

天然資源管理における保険制度の潜在的役割-ザンビアにおける天候インデックス保険の事例-

The Potential Role of Formal Insurance in Natural Resources Management: Evidence from Weather Index Insurance in Zambia

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Poor people in rural areas of developing countries depend on natural/environmental resources for their livelihood. Particularly, once any negative shock happens, their dependence on such resources increases to cope with it. Such behavior creates concerns about the degradation and exhaustion of such resources. The concerns may be mitigated, if formal insurance works well. This is because farmers with an insurance payout will reduce their use of natural resources as an ex post coping strategy in the aftermath of a shock. In order to explore this possibility, we investigate demand for formal weather index insurance in a rural area of Zambia, where people depend heavily on natural resources, and there are no formal financial institutions.

Index insurance, basing insurance payouts on an officially observable index highly correlated with crop yield, has been expected a promising way to insulate the vulnerable against weather shocks. However, previous studies have reported lower take-up rates than expected. Although they also have pointed out impediments to insurance take-ups such as liquidity constraints, further investigation is required to understand them fully. One of potential barriers, which have not been tackled well, is ex ante self-insurance mechanisms employed by farmers for precautionary purpose.

To examine the relationship between the mechanism and insurance demand, this paper utilizes data for two years from a pilot scheme selling index insurance based on rainfall amounts in rural Zambia. Most of the farmers purchased too small amounts of the rainfall index insurance contract to completely shield them from weather risk, although the take-up rates are extremely high (more than 90% in both years). First, this paper presents descriptive evidence on the determinants of rural farmers' demand for weather index insurance. We show that impediments to insurance purchases in the scheme are (1) risk aversion, (2) limited trust in insurance provider, and (3) poor understanding of the insurance contract, all of which are consistent with findings from previous literature.

Then, we discuss the relationship with small livestock saving, one of farmers' essential self-insurance mechanisms in the study site. Even after controlling wealth levels, we find a concave relationship among them, suggesting that farmers in the site have strong demand for further insulating them against weather risks. Given the empirical result, we speculate that only traditional self-insurance mechanisms are not enough to reach the optimal level of precautionary savings. Overall, this paper provides suggestive evidence on the potential role of weather index insurance, allowing farmers to cope with weather shocks without an ex post excess dependence on natural resources. Future research will offer direct evidence on the causal impact of formal insurance provision on farmers' use of natural resources after negative shocks.

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