

AON

Weekly Cat Report

June 21, 2024



Executive Summary



Event	Affected Region(s)	Fatalities	Economic Loss (\$)	Page
Wildfire	United States	2	100s of millions	3
Severe Convective Storm	Europe	1	100s of millions	5
Flooding & Landslide	Central America	19	Millions	7
Tropical Storm Alberto	Mexico, United States	4	Millions	9
Flooding	China	9	100s of millions	10
Flooding & SCS	United States	0	10s of millions	10
Severe Convective Storm	Chile	1	10s of millions	10
Flooding & Landslide	Ecuador	8	Unknown	10
Severe Convective Storm	Vietnam	7	Unknown	10
Flooding	Niger	18	Unknown	11
Earthquake	Iran	4	Unknown	11
Heatwave	United States, Canada	N/A	N/A	11
Severe Convective Storm	Brazil	0	Unknown	11
Heatwave	Saudi Arabia	100s	N/A	11

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 losses in US dollars (\$) unless noted otherwise.

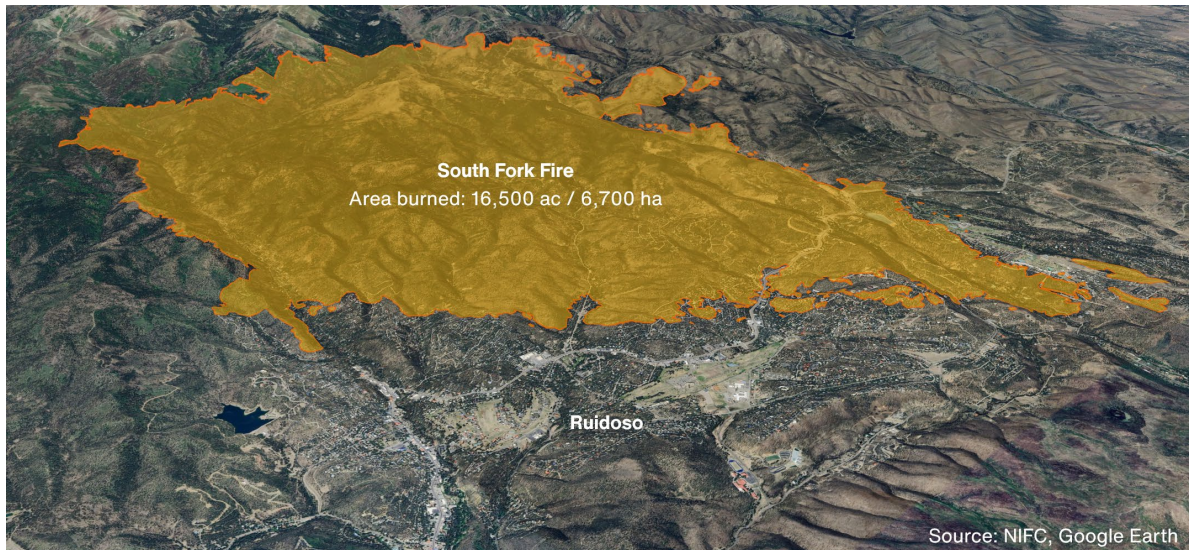
United States: Wildfire

Overview

Several wildfires began burning across the western United States over the previous week. The most dangerous of these fires, the South Fork and Salt Fires, continue to wreak havoc in southern New Mexico, especially near the town of Ruidoso. At least two people have been killed, two more have been injured, and over 1,400 structures have been damaged or destroyed. More notable wildfires have been reported in other states such as California and Washington.

Meteorological Recap

In the past week, dozens of new fires have sprung up primarily across the western United States. Dry conditions and strong winds combined to increase wildfire spread within states such as California, New Mexico, Washington, and others. The most notable wildfire incident began on June 17, when two large fires in southern New Mexico quickly grew to burn a combined 23,400 acres (9,500 hectares) of land. The South Fork and Salt fires, along with the nearby Blue 2 fire, have since caused extensive impacts to the surrounding area.

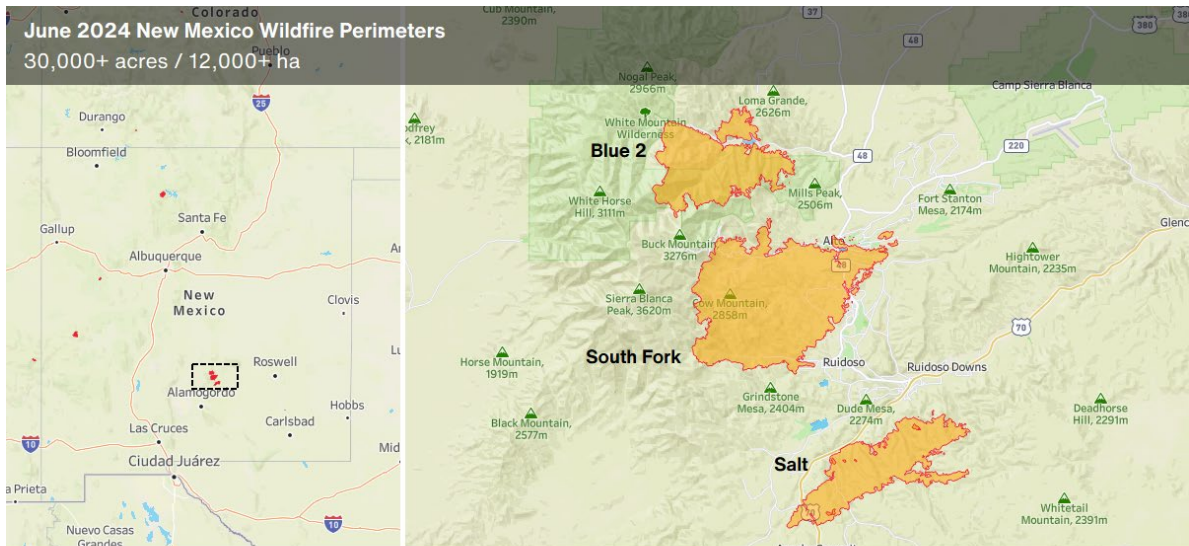


Several other notable fires are also burning in the western United States. The Post Fire in California has burned nearly 15,700 acres (6,350 hectares) of land just northwest of Los Angeles. Further north in Colusa County (CA), the Sites Fire is currently the largest wildfire in the U.S. at 19,200 acres (7,700 hectares) in size. Numerous smaller fires are also currently affecting states such as Washington, Oregon, Colorado, and Utah.

Event Details

Southern New Mexico has seen the worst wildfire impacts as both a state of emergency and a major disaster declaration were issued for Lincoln County and the Mescalero Apache Reservation.

According to local officials, the nearby South Fork and Salt fires have reportedly killed two people and injured two more. Over 1,400 structures have been damaged or destroyed, mostly in the town of Ruidoso. Sierra Vista, Ruidoso Downs, and Alto have also been affected as nearly 8,000 people were evacuated from the immediate area. Fire suppression efforts were further complicated by recent severe weather and heavy rainfall, which triggered flash flooding along recent burn scars.



Data: NIFC

In California, more wildfire-related material losses have been reported. The Aero Fire near the town of Stockton has damaged or destroyed four structures, while five other structures were also damaged in Sonoma County due to the nearby Point Fire.



South Fork Fire near Ruidoso, New Mexico
Source: Dexter Fire and Rescue

Financial Loss

Material losses in Ruidoso will likely be significant as the ongoing wildfires have so far damaged over 1,400 structures, 500 of which are believed to be residences. Given the destruction seen thus far, total economic and insured losses may reach into the hundreds of millions USD. Additional losses are possible as both the South Fork and Salt Fires are 0% contained as of June 20.

Europe: Severe Convective Storm

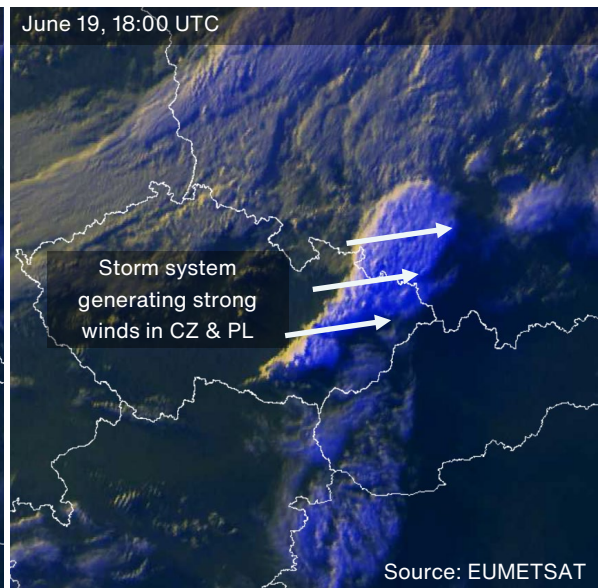
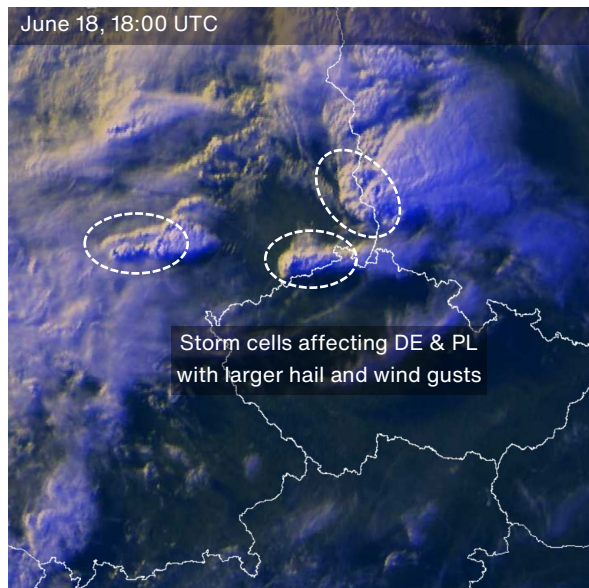
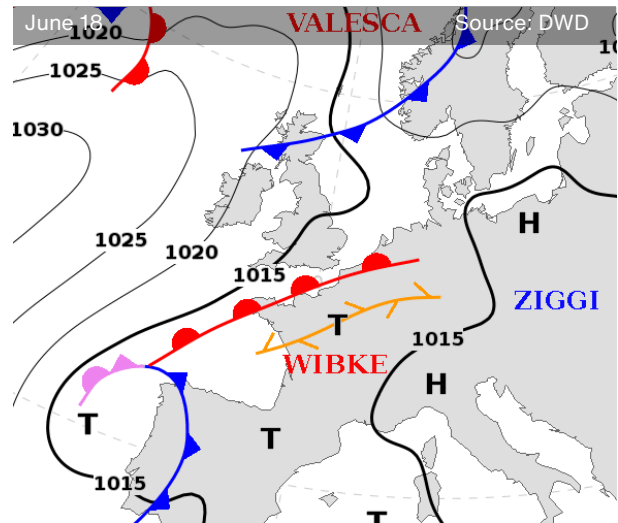
Overview

An outbreak of severe weather affected several countries in Central and Western Europe on June 17-20. Aggregated economic and insured losses from the recent period are expected to reach into the hundreds of millions EUR, particularly from hail-related damage, with additional losses caused by heavy rainfall and severe wind gusts.

Meteorological Recap

An active severe weather pattern continued to affect large portions of Europe between June 17 and 19 as an extensive warm front started to wave, established a stagnant pattern and low-pressure system **Wibke** emerged along this boundary.

Most of the thunderstorm activity focused on Central Europe, including hazards related to large hail, strong wind gusts and localized heavy rainfall. The largest hailstones of up to 7 cm (2.8 in) in diameter were reported in the Hourtin municipality in western France. Multiple isolated supercells generated hail up to 5 cm (2 in) in size on June 18.



Event Details

France

Severe storms affected parts of France during the night of June 17 and 18, generating hailstones of size up to 7 cm (2.8 in) in diameter – notably in Gironde Department, where dozens of interventions were conducted during the night particularly due to fallen trees and flooded cellars – several municipalities in the Naujac-sur-Mer area saw notable hail damages to vehicles, crops and greenhouses. On June 18, a tornado also caused damage to more than 30 houses in the town of Carlepont in northern France.

Notable hail damage occurred on June 19, when isolated supercells produced large hail particularly in eastern France – hailstones with diameters of up to 5 cm occurred in the area of Besançon as well as near Mâcon, north of Lyon.

Germany

Strong supercells affected parts of Germany on June 18, generating wide swaths of damage from northern Bavaria across federal states of Thuringia, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg. Damage was primarily related to large hail, additional impacts were observed due to strong, straight-line winds. While hailstone size varied and generally reached 2-3 cm, some isolated locations saw larger hail with diameters over 5 cm and given the size of the swaths, the event resulted in notable economic and insured losses.

Elsewhere

More than 600 interventions were conducted by fire brigades in Czechia and notable traffic disruptions occurred across the Moravskoslezsky region on June 19 due to strong winds. One fatality was reported. The system that affected the region also continued to affect a relatively densely populated area in southern Poland. Additionally severe convective storm losses were reported from the Belgian Wallon region or from Switzerland.

Financial Loss

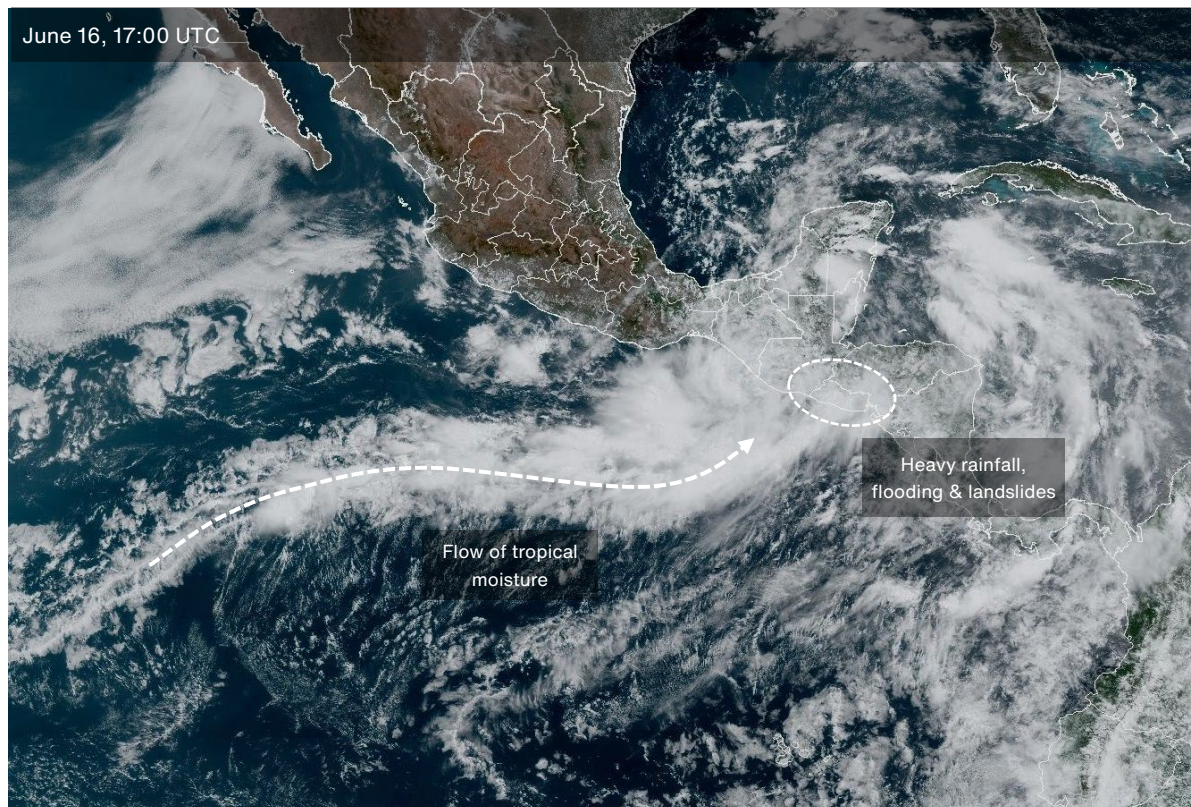
Aggregated economic and insured losses from the recent thunderstorm activity across multiple European countries are estimated to reach into the hundreds of millions EUR. Most financial losses will likely be related to hailstorms that hit eastern Germany on June 18, with additional clusters of hail and wind damage in France, Czechia, Poland, Switzerland, Belgium and elsewhere.

Central America: Flooding & Landslide

Overview

Since June 11, torrential rainfall has heavily impacted parts of Central America due to a seasonal weather pattern in the region. Widespread flash flooding and landslides have been reported across El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. At least 14 people have been killed, hundreds more have been displaced, and numerous roads and homes have been damaged or destroyed.

Meteorological Recap



In recent days, a large area of low pressure developed south of the Bay of Campeche within Central America. This annual weather pattern, known as the Central American Gyre (CAG), commonly forms during the late spring season (May-June). The CAG pulls large quantities of moisture from the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea, leading to persistent storms and occasional tropical cyclone development. Additional influences from Central America's mountainous terrain typically result in torrential rainfall, particularly along the Pacific Ocean coastal regions.

As a result of this seasonal pattern, heavy rainfall since June 11 has led to numerous flash floods and landslides across parts of Central America. El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras experienced the heaviest rains, particularly on June 16-17 when up to 385 mm (15.2 inches) of rainfall was recorded in the Ahuachapán Department within western El Salvador.

Notably, a tropical low began developing within the broad circulation of the CAG by June 17 over the southern Gulf of Mexico. This system eventually evolved into Tropical Storm Alberto, bringing heavy rainfall to eastern Mexico and southern Texas.

Event Details



Flash Flooding in Guatemala

Source: CONRED

El Salvador has suffered the worst impacts from the extreme rainfall. At least 14 people have been killed and more than 1,800 others have been displaced, according to civil protection authorities. Widespread flash flooding and landslides have damaged at least 72 homes and destroyed 233 roads and highways across the country. A state of national emergency was declared on June 16.

Similar impacts were felt in nearby Guatemala as many roads and highways were also heavily damaged. Five more people were killed in flooding and landslide incidents within the municipalities of Jalpatagua and Chacaya. Additional flooding in Honduras, especially across the department of Valle, has prompted local officials to issue evacuations. Over 5,000 people have been affected by the recent heavy rainfall.

Financial Loss

The spell of seasonal flooding, which affected parts of Central America resulted in notable material damage and human casualties. At this point, respective governments are yet to release official statements on the extent of damage. While economic losses will be regionally notable, only a small part is expected to be covered by insurance.

Mexico, United States: Tropical Storm Alberto

Overview

Tropical Storm Alberto, the season's first named storm, generated heavy rainfall, strong winds and landslides in several states of central Mexico and resulted in at least 4 fatalities. Southern Texas also felt marginal effects of the event as storm surge inundated houses and vehicles along the coast.

Meteorological Recap

On June 12, the NHC began monitoring the system over the western Gulf of Mexico for possible development into the first tropical storm of the season. On June 19, the system met these criteria and was named Alberto. Alberto steadily intensified throughout the day, reaching the peak sustained winds of 50 mph (80 kph). The storm made landfall the next day near Tampico town in central Mexico, bringing elevated rainfall amounting to several inches, intense wind gusts and storm surge, including the coastal areas of southern Texas.

Tropical Storm Alberto

Storm category on the Saffir-Simpson scale
(Based on 1-min peak sustained winds in mph)

- Tropical Depression (<39)
- Tropical Storm (39-73)



Data: NHC | Graphic: Aon's Catastrophe Insight

Event Details

Mexico's states of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Veracruz felt the worst impacts of the storm. Most of the damage was reported inland as the remnants of the system resulted in heavy rainfall, which triggered flooding and landslide events. Civil protection authorities reported 4 fatalities due to the storm. Additional damages caused by coastal flooding and wind were incurred in southern Texas. Storm-related losses are expected to be lower than initially feared, likely reaching the millions of USD.

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

Flooding (China)

On June 16-18, extreme rainfall in southern China resulted in historic flooding along the Songyuan and Shiku Rivers within the Guangdong Province. The city of Meizhou and Jiaoling County were among the worst impacted as widespread flooding downed trees, damaged numerous homes, and destroyed multiple roads. According to local officials, nine people have been killed and six are still missing. Emergency funds of 346 million Yuan (\$49 million) are reportedly being provided by the central government to assist in flood control efforts.

Flooding & SCS (United States)

Multiple waves of severe storms and heavy rainfall have impacted several locations within the central and eastern United States since June 14. Among the worst impacted was northern Minnesota where severe flooding in St. Louis County prompted a state of emergency declaration. A similar declaration was made in the Detroit metro area due to widespread damage from severe storms and flash flooding. Notably, strong storms and heavy rainfall in southern New Mexico triggered severe flooding in Ruidoso, causing additional damage in an area currently battling large wildfires.

Severe Convective Storm (Chile)

Multiple frontal systems have impacted southern and central Chile since the beginning of June, resulting in considerable property damage and more than 11,000 affected people across the regions of Coquimbo, Valparaíso, O'Higgins, Maule, Ñuble, Biobío, Araucanía, Los Rios and Santiago. The Chilean disaster authority (SENAPRED) reported more than 8,160 houses with minor damage, about 740 with major damage and nearly 40 destroyed houses due to severe weather between June 10 and 16. One person died in a severe weather-related incident.

Flooding & Landslide (Ecuador)

Heavy rainfall since June 14 has impacted much of Ecuador, including at least 10 provinces and 29 cities, according to the Secretariat of Risk Management. Subsequent flash floods and landslides have caused widespread material damage and blocked roads. Notably, a large landslide near the city of Baños de Agua Santa on June 16 caused at least 8 deaths and 22 injuries, according to the local media.

Severe Convective Storm (Vietnam)

Heavy rainfall and severe thunderstorms have affected various parts of Vietnam since June 15. Human and material losses have been reported across the provinces of Bac Kan, Tuyen Quang, Kien Giang and Can Tho, including at least 7 fatalities and hundreds of affected people, along with notable agricultural, infrastructural and structural damage to more than 80 houses, according to the ADINet.

Flooding (Niger)

Parts of Niger have been affected by heavy rainfall and floods since June 10, with the regions of Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri, Zinder and Agadez being the worst hit. According to UN OCHA, 18 people have died, almost 4,000 people have been affected, and more than 330 houses have been damaged or destroyed.

Earthquake (Iran)

An earthquake of magnitude of 4.9 occurred in Iran's Razavi Khorasan province, close to the city of Kashmar, on June 18. An earthquake killed at least 4 people, injured 120 others and damaged several buildings in Kashmar, according to the media.

Heatwave (United States, Canada)

Since June 16, much of the eastern half of North America experienced very warm and humid conditions due to an early summer heatwave. Over 75 million people in the United States were under heat warnings across the Midwest and Northeast. Dozens of locations from Chicago (IL) to Boston (MA) set new daily temperature records, while Caribou (ME) tied its all-time record of 96 °F (35.6 °C) on June 19. Heat warnings were also issued by Canada's Meteorological Agency for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Severe Convective Storm (Brazil)

Thunderstorms associated with a cold front generated heavy rainfall with flash flooding, intense winds and tornadoes across the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul on June 15, causing some material damage in dozens of municipalities across the state. Notably, in São Luiz Gonzaga, a tornado toppled trees and poles, damaged several buildings and caused power outages. In total, more than 1,000 homes were affected.

In early May, the southern parts of the state experienced catastrophic floods. The latest figures as of June 14 released by the National Confederation of Municipalities (CNM) report about 175 flood-related fatalities, the economic losses of BRL12.2 billion (\$2.25 billion), including structural damage to almost 110,000 houses.

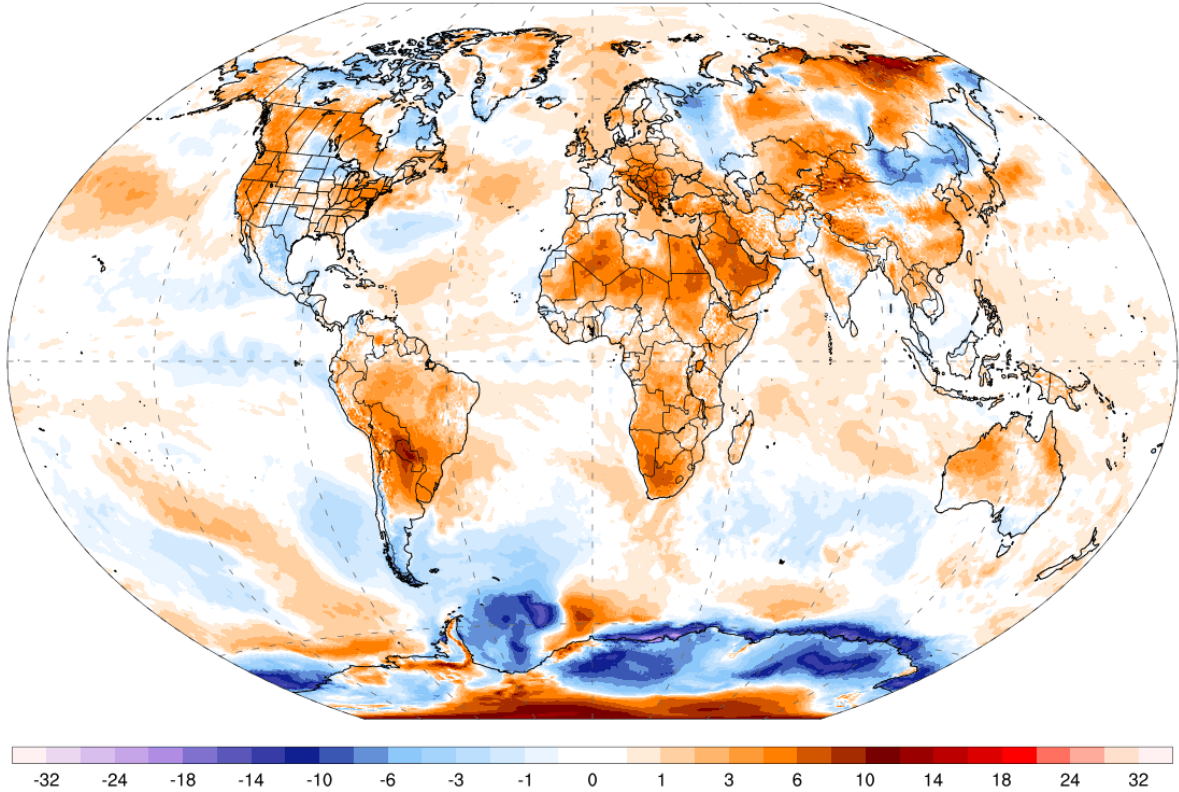
Heatwave (Saudi Arabia)

Hundreds of people have died during this year's Hajj pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia. The death toll is significantly higher this year, possibly due to the hundreds of heat-related fatalities after many places in the region have recorded maximum temperatures close to 50 °C (122 °F), with Mecca reaching 51.8 °C (125.2 °F). Although state officials have not commented on the causes of the deaths, unofficial medical reports claimed heat stress to be the main trigger.

Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

GFS 2m T Anomaly (°C) [CFSR 1979-2000 baseline]
Days 1-3 Avg | Fri, Jun 21, 2024

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine

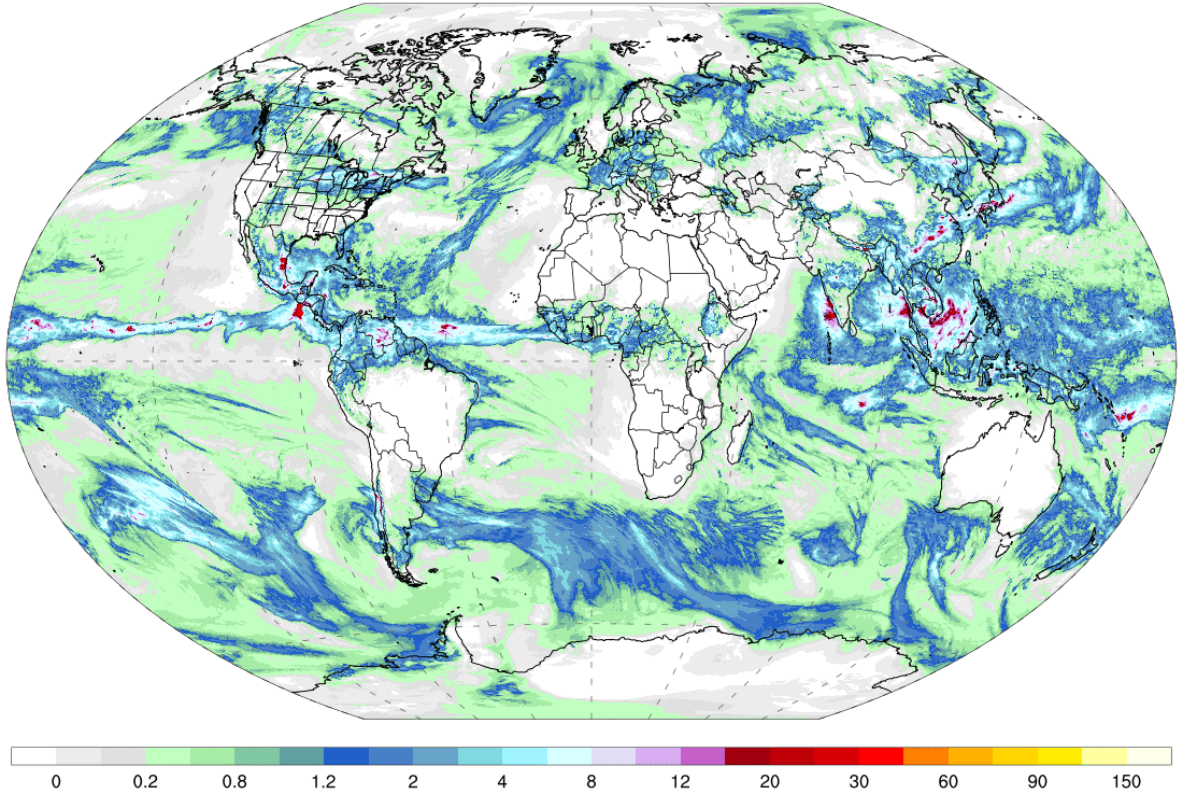


Source: Climate Reanalyzer, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, USA

Global Precipitation Forecast

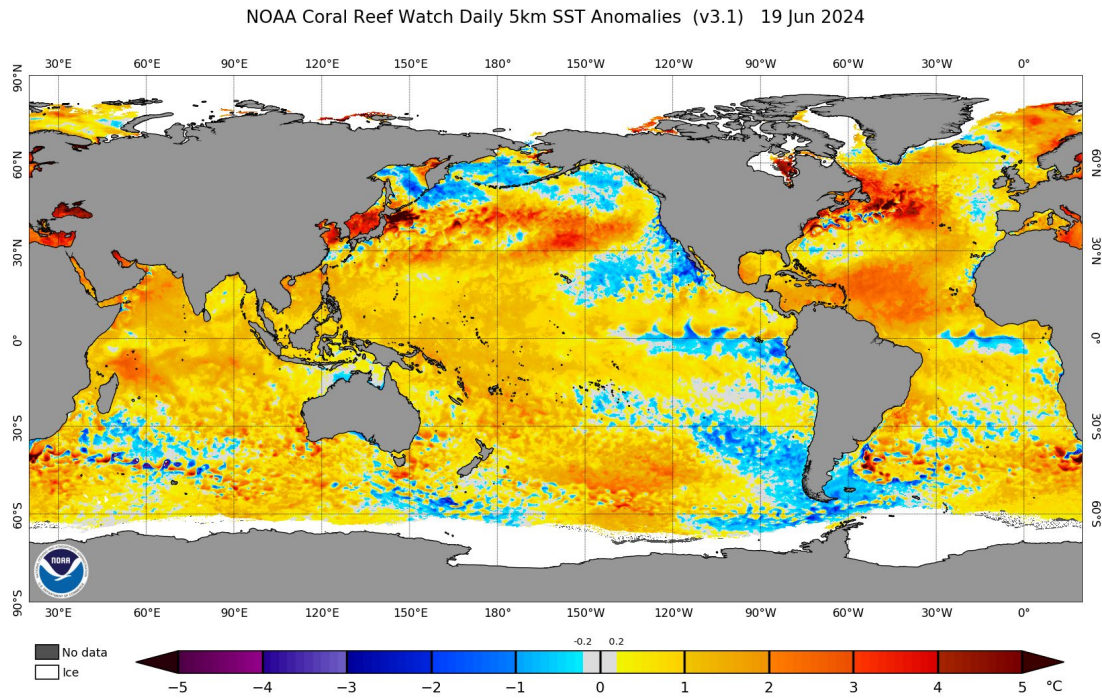
GFS Accumulated Precipitation (cm)
Days 1-3 Total | Fri, Jun 21, 2024

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



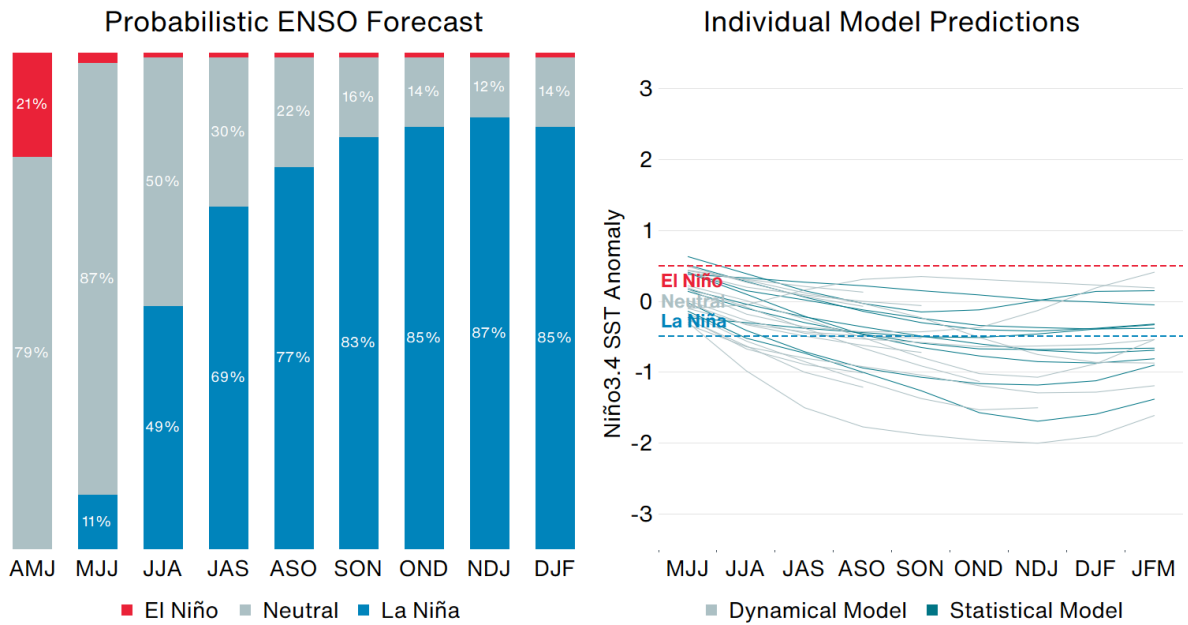
Source: Climate Reanalyzer, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, USA

Weekly Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Maps (°C)



El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

Probabilistic ENSO Model Projections: May 2024



El Niño: Warm phase of an ENSO cycle. Sea surface temperatures of +0.5°C occur across the east-central equatorial Pacific.

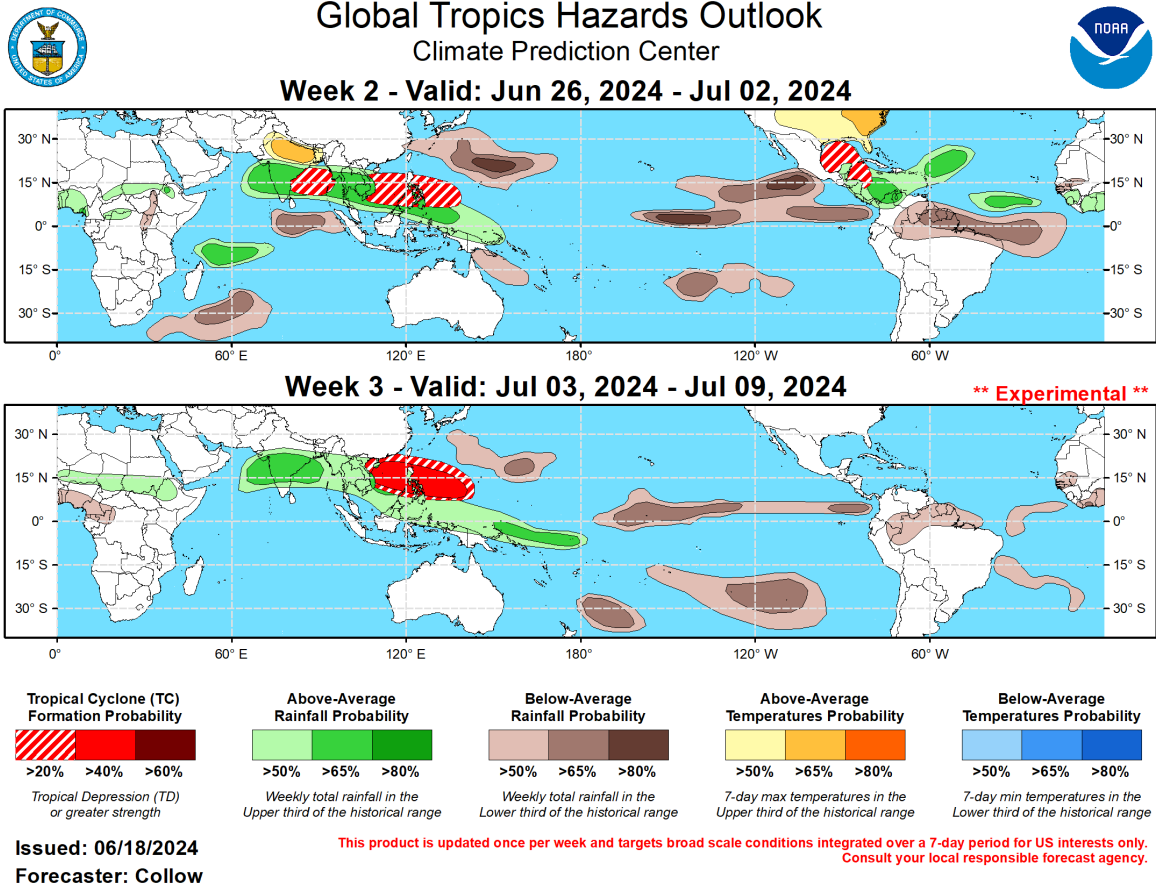
La Niña: Cool phase of an ENSO cycle. Sea surface temperatures of -0.5°C occur across the east-central equatorial Pacific.

Neutral: A period when neither El Niño nor La Niña conditions are present.

El Niño (La Niña) is a phenomenon in the equatorial Pacific Ocean characterized by a five consecutive 3-month running mean of sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies in the Niño 3.4 region that is above the threshold of +0.5°C (-0.5°C). This is known as the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI).

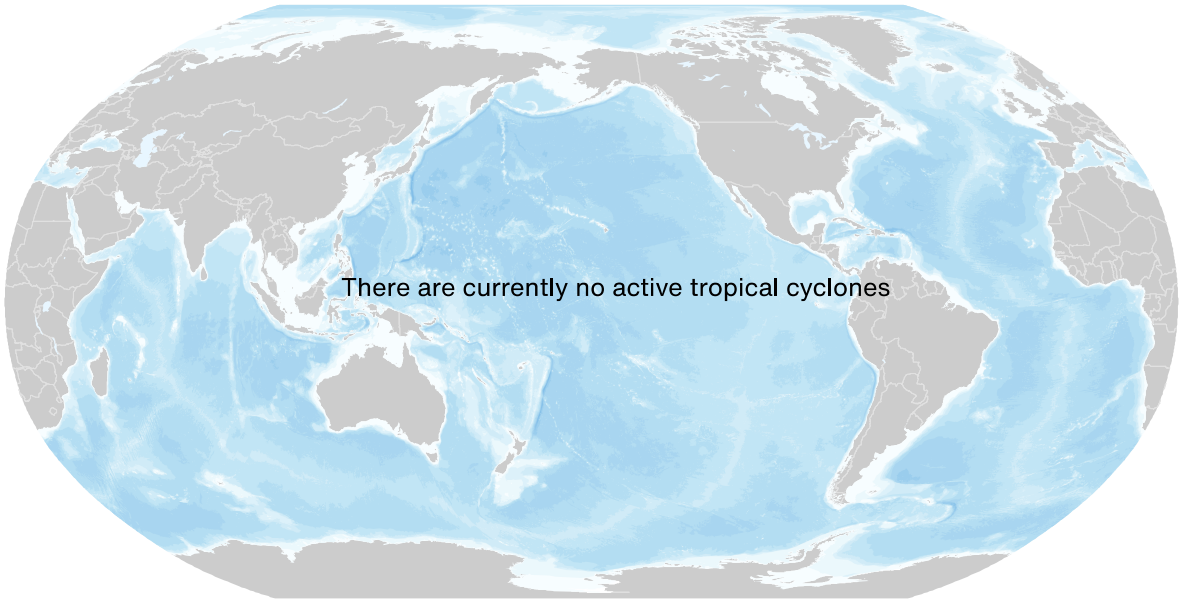
Source: NOAA, Columbia University | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

Global Tropics Outlook



Source: Climate Prediction Center (NOAA)

Current Tropical Cyclone Activity



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

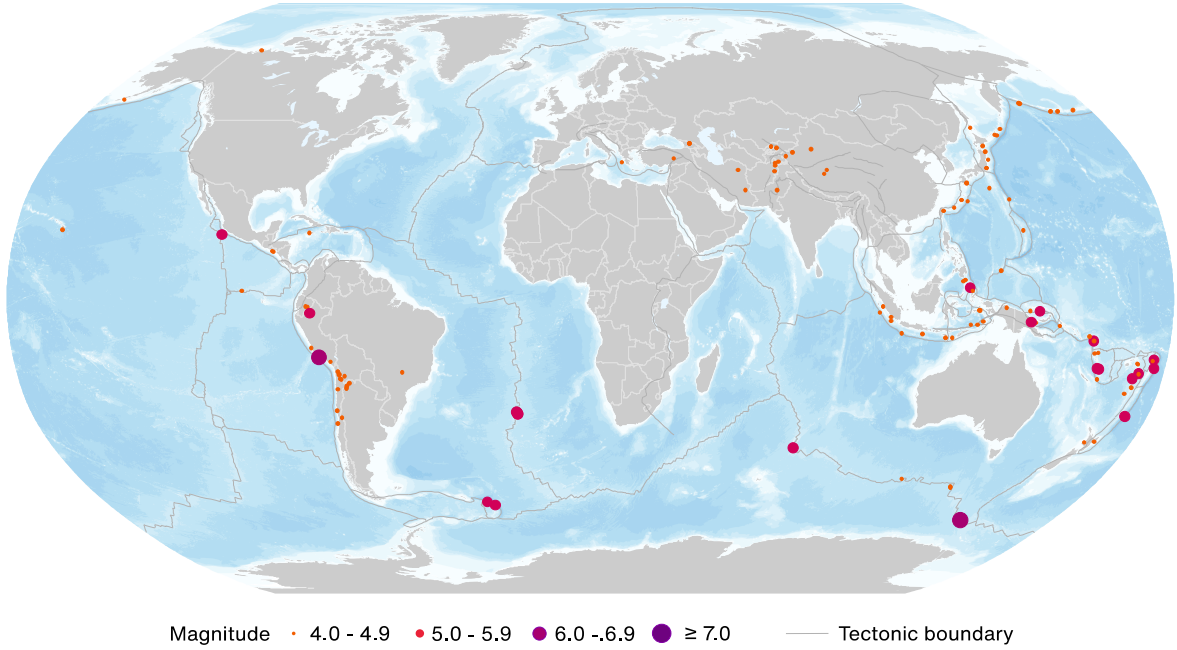
Name	Location	Winds	Center

* TD: Tropical Depression, TS: Tropical Storm, HU: Hurricane, TY: Typhoon, CY: Cyclone

** N: North, S: South, E: East, W: West, NW: Northwest, NE: Northeast, SE: Southeast, SW: Southwest

Source: National Hurricane Center, Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Central Pacific Hurricane Center (NOAA)

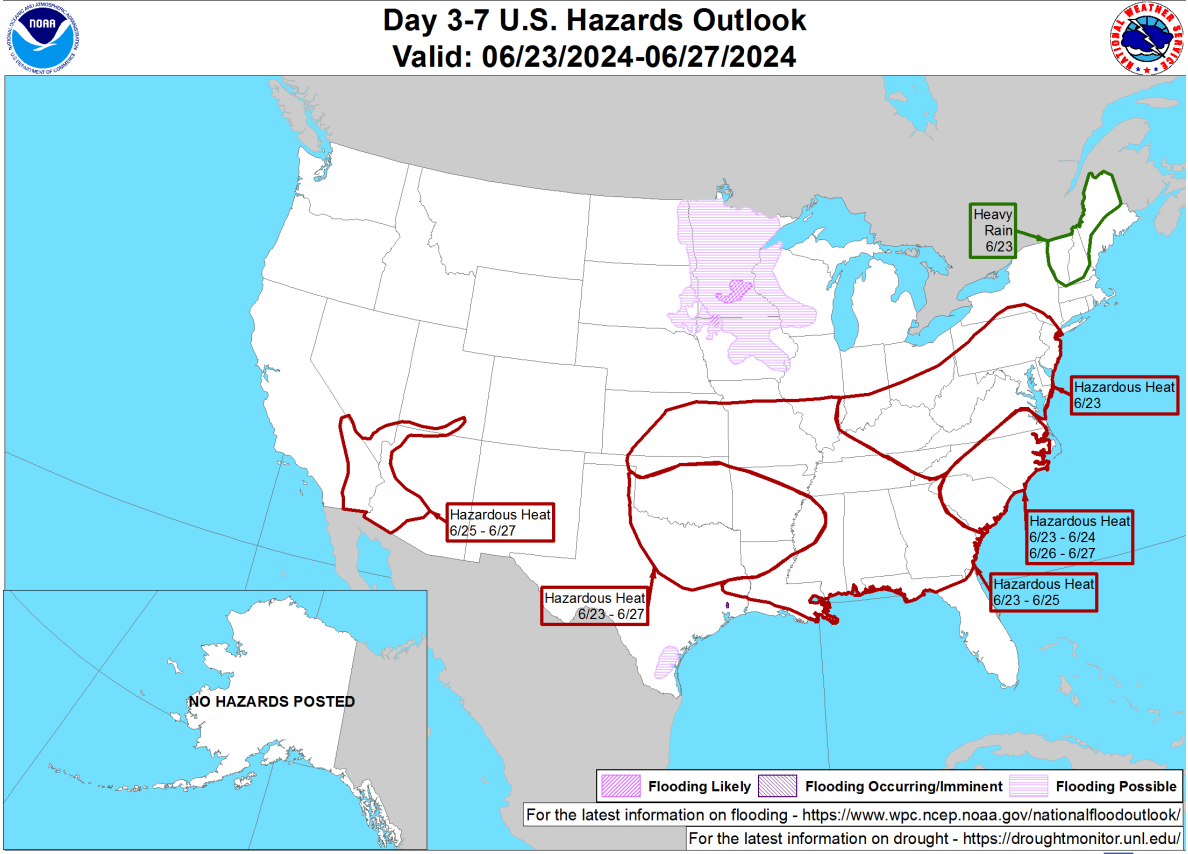
Global Earthquake Activity ($\geq M4.0$): June 14-20



Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Epicenter
6/16/2024	61.00S, 154.26E	6.0	West of Macquarie Island
6/16/2024	15.92S, 74.54W	6.0	23 km (14 mi) SW of Atiquipa, Peru

Source: United States Geological Survey

U.S. Hazard Outlook

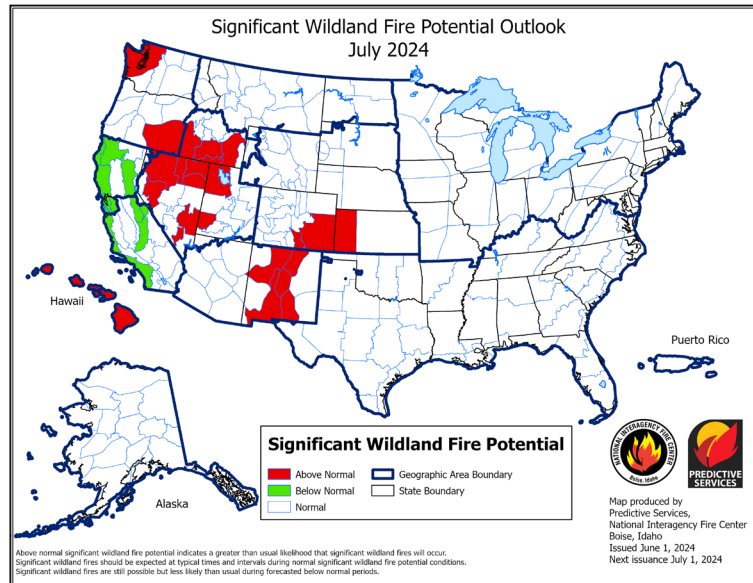
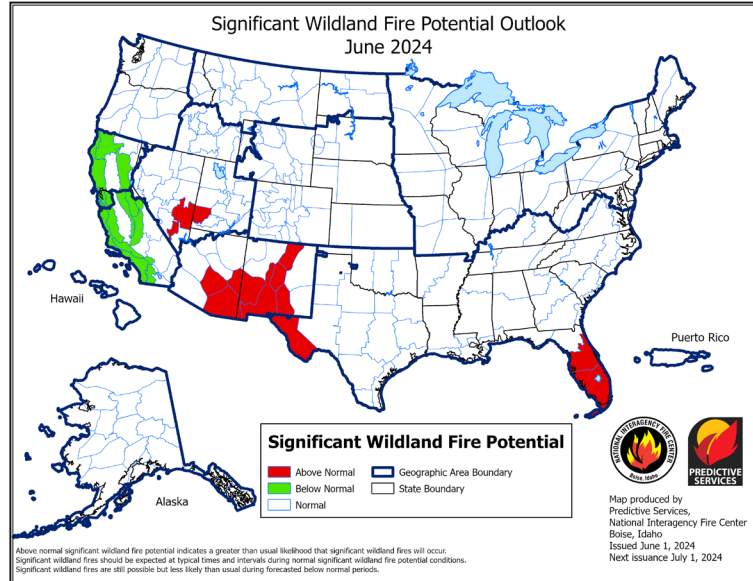


Weather Prediction Center
Made: 06/20/2024 03:33 PM EDT

Follow us:  
www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov

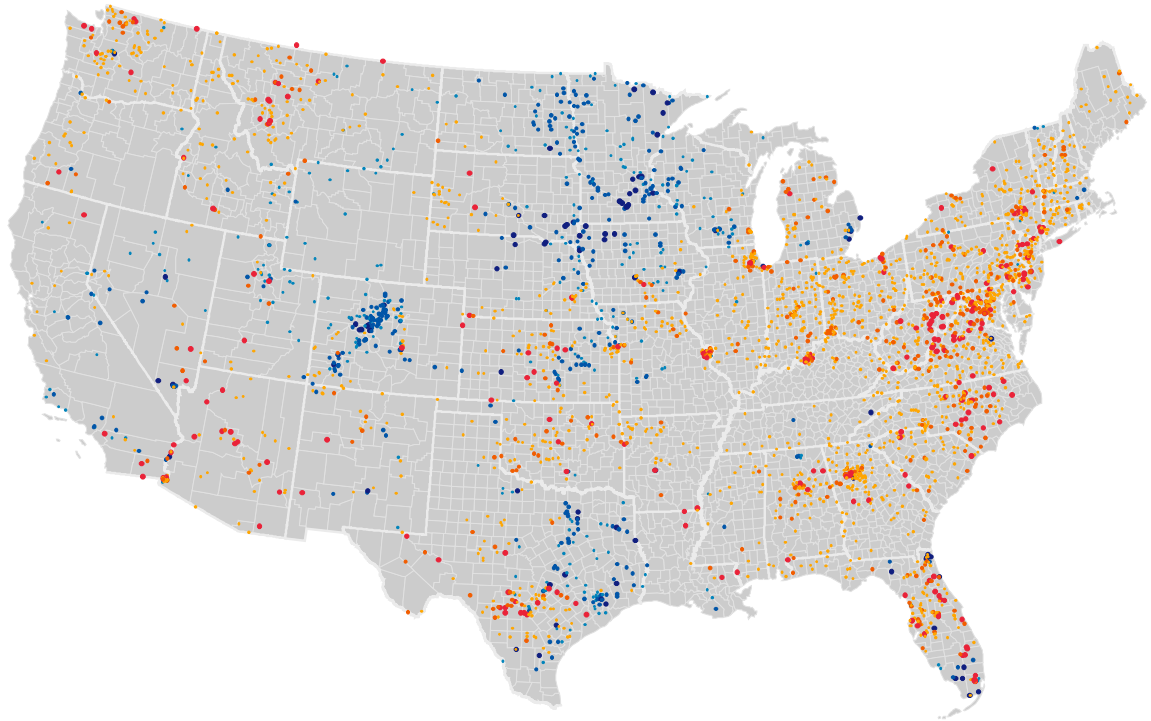
Source: Climate Prediction Center (NOAA)

U.S. Wildfire: Significant Fire Risk Outlook & Activity



Source: NIFC

U.S. Current Riverine Flood Risk



- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| High Flows
(Percentile) | • ≥ 99 / Above floodstage | Hydrological
Drought | • Severe Drought |
| | • 95 - 99 | | • Moderate Drought |
| | • 90 - 95 | | • Below Normal |

A $\geq 99^{\text{th}}$ 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 stream 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.

Source: United States Geological Survey

Source Information

United States: Wildfire

Village of Ruidoso, New Mexico

Biden declares New Mexico wildfires a major disaster, freeing up resources and federal aid, *PBS*

Wildfires blaze across New Mexico and California, prompting evacuations, *NPR*

Flash flooding threatens New Mexico region devastated by deadly wildfires, *Fox Weather*

California fire maps show where wildfires are burning across the state, *CBS*

Hundreds evacuated, structures burn as Point Fire grows past 1,000 acres

Europe: Severe Convective Storm

European Severe Weather Database (ESWD)

Impact Forecasting Automated Event Response (AER)

Thunderstorms in Gironde: “unbelievable violence”, hail causes great damage in the Médoc, *SudOuest*

Central America: Flooding & Landslide

ReliefWeb

National Coordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED)

Tropical storm warnings up for Texas and Mexico for Potential Tropical Cyclone 1, *Yale Climate Connections*

Deaths, drownings and destruction as heavy rains move through Central America. 3 killed in Guatemala, *AP News*

El Salvador reports 11 dead as heavy rains lash Central America, *Reuters*

Mexico, United States: Tropical Storm Alberto

National Hurricane Center (NHC)

Tropical Storm Alberto dissipates over central Mexico after heavy rains killed 4, *AP News*

Alberto, hurricane season's first named storm, dissipates over Mexico, *CBS News*

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

UN OCHA

The National Disaster Prevention and Response Service of Chile (SENAPRED)

ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADINet)

Secretariat of Risk Management (SGR)

Historic flooding in China's Guangdong kills nine, warnings issued for other parts of country, *AP News*

Rains lash southern China as rising rivers threaten more flooding, *Reuters*

St. Louis County declares state of emergency amid flooding, city of Cook underwater, *MPR News*

Detroit-area suburb declares state of emergency following storms, *CBS News*

Ecuador: Several killed in highway landslide, *Deutsche Welle*

Ecuador | AME asks Noboa to declare an emergency in 29 cantons, *Nodal*

Earthquake kills four, injures 120 in northeastern Iran, *Al Arabiya News*

Heat wave over eastern U.S. continues to intensify, *The Washington Post*

4 things to know about the 'oppressive' heat wave in Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic Canada, *CBC*

Hundreds died during this year's Hajj pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia amid intense heat, officials say, *AP News*

Contacts

Michal Lörinc

Head of Catastrophe Insight

michal.lorinc@aon.com

Ondřej Hotový

Catastrophe Analyst

ondrej.hotovy@aon.com

Antonio Elizondo

Senior Scientist

antonio.elizondo@aon.com

Tomáš Čejka

Catastrophe Analyst

tomas.cejka@aon.com

About Aon

Aon plc (NYSE: AON) exists to shape decisions for the better — to protect and enrich the lives of people around the world. Our colleagues provide our clients in over 120 countries with advice and solutions that give them the clarity and confidence to make better decisions to protect and grow their business. Follow Aon on [Twitter](#) and [LinkedIn](#).

Stay up-to-date by visiting the [Aon Newsroom](#) and sign up for News Alerts [here](#).

© Aon plc 2024. All rights reserved.

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.

Copyright © by Impact Forecasting®

No claim to original government works. The text and graphics of this publication are provided for informational purposes only.

While Impact Forecasting® has tried to provide accurate and timely information, inadvertent technical inaccuracies and typographical errors may exist, and Impact Forecasting® does not warrant that the information is accurate, complete or current. The data presented at this site is intended to convey only general information on current natural perils and must not be used to make

life-or-death decisions or decisions relating to the protection of property, as the data may not be accurate. Please listen to official information sources for current storm information. This data has no official status and should not be used for emergency response decision-making under any circumstances.

Cat Alerts use publicly available data from the internet and other sources. Impact Forecasting® summarizes this publicly available information for the convenience of those individuals who have contacted Impact Forecasting® and expressed an interest in natural catastrophes of various types. To find out more about Impact Forecasting or to sign up for the Cat Reports, visit Impact Forecasting's webpage at impactforecasting.com.

Copyright © by Aon plc. All rights reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise. Impact Forecasting® is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aon plc.