

MICRO INSURANCE CENTRE

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

# Microinsurance An Introduction and Overview

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#### **Microinsurance**

Insurance designed to serve the low-income market:

- appropriate cover, corresponding to client need
- few to no exclusions
- premium payment reflects income stream
- quick claims settlement: days, not months

Microinsurance should be SUAVE: Simple



#### Insurance

"Covers an individual / company / household for some or all of a financial loss that is linked to an unpredictable event or risk, via risk pooling and the payment of a premium "



### Characteristics of Insurable Events

- Randomness: the event must be unpredictable, yet calculable
- Low chance of occurrence during the period of insurance
- Uncontrollable by the insured or a related party
- Adverse financial consequence (loss)
- Unequivocal as to whether the event occurred or not



# Difficulties Selling Insurance

- Target market is unfamiliar with insurance concepts
- Trust levels are generally low
- Insurance is intangible
- premium are not reimbursed



### Risks an Insurer Faces

- Adverse Selection
   People with a higher than average risk getting cover at the average premium rate
- Moral Hazard
   Change towards riskier behaviour because of insurance
- Fraud Intentional perversion of the truth
- Covariance
   Affects large numbers at once

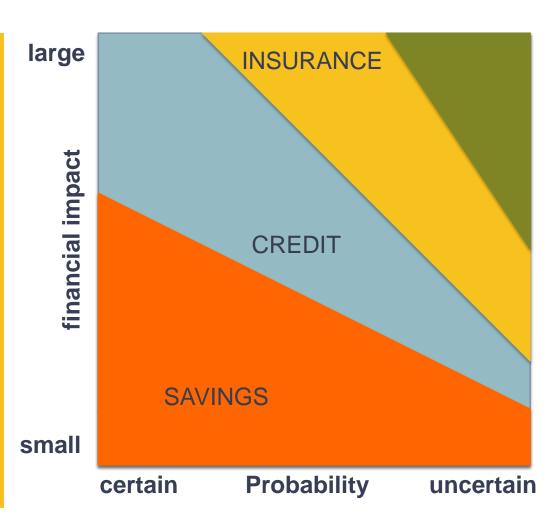


# Savings? Credit? Insurance?

... it depends on the event characteristics.

#### Insurance:

provides safetynet, kick-starts development, pays back multiple of premium in case of emergency, no





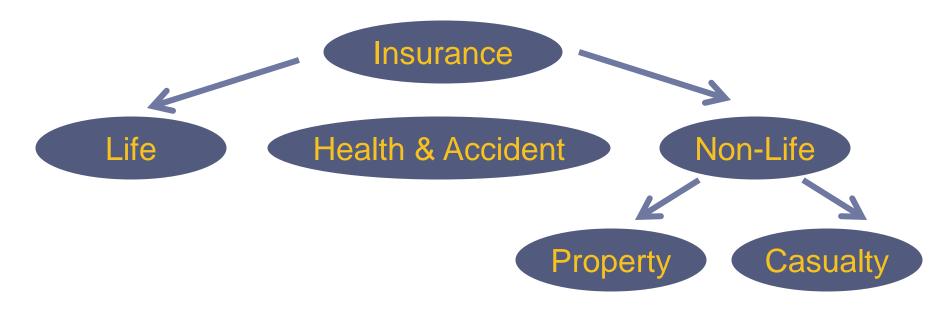
## Microcredit versus Microinsurance

- Microcredit: helps people to improve their lives – lifts them out of poverty. E.g. access to working capital, investments.
- Microinsurance: helps people protect what they have achieved – and may facilitate access to credit

Note: microinsurance may also facilitate access to credit: insurance -> credit-> investment -> increased net income



# Insurance Categories / Products



- Term Life
- Endowment
- Pensions

- Inpatient
- Outpatient
- Hospital cash
- Fire
- Nat.
  - **Disasters**
- Theft
- Agriculture



## Health Microinsurance - Context

#### High in demand, difficult to provide. Reasons:

- Almost everybody is concerned about health costs
- Good healthcare tends to be costly
- High claims frequency
- Healthcare infrastructure is often in poor shape
- Once insured, people change health care seeking behaviour
- Complex service chain with misaligned incentives
- HMI project designed so far to
  - address vulnerability, or
  - improve health outcomes



## HMI - Some Facts

#### What we find today:

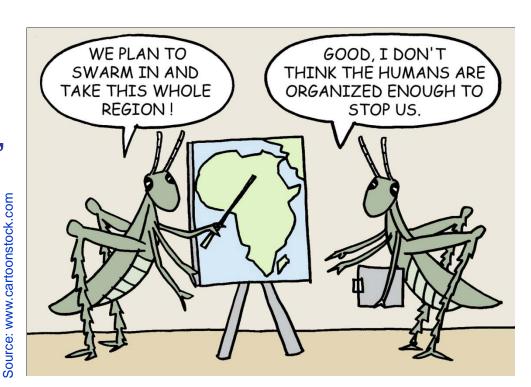
- Approximately 40 million people are covered by some form of HMI worldwide
- Most HMI programs restrict coverage to inpatient or to specialized treatment only
- Most clients value cover for high-frequency risks more than catastrophic risk cover only
- Almost all HMI programs struggle to achieve scale and/or sustainability
- Often some form of public sector involvement



## Agricultural Microinsurance

#### Typical bottlenecks smallholders are faced with:

- Access to information: weather forecast, price, farming techniques
- improved inputs: seeds, fertilizer
- Irrigation, pest control
- Credit & insurance
- Storage, marketing options



Insurance: provides safety-net, kick-starts development, pays back multiple of premium in case of emergency, no debt

