

## R4 - An Integrated Risk Management Approach

#### Risk Reduction

- · Meet immediate food needs
- Improve natural resource base, agricultural practices and productivity

#### Risk Transfer

- Prevent resorting to negative coping mechanisms and ensure faster recovery
- Stimulate investments and productivity

## Risk Reserves

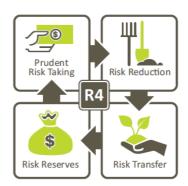
Buffer against short term needs and idiosyncratic shocks

#### Prudent Risk taking

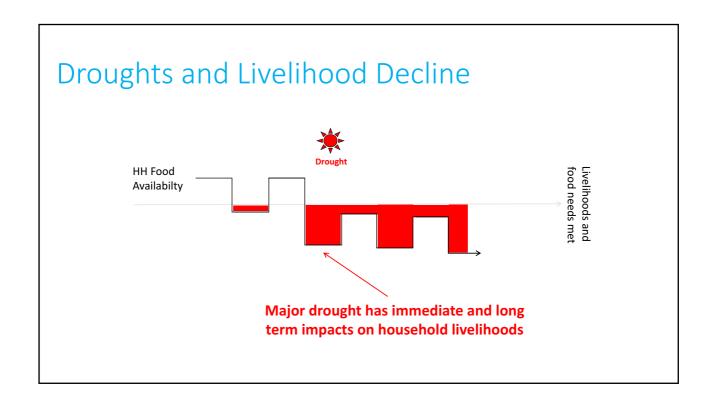
Livelihood diversification, access to credit

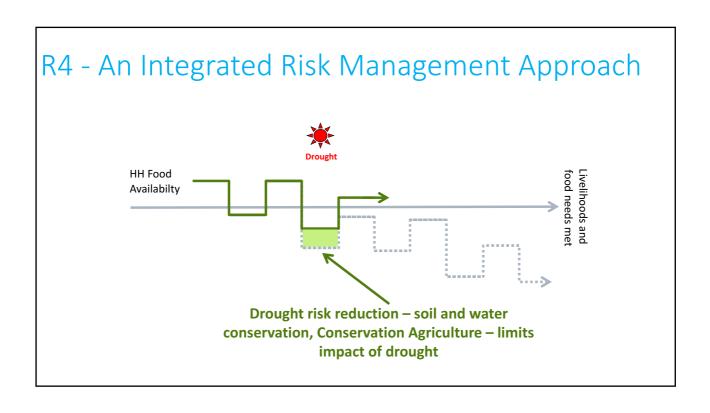


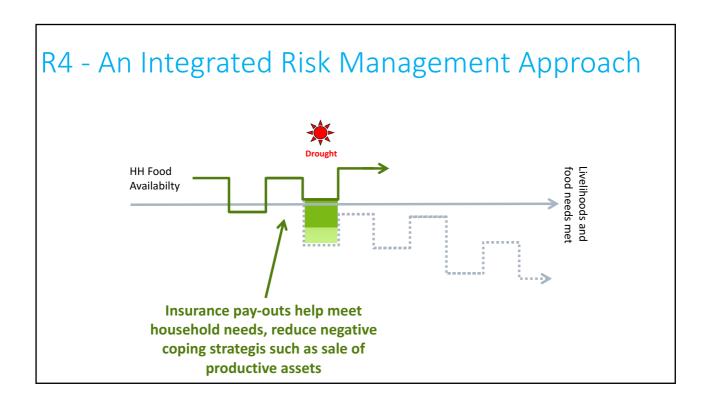


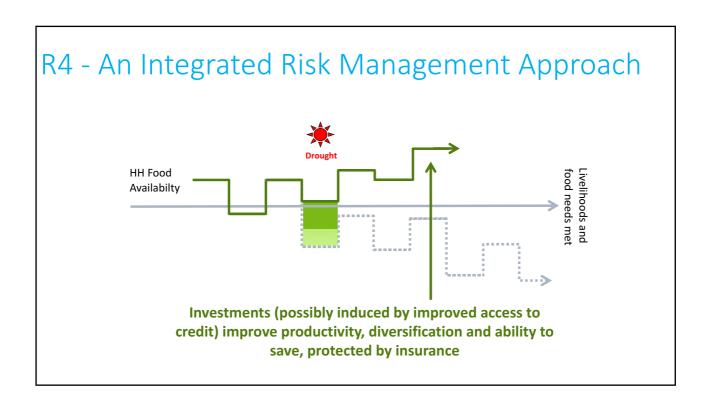


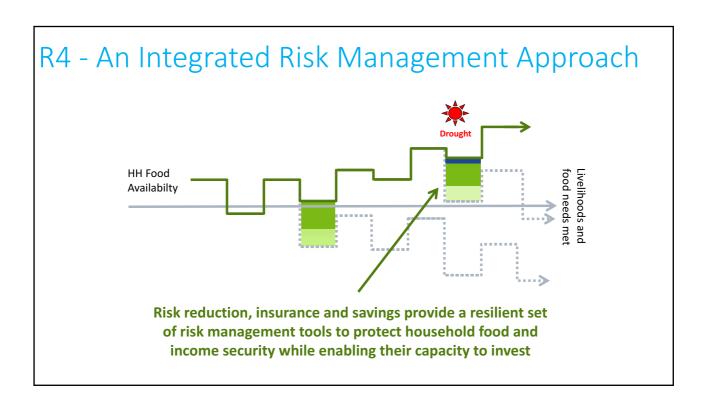
**Social Safety Net** 











	R4 Achievements								
e ک	Payouts			\$ 17,000	\$ \$320,000	\$ \$ 24,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 450,000	\$ \$74,000
re we?	Value of premiums	\$ 2,500	\$ 27,000	\$ 215,000	\$ 275,000	\$ 283,000	\$ 306,000	\$ 370,000	\$ 781,000
$\sigma$	Total sum insured	\$ 10,200	\$ 73,000	\$ 940,000	\$ 1,3m	\$ 1,2m	\$ 1,5m	\$ 2,2m	\$ 5,1m
Where	Farmers insured	200	1,300	13,000	18,000	20,000	26,000	32,000	42,000
ter New York		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Wedle Wellerogi	Countries	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Ethiopia Senegal	Ethiopia Senegal	Ethiopia Senegal	Ethiopia Malawi Senegal Zambia	Ethiopia Malawi Senegal Zambia
	F	Reach 500,000	i Farmers by 20	i   <b>20</b>	i	i	i	i	i

# **Impacts**



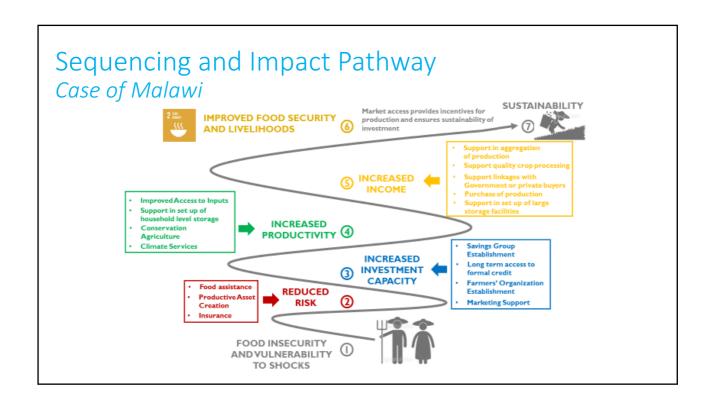


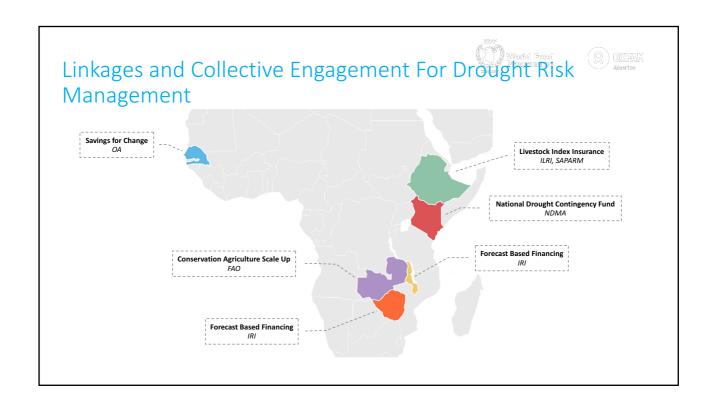
## **Ethiopia**

- Savings doubled compared to those without any insurance
- Invested more in seeds, fertilizer and productive assets, such as plough oxen
- Grain reserves tripled, in some villages
- Largest gains in female-headed households

## **Senegal**

- After 2 years of bad harvests, R4 farmers maintained their food security level (FCS)
- Women experience increased access to land, seeds and water







## How to get there?

- Integrate into national safety net systems;
- Linkage with other drought risk financing tools;
- Support the creation of more effective indices;
- Create effective and diversified distribution mechanisms;
- Generate evidence base of impact and cost effectiveness



