WHAT IS CIMA BOOK 7 AND WHY WAS IT ADOPTED?

The CIMA region is an integrated organization of the insurance industry in 15 Francophone African states. It was created in 1992 as a way to ensure effective supervision of the insurance industry in order to develop and maintain fair, safe and stable insurance markets for the benefit and protection of policyholders in the region.

In 2011, the CIMA General Secretary was mandated by the Council of Ministers (see Box 1) to report on how insurance codes in member states could be amended to promote access to insurance by the poor. At the time, the regional insurance legislation or “CIMA code” contained six books regulating the insurance sector in Francophone Africa, but did not include microinsurance and index-insurance. Before undertaking the desired reforms, CIMA requested some assistance to conduct a diagnostic study of the microinsurance sector in its member countries and examine best practices in countries with similar socio-economic parameters and with more effective microinsurance mechanisms. A GIIF-funded study identified key regulatory obstacles to the development of microinsurance and index-insurance and provided recommendations to CIMA.

1. Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte-d’Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Chad, Comoros and Togo
In April 2012, the CIMA Book VII (See Box 2) was adopted by the CIMA Council of Ministers and the law entered into force in July 2012. This Book regulated microinsurance and allowed the development of index-insurance.

What did GIIF support?

In addition to funding the regional study that served as a basis to the regional regulatory change, GIIF provided technical assistance to national insurance supervision agencies in order to help them with this new legislation (See Box 3). In Senegal for instance, several supervisory tools for index-insurance have been set up, such as requirements for insurers applying for an index-insurance agreement (See Box 4), or guidelines for “product notes” to be handed-out to customers when selling index-insurance (See Box 5). A key concern for insurance supervision agencies has been to strengthen their capacity to manage this potentially increasing workload stemming from index-insurance supervision. Several tools have now been set up to facilitate the index-insurance licensing processes. For instance, the Senegalese Insurance Supervision Agency has managed to reduce the administrative workload associated with index-insurance licensing with “documentation checklists” that insurance companies must check before sending their application.
3. What are GIIF regulatory and supervisory achievements in the CIMA region?

**GIIF Achievements**

- Analysis of regulatory constraints to microinsurance development leading to key recommendations to CIMA
- Capacity-building to national insurance supervision agencies:
  - to set-up index insurance supervision tools
  - to ensure customer protection

**Impact**

- CIMA Book VII adopted in 2012 allowing the development of index insurance
- Effective supervision of index insurance projects at national level

4. What type of tools were set-up to ensure effective supervision of index-insurance?

**Information to be provided by insurers when applying for an index insurance product agreement – Example from Senegal**

- In these “Application guidelines” (see illustration), the insurance supervision agency defines the type of information to be provided:
  - Data and data sources used to design the index
  - Cross checking of data provided by local stakeholders with national and international data sources (Government, WFP)
  - Methodology used to calculate payouts
  - List of consultations (local stakeholders, agriculture experts) that have led to the design of the product
  - Estimation of product basis risk (quantitative or qualitative)
  - Estimation of potential delays with insurance payouts

5. What type of index-insurance customer protection tools were set-up?

**Information to be disclosed by insurers – Example from Senegal**

- In this “product note guidelines”, the insurance supervision agency defines the type of information to be provided to index-insurance customers:
  - General information on how index insurance works
  - Product coverage limits and exclusions (to be indicated in capital letters)
  - Process for claims settlements and phone number of a “mediator” in case of question regarding claims payments
  - Table with historical payouts that would have been made with this product in the past 30 years
Conclusion

- Adequate regulation can help the development of safe and stable insurance markets for the benefit and protection of the poor
- The CIMA Book VII was a major milestone in Francophone Africa that allowed the development of microinsurance and index-insurance
- Beyond regulation, GIIF has also supported national level efforts for effective supervision of index-insurance
- More work remains to be done to ensure that index-insurance products sold have strong customer value and low basis risk

Further information


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