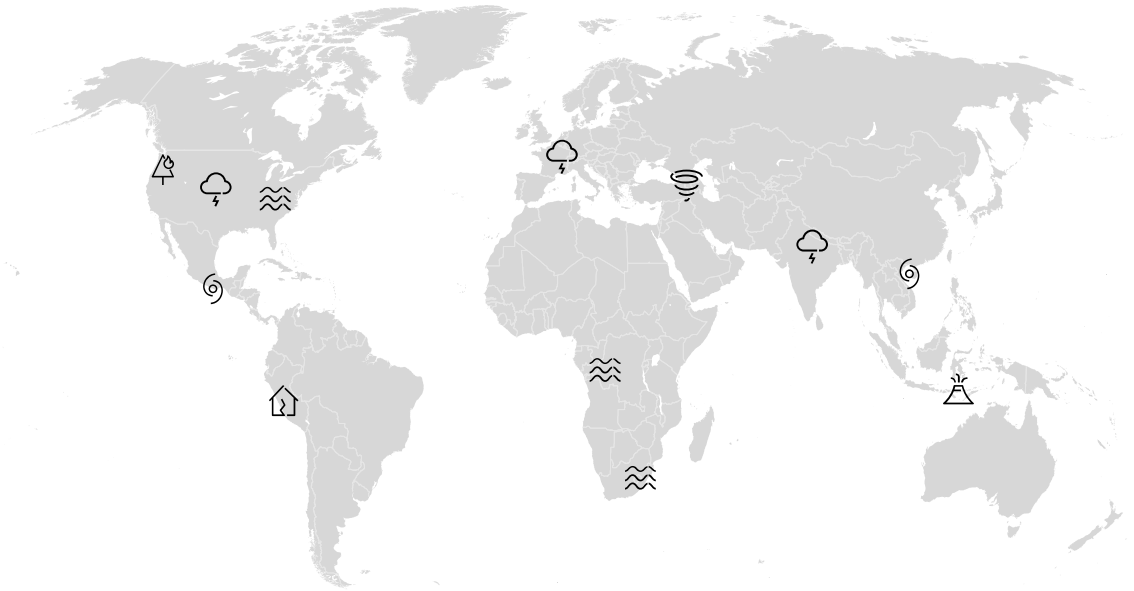
# Weekly Cat Report

## Review of Global Catastrophe Activity

June 20, 2025

# Executive Summary



| Event | Affected Region(s) | Fatalities | Economic Loss Estimate ($) | Page |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Severe Convective Storm** | Europe | 5 | 100s of millions | 3 |
| **Typhoon Wutip (Update)** | Southeast Asia | 13 | 100s of millions | 5 |
| **Hurricane Erick** | Mexico, Central America | 18 | Unknown | 7 |
| **SCS & Flooding** | United States | 8 | 100s of millions | 10 |
| **Flooding & SCS** | DRC | 77+ | Unknown | 10 |
| **Earthquake** | Peru | 1 | Unknown | 10 |
| **Severe Convective Storm** | Armenia | 0 | Millions | 10 |
| **SCS & Flooding** | India | 40 | Unknown | 10 |
| **Wildfire (Update)** | United States | 0 | 10s of millions | 11 |
| **Flooding (Update)** | South Africa, Lesotho | 92+ | Unknown | 11 |
| **Volcanic Eruption** | Indonesia | 0 | Negligible | 11 |

Explore the supplementary graphics in the Appendices. See Additional Report Details for more about loss estimates and data collecting. Explore more or sign up to receive Cat Reports here.

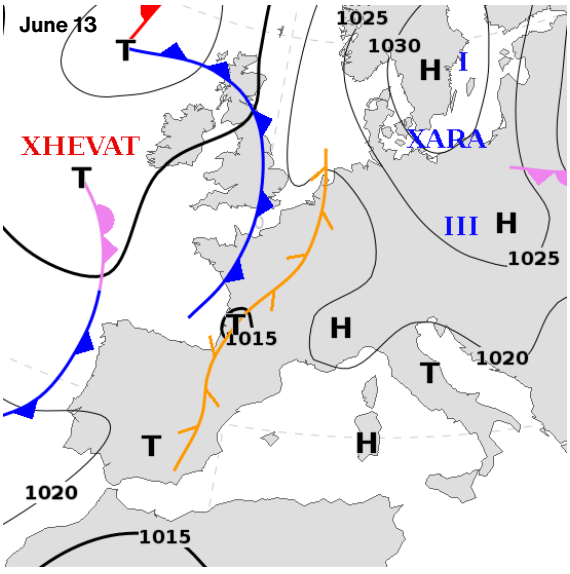
# Europe: Severe Convective Storm

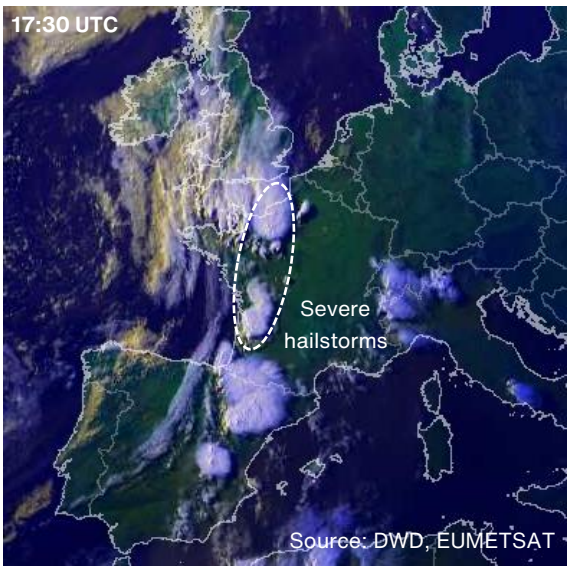
### Overview

*Parts of Europe, particularly western France and northern Italy, were impacted by severe storms that produced large hailstones up to 9 cm (3.5 in), strong wind gusts, and triggered flash floods and landslides between June 13-16. Along with additional material losses reported from other countries within the region, aggregated economic and insured losses from recent storm outbreak may reach hundreds of millions EUR.*

### Meteorological Recap

From June 13 to 16, parts of Europe faced severe convective storms (SCS) with large hail and damaging winds. Notably, on June 13 in western France, isolated storm cells produced hailstones up to 9 cm (3.5 in) and wind gusts of 120 kph (75 mph). The largest hailstones were reported in the municipalities of Elbeuf and Saint-Michel-de-Rieufret. Many areas saw hailstones up to 6 cm (2.4 in), posing a considerable risk of significant material damage. Météo-France issued orange warnings for 29 departments, while other countries (Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria, Czechia) saw yellow alerts and additional losses during this period. On June 16, large hail, gusty winds and torrential rainfall occurred in Croatia and northern and central Italy.

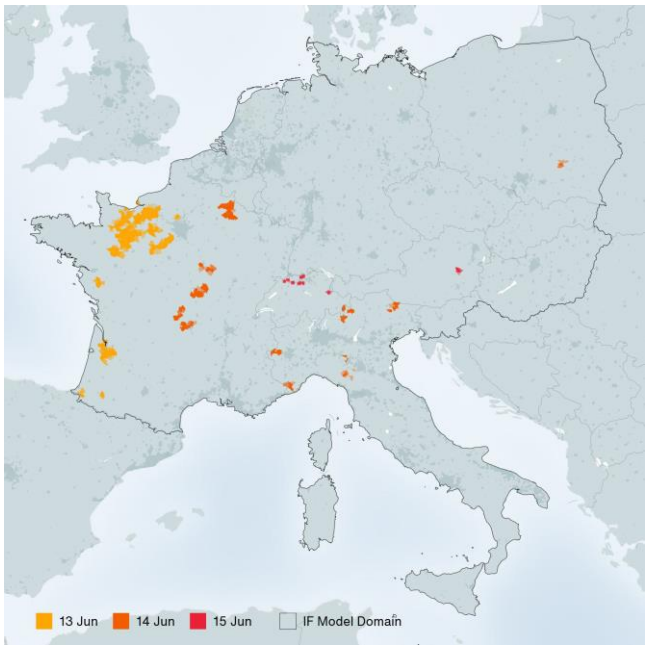



### Event Details

Western **France** faced severe SCS outbreaks, heavily impacting Eure-et-Loir, Puy-de-Dôme, and Orne departments. Around 1,200 firefighters conducted almost 900 interventions for collapsed roofs, flooded cellars, and fallen trees across the impacted regions. Two fatalities and several injuries occurred due to fallen trees and lightning strikes. Thousands of customers experienced power outages.

Severe storms accompanied by large hail, strong winds and heavy rainfall hit also other parts of Western and Central Europe from June 13-15, causing additional material damage and human losses.




**Hail footprint between June 13-15**
Source: Impact Forecasting, AER

**Belgium** had about 140 interventions, and **Czechia** had dozens. In **Austria**, lightning killed three hikers, and two people were injured in **Switzerland**.

On June 16, SCS activity moved further south, impacting northern and central **Italy**, specifically the Veneto and Emilia-Romagna regions. Local fire brigades conducted over 850 rescue operations in these areas. Heavy rainfall triggered a massive landslide in Borca di Cadore, Veneto region, resulting in damage to numerous houses and vehicles, and isolating several individuals. Severe weather incidents, primarily due to strong winds and heavy rain, also damaged infrastructure and roads in the Emilia-Romagna region, affecting Bologna, Modena, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia, and Rimini provinces.

Strong winds up to 110 kph (68 mph) severely damaged boats and campsites along northern **Croatia**'s coast, injuring at least seven people.

**Financial Loss Estimate**

Aggregated economic and insured losses from the multiday SCS outbreak are forecasted to reach hundreds of millions EUR, pending future damage assessments in various affected countries. Insurers in France and Italy may face notable payouts associated with large hailstorms.


**Landslide damage in Borca di Cadore**
Source: Vigili del Fuoco

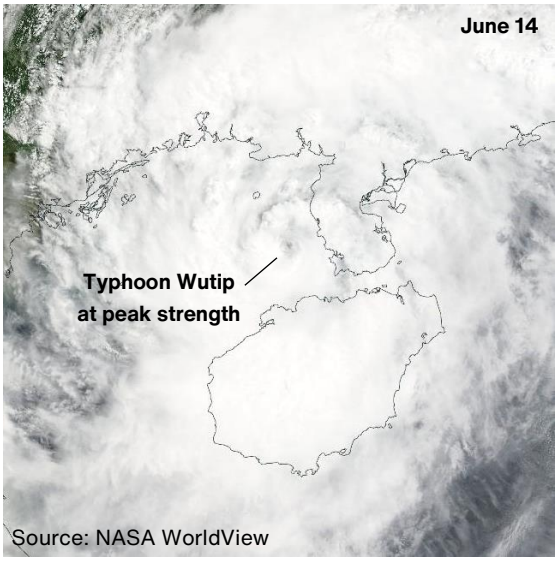
# Southeast Asia: Typhoon Wutip (Update)

**Overview**

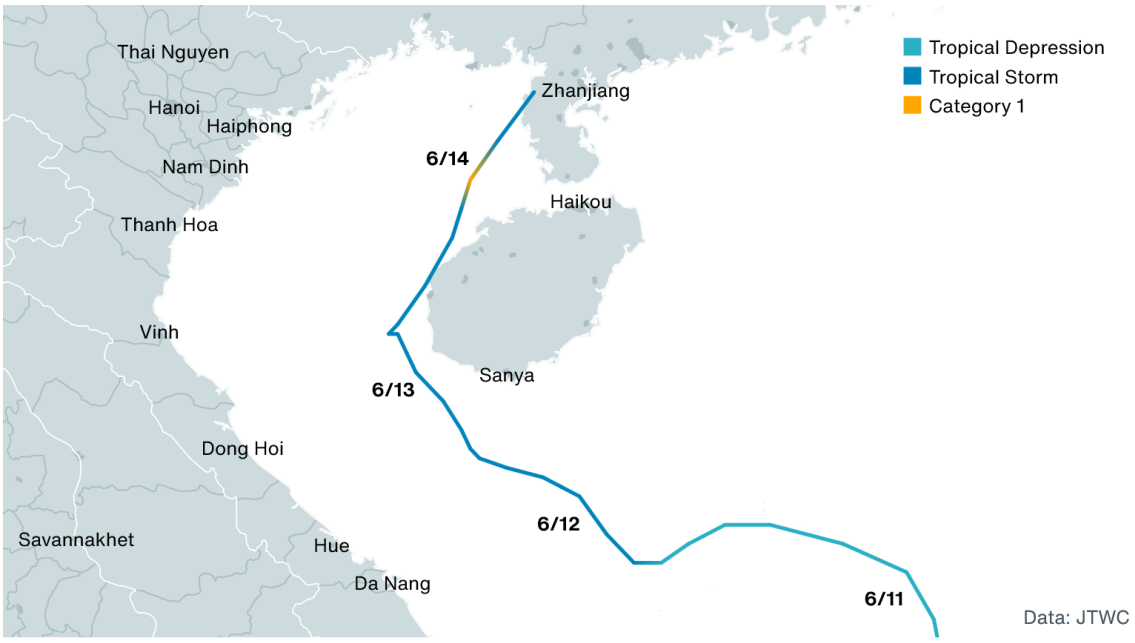
*After crossing Luzon, Philippines (see the previous Weekly Cat Report), the first named storm Wutip developed into a typhoon, causing material and human losses in other parts of Southeast Asia since June 13. China's provinces of Hainan, Guangxi, and Guangdong experienced heavy rains and widespread flooding, exacerbating total losses, which may reach hundreds of millions USD.*

**Meteorological Recap**

After affecting the Philippines with heavy rainfall and flooding, the storm reached a tropical storm status and was named Wutip by the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) on June 11. Wutip became the fifth latest first-named storm in the Western Pacific Ocean since records began in 1951.




On June 13, Wutip made landfall near Dongfang city, and passed along the Hainan Island's western coast. The next day, it strengthened briefly into a category 1-equivalent typhoon over the Gulf of Tonkin, with the maximum sustained winds up to 120 kph (75 mph), before making its second landfall near Leizhou city in Guangdong province. Although it weakened to a tropical depression as it moved inland, the system generated torrential daily rainfall exceeding 500 mm (19.7 in) in some areas, resulting in severe flooding.



**Event Details**

Prior to attaining tropical storm status, the system caused significant rainfall and localized flooding in Luzon, and Central and Eastern Visayas in the **Philippines**. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported three fatalities, over 18,000 affected individuals, and approximately 790 damaged houses due to heavy rains.

In **Thailand** and **Vietnam**, Wutip's associated heavy rainfall, flooding, and storm surge resulted in additional losses. According to Vietnam's disaster authorities, at least seven people lost their lives, five houses collapsed, and approximately 120 other structures were damaged. In total, more than 4,000 houses were inundated. Furthermore, over 80,000 hectares (197,700 acres) of crops were flooded, resulting in considerable agricultural damage.

In densely populated southern **China**, severe hazards led to the evacuations of hundreds of thousands of people across Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Fujian, and Zhejiang provinces. About 140 flights were cancelled due to the approaching storm. Heavy rainfall triggered a landslide in Luchuan county, Guangxi province, killing three people. Guangdong province reported the worst flooding, with extensive damage. In Huaiji county, around 300,000 residents were affected, and about 70,000 evacuated. The Sui river's water level in the city peaked at 55.22 m (181.2 ft), nearing the historical record.

**Financial Loss Estimate**

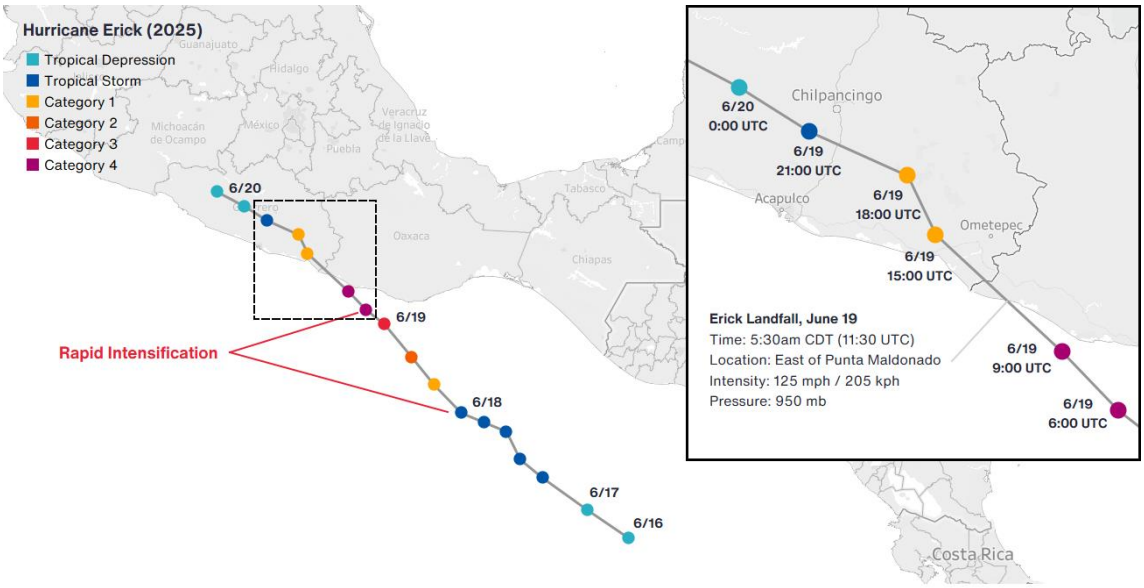
Considering the extent of the damage, aggregated losses from typhoon Wutip may reach hundreds of millions USD, possibly higher. Particularly significant economic and insured losses are expected due to widespread flooding in southern China. The damage assessments are ongoing and the situation is evolving.

# Mexico, Central America: Hurricane Erick

### Overview

*Hurricane Erick, the fifth named storm and first major hurricane in the Eastern Pacific basin, caused heavy rainfall and strong winds in southern Mexico and Central America between June 17-20. Flash floods and mudslides resulted in dozens of casualties and significant material damage, which is still being assessed.*

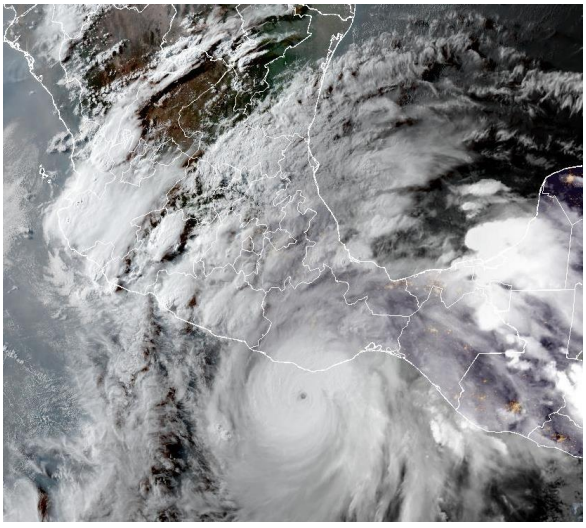
### Meteorological Recap




Data: NHC | Graphic: Aon's Catastrophe Insight

On June 16, a tropical low began forming in the far eastern Pacific Ocean just offshore from Central America. Eventually, this system became Tropical Storm Erick early on June 17, the fifth named storm within the ongoing and active 2025 eastern Pacific hurricane season.

Due to ocean temperatures reaching 29 °C (84 °F), low vertical wind shear, and ample atmospheric moisture, Erick underwent **rapid intensification** on June 18, reaching major hurricane status (category 3+) later that same day. The storm peaked in intensity late on June 18 as a category 4 hurricane with maximum sustained winds of 145 mph (230 kph). Then, around 11:30 UTC (5:30 am local time) on June 19, Erick made landfall just east of Punta Maldonado as a category 3 storm with 125 mph (200 kph) peak winds. Later that same day, southern Mexico's mountainous terrain quickly weakened Erick, which became a post-tropical low late on June 19.



**Hurricane Erick approaching southern Mexico on June 19**
Source: NOAA

## Historical Comparison

Erick is now the first major hurricane (category 3+) on record to make landfall anywhere in Mexico before July. For Mexico's Pacific coastline, Erick is only the second major hurricane to make landfall in June, July or August in modern records dating back to 1971. Hurricane Kiko (August 1989) is the only other landfalling major hurricane for western Mexico prior to September.

Erick's early landfall also highlights the above-average activity seen across the eastern Pacific basin thus far in 2025. Through June 20, five named storms and two hurricanes have been observed. According to climatological averages from the National Hurricane Center (NHC), the eastern Pacific does not typically see this many named storms and hurricanes until mid-July.

Notably, Erick also made landfall roughly 100 miles (160 km) east of Acapulco, where Hurricane Otis made a direct landfall less than 2 years ago. Despite both storms undergoing rapid intensification across similar paths, Hurricane Otis was significantly more devastating by comparison. Otis' landfall just west of Acapulco brought the storm's most intense, category 5 winds directly over the city. Meanwhile, Erick impacted a much more rural area of Mexico at a lower intensity than Otis (see graphic below).

On the heels of Hurricanes Otis (2023) and John (2024), Erick is now the third storm in less than three years to strike Mexico's southern Pacific coast after having rapidly intensified from tropical-storm to major-hurricane status in less than 24 hours.

**Hurricanes Erick (2025) & Otis (2023)**


Data: NHC | Graphic: Aon's Catastrophe Insight

## Event Details

On June 17, hurricane warning were issued for portions of coastal **Oaxaca and Gurrerro states** in southern Mexico. Erick brought heavy rainfall, leading to mudslides that damaged several homes and schools, closed highways, and injured one person. Hundreds of residents were evacuated due to flooding. In Guerrero, approximately 50 houses were damaged and at least one person died. In Acapulco, the storm downed trees and powerlines, causing widespread power outages. All flights out of Acapulco International Airport were canceled on June 19.

Prior to reaching a tropical storm status, Erick generated heavy rainfall that triggered flooding, landslides across Central America. Eight departments were impacted in **Honduras**, damaging 36 structures, and leaving several people missing, and one dead in Santa Bárbara. In **Guatemala**,

exacerbated rainfall resulted in 16 deaths, and 26 injuries, with over 4,700 people affected and nearly 1,000 displaced. In **El Salvador**, notable agricultural losses were incurred due to the storm.

**Financial Loss Estimate**

As Hurricane Erick made landfall yesterday, it remains too early to determine the final financial losses. However, these are expected to be substantially lower than those incurred from Hurricane Otis, given that Erick impacted a sparsely populated area. Hurricane Otis, which struck Acapulco directly in October 2023, resulted in 52 fatalities and caused economic losses exceeding $15 billion.

# Global Disasters: In Brief

**United States: Severe Convective Storm & Flooding**

At least three separate events of strong storms and heavy rain struck the central and eastern United States over the past week. On June 14-15, a quick burst of rain triggered significant flash and river flooding in West Virginia, prompting the National Weather Service (NWS) to issue a rare flash flood emergency for Marion and Ohio counties. Fairmont and Wheeling were among the worst affected. Eight people were killed, one remains missing, and a state of emergency has been declared.

Then on June 16-17, the Great Plains were hit by severe storms, including much of the Colorado Front Range which suffered notable hail damage. A more widespread severe weather outbreak occurred on June 18-19 over the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic. Extensive wind damage was seen primarily in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia as over 1 million people experienced power outages.

**Democratic Republic of the Congo: Flooding & Severe Convective Storm**

From June 14-16, heavy rains in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo's capital, caused severe flash flooding, resulting in significant damage and loss of life. By June 18, the Red Cross and authorities reported at least 29 deaths, 44 injuries, and over 36,000 people affected. Hundreds of houses were flooded, and several bridges destroyed. Additionally, 48 people died in Equateur province when three boats sank on Lake Tumba during extreme weather, with over 100 passengers still missing.

**Peru: Earthquake**

A 5.6-magnitude earthquake struck the western coast of central-western Peru on June 15. The epicentre was located approximately 25 km (16 miles) from the Lima metropolitan area, where almost 7,000 people were exposed to moderate shaking, according to USGS PAGER. Media reports indicate one fatality, five injuries, damaged roads and buildings, and suspended public transportation.

**Armenia: Severe Convective Storm**

Strong winds affected Armenian province of Aragatsotn on June 15. Based on the European Severe Weather Database (ESWD) and local authorities, the Aparan town was particularly hit by powerful tornado that injured four people, damaged over 100 buildings and about 25 vehicles, caused power outages and downed over 100 trees in the town and surrounding areas.

**India: Severe Convective Storm & Flooding**

Lightning strikes across 14 districts in Uttar Pradesh, India, killed 25 people and injured several others on June 14-15. This occurred during the onset of the southwest monsoon season, which typically begins in mid to late June. Uttar Pradesh often experiences more thunderstorms and lightning during this period due to high surface temperatures and moisture from the Bay of Bengal.

While in western India, recent heavy rains have caused floods across the states of Gujarat, West Bengal, and Rajasthan, resulting in casualties and damage. In Gujarat state alone, 15 people have died, over 1,000 people have been evacuated, and 428 houses have been damaged, according to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

**United States: Wildfire (Update)**

The Rowena Fire has continued to burn across Wasco County in northern Oregon since June 11. While the blaze has grown to 3,700 acres (1,500 hectares) in size, firefighters have now contained roughly 53% of the fire perimeter, as of June 18. According to the latest damage assessments, at least 56 homes and 91 other structures have been destroyed by the fire.

**South Africa, Lesotho: Flooding (Update)**

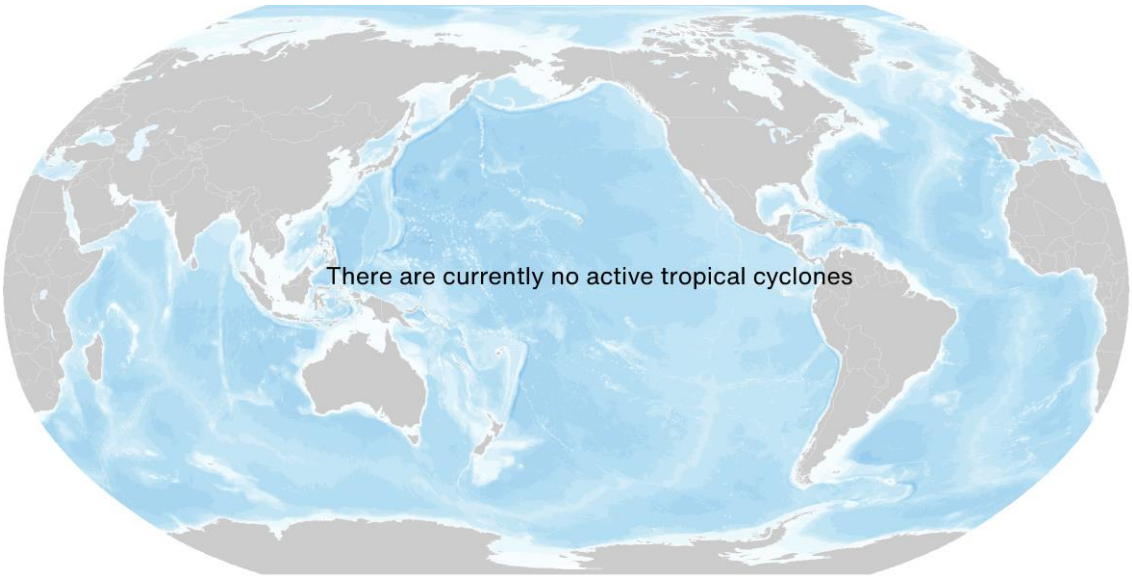
The death toll from the flooding, which has affected the eastern and southern provinces of South Africa since June 9, has risen to 92. The floods have caused significant infrastructure damage, widespread power outages, and the evacuation of thousands of residents in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces.

**Volcanic Eruption (Indonesia)**

Late on June 17, Mount Lewotobi Laki-laki in Indonesia's East Nusa Tenggara Province erupted, sending ash several miles into the air. The nation's highest volcanic alert was issued for areas near the volcano, and local authorities evacuated many residents in adjacent villages. Aside from several flights canceled or delayed from the nearby Bali Province, no material damage or casualties have been reported.

# Appendices

### Current Global Tropical Cyclone Activity

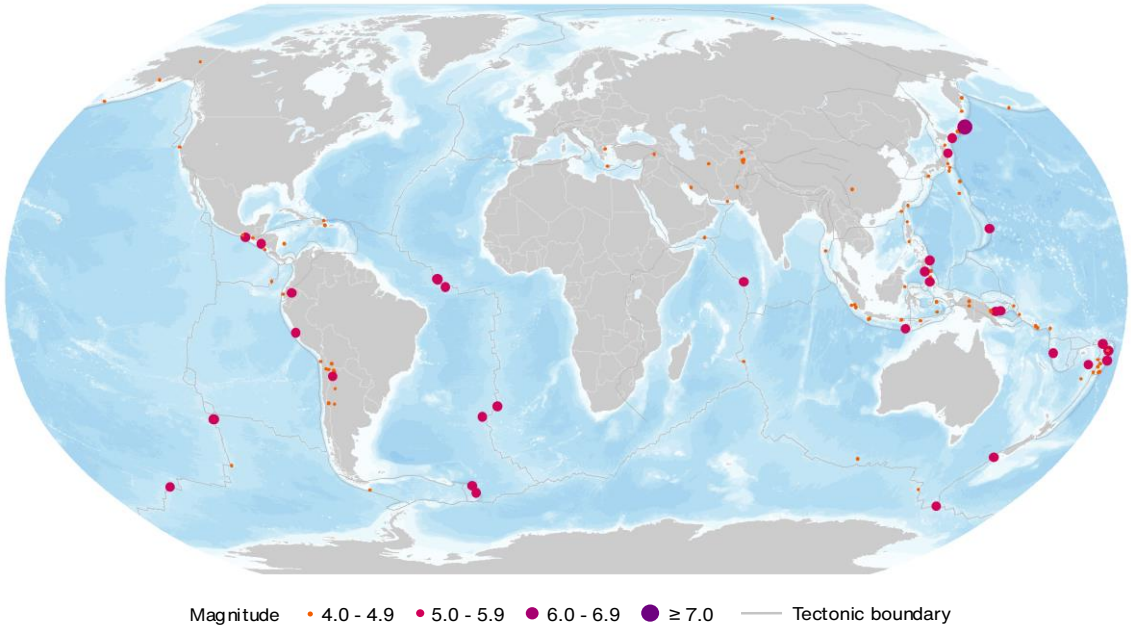



Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 Category 5

| Name | Location | Winds | Center |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

Data: National Hurricane Center (NHC), Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC), Central Pacific Hurricane Center (CPHC) | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

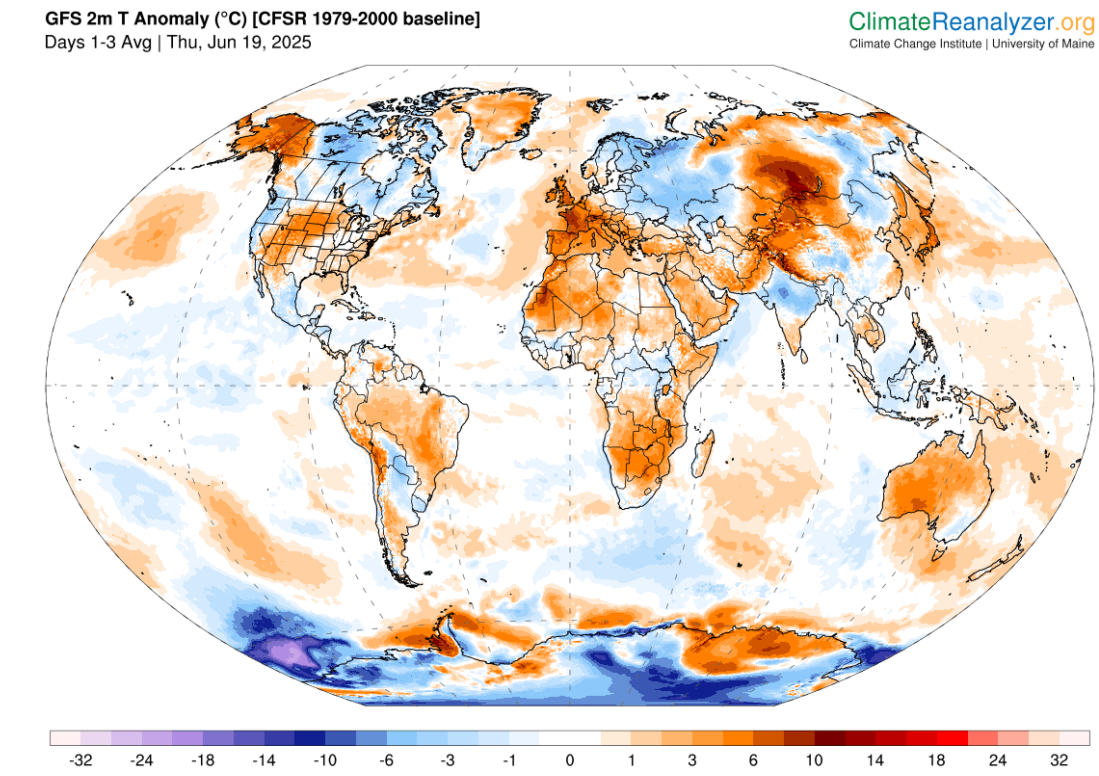
**Global Earthquake Activity: M4.0+ Earthquakes on June 13-19**



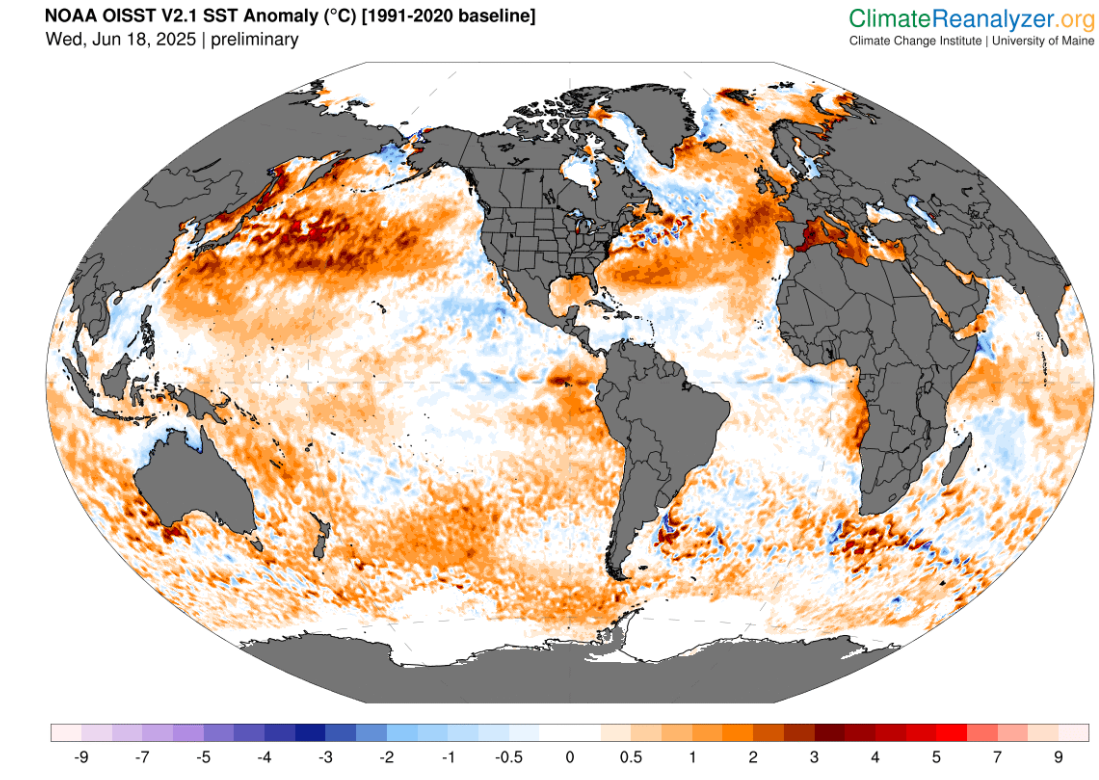

| Date (UTC) | Location | Magnitude | Epicenter |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6/13/2025 | 46.11N, 153.44E | 6.0 | Kuril Islands |

Data: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

## 3-Day Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast



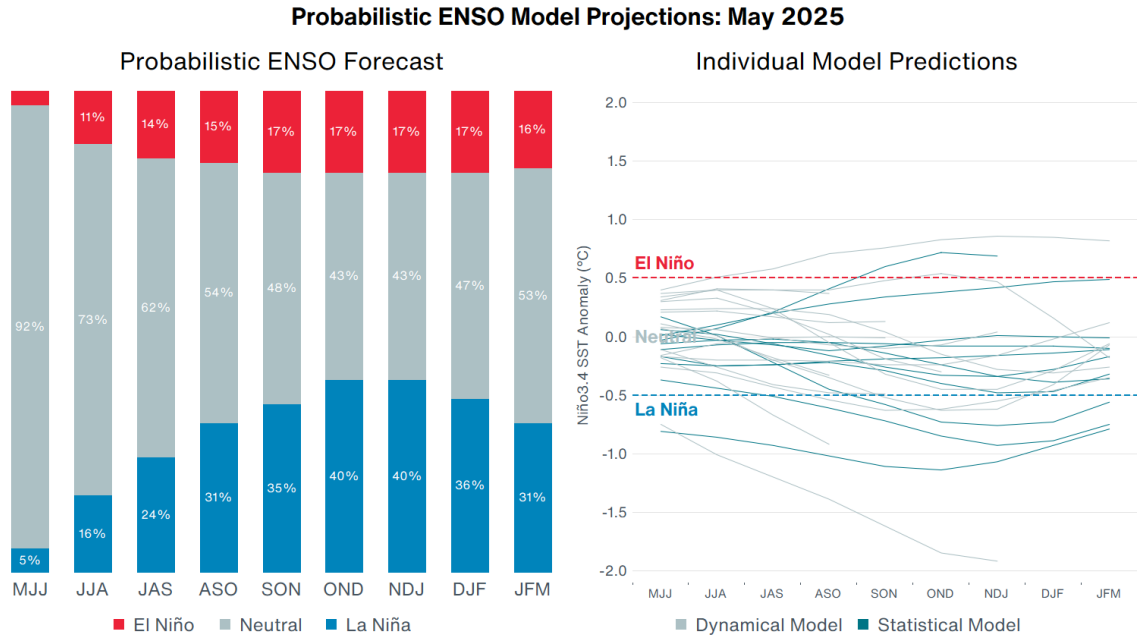

## Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly




Data & Graphic: Climate Reanalyzer. Climate Change Institute, University of Maine

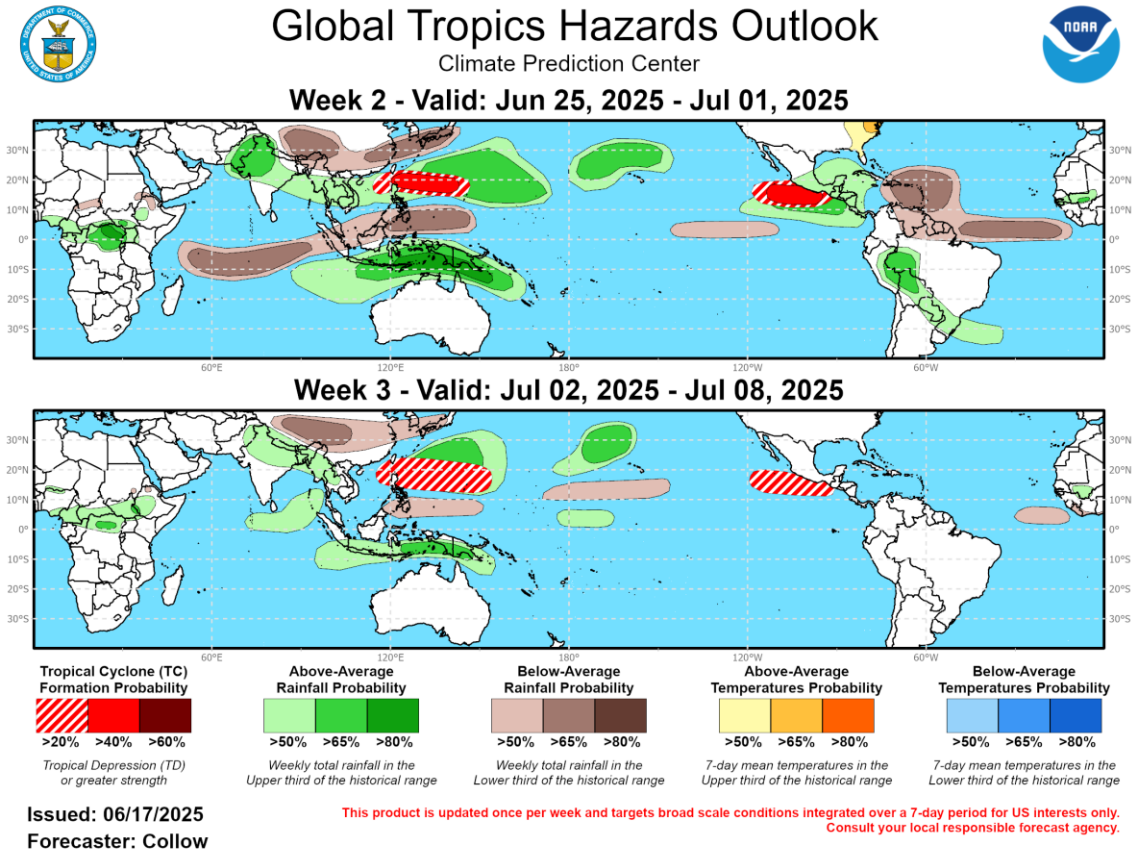
## El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Projections

The graphic below shows the projected ENSO phase for upcoming months. These phases (warm El Niño, cool La Niña, and Neutral) are known to shift rainfall patterns and tropical cyclone behavior in many different parts of the world. Read studies by Lenssen et al. (2020) and Mason and Goddard (2001) to find more details about the typical but not guaranteed impacts of the ENSO cycle.



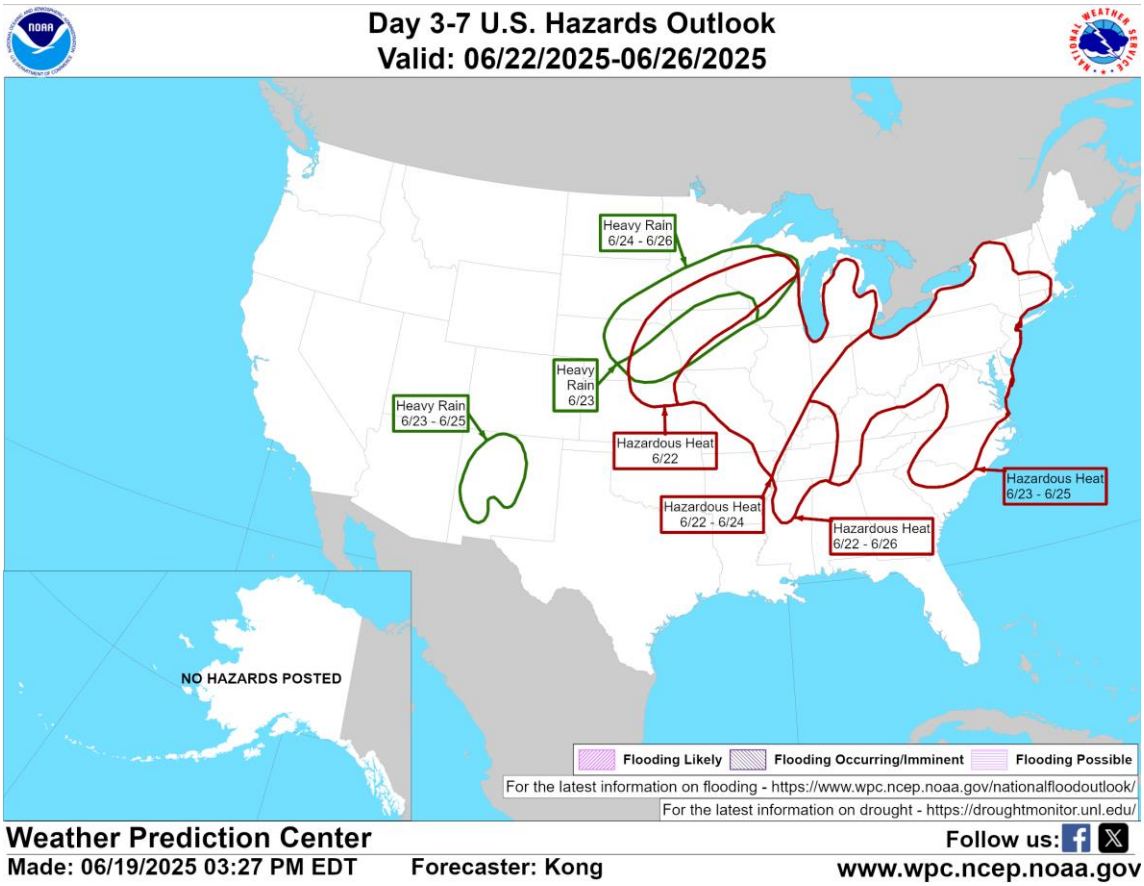

Data: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Columbia University | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

**Global Tropics Hazards Outlook**




Data: Climate Prediction Center (CPC)

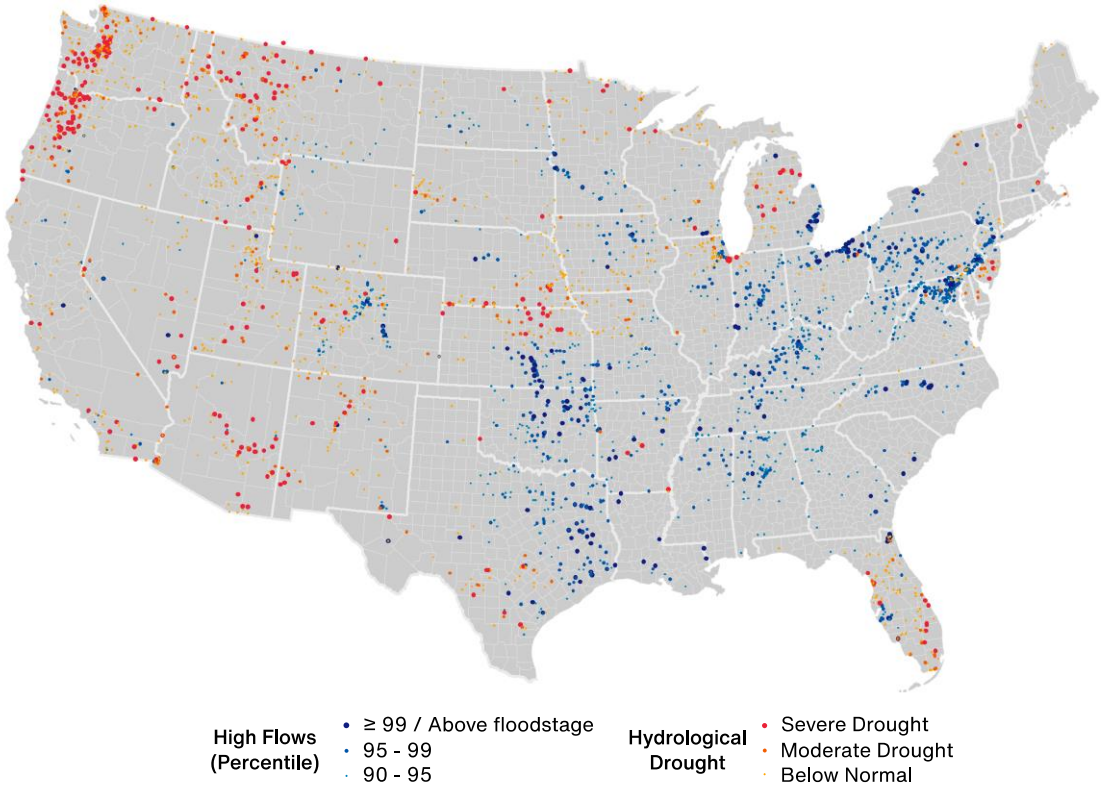
## U.S. Hazard Outlook




Data: Weather Prediction Center (WPC)

## U.S. Current Riverine Flood Risk

A ≥99th percentile indicates that estimated streamflow is greater than the 99th percentile for all days of the year. This methodology also applies for the other two categories. A steam in a state of severe drought has 7-day average streamflow of less than or equal to the 5th percentile for this day of the year. Moderate drought indicates that estimated 7-day streamflow is between the 6th and 9th percentile for this day of the year and 'below normal' state is between 10th and 24th percentile.




Data: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

# References


**Europe: Severe Convective Storm**

Météo-France
European Severe Weather Database (ESWD)
Impact Forecasting's Automated Event Response (AER)
Hailstones of 5 to 6 cm, fallen trees, floods: strong storms hit Normandy, *Ouest-France*
Video, photo. Violent storm ravages Istria. Wind uproots trees and roof tiles, several injured, *Telegram*

**Southeast Asia: Typhoon Wutip (Update)**

Philippines Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)
Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC)
Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)
Disaster and Dyke Management Authority of Vietnam
South China's Huaiji experiences 'once-in-a-century' flooding, rescue operations in full swing, *Global Times*

**Mexico, Central America: Hurricane Erick**

National Hurricane Center (NHC)
NOAA
Hurricane Erick crashes into Mexico at category 3 strength, *Yale Climate Connections*
Erick makes landfall as a Category 3 hurricane, the strongest to hit Mexico so early in the year, *CNN*

**Global Disasters: In Brief**

National Weather Service (NWS)
Storm Prediction Center (SPC)
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
The Watchers
Oregon Department of Forestry
National Disaster Management Authority of India (NDMA)
Severe weather Wednesday is ending; Damage is extensive, *FOX59*
3-year-old among 6 killed in West Virginia flash flooding with more still missing, *Fox Weather*
Severe storms pound Colorado's Front Range with baseball-to quarter-size hail and cause ground delay at Denver International Airport, *CBS News*
Many flights to Indonesia's Bali cancelled after volcano eruption, *Reuters*
Congo death toll hits 77 after extreme weather brings floods and sinks boats, 107 remain missing, *AP News*

# Additional Report Details

Please note that any financial loss estimate is preliminary and subject to change. These estimates are provided as an initial view of the potential financial impact from a recently completed or ongoing event based on early available assessments. Significant adjustments may inevitably occur.

All financial loss totals are in US dollars ($) unless noted otherwise.

Structures are defined as any building — including barns, outbuildings, mobile homes, single or multiple family dwellings, and commercial facilities — that is damaged or destroyed by winds, earthquakes, hail, flood, tornadoes, hurricanes, or any other natural-occurring phenomenon.

Claims are defined as the number of claims (which could be a combination of homeowners, commercial, auto, and others) reported by various public and private insurance entities through press releases or various public media outlets.

Damage estimates are obtained from various public media sources, including news websites, publications from insurance companies, financial institution press releases, and official government agencies. Economic loss totals are separate from any available insured loss estimates. An insured loss is the portion of the economic loss covered by public or private insurance entities. In rare instances, specific events may include modeled loss estimates determined from utilizing Impact Forecasting's suite of catastrophe model products.

Fatality estimates as reported by public news media sources and official government agencies.

The information contained herein and the statements expressed are of a general nature and are not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information and use sources we consider reliable, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

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