



From Best Practices to Practice – Earth Observation for Agro-Insurance



Earth Observation for Agro-Insurance – From Best Practice to Practice

Online-Workshop, 29 April 2021





EO4I

Earth Observation
for Agro-Insurance

Welcome

Ralf Ryter



GeoVille





Agenda (Day 2 - 29/04/2021)



09:00 – 09:15: Welcome

- Preliminary information & Poll
- Agenda
- Wrap up of yesterday

09:15 – 09:45 Discussion: From Best Practice to Practice (GeoVille)

- what services / products of EO might be necessary to improve existing or enable new products?
- What are their envisaged practical applications?
- How to present data in a useful way?



Agenda (Day 2 - 29/04/2021)



09:45 – 10:45 The future of Index Insurance (AgroInsurance Int.)

- Outline of current existing products
- challenges and benefits
- additional functionality / features of EO that can be used
- Verification of weather data from automatic weather stations
- Future available EO products/services for supporting index insurances.

10:45 – 11:00 Break



Agenda (Day 2 - 29/04/2021)



11:00 – 11:50 Third party providers for Re-Insurers (All)

- Requirements
- data, presentation, functionality (e.g. download data)
- how can images / maps contribute to a proper perception of the end-users

11:50 – 12:00 Summary of the day and final Q&A



Summary of Day 1



Presented and discussed topics:

- Short introduction to project
- Current and future EO capabilities
- Sector requirements overview & EO product usage considerations
- Use Cases of EO4I
- Technological push by Covid-19 pandemic



Summary



Most interesting discussion outcomes:

- Basically technological questions regarding EO
- (Near) real time monitoring in many business processes important
- Long-term data of importance
- New / more sensors / satellites needed to fulfill needs
- Combination of EO with other data necessary (n.b. accuracy)



Summary



Most interesting discussion outcomes:

- Covid: Business didn't suffer that much as expected
- Trusted data
- Tailored solutions
- Historical data + new technology can give good results
- remote sensing can help recalculate pricing of insurance products
- Collaboration and close contact between both industries needed



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From Best Practice to Practice

Kris Nackaerts





from best practice to practice



Goal of this session: find out how EO services and products can contribute to new insurance solutions

Hypothesis 1:

Historical long-term data are the key basis for assessing risks. Thus, they contribute significantly to the development of new insurance products.



from best practice to practice



Goal of this session: find out how EO services and products can contribute to new insurance solutions

Hypothesis 2:

Satellite imagery offer a high value as they offer **systematic coverage** over large and sometimes not easy to access areas, they provide the overview, the detail we analyze in the field.



from best practice to practice



Goal of this session: find out how EO services and products can contribute to new insurance solutions

Hypothesis 3:

(near) **real-time data** is the key for new insurance-products as they help to improve monitoring and fast pay-out procedures.



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Earth Observation
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The Future of Index Insurance

Roman Shynkarenko,
Technical Director, AgroInsurance International





TYPES OF INDEX INSURANCE



Area-based yield index

average yield per administrative unit



Weather index insurance

Tmax, Tmin, mm, degrees above or below threshold, heat/cold units, number of days with certain values of specific weather events, etc.

Satellite data-based index

vegetation/pasture index (NDVI, LAI, EVI), soil moisture, etc.

Parametric index insurance

earthquake, tropical cyclone category, flood category, forestry area burnt, etc.

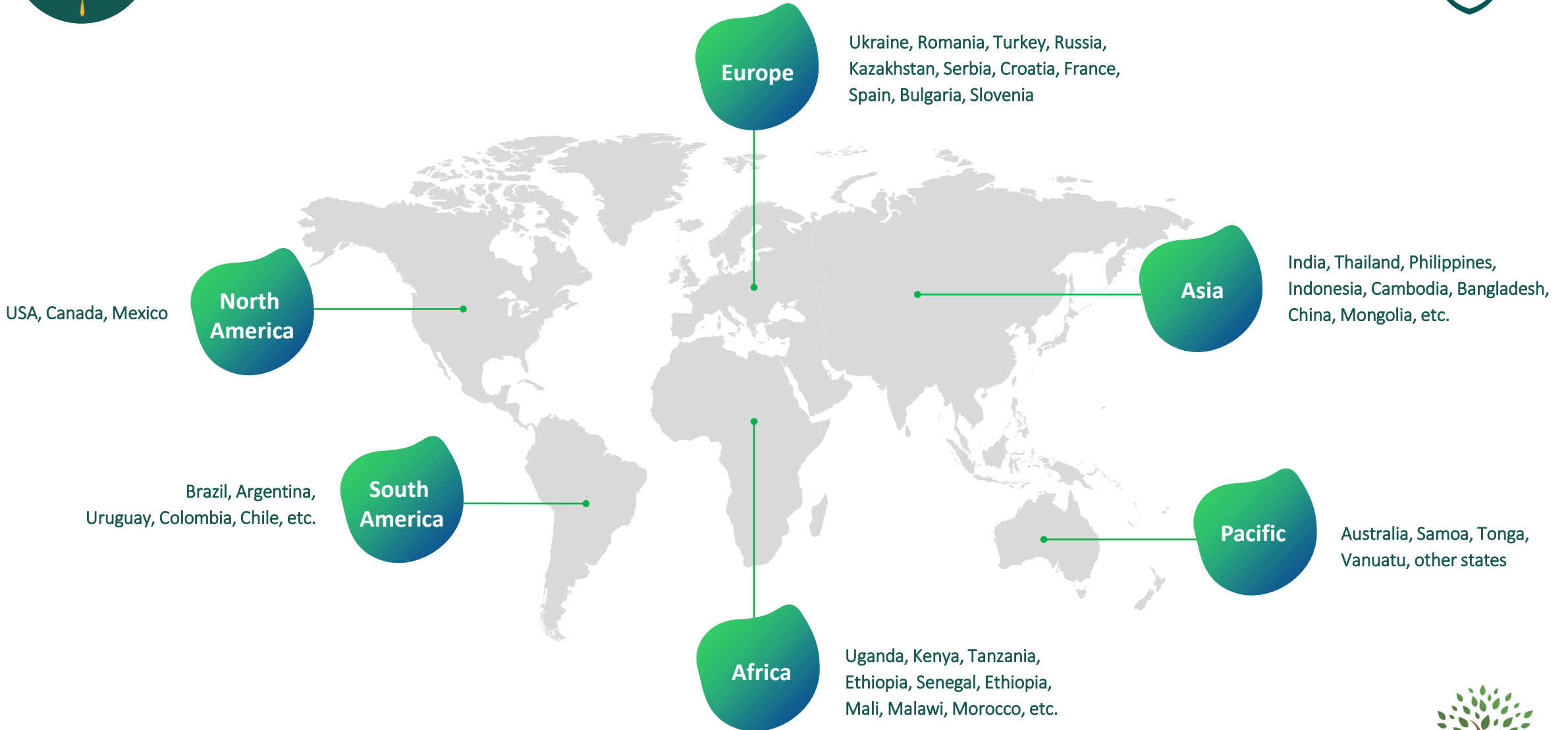
Livestock index insurance

number of animals lost within a specified period of time

Picture-based insurance



GEOGRAPHY OF INDEX INSURANCE INITIATIVES





ADVANTAGES OF INDEX INSURANCE



Data-driven but subject to data quality.
Use proxy if some data is not available



Very flexible – theoretically can insure anything against any peril through index

Very good solution for CAT level events and natural disaster recovery



Quick payouts **but not for area yield index currently**

No on-site or in-field loss assessment (?)



Moral hazard free (?)

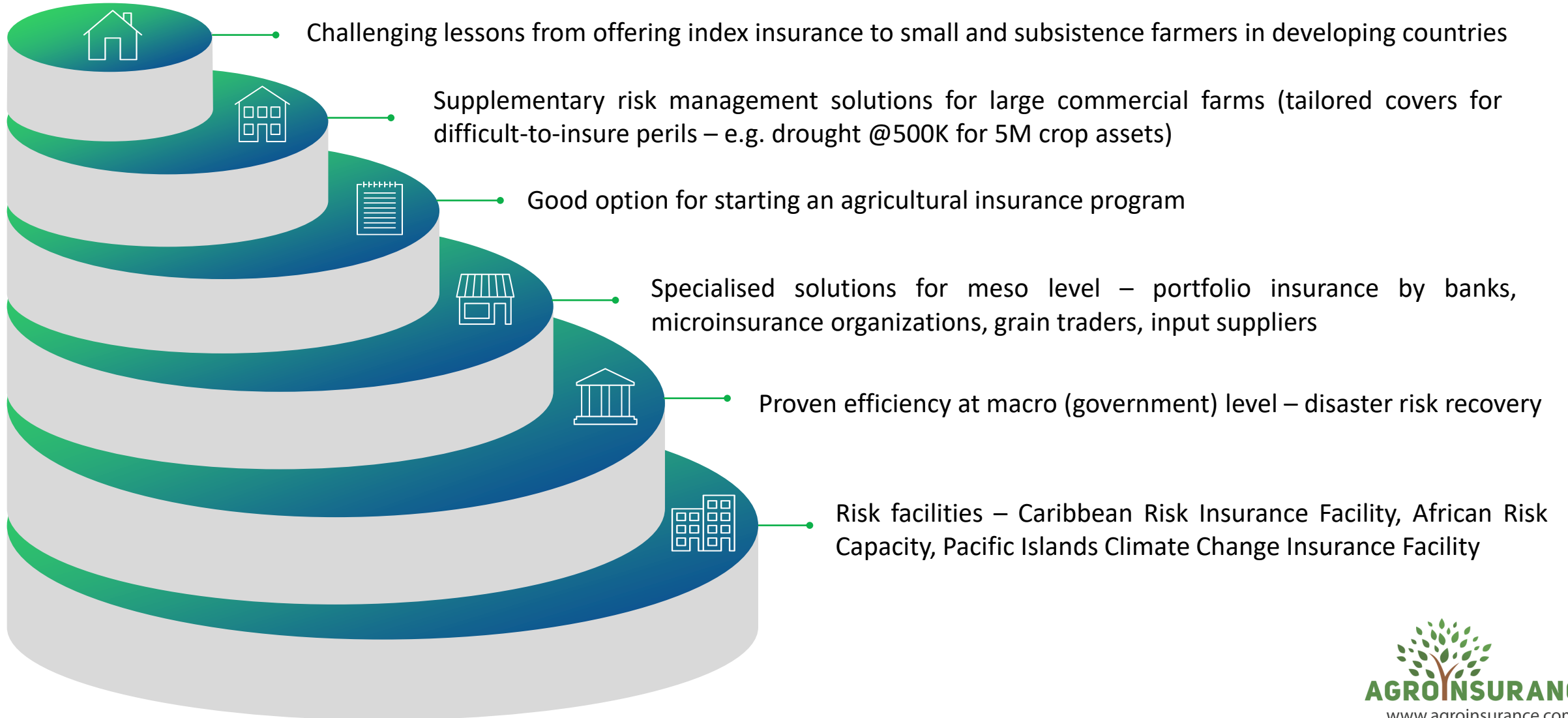
Lower administration costs (?)



Higher degree of digitalization comparing with traditional insurance (mobile phones, claim e-payments and multi-channel disbursement facilities, on-line cover selection and premium payment)



POSITIONING





REALITY



Real uptake of index insurance is much lower than potential demand with poor and small farmers (e.g. 60+% say may buy but 20% or less actually buy)

Require premium subsidies and other types of donor/government support

Sustainable index products are often complex in structure (Canada: Corn heat unit, forage rainfall; USA: Rainfall index)

Grid ID	Index Interval	Unit	Policy Protection Per Unit
1	628	xxxxx	\$1,296.00 (\$21.60 x 100.0 acres x 60 percent of value x 1.00 share)
	631	xxxxx	\$864.00 (\$21.60 x 100.0 acres x 40 percent of value x 1.00 share)
2	628	xxxxx	\$648.00 (\$21.60 x 50.0 acres x 60 percent of value x 1.00 share)
	631	xxxxx	\$432.00 (\$21.60 x 50.0 acres x 40 percent of value x 1.00 share)
3	628	xxxxx	\$1,296.00 (\$21.60 x 100.0 acres x 60 percent of value x 1.00 share)
	631	xxxxx	\$864.00 (\$21.60 x 100.0 acres x 40 percent of value x 1.00 share)
4	628	xxxxx	\$3,175.00 (\$21.60 x 245.0 acres x 60 percent of value x 1.00 share)
	631	xxxxx	\$2,117.00 (\$21.60 x 245.0 acres x 40 percent of value x 1.00 share)
Total policy protection			\$10,692

LOM Weighting Options for Silage Greenfeed Insurance

Options	May Precipitation (%)	June Precipitation (%)	July Precipitation (%)	August Precipitation (%)
A	20	40	40	0
B	15	35	35	15
C	0	20	40	40

CHU Payment Rates for Grain & Silage Corn

Corn Heat Units (CHUs) Shortfall	Silage Corn	Grain Corn
	Payment Rate (%)*	Payment Rate (%)*
0	0	0
< 20	3%	5%
< 40	6%	10%
< 60	9%	15%
< 80	12%	20%
< 100	15%	25%
< 120	18%	30%
< 140	21%	34%
< 160	24%	38%
< 180	27%	42%
< 200	30%	46%
< 220	33%	50%
< 240	36%	54%
< 260	39%	57%
< 280	42%	60%
< 300	45%	63%



WEATHER INDEX STRUCTURES EXAMPLES



Provinces	Battambang; Kampong Thom; Prey Veng
Crop (season)	Rice (wet season)
Basis	Weather Index Insurance based on daily rainfall data from 5 rainfall stations maintained by MOWRAM or from satellite data (e.g. TRMM, CHIRPS)
Risks covered	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Early Season Dry Spell; 2) Main Season Dry Spell; 3) Early Season Excessive Rainfall; 4) Main Season Excessive Rainfall.
Automatic Rainfall Triggered Start Date (ARTSD)	Over 15th June 2018 to 14th July 2018 , if the cumulative rainfall over any 5 consecutive days is 20 mm or more, then the insurance cover starts from the first day after the 5 consecutive days are over (e.g. if there is at least 20 mm of rainfall over 15 th June to 19 th June 2018, then cover starts on 20 th June 2018). If this condition is not met until 14 th July 2018, then the ARTSD is 15th July 2018 .
Duration of cover	The period from ARTSD to ARTSD + 120 days
Phase 1	The period from ARTSD to ARTSD + 30 days (duration of 30 days)
Phase 2	The period from ARTSD + 31 days to ARTSD + 120 days (duration of 90 days)

TERMS

Certificate: Emergence Plus

Start Date: 15.08.2021

End Date: 30.09.2021

Measurement: Daily Rainfall

Payout/mm: \$3.35/mm

Index: SUM daily rain

Strike: 15mm

Max Payout: \$50/ha

Payout amount: Max = (Strike - Index) x Payout per mm

Premium: \$9/ha

Policy Duration

110 days

Cover Phase	I	II	III
Duration	35 days	35 days	40 days
PUT			
Strike (mm) <	60	80	-
Exit (mm) <	10	10	-
Notional (Rs / mm)	10.00	10.00	-
Policy Limit (Rs)	1,000	1,000	-
Phase premium (Rs)	90	90	-
CALL			
Strike (mm) >	-	-	240
Exit (mm) >	-	-	340
Notional (Rs / mm)	-	-	10.00
Policy Limit (Rs)	-	-	1,000
Phase premium (Rs)	-	-	110

Combined Premium (Rs)

280

Combined policy limit (Rs)

3,000

Data Source

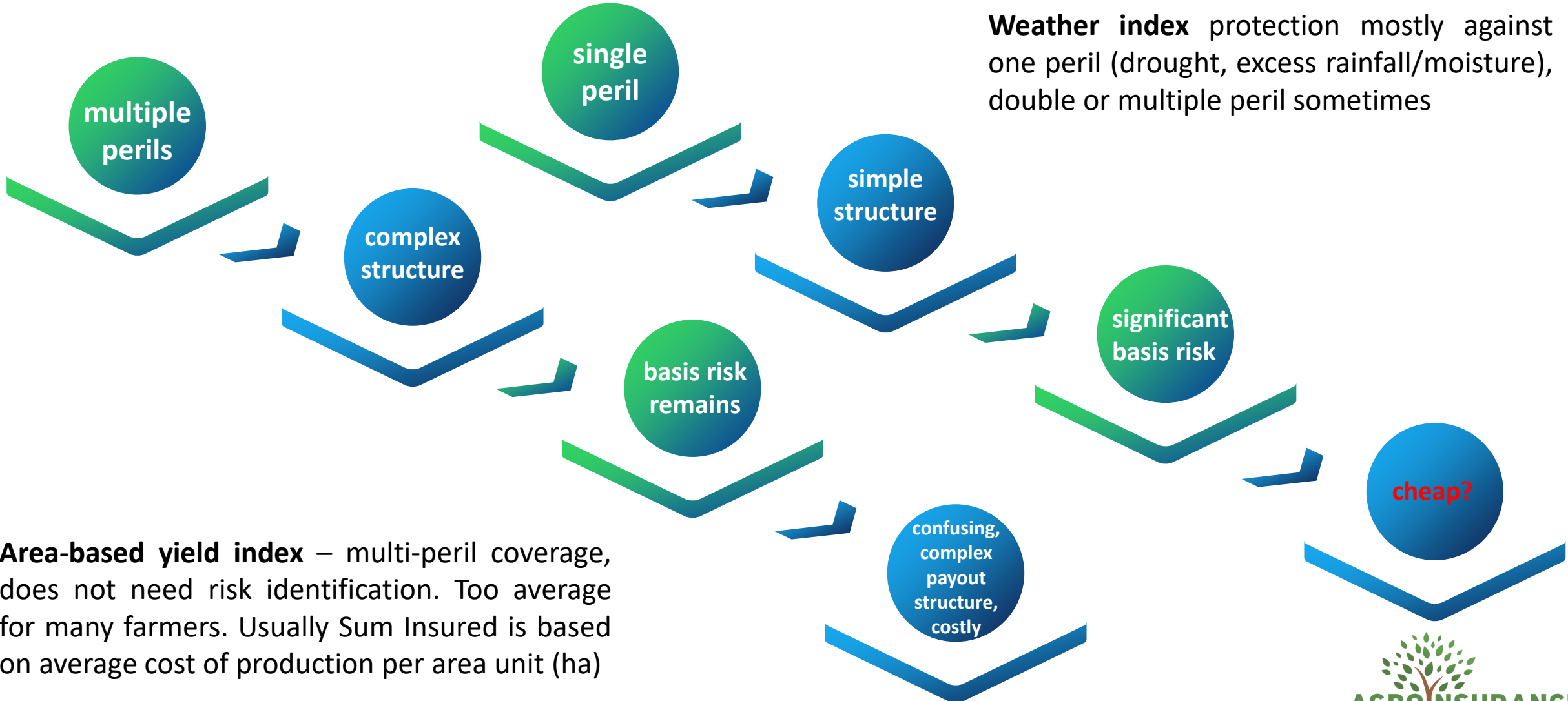
Indian Meteorological Department

Settlement Date

Thirty days after the data release by IMD and verified by Insurer.



PERILS AND COVERS



Weather index protection mostly against one peril (drought, excess rainfall/moisture), double or multiple peril sometimes

Area-based yield index – multi-peril coverage, does not need risk identification. Too average for many farmers. Usually Sum Insured is based on average cost of production per area unit (ha)



AREA YIELD INDEX INSURANCE



Yield estimates/Crop cutting experiments for claim purposes:

- Manpower and resources
- Logistics Multi-season in certain geographies
- Standard procedures
- Randomness and number of tests
- **Must be done at insured and non-insured fields for statistical representation**



Challenges:

- Official yield data may have quality issues (over or under reporting)
- Participation: **low technology/cost minded vs profit target/high yields.**
Cuts off at least 30% low tier and 10-15% best farmers
- Adverse selection possible as waiting period is too short
- High administrative costs
- Very long reporting period



AREA YIELD INDEX INSURANCE



EO capabilities

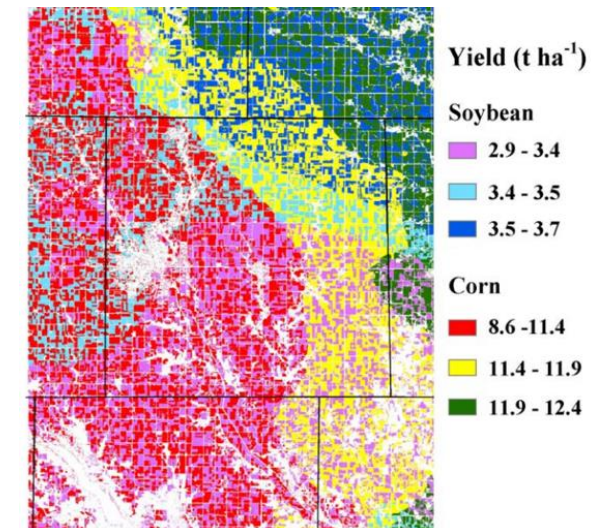
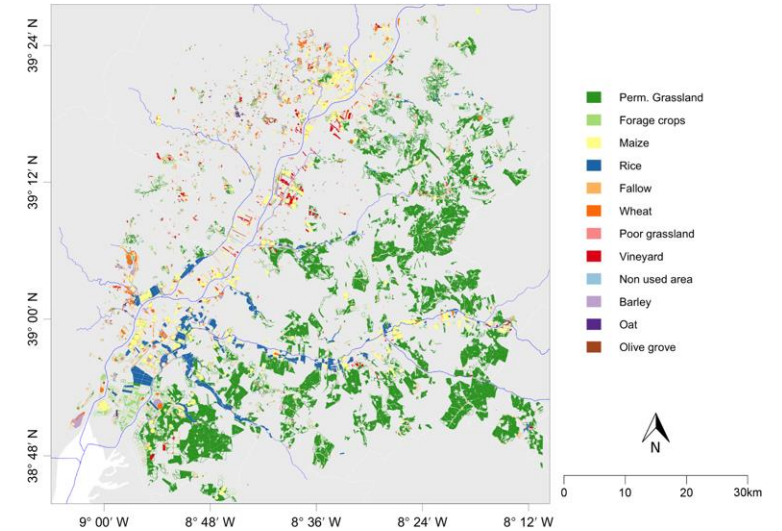
Yield estimation
Crop type identification

EO specifics

Technology must be cloud-free
No gaps with sensing

EO challenges

Different harvest/ripening dates due to production practice, planting decisions, variety production cycle and especially when grain is underdeveloped

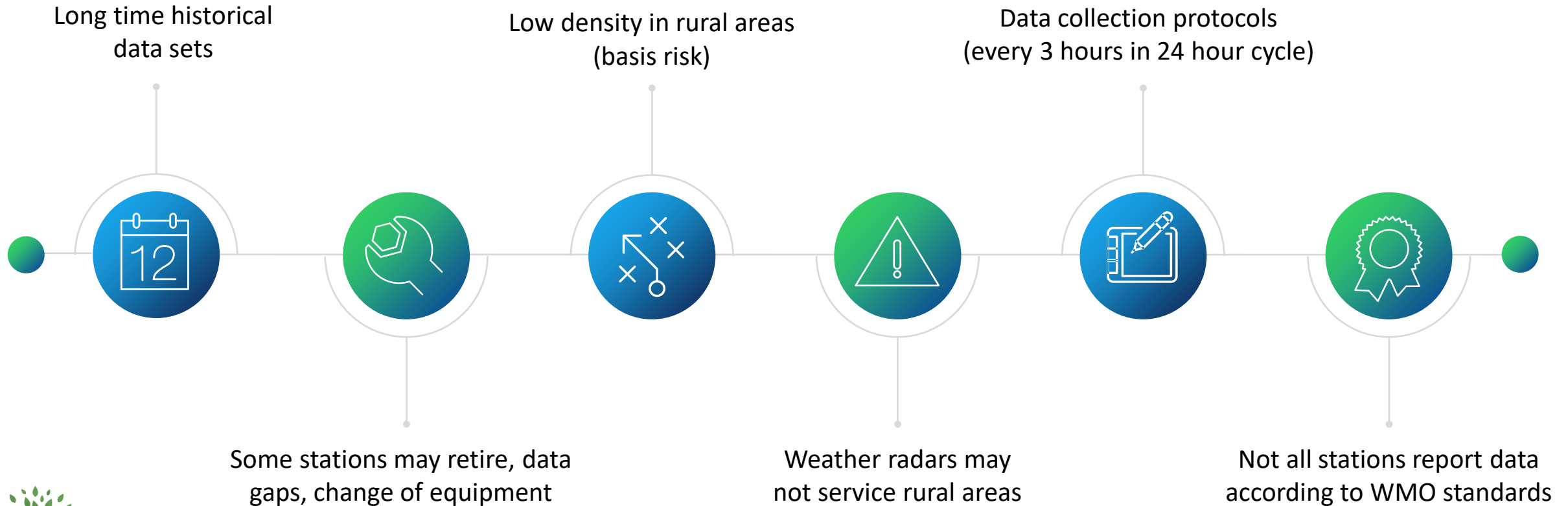




WEATHER DATA – OFFICIAL (GOVERNMENT) SERVICES



Weather data from ground-based weather stations (national weather service)





WEATHER DATA – AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS



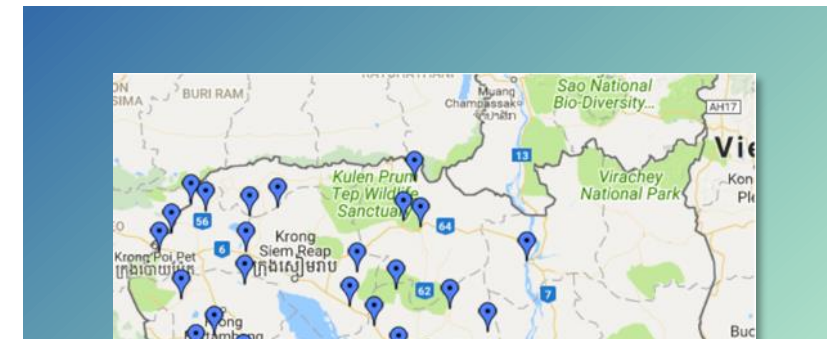
More robust data collection

Difference in design and equipment

Need servicing and sensors calibration

Site management is important

Private automatic stations may not be suitable for insurance (data quality, location, maintenance, power supply and malfunction, interference, damage, theft)





WEATHER DATA – AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS





SATELLITE WEATHER DATA



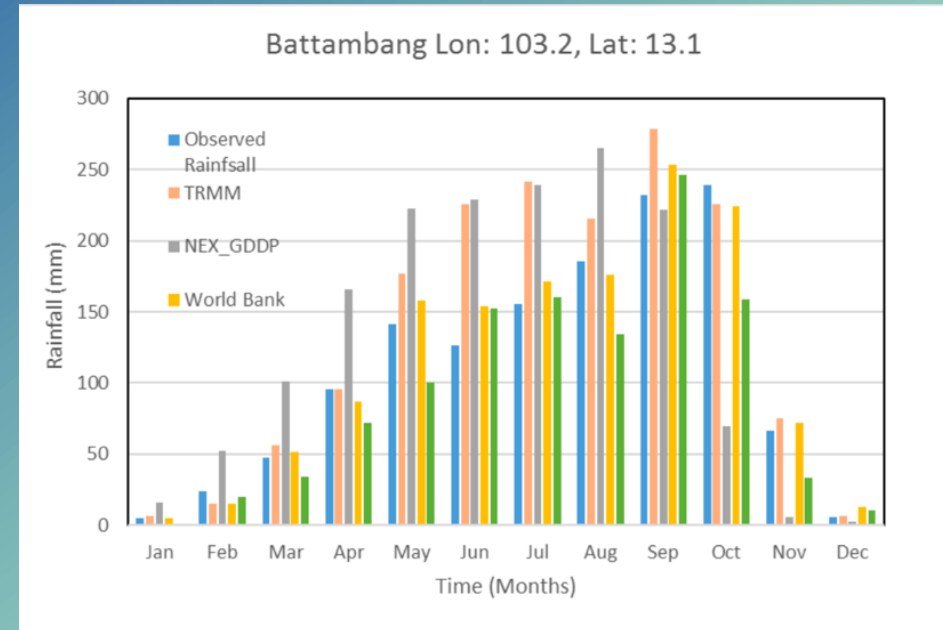
Numerous weather and climate data sets

There are differences between ground-based station data sets and satellite data

Ground-based weather data requires re-analysis due to coverage issues

Satellite weather data may be preferable for weather indexes

? Data resolution – 10x10km, 5x5 km, etc.

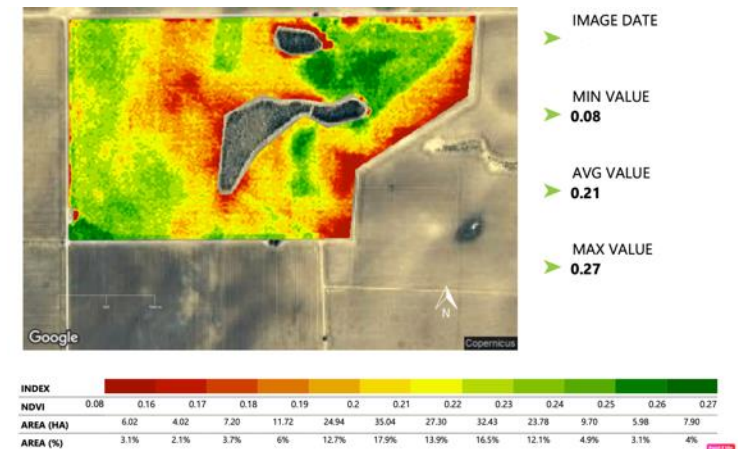




EO PRODUCTS FOR INDEMNITY AND INDEX INSURANCE



- Crop establishment – indemnity; winterkill; area yield index
- Crop identification – portfolio management, exposure assessment
- Crop damage – claim management; supplementary data; accurate damaged area estimation
- Yield estimation – early loss assessment; area-yield index enhancement





FUTURE VISION OF USING EO FOR AG INSURANCE



- Bundled insurance solutions combining indemnity and index insurance
- Automation of data reporting
- Move from raw data to solutions based
- EO data generate early forecast of the possible outcomes
- Remote solutions for risk acceptance and claims handling



INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR CROP INSURANCE



Satellite remote sensing



Drones

GIS and mapping



Weather data sets





THANK YOU!

AgroInsurance at Your Service:

- Research, analysis and program audit
- Product design and technical assistance
- Capacity building / training underwriters and loss adjusters
- Agricultural risk management consulting
- Customized underwriting solutions
- Loss adjustment services
- Technology introduction and support





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Third Party Providers for Reinsurers

Ian Shynkarenko, Roman Shynkarenko





Third party providers for reinsurers



1. Advantages and challenges of satellite data

- Optical
- Radar



Third party providers for reinsurers



2. Satellite revisit time and how fast the user (ag insurer) gets the interpreted data

- practically complementing ag insurance business processes - underwriting, loss adjustment claims settlement)
- spatial resolution (insurers/reinsurers)
- regional specifics (Europe / Africa / Asia)



Third party providers for reinsurers



3. Regional specifics of RS solutions for insurers and reinsurers

- spatial/temporal resolution
- regional specifics (Europe/ Africa / Asia)



Summary



Presented and discussed topics:

- From Best Practice to Practice
- Future of Index Insurance
- Third-party providers for Reinsurers



Summary



Most interesting discussion outcomes:

- **Historical long-term data** are the key basis for assessing risks **but** costs need to be considered
- Satellite imagery offer a high value as they offer **systematic coverage** – this depends on the application and cannot be confirmed globally
- Don't forget local knowledge of farmers.
- Data security is a big issue



Summary



Most interesting discussion outcomes:

- EO can support indemnity and index insurances for certain applications
- **Most probably combination of indemnity and index insurance in the future**
- Challenges are e.g. costs for data and infrastructure at insurance companies
- **Combining data will be the future**



Summary



Most interesting discussion outcomes:

- Optical + radar data combination
- **Don't forget thermal data**
- Technical challenges like cloud masking, haze and **interpretation of radar data (tools needed)**
- Revisit time is of importance for monitoring; on demand within an hour would be great but depends on pricing and coverage
- Image before and after event (see whole evolution) **plus staff planning**
- Applications: Loss prevention vs. loss assessment



Agricultural area in central Spain (Albacete); Global Landcover Dynamics on landmonitoring.earth (GeoVille)



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Thank you!

For further information please contact:

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