



SOMPO HOLDINGS | Innovation for Wellbeing

Sompo Japan Nipponkoa

# Our Efforts in Agricultural Market in SEA

## -Case of Myanmar & Thailand-



**Mar 16<sup>th</sup> 2018**

**Ken Gohara**

**Alternative Solutions Section**

**Commercial Risk Solutions Department**

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

**Name : Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance Inc.**  
**Established : October, 1888**  
**Total Assets : 70 Billion yen**  
**Head Office : 26-1, Nishi-Shinjuku 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku,  
Tokyo 160-8338, Japan**  
**Employees\* : 27,144**  
**Agencies\* : 64,371 (Operate in 211 cities and 32 countries)**

**\* As of March 31, 2015**

JAPAN-DA TOWN



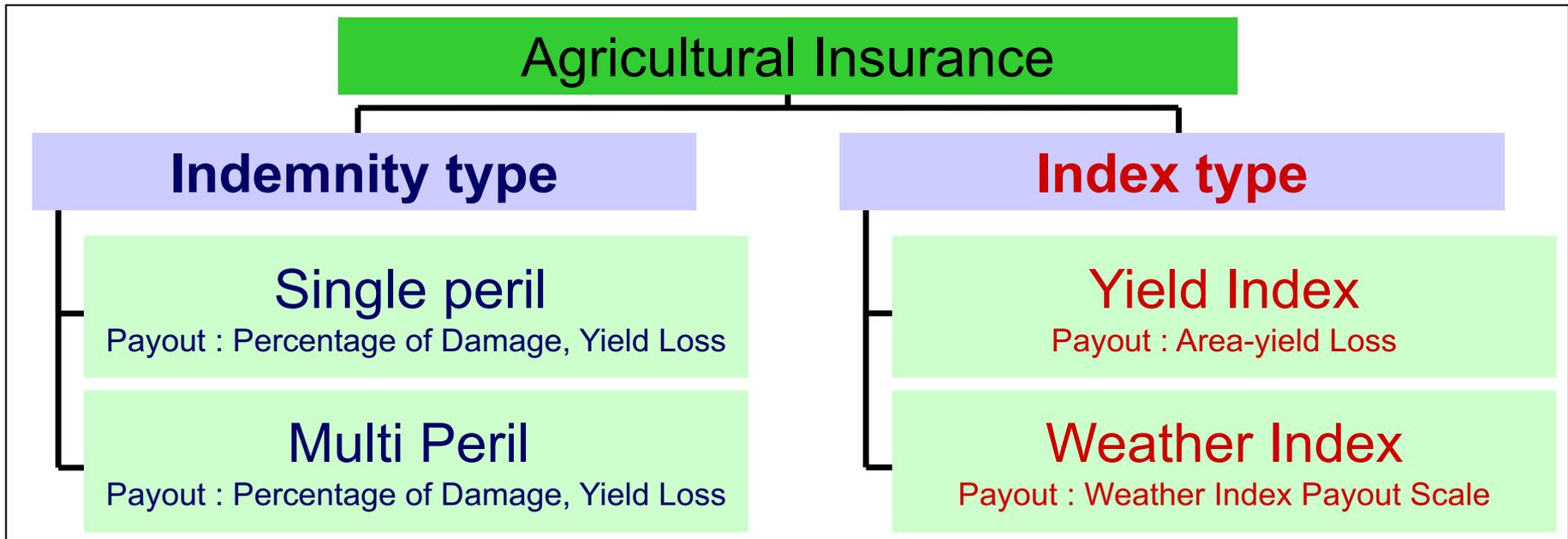
- 1. Background**
  - 2. What is “Agricultural Insurance”?**
  - 3. What is “Weather Index Insurance”?**
  - 4. Difference between Indemnity Insurance and Index Insurance.**
  - 5. Weather Index Insurance utilizing GSMaP in Myanmar.**
  - 6. New agricultural Insurance in Thailand**
- 

- Progression of climate change would increase the frequency of extreme weather events such as heavy floods and drought.
- That is big problem for farmers in developing countries where depend on agriculture.
- Small farmers in developing countries need “adaptation measure” for the climate change.
- As one of “adaptation measure” for agriculture is to familiarize **agricultural insurance**.



## What is Agricultural Insurance?

- ✓ Designed to cover economic loss to agricultural producer caused by drought, heavy rain, hail and other natural disaster **beyond control of farmer**.
- ✓ Sold in **70 countries world wide**.
- ✓ Classified into two type insurance, “**Indemnity type**” and “**Index type**”.

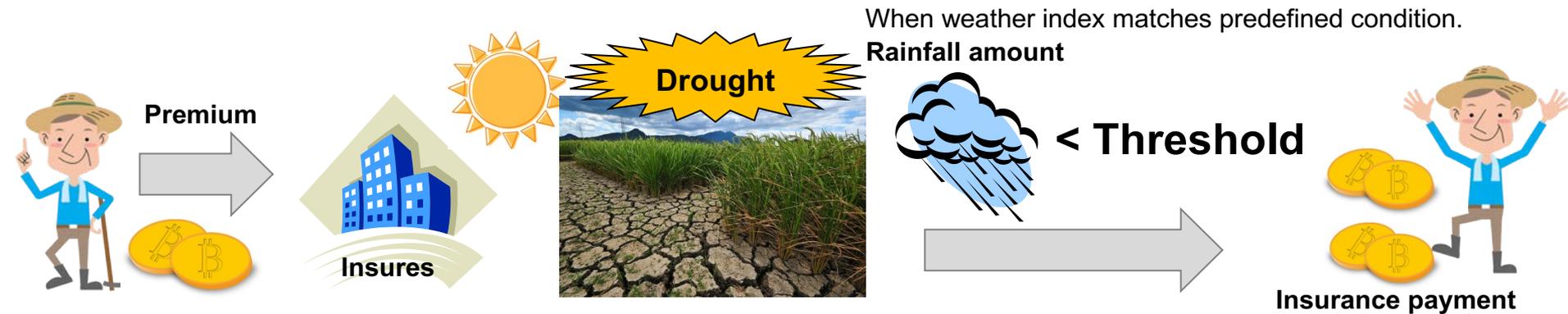


# What is Weather Index Insurance?

## “Weather Index Insurance (WII)”

- Compensates farmer’s loss due to extreme weather such as heavy rain and drought, based on predefined weather index.
- Compensation is done when weather index matches predefined condition.
- Loss investigation by insurance company is not required.

### Insurance system (Case of WII against drought risk)



# Difference between “Indemnity” and “Index”

	<b>Crop Insurance</b> Indemnity basis type insurance	<b>Weather Index Insurance</b> Index basis type insurance
<b>Trigger</b>	<b>Covered Peril</b> (Natural Disaster, Disease, Insect, etc.)	<b>Weather Index</b> (Rainfall, Temperature, Snow fall, etc.)
<b>Trigger of Compensation</b>	When insured suffer damage due to covered peril	When weather index matches the predefined condition
<b>Payout</b>	Actual Loss Amount	Predetermined Fixed Amount
<b>Loss Survey</b>	Necessary	<b>Not necessary</b>
<b>Swift Payment</b>	-----	<b>Swift</b>
<b>Moral Risk</b>	Existence	<b>Nonexistence</b>
<b>Basis Risk*</b>	<b>Nonexistence</b>	Existence

\* "Basis Risk" means deviation between actual loss amount and payout amount by insurance.

**Many countries tend to prefer Index Insurance because of three advantages.**

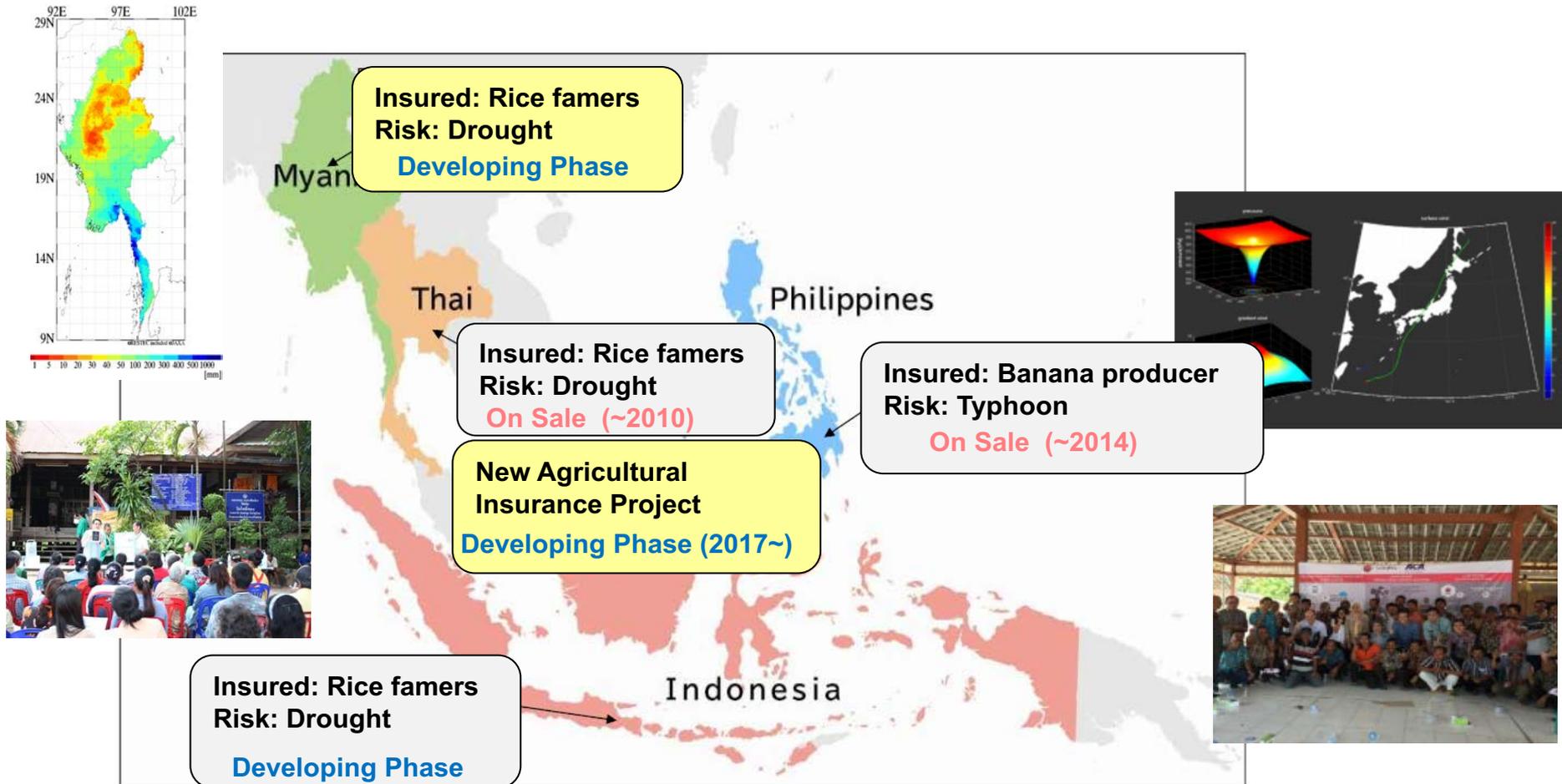
**No loss survey**

**Swift payment**

**No moral risk**

# Our Efforts of Agricultural Insurance in SEA

Sompo has provided and developed the “Weather Index Insurance” in Southeast Asian countries, Thailand, Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia.



## Myanmar

Population : 51.41 million(2014)

Size : 680,000km<sup>2</sup>

Main Crops: **Rice**, bean, sugar cane, corn, **sesame**, etc.

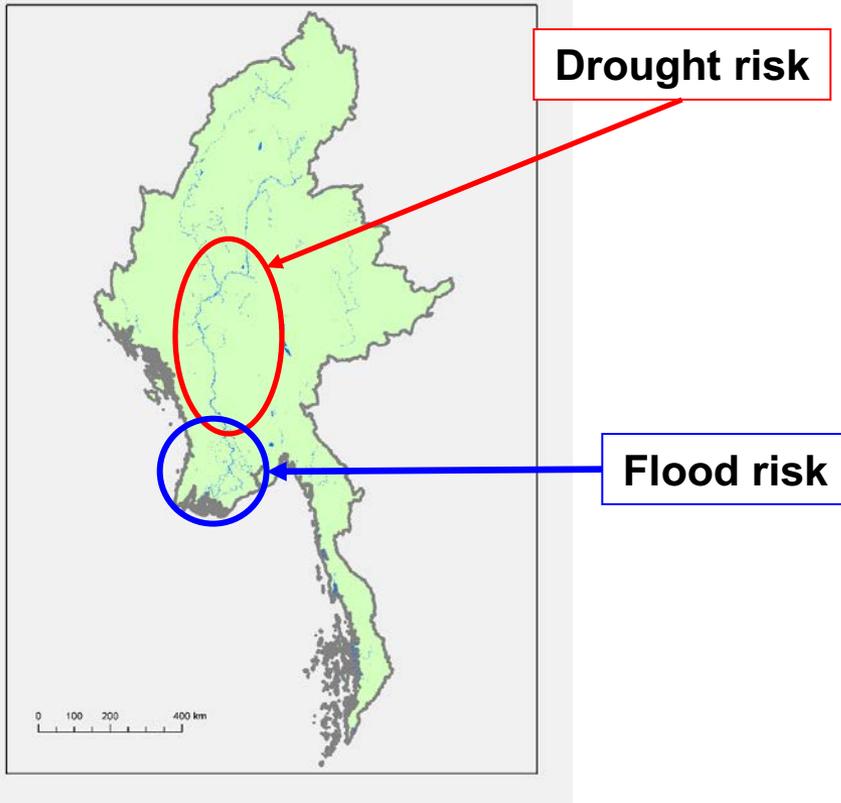


---

In 2014, Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance Inc., Yangon Representative Office, started developing WII using GSMaP data in an effort to mitigate losses suffered by **rice farmers** due to **drought** in Myanmar.

---

## Weather Risk for farmers in Myanmar



## Weather Station



### Problem

There are not enough weather stations to develop WII.



**Solution??**

## GSMaP

- Official Name is “Global Satellite Mapping of Precipitation”.
- System to estimate rainfall and deliver its information four hours after observation
- Disclosed by Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)
- Data sources are multiple satellites all over the world.
- Almost all area on the Earth is covered.

## Description of rainfall data

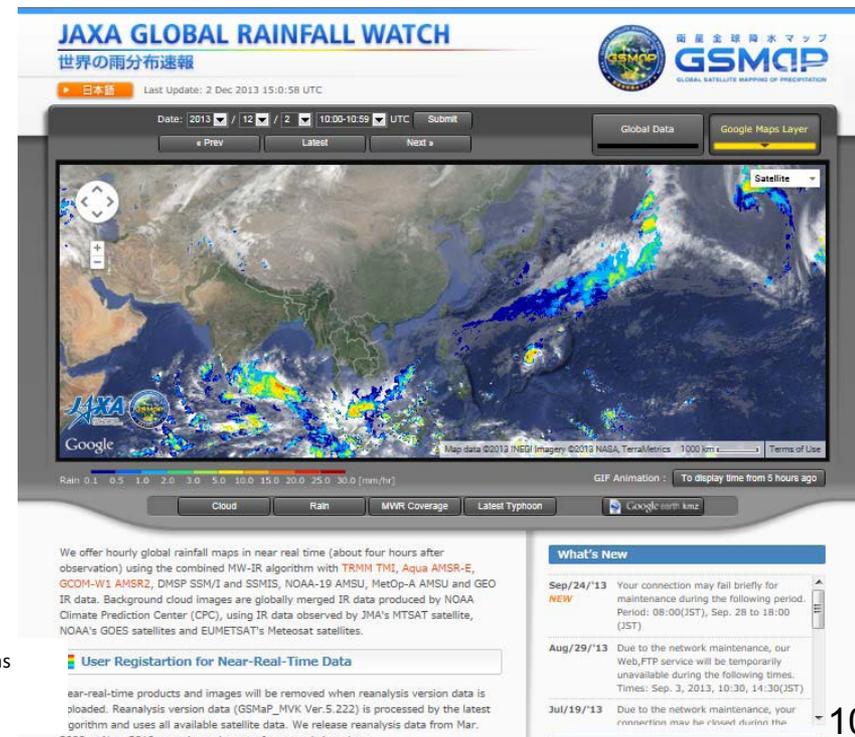
- Variable Rainfall rate (mm/h)
- Domain Global (60N~60S)
- Grid resolution 0.1degree (≒10km)
- Temporal resolution 1hour

## Advantages of GSMaP data

- The risk of data missing is extremely **low**.
- We can get rainfall data at **anywhere**.

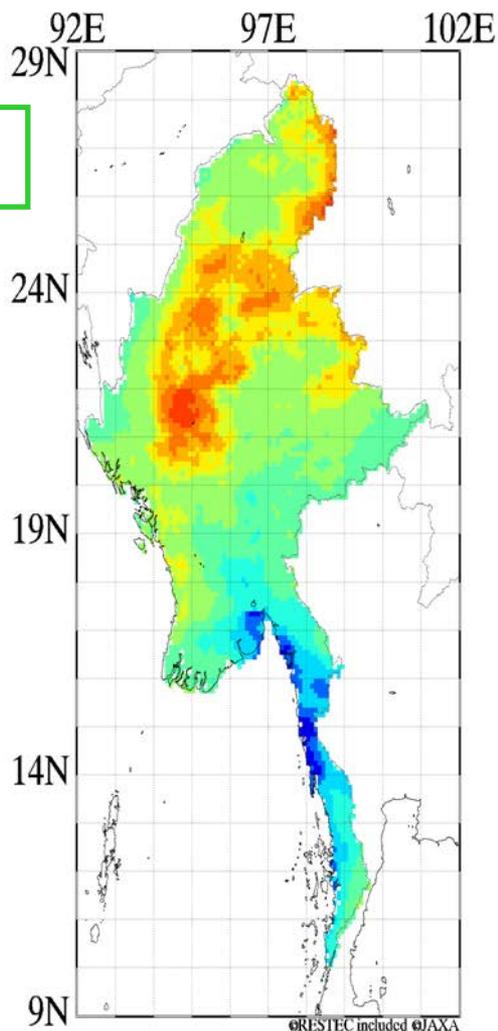
'Global Rainfall Map in Near-Real-Time (GSMaP\_NRT) by JAXA Global Rainfall Watch' was produced and distributed by the Earth Observation Research Center, JAXA.  
<http://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/GSMaP/index.htm>

## <Image of GSMaP>

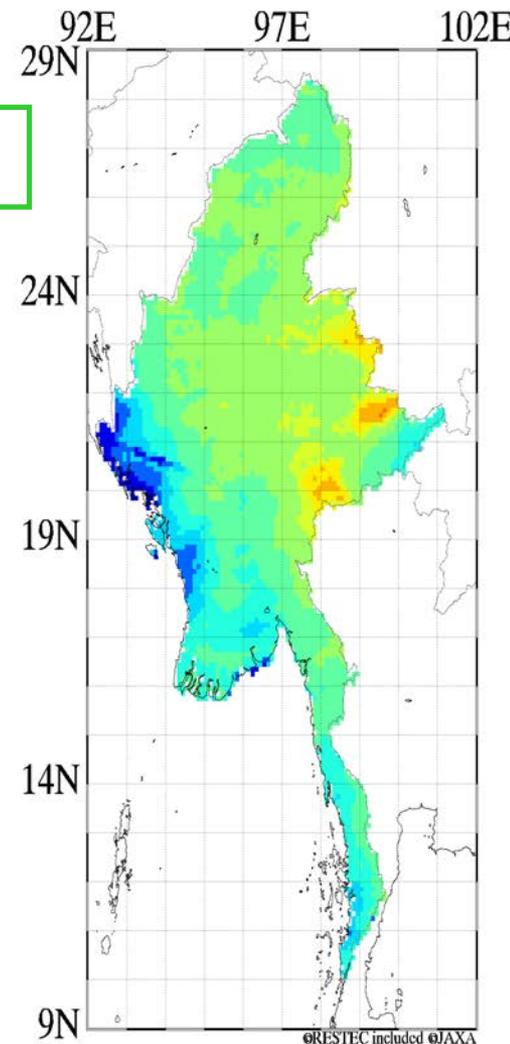


## Image of rainfall calculated by RESTEC

May 2005  
Drought Year



May 2010  
Normal Year



## GSMaP Data Providing Scheme



✓ Disclose GSMaP data (Raw data)



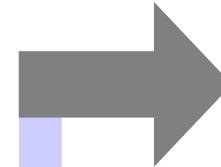
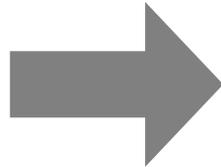
✓ Calculate and make weather index based on predefined condition  
 ✓ Provide weather index to SOMPO and sales channel \* (\*If necessary)



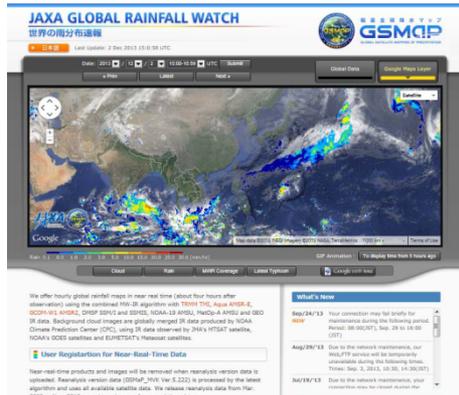
✓ Decide the insurance payout based on weather index

### GSMaP data (Raw data)

### Weather Index

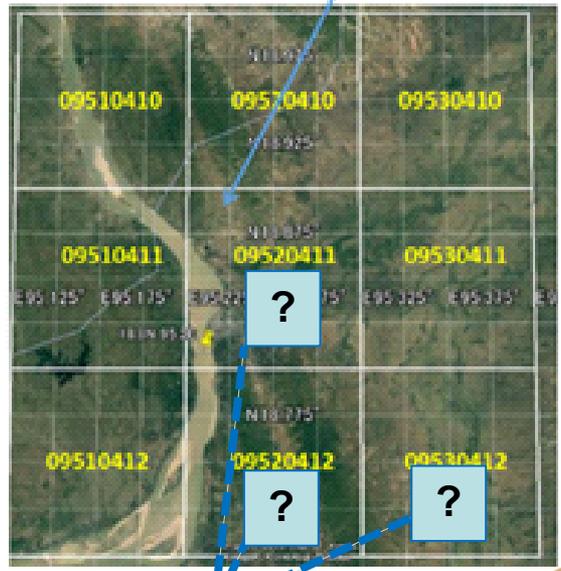


**-Company name**  
 Remote Sensing Technology of Japan  
**-Headquarter**  
 Tokyo  
**-Established**  
 Aug. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1975



## Grid of GSMaP

緯度	経度	グリッド番号	緯度	経度	グリッド番号	緯度	経度	グリッド番号
19	95.1	09510410	19	95.2	09520410	19	95.3	09530410
18.9	95.1	09510411	18.9	95.2	09520411	18.9	95.3	09530411
18.8	95.1	09510412	18.8	95.2	09520412	18.8	95.3	09530412



?

Detail Address  
(Latitude/Longitude)

## Special app for farmers

Latitude  
18.899999999999999

Longitude  
101.77777777777777

Number of satellites  
8

Cell number  
10000000

Date and time  
2017/12/28 10:00:00

---

Target start date  
170001

Target end date  
170001

Threshold  
10

Measurement start date  
170001

Measurement end date  
170001

Cumulative threshold  
10

---

Target start date  
170001

Target end date  
170001

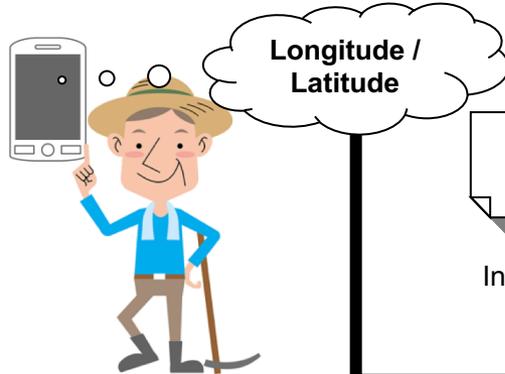
Threshold  
20

- Get location information.
- Know the suitable grid of GSMaP automatically.

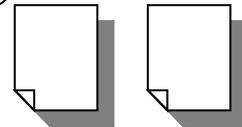
# Administration of Weather Index Insurance utilizing GSMaP

**Farmer**

(1) Farmer gets location data of rice field utilizing the special app.



(2) Sales channel manages individual insurance contract and insurance condition.



Insurance application

**Sales Channel  
(Bank, MFI)**



**Insurance Company**

(3) Insurance Contract

Notice insurance information

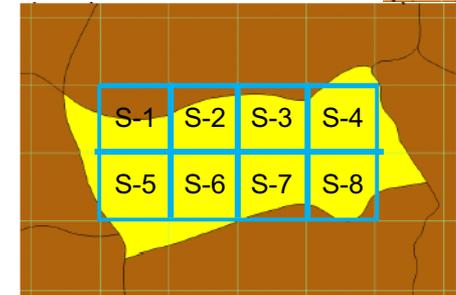


<Image of contract management>

Name	Township	Grid Number	Insured Loan Principal	-
Farmer A	Shwebo	S-1	300,000kyat	-
Farmer B	Shwebo	S-3	450,000kyat	-
...	...	...	...	-

(95.4,22.8)

(96.0,22.8)



(95.4,22.4)

(96.0,22.4)

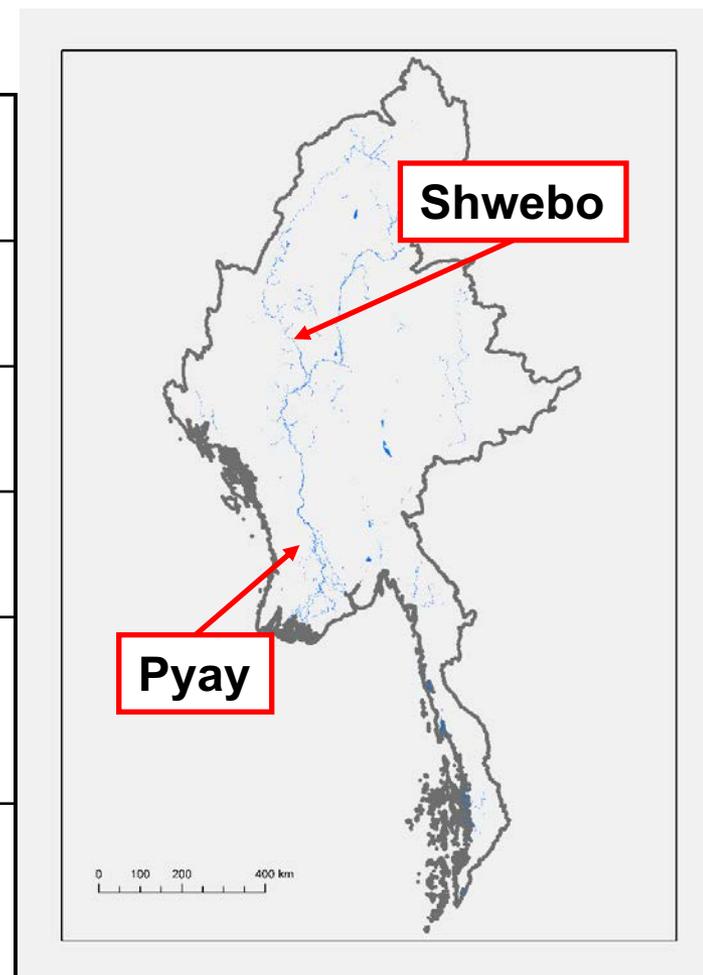
GSMaP grid in Shwebo

# Hearing Survey



## Prototype of WII in Myanmar

<b>Insured</b>	Farmers
<b>Target Crop</b>	Rice
<b>Target Area</b>	Shwebo, Pyay
<b>Target Risk</b>	Drought
<b>Index</b>	Cumulative rainfall by GSMaP during rainy season
<b>Compensation</b>	When the index is below predefined threshold, the predefined payout is done.

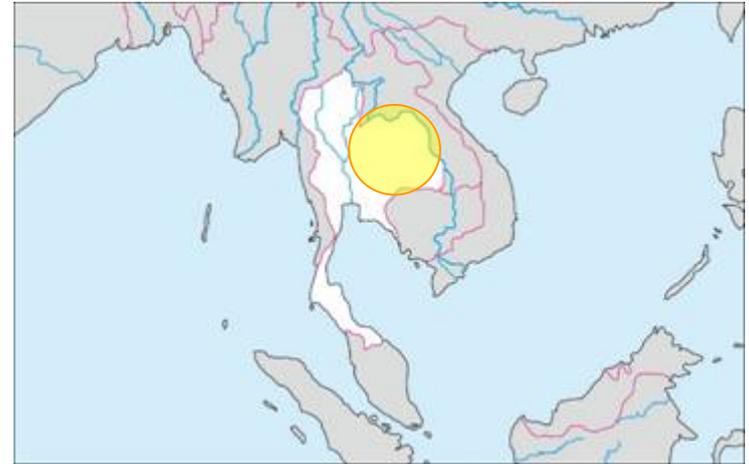


## Thailand

Population : 65.93 million (2010)

Size : 514,000km<sup>2</sup>

Main Crops: **Rice**, sugar cane, cassava, etc



Since 2017, Sompo started new project that develop estimation yield model utilizing satellite data and deep learning scheme, and new agricultural insurance utilizing the estimation yield model.

## Project Title

**Developing “New Agricultural Insurance” utilizing “Paddy Yield Estimation Model”**

## Project Period / Area

**October 2017 ~ March 2018 / Northeast Thailand**

## Project Team



**SOMPO Groups ,**



**Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan**



**University of Tokyo ,**



**Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency**



**Local Partner**

To develop “Paddy Yield Estimation Model” utilizing big-data such as earth observation satellite data, and deep-learning scheme.

## Image of Paddy Yield Estimation Model

### *Growth Processes of Paddy/Rice*



### *Input*

### *Calculation*

### *Output*

Earth Observation Satellite Data;  
(Weather-data, Land-data, NDVI, etc.)

Deep learning

Future Estimated Yield

### *Input*

### *Calculation*

### *Output*

Earth Observation Satellite Data;  
(Weather-data, Land-data, NDVI, etc.)

Deep learning

Estimated Yield

## To develop “New Agricultural Insurance” utilizing “Estimated Yield” by “Paddy Yield Estimation Model”.

### Image of Paddy Yield Estimation Model

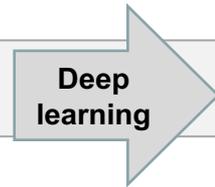
#### *Growth Processes of Paddy/Rice*



#### *Input*

Earth Observation Satellite Data;  
(Weather-data, Land-data, NDVI, etc.)

#### *Calculation*



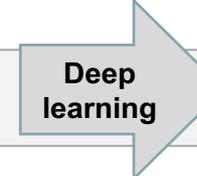
#### *Output*

**Future Estimated Yield**

#### *Input*

Earth Observation Satellite Data;  
(Weather-data, Land-data, NDVI, etc.)

#### *Calculation*

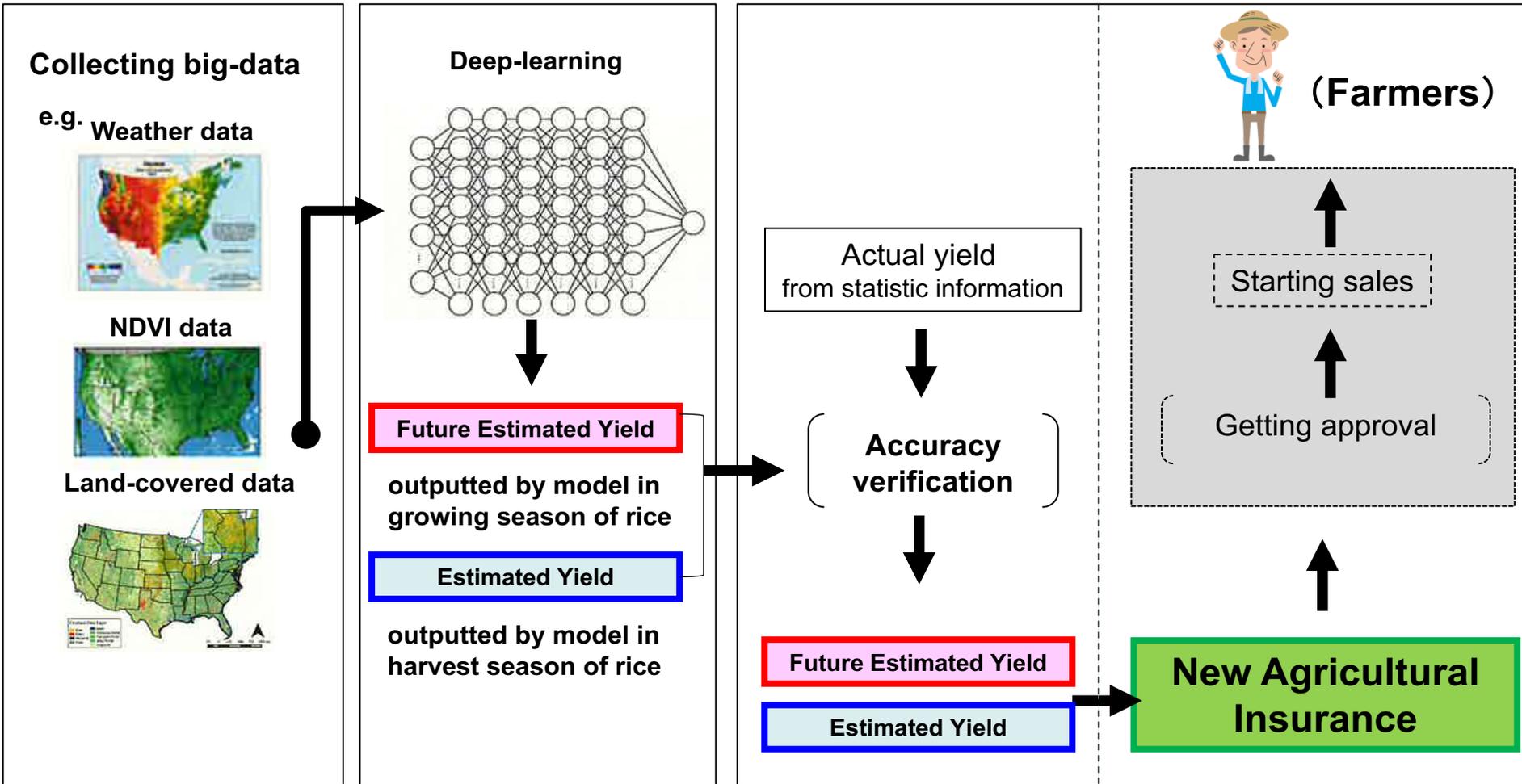


#### *Output*

**Estimated Yield**

**New Agricultural Insurance**

# Role and Process Flow of Project



## New Agricultural Insurance

### Insurance

### Estimated Yield by model

1) Index-based Insurance

Future Estimated Yield

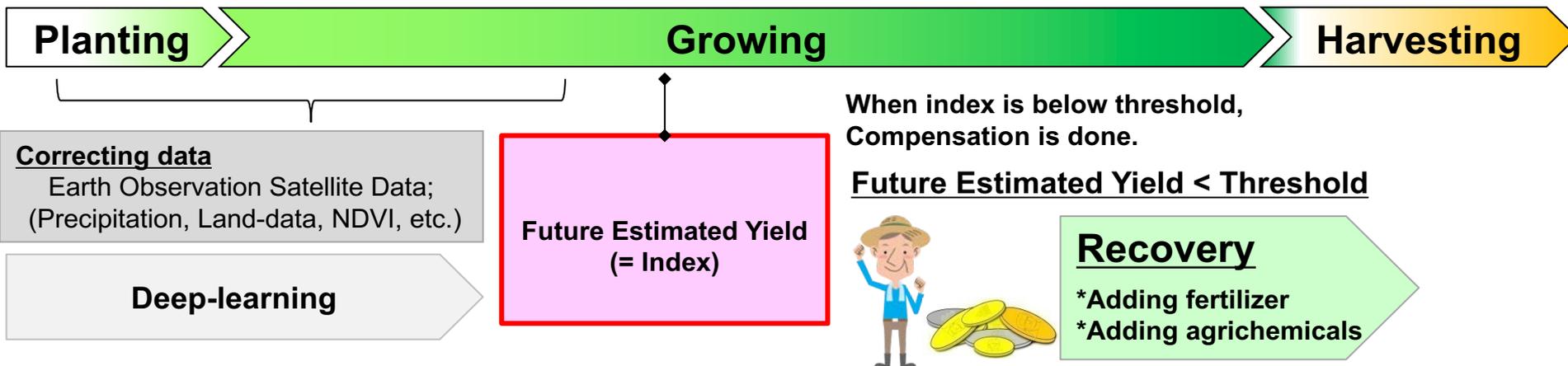
2) Hybrid-based Insurance

Estimated Yield

# 1) Index-based Insurance

<b>Type of Insurance</b>	Index-based Insurance
<b>Insurance Period</b>	4 month (e.g. from May to September)
<b>Index</b>	<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"><b>Future Estimated Yield</b></div> Calculated by “Paddy Yield Estimation Model” in end of September
<b>Threshold</b>	e.g. XX% of average of yield from the previous 10years
<b>Payout Condition</b>	When index is below threshold
<b>Payout amount</b>	XXX,XXXBaht (e.g. The level of expenses for recovering rice production )

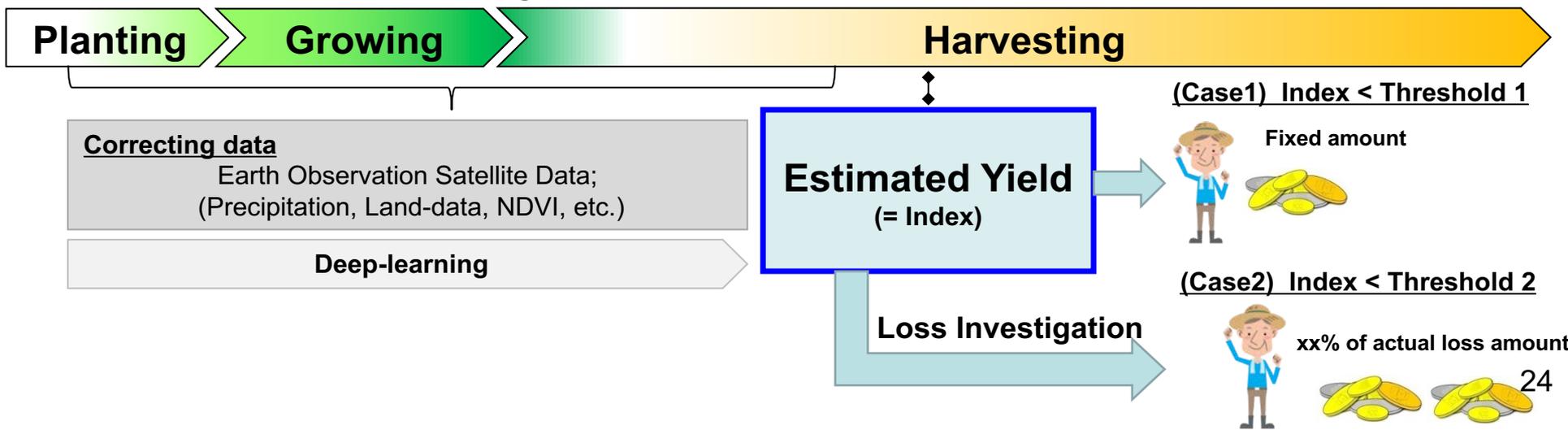
## Growth Processes of Paddy/Rice



# 3) Hybrid-based Insurance

<b>Type of Insurance</b>	Hybrid between “Index-based Insurance” and “Indemnity-based Insurance”
<b>Insurance Period</b>	From planting season to harvesting season
<b>Index</b>	<div style="border: 2px solid blue; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"><b>Estimated Yield</b></div> Calculated by “Paddy Yield Estimation Model” in harvesting season
<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Threshold 1:</b> 80% of average yield from the previous 10years <b>Threshold 2:</b> 50% of average yield from the previous 10years
<b>Payout Condition</b>	<u>Case1;</u> In the case “Index” is below “Threshold 1”, <b>Payout amount : Fixed amount XXX,XXXBaht</b> <u>Case2;</u> In the case “Index” is below “Threshold 2”, Insurer conducts loss investigation. <b>Payout amount: XX% of actual loss amount based on loss investigation</b>

## Growth Processes of Paddy/Rice



## ➤ Developing new products and service

- ◆ Agricultural insurance
- ◆ Agricultural loan
- ◆ Agricultural supporting information

### Example

#### Variable interest rate agricultural loan

##### Rich harvest

Estimated Yield > Threshold



#### Agricultural Loan

Principal + Interest



#### Insurance Company



##### Poor harvest

Estimated Yield < Threshold



Principal + Interest



Compensation

**SOMPO wishes for sustainable agricultural development and rich harvests in developing countries.**

**Thank you.**



**SOMPO  
HOLDINGS**

**Innovation for Wellbeing**