



Weekly Cat Report

Review of Global Catastrophe Activity

July 24, 2026



Executive Summary



Event	Affected Region(s)	Fatalities	Economic Loss Estimate (\$)	Page
Tropical Storm Bertha	United States	0	10s of millions	3
Earthquake	Mexico, Guatemala	0	10s of millions	5
Earthquake	Peru	6	Millions	5
Flooding	United States, Mexico	14	10s of millions	9
Wildfire & SCS	United States	0	10s of millions	11
SCS (Update)	Europe	0	100s of millions	11
Flooding	Chile	13	100s of millions	11
Flooding & Landslide	Japan	0	Negligible	11
Landslide	China	8	Unknown	12
Flooding	Pakistan	47	Unknown	12
Flooding & Landslide	India	25	Unknown	12
Flooding	Brazil	0	Millions	12
Wildfire	France, Spain	0	10s of millions	12

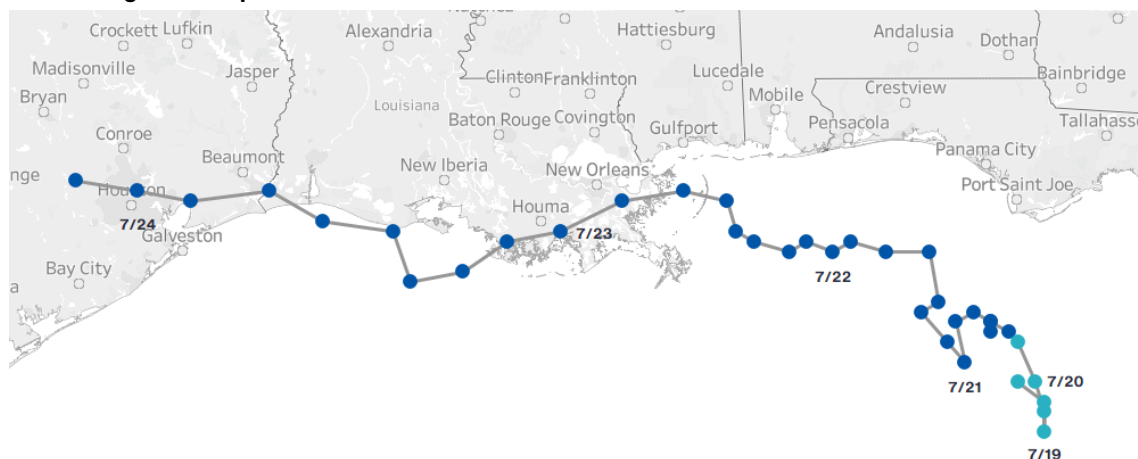
Explore the supplementary graphics in the [Appendices](#). See [Additional Report Details](#) for more about loss estimates and data collecting. Explore more or sign up to receive Cat Reports [here](#).

United States: Tropical Storm Bertha

Overview

Tropical Storm Bertha became the second tropical system of the 2026 Atlantic Hurricane Season on July 20. The storm's path spanned the Florida Panhandle to the upper Texas coast, making two landfalls before dissipating. Unfavorable conditions prevented significant strengthening, resulting in no deaths or major damage. Impacts were largely limited to coastal flooding, beach erosion, minor structural damage, and localized power outages. Total economic and insured losses may reach into the tens of millions USD.

Meteorological Recap



Tropical Storm Bertha

- Tropical Depression
- Tropical Storm

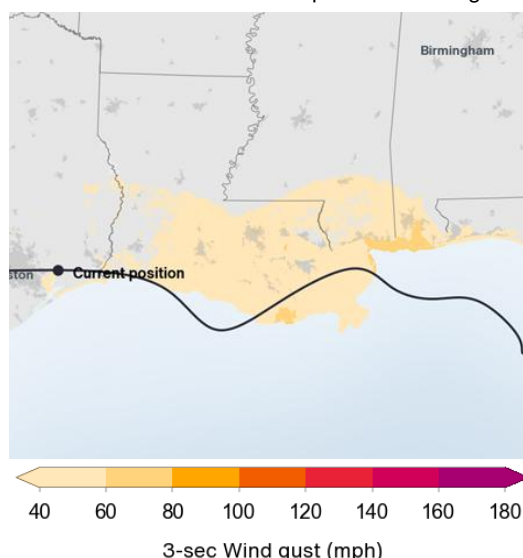
Data: NOAA | Graphic: Aon's Catastrophe Insight

On July 19, a tropical low in the northeast Gulf strengthened into a tropical depression. The following day, the system became a tropical storm and was given the name Bertha by the National Hurricane Center (NHC). This made it the second named storm of the 2026 Atlantic hurricane season. Reconnaissance data on July 21 indicated the storm reached its peak intensity of 60 mph (97 kph) sustained winds and a minimum central pressure of 995 mb. Wind shear, combined with the storm's broad circulation and proximity to dry air, prevented Bertha from intensifying further as it tracked slowly westward towards Louisiana.

During the afternoon of July 22, Bertha made its first landfall in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana. This was the first storm to make landfall in Louisiana since Hurricane Francine in September 2024. It was also just the 10th tropical cyclone on record to

TS Bertha Track & Modeled Wind Footprint

Source: Aon Impact Forecasting AER



strike the state during the month of July. After pushing back into the Gulf, the storm then made a second landfall on July 23, near the Texas-Louisiana state line. Bertha weakened to a tropical depression and then fully dissipated later the same day. Lingering heavy rain remains possible across south Texas through July 24.

Event Details

Damage across the affected region was minor and scattered. In the Florida Panhandle, Pensacola officials closed an area around a damaged beach and boardwalk. Strong wind gusts also caused minor building damage in Panama City Beach. In Louisiana, federal officials reported minor coastal flooding as Bertha's center moved ashore southwest of New Orleans. In Texas, impacts remained limited to gusty winds and localized flash flooding in the southeastern part of the state. Across all affected states, roughly 15,000 customers lost power.

Financial Loss Estimate

Given the storm's weak intensity, offshore-focused rainfall, and lack of major structural damage, total economic and insured losses from Bertha are expected to be minimal, possibly in the tens of millions USD. Losses will likely be limited to isolated coastal property and infrastructure repairs, along with possible additional flooding in south Texas through July 24.

Mexico, Guatemala, Peru: Earthquakes

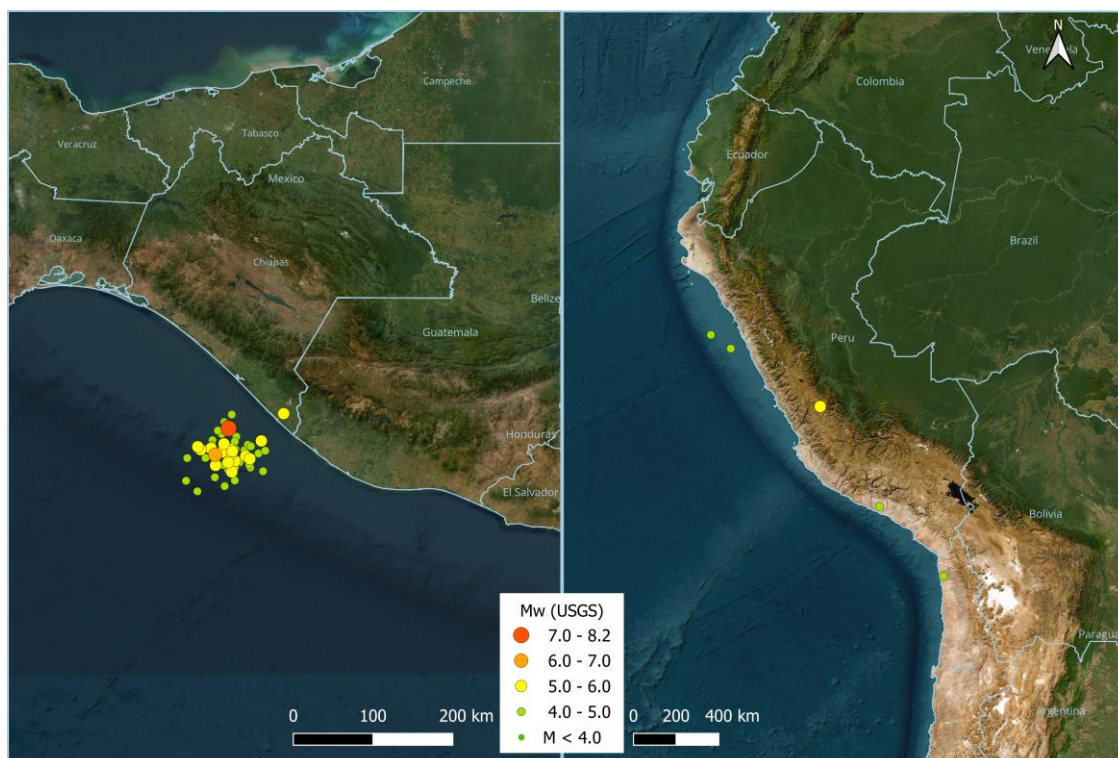
Overview

Between July 17-19, two significant earthquakes affected Latin America: a magnitude 7.3 offshore subduction-zone earthquake near Puerto Madero (Puerto Chiapas), Chiapas, Mexico on July 17, and a separate, magnitude 5.5 shallow crustal earthquake near Chupaca, Junín region, central Peru on July 19. Both events occurred in tectonically active plate-boundary environments and produced strong local shaking, but their impacts and mechanisms differed markedly. The Mexico earthquake, with an epicenter offshore along the Cocos–North America subduction interface, generated a short-lived tsunami threat. In contrast, the Peru earthquake, though smaller in magnitude and further from the ocean, caused fatalities and notable damage in the Andean city of Chupaca and surrounding communities due to its shallow depth, strong local ground motion, and vulnerable building stock.

Seismological Recap

Mexico & Guatemala

On July 17, a magnitude 7.3 earthquake struck offshore near Puerto Madero (Puerto Chiapas), Chiapas, Mexico, along the subduction zone where the Cocos Plate descends beneath the North American/Caribbean plates. The event generated strong shaking across coastal Chiapas and parts of Guatemala and triggered a tsunami threat message for sections of the Pacific coast, which was later cancelled after only modest sea-level disturbances were observed. Official Mexican sources (CNPC/SSPC) reported no widespread catastrophic damage or mass casualties, though evacuations, inspections, and localized impacts occurred.



Mexico lies in a zone of high seismicity due to the interaction of five tectonic plates: the North America, Cocos, Pacific, Rivera, and Caribbean plates, so earthquakes are common (about 60 events per day with magnitude $M > 2.0$). Chiapas is one of the most seismically active states in Mexico, mainly because of the convergence between the Cocos and North America plates, and in the southern part of the state between the Cocos and Caribbean plates, with their interaction occurring off the Pacific coast.

In this coastal region, five major shallow earthquakes with magnitudes greater than 7 struck the Chiapas–Guatemala area (M7.3 on December 14, 1935; M7.2 on June 28, 1944; M7.3 on April 29, 1970 and M7.0 on September 10, 1993). Also, several earthquakes of magnitude 6.0 or greater have occurred in the region.

Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude
14/12/1935	4 km SSW of Puerto Madero, Mexico	7.3
28/06/1944	70 km SW of Puerto Madero, Mexico	7.0
29/04/1970	34 km SW of Puerto Madero, Mexico	7.3
10/09/1993	24 km W of Puerto Madero, Mexico	7.2
17/07/2026	58 km WSW of Puerto Madero, Mexico	7.3

Source: USGS

Peru

On July 19, a magnitude 5.5 earthquake struck central Peru near the city of Chupaca, Junín region, in the central Andes. According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the event occurred at a shallow depth and was widely felt across the Huancayo metropolitan area and neighboring districts. Peruvian authorities reported fatalities, injuries, and damage to buildings and infrastructure, particularly in vulnerable adobe and masonry constructions in Chupaca and nearby communities. The event forms part of the ongoing intraplate crustal seismicity of the central Andean highlands and triggered a series of smaller aftershocks in the surrounding area.

Central Peru, including the Junín region, lies within the Andean orogen where the Nazca Plate subducts beneath the South American Plate along the Peru–Chile trench. This tectonic setting produces both large megathrust earthquakes on the subduction interface and shallow crustal events within the overriding plate. The Chupaca earthquake belongs to the latter category, associated with the Altos del Mantaro fault system in the central Andes.

Event Details

Mexico & Guatemala

Shaking from the July 17 earthquake was strongly felt in Puerto Madero/Puerto Chiapas, Tapachula, Ciudad Hidalgo and surrounding communities, and was also reported over a broader area of Chiapas and western Guatemala. Buildings such as offices, schools, and hospitals were evacuated and port and transport operations experienced temporary disruption. Early official updates from Mexico’s Civil Protection did not indicate widespread structural collapse or large numbers of casualties.

The Pacific Tsunami Warning Center and U.S. Tsunami Warning Centers issued a tsunami threat message for sections of the Pacific coasts of Mexico and Guatemala, noting the potential for waves on the order of 0.3–1 m (12–40 inches) above normal tide level. As sea-level data became available, the warning was progressively downgraded and then cancelled, with only small disturbances observed and no significant tsunami damage reported. In response to the earthquake and the initial tsunami concern, Mexican civil protection authorities activated emergency protocols, including the

precautionary evacuation of some coastal and low-lying areas, public advisories to stay away from beaches and river mouths until the all-clear was issued, and coordinated rapid inspections of critical infrastructure such as ports, highways, bridges, hospitals and schools.

USGS PAGER estimates that approximately 36.7 million people were exposed to at least weak shaking from the M7.3 Mexico-Guatemala earthquake. Population exposure by Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) level is summarized below:

Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI)	Perceived Shaking	Exposed Population during 7.3 mainshock
II-III	Weak	10,275,000
IV	Light	22,526,000
V	Moderate	3,249,000
VI	Strong	621,000
VII	Very strong	67,000
VIII	Severe	0
IX	Violent	0
Total		36,738,000

Affected population. Source: USGS

Peru

The July 19 earthquake produced strong shaking in the city of Chupaca, the nearby provincial capital Huancayo, and other districts of the Junín region. Media and official reports from Peruvian authorities indicate at least six fatalities and multiple injuries resulting from partial collapses and falling elements, as well as damage to dwellings, health facilities, and religious structures in the affected zone. Many of the most severely affected buildings were constructed from adobe or non-engineered masonry, which are particularly vulnerable to lateral shaking.

The Instituto Geofísico del Perú (IGP) and the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) noted that the combination of the earthquake's shallow focal depth (about 9.5 km or 5.9 miles), relatively high ground accelerations, and the structural vulnerability of housing contributed to the concentration of damage in Chupaca and surrounding localities. Local and national civil protection agencies, including INDECI, initiated emergency response protocols, including rapid damage assessment, support for affected populations, and geotechnical evaluations of the Altos del Mantaro fault zone.

Regarding aftershocks, regional seismic bulletins from IGP report several smaller events ($M < 4.5$) located within a few tens of kilometers of Chupaca in the days following the mainshock, consistent with a normal aftershock sequence of a shallow continental earthquake.

USGS PAGER indicates that the July 19 M5.5 Peru earthquake produced strong to very strong shaking (MMI VI–VII) for a localized population on the order of tens of thousands of people in and around Chupaca and Huancayo, with additional surrounding communities experiencing moderate to light shaking (MMI IV–V). Although the exposed population is far smaller than for the Mexico event, the concentration of strong shaking in an area with vulnerable adobe and masonry construction contributed to the observed fatalities and damage.

Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI)	Perceived Shaking	Exposed Population during 5.5 mainshock
II-III	Weak	13,347,000
IV	Light	326,000
V	Moderate	101,000
VI	Strong	216,000
VII	Very strong	377,000
VIII	Severe	0
IX	Violent	0
Total		14,367,000

Affected population. Source: USGS

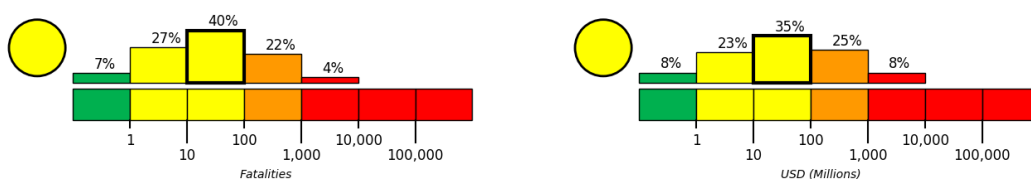
Financial Loss Estimate

For the Mexico M7.3 Puerto Madero earthquake, no official, consolidated estimate of economic losses has been published at the time of writing. Given the offshore epicenter, the absence of widespread structural collapse in major urban centers, and the limited tsunami impact, direct economic losses are expected to be material at the regional level (including coastal Chiapas and parts of Guatemala) and into the tens of millions USD.

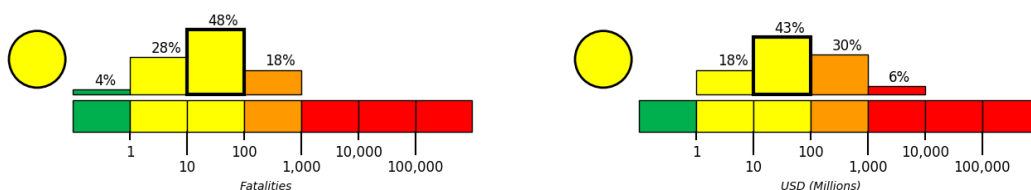
For the Peru M 5.5 Chupaca earthquake, detailed loss figures are likewise not yet available. However, reports of multiple fatalities, injuries, and structural damage to dwellings, health facilities, and cultural heritage buildings in Chupaca and nearby districts suggest notable localized economic impacts. As such, total losses may reach into the millions of USD, with losses concentrated in the housing sector and public infrastructure of the Junín region. As post-event damage surveys, reconstruction programs, and insurance data are compiled, more precise quantitative estimates for both events should be incorporated into updated risk and loss evaluations.

USGS classifies both events as a Yellow alert for shaking-related fatalities and estimated economic losses.

Mexico-Guatemala quake



Peru quake



United States, Mexico: Flooding

Overview

Over the past week, a series of severe flooding events tied to multiple, simultaneous weather systems affected northern Mexico and the United States. Among the worst impacted were West Virginia, Arizona, Utah, and Coahuila and the Chihuahua-Sonora border in Mexico. Additional flash flooding was seen near New York City, Virginia, and North Carolina. 14 people were killed, and total economic and insured losses may reach into the tens of millions USD, possibly higher.

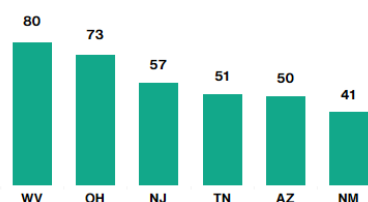
Meteorological Recap

United States Flooding Incidents

Preliminary Local Storm Reports (Filtered)

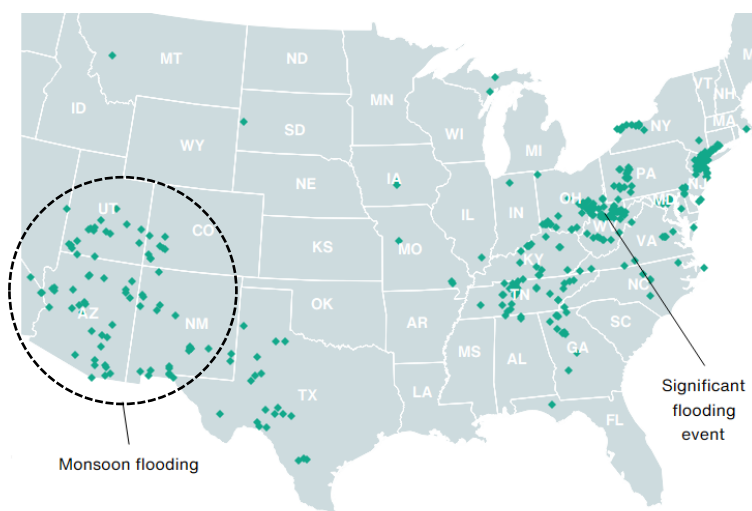
July 17-22, 2026

Reports for Top 6 States



Data: SPC, NWS

Data as of: 2026-07-23



North American Monsoon

Over the past week, the North American monsoon brought bursts of intense, short duration rain to northern Mexico and the western United States. Coahuila and the Sonora-Chihuahua border saw repeated heavy rain events, resulting in notable flash flooding. Similar rainfall and flooding incidents occurred in southern Arizona, particularly near the border town of Nogales where flash flood warnings were issued. Further north into the Intermountain West, more isolated flash flooding was observed, including parts of south-central Utah.

Eastern U.S. Flooding

A separate storm complex tracked from the Ohio Valley into the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast U.S. on July 21-22. Heavy rains produced flash flooding from Cincinnati (OH) across New Jersey to the New York City metro area. Storms dropped more than 5 inches (127 mm) of rain in about six hours in parts of Upshur County, West Virginia. A creek near Buckhannon (WV) rose more than 8 feet (2.4 m) in less than five hours, resulting in flash flooding in adjacent areas.

Southeast U.S. Flooding

A stalling front, combined with moisture from Tropical Storm Bertha, produced bands of intense rain across eastern Tennessee, southern Virginia, and northern North Carolina since July 22. A Level 3 of 4 risk of flooding rain from the Weather Prediction Center (WPC) was in place for a portion of the Virginia-North Carolina border, with rainfall rates up to 2 inches (51 mm) per hour.



Flash flooding damage in West Virginia

Source: West Virginia National Guard

Event Details

In Sabinas, Coahuila, heavy rains from the North American Monsoon flooded streets and disrupted traffic. In Ciudad Acuña, heavy rainfall and rising levels in La Amistad Dam and the Rio Bravo produced urban flooding in at least 11 neighborhoods, prompting the rescue of 100 people. Near Agua Prieta on the Sonora-Chihuahua border, intense rain led to the collapse of a bridge and closure of the Agua Prieta-Janos highway. In southern Arizona, the same monsoon system prompted flash floods around Nogales. At least six people died in Nogales (AZ), with at least one additional death confirmed across the U.S.-Mexico border in Nogales, Sonora. Meanwhile in Utah, similar monsoon-induced storms caused severe flooding in Bicknell, resulting in five fatalities.

In West Virginia, about 1,000 homes and businesses were damaged by the recent flooding, according to state officials. A state of emergency was declared for all 55 West Virginia counties, and more than 25,000 customers lost power. The severe flooding resulted in dozens of vehicles submerged, bridges being washed out, and sinkholes appearing. Two people were killed. In the New York City area, the subway system experienced service disruptions after water poured onto the tracks. Some inundated roads and highways also resulted in similar disruptions.

Across North Carolina and Virginia, around 5,000 customers lost power due to the recent heavy rains, with more rain expected through July 25. Other impacts include numerous submerged roads and downed trees and power lines.

Financial Loss Estimate

Based on current information, total flood-related economic and insured losses may reach into the tens of millions USD. While most events from the past week featured localized flooding impacts, the majority of the total loss figure will be attributed to the severe floods in West Virginia. Final losses may be higher, depending on future damage assessments.

Global Disasters: In Brief

United States: Wildfire & Severe Convective Storm

Dry and warm conditions continue to fuel wildfires in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. In Oregon, the Hoag Fire in Gilliam County burned roughly 20,300 hectares (50,000 acres) and destroyed two homes before being contained. In Washington, the Kaiser Canyon Fire near Nespelem grew past 33,000 hectares (81,500 acres), destroying at least 13 structures and prompting evacuations.

Separately, severe convective storms affected the Midwest and eastern U.S. from July 18-21. The most significant activity occurred on July 20, particularly in northern and central Iowa where damaging winds and large hail battered several communities. More isolated severe weather was observed across the Upper Midwest, Great Lakes, Mid-Atlantic, and Northeast.

Europe: Severe Convective Storm (Update)

After an active stretch of thunderstorm activity in Europe on July 14-17, storms continued to affect multiple countries. On July 18, most of the impacts were associated with large hail in northern Italy and parts of Germany (Saarbrücken, Kaiserslautern, Mannheim). During the period between July 19 and 21, significant potential for damaging storms developed across the Adriatic region, northern Italy and Western Balkans. Hailstones of up to 11 cm (4.3 in) in diameter resulted in notable losses across Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. Aggregated losses for the storms over the past week have the potential to add several hundreds of million EUR in losses to the preceding stretch of storms that primarily affected France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

Chile: Flooding

In recent days, Chile has experienced severe flooding triggered by a powerful winter frontal system. Associated heavy rains affected a large swath of the country from southern regions up to the semi-arid north. The worst flooding damage was reported in the Coquimbo Region and in Huasco within the Atacama Region. Additional impacts were observed in Biobío and other south-central regions. Recent reports highlight significant flooding, landslides, isolation of communities, and infrastructure damage across Coquimbo and Huasco. Localities such as La Serena and other nearby coastal and interior valleys saw rivers and streams overflow. Preventive emergency status was declared for Atacama, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, the Metropolitan Region of Santiago, O'Higgins, Maule, Ñuble, Biobío, La Araucanía and Los Ríos.

According to local media, at least 13 people have been killed while 7 more remain missing. Nearly 2,300 people have been displaced, over 2,800 homes have been damaged, and 87,000 customers remain without power.

Japan: Flooding & Landslide

On July 17-19, strong storms struck Japan's Kanto region and brought record-breaking rainfall to the Gunma and Tochigi prefectures. Other nearby impacted areas included Tokyo, Yokohama, and Kawasaki. The Japan Meteorological Agency issued its highest-level emergency evacuation order for parts of the affected area. Additionally, heavy rainfall triggered a landslide in Ashikaga (Tochigi Prefecture). Multiple buildings were damaged or destroyed, and three people remain missing.

China: Landslide

A landslide struck Qingyang within Pengshui Miao and Tujia Autonomous County in southeastern Chongqing, China, on July 17. More than 10 buildings were buried under rock and debris. According to local authorities, at least 8 people were killed, 34 remain missing, and 10 others were rescued from the rubble. More than 1,100 residents were evacuated from surrounding areas due to the risk of additional landslides.

Pakistan: Flooding

Since the start of the monsoon season on June 26, severe flooding across Pakistan has killed at least 47 people and injured 123 others. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa suffered the greatest impact with 29 deaths, while Punjab, Balochistan, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir also reported fatalities. The floods have damaged 178 houses and killed 179 livestock nationwide. Active flood alerts remain in place along the Chenab, Jhelum, and Ravi rivers.

India: Flooding & Landslide

Heavy monsoon rainfall over the weekend of July 18-19 triggered flash flooding and landslides across northern and northeastern India, killing at least 25 people. Of the reported fatalities, nine deaths were confirmed due to a landslide in Nagaland's Mon district. More than 57,000 people were affected by floods and landslides across seven districts of Assam.

Brazil: Flooding

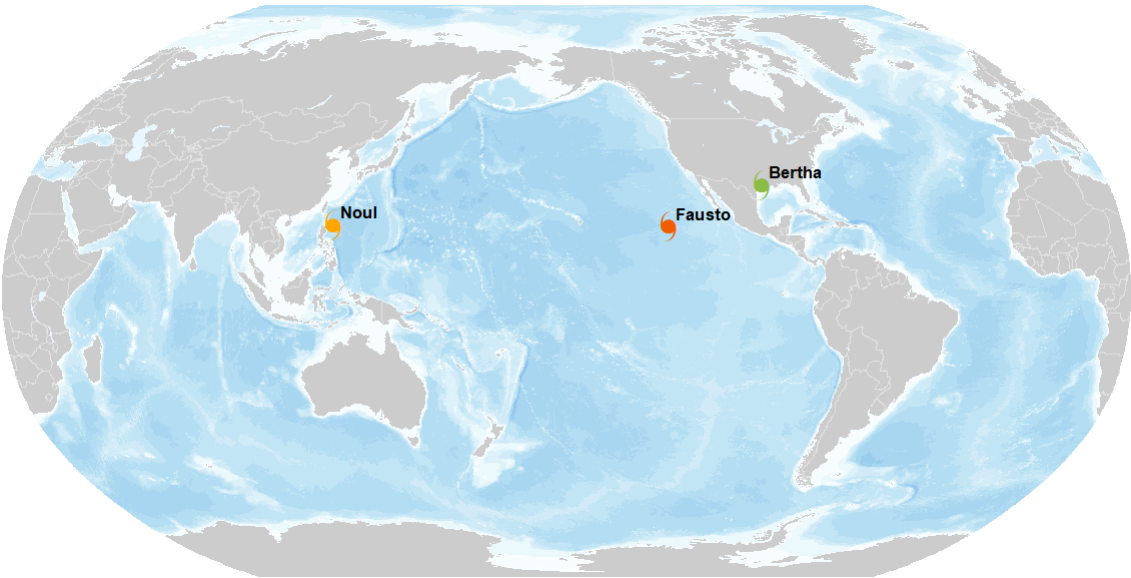
On July 22, heavy rainfall resulted in the Taquari and Caí rivers overflowing in Rio Grande do Sul State in southern Brazil. Local meteorologists have identified this as the first major flooding event linked to the ongoing Super El Niño across the Pacific Ocean. The Taquari River rose to 21.7 meters (71 feet) near Lajeado and Estrela, prompting preventive evacuations. At least 73 municipalities have reported storm-related damage since July 17, including inundated buildings, residential roof damage, and damage to infrastructure. Seven municipalities also had emergency status recognized by the federal government.

France, Spain: Wildfire

Heatwaves, strong winds, and drought-stressed vegetation are fueling wildfires across parts of Europe, especially in France and Spain, prompting mass evacuations and straining emergency services. In southwestern France, a major wildfire near Saumos burned more than 3,700 hectares (9,140 acres), destroyed several houses, and forced around 20,000 people to evacuate. No casualties were reported, but authorities said conditions remained “unfavourable,” with heat and dry weather continuing to support fire spread. In Spain, several uncontrolled wildfires led officials to declare a national emergency in the Madrid region and Avila province. EFFIS data indicate that both countries are experiencing an above-average wildfire season, with France recording its largest wildfire extent on record.

Appendices

Current Global Tropical Cyclone Activity

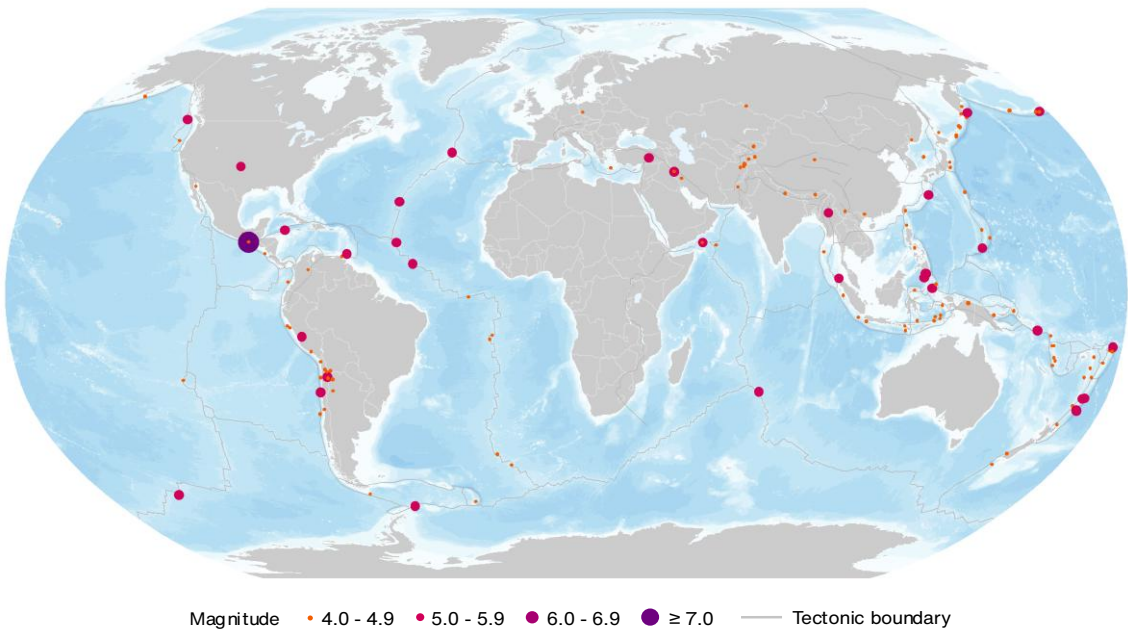


Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 Category 5

Name	Location	Winds	Center
HU Fausto	18.2N, 126.9W	85	1,030 mi (1,660 km) SW from La Paz, Mexico
TS Noul	18.6N, 124.4E	40	430 mi (695 km) E from Baguio City, Philippines
TD Bertha	29.9N, 95.3W	35	110 mi (175 km) SW from Baton Rouge, United States

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 July 17-23



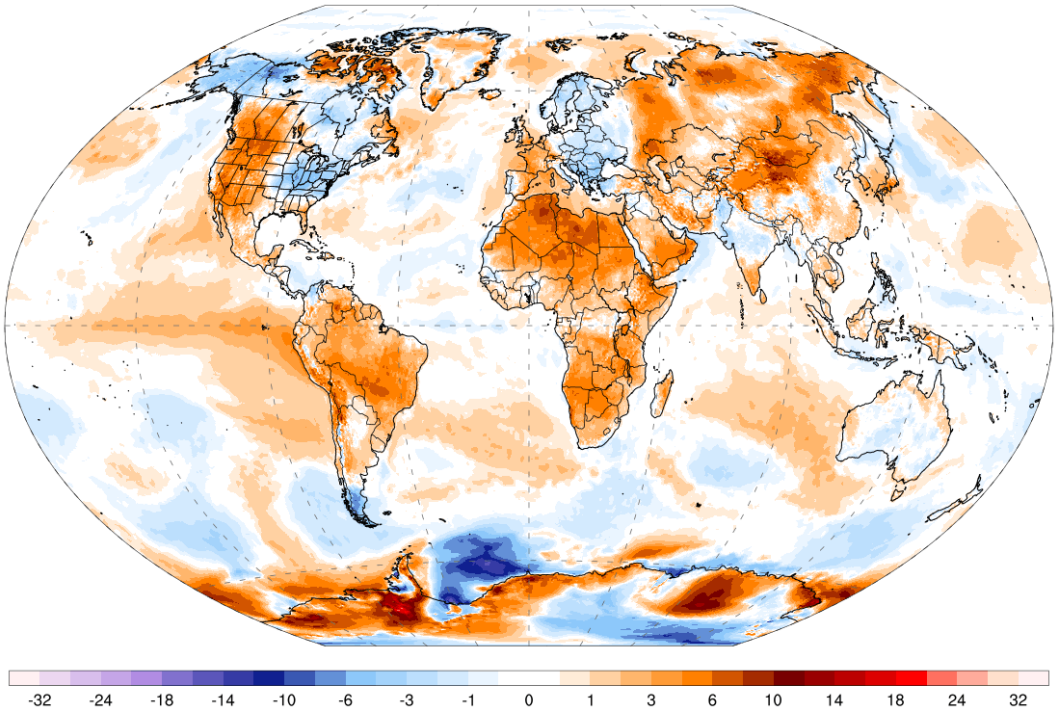
Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Epicenter
7/17/2026	14.60N, 92.95W	7.3	58 km (36 mi) WSW of Puerto Madero, Mexico
7/17/2026	14.31N, 93.10W	6.4	86 km (53 mi) WSW of Puerto Madero, Mexico

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

3-Day Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

GFS 2m T Anomaly (°C) [CFSR 1979-2000 baseline]
Days 1-3 Avg | Thu, Jul 23, 2026

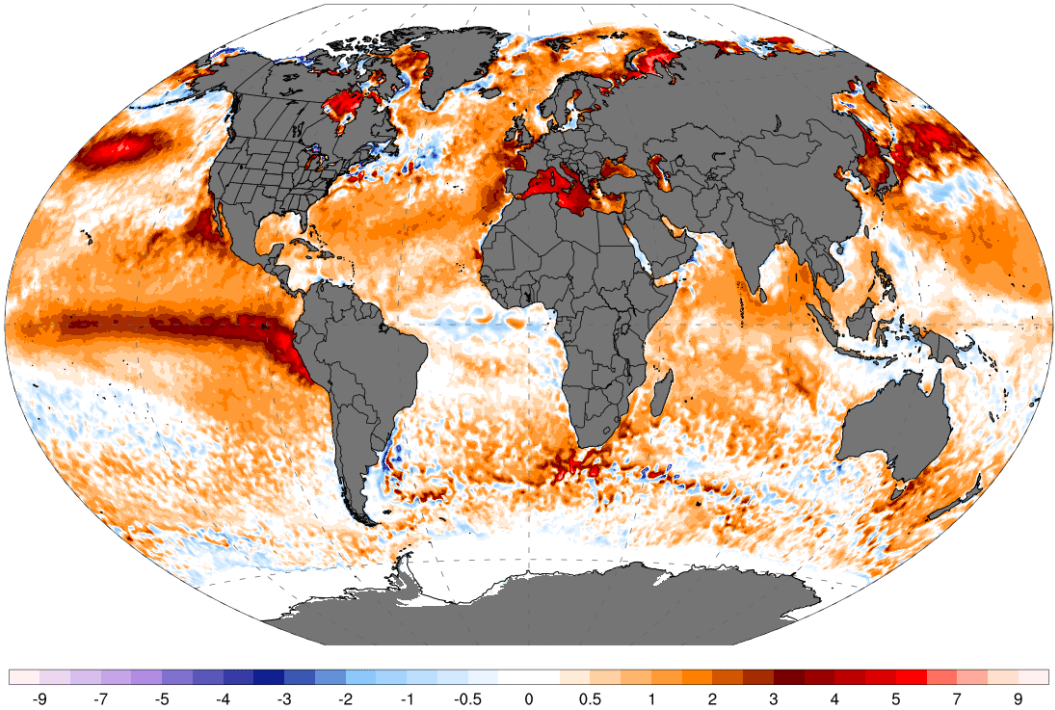
ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly

OISST SST Anomaly (°C) [1971-2000 baseline]
1-day Avg | Wed, Jul 22, 2026 [preliminary]

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



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

Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

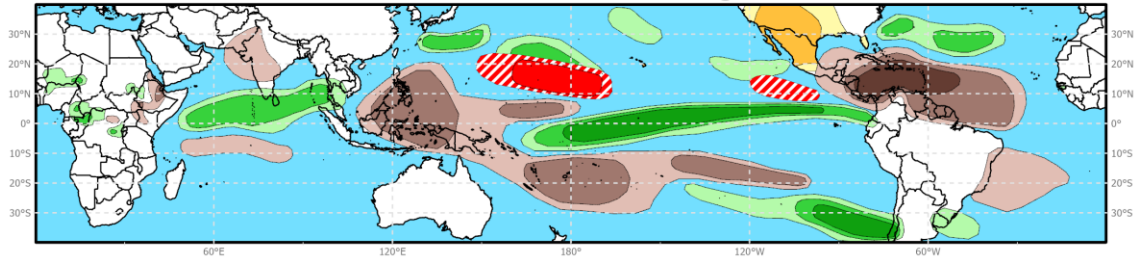


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

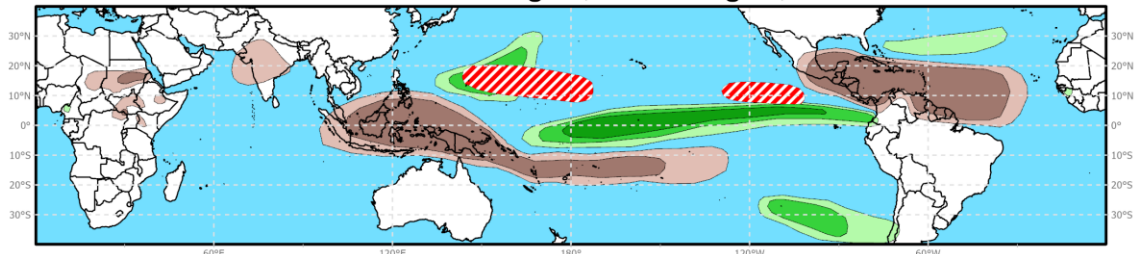
Climate Prediction Center



Week 2 - Valid: Jul 29, 2026 - Aug 04, 2026



Week 3 - Valid: Aug 05, 2026 - Aug 11, 2026



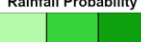
Tropical Cyclone (TC) Formation Probability



>20% >40% >60%

Tropical Depression (TD) or greater strength

Above-Average Rainfall Probability



>50% >65% >80%

Weekly total rainfall in the Upper third of the historical range

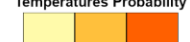
Below-Average Rainfall Probability



>50% >65% >80%

Weekly total rainfall in the Lower third of the historical range

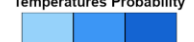
Above-Average Temperatures Probability



>50% >65% >80%

7-day mean temperatures in the Upper third of the historical range

Below-Average Temperatures Probability



>50% >65% >80%

7-day mean temperatures in the Lower third of the historical range

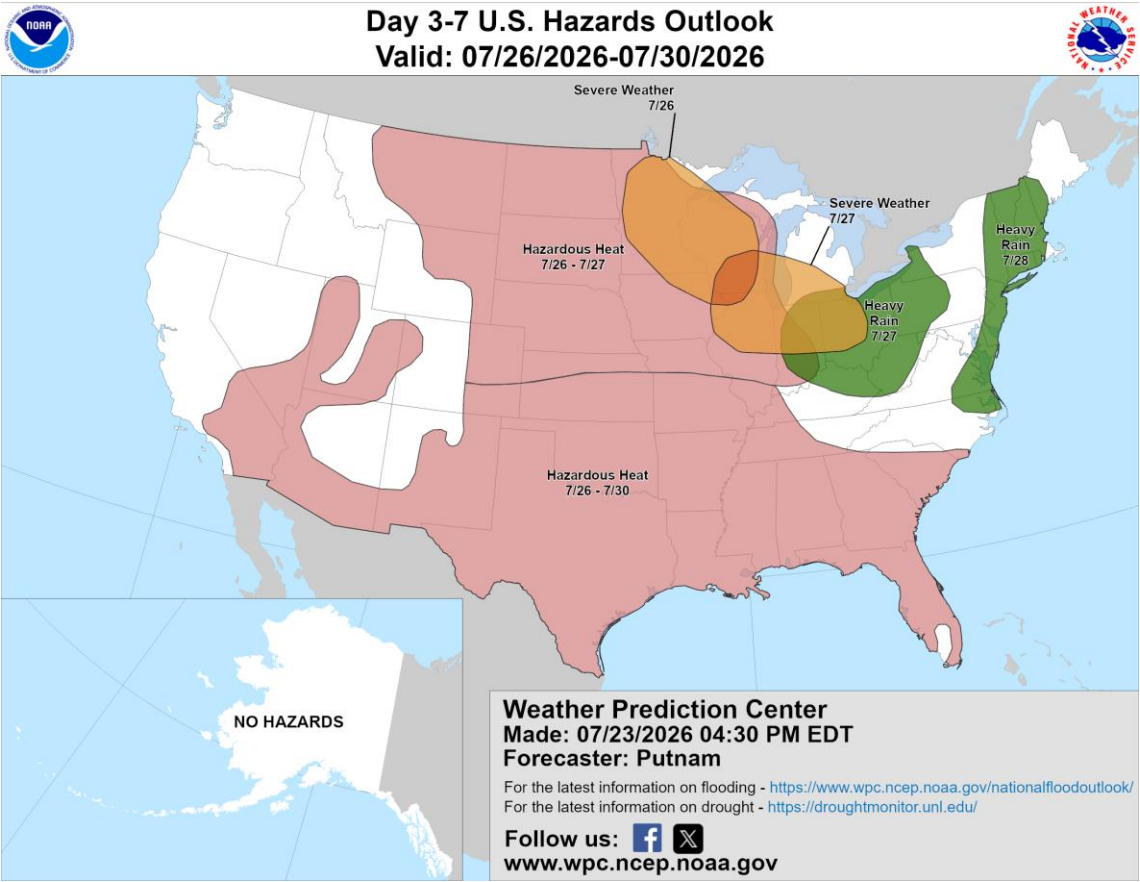
Issued: 07/21/2026

Forecaster: Collow

This product is updated once per week and targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.

Data: Climate Prediction Center (CPC)

U.S. Hazard Outlook



Data: Weather Prediction Center (WPC)

References

United States: Tropical Storm Bertha

National Hurricane Center (NHC)

National Weather Service (NWS)

Aon Impact Forecasting Automated Event Response (AER)

Pensacola completes storm damage assessment after Tropical Storm Bertha, *Fox 10 News*

Tropical Storm Bertha leaves behind damage in Gulf Shores, *WAKA*

Tropical Storm Bertha makes landfall in Louisiana, flooding hits Virginia and Carolinas, *Fox Weather*

Mexico, Guatemala, Peru: Earthquakes

USGS

Civil Protection, Mexico

Instituto Geofísico del Perú

Deadly Earthquake Strikes Peru as Dozens of Quakes Hit Mexico, *Newsweek*

Chile and Peru Face Twin Disasters Across Shaking, Flooded Ground, *Latin American Post*

United States, Mexico: Flooding

The Watchers

National Weather Service (NWS)

2 confirmed dead after West Virginia flooding, governor's office says, *CNN*

2 dead in West Virginia after catastrophic flooding slammed the state, triggering state of emergency, *Fox Weather*

Crashes, closures and flooding across central NC from heavy rain, *WRAL*

Global Disasters: In Brief

The Watchers

Downpours cause landslides, flooding in Japan's Tochigi, Gunma, *NHK*

8 dead, 34 missing after mountain collapse hits China's Chongqing, *Xinhua*

Chile rains leave 13 dead, 7 missing, authorities say, *Reuters*

Rains leave homeless and displaced in Rio Grande do Sul, *Jornal De Beltrao*

From Los Lagos to Atacama: a 'train of frontal systems' that shifted extreme rain across Chile, *Kimun-Ko*

Severe storms batter central Iowa Monday with damaging winds, hail and widespread flooding, *WeAreIowa*

European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS)

Heat waves fuel wildfires across southern Europe, *Deutsche Welle*

Thousands flee wildfires in France and Spain as temperatures reach extreme levels in southern Europe, *The Guardian*

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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Aon plc (NYSE: AON) exists to shape decisions for the better — to protect and enrich the lives of people around the world. Through actionable analytic insight, globally integrated Risk Capital and Human Capital expertise, and locally relevant solutions, our colleagues provide clients in over 120 countries with the clarity and confidence to make better risk and people decisions that help protect and grow their businesses.

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