15th March 2024

Developing Microinsurance Products: Still a Key Challenge for Microfinance Operators





Microfinance & Social Business

Usage Interne / Internal Use





THE FOUNDATION GRAMEEN CREDIT AGRICOLE

- Created 15 years ago with the mission to contribute to the fight against poverty and inequality through financial inclusion, particularly for women entrepreneurs in rural areas in fragile countries.
- The Foundation provides long-term and global support to Microfinance Institutions and social impact enterprises through the financing of loans or guarantees, technical assistance, equity participation and as an advisor to investment funds.

KEY FIGURES OF THE FOUNDATION AS OF DECEMBER 2023

ACTIVITY



MILLION € portfolio followed by the Foundation



Sub-Saharan Africa South and South-East Asia Eastern Europe and Central Asia Middle East and North Africa



100%

covenants limiting exposure to foreign





2) Fragile cour OECD lists

Tier 1:>\$100M portfolk Tier 2 : \$10-100M portio Tier 3 : <\$10M portfolio wn by number of social impact enterori

SUPPORTED ORGANISATIONS



TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

23% LARGE INSTITUTIONS (TIER 1) 58 % MEDIUM INSTITUTIONS (TIER 2) 19 % SMALL INSTITUTIONS (TIER 3) including 10 partners supported excl echnical assistance



BUSINESS SECTORS

40 % AGRIBUSINESS 32 % FINANCIAL SERVICES 09.1% ESSENTIAL SERVICES

09.1 % CULTURESEDUCATION

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



103 MISSIONS COORDINATED IN 2023

53 ORGANISATIONS SUPPORTED

SOCIAL IMPACT



94 🏂 WOMEN BENEFICIARIES OF MICROCRDITS

85 % MICROFINANCE CLIENTS IN RURAL AREAS



SENEGAL

BURKINA FASO²

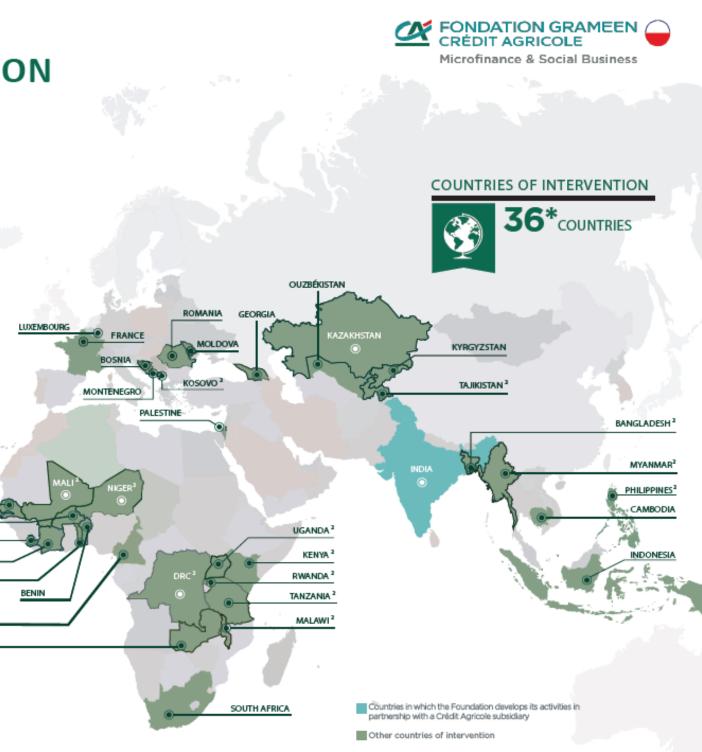
SIERRA LEONE²

IVORY COAST²

TOGO²

CAMEROON²

ZAMBIA²



FONDATION GRAMEEN CRÉDIT AGRICOLE **Microfinance & Social Business**

THE FOUNDATION AND MICROINSURANCE ... A LONG STORY

- Very rapidly convinced that microinsurance is key to build resilience among MFIs' clients and could contribute in de-risking portfolio
- **Strong involvement**, especially towards agri-insurance at the beginning (research, exchange visits, pilot project in Mali)
- Investment in equity in ACRE Kenya
- Specific program with ILO /Proparco with 12 partners in West Africa and Asia.



ONE QUESTION STILL REMAINS ...

Are MFIs the good partners to promote, distribute microinsurance products ?

What do you think ???



NOT SO SURE

- ACRE has reached, since its inception, more than **1,7** mln smallholder farmers mainly in four countries, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia.
- In 2022 they reached 320 000 farmers with various agri-insurance products, working with **45 entities** to sell their products.

How many are MFIs according to you ?



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Programme d'Assistance Technique en micro assurance

Microinsurance Technical Assistance Program





LESSONS LEARNED

- The subject is still new for most of our partners, aside from credit or life insurance
- Insurance is a secondary activity, not a priority, and they often have other priorities and little time to devote to it.
- They don't really perceive the benefit for their clients and for them, as well.
- They don't really know how to deal with insurance companies or brokers
- Selling a micro-insurance product to clients is more difficult than credit or savings
- If they have within their company a microinsurance manager:
 - Their knowledge on management, sales, marketing and communication is often **limited**
 - They sometimes have a **low level of qualifications**, take few initiatives and decisions and have little responsibility
 - Some are **less involved than others**, which has an impact on the speed with which they are supported and taken in hand.
 - They are not necessarily recruited with a high level of literacy or training, but often because they are close to certain communities.

om credit or life insurance ey often have other priorities

THE QUESTIONS WE HAVE ...

Given these observations, the questions we are asking ourselves are as follows:

- What are the most effective ways of ensuring that MFIs have a lasting impact in developing their microinsurance products?
- How to convince governance and staff on the relevance of microinsurance?
- What profiles should MFI microinsurance programme managers have?
- How much time should be devoted to training these managers to ensure an effective transfer of skills?
- What approach, materials and level of language should be used to train this profile of participants?
- How can the problem of availability and prioritisation of microinsurance be resolved to facilitate skills transfer?

RECOMMANDATIONS

Governance should be strongly involved at all level

The choice of people in charge of the microinsurance programme is very important for 2. the transfer of skills. It can have a major impact on the sustainability of the programme.

It is important to recruit a resource dedicated to insurance activities who can also 3. manage value-added activities within the institution and more widely.

This resource should have basic knowledge and skills in insurance, ideally with some 4. knowledge of management, sales, communications and/or marketing.

The people in charge of developing microinsurance must be made more accountable. 5.

Ideally, there should be in-house resources capable of providing ongoing training for 6. the teams.

Time must be taken to train the focal points in both training methodology and the 7. subject of microinsurance. A minimum of 3 months' training in active mode using adult teaching methods would be ideal to enable the focal points to assimilate the lessons more effectively and to be sufficiently equipped.



RECOMMANDATIONS

Provide training for teams, managers and decision-makers to ensure the general 8. involvement of the institution in the development of the microinsurance programme and its viability. Governance plays a key role in the success of programmes.

Ongoing, multi-stage training ensures that teams are involved and that their skills are 9. enhanced.

Training materials should be written in simple language adapted to the language level 10. of the participants, using simple examples and formulations., with practical cases, simulations and examples adapted to the context of the partners.

If possible, record the training sessions and review them later to debrief and improve 11. both the form and content of the training tools.

The people in charge of the microinsurance programme should be given performance 12. targets.

Capacity-building procedures and schedules must be put in place with clearly defined 13. intervals (in conjunction with the insurer partners or other stakeholders).



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