

Assessment of Claims

Wide Spread Calamities

If 'Actual Yield' (AY) per hectare of insured crop for the insurance unit (calculated on basis of requisite number of CCEs) in insured season, falls short of specified 'Threshold Yield' (TY), all insured farmers growing that crop in the defined area are deemed to have suffered shortfall of similar magnitude in yield. PMFBY seeks to provide coverage against such contingency.

'Claim' shall be calculated at IU level as per the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{(Threshold Yield – Actual Yield)}}{\text{Threshold Yield}} \times \text{Sum Insured}$$

Where Threshold Yield (TY) for a crop in a notified insurance unit is the average yield of best 5 years from past seven years of that season multiplied by applicable Indemnity Level for that crop

On Account Payment of Claims due to Mid-Season Adversity

Insurance cover will be provided to the farmers to provide immediate relief in case of adverse seasonal conditions during the crop season viz. Floods, prolonged dry spells, severe drought etc., wherein expected yield during the season is likely to be less than 50% of Normal Yield.

Eligibility Criteria:

- All notified IUs would be eligible for "ON ACCOUNT" payment only if the expected Yield of the affected crop during the season is less than 50% of Normal Yield.
- The provision could be invoked for a specific crop or group of crops in notified IU, by the State Govt. through damage notification based on the proxy indicators and depending on fulfillment of laid down conditions
- The quantum of likely losses and the amount of 'on-account' payment shall be decided based on the joint survey by Insurance Company and State Govt. officials.
- Only those farmers would be eligible for financial support under this cover who have paid the premium / the premium has been debited from their account before the damage notification by the State Govt. for invoking this provision for compensation. Banks must ensure to debit farmers premium within 15 days from sanction/renewal of KCC/crop loan to provide benefit of this add on products , failing which banks will be liable to meet the claim liabilities of uncovered eligible famers.
- Amount payable would be 25% of the likely claims, subject to adjustment against final claims.

If adversity occurs within 15 days before the normal harvest time, this provision will not be invoked. Then the losses will not qualify under this provision.

Proxy-Indicators: Indicators to be used for loss intimation could be rainfall data, other weather data, satellite imagery, drought assessment reports of MNCFC and crop condition reports by district level/ State Govt. officials, supported by media report and field photographs. The State's notification should also spell out all the necessary details in this regard

Loss assessment procedure:

Joint Committee of State Govt. and the Insurer for assessment of crop damage have to be formed and notified before start of the crop season by the SLCCCI for each district.

This Joint Committee shall decide the eligibility for On-Account payment based on the weather data (available AWS notified by the Govt.)/long term average rainfall data/satellite imagery supported by estimated yield losses at notified IU level. Loss intimation order has to be issued within 7days from the adverse seasonal event.

Based on the above report, a joint inspection of the affected area maybe done by Insurance Company along with State Govt. officials for ground truthing using mobile phone App and arrive at the extent of loss.

Information/ Services of MNCFC, ISRO or SRSC may also be utilized for determination of extent of loss, using satellite data, for On Account payout.

If the expected loss of the affected crop is more than 50% of the normal yield for the Notified Insurance Unit, On-Account payment would be payable.

On-Account payment would be calculated as per following formula:

(Threshold Yield-Estimated Yield)

————— × Sum Insured ×25%

Threshold Yield

Timeframe for loss assessment and submission of report:

An order will be issued by Nodal Dept. of State Govt. defining eligibility of On Account payment with details of affected IUs within 7 days from the occurrence of adverse seasonal event. Loss assessment report at the affected insurance unit level has to be completed by the Joint Committee within 15 days from occurrence of the adverse seasonal event.

Conditions:

Mere disbursement/ sanction of loan without receipt/ debit of premium before the notification of calamity would not make a farmer eligible for the claim.

The On-Account payment would be disbursed by the Insurance Company without waiting for the receipt of final share of Govt. subsidy (Second Installment) On Account payment would be paid to all eligible insured farmers within one month of the notification

invoking this provision by the State Govt. and subject to receipt of loss assessment report from State Govt..

These claims would be adjusted against the end season area approach yield based claims.

Bank would remit farmers' premium to Insurance Company, with farmers list, within 7 days of intimation of loss under this section, if not uploaded earlier on Portal. However, this option must be exercised as a last recourse with proper justification.

Detailed Procedure and Timelines On Account Payment of Claims due to Mid-Season Adversity is mentioned in Table 8 below:

S.No	Actions required to be taken	Actions to be taken by	Schedule for taking action
1	Formation of District Level Joint Committee (DL JC) under Chairpersonship of DC/DM with the following members for loss assessment survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agriculture / Horticulture / Revenue Officer – as Convener, • Concerned Insurance Company , • Representative of IMD from nearest Observatory, if available • Representative of KVK / Agriculture University • 3 representatives from district farmers nominated by Agriculture Department • District collector may co-opt experts , 	State/ UT (SLCCCI)	It should be a part of main Notification to be issued by State/ UT for implementation of PMFBY. The composition of Committee should be notified in the PMFBY notification by the State/UT & first meeting should be held within a week after notification to familiarize the members with the procedure to be followed.
	Details of Govt.'s AWS/ARG in Notification to be issued by State/ UT for implementation of PMFBY for weather data supply including rainfall to DLJC.		To be included in the main notification of State Govt. itself
	In case Govt. AWS/ARG not available, Pvt. AWS/ARG can be notified		
	Tentative dates of crop-wise & district-wise sowing & harvesting		-do-
	Details of month-wise district-wise IMD's Long Period Average LPA of rainfall.		-do-

2	<p>After 1 month from normal sowing and before 15 days from the normal harvest time, fulfillment of eligibility of On-Account payment (i.e. 50% yield loss in standing crops to be compared with average yield as explained in Para 7.3 of PMFBY in notified insurance unit area) is to be decided based on occurrence of any one of the proxy Indicators occurring along with other proxy indicators of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe Drought Condition, as defined in the Drought Manual, 2016 • Dry spells and drought declared by State/ UT • Abnormally Low / High temperature in comparison to LPA • Widespread incidences of Insect, Pest & Diseases • Any other defined natural event including flooding which may lead to widespread losses <p>Supported by Satellite Image based outputs to be provided by ISRO, MNCFC or any other Govt. approved agency, Govt. crop condition reports, and Media reports.</p>	DLJC	
3	<p>Keeping watch over breaching of set triggers of proxy indicators as mentioned above. Meeting of DLJC to be convened on breaching of any one of above triggers of excess rainfall, deficit rainfall and dry spells.</p>	District Agriculture / Horticulture / Revenue Officer (i.e. convener of DLJC)	Meeting of DLJC to be convened with relevant data, to be placed before the Committee and decision should be taken within 7 days from the occurrence of adverse seasonal event.
4	Visual loss assessment survey to be carried out for at least 5% of crop sown area at 10 different locations randomly spread over Insurance Unit (IU).	To be done by DLJC	Within 7 days of meeting of DLJC
5	Issue of notification to invoke the provision of on account payment for mid-season adversity.	State/ UT (SLCCCI)	Within 7 days from receipt of loss assessment survey report of DLJC
6	Assessment of likely losses & amount of 'on-account' payment based on the joint survey.	Insurance company	Within one month of the notification invoking this provision and receipt loss report by State/ UT subject to receipt of at least 50% govt. subsidy
7	Payment to eligible farmers (25% of likely claims)	Insurance company	

Prevented / Failed Sowing and Prevented Planting / Germination Claims

Insurance cover will be provided to farmers in case of widespread incidence of eligible risks affecting crops in more than 75% of area sown in a notified unit at early stage, but not later than 15 days from cutoff date for enrolment, leading to total loss of crop or the farmers are not in a position to either sow or transplant the crop.

Eligibility Criteria:

- Notified IUs will be eligible for “Prevented Sowing/ Planting” pay-out only if more than 75% of Crop wise normal sown area for notified crop in the IU remained unsown/prevented sowing/germination failure during sowing period due to occurrence of widespread incidence of eligible risks.
- The provision is invoked by the State Govt. through notification based on the proxy Indicators.
- Insurance Companies may also provide input to the State in this regard with substantial evidence for consideration within the stipulated time so that claim of Insurance Companies may be verified by them. If Insurance Company makes such a case then State Govt. is bound to get it examined within a stipulated time of 7 days and in case State Govt. thinks that Prevented Sowing is not made out then they should inform Insurance Companies giving cogent reasons for the same.
- Only those farmers would be eligible for financial support under this cover who have paid the premium / the premium has been debited from their account before the damage notification by the State Govt. for invoking this provision for compensation. Banks must ensure to debit farmers premium within 15 days from sanction/renewal of KCC/crop loan to provide benefit of this add on products , failing which banks will be liable to meet the claim liabilities of uncovered eligible farmers.
- The State Govt. would notify crop wise and agro-climatic zone or district wise cut-off dates by which, this provision could be invoked but this notification should not be later than 15 days from cutoff date for enrolment of farmer.
- Insurance companies may appeal to invoke prevented sowing within prescribed period with proper evidence. In case, this provision is not invoked by the DL JC, Insurance Company may escalate the same in writing to State Govt.

Proxy-Indicators: Indicators to be used for loss intimations could be rainfall data, other weather data, satellite imagery and crop condition reports by district level / State Govt. official, media reports and area sown data released by State Govt.

Loss assessment procedure:

State Govt. would declare a notified IU as having suffered Prevented or Failed Sowing/Planting conditions with approximate areas in percentage of the unit.

The lump sum payout under this cover would be 25% of the sum insured and the insurance cover will be terminated.

Conditions:

- The cover will be available for major crops only. Mere disbursement/ sanction of loan without receipt/ debit of premium before the notification of calamity won't make a farmer eligible for claim.
- This provision would be needed to be notified within 15 days of the cut-off date of enrolment by the State Govt., beyond which if invoked, no claim would be payable.
- The Insurance Company would disburse the claim within 30 days of the State's order / notification invoking the event of the insured risk, subject to the data on estimated area sown having been received from State Govt.
- The pay-out under the cover would be disbursed by the Insurance Company without waiting for the receipt of final Govt. share of premium subsidy.
- Insurance Cover would terminate for the affected crop in a Notified Insurance Unit once a claim under this section is invoked and the affected Insurance Unit/ Crop would not be eligible for area yield based claim calculated at the end of the season.
- Once this provision is invoked, no fresh enrolment of farmers for the affected notified crops and areas would be done.
- Once exigency is invoked it applies to all the insured farmers in the Notified Insurance Unit for a given crop, including for those whose crop survived.
- Bank would remit farmers' premium to Insurance Company, with loanee farmers list, within 7 days of intimation of loss under this section, if not uploaded earlier on Portal. However, this option must be exercised as last recourse with proper justification.

Detailed Procedure and Timelines for payment of Prevented / Failed Sowing and Prevented Planting / Germination Claims is mentioned in Table 9 below:

S.No	Actions required to be taken	Action to be taken by	Schedule for taking action
1	Formation of District Level Joint Committee (DL JC) under Chairpersonship of DC/DM with the following members for loss assessment survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agriculture / Horticulture / Revenue Officer – as Convener, • Concerned Insurance Company • Representative of IMD from nearest Observatory, • Representative of KVK / Agriculture University 	State/ UT (SLCCCI)	It should be a part of main Notification to be issued by State/ UT for implementation of PMFBY. The composition of Committee should be notified in the PMFBY notification by the State/UT & first meeting should be held within a week after notification to familiarize the members with the procedure to be followed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 representatives from district farmers nominated by Agriculture Department 		
	Details of Govt.'s AWS/ARG (at appropriate level according to availability) in Notification to be issued by State/ UT for implementation of PMFBY for weather data supply including rainfall to DLJC		To be included in the main notification of State Govt. itself
	Major Crops should be declared based on criteria defined in the OGs and they should be mentioned in notification issued by state Govt.		-do-
	District-wise tentative time period and cut off dates for sowing of major crops *Cut-off date for applicability of prevented sowing provision shall be one month from the cut-off date for sowing subject to this cut off being not later than 15 days from cut off enrolment date.		-do-
	Details of month-wise district-wise as per IMD's Long Period Average (LPA) of rainfall		-do-
2	To make available the details of insurance unit Area-wise normal sown area (Para 25.3) current season's sown area to insurance company	State/ UT	Within one month of normal sowing as mentioned in notification
3	<p>Decision to be taken about fulfillment of eligibility of more than 75% affected area of sown area in the notified insurance unit area within one month of sowing based on occurrence of any one of the proxy Indicators occurring along with other proxy indicators:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe Drought Condition, as defined in the Drought Manual, 2016 • Dry spells and drought declared by State/ UT • Abnormally Low temperature recorded at nearest Govt. AWS / Observatory in comparison to LPA for Rabi season • Widespread Flood <p>Supported by Satellite Imageries , soil moisture, hydrological parameters , sowing information , Govt. crop condition reports, Media reports,</p>	DL JC	<p>Definitions & interpretations regarding proxy indicators would be applied as per IMD's guidelines as below.</p> <p>%age w.r.t. LPA Excess (+) 20 or more Normal (+) 19 to (-) 19 Definitions & interpretations regarding proxy indicators for drought would be applied as per Drought Manual 2016.</p>

4	Keeping watch over the breaching of set triggers of proxy indicators as mentioned above. Meeting of DLJC to be convened on breaching of any one of proxy indicators as mentioned above.	District Agriculture / Horticulture / Revenue Officer (i.e. convener of DLJC) Besides, if Insurance Company notice the occurrence of prevented sowing & failure of sowing / planting / germination, then they can also report and appeal to DLJC for invoking the claims under the provision.	Meeting of DLJC to be convened with relevant data, to be placed before the Committee and decision should be taken within 7 days from the occurrence of adverse seasonal event.
5	Survey of assessment for more than 75% affected sown area in the notified insurance unit area and submission of report to SLCCCI.	To be done by DLJC	Within 7 days of meeting of DLJC
6	Issue of notification to invoke the provision of prevented sowing & failure of sowing / planting / germination.	State/ UT (SLCCCI)	Within 7 days from receipt of loss assessment survey report of DLJC
7	Supply of the details of farmers & area insured along with total premium (farmers share & Govt. subsidy) debited to Insurance company. This is prerequisite condition for making payment.	Banks (loanee & non-loanee) and Intermediaries (non-loanee)	Within 15 days from the occurrence of adverse seasonal event. This should be processed on parallel basis with survey and issue of notification.
8	Payment to eligible farmers (25% of sum insured) N.B.: no other payouts after payment under this provision will be applicable.	Insurance company	Within one month of the notification invoking this provision without waiting for Govt. subsidy.

Post-Harvest Losses due to unseasonal rains etc

Provision has been made for assessment of yield loss on individual plot basis in case of occurrence of hailstorm, cyclone, cyclonic rains and unseasonal rains resulting in damage to harvested crop lying in the field in 'cut and spread' / small bundled condition for drying up to maximum period of two weeks(14 days) from harvesting , for sole purpose of drying. For the purpose of indemnification of post harvest crop losses, unseasonal rains shall be triggered when the excess rainfall is more than 20% over long period average over the month for that district subject to confirmation of the damage in the Joint survey to be conducted by concerned State Govt. and Insurance Company.

Eligibility criteria:

- Available to all insured farmers, at farm unit level, affected by above mentioned perils in a Notified Insurance Unit growing notified crops for which insurance have been availed.
- Available for all crops damaged by specified perils, which are left in the field after harvesting in “cut and spread condition”/small bundled conditions for drying up to a period of 14 days from harvest. State Govt. shall also notify the normal harvesting period of each crop.

Proxy-Indicators: Rainfall data substantiated by media Report in the local media or reports of the Agriculture/ Revenue Department supported by media Report and other evidences.

Loss assessment procedure:

Time and method of reporting the loss/claims

Immediate intimation (within 72 hours) by the insured farmer to any one as detailed in below paragraph. Intimation must contain details of survey number-wise insured crop and acreage affected. Premium payment verification to be done from portal and in case of need may be verified from the bank and bank shall provide the payment verification within next 48 hours of receipt of such request.

Channel of reporting, i.e. Whom to be reported: Intimation may be given within 72 hours by farmer either directly to the insurance company, concerned bank, local agriculture department Govt./district officials or through toll free number (*Centralized dedicated Toll Free Number for claim intimation/ intimations can be redirected within 48 hours to respective Insurance Companies through backend*) to the insurance company or on NCIP. First mode of intimation will be centralized Toll Free Number, followed by the order/loss report issued by concerned officials of district administration to Insurance Company for conducting the individual level investigations The concerned bank/intermediary would verify the insured details like crop insured, sum insured, premium debited and date of debit & remittance for conducting investigation/assessment.

Documentary evidence required for claim assessment:

Duly filled Claim form along with all relevant documents is necessary for payment of claims. ICs shall complete all formalities for payment of such claims like local newspaper cutting and any other available evidence to substantiate occurrence of loss event and severity of the loss, if any.

Appointment of Loss Assessors by the Insurance Company:

The loss assessors would be appointed by the Insurance Company for assessment of Post-harvest losses (Yield- index Insurance). The loss assessors appointed should possess following experience and qualification: Diploma in any subject with minimum 2 years

relevant experience /degree in Agri and allied subjects with one year experience). Retired Govt. officials of Agriculture/Horticulture/Extension Department, Retired Bank officials with experience of crop loaning or KCC.

For compliance of the above provisions the Insurance Companies would empanel the suitable loss assessors for using their services as and when required.

The loss would be jointly assessed by a team comprising of loss assessor appointed by the insurer, block level agriculture officer and the concerned farmer.

Time frame for loss assessment and submission of report

- Appointment of loss assessor within 48 hours from receipt of information. Loss assessment to be completed within next 10 days
- Claim settlement/payment to the farmers to be completed in next 15 days (subject to receipt of premium) from loss assessment report.
- If the affected area under a notified crop is more than 25% of the total cropped area in a notified insurance unit, all the eligible farmers (who have taken insurance for the notified crop, which has been damaged, and informed about occurrence of calamity in the farm within the stipulated time) in the notified insurance unit would be deemed to have suffered post harvest loss and would be eligible for financial support. Percentage of loss would be arrived at by the Insurance Company through requisite percentage of sample survey as decided by the Joint Committee of the affected area.
- If the claim on area approach (based on CCEs) is more than the claims of the Post harvest losses, the difference in the claim will be payable to affected farmers. If claim for Post Harvest is higher, no recovery will be applicable from affected farmers.

Conditions:

- Mere disbursement/ sanction of loan without receipt/ debit of premium before the occurrence of insured peril would not make a farmer eligible for claim.
- When affected area is limited up to 25% of total cropped area in the notified insurance unit, the losses of eligible farmers would be assessed individually provided they have paid premium prior to occurrence of insurance peril.
- The pay-out under the cover would be disbursed by the Insurance Company only after the receipt of final Govt. share of premium subsidy (second installment)
- The Insurance Company would disburse the claim, if payable, within 15 days of receipt of loss survey report.
- If end of season claim based on the yield data is more than the claim under this cover, the balance would be paid at the end of the season under wide spread claims.

Detailed Procedure and Timelines for payment of Post Harvest Loss is mentioned in Table 10 below:

Sl. No.	Actions required to be taken	Action to be taken by	Schedule for taking action
1	Intimation may be given within 72 hours by farmer either directly to the insurance company, concerned bank, local agriculture department Govt./district officials or through toll free number (<i>Centralized dedicated Toll Free Number or NCIP for claim intimation/ intimations can be redirected within 48 hours to respective Insurance Companies through backend</i>) to the insurance company. First mode of intimation will be centralized Toll Free Number	Affected farmer(s) through his own mobile or land line phone or any his own media. Farmer should inform his bank account number (loan account for loanee farmer and savings account for non-loanee farmer) or Enrolment number generated from portal.	Within 72 hours from the occurrence of peril
2	Forwarding of information / intimation of the farmer(s) to Insurance Company either using company's web link or on NCIP	Bank/PACS, Local Agriculture Department / District officials	Within 48 hours from receipt of information / intimation from the farmer(s)
3	Appointment of loss assessor as per qualifications & experience laid in OGs of PMFBY	Insurance company	Within 48 hours from receipt of information / intimation
4	Assessment of yield loss	Jointly by loss assessor, block level agriculture officer and affected farmer(s)	Within 10 days of appointment of loss assessor by the company
5	Assessment of affected area in term of % of area insured	Above Joint Committee and Insurance Company	
6	Get verification of details of affected insured farmer(s) from bank using company's web link or on Central Portal	Insurance company	Within 7 days of the loss intimation
7	Claim-payment to affected intimated farmers	Insurance company	Within 15 days from receipt of loss assessment report subject to receipt of full Govt. share of subsidy (2nd installment)

Localized Risks

The Scheme provided for insurance cover at individual farm level to crop losses due to occurrence of localized perils/ calamities viz. Hailstorm, Landslide, Inundation, Cloud burst and Natural fire due to lightening affecting part of a notified unit or a plot.

For the purpose of indemnification of crop losses due to inundation as localized claim, Inundation is a situation where insured field is covered or submerged by water due to rise in water level by rainwater that has fallen naturally from the sky or from an artesian well or flood water locally and where water stays for prolonged period and causes visible damage to the crop.

Eligibility Criteria:

- Available to all insured farmers, at farm unit level, affected by above mentioned perils in a Notified Insurance Unit growing notified crops for which insurance has been availed.
- Maximum liability is limited to proportionate Sum Insured of damaged crop's area and the pay-out under this provision would be in proportion to cost of inputs, incurred up to the occurrence of insured peril. Only those farmers would be eligible for financial support under this cover who have paid the premium/the premium has been debited from their account before occurrence of the insured peril
- If the pay out under area approach (based on CCEs data) is more than localized losses, the higher claims of two will be payable to insured farmers.
- If the affected area under a notified crop is more than 25% of the total insured area in a notified insurance unit, all the eligible farmers (who have taken insurance for the notified crop, which has been damaged, and informed about occurrence of calamity in the farm within the stipulated time) in the notified insurance unit would be deemed to have suffered localized loss and would be eligible for financial support.
- Percentage of loss would be arrived at by Insurance Company through requisite percentage of sample survey as decided by the Joint Committee of the affected area.

Proxy-Indicators: Report in the local media or reports of the Agriculture/ Revenue Department, weather data, etc.

Loss assessment procedure:

Time and method of reporting the loss/claims

Immediate intimation (within 72 hours) by the insured farmer to any one as detailed in Para below.

Intimation must contain details of survey number-wise insured crop and acreage affected.

Premium payment verification to be done from portal and in case of need, may be verified from the bank and bank shall provide the payment verification within next 48 hours of receipt of such request.

Mobile application may be used for reporting incidence of localized risks for intimation of events including longitude/latitude details and pictures using Mobile App to be developed by DAC&FW.

Channel of reporting i.e. Whom to be reported: Intimation may be given within 72 hours by farmer either directly to the insurance company, concerned bank, local agriculture department Govt./district officials or through toll free number (*Centralized dedicated Toll Free*

Number for claim intimation/ intimations can be redirected within 48 hours to respective Insurance Companies through backend) to the insurance company or on NCIP. First mode of intimation will be Centralized Toll Free Number followed by the order/loss report issued by concerned officials of district administration to Insurance Company for conducting the individual level investigations. In case the concerned farmer's details are not available on National Crop Insurance Portal, the concerned bank/intermediary would verify the insured details like crop insured, sum insured, premium debited and date of debit & remittance for conducting investigation/assessment.

Documentary evidence required for claim assessment,

Duly filled Claim form along with all relevant documents is necessary for payment of claims. However, if information on all the columns is not readily available, semi-filled form may be sent to the Insurance Company and later within 7days of the loss, filled form may be submitted. Evidence of crop loss through capturing pictures using mobile applications

IMD report, Media report, Local Newspaper cutting to substantiate occurrence of loss event and severity of the loss, if any.

Appointment of Loss Assessors by the Insurance Company:

The loss assessors would be appointed by the Insurance Company for assessment of losses due to incidence of Localized Risks (Yield –index Insurance). The loss assessors appointed by the Insurance Companies should be in accordance with the IRDAI provisions. The loss assessors appointed should possess following experience and qualification: Diploma in any subject with minimum 2 years relevant experience /degree in Agri and allied subjects with one year experience). Retired Govt. officials of Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Extension Department having Diploma/B.Sc(Ag.) degree. Retired Bank officials with experience of crop loaning or Kisan Credit Card (KCC).

For compliance under the above provisions the Insurance Companies would empanel the suitable loss assessors for using their services as and when required.

The loss would be jointly assessed by a team comprising of loss assessor appointed by the insurer, block level agriculture officer and the concerned farmer.

Time frame for loss assessment and submission of report

Appointment of loss assessor within 48 hours. Loss assessment to be completed within next 10 days.

Claim settlement to be completed in next 15 days (subject to receipt of farmer's premium) Maximum liability would be limited to proportionate Sum Insured of damaged cropped area.

Conditions:

- Mere disbursement/sanction of loan without receipt/debit of premium before the occurrence of insured peril would not make a farmer eligible for claim.

- When affected area is limited up to 25% of total insured area in the notified insurance unit, the losses of eligible farmers would be assessed individually provided they have intimated and paid premium prior to occurrence of insurance peril. Intimation is a pre condition to get benefit for localized claim. Intimation at the time of survey would also be considered
- The pay-out under the cover would be disbursed by the Insurance Company only after the receipt of at least advance Govt. share of premium subsidy (1st installment).
- The Insurance Company would disburse the claim, if payable within 15 days of survey of loss.
- If, at the end of season, based on the yield data, claim is more than the claim under this cover, the balance would be paid at the end of the season under wide spread claims.
- Farmers getting enrolled or whose premium is debited after occurrence of insurance peril would not be eligible for financial support under this cover.
- Bank would remit farmers' premium to Insurance Company, with farmers list, within 7 days of intimation of loss under this section, if not uploaded earlier on Portal.

Detailed Procedure and Timelines for payment of Localized claims due is mentioned in Table

S.No.	Actions required to be taken	Action to be taken by	Schedule for taking action
1	Information / intimation to Insurance Company directly Or any one of the concerned- a) Bank/PACS, b) Local Agriculture Department / District officials either through toll free number or mobile app (to be notified in notification by States / UTs) or written report about occurrence of landslide, hailstorm and inundation*before 15 days from the normal harvest time as notified by State/ UTs supported by Information of IMD / Local Media, Reports of Agriculture / Revenue Departments, Media Reports	Affected farmer(s) through his own mobile or land line phone or any his own media. Farmer should inform his bank account number (loan account for loanee farmer and savings account for non-loanee farmer) or Enrolment number generated from portal.	Within 72 hours from the occurrence of peril
2	Forwarding of information / intimation of the farmer(s) to Insurance Company either using company's web link or on NCIP	Bank/PACS, Local Agriculture Department / District officials	Within 48 hours from receipt of information / intimation from the farmer(s)
3	Appointment of loss assessor as per qualifications & experience laid in OGs of PMFBY	Insurance company	Within 48 hours from receipt of information / intimation

4	Loss Assessment	Jointly by loss assessor, block level agriculture officer and affected farmer(s)	Within 72 hours of appointment of loss assessor by the company.
5	Assessment of affected area in term of % of area insured**	Jointly by Insurance Company & block level Agriculture Officer	
6	Get verification of details of affected insured farmer(s) from bank using company's web link or on Central Portal	Insurance company	Within 7 days of the loss intimation
7	Claim-payment to affected farmers	Insurance company	Within 15 days from receipt of loss assessment report subject to receipt of at least 50% govt. subsidy

- * 1) Crop damage should have occurred on account of inundation, mere water logging without corresponding crop loss will not be considered
- 2) Inundation peril is not applicable in case of hydrophilic crops like Paddy, Sugarcane Jute & Mesta.
- ** If affected area is more than 25% of insured area of notified crop in notified insurance unit then the losses are not individual but are widespread therefore, all eligible claimant insured farmers would be paid ad-hoc claims for localized losses.