Financing Disaster Risk: Implementing Novel Ideas in Colombia and Mexico

Reinhard Mechler IIASA

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Public infrastructure losses

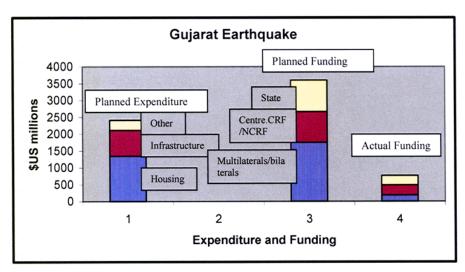
- Can be a significant proportion of losses
- Without timely reconstruction can cause long-term reductions in economic growth
- Need improved financial planning for assuring post-event funds



Source: GTZ-PDRS 2004



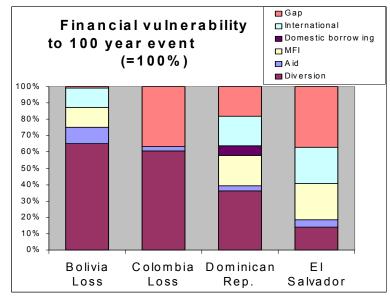
Public sector financing issues



Financing gaps after Gujarat earthquake

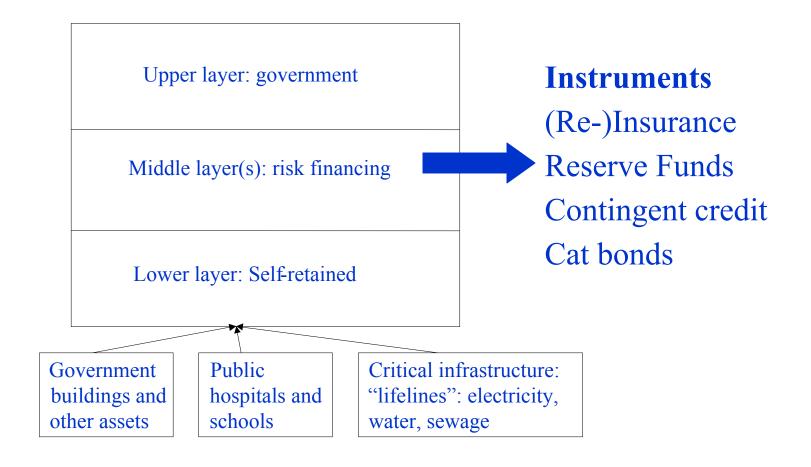
Source: World Bank 2003

Financing gaps post-disaster to be expected in some Latin American countries



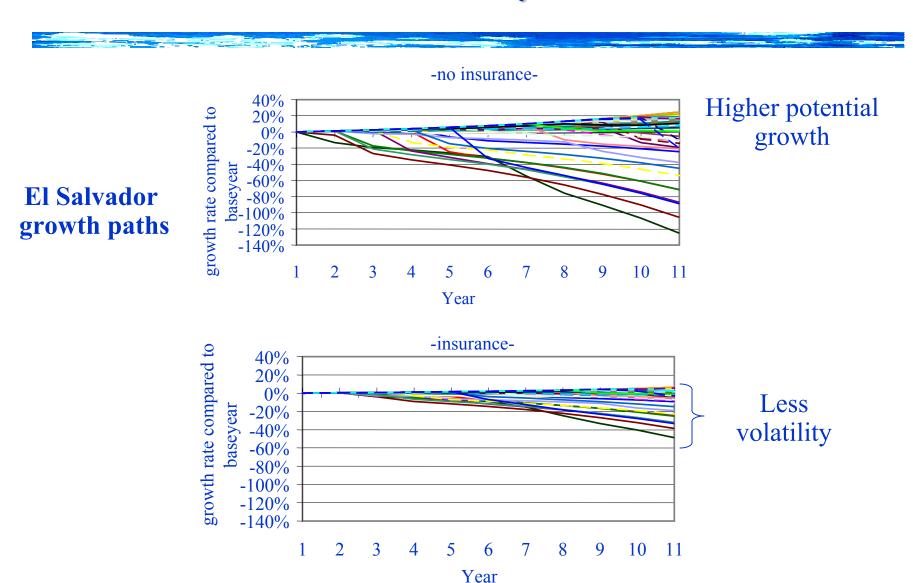


Public sector risk financing



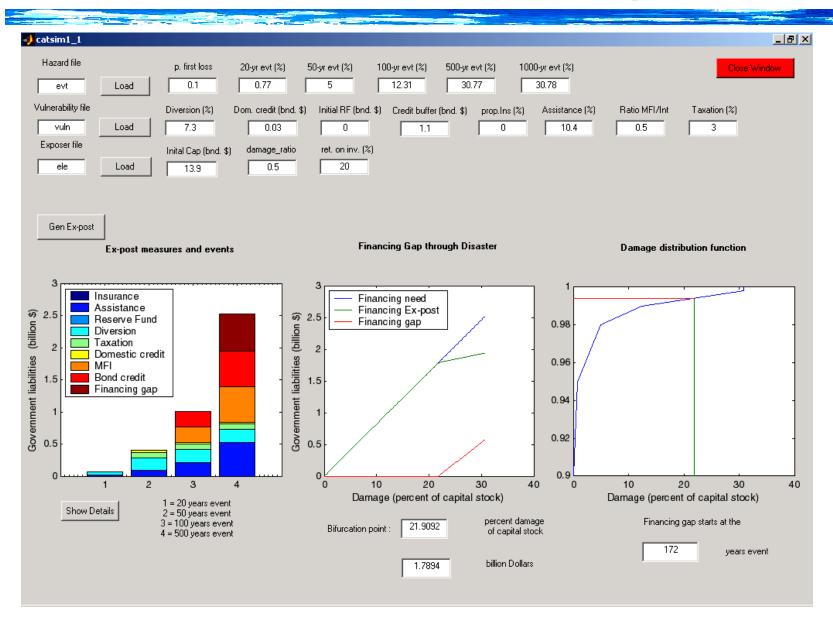


Growth-stability tradeoff





Model-based workshops on Financial Disaster Risk Management



Model-based workshops on Financial Disaster Risk Management



- •Raising awareness and deeper understanding of financial, macroeconomic and developmental impacts of disasters
- •Options and trade-offs involved in financial disaster risk management
- •Development of financing strategies for disaster risk management
- •Mutual learning exercise: research & application



Colombia: Contingent credit

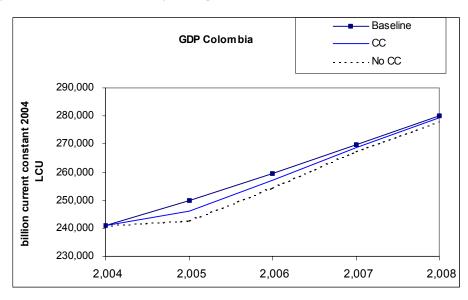
• Difficult situation regarding the public financing of disaster losses: in past losses of up to 3 billion USD

• At the same time, fiscal policy heavily constrained by high external debt levels and

debt service payments.

Currently discussed:
Contingent credit facility by MFI

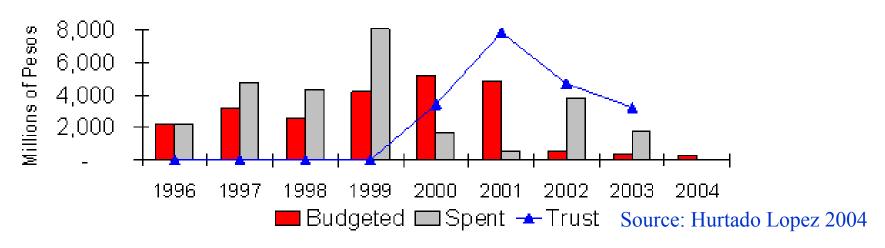
• Benefit: quick availability of funds, but debt, has to be paid back



Scenario: 100 year earthquake event in 2005

Mexico: Catastrophe bond

Fonden: budgeted and spent funds



- Resources proposed for funding tend to be stripped in Congress
- Fonden resources have been reduced since 2001, spending for natural disasters is highly unpredictable
- Cat bond would provide financial security
- Avoidance of reinsurance cycle

Conclusions

- A number of efforts underway related to natural disaster risk financing in developing and emerging economies
- Public sector risk financing one issue, eg. Mexico and Colombia
- Model-based approach involving mutual learning can help identifying efficient strategies that are implementable, adjusted to specific country needs and efficient

