MFI policyholders against tropical cyclone, flood, earthquake, extreme temperature and excess rain and in these first couple of years, aims to indirectly benefit 690,000 families²⁰⁰ from rural regions. In doing so, it aims to contribute one percentage of the G20 goal to insure 400 million vulnerable people.²⁰¹ The scheme addresses the challenge that after a disaster VisionFund’s MFI clients are often unable to pay back their loans and may default. As a result, the MFI would be faced with suffering financial loss and ultimately possible closure of the MFI.

ARDIS takes a Financial Disaster Risk Management (FDRM) approach. Once a defined insured event is determined on the basis of weather data from external data providers, additional liquidity is automatically provided via an IIF credit line when certain weather events occur under the parametric model; and a Natural Disaster Fund pays on a parametric insurance derivative to VisionFund, which

194 <http://www.visionfund.org/217/media/news/article/climate-insurance-programme-launched-for-africa-and-asia/>

195 <https://resilience.clydeco.com/articles/a-shock-response-the-african-and-asian-resilience-disaster-insurance-scheme>

196 DFID, VisionFund, World Vision, 2015.

197 For more information, see DFID, VisionFund, World Vision, 2015.

198 Seeded funded by Germany’s KfW on behalf of BMZ, via the Insu-Resilience Investment Fund, and the UK’s Department for International Development.

199 Note it was initially also offered in Cambodia but VisionFund sold its Cambodian MFI in 2018.

200 <https://www.insuresilience.org/visionfund-launch-of-the-largest-non-governmental-climate-insurance-programme-for-african-asian-smallholder-farmers/>

201 <http://www.visionfund.org/217/media/news/article/climate-insurance-programme-launched-for-africa-and-asia/>

enables VisionFund to further strengthen its affiliate’s equity capital.²⁰²

Ensuring business continuity as key. Simply put, VisionFund’s MFIs can use the capital and credit from ARDIS to ensure business continuity of their operations. This includes enabling the rescheduling of existing loan repayments through ‘repayment holidays’ or ‘loan forgiveness’ in the case where clients are unable to maintain their existing loan repayments after a disaster. It also allows the MFI to offer credit to existing and new clients post a disaster, at a time when historically new credit in the community dries up despite it being a time when it is most needed by individuals and businesses. ARDIS also provides VisionFund’s MFIs with climate data to inform their lending decision making, as well as a capacity building programme on recovery lending for the MFIs covered by ARDIS. Participating MFIs are paying to participate in ARDIS and can choose to charge their clients as part of the administration fee on their loan product – however, currently none are doing so.

Hypothesis. Underpinning the concept of the scheme is the idea that insurance and insurance like instruments can support MFI’s business continuity and recovery following a disaster, although empirical evidence is needed to support this premise.²⁰³ However, research by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the U.S. shows that 40 % of uninsured businesses never recovered after experiencing a disaster and at least 25 % fail within two years of those that do reopen.²⁰⁴ A key aspect of the value proposition of ARDIS is the speed by which the policyholder MFI receives payouts (in the form of capital or loan) so that it can continue to provide credit to its existing clients and beyond.²⁰⁵

Gender-Responsive Approaches

ARDIS was designed to provide protection to VisionFund’s MFI clients. While the women clients of these MFIs were not explicitly intended as the target beneficiaries, the demographic profile of the MFIs’ existing client base, of which around 80 % are women, has resulted in primarily women comprising its beneficiary base. Consequently, the scheme indirectly and disproportionately provides CRI risk protection to women. For example, 86 % of its MFI loans in Myanmar are to women and 70 % in Kenya.

202 <https://www.insuresilience.org/visionfund-launch-of-the-largest-non-governmental-climate-insurance-programme-for-african-asian-smallholder-farmers/>

203 Hallegatte and Przyluski, The Economics of Natural Disasters, 2010, Policy Research Working Paper 5507, World Bank cited in DIFD paper Business Case Global Parametrics.

204 <http://www.fema.gov/protecting-your-businesses>

205 Oxfam, 2017.

Data: VisionFund collects sex-disaggregated data on the number of individuals that the scheme is serving as it requires its MFI network to provide data on the number of clients and loans. Nevertheless, there can be data quality issues as this data is often manually collated by loan officers. VisionFund also collects data on the gender composition of workforce of the MFIs in its network, such as sex-disaggregated data on loan officers, to identify gender equality gaps in the network.

Participation in design: While women clients were not specifically consulted in the development of ARDIS, generally the MFI partners adopt participatory approaches to consult with women clients when designing their credit products. Moreover, the group lending model used by its MFIs is naturally geared towards women clients, as individuals do not have to provide collateral, a challenge for women who are less likely to have formal land or asset possession. VisionFund is constantly looking for ways to improve women's participation in their workforce. For example, VisionFund is taking proactive steps to increase the number of women loan officer within MFIs in its network as anecdotally they have a better rapport with clients. Recruitment challenges of women

into these roles include that loan officers need to travel via motorbike to reach rural communities, which is a method of transport not deemed socially appropriate of women and ill-advised during pregnancy. Moreover, there are security concerns facing women when travelling in the dark.

Emerging lessons: A lesson learned from ARDIS is that there is a need to step up education efforts on the benefits of the climate data service and the concept of recovery lending within the scheme. As a result, VisionFund intends to conduct distance learning workshops and offer certification for recovery lending. To date gender impact data has yet to be collected as there have not been any payouts. But there is scope for integrating gender considerations in to this model through the M&E and impact assessments of future pay outs as these occur. There is the opportunity to ensure that there is gender-diverse participation in VisionFund's planned capacity building interventions on recovery-lending post a disaster. There is also the opportunity to gather sex-disaggregated impact data on how MFIs clients have been impacted by the continued access to credit post a disaster and the impact on new clients of accessing credit post a disaster.



5. Micro-level CRI Schemes

5.1. An introduction to micro-level CRI

People or Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are covered in micro-level CRI schemes. In this direct insurance model, the insurance product is marketed through a distribution channel, such as agribusinesses, financial institutions such as agri-lenders, banks, microfinance institution (MFIs) or mobile money providers; telcos, farmers' cooperatives or local insurance companies and their agents, or directly sold by the insurer. In turn, the insured pays the premium to the insurer (directly or via the intermediary) and receives a monetary payout in the case of a triggered event.^{206 207} Policies can be sold individually or through a group policyholder. The IAIS considers that collective schemes with identified individual beneficiaries (similar to group type insurances) are 'micro' level schemes even though they may have a legal policyholder at the scheme level.²⁰⁸

Micro-level CRI is generally offered by the private sector or a commercial government insurance company. To make direct CRI schemes sustainable, private sector engagement is a key success factor to provide risk capital, knowledge and data as well as commercialisation partnerships and innovative technologies such as remote-sensing, which enable timely loss assessments on a large scale.²⁰⁹

Micro-level CRI clients can be diverse in terms of gender, socio-economic status and other intersectional factors. Nevertheless, commercially provided CRI is often unaffordable for the poorest population segments, for example, subsistence farmers without any subsidy (as e.g. the case in the macro-to-micro business interruption insurance scheme implemented by MCII in the Caribbean).^{210 211} Consequently, micro-level CRI can play an important role to provide protection to the niche of low- and middle-income women and men above a certain income or asset threshold and their businesses. To make it affordable for the poorest, the state is called upon to subsidize provision, as in the schemes that adopt an 'adaptive social protection' approach, such as the WFP's R4 scheme.

206 InsuResilience, Undated.

207 GIZ, IFC and WWB, 2017.

208 IAIS, 2018.

209 InsuResilience, Undated.

210 Oxfam, 2017; Results, 2016.

211 Oxfam, 2017.

Wider inclusive insurance market trends and innovation influence micro-level CRI provision to women. These overall trends include: a large insurance protection gap in developing markets due to low insurance penetration and awareness; a global protection gap of weather-related risks of 180 billion²¹², increased recognition of client-centric approaches to insurance market development; and digital technology and big data disrupting traditional models of insurance provision – with total investments in 'insurtech' of USD 4.4 billion in 2018 – aiming at overcoming issues of trust and enhancing the speed of payouts.²¹³ In terms of providing CRI to women, there is generally a growing recognition among the insurance industry of the business opportunity of targeting women-clients, with the sector expected to earn up to USD 1.7 trillion from women alone — half of it in just 10 emerging economies by 2030.²¹⁴

5.2. The gender impacts of micro-level CRI schemes

There are gender impacts and associated opportunities and constraints for promoting gender equality in access and usage of CRI throughout the entire micro-level CRI value chain (see diagram 4).

› **Financing:** In the context where DFIs and impact investors are increasingly incorporating gender considerations into financial analysis²¹⁵ international development partners setting up such schemes can apply gender criteria into their grant and loan making. This is often referred to as gender lens investing (GLI) – the use of finance to simultaneously advance gender equality and generate financial return. There is no universal approach to GLI and there is a range of practices or strategies applied by investors. For example, channelling capital to women; delivering products, services that mitigate or respond to current gender differences and/ or inequalities; and targeting capital at businesses that are gender diverse and have strong gender-inclusive operational practice.²¹⁶

212 <https://www.insurancejournal.com/news/international/2018/01/17/477266.htm>

213 IFC, 2019.

214 IFC, AXA, 2015.

215 GIZ 2014, Anderson and Miles, 2015; Anderson, 2015, Goddard and Miles, 2016; Intellectap, 2019; Biegel, Hunt and Kuhlman, 2019. <https://www.gendersmartinvesting.com/>

216 Goddard and Miles, 2016.

- › **CRI providers and intermediaries:** The operational gender impacts of micro-level CRI can relate to different aspects of a providers' business models. These include client focus, **product types and distribution channels**, and client servicing. In practice, there is huge variation dependent on the organizational entity type and its proposition for generating value for clients. They can collect sex-disaggregated **client data** which can inform their customer centric value proposition. There can be gender differences in product preferences and needs **among clients with implications for product design. Gender impacts can also result from the level of gender-diversity in the employees and leadership of CRI providers and intermediaries** (see Box 13).

Box 13

Women currently do not have the same opportunities for economic participation as men. At the current rate of progress, it is estimated to take 217 years to close the overall global gender gap in female labour force participation and equal opportunities.²¹⁷

- › **Individuals and MSME beneficiaries:** There can be gender impacts on CRI provision, and as a result of the clients of CRI. There are **demand side constraints** that influence gender differential access and usage of micro-level CRI. Customer due diligence (CDD) requirements for financial institutions in line with global Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT), can have unintended and gender-differential impacts on financial inclusion. For example, women are often less able to provide data for customer identification and verification as part of the CDD process, and in turn cannot access a financial account or purchase an insurance policy. **Intra-household dynamics** can mean that women and girls are less likely to be included in insurance policies.²¹⁸ Social norms impact on women's bargaining power and decision making within families.²¹⁹ This in turn can influence their decision making over the use of CRI payouts even those made directly to them. Financial competency levels can differ by gender and digital skills which may be required by clients to purchase the product or make a claim. See Boxes 14–17.

²¹⁷ IMF, 2018.

²¹⁸ IFC, GIZ & WWB, 2017.

²¹⁹ UN Women, 2019.

Box 14

Based on the 2017 Findex, 63 % of adults in developing economies now have a bank account. However, while account ownership has grown the gender gap remains unchanged at percentage points and 56 % of all unbanked adults are women.²²⁰ There is a gender gap of 23 % in mobile internet use.²²¹

Box 15

Women's economic activity is often concentrated in the agricultural sector, which is the hardest hit by climate change. Close to 70 % of all contributing family workers on family farms and enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa are women, which means that they receive no direct pay or remuneration for their work.²²²

Box 16

Married women cannot get an identification card in the same way as married men in 11 economies. Further, to obtain an ID card, married women must provide a marriage certificate, an additional signature and their spouse's identity card and in some jurisdictions, ID cards are optional for women, but required for men.²²³

Box 17

On average women score five percentage points lower than men on financial literacy tests.²²⁴ GSMA surveys identify technical literacy and confidence as a key constraint to women's mobile uptake.²²⁵

- › **Insurance supervisors and regulators:** There can be gender impacts of insurance sector policies and regulation, in part influenced by the level of gender-diverse participation within the workforce of insurance regulators and supervising agencies. For example, this can be in terms of any incentives or requirements for providers to collect sex-disaggregated supply-side data, or to provide consumer education targeted on the needs and access challenges facing women clients. Furthermore, there is

²²⁰ Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018.

²²¹ GSMA, 2019.

²²² UN Women, 2019.

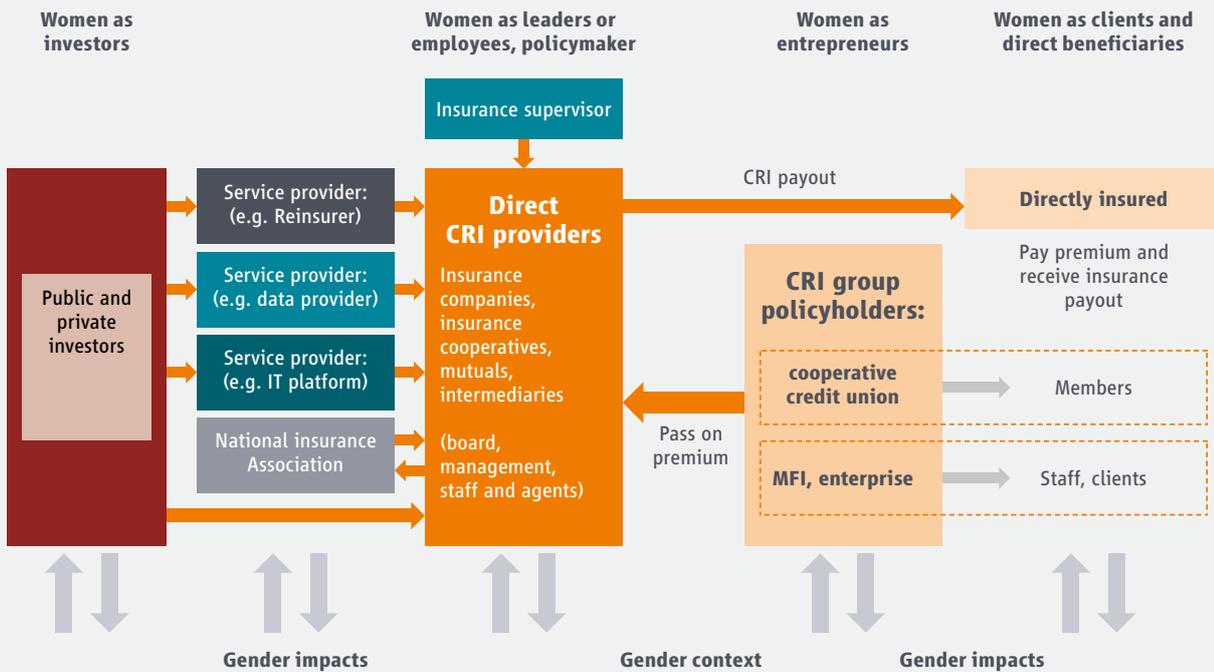
²²³ Women, Business and the Law, 2019.

²²⁴ OECD, 2013.

²²⁵ GSMA, 2015.

Diagram 4

Meso-level gender impacts



Source: Miles & Wiedmaier-Pfister

the opportunity for insurance supervisors to promote gender-diversity within the insurance sector workforce, and address enabling environment legal constraints that may restrict women’s access to insurance, for instance due to their lower levels of personal identification documents to meet customer-due diligence requirements. For example, through its network of insurance supervisors A2ii and InsuResilience Global Partnership has engaged on the topic of the role of the insurance supervisor to promote women’s access to inclusive insurance.²²⁶

- **Women’s role:** Women can play different roles as stakeholders within the CRI value chain. They can represent a ministry, a regulator, or a donor or investor; they can be a leader, employee or agent of a company involved, or be a member or client – either individual or MSME owner.

226 IAIS and A2ii, 2019; IAIS, A2ii, and SSB, 2019.

5.3. Entry points for gender-responsive micro-level CRI

There are multiple entry points for gender-responsive approaches to micro-level CRI. These include:

(1) Application of gender policies in financing agreements and programming for micro-level CRI schemes through designing in gender-specific activities

Some donor programmes require gender-responsive approaches as a condition of their financing in line with their gender policies and strategies. The Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF)²²⁷ investees have to provide sex-disaggregated data on training participants as they are required to carry out training policyholders on the products that they develop. However, they do not have gender targets in terms of numbers of clients. Currently, GIIF is developing a capacity building programme focusing explicitly on women to increase women’s participation both in terms of being targeted as policyholders as well as in technical roles within the insurance industry. Other international development partners use a detailed gender-analysis in the design phase of each programme, for example, the Adaptation of agricultural value chains to climate change (PrAda) project in Madagascar commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ). GIZ has a Gender Strategy (2019)²²⁸, and the programme has a commitment to integrate gender promotion measures. For example, to select value chains that have many women (e.g. honey or vanilla), and ensure the content of insurance literacy material is understood by women.

(2) Specifically target women as clients including through a focus on sectors and value chains with high-levels of women’s participation or as an extension to existing women’s financial inclusion initiatives

Our study did not identify micro-level CRI schemes that exclusively target women. There is an opportunity to exclusively target specific women’s market segments based on a customer centric approach.²²⁹ There are examples of existing CRI-insurance schemes tailoring their value proposition

227 https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/industry_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/financial+institutions/priorities/access_essential+financial+services/global+index+insurance+facility

228 GIZ, 2019.

229 BRACED, 2018.

to primarily target women, such as through their choice of distribution partners. For example, MiCRO has a target of 55 % of women clients within its portfolio and has partnered with an MFI in Guatemala to extend its reach to women. MiCRO made a conscious choice because evidence indicates that women are more likely to be poor and more severely and differentially impacted by climate-induced disasters.

Some sectors employ a larger proportion of women and can be targeted. Women comprise, on average, 43 % of the agricultural labour force in developing countries²³⁰, and the majority of smallholder farmers are women notwithstanding country-level variation. Women’s agricultural activity can be concentrated in specific products like millet or horticulture, or industries (e.g. as labourers in tea plantations) and specific roles within an agricultural value chain. These are due to gender determinants of participation in these chains, such as landownership or specific customary norms restricting women from engaging in male-dominated activities.²³¹ Some index-insurance schemes have made choices to focus on value chains that mainly employ women, for example, the GIIF has supported Mayfair Insurance in Zambia, to sell weather index insurance based on satellite data to cover the perils of drought and excess rainfall for agricultural products that are primarily those that engage women such as groundnuts.²³²

Development programmes that focus on women’s financial inclusion and social protection could be leveraged to expand access to CRI among women. There are examples of microinsurance schemes and other financial products that exclusively target women, for instance those promoted through Women’s World Banking (WWB). WWB has developed health microinsurance products (e.g. the Caregiver Product) to meet low-income women’s needs in four markets (Jordan, Morocco, Uganda and Egypt).²³³ The IFC currently supports mainstream insurance companies with the expansion of financial access including of insurance to women and women entrepreneurs.²³⁴

(3) Partnerships with CRI distributors that aggregate large numbers of women

Some existing micro-level CRI schemes have taken a gender-responsive approach in distribution. They are targeting women clients through distributors that aggregate groups of women. Mutuals, credit unions and cooperatives are proven distribution channels to reach the

230 FAO, 2011.

231 FAO, 2011b.

232 <http://indexinsuranceforum.org/project/zambia>

233 WWB, 2016.

234 <https://we-fi.org/programs-projects/>

poorer generally, and in some countries these member-based organisation aggregated more women than men such as the Microinsurance Mutual Benefit Organisations in the Philippines.²³⁵ The R4 programme in Senegal has worked with Savings and Credit Co-Operative Societies (SACCOs) (case study 4) and MiCRO in Guatemala has specifically worked with MFIs (see case study 5).

There is untapped potential with women-focused aggregators. There is a growing number of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) banks that are also establishing women's market programmes to promote their financial inclusion with other financial products and services.²³⁶ Informal CBFs are more attractive to women and have become an effective channel to promote their financial access. INGOs CARE and Oxfam Novib argue that there is scope in the delivery of insurance – which can include CRI – through cooperatives, mutuals, self-help groups and VLSAs.²³⁷

Regardless of the institutional type, there is a role for digital distribution. GSMA reports a persistent mobile gender gap with women in low- and middle-income countries 10% less likely than men to own a mobile, which translates into 197 million fewer women than men owning a mobile phone.²³⁹ Scaling up access to CRI for women needs to account for the gender gap in access to mobiles and mobile money but can present tremendous opportunity to boost access and impact for CRI. For example, a study in Kenya found that access to mobile money services disproportionately delivered benefits for women. Women-headed households were to increase their savings by more than a fifth; allowed 185,000 women to leave farming and develop business or retail activities; and helped reduce extreme poverty among women-headed households by 22%.²⁴⁰

Notably, a primarily female client base does not equate to a gender-responsive business model. Just because a CRI provider serves mainly women clients, it does not mean its distribution channels and offerings are gender-responsive. Consequently, many existing channels can be enhanced to improve their gender-responsiveness, thereby boosting access to insurance for low and middle-income women.²⁴¹ For example, when MFIs have a predominantly female clientele they may still mainly employ men as loan officers (as in the

case of VisionFund in case study 2) for example because social norms restrict women's mobility within employment.

(4) Promotion of gender diverse leadership and workforce of CRI providers to support governance, and distribution and servicing of women clients

Gender-diversity in leadership is well-established as conferring positive benefits in terms of governance and there is an argument to increase women's economic participation for macro-economic benefits. For instance, the IMF argued that there is 'ample' evidence that there can be significant macroeconomic gains from gender equity in terms of growth and stability when women are able to develop their full labour market potential.²⁴² McKinsey has estimated that advancing women's equality has the potential to add USD 12 trillion or 11%, in annual GDP to the global economy by 2025.²⁴³ It is against a backdrop where women currently do not have the same opportunities for economic participation as men. However, there are no examples of CRI insurance providers that have a formal organisational gender policy commitment and associated practices. Nor is there any aggregated data on gender diversity of leadership or workforce of CRI scheme providers or intermediaries – a data gap the Partnership can fill through its Partnership Alliance members. It can be assumed that it follows patterns within the broader insurance and financial service industry with lower levels of women's participation, particularly at a leadership levels.²⁴⁴ For instance, in Myanmar, UNCDF research indicates that women constitute the 85%²⁴⁵ of the client base of MFIs in that market. Yet, based on a survey of 14 national and international MFIs in 2017, 63% of employees were women, but 72% of the directors were men.²⁴⁶ However, there can be country variations: a study on the gender composition of the mobile value chain found that more than 50% of sales agents of mobile airtime in select African countries were women but only 3% of mobile agents in Bangladesh were women.²⁴⁷

Women can be critical catalysts to understand the risks faced by women and to distribute CRI to and service female clients. Anecdotally, MiCRO has found that a women leader in a partner bank can be a strong advocate for ensuring that CRI is developed to target the female market (case study 5). ACRE is an example of a CRI intermediary that has taken action to ensure that it has women in senior roles within its organisation including in technical positions

235 Malagardis et al, 2015.

236 <https://financialallianceforwomen.org/>

237 Oxfam, 2017.

238 Care, 2019.

239 GSMA, 2019.

240 Suri and Jack, 2016 cited in <https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/basic-page-overview>

241 GIZ, IFC and WWB, 2017.

242 IMF, 2018.

243 McKinsey, 2015.

244 GIZ, IFC and WWB, 2017.

245 ADB, 2016.

246 UNCDF, 2019 (forthcoming).

247 GIZ, IFC and WWB, 2017.

(case study 3). Moreover, the WFP has a gender policy more generally for its approach to implementing the R4 scheme. In Zambia, it has also promoted women's participation and encouraged gender equity in leadership positions of project management committees within the scheme (case study 4).

There is an opportunity for both CRI providers and intermediaries to identify their existing levels of women's workforce and leadership participation. They can take proactive steps to increase their representation including through addressing employment conditions. In turn, this can support them to better serve and grow the female market.²⁴⁸ Moreover, investors in these CRI schemes and providers can take steps to encourage greater gender diversity in the leadership of these institutions to improve the governance of these entities and protect their investments. This is in a wider context where institutional investors are collecting gender diversity data from listed companies and ratings agencies benchmarking the results, such as the Bloomberg Gender Equality Index.²⁴⁹

Targeting women as clients can scale up adoption of micro-level CRI. There is some indication, that women can be catalysers of insurance up-take, such as in the female village champions approach taken by ACRE (case study 3), which reported that women are more inclined to purchase CRI than their husbands and are successfully demonstrating its value to other women and men.

Women's representation in marketing materials can be effective. MiCRO is an example of a CRI provider that has proactively ensured that women are represented visually and through their voices in the content of their marketing materials, and in associated financial education materials (case study 5). It has also found that women have been more responsive to its marketing campaigns that are tailored to women, for example more women responded to a customer survey and participated in an incentive based training programme on disaster risk management associated with the product.

(5) Identification of gender-diverse risks and CRI needs for innovative gender-responsive product design

To target women as a specific group for micro-level CRI requires an understanding of the differential needs and risks that women and men face. Without insurance women and men rely only on traditional risk management

mechanisms such as selling assets, informal lending or pulling children out of school.²⁵⁰ Any market research needs to include understanding of gender differences in barriers (e.g. the awareness of risks, risk transfer and insurance and CRI), as well as constraints to their insurance access, usage and control. At the same time, it should account for that women and men are not homogenous groups, and other factors intersect with gender such as ethnicity or geography that influence the risks they face.²⁵¹ There are a range of existing human centred design tools that can be adapted to support analysis of the risks and implications for women's access and usage of CRI, such as the UNCDF Access Usage and Agency Country Assessment Toolkit for Women and Girl's Financial Inclusion.²⁵² In another example, the UK's Chartered Insurance Institute has an initiative called Insuring Women's Futures which has mapped out the risk exposure and resilience that women face with implications for their experience of using insurance.²⁵³ Currently no existing tools exist to support the identification of gender diverse needs for CRI.

Existing gender-responsive micro-level CRI schemes have ensured the consultation of women and men in product design. MiCRO, R4 and ACRE have all taken steps to ensure that women are consulted in women-only groups and individually during product development (see case studies 3, 4 and 5). The time and place have also been carefully considered given women's unpaid care responsibilities, which may often restrict their participation and voice. In turn, MiCRO ensured that any survey data was sex-disaggregated to conduct gender analysis on the results, to identify any differential insights between women and men. These results have led to gender-differentiated product design. GIZ India and GIZ's Sector Project Insurance is currently designing a business interruption policy together with the Indian Microfinance Network. As part of this project design, they have conducted research on gender differences in perceptions of climate risk and willingness to pay, for which they conducted women only focus groups and dedicated interviews with women.

Product design needs to account for gender-differential risks and impacts of disasters and gender differences in financial access, usage and control constraints.

CRI providers can analyse sex-disaggregated data and qualitative information on the differential impacts of previous disasters on women and men to identify their respective CRI insurance needs. In doing so, it is important to identify the root causes of vulnerability that drive risk, including structural inequalities affecting women such

²⁴⁸ GIZ, IFC and WWB, 2017.

²⁴⁹ <https://www.bloomberg.com/geil/>; and <https://www.bloomberg.com/quote/BFGEI:IND>

²⁵⁰ GIZ, IFC and WWB, 2017.

²⁵¹ World Bank, 2015.

²⁵² UNCDF, 2017.

²⁵³ <https://www.insuringwomensfutures.co.uk/>; CII, 2017.

as unpaid care responsibilities.²⁵⁴ This is in line with a human centred design and the inclusive risk-informed decision-making approach to support DRR advocated by the Guiding Principles of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.²⁵⁵ Indeed, to support scheme development, there is the opportunity to consult with women centred INGOs working at the intersection of women's rights, economic empowerment and climate change, such as CARE International or Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO).²⁵⁶ These organizations have guidance on consulting with women's groups.²⁵⁷ Such consultations can facilitate understanding the gender differences in the impact of previous disasters including barriers to accessing credit or savings post a disaster to support with livelihood reconstruction, as well as gender differences in constraints to any bundled financial products. R4 is an example of a scheme that has conducted research and baseline studies to inform product design in its women-centred scheme. Further, ACRE is drawing on resources from CARE International to understand the product features of most value to women clients such as health coverage that could be bundled with CRI.

Gender-related financial inclusion constraints and enablers are key for micro-level CRI product design.

Since many existing (micro)-insurance schemes are linked to credit products, it is essential to consider gender differences in credit access with implications for the choice of partners. For example, this was a consideration for MiCRO in its choice of CRI partner, as it aimed to primarily target women (case study 5). As a result, it rejected a partner that required land and property collateral for accessing credit and this would have excluded many women clients. Instead, they opted for a MFI partner that allowed moveable assets as collateral, as its CRI was sold alongside a credit product.

Product design needs to account for gender-differences in preferences for bundled products. A randomized field experiment in Senegal and Burkina Faso compared male and female farmers who were offered index-based agricultural insurance versus a variety of savings instruments. It found that female farm managers were less likely to purchase agricultural insurance and more likely to invest in savings for emergencies, even controlling for access to informal insurance and differences in crop choice.²⁵⁸ As such, since CRI is bundled with other types of financial and other products and services, micro-level CRI schemes need to be responsive to gender differences in preferences as well as constraints in access and usage of the bundled products.

254 Oxfam, 2017.

255 UNISDR, 2015.

256 <https://wedo.org/>

257 See: WEDO, 2019.

258 World Bank, 2015.

Affordability of micro-level CRI may differ from males.

Clearly, products need to consider women's affordability constraints due to their lower levels of assets and income to purchase coverage. If well-designed and delivered, women who may not easily be able to afford CRI coverage might be able to do so if the cover is bundled well and distributed effectively (distribution cost can rise to 70 % due to small coverage, but as a group policy it can be come affordable).

Gender-differences in levels of awareness of the concept of risk and insurance need to be considered and product design needs to account for any gender differences in financial competency.

These differences in financial competence have implications for capacity building. In delivering this training there is a need to ensure it is gender-responsive in its content, delivery mechanism and promotes gender diverse participation. The GIZ PrAda project in Madagascar intends to develop a CRI component tailored to women's needs and has developed an insurance literacy initiative through a mobile game application, which was tailored to the financial competency building needs of women and their time constraints. This is in a wider context where there can be lower levels of access to skills development opportunities for women. Moreover, compared to men, women do three times the amount of unpaid care and domestic work within families,²⁵⁹ with implications for their mobility to travel to CRI access points and to participate in trainings.

Products need to be designed with female CRI product usage and control over payouts in mind, in terms of how they receive the payout and use it.

It may be necessary to intentionally build in strategies to ensure women's awareness of how they claim their CRI benefits into the product design. For example, ACRE has experienced that payouts are not necessarily being used by the policyholder due to intra-household dynamics and women's agency constraints. In that case women policyholders provide their husband's telephone number when registering for the product, so the digital payout is made to the husband's mobile money account via his phone rather than the women policyholder. Qualitative research including ethnographic studies, are advocated by UN Women and others to better be able to capture family relations that cut across households and this can be applied to understanding the potential and actual use of CRI payouts to inform future product development.²⁶⁰ The MCII Livelihood Protection Policy in the Caribbean intends to consider the household as the insured party and beneficiary, thereby trying to ensure the payout does not only go to the men's account.

259 UN Women, 2019.

260 UN Women, 2019.

(6) Collection and use of sex-disaggregated client data and M&E of the gender differential impact of CRI payouts on direct beneficiaries

Sex-disaggregated client data is critical to building the case and provides insights of the value of client-centric and gender-responsive CRI approaches. Tracking and monitoring of sex-disaggregated data by insurers (i.e. insurance companies, but also mutuals and cooperative insurers) can help to ensure that objectives are met and that the product actually delivers value to women customers. For example, some member insurance companies of the FAW collect a range of insurance product indicators that are sex-disaggregated.²⁶¹ Some existing micro-level CRI insurance providers and intermediaries do collect it, such as the schemes set up by MiCRO in Guatemala and El Salvador (case study 5), and ACRE (case study 3). This is in part driven by requirements from funders such as the GIIF.²⁶² This data is recognised as being able to support the identification of baselines of male and female clients. In turn, it can be used to establish which clients are currently being served, and the extent to which their gender diverse risks and needs are being met through existing CRI products.

There is indication that sex-disaggregated client data is not universally collected and where it is, there can be issues of data quality. For example, as mentioned before ACRE has found that women are registering for their product in their husband's name and phone number (case study 3). This can be complicated further through the fact that some schemes such as R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (case study 4) cover households rather than individuals. Consequently, there is ambiguity as to what the sex-disaggregated client data represents. Moreover, while some CRI providers are using the sex-disaggregated data to inform their women-targeted approaches there is an acknowledge scope for more analysis beyond the metric of whether a policyholder is male or female. For example, there is an opportunity to build on existing good practice approaches with the insurance sector to address issues of data quality and use a broader range of performance indicators specifically for CRI products (e.g. renewal), such as those generated through the insurance working group at the FAW.²⁶³

The business case and value of sex-disaggregated data has become well-established among financial inclusion stakeholders but more work is needed to build the case among insurance stakeholders. In the financial sector, the data-agenda has moved to focus on how to enhance the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data. A Women's Financial Inclusion Data (WFID) partnership has emerged that advocates for a unified and sector-wide approach to the collection, analysis and use of gender data to achieve women's full financial inclusion. Indeed, it is a priority for financial inclusion policymakers in the AFI Denarau Action Plan and subsequent Guideline Note on the theme.^{264 265} But there is still a need for greater awareness raising within the insurance sector of its value, and in turn, this data is needed to strengthen the business case for gender-responsive CRI.

There is a gap in collaboration on sex-disaggregated data with other financial sector stakeholders. There is a role for the Partnership as a multi-stakeholder convener through its Partnership Alliance to connect with existing gender data initiatives working with the private sector, but also with those focused on gender and the SDGs and climate change e.g. Equal Measures 2030.²⁶⁶ Moreover, there is a clear role for insurance supervisors to incentivise or mandate the collection of sex-disaggregated data on CRI from insurance providers. Beyond the financial sector, this data can be of relevance to national statistics offices and policymakers implementing national climate change, disaster risk management and green growth strategies.

The Partnership can contribute to wider policy discussions advocating for its collection, and technical support to collect sex-disaggregated CRI data. There is the opportunity to close the data gap on CRI data with donors funding such data collection in future demand-side (e.g. Findex which does not currently include insurance data) and supply side surveys at a global level (e.g. IMF Financial Access Survey), and national level (e.g. from the central banks and insurance supervisors, or provided by Finscope).²⁶⁷

261 GBA, 2018b.

262 <https://www.indexinsuranceforum.org/>

263 GBA, 2018.

264 AFI, 2016.

265 AFI & UNCDF, 2018.

266 <https://www.equalmeasures2030.org/products/sdg-gender-index/>

267 GIZ, IFC & WWB, 2017.

Case Study 3: ACRE Africa

Background: Agriculture and Climate Risk Enterprise Ltd (ACRE Africa) evolved from the Kilimo Salama project in Kenya and Rwanda and provided insurance for farmers for their farm inputs against drought and excess rain.²⁶⁸ It was established in 2009 and funded by the Syngenta Foundation²⁶⁹ and the Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF)²⁷⁰ Kilimo Salama worked with aggregators like farmer cooperatives, agribusinesses, agricultural NGOs, and MFIs to distribute the insurance product to farmers so they could buy the insurance through a trusted source. The product aimed to address the issue that climate change impacts can threaten the livelihoods of smallholder farmers through wiping out their harvest and leaving them without money to buy agricultural inputs for the next growing season, and no income.²⁷¹ The insurance uses automated weather stations to monitor the rainfall. Based on the measurements payouts are made and sent to individual farmers to their mobile money account. The index insurance is accompanied by extension messages using the local weather information from the nearby weather stations.

Key features: ACRE Africa is a company that works to facilitate access to microinsurance products, insuring the loanees of a credit portfolio of USD 5 Million in Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania.²⁷² As a for-profit service provider, ACRE works with local insurers and other stakeholders in the agricultural insurance value chain and is registered as an insurance surveyor in Kenya, and an insurance agent in Rwanda and Tanzania.²⁷³ It currently works with ten financial institutions, who serve as intermediary or group policyholders including SACCOs, banks and MFIs to facilitate access to microinsurance products.²⁷⁴ In 2018, it served over 1,700,000 farmers in Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda.²⁷⁵

Products and aggregators: ACRE provides weather index cover, Hybrid Index and Multi-Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) Cover and Livestock covers. These products are distributed by four main channels: seed distribution linked to mobile network operator's location service, agribusinesses with out-growers or contracted farmers, lending institutions

such as SACCOs providing input loans, and medium-scale professional farmers.²⁷⁶ ACRE's direct clients are aggregators that sign a group policy for their end clients or members: financial institutions lending to farmers; agribusinesses contracting farmers; input companies selling seeds or fertilizers to farmers; and those working as cooperatives. Since the farmers receive a payout, this is classified as a micro-level CRI insurance scheme.

Gender-Responsive Approaches:

- › **Data:** It has collected sex-disaggregated client data since 2015 in part due to requirements from funders at the time, including the Global Index Insurance Fund (GIIF). ACRE has conducted an analysis of sex-disaggregated data on its existing clients and identified that **majority of clients were women**. It paired this data with qualitative insights. These have included that: ACRE's value proposition particularly appeals to women clients; women are good partners in terms of embracing new technologies and willing to try agricultural insurance despite it being a new concept and without proof of the return on investment which is something their male counterparts require; and women have been a good avenue to raise awareness of agricultural insurance products among other potential new clients; and more than nearly three quarters (70%) of the village champions that have stood the test of time are women. This data and insights led ACRE's management to the conclusion it would be prudent to **deliberately target women** clients, as they can serve to increase awareness of insurance through peer to peer extension and support market growth. Consequently, ACRE is in the process of formalizing a more intentional gender-inclusive approach within its wider commercial strategy.
- › **Market research:** Since its inception ACRE has routinely consulted with women to inform its CRI product design and choice of distributors. It has done this through **conducting focus groups specifically with women farmers**, scheduled the timing so to not conflict with household chores (e.g. mid-morning and afternoon), and used locations that are familiar to and proximate to women due to their mobility constraints.
- › **Product testing:** It has also conducted a **gender-analysis of the affordability of its products**. With support from the ILO ACRE has applied the ILO's Microinsurance Innovation Facility's (today Impact Insurance Facility) PACE client value assessment tool on its products to gather perception of its clients around affordability and access.

268 <https://kilimosalama.wordpress.com/about/>

269 <https://www.syngentafoundation.org/agricultural-insurance-east-africa>
The Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture (SFSa) is a non-profit funded by Syngenta that operates as an insurance intermediary that works to develop and implement agricultural insurance for smallholder farmers across Africa and Asia.

270 a multi-donor trust fund financed by the European Union, Japan and the Netherlands, and implemented by IFC and the World Bank.

271 <https://www.syngentafoundation.org/agricultural-insurance-east-africa>

272 <https://acreafrica.com/expertise/>

273 <https://acreafrica.com/services/>

274 <https://acreafrica.com/expertise/>

275 <https://acreafrica.com/achievements/>

276 <https://acreafrica.com/achievements/>

- › **Marketing and distribution:** ACRE has a Village Champions scheme – which is a network of trainers to train farmers. It has proactively identified and trained women to become **village champions who are female**. ACRE has also been testing and is now scaling a model to distribute crop insurance in small packages (Commoditized Insurance) either as tokens bundled with inputs or as prepaid cards. Within this model, ACRE has found that majority of those purchasing (60 %) are women purchasing based on savings made after other household transactions.
- › **Partnerships:** In 2019 ACRE initiated a partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)²⁷⁷, AGRI and other partners to decipher the implications of the gender differences in its client profile for its organizational strategy. Currently ACRE AFRICA is working in Kenya with the Canada’s IDRC and IFPRI on a 3–year project ‘Improving Agricultural Productivity and Resilience with Satellite and Cell phone Imagery to Scale Climate-Smart Crop Insurance’²⁷⁸ supported by the Cultivate Africa’s Future Fund (CultiAF).²⁷⁹ As part of this project, ACRE is working with its partners to ensure this approach is gender-responsive. ACRE is applying the Pro-WEAI tool is a survey-based index for measuring empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector.²⁸⁰
- › **Institutional gender policy:** Despite its concrete and shift towards an intentional gender-strategy, at an organizational level, ACRE Africa does not have an institutional gender policy regarding its own governance and workforce, however it does have a gender diverse leadership team and women are represented in technical positions within the organization.

Challenges targeting women clients:

- › **Customer registration and payouts:** Some female clients register in the names of their husbands or using their mobile number. As a result, there are data quality issues and its client base may include more women than currently indicated. Further, women are not receiving the payouts as they are automatically sent to the registered telephone number on the policy as a mobile payment. This has implications for payouts under its various programmes as women may not be availing the benefits.
- › **Affordability:** Its women clients are more income constrained compared to male clients with implications for their ability to afford insurance.
- › **Asset and landownership:** Women have lower levels of assets and land for farming due to gender norms in land ownership and division of labour. As such, ACRE is exploring approaches to incorporate the risks most relevant to women into product design.

277 IFPRI provides research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition in developing countries. It is a research center of CGIAR, a worldwide partnership engaged in agricultural research for development.

278 <https://www.idrc.ca/en/project/improving-agricultural-productivity-and-resilience-satellite-and-cellphone-imagery-scale>

279 A ten-year, CA\$35 million partnership (AU\$ 37 million) between IDRC and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) to improve overall food and nutrition security across Eastern and Southern Africa.

280 <http://weai.ifpri.info/versions/pro-weai/>

Case Study 4: R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4)

Background: Building on the Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation (HARITA) initiative²⁸¹ the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) aims to enable vulnerable rural households to increase their food and income security in the face of increasing climate risks. Launched in 2011, R4 is a global partnership between the World Food Programme (WFP) and Oxfam America.

Key Features: R4 provides an integrated risk management strategy to households in Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya, and Zimbabwe²⁸² to protect them from slow onset climate shocks (e.g. drought) through four components: improved natural resource management through asset creation or improved agricultural practices (risk reduction); microinsurance (risk transfer); increased investment, livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking); and savings (risk reserves). Through its integrated risk management approach, R4 enables resource poor farmers to access crop insurance by participating in risk reduction activities. R4's target beneficiaries are households in the agricultural sector, and it aims to reach 500,000 farmers by 2022. In addition, in 2018, 5,763 farmers accessed insurance developed under R4, either subsidized through other programmes or by paying premium fully in cash. To date, since 2011, more than USD 2.4 million in payouts have been distributed to R4 participants as compensation for weather-related losses.

Gender-Responsive Approaches:

- › **Institutional gender policy:** R4 has drawn on its partners' gender expertise and is guided by the WFP's Gender policy (2015–2020).²⁸³ This policy includes collecting, analysing and using sex- and age-disaggregated data in programme design and ensuring that gender considerations and equal participation of women and men are mainstreamed into all phases of the programme cycle.²⁸⁴
- › **Market research:** R4 has conducted national assessments prior to the launch on each scheme to identify gender-

differences in barriers related to each component of the scheme and in turn to remove the barriers to access each component. For example, R4 Senegal has undertaken an analysis of gender relations in local agricultural markets to understand the roles, responsibilities and challenge faced by women and men.²⁸⁵ Moreover, a gender sensitive baseline survey was undertaken in Zimbabwe in 2018, which found that in terms of gender dynamics, the average crop production, access to credit, and savings capacity is lower for women compared to men. Similarly, for food expenditure share distribution, more women were found to be severely food insecure.²⁸⁶ R4 conducts Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) processes at the local level, which specifically engages women so that they can contribute to ensure programmes are tailored to their needs²⁸⁷ and their equal representation in decision making and the selection of activities.²⁸⁸ For example through the R4 programme this has resulted in accounting for gender differences in the choice of crops included in the programme.

- › **Distribution channels:** R4 used **women's groups as a delivery channel** in Senegal.
- › **Monitoring Data:** R4 collects sex-disaggregated household-level data. WFP's beneficiary management system 'Scope' registers the head of household, all the family members within the household and their gender. In 2018/19 R4 reached 87,557 vulnerable households (55% of which were women) and their families in Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya, and Zimbabwe. R4 output reports present sex-disaggregated data on the number of farmers participating in each activity of the initiative. In addition, the R4 outcome monitoring system presents the evolution of households over the period, sex-disaggregated by the gender of the head of household.
- › **Impact measurement:** An analysis of the **gender-differential impact** of the insurance component of R4 is included in its M&E activities. A study conducted in Senegal found that households with insurance spent more on average on agriculture inputs than those without insurance, strengthened social bonds and women's empowerment.²⁸⁹ It has also compared the differential impacts between male and female headed households finding that women's decision making increased, as did their ability to save and

281 Piloted in Ethiopia by Oxfam US, the Relief Society of Tigray (REST) and Swiss Re.

282 The start dates were 2011 in Ethiopia, 2014 in Senegal, 2015 in Malawi & Zambia, 2018 in Zimbabwe.

283 World Food Programme, 2015.

284 World Food Programme, 2015.

285 See Moser, A, 2007.

286 World Food Programme, 2018.

287 World Food Programme, 2014.

288 World Food Programme, 2014.

289 Oxfam, 2017.

acquire small loans for income generation.²⁹⁰ In Ethiopia, evaluations found that insured female-headed households achieved some of the largest gains in productivity. They increased their agricultural investments and their spending on hired labour and oxen more than other insured farmers and more than the uninsured.²⁹¹

- › **Measuring women's empowerment:** R4 evaluates the contribution of its activities towards women's economic impact. In 2015, R4 integrated the Women's Empowerment

²⁹⁰ Oxfam, 2017.

²⁹¹ Oxfam, 2017.

in Agriculture Index (WEAI) in its monitoring and evaluation in Ethiopia.²⁹² This identified that women's disproportionate share of unpaid care and household duties is still not recognized in the scheme and constrain their time and energy for economic activities and the need to perform additional work to purchase a policy could seriously constrain women's ability to access the protective value of insurance. Consequently, the R4 team is reviewing its insurance for assets policy to facilitate better access by labour-constrained households.

²⁹² World Food Programme, 2016.

Box 20

Case Study 5: MiCRO index insurance schemes in Latin America

Background: Founded in the wake of the 2010 Haiti earthquake by the international NGO, Mercy Corps, and the largest microfinance institution (MFI) in Haiti, Fonkoze, Microinsurance Catastrophe Risk Organisation (MiCRO)²⁹³ is a reinsurance company specialising in the design and implementation of natural hazard risk transfer solutions for vulnerable and low-income segments of the population.

MiCRO's current client portfolio is composed by 40% of women, and the target is to reach 55%. This objective is important, given the fact that women play a significant role in strengthening resilience of their households against adverse events, and is also driven by the strategic focus of its funders' on gender. It should be noted, while most of these target clients are poor, they are not exclusively poor, nor the poorest of the poor.

Guatemala: In November 2016, MiCRO launched *Esfuerzo Seguro* in Guatemala, an index-based product offering protection against earthquake, drought and excess rainfall. *Esfuerzo Seguro* is distributed by the insurer Aseguradora Rural, offered with loans provided by bank Banrural—the country's leading bank focused on rural finances. The product was the first index-based insurance product offering protection against business interruption to rural populations in Guatemala, specifically economically

²⁹³ <https://www.microrisk.org/>

vulnerable individuals engaged in small holder farming or entrepreneurial activities. In addition to the insurance product, clients receive information and incentives to help them adopt measures that reduce risk and strengthen resilience against natural disasters. This is offered in collaboration with the National Coordination Agency for Disaster Risk Reduction of Guatemala, Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres de Guatemala (CONRED).²⁹⁴ Currently 57% of clients protected by *Esfuerzo Seguro* are women²⁹⁵ and 70% dedicated to agricultural activities. Almost half (49%) had received at least one payout, mainly due to drought.²⁹⁶

El Salvador: In June 2018 MiCRO launched a similar product called *Produce Seguro* ('Produce Safely'), in El Salvador in collaboration with the insurance company Seguros Futuro and a government bank, Banco de Fomento Agropecuario (BFA). While the majority of the bank's clients are men (63% overall, 79% of those dedicated to agricultural activities and 41% of those in non-agricultural activities), the bank partner has been strongly advocating its outreach to women. The clients that have bought insurance have a similar gender distribution (63% overall, 78% in agricultural activities and 33% in non-agricultural activities are men).

Future Plans: Additional index linked insurance products are in development, two in Guatemala, and one in Colombia. In Guatemala, one of the products was developed in collaboration with insurer Seguros Columna, Anacafé, (the

²⁹⁴ Micro – Innovation Sheet.

²⁹⁵ Stakeholder consultation.

²⁹⁶ See article: <https://www.gbgfund.org/holistic-risk-management-smart-partnerships/>



National Association of Coffee Growers) and the Inter-American Development Bank. For this product, MiCRO conducted a gender-analysis on the sector to understand the different roles women and men play in the coffee chain. In Colombia, MiCRO designed an index-based product with SBS, which will be distributed through one of the largest microfinance banks in the country. The launch of this product is imminent (October 2019).

Gender-responsive approaches

- › **Data:** To understand the gender-breakdown of the client base, MiCRO's partners provide sex-disaggregated data on policyholders including the amount of the loan activity.
- › **Partners:** A key gender-response and intentional approach by MiCRO is its choice of insurance partners to support the distribution and servicing of its underserved and vulnerable target client, and primarily women. In its selection of partners, MiCRO requests sex-disaggregated client data from potential distributors to assess the gender profile of its client base. For example, Banrural in Gutamala primarily serves women and has taken proactive steps to make their branches accessible to indigenous women, for example having staff that speak the local indigenous languages and allowing them to wear their typical dress.
- › **Gender-sensitive market research:** Together with local partners, MiCRO ensured a gender-balanced participation in focus groups and interviews to inform product design and collected the gender of survey respondents to allow for an analysis of the responses, including on the vulnerability on risks, shocks and coping mechanisms experienced by potential clients during previous climatic events. This approach has provided insights including that women were more realistic in their ability to pay for index insurance coverage.
- › **Marketing:** MiCRO works with distribution partners to ensure that **women are adequately represented in its financial education and marketing materials** in order to ensure a balanced portrayal of women clients. This is to ensure that potential and existing women clients are able to relate to the insurance product.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1. Summary of conclusions

In summary, the entry points for different models of CRI proposed are:

Macro-level CRI

- › Application of gender policies and criteria in investment decision making and financing agreements for regional and national macro-level CRI schemes.
- › Creation of institutional gender policy and practices for regional risk pools.
- › Integration of gender-responsive disaster risk management and sex-disaggregated data collection into Disaster Risk Reduction Plans to inform CRI payout priorities.
- › Collection of sex-disaggregated data and documentation of the use and gender impacts of payouts in M&E of schemes.

Meso-level CRI

- › Application of donor gender policies and criteria in investment decision making and financing agreements of meso-level CRI schemes.
- › Targeting institutional policyholders that aggregate female clients, members or employees.
- › Financial capability training for staff, clients, employees, CBOs and civil society organizations that is gender-responsive in its content, delivery mechanism and promotes gender diverse participation.
- › Product design accounting for gender differences in access, usage and agency of bundled products
- › Monitoring and evaluating of sex-disaggregated data on indirect beneficiaries and the gender-differential impact of payouts on indirect beneficiaries by institutional policyholder types.

Micro-level CRI

- › Application of gender policies in financing agreements and programming for micro-level CRI schemes through designing in gender-specific activities.
- › Targeting women as clients including through a focus on sectors and value chains with high-levels of women's participation or as an extension to existing women's financial inclusion initiatives.

- › Partnerships with CRI distributors that aggregate large numbers of women.
- › Promotion of gender diverse leadership and workforce among CRI providers and intermediaries to support governance, and distribution and servicing of women clients.
- › Identification of gender diverse risks and CRI needs to inform and implement innovative gender-responsive product design.
- › Collection and use of sex-disaggregated client data and M&E of the gender differential impact of CRI payouts on direct beneficiaries.

With this in mind, there are number of cross-cutting conclusions:

- › **Varied levels of understanding exist on the gender-dimensions of macro- and meso-level CRI and the value of gender-responsive approaches:** There are diverse levels of understanding about gender-related barriers and the relevance of integrating gender-responsive approaches into CRI models among existing practitioners. Given that institutions are policyholders in macro- and meso-level CRI schemes and payouts are not (usually) provided to individuals, there is a lack of clarity regarding the potential gender impacts. Consequently, among practitioners, there are some who perceive that gender-responsive approaches are irrelevant to some macro- and meso-level CRI models, nevertheless there is strong recognition and a call for advisory support and resources to understand why and how to ensure all CRI models are gender-responsive.
- › **Large scale opportunities are emerging for all models of CRI:** Gender-responsive CRI faces generally low levels of insurance market development in developing countries, along with low accessibility of women and the poorest. Key enabling factors for CRI outreach are existing delivery structures that provide opportunities for risk and insurance education, and bundling and scaling CRI with existing offerings. Macro-level CRI schemes provide rapid liquidity for restoring critical infrastructure post a disaster. These payouts have the potential to address gender differences in transportation and infrastructure usage and vulnerabilities to climate change, as infrastructure is rebuilt during post-disaster reconstruction efforts. Meso-level pilots present huge market based opportunity

to scale up indirect access to CRI and has advantages over micro-level CRI in terms of speed of impact. There are rich opportunities for future meso-level pilots to focus on a broader range of policyholder types and specifically those that aggregate large groups of women in different economic segments. At the lower end of the socio-economic spectrum, those who engage in CBFs, and at the higher end women entrepreneurs banking with SME banks, or formally employed women in sectors with high levels of female workforce participation. These schemes will need to adequately ensure that they carefully monitor their impact on poverty and social equity, as well as gender differential impacts. Moreover, at the micro-level, there is the opportunity to raise awareness of the business case of offering CRI and targeting women clients among microinsurance providers.

- › **CRI models do not target the same market segments:** Each model targets different yet overlapping market segments. In particular, the limitations of meso and micro levels are that they do not necessarily reach the most vulnerable women and men. For example, the impact on indirect beneficiaries of meso-level CRI is limited by the gender-related constraints in access to the policyholder institution type, as well as any gender-differential access, usage and agency barriers of bundled products.
- › **There is a need for CRI solutions to address the impact of disasters on women's unpaid care burden:** This can increase post a climatic disaster and present an additional barrier to women's economic participation, as women are often left to care for their children when schools and childcare facilities are closed, and their male partners migrate to other areas in search of resources or employment. Doing so, will recognise that access to credit to support women-entrepreneurs post a disaster may be insufficient if they are no longer able to work as they have to take care of their children in absence of their normal child care arrangements (e.g. schools that may have closed, or relatives who may have been killed, injured or moved).
- › **There is the opportunity to develop women-specific micro-level CRI offerings:** These should be bundled with existing women-targeted financial products such as women's health insurance, microcredit, or savings offerings. They should also identify and target aggregators that agglomerate a large number of women, at meso and micro levels, in value chains or with organisations that have a large number of women- members or clients.
- › **There is a guidance gap on gender-responsive approaches to CRI:** Existing and openly available CRI resources do not set out the case for why different CRI

models should adopt gender-responsive approaches, nor do they provide guidance on how to do so. Applicable guidance, datasets and tools from other relevant policy domains, such as financial inclusion, disaster risk management or climate change policy do exist and may be a helpful start.²⁹⁷ However, these resources are often inaccessible, outdated and not signposted to on online platforms for CRI policymakers and practitioners. Furthermore, while they consider gender, they do not necessarily consider CRI in the content. In part, this is due to the broad range of policy agendas that CRI intersects with. This contributes to a low level of awareness of existing and potentially beneficial resources available in related fields. There is the opportunity to create CRI related tools to support practitioners implement gender-responsive approaches.

- › **Gender-responsive approaches have been successful but can be piecemeal:** Those schemes integrating gender-sensitive approaches into design and implementation from the beginning or innovative approaches overtime have been rewarded with positive gender equality and resilience building impacts. It is these schemes that provide lessons and insights, which can be replicated by others in the industry (e.g. ACRE and R4 Rural Resilience Initiative). Gender considerations have not intentionally been integrated at the inception of the majority of existing CRI schemes reviewed. Yet, in spite of the lack of intentionality, some approaches have organically emerged, such as working with female-based MFIs as an insurance distribution channel, e.g. the plan to implement Natural Catastrophe Insurance in India. In any case, any CRI scheme needs to focus on sustainability from outset.
- › **Narrow implementation of donor's gender policies:** The schemes with intentional gender-responsive approaches have been driven by donors' and INGOs' partner institutional gender policies, strategies and frameworks. For example, the World Food Programme's gender policy has influenced the R4 scheme at the micro level, World Vision's and Mercy Corp's frameworks have informed gender-approaches at the meso level, and the World Bank's and DFID's gender strategies have guided approaches at the macro level. In particular, these policies have informed the collection of sex-disaggregated data, required as part of donor reporting. Despite donor policies, gender-responsive approaches are often piecemeal and unsystematic, rather than strategic. Furthermore, these approaches are not always consistently applied through the programme development cycle. As such, there is a

²⁹⁷ Red Cross, 2010.



need for greater and consistent consideration of gender data and equality factors throughout the entire project cycle of developing and implementing a CRI scheme, and measuring its impact.

- › **Sex-disaggregated data is often not analysed or used to inform product design:** Although sex-disaggregated data has been required at the outset this is often not analysed or used to inform product design. Moreover, there are potential data quality issues with the existing sex-disaggregated data in some schemes, as female data only represents female-headed households not females overall. Furthermore, to date, gender impact data has not been collected by most of the existing CRI schemes. In part, this is due to oversight of its relevance. In other cases, the innovative and new nature of CRI means that evidence of the overall and gender differential impacts of these schemes has yet to be captured, such as in ARDIS. Valuable insights can be gained through M&E of gender differential impacts of CRI interventions, and its contribution to resilience building and women's empowerment. But given that CRI can form part of a package of financial measures, it is vital that gender indicators are specifically considered for the CRI components of these interventions. For example, the R4 scheme and ACRE collect such data.
- › **Levels of female participation in the leadership and workforce of different CRI schemes is unknown:** There is a lack of evidence to confirm whether the CRI industry

reflects wider insurance industry and fund management investor trends related to low levels of female participation. There is no data on the existing levels of female participation in the CRI sector. Based on evidence from the financial and corporate sector regarding organizational performance, addressing these issues can potentially enhance the governance and gender-responsiveness of these schemes.

- › **More awareness of the benefits of gender-responsive CRI is required:** As an innovative risk transfer mechanism, and a tool for climate adaptation, there is a need to build awareness of the relevance and potential of gender-responsive CRI at all levels and with the different kinds of stakeholders within the system. This includes potential policyholders and beneficiaries, insurers and FSPs (banks, cooperatives, MFIs), government bodies and civil society. Moreover, it is relevant for all related sectors such as finance, agriculture, DRR, trade, and others. CRI-approaches are not yet part of wider financial education and competency building measures, and there is scope for their inclusion within existing initiatives.
- › **There is a lack of good practice evidence and data on existing gender-related practices:** The relevance of gender-sensitive and responsive approaches in CRI need to be show-cased. But to do so requires capturing further evidence on the effectiveness and impact of such approaches to strengthen the business case.

6.2. Recommendations

The recommendations resulting from this study build on and expand on those stemming from the initial background paper ‘Applying a Gender Lens to Climate Risk Finance and Insurance’. It is clear that gender is a cross cutting topic relevant to its strategic goals and across all Partnership’s workstreams and, namely: Workstream 1 – Strategic Guidance and Convergence; Workstream 2 – Action and Implementation; Workstream 3 – Capacity Building and Knowledge Management; and Workstream 4 – Collaborative Network.

Short term (by the end 2020)

- › **Develop a tool kit for regional (e.g. Development Banks, Regional Governments) and national policymakers on the benefits of a gender-responsive approach in DRM linked to CRI.** It can cover how to incorporate gender-sensitive and -responsive policy approaches to CRI from the diverse policy agenda entry points, and for the different type of schemes.
- › **Develop guidance for implementers on how to integrate gender-responsiveness in all steps of the design process of a scheme.** Gender considerations can be integrated in steps from research, risk data and product design, to the scheme’s implementation and collection of sex-disaggregated CRI data.
- › **Conduct a gender survey of the CRI programmes supported by the Partnership on their existing levels of female participation, as employees.** Data points for inclusion in the survey should focus on the levels of female participation and institutional gender policies, the practices, and areas for action, from different stakeholder perspectives (ministries, regulators, private sector, civil society). This will generate valuable insights and a deeper understanding of structures, opportunities, barriers and specific entry points for gender-responsive approaches of each stakeholder group and the different types of schemes.
- › **Develop CRI and gender policy briefs and convene an event series for international policy makers.** Policy briefs and events can explore the diverse policy entry points and scope for policy coherence and collaboration at the convergence of these respective agendas. For example, through the NDC Partnership and in NAPs. This can be undertaken in scope of the Partnership’s Strategic Guidance and Convergence work stream.
- › **Integrate CRI and gender into multilateral event agendas and events held by Partnership members.** The topic of gender-responsive CRI can be incorporated into events hosted by the InsuResilience Global Partnership Annual Forum, and events held by multi-laterals including G20, G7, OECD, AFI, Access to Insurance Initiative (A2ii), GFDRR, Women 20 (W20) and UNDRR.²⁹⁸
- › **Co-design workshops or panels on the theme at annual events held by Partnership partners.** For example, events held by Women’s World Banking, the Centre for Disaster Protection, and the Insurance Development Forum.^{299 300} In doing so, the Partnership can build awareness on the relevance of a gender-responsive approach and concrete steps that can be taken by different stakeholders including to promote national level coherence. This can foster an integrative approach in other developmental agendas, e.g. rural development, value chain development, livelihood support, youth promotion and inclusive finance that integrates CRI and complements other developmental and financial services.
- › **Ensure the InsuResilience Vision 2025 target of 500 million poor and vulnerable people is sex-disaggregated.** The Vision 2025 target builds on the G7–goal of insuring 400 million poor and vulnerable against climate impacts, which the InsuResilience Secretariat is currently mandated to monitor the progress towards.
- › **Provide guidance for CRI programmes to collect gender and sex-disaggregated impact data of schemes.** To support its part of annual data collection efforts to monitor the Vision 2025 target and the G7 goal, the Partnership’s data workstream will further develop a monitoring framework based on the Vision 2025’s key indicators to provide a regular review of progress and indicate where activities should focus to maximize impact. This framework should guide crosscutting coordination of gender-sensitive approaches, capture, and use best practices and be developed with gender and M&E experts. In turn develop guidance to support the gender-sensitive M&E of CRI schemes and payouts, and on how to collect sex-disaggregated data. This can accompany the annual survey data collection efforts from the Partnership.
- › **Advocate for and support national level implementation of global guidance on disaster data**

298 <https://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate>

299 <https://www.insdevforum.org/working-group>

300 <https://www.disasterprotection.org>

collection disaggregation by sex.³⁰¹ This will support the future collection of sex-disaggregated data from CRI programmes.

- › **Present the study and discuss its findings at a future Program Alliance meeting.** For instance, at the meeting aligned with the World Bank Spring Meetings, convene a dialogue on opportunities and good practice examples among Partnership members to support their respective future implementation efforts. Moreover, discuss the impact of disasters on the unpaid care burden for women and in turn their employment and entrepreneurship post a disaster. In turn, its implications for CRI.
- › **Resource the gender workplan and create dedicated implementation support for the Partnership and the Secretariat.** Calculate and secure the financial resources required to deliver on the Partnership’s gender workplan and establish a dedicated technical gender resource within the Secretariat to support the Gender Working Group and guide workplan implementation.
- › **Incorporate gender-lens criteria into decision-making and funding allocation frameworks of implementing programs under the Partnership, including the Program Alliance, and ensure gender-diverse participation in steering committees.** This involves evaluating investment criteria used for investment decision-making process and identifying the extent to which a gender lens is considered in their tenders, during the due diligence process such as in the standard questions applied and in the due diligence template report, as well as in the investment committee memos, and post investment in terms of the monitoring and evaluation data required from investees. This would also involve a consideration of the gender-diverse participation in investment committees. Investment guidance and tools can be created to support the Program Alliance funding mechanisms on integrating gender-lens criteria. In turn, there is the opportunity for recipients of funding from the Program Alliance’s to: adopt institutional gender policies; integrate gender-sensitivity in demand-side research and product design; and collect sex-disaggregated and gender data; and address the disproportionate care burden facing women post a disaster and its implications for CRI.
- › **Provide grants through the relevant programs under the Program Alliance to address gender differences driven by social norms in the climate impact of disasters and access, usage and control of CRI.** For instance, grants could be used to support market research

by CRI providers on women’s barriers to access CRI, the gender differential impact of disasters on the unpaid care burden and how it affects women’s economic participation post a disaster with implications for CRI solutions; and to design and pilot product innovations that address these constraints. Specifically, at the macro level grant funding could be made available for pilots to test how macro CRI payouts can support the temporary and permanent gender-responsive infrastructure, transportation and critical services such as schools and child care facilities that can alleviate any increase unpaid care burden facing primarily women post a disaster, which can in turn restrict their economic participation. At the meso-level, grants could also support CRI pilots that target policyholder types that specifically aggregate large groups of women such as CBOs. At the micro level, support could be provided to providers that pilot approaches to use digital technology (e.g. mobile wallets, mobile phones) and simplified customer due diligence to overcome gender-constraints in access to CRI coverage and usage and control over CRI payouts.

Medium Term (2021–2024)

Within the scope of the Vision 2025 workplan the following recommendations could potentially be incorporated into the proposed Centre of Excellence:

- › **Establish a multi-disciplinary gender technical advisory facility to support different types of CRI schemes at the macro, meso and micro levels with gender-advisory services from diverse policy and implementation entry point perspectives.** This could consist of a pool of technical consultants with gender and social impact expertise that could advise on and support with the design and implementation of gender-responsive approaches and impact evaluations.
- › **Create and deploy a fund to support the research and collection of learnings and emerging good practices on gender-sensitive and -responsive approaches through the creation of a CRI learning lab.** The fund would help to close the research and learning gap (see Box 21). It could be inspired by the model of the World Bank’s Africa Region Gender Innovation Lab (GIL). A future ,InsuResilience CRI gender innovation learning lab’ could generate evidence on the approaches and successes of CRI interventions to close the gender gap in all steps of the insurance process in CRI (risk modelling and data collection, disclosure, marketing, enrolment, payout) and all phases from risk information to after a disaster. In doing so, it could foster research partnerships to help

301 UNISDR, 2017.

implementing agencies and programmes to analyse CRI access barriers and collect quantitative and qualitative data on the impact of CRI payouts to women's empowerment. It should be noted that this will require some advance planning and innovative design of applied research to be deployed at speed post a disaster. This will involve an investment in research prior and base on the predicted likelihood and impact of a disaster in locations where CRI payouts are anticipated to be triggered.

- › **Aggregate resources and evidence on gender responsive strategies and approaches to CRI on an online knowledge sharing platform.** This may be integrated into existing knowledge platforms hosted by the InsuResilience Global Partnership or others as part of the Centre of Excellence. The objective would be to provide accessible information sharing and knowledge management. However, the host should be a global platform where gender materials can be accessed over the long-term. Knowledge dissemination of CRI also needs to be inserted into and disseminated via the portals created for other development agendas (e.g. food-security, rural development, inclusive finance, women's economic development, disaster risk mitigation, SDGs etc.). The promotion of these materials needs to be supported by communications outreach.
- › **Provide leadership training and create a peer network of women climate risk insurance fund managers or professionals.** For example, building on the existing scholarship programme supported by the InsuResilience Global Partnership and A2ii.³⁰²
- › **Advocate for gender-diversity in the national DRM and Climate Change bodies that decide the allocation of resources at times of data collection, action planning and disaster aid measures based on the insurance payout.** This advocacy work can draw on data collected through a gender survey on female participation in these organisations.
- › **Adapt existing data infrastructure to capture sex-disaggregated data.** For example, adapt the Sendai Framework Monitor to include sex-disaggregated data.

Box 21

Potential Learning Questions

- › What protocols work to ensure that the intended vulnerable beneficiaries actually receive the CRI payouts /benefit from the CRI payouts?
- › How can digital technology (e.g. mobile wallets, mobile phones) and simplified customer due diligence overcome gender-constraints in access to CRI coverage and usage and control over CRI payouts?
- › How have the CRI payouts (or lack thereof or unequal access to) affected the lives of women and men? To what extent has this contributed to women's agency and women's (economic) empowerment?
- › How can macro level CRI be used to facilitate women's formal financial access?
- › What are the gender-differential impacts of different policyholder institution types on indirect beneficiaries, such as the role of VSLA's?
- › What are the gender differential impacts of disasters on the unpaid care burden and how do these impacts affect women's economic participation post a disaster with implications for CRI solutions?

Long term (2025 and beyond)

- › **Ensure disaster data is sex-disaggregated for the V20 countries** and in line with the Vision 2025 target of providing 80 vulnerable countries with prearranged disaster risk financing and CRI.
- › **Support the programs under the Partnership's, including the Program Alliance, to incorporate gender considerations and use sex-disaggregated data in its risk modelling, existing disaster databases, and to support the creation of vulnerability maps** of high-risk areas. For example, which indicate sex-disaggregated data of local populations (also disaggregated by economic profiles of men and women) complemented with financial inclusion data.

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8. Annex

Table 1: Overview of four regional risk pools³⁰³

Name, legal structure, inception date	Key features of the scheme				
	Countries	Partners / funders	Insured risks / products	Population covered ³⁰⁴	Payouts/data and usage (as of 31 August 2019)
CCRIF Segregated Portfolio Company (SPC) (insurance mutual, 2007) ³⁰⁵	Caribbean and Central America (20 countries)	WBG EU Canada UK France Ireland Bermuda Germany Caribbean Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Tropical cyclones, earthquakes, excess rainfall. › In 2017/18, members purchased a total of 42 policies. › In 2018/19 29 policies for earthquake and tropical cyclone and 17 policies for excess rainfall, plus one combined policy to Nicaragua › In 2019, new policies covering the fishery sector were added. › Additionally, a direct insurance Livelihood Protection Policy (microinsurance) is offered in collaboration with MCII (“macro to micro” approach) 	Population of the countries covered	38 payouts from 2009 – 10/2018 totalling USD 139 million to 13 countries used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › immediate post-event activities (58 %) including assistance to affected persons, repairs and recovery › long-term infrastructure improvement › assistance to specific economic sectors › unallocated contribution³⁰⁶
PCRAFI Programme (2007) of the SPC ³⁰⁷ and PCRAFI Facility (insurance company, 2016) ³⁰⁸	Risk pool: Vanuatu, Tonga, the Marshall Islands, Samoa and the Cook Islands (5 countries)	World Bank Asian Development Bank (ADB) GFDRR EU Japan Germany UK USA	Tsunamis, earthquakes, tropical cyclones Eight policies sold to five countries (as of 2017/18)	Potential of 4.5 million in all islands At present 516,000 covered people	Two payouts (Tonga, Vanuatu) Used for: medical personnel for impacted areas, sea transport of emergency goods

303 Forest, (2018) MCII, 2018; and World Bank Group, 2017.

304 CCRIF Video 10th Anniversary, see www.ccrif.org

305 CCRIF Annual Report 2017/18: Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sint Maarten, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago and Turks & Caicos Islands and Nicaragua.

306 CCRIF Strategic Plan 2018–21.

307 South Pacific Commission, founded 1947 has 26 members: France, Australia, New Zealand, the US, and 22 pacific islands.

308 <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/11/02/new-insurance-facility-to-boost-natural-disaster-resilience-in-pacific-island-countries>

Table 1: Overview of four regional risk pools continued

Name, legal structure, inception date	Key features of the scheme				
	Countries	Partners / funders	Insured risks / products	Population covered ³⁰⁴	Payouts/data and usage (as of 31 August 2019)
ARC Agency (2012) and ARC Ltd. (insurance mutual, 2014)	Africa / Sub-Saharan Africa (33 countries)	Switzerland (SDC), Sweden (SIDA), USA (USAID), France (Afd, MEAE), Germany (BMZ) Great Britain (DFID) Canada (GAC) and Rockefeller Foundation	Drought The plan is to expand to other extreme weather events (such as tropical cyclones and flood) and disease outbreaks	Population of the 12 countries,	6 payouts (Senegal-twice, Mauritania, Niger, Malawi and Cote d'Ivoire) 2.1 million people were affected by drought Used for: the distribution of food and fodder, and conditional cash transfers.
SEADRIF Facility and insurance company ³⁰⁹ (2019)	Facility for five countries ³¹⁰ Risk Pool for three countries: Cambodia, Lao, Myanmar	World Bank Group GFDRR Japan Rockefeller Foundation	Flood (multi-year coverage for 3 years)	Entire population of the three countries covered by the insurance policy	Operational in 2019 in its first year

309 SEADRIF sub trust owns the insurance company.

310 Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and the Philippines.

Table 2: Overview of Kenya Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)³¹¹

Scheme name / country	Key features of the scheme			
	Region	Benefits	Population covered	Payouts/data and usage
Kenya Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) ³¹² In its third phase as one of the five cash transfers under the National Safety Nets Programme (NSNP) for poor herders in Northern Kenya	Four arid counties of Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, and Marsabit in the north with plans to expand to four more counties in phase 3	Cash transfer Each beneficiary household is eligible for a stipend of Kenya Shilling (Ksh) 5,400 (USD 52) paid every two months In case of drought additional payout of 1 month benefit	Supports the poorest and vulnerable households in the poorest four Arid Counties 100,000 households and 470,000 additional HH in times of emergency) ³¹³ Supports the poorest and vulnerable households in the poorest four arid counties	90,000 non-regular beneficiary HH in 2015 381,132 emergency payments to 97,922 HH (USD 8.4 million) from Nov 2016 – May 2017 ³¹⁴

Table 3: Select indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Indicator number	Indicator
A1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
A2	Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.
A3	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
B1	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
B2	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters.
B3	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.
B4	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.
B5	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.

Source: UNISDR, 2017

311 MCII, 2018 (Forest).

312 Case Study, Kenya (EU- DEVO, ECHO and NEAR) SPaN.

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Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge the following individuals for their contribution to the study:

Tuga Alaskary, Sharon Adhiambo Onyango, Fabio Bedini, Toby Behrmann, Litea Biukoto, Stefan Dercon, Elizabeth Emanuel, Sarah Favrichon, Leticia Goncalves, Oda Henriksen, Kevin Huttly, Nihar Jangle, Rene Kieselhorst, Everyjoy Mahuku, Fred Merttens, Oliver Milosch, Bruno Molijn, Wairimu Muthike, Fiore Pace, Catherine Potvin, Katharine Pulvermacher, Gina Sanguinetti Phillips, Lukas Schoenach, Christina Schubert-Fiebig, Karen Scriven, Vaibhav Sharma, Daniel Stadtmueller, Anastasia Thomaidis, Eileen Turare, and Astrid Zwick, and members of the InsuResilience Gender Working Group.

**InsuResilience Secretariat**

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 40
53113 Bonn, Germany
secretariat@insuresilience.org
www.insuresilience.org

Published by

InsuResilience Secretariat

Registered offices

Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

As of December 2019

Authors

Ms Katherine S. Miles
Ms Martina Wiedmaier-Pfister

Editors

Ms Tuga Alaskary
Dr Astrid Zwick
Ms Luise Stahl
Ms Anastasia Thomaides
(InsuResilience Secretariat)

Design and layout

kipconcept gmbh, Bonn

Photo credits

iStock/Bartosz Hadyniak (Cover);
UN Women/Ryan Brown (p. 5); GIZ / Florian Kopp (p. 11);
UN Women/Rosendo Quintos (p. 21);
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pixelfusion3d/iStockphoto (p. 34, 50);
FG Trade/iStockphoto (p. 47);