# A beautiful environment to you all!



Cora Claudio

# INSURANCE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & RESILIENCY: THE PHILIPPINE CASE

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# The Philippines: A Situationer

7000+ islands: 30 M hectares of land 34 km coastline 1 of 17 mega diverse countries – but a hotspot 3rd most disaster-prone country PhP B/yr losses from disasters causing economic set-back: 0.5% of GDP 13% of Filipinos w/ life/accident insurance About 281,252 farm workers & agri products are covered by insurance

# PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

- 1/3 of land area 9.6 M hectares
- Main crops: rice, corn, sugarcane, coconut, pineapple
- <12 % contribution to GDP</p>
- 1/3 of total employed people
- Involves marginalized population
- Poor technological capability



# INSURANCE IN AGRICULTURE MAIN STAKEHOLDERS

- Beneficiaries
- > Farmers & fisherfolks
- > Special group: Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries

- Organizations in Policy, Decision Making, & Regulation:
- **▶ Phil. Council for Sus Dev (PCSD)**
- Climate Change Commission (CCC)
- National Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Council (NDRRMC)
- >Insurance Commission
- > Depts. of Agriculture & Agrarian Reform
- Dept of Environment & Natural Resources

- Insurance Industry
- **▶ Phil. Crop Insurance Corp (PCIC)**
- ► Insurance Companies: MicroEnsure, Cocolife
- Other Related/Supportive Industries
- > Mutual Benefit Associations (MBAs)
- Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)
- > Banks & financial institutions
- Providers of technologies

- Academic & Research Orgs: Dept of S&T (DOST), Universities & colleges, Ex: Univ. of the Philippines
- Multilateral & Bilateral Orgs: ADB, WB, GIZ,
   USAID
- NGOs Intl & Local: Oxfam, Inst for Climate & Sustainable Cities, etc.

**CLIMBS, RIMANSI** 

Mgt Assn of the Phil (MAP), EARTH Inst Asia, TOWNS Fdn, etc.

# A Proposed Strategy for Addressing Risks

Risk Communication

Risk Assessment Risk Management

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# Risk Communication: Purposeful exchange of information among various parties

# Noteworthy Initiatives, Strengths

- **► IEC Programs of CCC, PCIC, Microensure, CLIMBS, Rimansi, etc.**
- MAP-EARTH-TOWNS PPP Program, Information Caravan on CC (IC3)
- ➤ Book on <u>"CCA: Best Practices in the Phil" -</u> w/ 100 orgs & EARTH & MAP support, published by the DENR w/ MDGF grant

# climate change adaptation

BEST PRACTICES in the PHILIPPINES















# Barriers, Weaknesses

- Inadequate IEC activities & support
  - tough-to-understand concepts & terms
  - poor/no risk data & issues of reliability, accessibility
  - limited reach of target beneficiaries & potential sources of support (e.g., LGUs)
- Sociological barriers: beliefs, perceptions, cultural norms

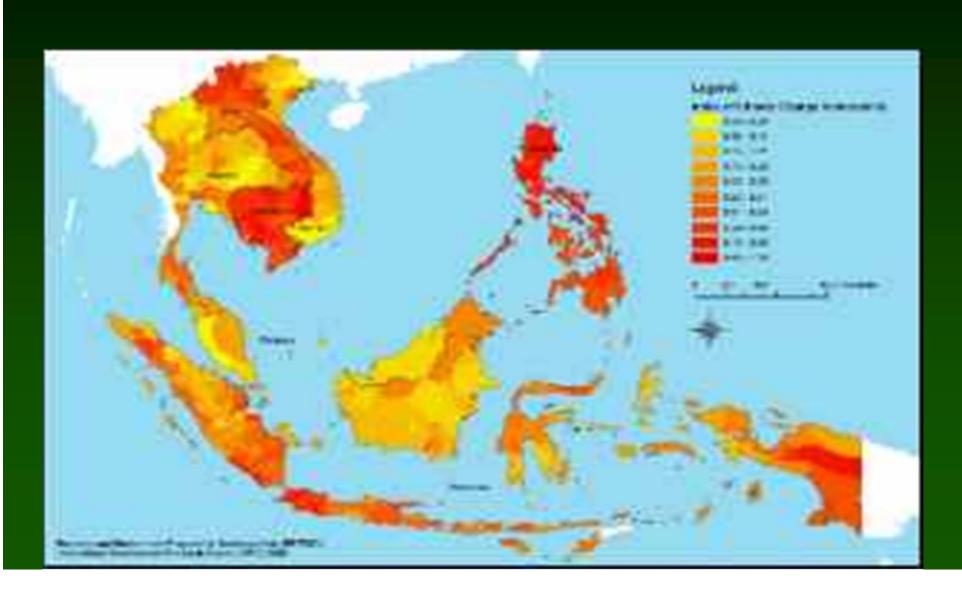
### Risk Assessment:

What can go wrong? How likely is it to occur? What will be the outcome?

Noteworthy Initiatives, Strengths

- CCC with GGGI: Local GG Dev Plans w/ socioecological profiling, vulnerability assessment, dev. of GIS, ecosystems evaluation & natural resource accounting
- ➤ PCIC: Risk classification of rice & corn areas based on loss ratio, Ex: Low for loss ratio <50%

# **CC Vulnerability Assessment &** mapping: Study of IDRC Singapore



# ≥2012 Phil. Exposure Map events, sea level rise

Cluster I – extreme heating

Cluster II - extreme heating events, extreme rainfall events, disturbed water budget, sea level rise

Cluster III - extreme heating events, disturbed water budget, sea level rise

Cluster IV - extreme heating events, sea level rise

Cluster XI – sea level rise

Cluster V - extreme rainfall events, sea level rise

David, Borja, Villanoy, Aliño (2012)

Cluster VI – sea level rise

Cluster X – extreme heating events, increasing ocean temperature, extreme rainfall events, disturbed water budget, sea level rise

Cluster IX - extreme heating events, extreme rainfall events, disturbed water budget, sea level rise

> Cluster VIII - - extreme heating events, increasing ocean temperature, extreme rainfall events, sea level rise

Cluster VII - extreme heating events, increasing ocean temperature, sea level rise





# Barriers, Weaknesses

- Lack of experts on risk, sociological dimension
- Lack of scientific but adaptable analytical tools & techniques

Risk Management: Deciding what to do where risk exists & taking action based on goals & stakeholders' considerations

Noteworthy Initiatives, Strengths

➤ Institutional dev.: CCC, PCIC, Agric.

Guaranty Fund Pool (DA w/ Land Bank)

Creation of laws & plans: CC Act-enabling env for risk-sharing & transfer, National CCA Plan, DRRM Act of 2010 - calamity insurance as disaster risk mgt strategy, requires 30% of LGUs DRRM Fund for quick response

- Participation of private sector: business companies & NGOs
- Presence of supportive groups: MFIs, Academic, Multilateral/Bilateral Orgs, etc.
- Several types of insurance products from PCIC & private cos: Life & accident, property, calamity, crop insurance, special insurance, parametric-based insurance:
- ✓ Weather Index-based (WI)
- ✓ Area-based Yield Index Insurance (ARBY)

- Support of: WB & ADB w/credit facility
- Improvement of systems & procedures:

Example: science & technology-based Conservation Farming Villages (CFVs) in 16 upland barangays - by DOST-PCARRD & UPLB



# Barriers, Weaknesses

- CCA & Disaster Risk Mgt "differing approaches on convergence/divergence"
- > Insufficient affordable insurance products
- Lack of credible historical crop damage data
- ➤ Lack of regulatory FW for microinsurance, WII & other parametric insurance types
- ➤ Inability of farmers & fisher folks to pay insurance premium cost

- Lack of technology & local monitoring stations for weather parameters
- Conflicting views on need for reinsurance
- ➤ Private sector's issue on absence of level-playing field: PCIC is subsidized while private companies are taxed
- > Lack of access to credit for farmers

# **NEEDED ACTIONS**

- > Apply: IRCAM Strategy
- **► Increase PPP on RC, RA, RM**
- > RC

Localize concepts & terms

Use science-based info

Develop risk profile per community & share through a common platform

# **Example: Use Google Platform**



Integrate CCA & risk concepts in the field/extension work of DA, DAR, DENR

Make farmers understand that CCA is related to reforestation, etc.

### • RA:

Conduct scientific and more rigorous risk assessment

Develop scientific but adaptable RA tools & techniques

• RM:

Develop policy and regulatory FW for parametric & micro insurance

Review reinsurance costs & benefits

Relate insurance to other financial measures, e.g., microfinance & gov't assistance programs, e.g., CCT

Increase risk financing support from

Nat'l gov.- relate to DSWD's CCT, Local government units, Banks & financial institutions, Farmer groups & coops

Design improved insurance products to cover other climate change risks – e.g., extreme heating events

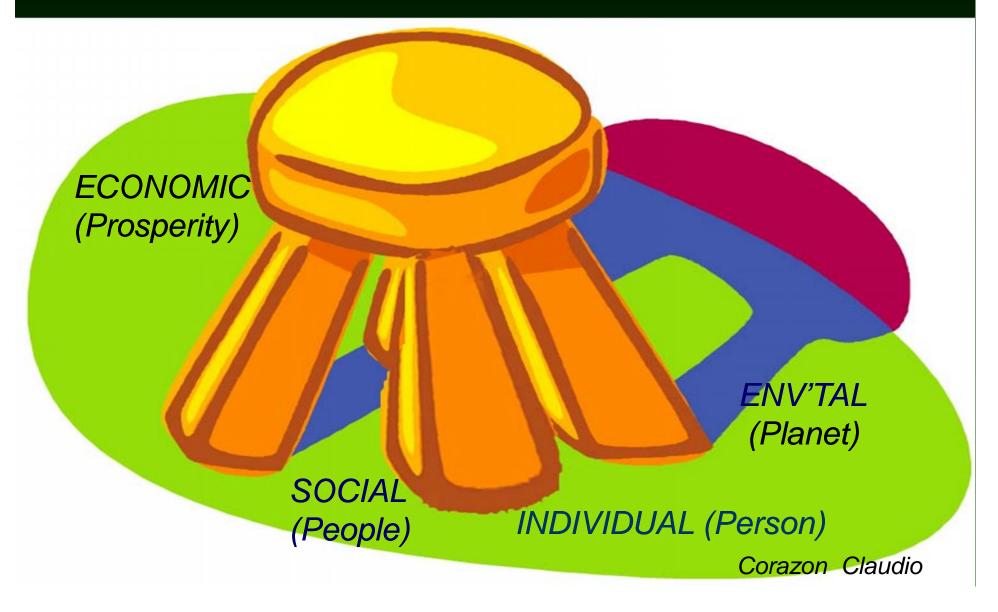
- cover more crops (esp. coconut)
- provide incentives for reduction of premiums, e.g., reduce premiums for zero/low claims
- consider different types of group insurance

- Continue improving claims processing systems & localize
- Consider other risk mgt measures to complement insurance, e.g., additional livelihood assistance since crop replacement takes time & other resources
- Establish more AWMS throughout the country, esp. in rural communities (Encourage telcos to participate in this work.)

Encourage universities & colleges to teach probability theory to all students, integrate risk & decision analysis in most courses, & offer courses on climate change risk management

Most importantly: Consider & apply/scale up risk transfer/insurance & all other risk management measures within the context of inclusive sustainable development

# Sustainable development: Our expanded view



# CCC's Eco Town Concept



Climate Change Commission

# Maraming salamat!