Emerging business models for inclusive insurance

African Inclusive Insurance

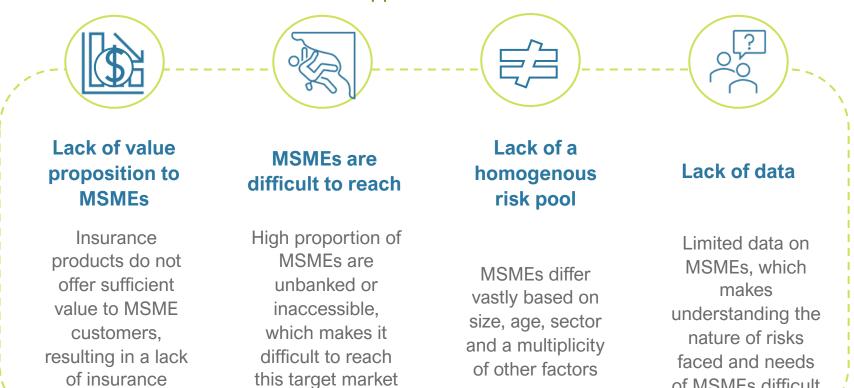
July 2022





MSMEs are a hard market to reach for insurers using traditional business models

A new approach is needed



Value

culture

Distribution

with products.

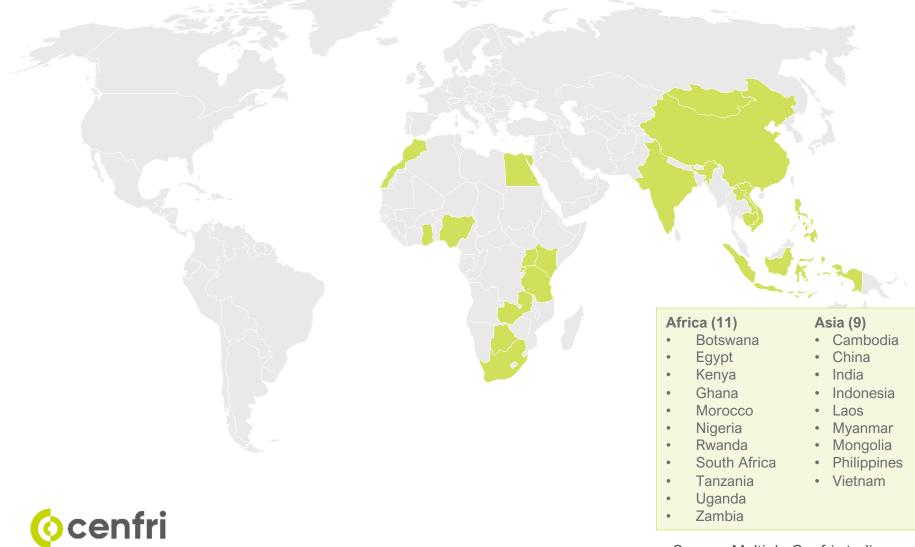
Heterogeneity of known and unknown risks



Source: Sahler & Gray (2020)

of MSMEs difficult

Widespread research conducted to identify potential solutions



Source: Multiple Cenfri studies

A value-driven approach to holistic and commercially viable insurance solutions

Delivering tangible value to MSMEs for both risk management & mitigation



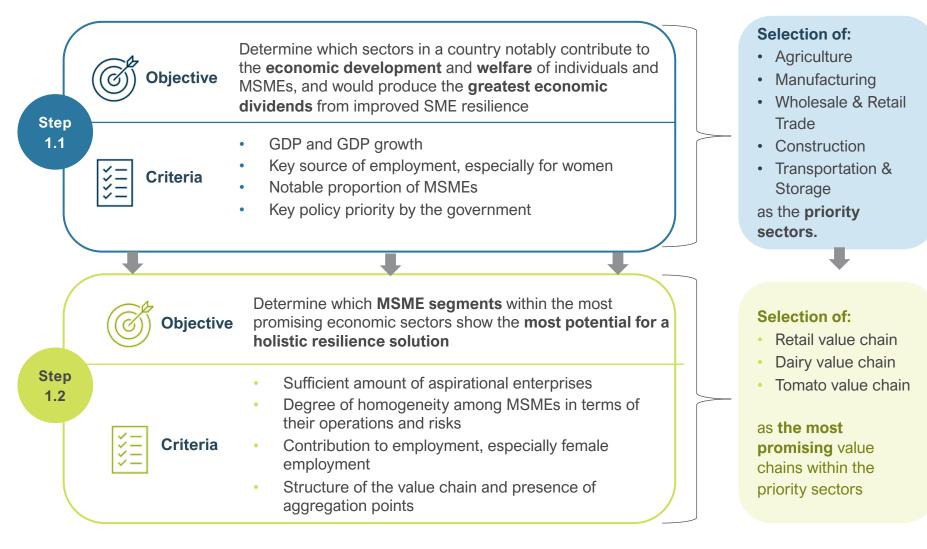


Source: Allen et.al., forthcoming (2022)

Applying the approach and what we found



Step 1: VC identification (Egypt)





Which value chains show the most promise?

Retail, agriculture and transport/ logistics are key MSME sectors

Morocco

Agriculture:

- Key priority contributes to food security, growth & trade (exports rose by +38% (2014-2019))
- Created more than 83,000 jobs

Transport/logistics:

- Cars made up 15% of exports in 2018
- In 2019, the industry comprised +250 companies, creating +222,000 jobs with 60% local integration rate

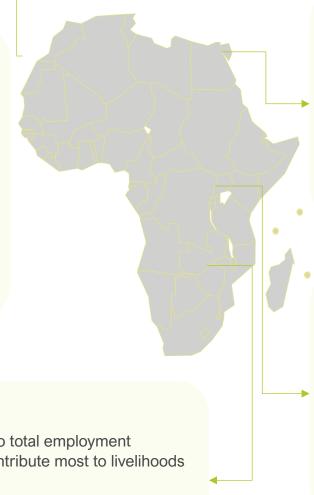
Zambia

Agriculture: 70% of MSMEs

- Contributes ~7% to GDP and +28% to total employment
- Maize, Sunflower and groundnuts contribute most to livelihoods (+ 1.1 million households growing)

Retail: 21% of MSMEs

- Contributes 22% to GDP and 24% to employment
- Priority sector by government



Egypt

Retail: 57% of MSMEs (1.85 million)

- 30% to employment and 14% to GDP
- · Homogenous in their activities
- Suitable aggregation points

Agriculture: 21% to employment and **11.3% to GDP** –dominated by smallholder farmers (e.g., +600,000 smallholder dairy farmers)

Uganda

Agriculture: 7.4 million farmers (80% of MSMEs)

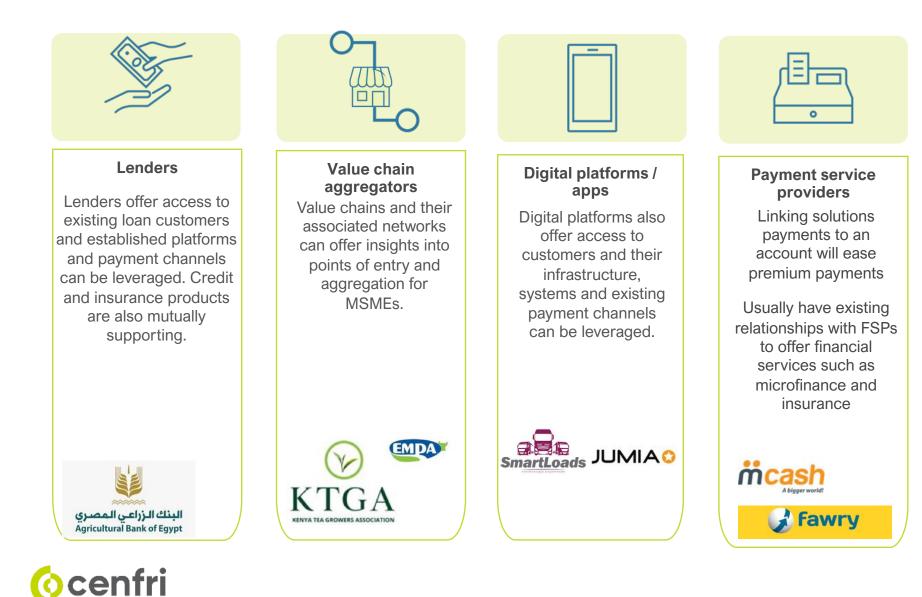
- Relatively homogenous
- Contributes ~25% to GDP and +70% to total employment

Logistics: Sector small (5% of MSMEs)

- Employs 2.4% of all employed persons
- Enables operation of other value chains

Source: Allen et.al., forthcoming (2022); Beyers et al., (2021)

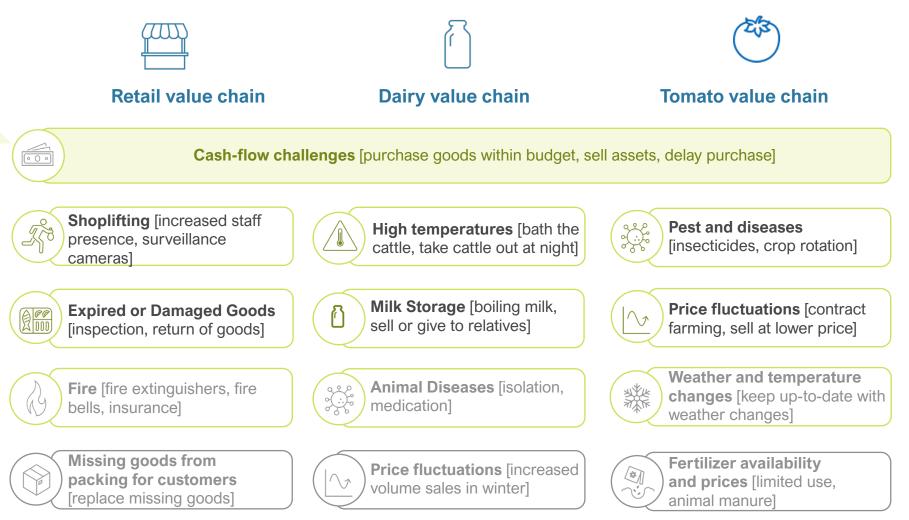
Step 2: Aggregator evaluation



Source: Allen et.al., forthcoming (2022); Cenfri internal MSME tracker (2022); Beyers et al., (2021)

Step 3: Identifying consumer risks and needs

Cash management and climate risks rank are top of mind for MSMEs in Egypt





Importance of the challenge

Step 4: Linking solutions to risks

Sampled MSMEs have an appetite for bundled solutions (VAS + insurance)

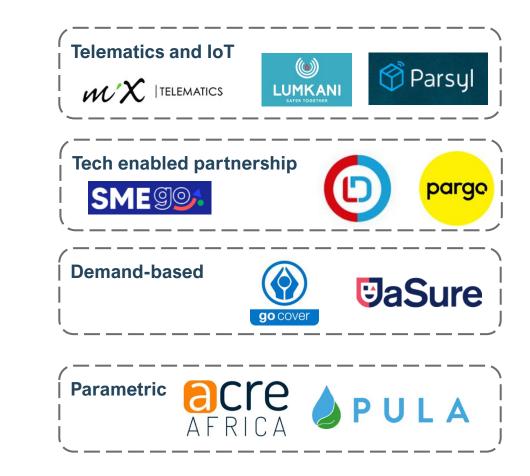
			Challenge	Possible solution proposed	Effectiveness
		Uganda	Pest and disease outbreaks	Pest and disease identification app allowing farmers to identify and manage crop pests/diseases	49% of farmers scored this solution 4/4
		Egypt	Animal diseases	Veterinary solution and cow sensor as an add- on, bundled with livestock death insurance or veterinary insurance cover	Top 1 product bundle among dairy farmers
	<i>φ</i>	Uganda	Lack inventory and employee management tools	Employee health (hospital cash and telemedicine) insurance, bundled with access to tools that digitalise inventory and/or employee tracking systems	43% of retail MSMEs scored this solution 4/4
	⋽	Egypt	Theft	Installation of basic anti-shoplifting technology bundled with theft coverage	Top 1 product bundle among retail MSMEs

Source: Allen et.al., forthcoming (2022); Beyers et al., (2021)

Partnerships with both aggregators and VAS providers required to unlock tangible value for MSMEs

Technology offers opportunities for proactive risk management and prevention, and can also facilitate distribution

202 insurtechs identified in Africa



Opportunities for MSMEs



Bringing it all together

Step 1 : Segment MSMEs by using a value chain approach	Step 2 : Evaluate value chain aggregators to reach MSMEs	Step 3 : Identify the key risks and needs of MSMEs	Step 4 : Identify holistic resilience solutions
<text></text>	 Using a value chain approach enables the identification of a range of MSME aggregators Growing importance of digital platforms but traditional aggregators still play an important role 	 Cashflow challenges are a key cross- sectoral risk and suggest key opportunity for linages with credit providers Climate events notably challenging for agricultural sectors Needs-based approach is needed as resilience needs vary significantly between value chains 	 MSMEs see value in bundled solutions, especially when the design is simple Emerging technologies (AI, IoT, etc.) and associated cost reductions make risk management solutions viable to bundle with insurance)
Ocenfri		Source: Allen et al. forth	coming (2022): Bevers et al. (20

An effective collaboration between ecosystem players needed



Insurance providers: Become risk management partners to more effectively capture the MSME market



Technology providers: Seize opportunities to partner with insurance providers to improve engagement with their own customers base and to attract new customer segments



Policy makers: Set the tone for supporting innovation and through supporting the coordination of value chains



Regulators: Create an enabling environment for innovation by having a flexible and accommodative approach to promote responsible innovation and respond to innovative developments



Development partners: De-risk investment and promote a rethinking of insurance through consumer and market research and co-funding support



Source: Allen et.al., forthcoming (2022); Beyers et al., (2021)

Thank you

Jeremy Gray Jeremy@cenfri.org

About Cenfri

Cenfri is a global think-tank and non-profit enterprise that bridges the gap between insights and impact in the financial sector. Cenfri's people are driven by a vision of a world where all people live their financial lives optimally to enhance welfare and grow the economy. Its core focus is on generating insights that can inform policymakers, market players and donors who seek to unlock development outcomes through inclusive financial services and the financial sector more broadly.

