1. Risk Assessment

- [] Identify geographic/weather risks relevant to your site.
- [] Analyze historical data on rainfall, heat, or seismic activity.
- [] Determine cost impact of each risk (e.g., delay, labor, equipment idle).

2. Trigger Criteria

- [] Select objective, measurable parameters (e.g., mm rain/day, °C heat).
- [] Set thresholds that are frequent enough to protect but rare enough to manage cost.
- [] Validate data availability and accuracy from reliable sources (e.g., weather stations, satellites).

3. Payout Structure

- [] Define fixed payout tiers (e.g., \$X for 3 rainy days, \$Y for 5 days).
- [] Align payout to business interruption costs, not physical damage.
- [] Ensure payout curve reflects risk severity properly.

4. Monitoring and Data

- [] Use third-party verified data sources (NOAA, IMD, private weather firms).
- [] Establish redundant monitoring channels (satellite + IoT sensors).
- [] Review data collection frequency and latency.

5. Policy Structure

- [] Choose between standalone or hybrid policy with traditional indemnity insurance.
- [] Ensure clear documentation of trigger, payout, and exclusions.

Checklist: How to Design a Parametric Construction Policy

[] Coordinate with brokers to handle multi-project or enterprise-wide needs.

6. Contractual Alignment

- [] Align with lender and contractor requirements.
- [] Integrate policy into financial risk planning models.
- [] Include parametric clause in project contracts and schedules.

7. Review and Update

- [] Reassess thresholds and risk data every 6-12 months.
- [] Adjust policy as construction stages or climate patterns shift.
- [] Ensure compliance with regional regulatory requirements.