

# *Earth observation applications in Index-based Livestock Insurance (IBLI): challenges and opportunities*

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**ILRI**  
INTERNATIONAL  
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH  
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# PROBLEM & RATIONALE

**Pastoral populations of Sub-Saharan Africa are particularly vulnerable to environmental shocks, particularly drought, which contribute to livestock mortality and therefore losses in both wealth and productive assets.**



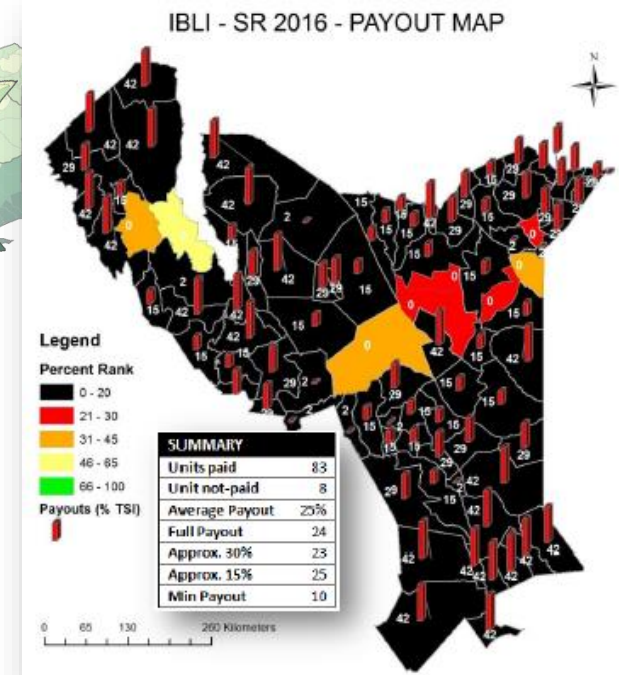
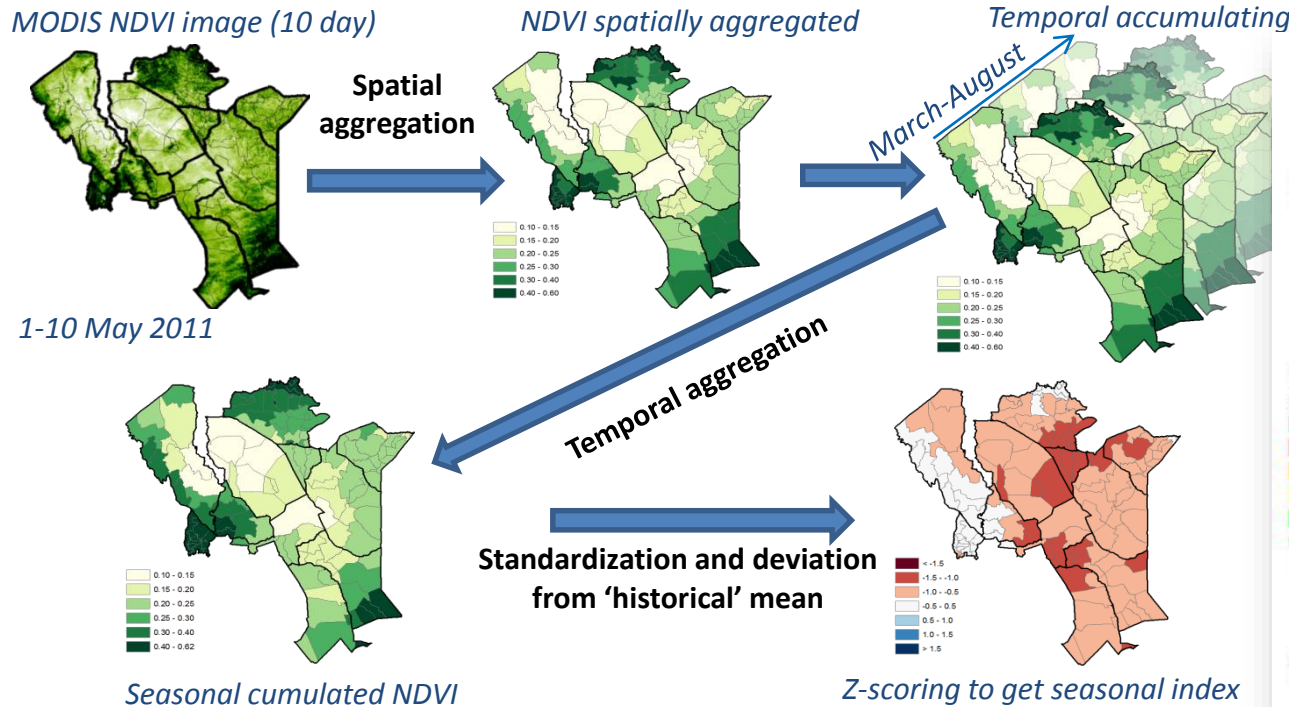
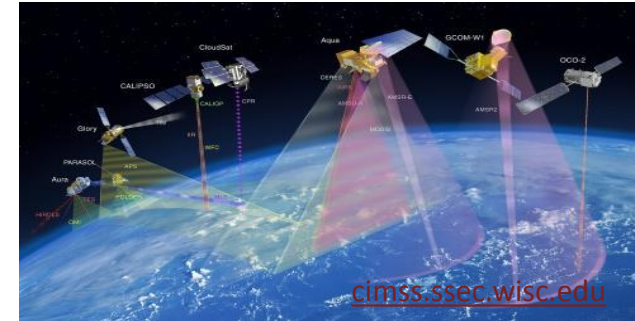
**Can we develop a sustainable risk reduction approach using innovative technologies?**

- Index-based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) an innovation in insurance design suitable for pastoral areas in Africa.
- EO-based forage availability/scarcity assessment to design precise and cheap asset protection insurance contracts.
- First launched in Marsabit in January 2010. Now scaled to Ethiopia and across Northern Kenya with increasing commitment of commercial entities, government and development partners.



# HOW IBLI WORKS

- ❑ Satellite based (MODIS) Rangeland mapping & monitoring
- ❑ Early detection of forage availability
- ❑ Payouts in case of drought related forage scarcity



# IBLI COMPONENTS

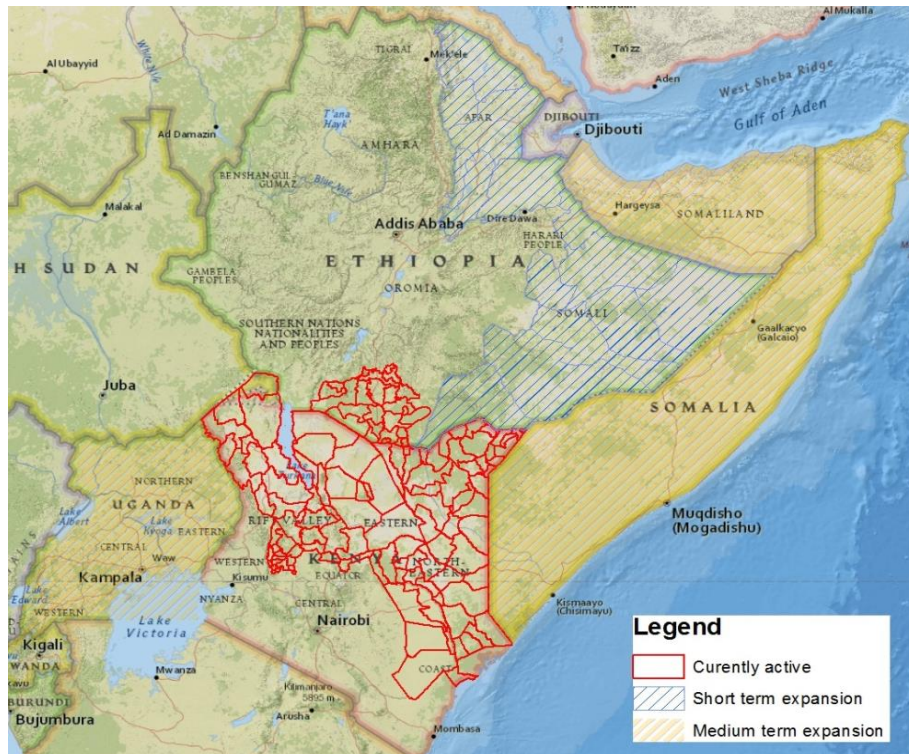
## Components of a sustainable Index Insurance Program

1. Index design: Data demands (long term series, reliable, non-manipulable). Index precision (minimizing “basis risk”, maximizing value). Contract design – matching index to risk profile.
2. Establish informed effective demand, especially among a clientele with little experience with any insurance, but even for meso and macro actors. Extension, capacity development, marketing.
3. Low cost, efficient, delivery mechanisms (supply chain), to build critical mass of clients/recipients. Sales transactions platforms, information and extension, indemnity payments
4. Policy and institutional infrastructure. Regulations, oversight, effective coordination of public and private sector roles

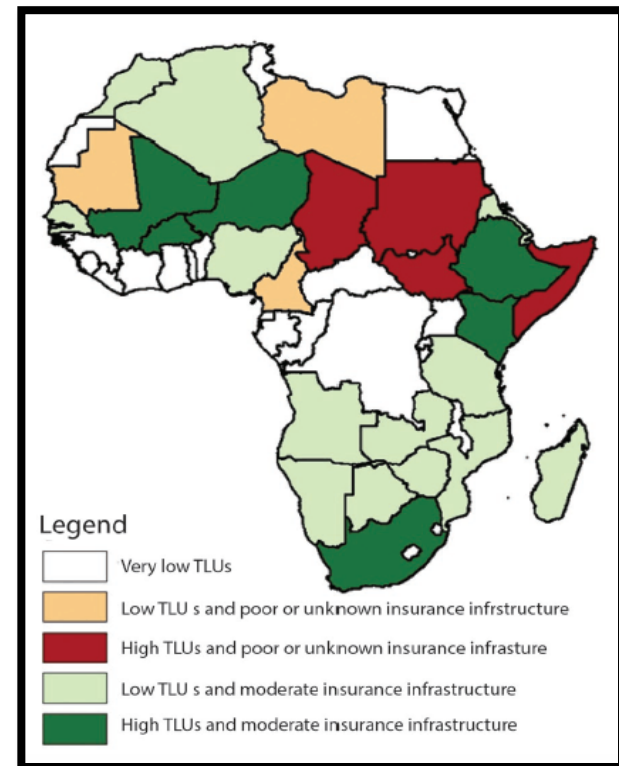
# IBLI ACHIEVEMENTS

- About 20000 contracts sold (Kenya and Ethiopia, private and public)
- Positive impacts on household welfare and health indicators
- Demand for expansion from several countries
- Recent big payouts. Over 2M USD to 17000 households.

## *IBLI area of operation*



## *IBLI potential expansion*



# GAPS & OPPORTUNITIES

## ***EARTH OBSERVATION AND RANGELANDS***

- ❑ NDVI limitations as a forage availability index.

**Can we use new/multiple indicators (e.g soil moisture, RFE, Sentinel)?**

- ❑ Poor characterization of rangeland systems (e.g. in relation to palatability and land condition)

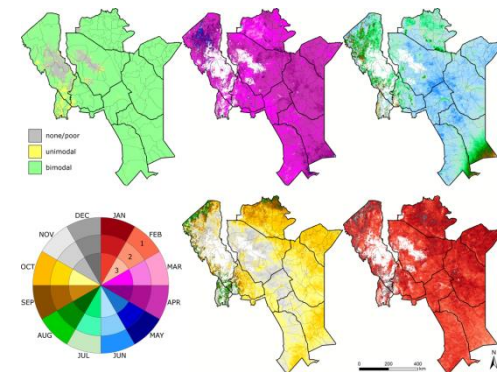
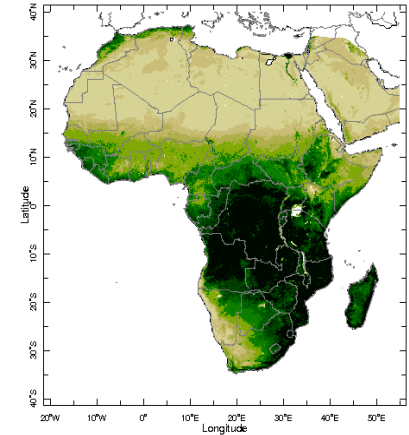
**Multi-scale mapping (drones/very high res. satellites).**

- ❑ Poor link between vegetation and livestock production.

**Livestock detection, grazing patterns, water points mapping.**

- ❑ Lack of long term data for “validation” of mapping products.

**Crowdsourcing, ground networks (webcams), drones.**



# GAPS & OPPORTUNITIES

## BEYOND REMOTE SENSING...

**Information scarcity (collection/dissemination) is severely limiting development and resource management in the pastoral areas of Africa**

**How to close this gap in a sustainable way?**

- ❑ Need timely, accurate and spatial explicit data collection and information extraction approaches (but cost effective!).
- ❑ Needs to bundle multiple “services” (feed & forage, veterinary information, market information, rangeland condition, etc).
- ❑ Need of efficient information dissemination and continuous capacity/awareness support (m-Learning).



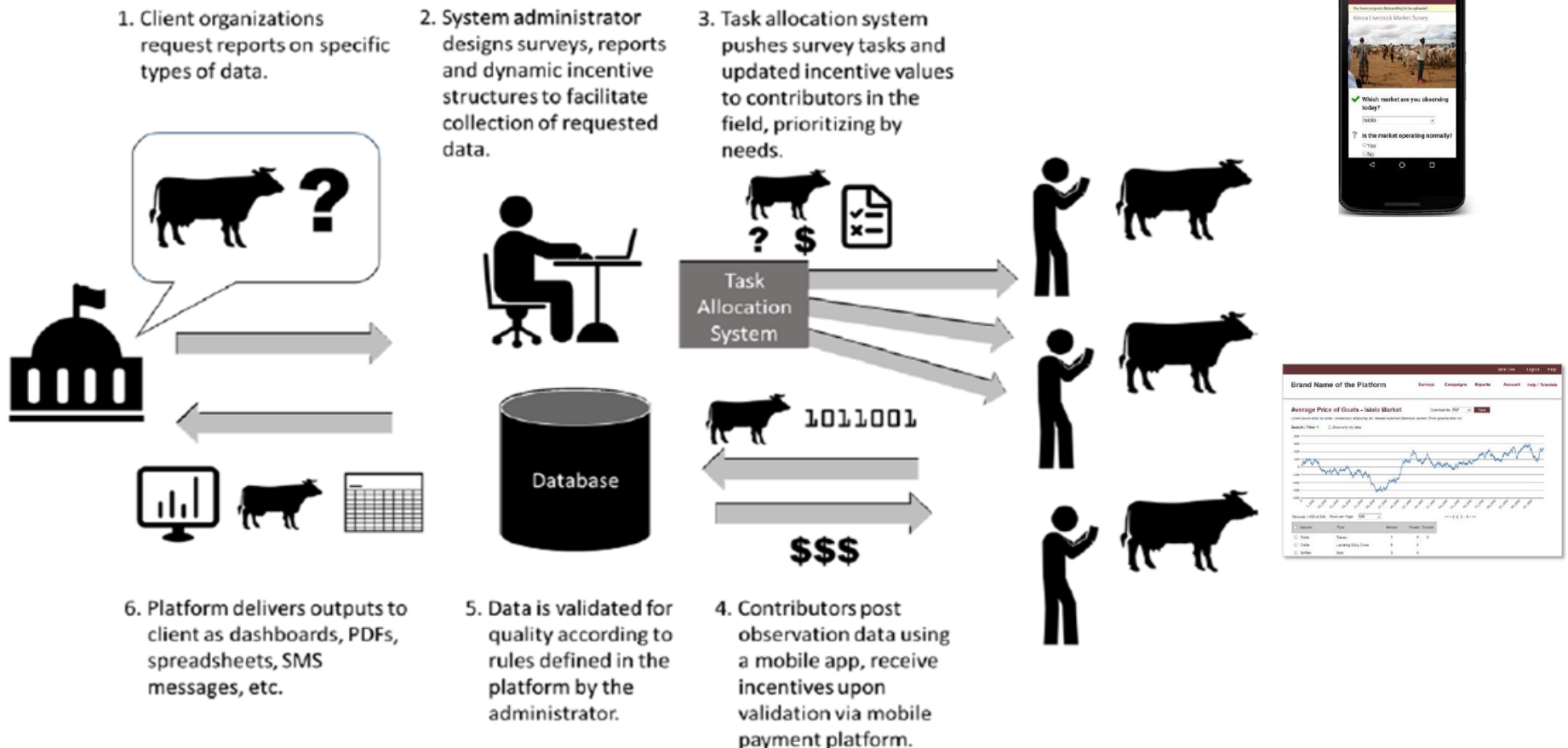
The screenshot shows the ILRI learning platform interface. At the top, it says 'learning.ilri.org' and 'WELCOME COURSE CATALOGUE'. Below that, there's a 'Welcome to ILRI's learning platform' message with a 'Sign In / Register' button. There are input fields for 'Email or Username' and 'Password', and a 'Sign In' button. Below the login form, there are three mobile app screens displayed. The first screen is for 'MANGARIT' and 'TILIRI' with a map of the region. The second screen is for 'BANISA' and shows a table of NDVI values for each decade. The third screen is for 'BANISA' and shows a '0%' progress indicator for 'Long Rain Long Dry'.

Decade	2015	2016
Mar 1-10	0.24	0.24
Mar 11-20	0.25	0.25
Mar 21-31	0.29	0.29
Apr 1-10	0.32	0.32
Apr 11-20	0.32	0.32
Apr 21-30	0.41	0.41

# GAPS & OPPORTUNITIES

**Multi-scale EO-Data in combination with Mobile technologies ,  
crowdsourcing and big data analyses (computer vision, machine learning...)**

## PROTOTYPE MOBILE-BASED COLLECTION & DISSEMINATION SYSTEM





# Thanks!



[www.ilri.org/ibli](http://www.ilri.org/ibli)

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