

GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON AGRICULTURE RISK FINANCE

Climate and Disaster Risk Financing for Agriculture (CDRFA):

Policy, legal and institutional considerations

Disaster Risk Financing & Insurance Program



What will the four webinars cover?

Webinar 1



Climate and Disaster Risk Financing for Agriculture (CDRFA):
Policy, legal and institutional considerations

Webinar 2



Climate and Disaster Risk Financing for Agriculture (CDRFA)
Instruments:
Government Supported Programs

Webinar 3



Climate and Disaster Risk Financing for Agriculture (CDRFA)
Instruments:
Public private partnership and market-based instruments

Webinar 4



Climate and Disaster Risk Financing for Agriculture (CDRFA):
Data analytics and technology

Introduction



Low- and middle-income countries face challenges in managing the financial impact from disasters to agriculture. Government's agriculture related post-disaster support efforts often rely on limited domestic resources and short-term international aid. Agricultural households and firms lack access to suitable and affordable climate risk financing and insurance products. Establishing appropriate risk financing strategies can help address these challenges and build resilience for governments, agricultural households and businesses.



The third global webinar series is held in partnership with ASEAN+3 DRF Initiative, SEADRIF, ASEAN Secretariat. Building on the successes of the last two series on DRFA, this will be held with a focus on ASEAN+3 in response to request for DRFA knowledge exchange. The knowledge sharing events are enabled with generous support from the SEADRIF MDTF with financial contributions from Japan Ministry of Finance.



This knowledge exchange series on DRFA aims to (i) increase the understanding and capacity of participants to design and implement DRFA programs by filling in the knowledge gap and enhancing knowledge exchange among participants and (ii) foster collaboration among ASEAN +3 member countries and beyond through exploring potential regional and country level solutions to address DRF challenges in member countries.

Structure of Webinars



Total of 4 90-minute
Webinars in the
Webinar Series



Different guest speakers



Q&A: Please share your
questions via chat and
during registration



Participants will have an opportunity to obtain "Certificate of Informed Policymaker" from the World Bank on successful completion of following criteria:

Completion Certificate:

Participants need to attend all 4 webinars and complete a short survey/quiz at the end of the webinar series.

OPENING REMARKS

Francesco Strobbe

Practice Manager, Finance,
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Photo Credit: Dan Meyers / Unsplash

OPENING REMARKS

Yoshihiro Kawai

SEADRIF Initiative Director cum
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Disaster Risk Finance Initiative



Framing Presentation

Hang Thu Vu

Senior Financial Sector Specialist,
Finance, Competitiveness and
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Impact of Disasters and Climate Shocks on Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods



Agriculture's role in economies

- ◆ Key source of livelihoods - for over 2.5 billion people worldwide
- ◆ GDP contribution - in ASEAN+3: 6.28% to total regional GDP
- ◆ Job creation - in ASEAN+3: 24.55% of total employment
- ◆ Food security - source of food, stabilizing force for food price and supplies
- ◆ Global value chain - strategic commodities



Agriculture is highly vulnerable to disaster and climate risks

- ◆ Losses to agricultural production from disaster and climate shocks (2008-2018): US\$ 280 billion, 74% of from Asia
- ◆ Direct losses to farmers and agribusinesses: damage to crops, livestock, loss of yields, production input
- ◆ Impacts can ripple across all stages of the entire agricultural value chain: production -> processing and manufacturing -> distribution
- ◆ Employment impact: reduced hours, wage cuts, layoffs



Agriculture's vulnerabilities: a driver of contingent liabilities for governments

- ◆ Explicit contingent liabilities from prior commitments to provide post-disaster support to the affected population and economic operations
- ◆ Implicit contingent liabilities from expectations or pressure on governments to provide support post-disasters

Why Disaster Risk Finance for Agriculture (DRFA)?



DRFA ensures pre- and post-disaster funding for agricultural activities and livelihoods, enhancing sector resilience through improved risk management and reduced shock impact.



DRFA fosters **agricultural growth and innovation** by providing a financial safety net, enabling farmers and businesses to invest confidently, improve productivity, and recover more quickly from crises.



DRFA **protects rural households from large-scale disasters**, preventing harmful coping strategies such as asset sales or migration. Unlike often-delayed government relief efforts, it offers timely support, safeguarding family welfare.



Photo credit: Masaru Goto / World Bank

What is Disaster Risk Financing for Agriculture (DRFA)?



DRFA is

Photo credit : Tran Thi Hoa / World Bank



An approach to managing financial impacts on agriculture from disasters and climate shocks through employing a mix of policy, technical and financial instruments.



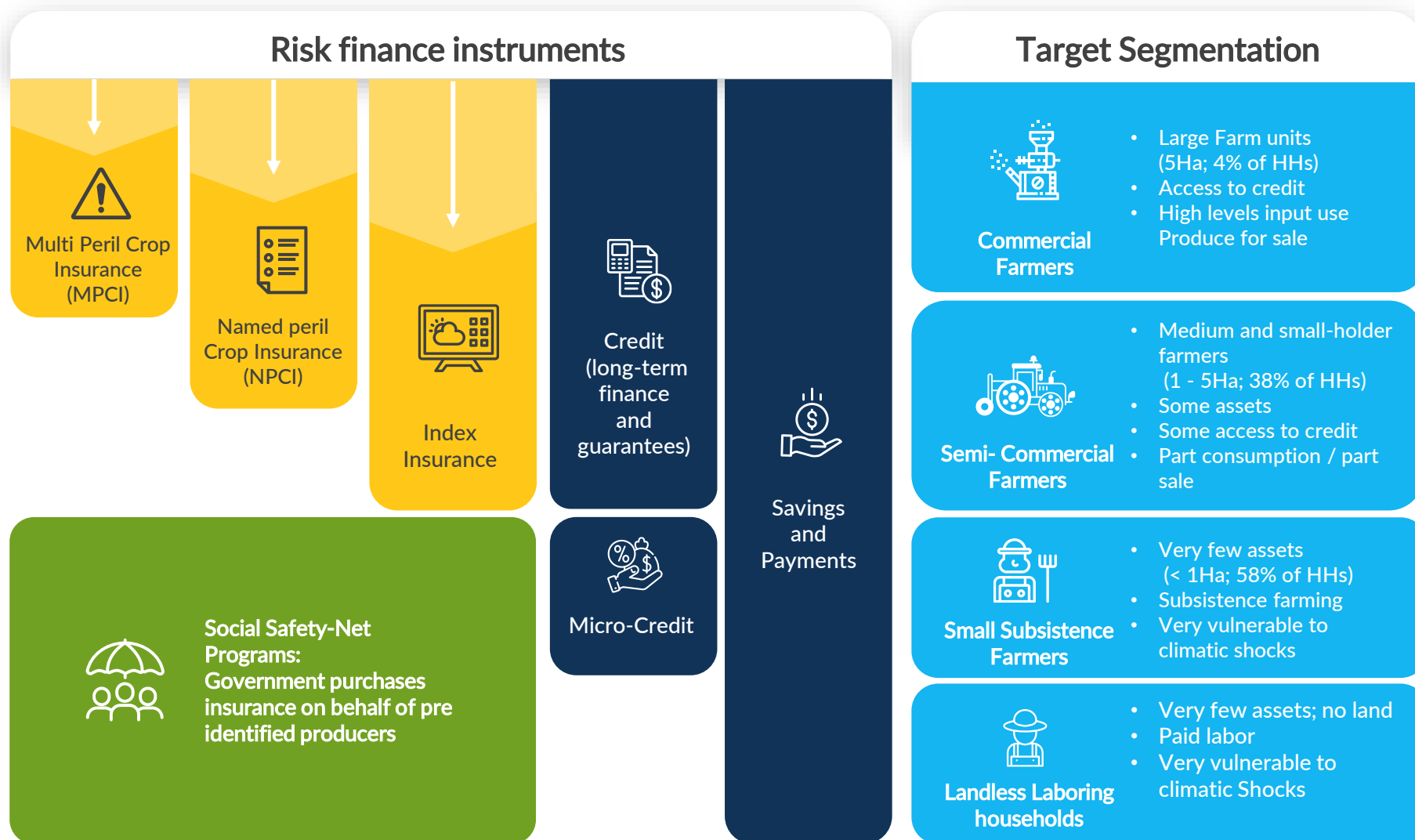
Part of a country's:

- comprehensive climate and disaster risk finance approach
- integrated agriculture risk management framework
- holistic disaster risk management
- sustainable fiscal risk management

What is Disaster Risk Financing for Agriculture (DRFA)?

One size does not fit all. Different segments of farmers need different solutions.

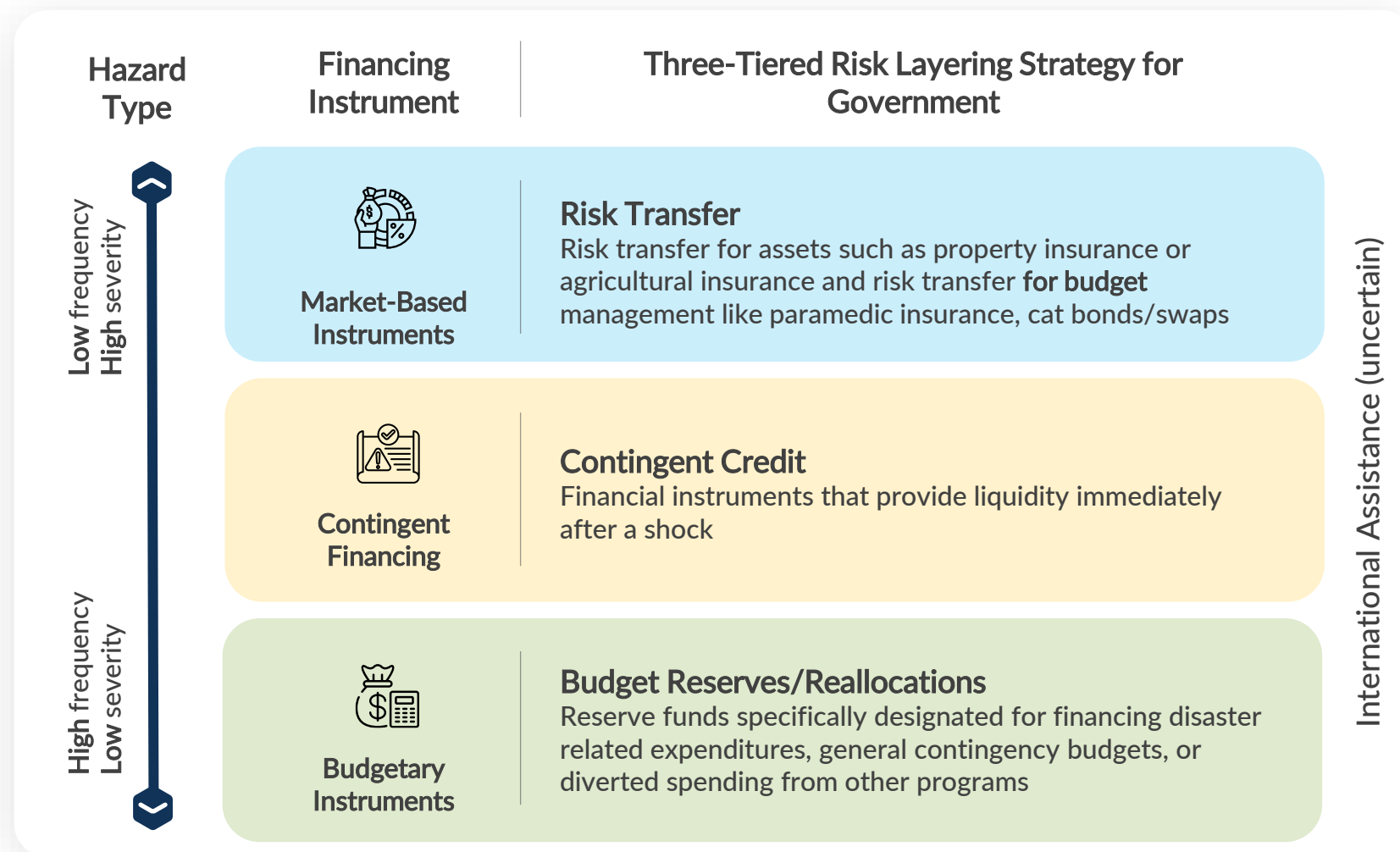
The government must prioritize the target segments and design interventions to address their needs.



What is Disaster Risk Financing for Agriculture (DRFA)?

Disaster Risk Layering - No single financial instrument can address all risks.

DRFA employs various financial instruments based on risk layering, matching them against the frequency and severity of expected disaster events.



How Households, MSMEs and Government Manage Disaster Related Agriculture Risk

Overview of Risk Management Mechanisms in Agriculture

Degree of Risks	Household	MSME	Markets	Government
Risk Avoidance or Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Avoiding exposure to risk ◆ Sharecropping ◆ Using farmer self-help groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Digital solutions and resource diversification ◆ (Limited) investments in risk reduction, adaptation or mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ New technology ◆ Improved seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Irrigation infrastructure ◆ Agriculture research and extension ◆ Early warning systems ◆ Weather data system ◆ Policy, regulatory and fiscal incentives
LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Household savings ◆ Self-Insurance ◆ Informal saving and lending ◆ Crop and livestock diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Business savings and cash reserves ◆ Diversification of products and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Formal savings ◆ Formal credit 	
MODERATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Savings ◆ Informal lending ◆ Risk pooling (peers, family members) ◆ Income diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Contingency funds ◆ Working capital credit ◆ Insurance & risk sharing within supply chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Formal credit ◆ Risk sharing (input suppliers, wholesalers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ State-sponsored lending ◆ Contingent credit ◆ Credit guarantee schemes ◆ Risk sharing facilities ◆ Shock-responsive social protection
HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reduce consumption ◆ Remove children from school ◆ Sell productive assets ◆ Default on loans ◆ Plan for migration ◆ Do nothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Concessional loans ◆ Insurance ◆ Guarantee ◆ Supply chain financing ◆ Digital ◆ Other hedging strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Insurance (indemnity and index) ◆ Guarantee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ State relief or compensation scheme ◆ State-sponsored lending ◆ State-sponsored insurance ◆ Catastrophe bonds ◆ Credit guarantee schemes ◆ Risk sharing facilities ◆ Shock-responsive social protection

Designing DRFA Frameworks: Key Considerations



Effective policy, legal and institutional frameworks are essential for successful implementation of DRFA

Designing DRFA Frameworks: Key Considerations - Policy Framework for DRFA



1

Understanding Risk

- ◆ Identification of key risks
- ◆ Sector-wide risk assessment



2

Defining policy objectives and priorities

- ◆ Clarification of key objectives and priorities
 - ◆ Risk financing vs. risk reduction
 - ◆ Inclusivity, gender and socioeconomic sensitivity
 - ◆ Financial Literacy and Awareness



3

Arranging Products and Solutions

- ◆ Breadth and depth of solutions
- ◆ Affordability and accessibility
- ◆ Design for scalability
- ◆ Flexibility of solutions



4

Modalities for funding

- ◆ Sustainable funding models
- ◆ Leverage private sector participation
- ◆ Incentives for participation



5

Stakeholder Coordination and Capacity Building

- ◆ Multi-Stakeholder engagement
- ◆ Capacity building and knowledge sharing



6

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Feedback

- ◆ Performance metrics
- ◆ Continuous feedback loops
- ◆ Evaluation



7

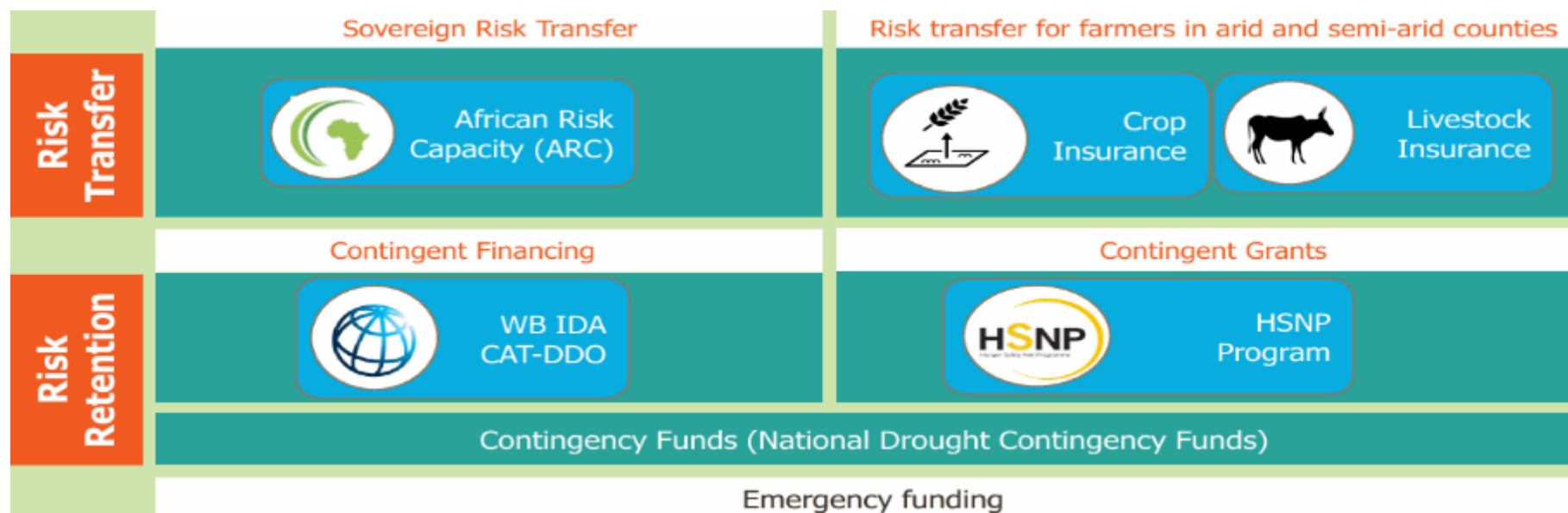
Policy Coordination Alignment

- ◆ Link to broader development goals
- ◆ Link with agricultural and disaster management policies
- ◆ Support for sustainable practices
- ◆ Alignment of policies and programme

Designing DRFA Frameworks: Key Considerations - Country Example

Kenya DRFA

Fitting different programs together to support the overall national Disaster Risk Finance Strategy



Clear Policy Priorities

- coordinated approach/ increase financing capacity/ protect vulnerable/ empower ministries and counties

Aligned with the overarching development goals

- To sustain economic growth and protect economic gains from disaster shocks
- To reduce the economic impact of disasters on the poorest and most vulnerable people

Designing DRFA Frameworks: Key Considerations - Legal and Regulatory Frameworks



1

Legislation on public financial management

- ◆ Management of agriculture related disaster contingent liabilities
- ◆ Public finance related measures



3

Public-Private Partnership (PPPs)

- ◆ Incentives for private sector participation
- ◆ Government-supported programs



2

Legislation on financial sector

- ◆ Insurance regulations
- ◆ Risk-based supervision and prudential standards
- ◆ Regulations for innovative financial instruments
- ◆ Policyholder rights and education
- ◆ Awareness raising



4

Data Collection, Reporting, and Transparency

- ◆ Agricultural and climate data standards
- ◆ Reporting obligations

Designing DRFA Frameworks: Key Considerations -

Institutional Arrangement



1

Clear Definition of Institutional Roles

- ◆ Ministry of Finance
- ◆ Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
- ◆ Local Government and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)
- ◆ Insurance Regulatory Authority
- ◆ Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Insurance Companies
- ◆ International Development Partners and Donors
- ◆ Data and Research Institutions
- ◆ Technology and Innovation Hubs



2

Coordination Mechanisms

- ◆ Establishing inter-agency councils or committees



3

Oversight and Accountability Mechanisms

- ◆ Auditing and Monitoring
- ◆ Transparency and Reporting
- ◆ Feedback and Grievance Redressal

Designing DRFA Frameworks: Key Considerations - Country Example

India Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Key considerations were incorporated

Comprehensive risk coverage

- Cover the whole cycle of cropping and localized risks

Funding

- Subsidies provided by government to ensure affordability

Use of technology

- Employ technology for fast claims assessment

Public-Private Partnership

- Engage private insurance companies for service delivery, innovation and competition

State and Local Government Collaboration

- Multi-level governance structure

Building Financial Literacy

- Incorporate financial education and awareness raising campaigns

Alignment of Financial Support Program

- Mandatory credit linked insurance

Promotion of Resilience

- Promote climate and disaster resilient cropping practice

GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON AGRICULTURE RISK FINANCE

Agriculture Risk Financing and Insurance:
Policy and institutional experience

Country Presentation - Vietnam Experience

Disaster Risk Financing
& Insurance Program



Photo credit: Tran Thi Hoa / World Bank

WORLD BANK GROUP

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Photo credit : Tran Thi Hoa / World Bank

1st Speaker

Nguyen Thi Thuy

Deputy Director

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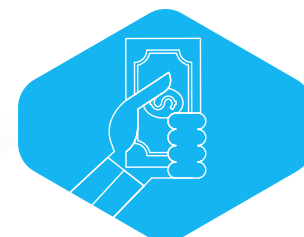
Photo credit to Tran Thi Hoa / World Bank

I Impact from Disaster and Climate Risks

Vietnam is ranked among the five countries likely to be most affected by climate change



About **70%** of the population lives in coastal communities with high exposure to storm and flooding, which climate change is intensifying



Climate change will reduce national income by up to **3.5%** by 2050



Typhoon Yagi 2024 killed **318** people, damage reaches **\$3.3** billion

Policy and Legal Frameworks for Financial Management of Disaster Management Risk



Photo credit: Quy-Toan Do / World Bank



State budget law and sub-law regulations

- Budgetary instruments



Tax law

- Disaster tax relief



Law on Natural disaster prevention and control

- Disaster prevention and control funds



Insurance Law and Decrees: Disaster risk insurance

Credit Law: Credit

Others: International Assistance/ Voluntary contributions

State Budget



Photo credit: Vitieubao / Pixabay



EXPENDITURE

- Prioritize investment resources to develop infrastructure to enhance capacity to respond to climate change and disasters
- Recurrent expenditure: Upgrading disaster prevention and control works; disaster prevention and control activities



CONTINGENCY BUDGET

- Arrangement of budget reserve from 2-4% of the total expenditure of all levels for natural disaster prevention, response and recovery



FINANCIAL RESERVE FUND

- Provisioning for the financial reserve fund is made gradually each year with the maximum control level is 25% of the annual estimated expenditure budget of the respective level



SUPPORT AND PROGRAM

- Decree 02 - Policies to support agricultural production in areas damaged by natural disasters and epidemics – detailed relief support by the State
- National Target Programme for Climate Change Response and Green Growth

Disaster Tax Relief

Tax exemption and reduction policies to reduce tax and fee burdens for those who suffer damage due to natural disasters and epidemics



Photo credit: TranTrungHieu97 / Pixabay



EXTENSION

- Taxpayers who suffer damage that directly affects production and business due to natural disasters, fires, or unexpected accidents may have their tax payment extended.
- No more than 2 years from the date of expiration of the tax payment deadline.



EXEMPTION AND REDUCTION

Personal Income Tax
Excise tax, Import and export tax



DECLARATION OF LOSS INTO TAX CALCULATION

- CIT: Reasonable expenses related to the value of losses due to natural disaster

Natural Disaster Prevention and Control Funds

CLASSIFICATION

Vietnam natural disaster prevention and control fund:
Central level (VNDMF)
Provincial natural disaster prevention and control fund



ORGANISATION

Non-budget financial fund
One-member limited liability company, the State holds 100% of charter capital



Photo credit: Pixabay

RESOURCES

Contributions of international and domestic organisations and people

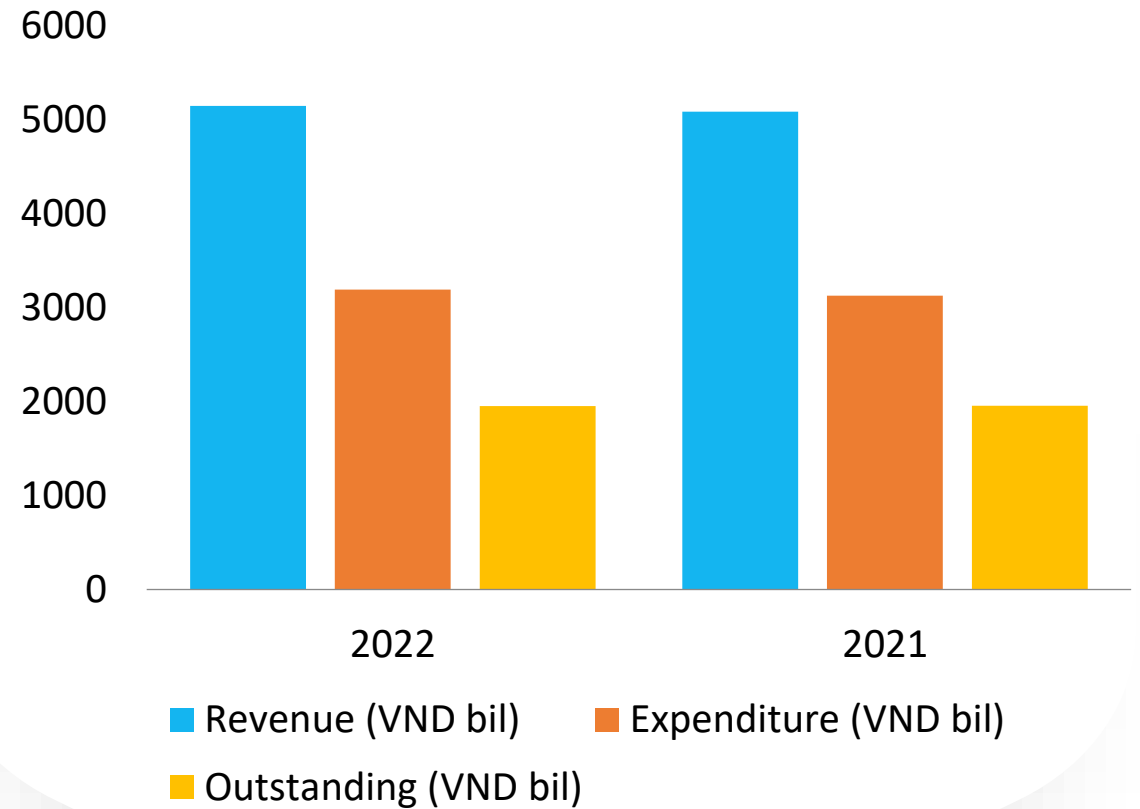
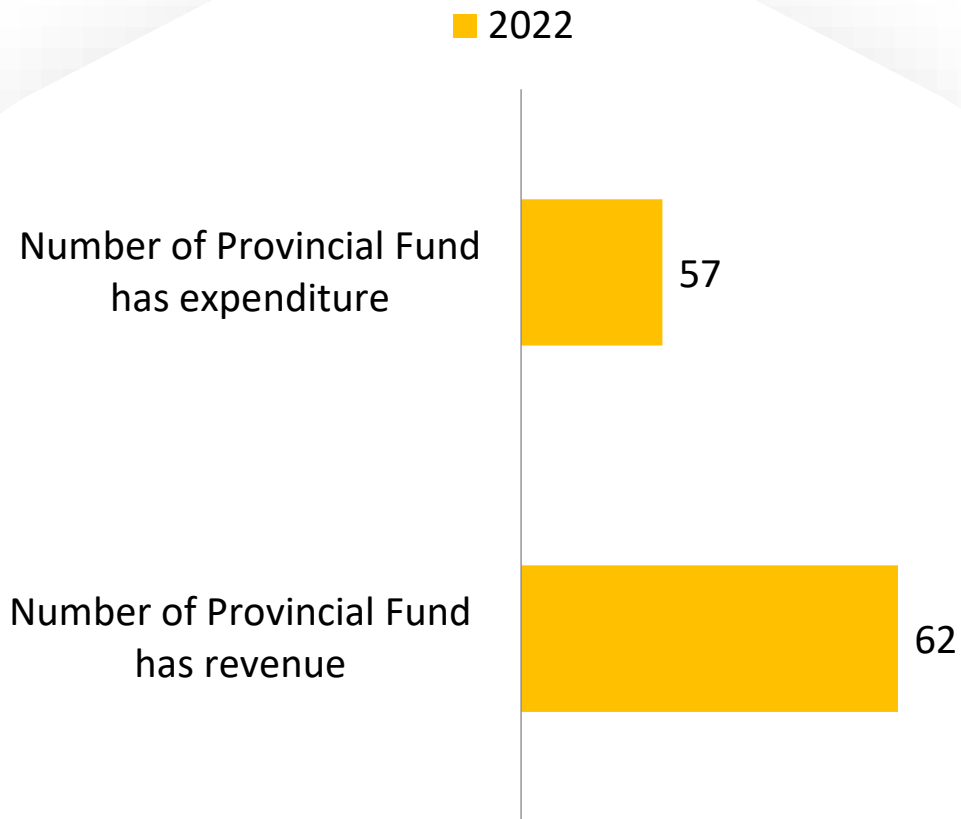


EXPENDITURE

Relief and support for disaster recovery
Support preventive activities



Natural Disaster Prevention and Control Funds



Challenges



DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FINANCING

- Lack of comprehensive disaster risk management financing
- Lack of active financial source for natural disasters with a loss of 2-3% of GDP



SHORTAGE OF RESOURCES

- The main financial sources do not meet the demand for response and recovery
- Whenever a natural disaster occurs, most of the local budgets are not secure and must receive support from the central budget



RESOURCES STRUCTURE

- Highly dependent on state budget
- Funding from the state budget can only meet 25-35% of the annual disaster recovery spending needs



LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- The legal frameworks supporting disaster risk financing initiatives in Vietnam (including insurance) are newly developed
- Developing tools like insurance, bonds, etc. takes time, long-term roadmap

2nd Speaker

Dong Phuong Mai

Deputy Head

Non-life Insurance
Division, Insurance
Supervisory Authority,
Ministry of Finance,
Vietnam



Photo credit : Tran Thi Hoa / World Bank

I Agriculture in Vietnam



Vietnam agriculture sector is highly vulnerable to natural disaster, such as: flood, typhoons,...



The Yagi typhoon has damaged **350,000** hectares of crops; significant livestock and aquaculture lost



II Disaster Risk Finance for agriculture instruments



Vietnam Disaster Management Fund

Managed by
Ministry of
Agriculture (MoA);
fund is non-state
budget



Photo credit : Tran Thi Hoa/ World Bank

**Agricultural
insurance**
Managed by
Ministry of
Finance
coordinating
with MoA



III Agricultural insurance

Insurance companies



11 insurances
companies
provided
agricultural
insurance



1.6 million
dollar of
revenue in
2023



Accounted for
0.06% of non-
life insurance
market

Government-backed Agricultural Insurance: Policies history

2018

Decree No.58/2018/ND-CP

2019

Decision No.22/2019/QD-TTg

2022

Decision No.13/2022/QD-TTg



Agricultural insurance

Government-backed Agricultural Insurance: Institutional responsibilities



Ministry of Finance

Policy development, fund allocation



Ministry of Agriculture

Coordinates policy dissemination, assists with product approvals



Provincial People's Committees

implement policies, approves beneficiaries, provide funding



Vietnam Farmers' Union

Farmer cooperation and education



Insurance companies

Product execution, claim processing

III Agricultural insurance

Government-backed Agricultural Insurance: Products, Risks covered, and Government support



Photo credit: © Tran Thi Hoa / World Bank

Products

Rice, rubber, pepper, cashew, coffee; livestock (buffalo, cows, pigs); aquaculture (shrimp, catfish)



Risks covered

19 natural disaster risks for rice; 9 for crop; 17 for livestock; 16 for aquaculture



Government subsidies

the state provide up to 90% subsidy for poor and near-poor households; 20% for other households; and 20% for agricultural organizations.



IV Agricultural insurance challenges



Low farmer education
on insurance benefits



Limited insurance
products, especially for
aquaculture



Small-scaled farming
complicates
risk-pooling



Photo credit: © Tran Thi Hoa / World Bank

Lack of involvement of
international reinsurers



Insurance companies lack of
financial capacity, skilled
staff, and broad networks
reaching remote areas like
villages and communes



Limited participation of non-
life insurance companies



GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON AGRICULTURE RISK FINANCE

Policy framework for Agriculture Risk Finance:
Experience from Cambodia

Country Presentation – Cambodia Experience

Disaster Risk Financing
& Insurance Program



Photo credit: Tran Thi Hoa / World Bank

Som Phay

Deputy Secretary
General, General
Secretariat of Non-Bank
Financial Services
Authority, Cambodia



Photo credit :Masaru Goto / World Bankt

Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods & Disaster Impact in Cambodia

Impact of floods on agriculture



About **80%** of total households engage in wet season crop production, mainly rice.



About **50%** of total households raise livestock



37% involved in fishing and aquaculture activities

(Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey)

2011 floods:

over **300,000ha** of rice paddies destroyed, estimated loss of around **250,000** metric tons of rice.

2020 floods:

around **190,000 ha** of rice paddies affected, estimated loss of **400,000** metric tons of paddy.

Significant damage to infrastructure such as irrigation systems and roads hinders the ability of farmers to recover from the floods and resume production.

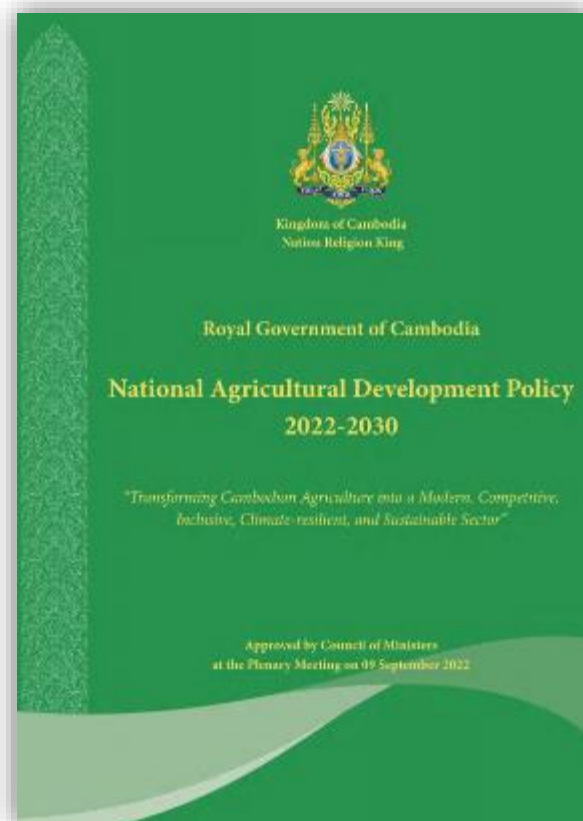


Agriculture production is smallholder-driven with an average landholding size of **1.3 ha** (ADB 2021)

National Agricultural Development Policy (NADP) 2022-2030



The NADP 2022-2030 was approved by Council of Ministers in September 2022 aiming to promote the growth of the agricultural sector through increased productivity, diversification and competitive trade.





The NADP 2022-2030 defines four main areas and thematic policies for intervention:



- 1 Modernizing and commercializing the agricultural value chain;
- 2 Public and private investments in the agriculture sector;
- 3 Growing sustainably and increasing resilience to climate change; and
- 4 Institutional reforms and cross-cutting issues.



Disaster Risk Financing Strategy (DRFS)

DRFA is part of holistic DRF Strategy linked to National Agriculture Development Policy and National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction

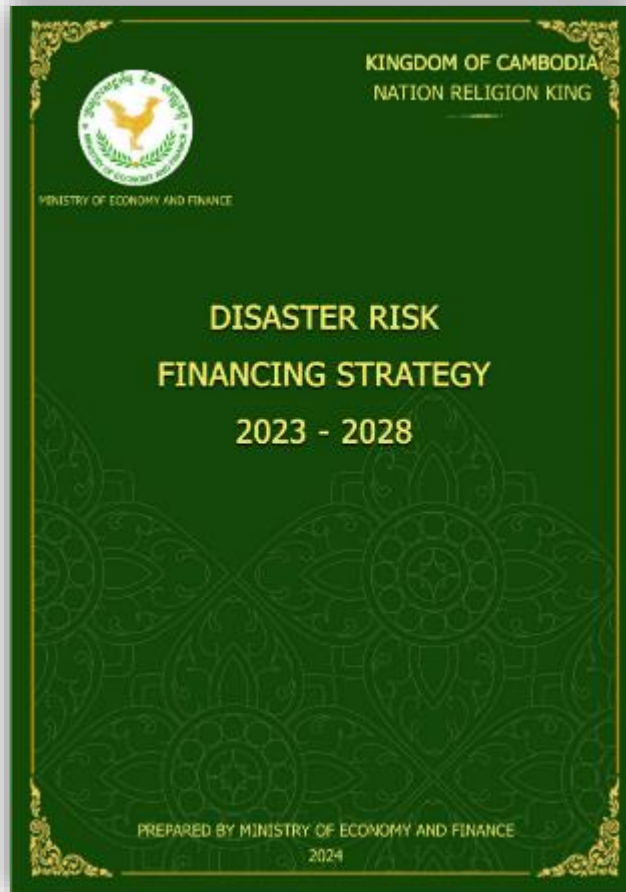
Development of DRF Enabling Environment

 1 Conductive legislation and institutional framework 

 2 Improved risk-based data and analytics 



 3 Improved financing instruments /funding sources 



Strategic Priorities



Tailored DRF Solutions

 4 Strategic priorities for vulnerable population and sector including Agriculture Sector Risk Financing Program 

 5 Shock responsive public asset & services protection program 

 6 Improve DRF capacity and capability 

National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) 2024-2028



The National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) 2024-2028 was officially launched on Monday, September 2, 2024 to continue efforts in addressing disaster-related challenges.



The action plan set out four strategic goals and 18 priority programs for implementation which included a disaster preparedness or emergency response plan, preparation for disaster rescue and protective equipment, and public awareness on hazards caused by disasters.



Existing Disaster Risk Financing Tools



Ex-ante Disaster Risk Financing Tools

Contingency
Budget



Cambodia
Food Reserve
System



Agriculture
Insurance



Ex-post Disaster Risk Financing Tools

Budget
Reallocation



Donor
Assistance



External
Debt



Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS)

Stockpiles of seed, rice and vegetables



Total stock of food reserve 20,000 tons

- ◆ 3,000 tons physical stock of rice
- ◆ 15,500 tons in cash reserve



Total amount of seed stock 5,000 tons

- ◆ 2,000 tons as seeds
- ◆ 100 tons as vegetable seed and crop
- ◆ While other total amount of seed, vegetable and other crop stockpiles are reserved as cash.

Agriculture Insurance

FORTE
INSURANCE



2015-2017:

Rice insurance was first piloted in Cambodia by Forte company, along with the participation of Indian weather risk technician and a local microfinance institution (AMK).



2018-2019:

Forte Insurance has become an active member to explore the possibility and develop a national strategy



2020-2022:

Weather index crop insurance was piloted to reduce the vulnerability of farming communities to extreme weather events.



2023:

Previor microinsurance company is the first microinsurance company that started selling crop insurance in Cambodia.

To Sum up,....

Disaster Risk Financing Strategy



- ◆ Development of DRF Enabling Environment
- ◆ Tailored DRF Solutions

National Agricultural Development Policy



- ◆ Growing sustainably and increasing resilience to climate change;

National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction



- ◆ The action plan is designed to enhance disaster resilience across the nation,
- ◆ Minimize the impacts of disasters on people, the economy, and society.

Budgetary Instruments



Cambodia Food Reserve System



- ◆ Total stock of food reserve (20,000 tons)
- ◆ Total amount of seed stock (5,000 tons)

Agriculture Insurance



- ◆ 2020-2022: Pilot of weather index crop insurance
- ◆ 2023: Previour microinsurance company

GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON AGRICULTURE RISK FINANCE

TARSIM: Policy and institutional enablers for
Agriculture Insurance

Country Presentation – Turkey Experience

Disaster Risk Financing
& Insurance Program



Photo credit: Tran Thi Hoa / World Bank

Ramazan Küçükolgun

Assistant Insurance
Specialist, Insurance and
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Photo credit : Yusuf Türker/ World Bank

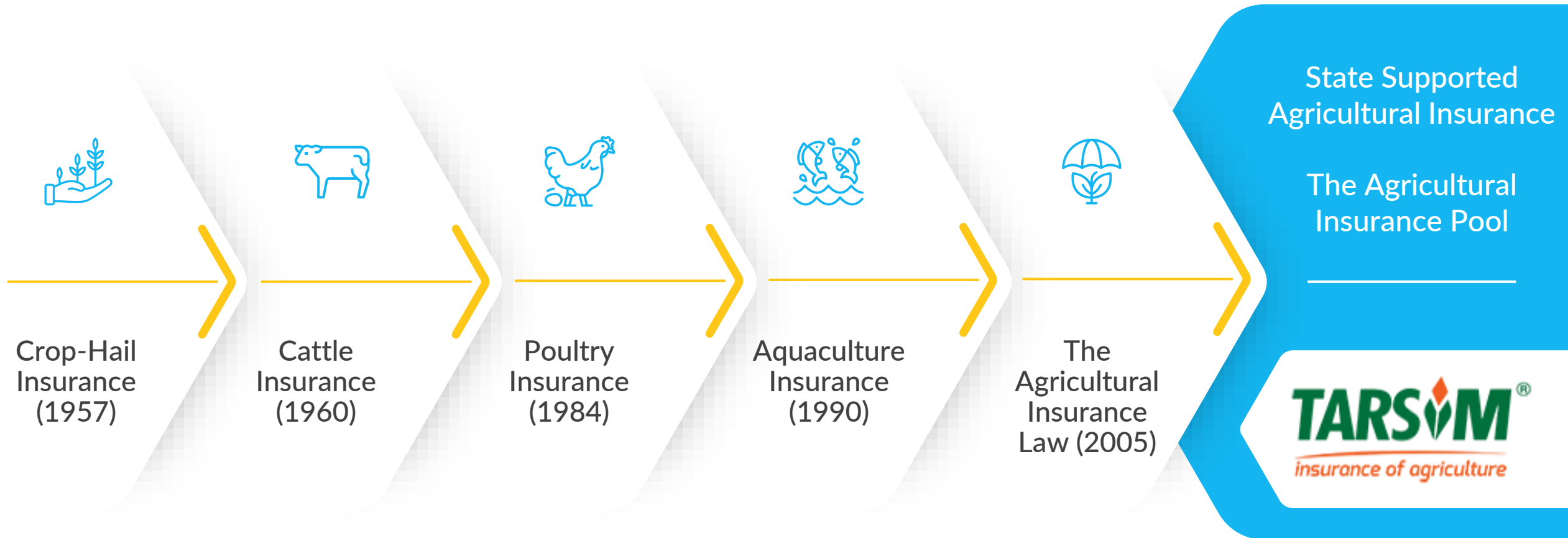


SEDDK







**INSURANCE AND PRIVATE PENSION
REGULATION AND SUPERVISION AUTHORITY
(IPRSA/SEDDK)**

Agricultural Insurance Pool System of Türkiye

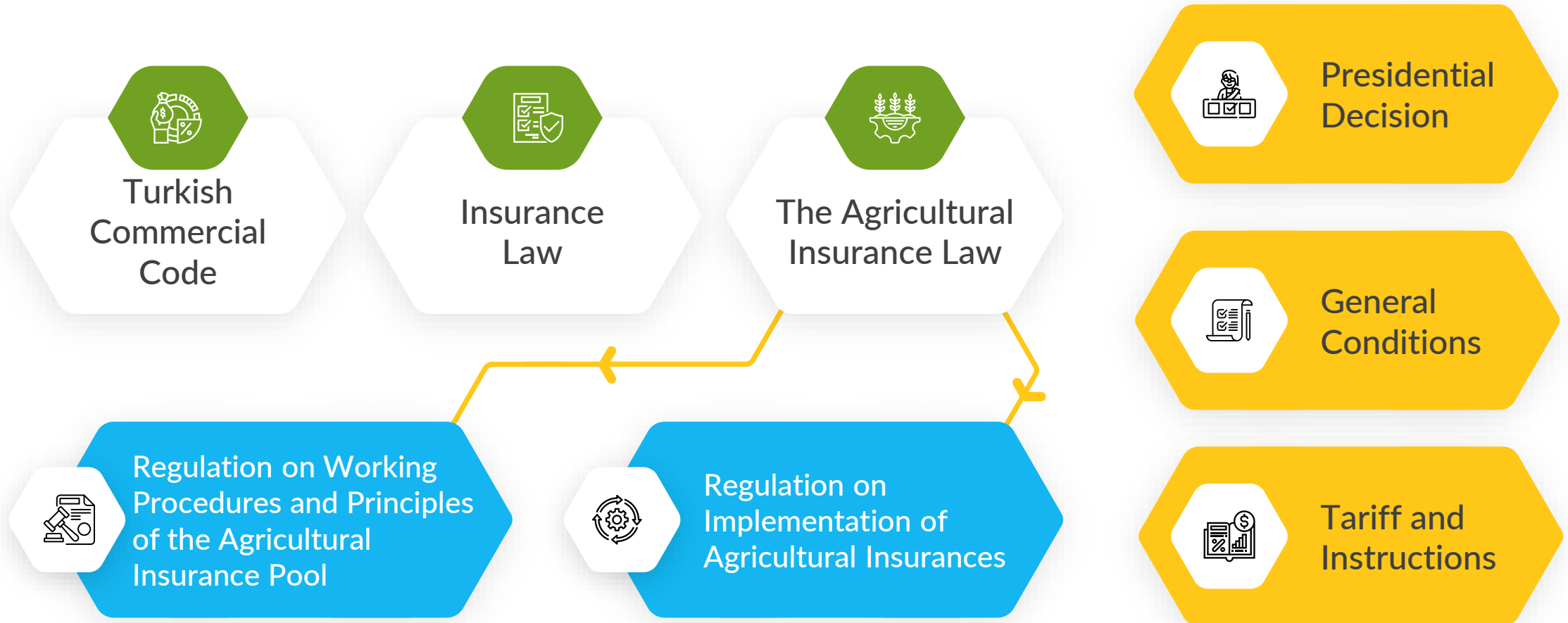
Agricultural Insurance in Türkiye



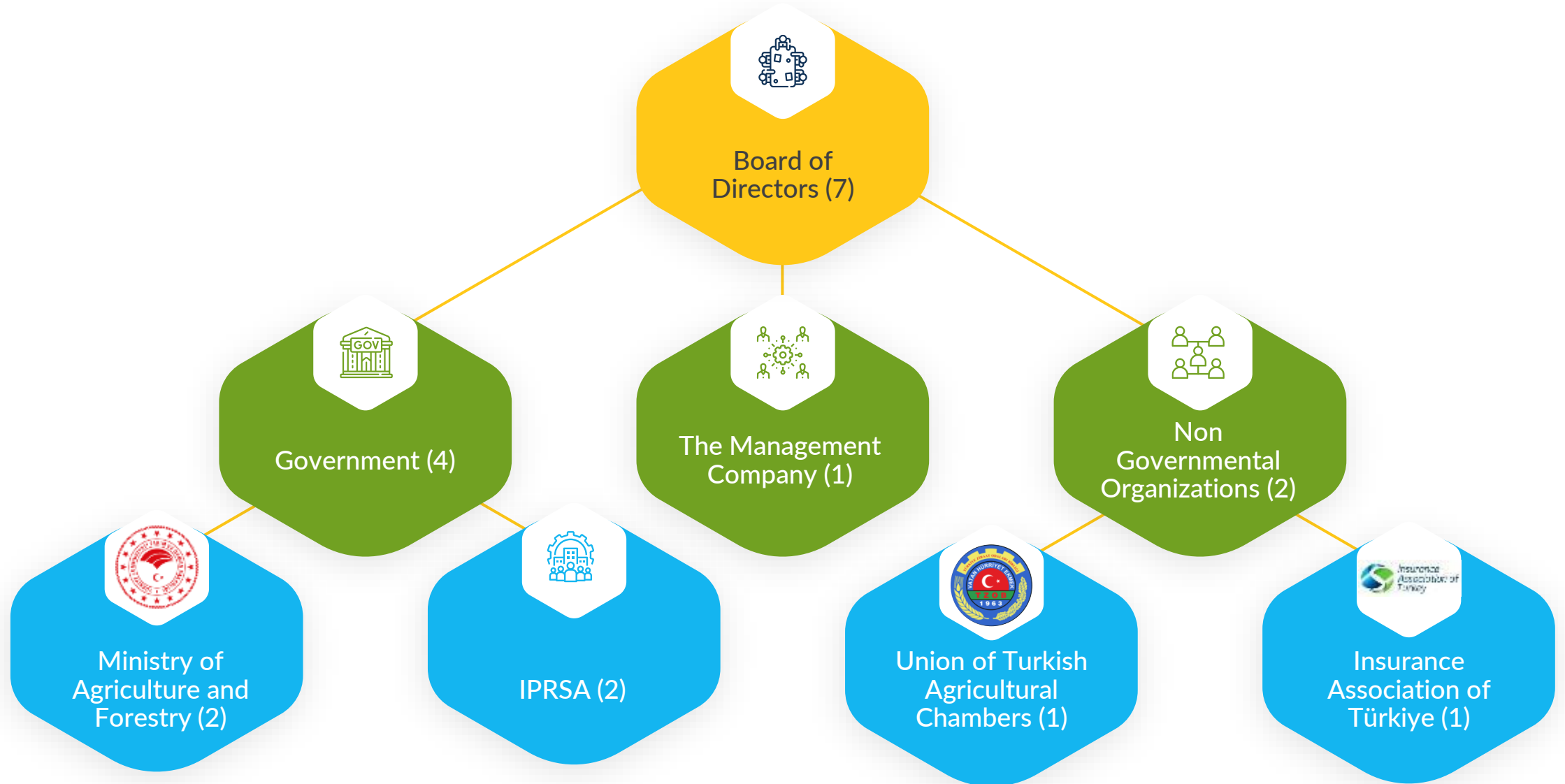
TARSiM's Effect to Agricultural Insurance

 insurance of agriculture	Crops			Animals		
	2005	2023	Ratio of Change	2005	2023	Ratio of Change
 Number of Policy	128.609	2.525.426	1.863 %	24.470	506.353	1.969 %
 Insured Value (Thousand TL)	1.002.683	222.858.967	22.126 %	280.111	326.543.093	116.476 %
 Total Premium (Thousand TL)	28.879	9.911.693	34.221 %	13.293	6.432.585	48.290 %
 Insured Area (Decare)	3.159.324	33.212.579	951 %			
 Number of Animals				121.971	19.736.741	16.081 %

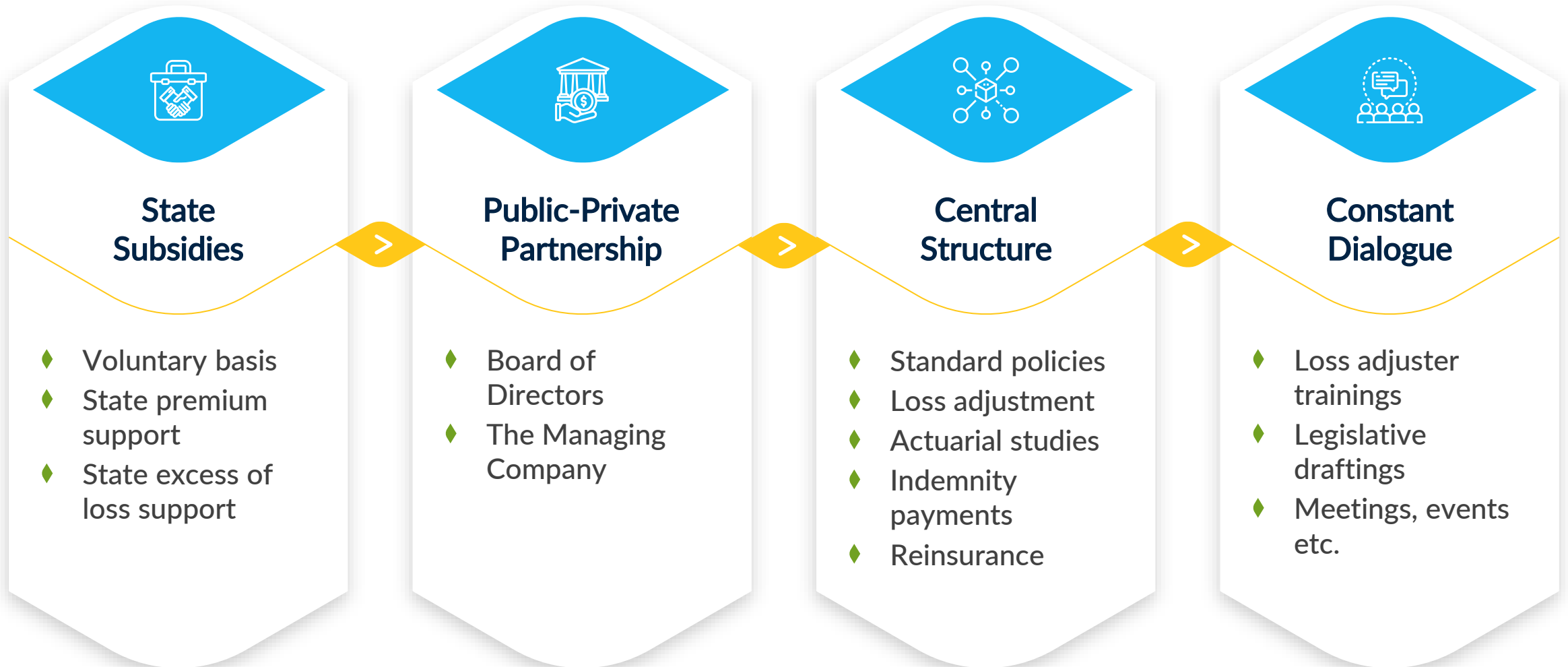
Legal Framework



The Agricultural Insurance Pool



The Agricultural Insurance Pool



Pool Implementation



Covering
overwhelming
risks



Expanding
reinsurance
capacity



Effectively
use of State
support



Preventing unfair
competition in
prices

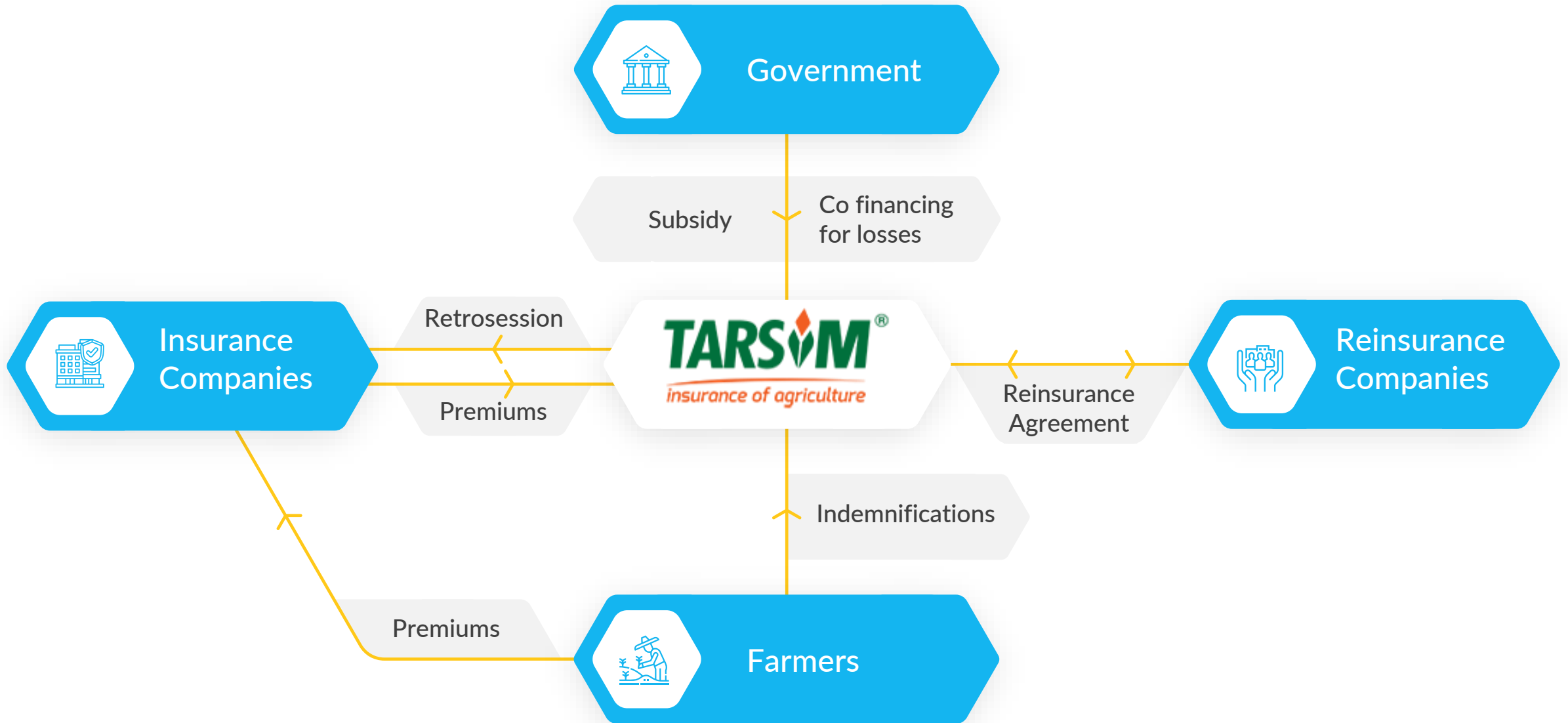


Centralised and
standardised loss
adjustment



Quick process
and fair paying
of claims

Risk Transfer Mechanism



Insurance Lines, Damage and Indemnity

Insurance Lines



- ◆ Crop
- ◆ Village Based Yield
- ◆ Revenue Protection
- ◆ Greenhouse
- ◆ Cattle
- ◆ Sheep and Goats
- ◆ Poultry
- ◆ Aquaculture
- ◆ Bee Hives

Damages



- ◆ Transmitting claims after damage by the farmer
- ◆ Central taskings of loss adjusters

Loss Adjusters



- ◆ Constant trainings
- ◆ Number of 4146 Agricultural Insurance Pool Loss Adjusters

Indemnity Payments



- ◆ Centralised payments
- ◆ Government supervision

The Importance of the Pool in Government Policies



Sharing the
catastrophic loss



Providing
sustainability of
agricultural activities



Contributing
budgetary discipline
of the Government



Preventing
migration
from villages

**THANKS FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**



Photo credit: Yosef Hadar / World Bank

Time for Questions

Closing Remarks

Emiko Todoroki

Acting Practice Manager, Finance,
Competitiveness and Innovation
Global Practice, World Bank Group



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DRF Community of Practice & Resources



Join our Community of
Practice



Join our Disaster Risk
Finance and Insurance
LinkedIn Group



Check out DRF
resources @ Financial
Protection Forum



Thank You

Disaster Risk Financing
& Insurance Program

