Creating Resilience through Index Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI): Insights from Ethiopia

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Motivation

- Drought is a covariate shock that erodes livestock assets making households fall into a poverty trap.
- Poor pastoralists have few available strategies to manage and cope with the risk of drought related livestock mortality.
- Over 300,000 livestock deaths recorded due to drought in the Borana region, which is estimated at USD 85 million as of July 2011.
- Lack of credit and insurance markets in infrastructure-deficit environments has rendered traditional risk sharing arrangements weakened and insufficient.
- Relief to prevent adverse impact of drought, sometimes delayed and/or inadequate.





Risk management instruments that are both feasible, commercially viable and potentially effective in reducing poor pastoralists' uninsured risk exposure, required.

IBLI and how it works

- Designed to protect pastoralist against drought-related livestock losses.
- Index is calculated using a measure of pasture/forage availability recorded by satellites, called the normalized differenced vegetation index (NDVI).
- Pastoralists purchase an annual contract with possibility of payout in either February or October.
- Contract holders receive payouts when forage conditions deteriorate below a set threshold.
- Payouts are made when the forage situation is below the worst 20 percentile.
- Payouts are calculated automatically (no individual filing of claims)—hence solving issues of moral hazard and adverse selection.

Green	Good forage availability. Rep over time. This is above norn
Velleur	Forage conditions fall betwee

presents between 65th–100th percentile of forage conditions mal and stable forage condition.

en 45th–65th percentiles. Here, the forage situation is around or slightly above normal.

Forage conditions are between 30th–45th percentile. The division in question is below









Red

Black

long term average but conditions are not yet serious.

Forage condition is between 20th–30th percentiles. Drought situation is serious but not yet classified as severe. At this stage, indemnity will have NOT been triggered.

Severe drought conditions. Forage condition are below the 20th percentile. Indemnity payout have been triggered.

Activities, Payout and Plans

- Contract design and index development by ILRI and Cornel University
- Cross-border trips of elders of four ethnic groups to Marsabit, Kenya, for product-awareness creation
- Launch of sales in collaboration with Oromia Insurance Company SC (OIC), regional government Borana zone, ILRI and Cornell University in 2012
- More than 9,000 policies have been sold through local MFIs and co-operatives acting as distribution channels since 2014—currently more than 80 MFIs are selling the IBLI Product in Borana zone
- Extension and education material created for all stakeholders involved in the implementation process
- Dissemination of product information through workshops and training programmes
- During the latest drought of 2017, OIC paid to 2,250 pastoralists as an indemnity worth ETB5.4 million (USD 253,000)
- ILRI and Kifiya Financial Technologies PLC signed MoU and Letter of Agreement in April 2016. The main objective of the MoU is to design, implement, provision and assess livestock insurance programing in Ethiopia.







ILRI and WFP signed MoU to collaborate on Satellite Index-Insurance in Pastoral area of Ethiopia too work in Somali

Region Aiming to scale the program to other pastoral regions of Ethiopia, IBLI is conducting feasibility studies in Afar and Somali regions of Ethiopia

Key collaborators





MercyCorps





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