



#### **Access to Insurance Initiative**

A global programme for sound regulatory and supervisory frameworks

IAIS-A2ii Consultation Call: 24 September 2015

"Financial Consumer Education"

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**Financial Inclusion Expert** 







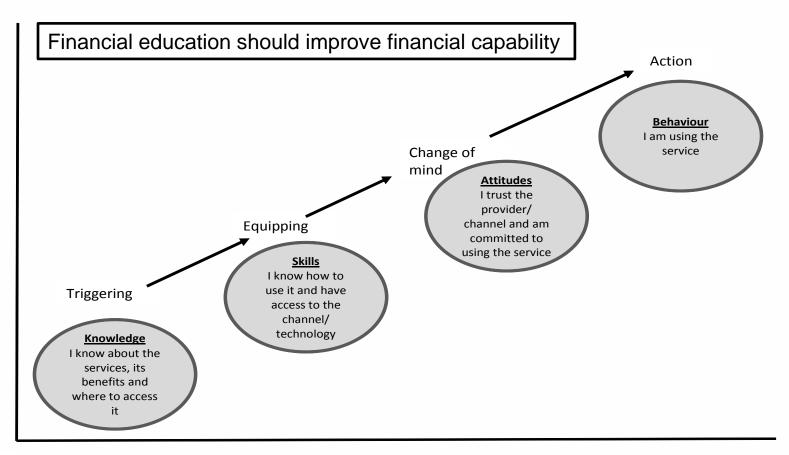


- 1. The components of financial capability
- 2. The importance of financial education in the context of financial inclusion
- 3. How to design interventions? Best practices
- 4. Is it effective? Monitoring and evaluation
- 5. How to apply financial education in the insurance sector: a case study
- 6. Do we need a strategy? Coordination in the financial sector and in the insurance sector
  - The role of the insurance regulator





#### 1. The components of financial capability





Time/consumer behaviour





# 2. The importance of financial education in the context of financial inclusion

### Small part of population with any insurance policy

- Use of financial products is growing but take up on insurance remains low
- < 10% population in some countries</li>
- Symptom and cause of poverty: low income people are not able to use risk management tools

### Inadequate perception of insurance services

- No awareness
- Un-affordable
- Fraud, scam, not useful, claims never get paid

#### 1. Supply-side interventions

- Pro-poor micro-insurance
- Cross selling (MFIs, etc.)

### 2.Demand-side interventions: increase financial capability

- Provision of financial education by private and public entities
- •Uncover the drivers of low income consumer behavior; feed into design of products and delivery channels

#### 3. Policy, coordination and regulation

- Financial sector regulations
- Consumer protection, disclosure, redress
- National/sector-wide FE initiatives





# 3. Best practices – design of interventions

# Provide information, instruction and objective advice

- **Life cycle.** Education about the concepts of money, investment, saving, risk mitigation, budgeting and financial planning; must be provided at adequate moments over the life cycle.
- **Appropriate products**. Generic communication about products that are appropriate to the low income market, e.g. micro-insurance, compulsory insurance, retirement savings; must be differentiated from marketing.
- **Usage & recourse**. Training on how to use financial services and products, e.g. payment systems (ATM, POS), mobile technology, association, regulator
- Relative costs of different channels
- **Problem solving**. What to do if over over-committed, defrauded, in need of filing a claim or a recourse

### Include strategic interventions

- Baseline survey to establish level of knowledge, skills, attitude, behaviour
- Development of **national strategies and coordination** between initiatives
- Public awareness campaigns
- Links with consumer protection and financial sector regulation

### Be monitored and evaluated

- Impact assessment is necessary to determine relative **effectiveness** of focusing on specific market segments & delivery channels
- Funders: value for money?
- Private sector: is there a business case for financial education?





#### 3. Best practices – delivery channels

#### TV, radio, Internet and phones

✓ Drama, talk show, Interactive website jingles, SMS

#### Workshops:

✓ Train the trainers: Need trainers equipped to train adults in practical ways

#### Schools:

- ✓ Financial education included in curriculum
- ✓ Extra-curriculum activities :clubs, school visits

#### Community events:

✓ Road show, street theatre, movie

#### In-community knowledgeable persons:

- ✓ Either community leaders or simple members
- ✓ Trained to relay specific messages and provide advices







#### 4. Monitoring and evaluation

- Over the last decade, there has been a focus on measuring impact of financial education activities
  - ✓ A growing body of evidence
  - ✓ Results are not always spectacular; financial education is a long term endeavor.
  - ✓ Combined campaigns, using multiple channels work best
- Basic methodology for M&E
  - ✓ Baseline
  - ✓ Key indicators of awareness, knowledge, attitude, skills, behavior
  - ✓ Qualitative discussion can add many other elements

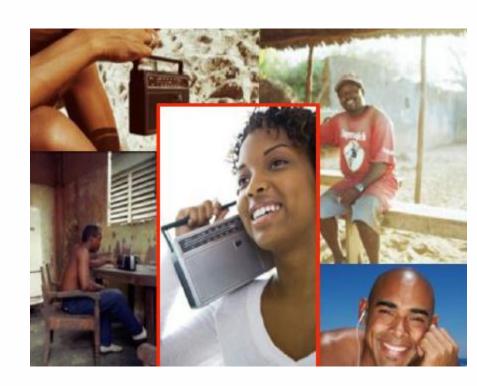






#### 5. Case study: Financial Freedom, South Africa

- Developed by insurance Association, SAIA in 2008
- Theme: manage life risks
- Products: short-term insurance: property and assets; adapted to low income market Mzanzi Insurance (very low premium, lowers than \$2/month)
- Channels: Radio drama, 52 episodes in 7 languages & call in sessions with technical experts



#### • Impact:

- ✓ 1,800,000 listeners on average
- ✓ Increase in the desire to acquire short term insurance by 38%
- √ 16% claimed to have obtained a new insurance product.







# 6. Coordination in the financial sector and in the insurance sector

# OECD/INFE High-Level Principles on <u>National Strategies for Financial Education</u> 2012:

- A nationally coordinated approach to financial education that consists of an adapted framework or programme which recognises the importance of financial education including possibly through legislation and
- defines its meaning and scope at the national level in relation to identified national needs and gaps,
- Involves the cooperation of different stakeholders as well as the identification of a national leader or coordinating body,
- Establishes a roadmap to achieve specific and predetermined objectives within a set period of time and,
- Provides guidance to be applied by individual programmes in order to efficiently and appropriately contribute to the national strategy.







# 6. Coordination in the financial sector and in the insurance sector

#### National strategies on financial education are often led by the banking regulator

- ✓ Focus on basic banking/microfinance products: savings, micro-credit, transfer and payment products
- ✓ Positive: Synergy with other products (savings) and core messages (manage risks, build assets)
- ✓ Negative: Messages on insurance may be lost

#### Solutions?

- ✓ Form a insurance-focused group which include the regulator, insurance association, other players
- ✓ Develop a specific part of the national strategy on insurance





#### 7. The role of the insurance regulator

- IAIS recommends to focus on financial education
  - ✓ when fewer consumer support mechanisms are in place
- Lead the development of a national financial education strategy on insurance
  - ✓ As part of a financial sector strategy, or
  - ✓ As an independent strategy for the insurance sector
- Coordinate activities in the insurance sector
  - ✓ Some activities may be led by individual players
  - ✓ Others are more cost-effective and more neutral if led by the sector: association or regulator
  - ✓ Make sure M&E happens
- Financial education campaigns led by the regulator on
  - ✓ Regulatory issues or consumer protection





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**Atty. Denis C. Cabucos** – Chief, Regulation, Enforcement and Prosecution Division

**Ma. Lourdes L. Ramos -** Supervising Insurance Specialist, Public Assistance and Mediation Division

**Insurance Commission Philippines** 







- 1. Broad multi-stakeholders approach in Policy Formulation.
  - a. Adopted the following Frameworks and Roadmap:
    - 1) National Strategy on Microinsurance, 2) Microinsurance Regulatory Framework, 3) Roadmap on Financial Literacy, 4) Alternative Dispute Resolution
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  - b. Active participation by industry associations, government agencies through the support of GIZ and ADB in providing inputs and public consultations
  - c. Approval of simple and affordable microinsurance products to increase number of insured persons especially those in the low income sector







# Roles and Practices in Financial Literacy and Education

- 2. Promotion of insurance literacy and advocacy
- a. Formulated key messages on the roles of each stakeholder group to MI market development
- b. Developed training modules, communication materials and collaterals for MI roadshow
- Conducted training of MI advocates, public seminars and press conferences and guesting
- d. Weekly article on insurance topics in the Business Mirror newspaper
- ✓ Number of insured persons: 3M (2009) 20M (2012)
  28M (2013)







- 3. Literacy program in support of National Strategy on Financial Inclusion (2016-2017)
- a. MI advocacy: continue the implementation of the Financial literacy roadmap on Microinsurance
- b. Client focus: insurance literacy program addressed to sectoral groups such as public transport and students and include the adoption of insurance module on compulsory insurance
- Seminar on microinsurance mediators (ADReM or Alternative Dispute Resolution for Microinsurance)







The Initiative is a partnership between:

































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