DISCUSSION PANEL 1 Innovations in Index-Based Insurance Advantages and limitations of remote sensing data

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Innovations in Index-Based Insurance

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REMOTE SENSING DATA

- Example of remote sensing data
- Advantages
- Limitations
- Avoiding pitfalls





- Have various resolution: spatial, spectral, radiometric and temporal
- Give information about weather, vegetation, snow cover, elevation, geology, hydrology...
- Some have a cost, others are free.





Example of remote sensing data

Vegetation Index (NDVI)

Satellite	Over pass	Spatial resolution
MODIS	1-2 days	250 m
Landsat	16 days	30 m
AVHRR	7 days	1 km

Red and NIR

Rainfall estimates

Satellite	Over pass	Spatial resolution
NOAA	10 days	8 km
Meteosat	1 h	3 km

• A weather station usually covers a 25 km radius

Remote sensing data

Advantages

- Covers large areas
- Pixel size is small
- One value per pixel
- Long historical dataset, for large areas.
- Some are free
- Potential to reach 'hard to reach areas'

Limitations

- Influenced by clouds
- Need data processing
- Hard to understand, hard to see for many farmers
- Basis risk

Apply <u>as is</u> a model developed elsewhere

- **1**. There is an existing pasture insurance based on satellite index ...
- 2. Pasture is grown in my region
- 3. Satellite data are available in my region
- 4. I will use the same methodology and offer to my region pasture insurance based on satellite index
- 5. I will save on development time.





From Alberta to Québec is it possible ?

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Cropping methods











YES, but we must adapt the technology by

- Using images at higher resolution
- Adapting the risks covered (drought vs excess)
- Assessing the correlation between vegetation indices and harvested production.

It is also important to educate the farmers and to be able to easily reach them to offer the product.





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