

[1. Homepage – Announcement image carousel:]



The image is a promotional banner for a virtual event. It features a white text box on the left side, set against a background of a photograph showing a person riding a motorcycle through a flooded street. The text box contains the following information:

9th MEFIN Public Private Dialogue (PPD9)

De-Risking Climate & Pandemic Disasters

29-30 September 2020
Virtual Event via MS Teams

[2. Subpage – MEFIN Public Private Dialogue (PPD9):]

*The 9th edition of
MEFIN Public Private Dialogue (PPD9)*

29-30 Sep 2020

De-Risking Climate and Pandemic Disasters



Context:

Although COVID-19 affects people across the world, the informal sector – low-income households often dependent on informal livelihoods and the informal micro and small enterprises – are disproportionately susceptible to its risks and adverse impacts. The difference in socio-economic factors, such as the lacking social protection and financial assistance mechanisms to the informal sector, leads the pandemic to intensify poverty and inequality.

Disasters, whether those arising from pandemics or climate change, put at risk not only people's livelihoods but also their lives. Although these risks can be mitigated and prepared for to some degree, residual risk will always remain. This poses an opportunity for the insurance sector to understand and transfer the remaining risk to ensure that especially the vulnerable populations would be more resilient to the risks and impacts of disasters. Regular dialogue of the insurance industry with the financial services regulators, social protection

agencies and climate disaster management authorities is key to sustainable delivery of risk finance solutions for the informal sector.

Key objective:

The aim of the 9th edition of Public-Private Dialogue (PPD9) – four-series of webinars which will be held on 29-30 September 2020 - is to explore the role and possibilities of the insurance sector to help the low-income households and informal businesses to better cope with climate and disaster risks via appropriate disaster risk finance (DRF) solutions. More specifically, the webinar series aims to:

1. Examine the role of social insurance and protection schemes in making the informal sector more resilient to climate and disaster risks, and ways to make these schemes more accessible.
2. Discuss how the characteristics of different segments of the low-income households and informal micro and small enterprises should be considered in developing DRF solutions.
3. Explore why and how to develop demand-driven DRF solutions together with the customers and beneficiaries.
4. Highlight the role of the insurance sector, regulators and DRM authorities in managing climate and disaster risks as part of a more systemic effort.

To attain these, PPD9 involves four one-hour webinar sessions, each corresponding respectively to one learning objective, which are described on the following page.

Organizers:

PPD9 is the flagship event of the MEFIN Network, a forum of insurance regulatory authorities and industry players that promotes inclusive insurance. The Secretariat of the MEFIN Network is GIZ RFPI Asia (Regulatory Framework Promotion of Pro-poor Insurance Markets in Asia program).

Webinar sessions:

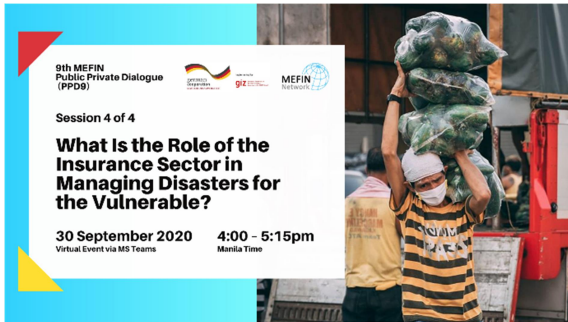


[Register to PPD9 Session 1 Today](#)

[Register to PPD9 Session 2 Today](#)



[Register to PPD9 Session 3 Today](#)



[Register to PPD9 Session 4 Today](#)

Registration:

[@ Pauline: Can you add here how the participants can register? Thanks! BTW Do the participants register for all events or separately for the different sessions?

Link for red registrtrtion buttons

<https://ppd9part1.eventbrite.sg>

<https://ppd9part2.eventbrite.sg>

<https://ppd9part3.eventbrite.sg>

<https://ppd9part4.eventbrite.sg>

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[3. Subpage – Session 1:]

Session 1

Social insurance and protection as the missing fundamental for the informal sector

29 September 2020

2:00 – 3:15pm Manila time

**9th MEFIN
Public Private Dialogue
(PPD9)**

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Session 1 of 4

**Social Insurance &
Protection for the
Informal Sector**

29 September 2020 **2:00 - 3:15pm**
Virtual Event via MS Teams Manila Time

Photo by: Fyju Soulshin

Registration <https://ppd9part1.eventbrite.sg>

COVID-19 has forced a strict lockdown in many parts of the world, resulting in a loss of jobs and livelihoods especially for a large part of the two billion informal workers globally who are often working without adequate safety measures and social protection¹. In developing and emerging economies, the informal sector accounts for a third of official GDP (on average) and roughly 70 per cent of total employment. The lacking safety measures and medical insurance have also made households relying on informal work more vulnerable to the health-related impacts of the pandemic. Many unregistered, mostly small-scale businesses have had to permanently halt their operations during the lockdown, often due to the lack of savings and their exclusion from COVID-19 stimulus and financial assistance packages.

Knowing this, the session aims to examine how to advance the accessibility of social insurance and protection schemes to the informal sector to strengthen the resilience of the low-income populations and microenterprises to COVID-19 and other disasters.

¹ [ILO](#) (May 2020) COVID-19 crisis and the informal economy. Immediate responses and policy challenges

Economic recovery from the current pandemic may be long, 5 to 10 years, and not without setbacks caused by other catastrophic events. In the medium and long term, it may be best to think about measures that will reduce informality and thus allow these workers and businesses to access social insurance and protection. The focus goes on the following questions:

1. What are the key lessons learned from the social protection schemes and DRF solutions in regard to reaching the informal sector?
2. What factors inhibit social protection schemes and DRF solutions to reach and meet the needs of informal businesses and workers?
3. How can social protection schemes and DRF mechanisms be made more accessible to the informal sector? As one example, how can more effective clustering of the informal sector be encouraged to ensure a stronger voice in insurance product and policy development?
4. How can the capacity and expertise of private insurance providers contribute to the accessibility of social protection and DRF solution?
5. How can DRF become a means to help informal workers and business to transition into the formal sector? How can it promote greater awareness of the advantages and protection that come with formalization?

Session 2

The diverse faces of the informal sector: takeaways for insurance

29 September 2020

3:30 – 4:45pm Manila time



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Session 2 of 4

**Diversity in the Informal
Sector: What It Means
for Insurers**

29 September 2020
Virtual Event via MS Teams

3:30 - 4:45pm
Manila Time

Photo by Ryuu Sotshin

Registration <https://ppd9part2.eventbrite.sg>

Discussions around the informal sector have often considered it as a homogeneous group. This view may have a negative impact on the development of appropriate protection and insurance solutions for this sector where heterogeneity in terms poverty, age, education and skills among others exist. Social protection schemes and DRF solutions can effectively enhance the resilience of the informal sector only if adjusted to the profile of the household or business segment to be protected. This includes considering not only the composition, size, location, assets, sector and other explicit features, but also the more implicit characteristics, such as the gender dynamics in low-income households, cashflow sources and timing, businesses and sectors that are more vulnerable to disaster risks.

In this light, the aim of the session is to understand how the characteristics of different household and business segments in the informal sector could and should be considered in developing DRF solutions for the vulnerable. More specifically:

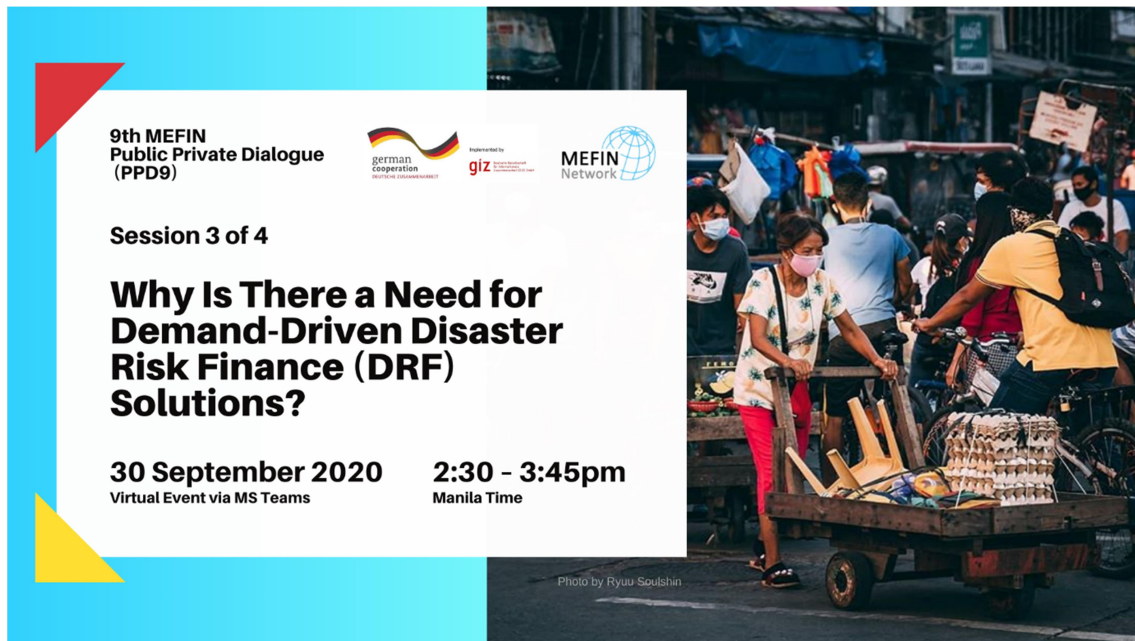
1. How can low-income households and informal micro and small enterprises be segmented²? How should these differences be considered in developing social protection and DRF solutions? What other factors should be considered?
2. Women mostly have lower social protection coverage and they often work in sectors critically affected by disasters such as COVID-19³. How should gender-lens be more effectively integrated into the DRF solutions?
3. In accordance with the differing segments, what adjustments are necessary in the procedures and requirements of delivery of financial risk protection solution, including using technology?

Session 3

The need for demand driven DRF solutions

30 September 2020

2:30 – 3:45pm Manila time



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Session 3 of 4

**Why Is There a Need for
Demand-Driven Disaster
Risk Finance (DRF)
Solutions?**

30 September 2020 2:30 - 3:45pm
Virtual Event via MS Teams Manila Time

Photo by Ryu Soulsin

Registration <https://ppd9part3.eventbrite.sg>

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic crisis has a significant impact on the financial situation of (informal) businesses and households. For DRF solutions to be effective to the vulnerable, it is critical to ensure that the design of these solutions would consider the specific needs and characteristics of different population segments. However,

² One type of segmentation can be adapted from a recent article published by the [World Bank](#), „Social insurance for the informal sector can be a lifeline for millions in Africa“.

³ [ILO Monitor](#): COVID-19 and the world of work. Fifth edition. Updated estimates and analysis (30 June 2020)

such demand-driven products can be developed only by involving the different customer or beneficiary segments in product development.

Considering this, this session explores why and how to develop demand-driven DRF solutions together with the customers and beneficiaries. More precisely, the following is addressed:


1. Why should customers and beneficiaries be involved in developing DRF solutions?
2. How have low-income households and informal businesses been involved so far in developing insurance and risk transfer solutions to meet their needs?
3. What are the obstacles in developing demand-driven products for micro and small businesses in particular? How can it be ensured that inclusive insurance products and climate risk insurance products remain affordable for these segments? How should an insurance product be designed so that the target group opts in in a post COVID-19 time?
4. How can the informal sector be involved more effectively? What are the approaches to co-designing products? What does the private sector and regulators need to do to understand the needs of the low-income informal sector? How can collaboration be facilitated?

Session 4

The role of the insurance sector in managing disasters for the vulnerable

30 September 2020

4:00 – 5:15pm Manila time



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Session 4 of 4

**What Is the Role of the
Insurance Sector in
Managing Disasters for
the Vulnerable?**

30 September 2020
Virtual Event via MS Teams

4:00 – 5:15pm
Manila Time

Photo by Ryoji Soufshin

Registration <https://ppd9part4.eventbrite.sg>

Managing disaster risks requires a systemic effort from various actors, including those working on disaster prevention, preparedness and recovery. In a combined effort to effectively alleviate disaster risks, the key actors must understand the residual risk that remains after preventive measures have been applied, thus requiring DRF solutions. On the other side, to identify, quantify and transfer disaster risks, the insurance sector must carefully consider how the work in other areas affects the residual risk.

Based on this, the session highlights the role of the insurance sector in managing disaster risks as part of a more systemic effort. More specifically, the session discusses the following:

1. What is the role of the insurance sector in making the low-income informal sector more resilient to disasters, such as those arising from climate change and COVID-19? Where does the insurance sector position on the multi-stakeholder integrated disaster risk management (DRM) approach? How could insurance complement other areas and efforts, and vice versa?
2. What hinders governments and other key actors to integrate inclusive climate and disaster risk insurance in DRM mechanisms? Why do these obstacles exist? What immediate steps must be taken by different actors to overcome these obstacles?
3. What are the key areas for dialogues in order for government agencies and insurance industry to jointly better manage climate disaster risks?

