



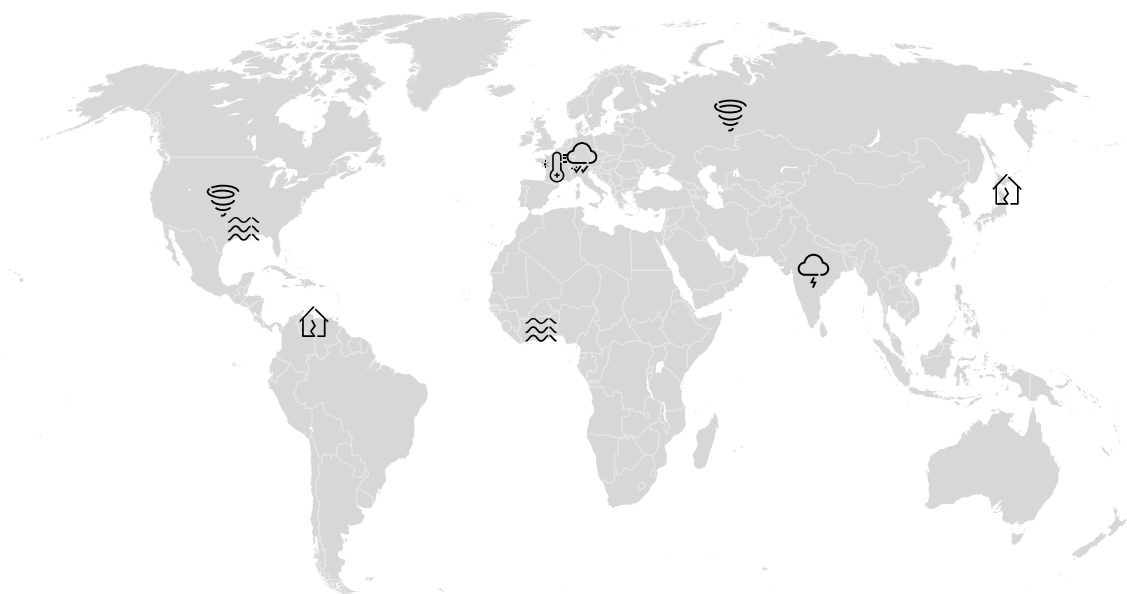
Weekly Cat Report

Review of Global Catastrophe Activity

June 26, 2026



Executive Summary



Event	Affected Region(s)	Fatalities	Economic Loss Estimate (\$)	Page
Earthquake	Venezuela	235+	Billions	3
Severe Convective Storm	United States	3	Billions	6
Severe Convective Storm	Europe	2	100s of millions	9
Heatwave	Western & Central Europe	260+	N/A	11
Flooding (Update)	United States	2	N/A	13
SCS & Flooding	India	1	Millions	13
Earthquake	Japan	0	Negligible	13
Severe Convective Storm	Russia	0	Millions	13
Flooding	Ghana	18	N/A	13

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](#).

Venezuela: Earthquake

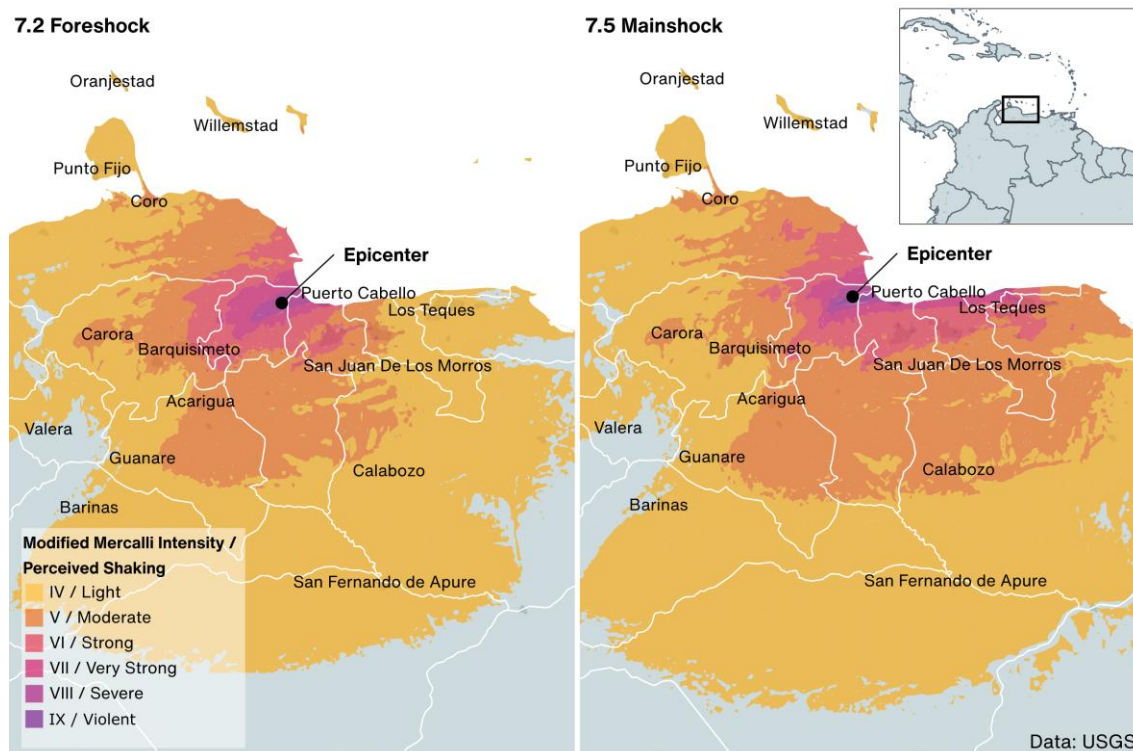
Overview

On June 24, two major earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.2 and 7.5 (according to USGS) struck northwestern Venezuela, west of Caracas, in rapid succession, causing widespread structural damage and casualties. As of this writing, at least 235 fatalities, thousands of injuries, and significant disruption to buildings and infrastructure have been reported. Economic losses are expected to reach billions of USD, or potentially higher, pending further assessments by local emergency agencies.

Seismological Recap

Two major strike-slip earthquakes occurred on June 24 in northwestern Venezuela, near San Felipe and Morón. Shaking reached a maximum Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) of IX ("Violent"), indicating destructive ground motion across affected areas. The magnitude-7.5 mainshock followed a magnitude-7.2 foreshock just 39 seconds earlier, forming a severe seismic doublet sequence. See table below for details provided by USGS.

	Foreshock	Mainshock
Time (UTC)	22:04:33, June 24	22:05:11, June 24
Time (local)	18:04:33 VET, June 24	18:05:11 VET, June 24
Magnitude	7.2	7.5
Depth	20.3 km (12.6 mi)	10.0 km (6.2 mi)
Epicenter	23 km (14.3 mi) SE of Yumare	28 km (17.4 mi) SE of Yumare



A doublet sequence—two earthquakes of similar magnitude occurring close together in time and location—suggests a complex rupture-interaction process. The events occurred along the complex plate boundary where the eastward-moving Caribbean Plate interacts obliquely with the South American Plate. This area contains a broad zone of strike-slip faults, including the Boconó, Oca-Ancón, and Bucaramanga–Santa Marta systems, which have generated significant earthquakes in the past.

Historical Context

Northern Venezuela has experienced several large, damaging earthquakes, although only seven M6.0+ events have occurred within 250 km (155 mi) of the recent epicenters over the past century. The most destructive modern earthquake in the area was the July 1967 M6.6 Caracas event, centered about 131 km (81 mi) to the east. It caused up to 300 fatalities, more than 1,500 injuries, multiple high-rise apartment collapses, and widespread damage, with inflation-adjusted economic losses exceeding \$1 billion.

The earthquake will likely become the deadliest seismic event in Venezuela at least since 1812, when a major tremor killed approximately 26,000 people. Below table contains details on major events since 1900:

Date	Event Name	Magnitude	Deaths	Economic Losses (2026 \$ million)
10/29/1900	San Narciso Earthquake	8.4	140	N/A
1/17/1929	Cumaná Earthquake	6.9	50	N/A
8/3/1950	El Tocuyo Earthquake	6.8	100	N/A
7/29/1967	Caracas Earthquake	6.5	300	1,400
7/9/1997	Cariaco Earthquake	7.0	81	170
8/21/2018	Cariaco Earthquake	7.3	5	30+

Source: Aon Catastrophe Insight Database

Event Details

Strong shaking caused widespread building collapses and severe structural damage across the country, especially in La Guaira and Caracas. La Guaira was designated a disaster zone, while dozens of buildings reportedly collapsed in Caracas. Additional collapses were reported in Trujillo, Carabobo, Aragua, Miranda, and La Guaira states.

Shaking was also felt in northeastern Colombia, northern Brazil, and parts of the Dominican Republic, prompting evacuations.

Casualty figures are still to be considered preliminary. As of June 26, Venezuela’s interim president reported at least 235 fatalities and more than 4,300 injuries; however, USGS PAGER estimates indicated that the death toll could be much higher, potentially reaching the thousands or even tens of thousands of fatalities.



Collapsed buildings in Caracas.

Source: Civil protection of Venezuela

Several sources tracking missing people currently report between 11,000 and 46,000 unaccounted for. Nearly 30 million people were exposed to some level of shaking, including more than 10 million who experienced strong to violent shaking (see table below).

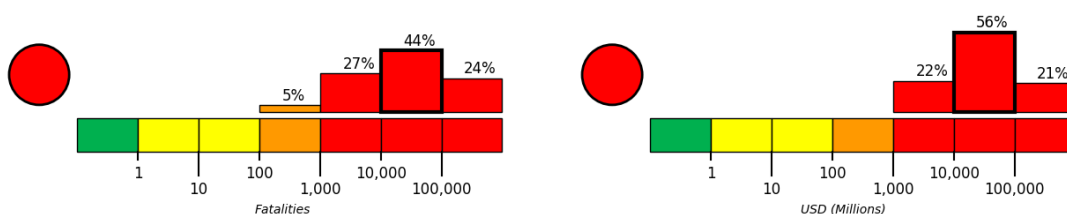
Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI)	Perceived Shaking	Exposed Population during 7.2 foreshock	Exposed Population during 7.5 mainshock
II-III	Weak	655,000	2,588,000
IV	Light	9,142,000	11,594,000
V	Moderate	6,129,000	4,472,000
VI	Strong	6,993,000	4,434,000
VII	Very strong	627,000	6,365,000
VIII	Severe	332,000	491,000
IX	Violent	37,000	54,000
Total		23,915,000	29,998,000

Affected population. Source: USGS, version 5 (7.2-EQ), version 6 (7.5-EQ)

Financial Loss Estimate

Given the reported damage, the event is expected to cause substantial economic losses to an already strained economy, likely to reach billions of USD or potentially more. Damage assessments are still ongoing, and loss estimates are expected to evolve as further information becomes available.

Large uncertainty remains in assessing the impact of the event on the re/insurance sector. Total losses to the industry are likely to be only a fraction of the total multi-billion economic loss due to low insurance penetration, no compulsory insurance schemes and perhaps also the lack of events of similar scale and magnitude in recent memory.



Estimates of fatalities and economic damage based on USGS PAGER methodology

Source: USGS, version 5 (7.2-EQ) and version 6 (7.5-EQ)

United States: Severe Convective Storm

Overview

Severe weather affected portions of the Gulf Coast, central United States, and High Plains from June 18–25, with the most significant impacts concentrated across southeast Louisiana, south Mississippi, the central Plains, and the Midwest. The remnants of Tropical Storm Arthur produced a regional tornado outbreak with numerous weak-to-moderate tornadoes in Louisiana and Mississippi, while a subsequent episode from June 21–23 featured stronger tornadoes and a long-track derecho from Kansas into Oklahoma and Arkansas. Additional scattered severe storms from June 24–25 brought localized wind damage, a brief tornado in northern Illinois, and a damaging hailstorm in eastern Colorado. Total economic and insured losses are expected to reach into the single-digit billions USD.

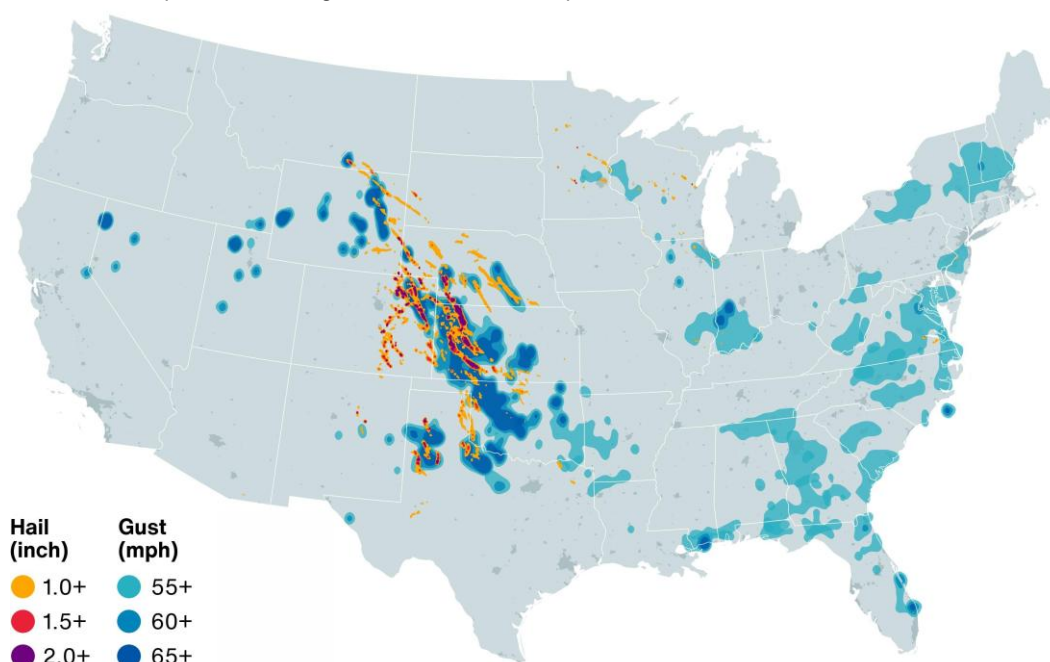
Meteorological Recap

Preliminary analysis from this week's activity highlights multiple rounds of severe weather affecting the central United States and the Gulf Coast. On June 18–19, the remnants of Tropical Storm Arthur triggered a regional tornado outbreak across southeast Louisiana and south Mississippi. The National Weather Service (NWS) offices in New Orleans and surrounding areas have now confirmed 14 tornadoes, all rated EF0 or EF1. The strongest of these produced peak winds of around 105 mph (170 kph) in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, and Hancock County, Mississippi.

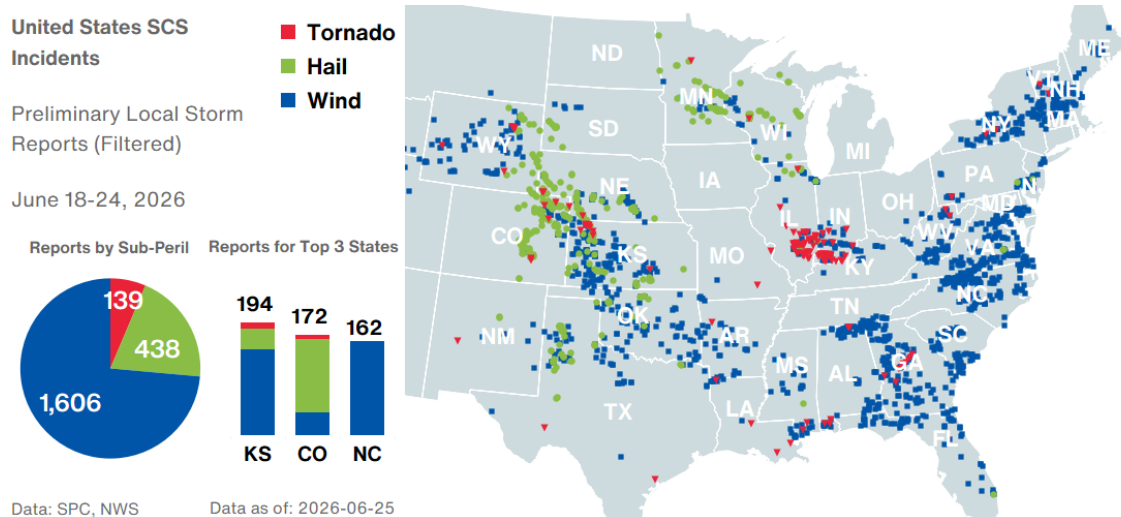
A more expansive and intense severe weather episode unfolded on June 21–23, impacting portions of Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, and the central High Plains. Early on June 21, an EF2 tornado struck Sedgwick County, Kansas, while additional tornadic storms later the same day affected rural Jefferson County, Illinois, and southern Indiana. Farther northwest, the NWS office in Rapid City, South Dakota, confirmed that a tornado which touched down in Campbell County near Savageton

Severe Convective Storm Footprints for June 18–24

Source: Aon Impact Forecasting, Automated Event Response



and Wright on June 22 reached EF2 strength. Also on June 22, a long-lived, fast-moving line of severe thunderstorms evolved into a derecho as it tracked from northwest Kansas across Oklahoma into central Arkansas. The complex produced a contiguous damaging wind path of roughly 700 miles (1,125 km), with hurricane-force gusts frequently in the 70–80 mph (113–129 kph) range and a peak measured wind of 102 mph (164 kph) near Hinton, Oklahoma. The active pattern persisted into June 24–25, when scattered thunderstorms developed across northern Illinois and northwest Indiana. While the overall setup favored more localized severe weather compared to earlier outbreaks, several storms produced concentrated straight-line wind damage in and near Streamwood, Bartlett, and Hanover Park, Illinois, as well as Griffith and Merrillville, Indiana. These storms also briefly acquired sufficient rotation to generate at least one short-lived tornado near Huntley, Illinois. Farther west on the High Plains, a separate severe convective environment supported an intense hailstorm with baseball-sized hail in and around Fort Morgan, Colorado.



Event Details

Multiple tornadoes confirmed over the past week caused widespread damage across portions of the central United States and the Gulf Coast. On June 18–19, the remnants of Tropical Storm Arthur spawned 14 tornadoes across southeast Louisiana and south Mississippi, all rated EF0 or EF1. The strongest of these produced winds up to 105 mph (170 kph) in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, and Hancock County, Mississippi. While no fatalities were reported, two people were injured in Jefferson Parish. The worst impacts were in residential neighborhoods where several homes sustained partial roof loss and collapsed walls, with damaged carports and significant tree damage reported. From June 21–23, a separate outbreak of severe weather and tornadoes occurred across parts of Kansas, Illinois, and Indiana. In rural Jefferson County, Illinois, around 90



Tornado damage in Jefferson County, Illinois
Source: NOAA DAT

miles (145 km) southeast of St. Louis, at least two people were killed in separate incidents involving mobile homes, and at least 20 homes were damaged. In Sedgwick County, Kansas, an EF2 tornado blew a manufactured home off its foundation, killing one person. Tornadoes also tore through southern Indiana, where roughly 30 homes were damaged in Gibson County. The derecho that developed in northwest Kansas and tracked into Oklahoma and central Arkansas on June 22 damaged 6 homes in El Reno, Oklahoma and derailed a BNSF train in Woodward County. On June 24–25, concentrated areas of straight-line wind damage were reported in and near Streamwood, Bartlett, and Hanover Park, Illinois, as well as in and around Griffith and Merrillville, Indiana. At least one brief tornado was observed near Huntley, Illinois, where video captured debris being lofted and swirled beneath a narrow funnel. Farther west, the hailstorm in Fort Morgan, Colorado, damaged multiple homes, vehicles, and public property. At Riverside Park, baseball-sized hail shattered windows at the City of Fort Morgan Parks Department building.

Financial Loss Estimate

The primary loss drivers over the June 18–25 period were the June 21–23 severe weather episode, including the deadly tornadoes in Kansas and Illinois and the long-track derecho from Kansas into Oklahoma and Arkansas, along with the June 18–19 tornado outbreak tied to Tropical Storm Arthur's remnants in Louisiana and Mississippi. Additional localized wind damage in northern Illinois and northwest Indiana and the significant hailstorm in Fort Morgan, Colorado, contributed further to residential, commercial, and infrastructure impacts. Across the affected regions, preliminary estimates indicate that combined economic and insured losses from these events will likely reach into the low single-digit billions USD.

Europe: Severe Convective Storm

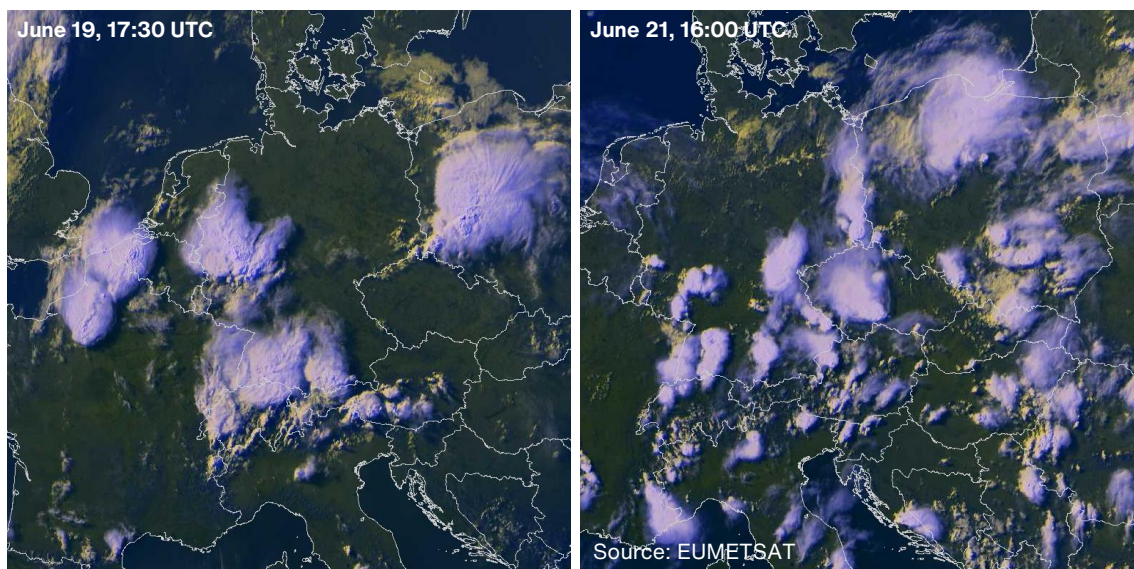
Overview

Widespread, yet scattered thunderstorm activity impacted parts of Western and Central Europe in the period between June 18 and 22 amidst the intensifying heatwave. Damages stemming primarily from hail, as well as additional wind and flood-related impacts are likely to result in moderate financial toll reaching into the hundreds of millions EUR on an aggregated basis.

Meteorological Recap

Since June 18, much of Europe has been under the influence of a strong high-pressure system centered over western and central parts of the continent. This brought a pronounced heatwave, especially to southwestern and central Europe, with temperatures often above 30°C (86°F).

At the same time, unevenly distributed and scattered thunderstorm activity developed in multiple countries. The atmosphere remained mostly capped, so many areas stayed dry despite the heat, but the storms turned intense in many areas across Western and Central Europe. From northeast France across Belgium and the Netherlands into western and northern Germany, some of these storms produced large hail, very strong gusts and heavy rain, occasionally forming larger storm clusters that moved across wider regions in the evening and overnight. Farther east and southeast in Europe, scattered storms also brought local hail, strong winds and heavy showers.



Event Details

On June 18, an intense, yet spatially limited hailstorm impacted parts of the Nord department in northern France between Cambrai and Meubeuge. On June 19, the storms intensified and impacted parts of northern France again, as well as Belgium and the Netherlands (with mostly wind-related impacts), Western Germany and Switzerland.

June 20 brought showers and locally severe thunderstorm particularly to the Czech Republic and Austria. Northern France was again hit by an isolated, but very intense hailstorm, when hail with diameters of up to 9 cm impacted parts of the Somme department. At least two people were killed – one in the Netherlands and one in Switzerland.

Widespread activity was observed across the southern half of Germany on June 21, with numerous hail-related impacts. Czech emergency services alone responded to hundreds of emergencies and insurers received thousands of claims in the millions EUR. Finally, additional heavy rain from localized storms affected parts of Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and other countries on June 22.

Financial Loss Estimate

Economic and insured losses from the recent stretch of thunderstorm activity is likely to aggregate into the hundreds of millions EUR. Primary cause of loss was hail, with additional impacts related to string winds and localized heavy rainfall.

Western & Central Europe: Heatwave

Overview

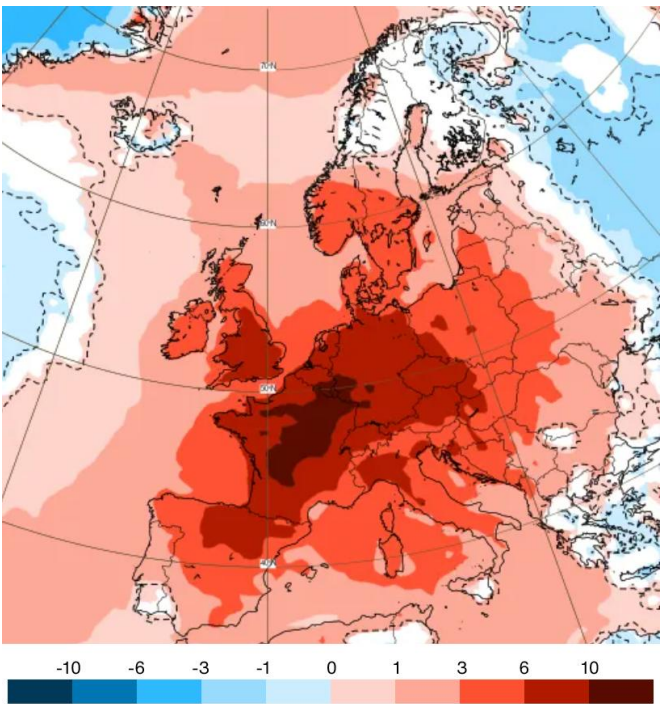
Western and Central Europe are facing a severe heatwave caused by a persistent high-pressure atmospheric system known as an “Omega block”. Multiple countries recorded exceptionally high temperatures, prompting widespread extreme heat alerts and disruptions. Extreme heat has already contributed to dozens of deaths, and the final death toll is expected to rise significantly.

Meteorological Recap

Europe’s late-June heatwave is driven by a persistent Omega blocking pattern that anchored a powerful heat dome over Western and Central Europe. A strong upper-level ridge acted like a lid on the atmosphere, trapping very hot, dry Saharan air and limiting relief from passing lows or fronts. As a result, heat intensified over several days, producing an exceptionally prolonged and widespread event with temperatures more than 10°C (18°F) above normal in many areas and daily highs in the low 40s °C from Iberia and France into the UK and Benelux. The pattern is expected to persist through the end of June while gradually shifting eastward.

On June 24, France recorded its hottest day on record, according to Météo-France, with a national average temperature of 29.9°C (85.8°F), surpassing the previous records set in 2019 and 2023. Many local stations exceeded 40°C, and numerous local temperature records were broken nationwide.

The table below summarizes the highest reported temperatures by country that have already been severely impacted through June 25. These figures may change as meteorological agencies continue compiling data. In addition to record daytime heat, large parts of the continent also experienced exceptionally high overnight temperatures.



Weekly (Jun 22-29) mean temperature anomalies. Source: ECMWF

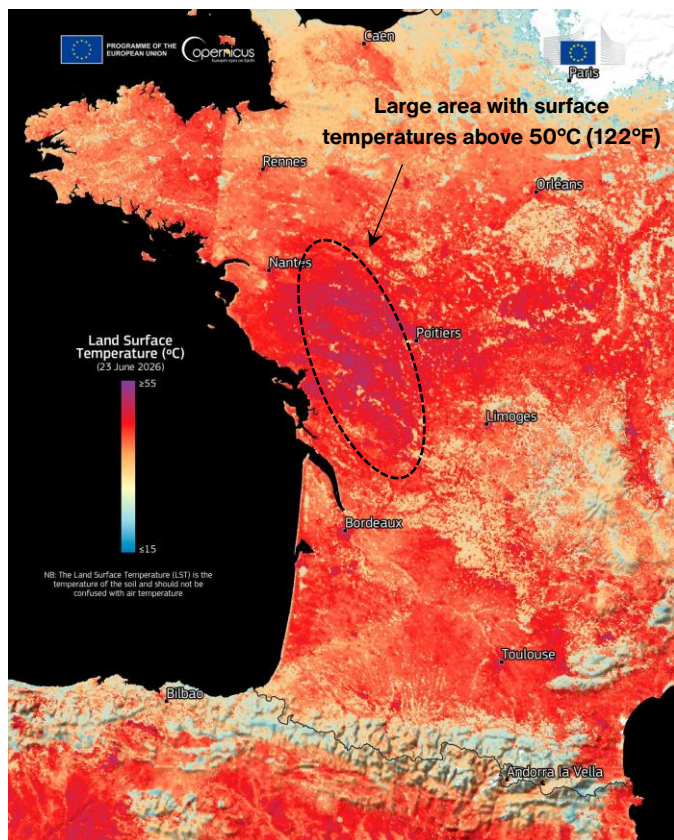
Country	Location	Maximum temperature (°C/°F)	Note
France	Palluau	43.8 / 110.8	Provisional June national record
Spain	Ramales de la Victoria	42.9 / 109.2	-
United Kingdom	Merryfield	36.7 / 98.1	Provisional June national record

Event Details

Exceptionally high temperatures were recorded across multiple countries, including France, Spain, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, and Czechia, leading to widespread extreme heat alerts and disruptions. National meteorological services issued the highest-level red alerts in parts of France, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Czechia, and Croatia.

France was among the hardest-hit countries this week, with 72 departments under red heat warnings. Media reports indicate that at least 48 people have drowned in France since June 18 while seeking relief from the extreme heat. In Spain, authorities estimate at least 212 fatalities linked to the current heatwave.

Further updates and analysis will be provided in upcoming Cat Reports as more information on excess mortality linked to the extreme heat becomes available.



Land surface temperature in France on June 23.

Source: Copernicus Sentinel-3 satellites

Global Disasters: In Brief

United States: Flooding (Update)

Heavy rainfall across parts of Mississippi and Louisiana caused widespread flooding on June 18, prompting water rescues, evacuations, and road closures. Rain gauge measurements across parts of Louisiana showed precipitation accumulation between 10-24 inches (up to 610 mm) over 48 hours with the bulk of the rainfall occurring on June 18. The event caused one fatality in Mississippi, damage to multiple small dams in Harrison and Pearl River counties (LA) and washed away parts of road infrastructure in Biloxi (MS). The flooding incident is linked to the remnants of Tropical Storm Arthur, the first tropical storm of the 2026 season in the Atlantic basin, that previously caused one fatality in Magnolia (TX) on June 16.

India: Severe Convective Storm & Flooding

Mumbai: Over 200 mm (8 inches) of rainfall within 12 hours on June 23 led to flooded roads, disrupted public transportation, and damage to residential structures and cars.

Tamil Nadu: Strong winds accompanied by a tornado-like vortex swept through the port city of Thoothukudi uprooting trees and causing significant damage to public infrastructure.

Arunachal Pradesh: Heavy rainfall on the nights of June 23 and June 24 triggered flash floods and landslides, leading to one fatality and damaging over 50 houses. Major landslides have been reported at several places along key highways along with significant damage to one bridge.

Japan: Earthquake

A magnitude 6.9 earthquake struck near the east coast of Honshu, Japan, on June 25. Early reports indicated no major damage or serious casualties, although some train services were suspended while infrastructure and nuclear facilities underwent precautionary checks. At least ten people sustained minor injuries, and around 345,000 experienced strong shaking, according to USGS.

Russia: Severe Convective Storm

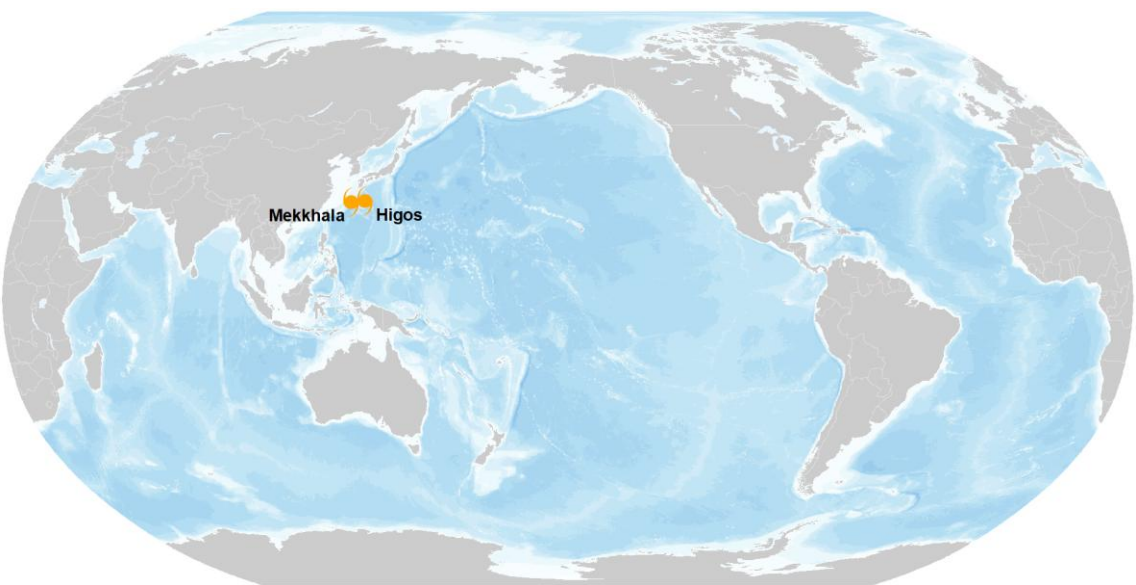
On June 22, a tornado struck Kushva in Russia's Sverdlovsk region, injuring at least 16 people and damaging about 100 homes. Authorities declared a state of emergency after homes, a school, and a kindergarten were affected, while around 4,000 residents lost power following damage to 15 power lines and parts of the water and gas infrastructure.

Ghana: Flooding

More than 1,700 people have been displaced after nearly a week of torrential rain triggered severe flooding in Ghana's Western Region, especially in the Wassa Amenfi West Municipality. Large parts of Samreboi town were submerged, with up to 1,500 houses reportedly affected, prompting local authorities and disaster agencies to mount relief and evacuation efforts. Media reported at least 18 fatalities due to severe flooding.

Appendices

Current Global Tropical Cyclone Activity

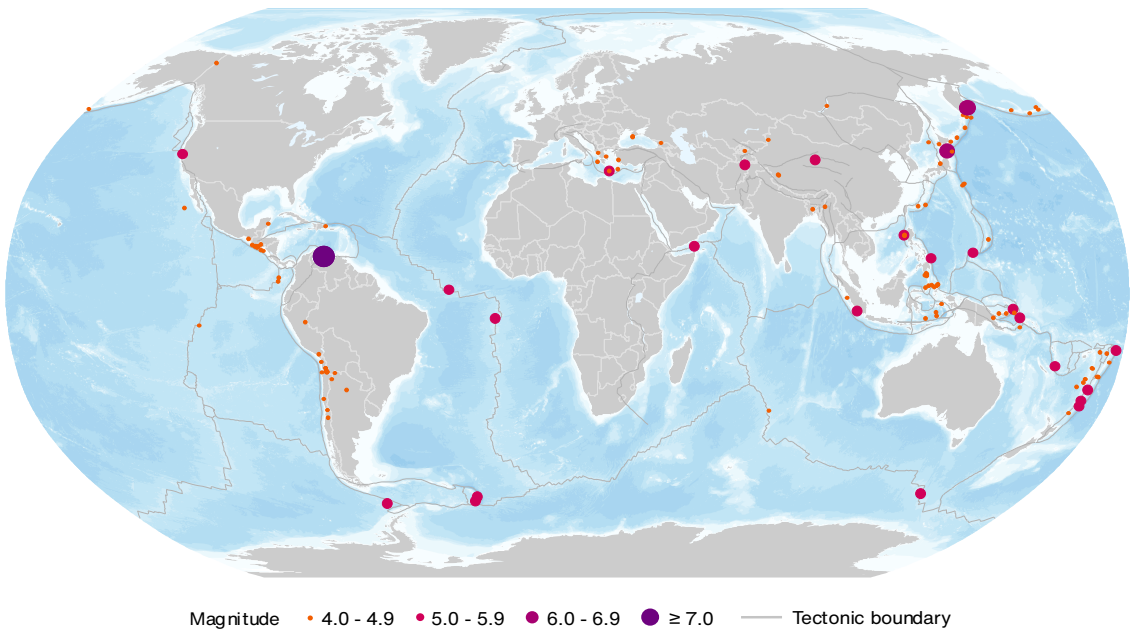


Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 Category 5

Name	Location	Winds	Center
TS Mekkhala	27.5N, 127.0E	40	210 km (130 mi) NNE of Naha
TS Higos	25.0N, 133.6E	65	925 km (575 mi) ENE of Ishigaki

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 19-25



Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Epicenter
6/19/2026	52.69N, 160.86E	6.0	15 km (9 mi) ESE of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Russia
6/19/2026	52.79N, 160.57E	6.6	13 km (8 mi) ESE of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Russia
6/24/2026	10.44N, 68.53W	7.2	23 km (14 mi) SE of Yumare, Venezuela
6/24/2026	10.44N, 68.47W	7.5	28 km (17 mi) SE of Yumare, Venezuela
6/24/2026	40.29N, 142.10E	6.9	30 km (19 mi) ENE of Kuji, Japan

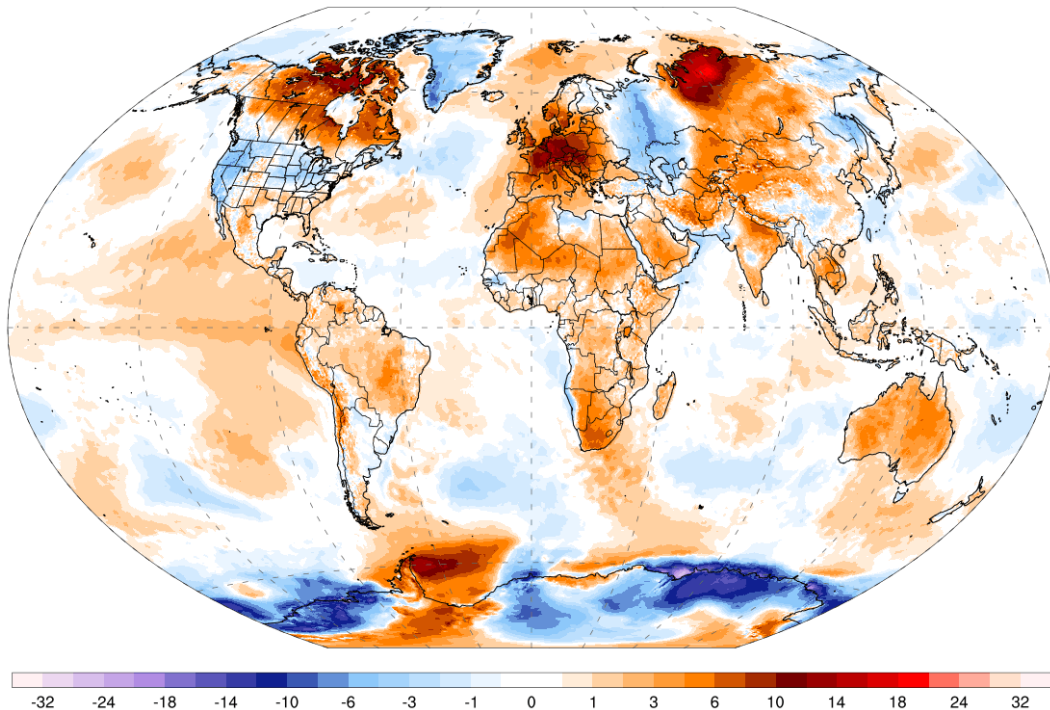
Data: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

3-Day Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

GFS 2m T Anomaly (°C) [CFSR 1979-2000 baseline]

Days 1-3 Avg | Fri, Jun 26, 2026

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine

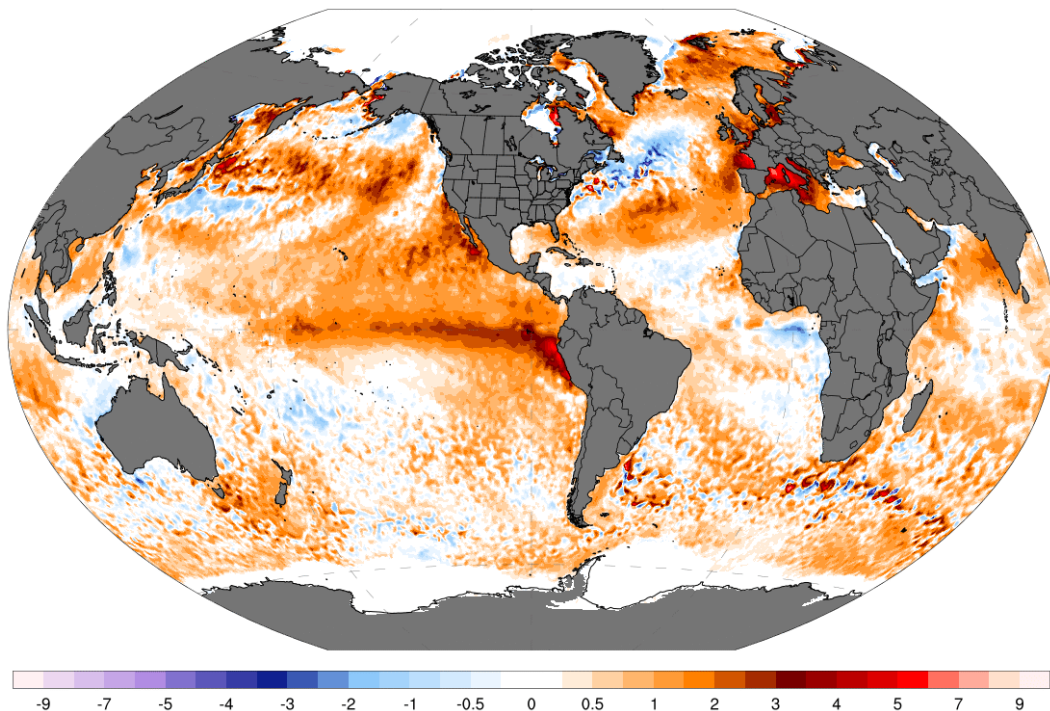


Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly

NOAA OISST V2.1 SST Anomaly (°C) [1991-2020 baseline]

Wed, Jun 24, 2026 | preliminary

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



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

Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

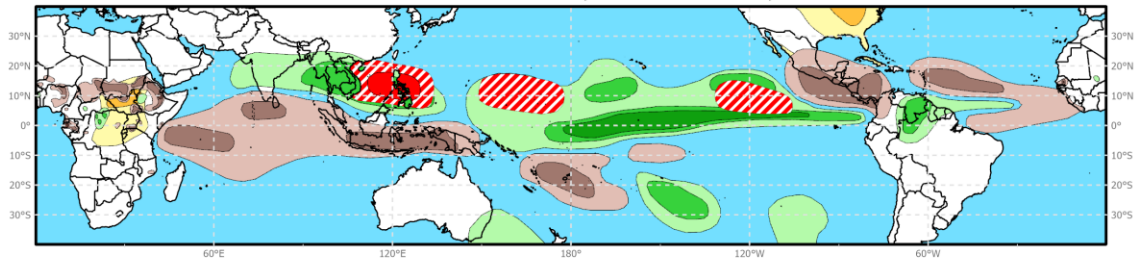


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

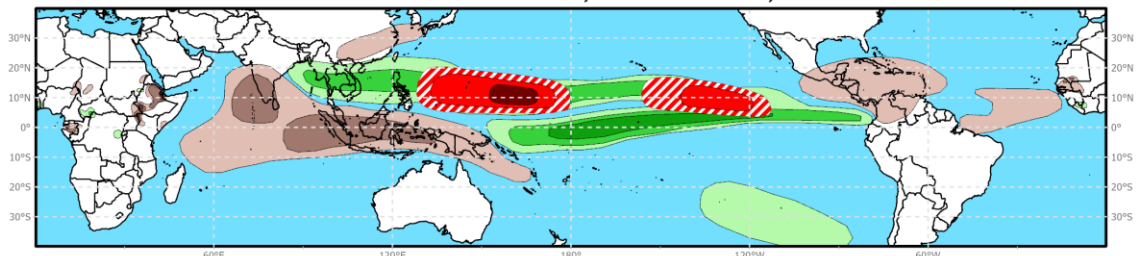
Climate Prediction Center



Week 2 - Valid: Jul 01, 2026 - Jul 07, 2026



Week 3 - Valid: Jul 08, 2026 - Jul 14, 2026

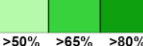


**Tropical Cyclone (TC)
Formation Probability**



Tropical Depression (TD)
or greater strength

**Above-Average
Rainfall Probability**



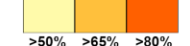
Weekly total rainfall in the
Upper third of the historical range

**Below-Average
Rainfall Probability**



Weekly total rainfall in the
Lower third of the historical range

**Above-Average
Temperatures Probability**



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

**Below-Average
Temperatures Probability**



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

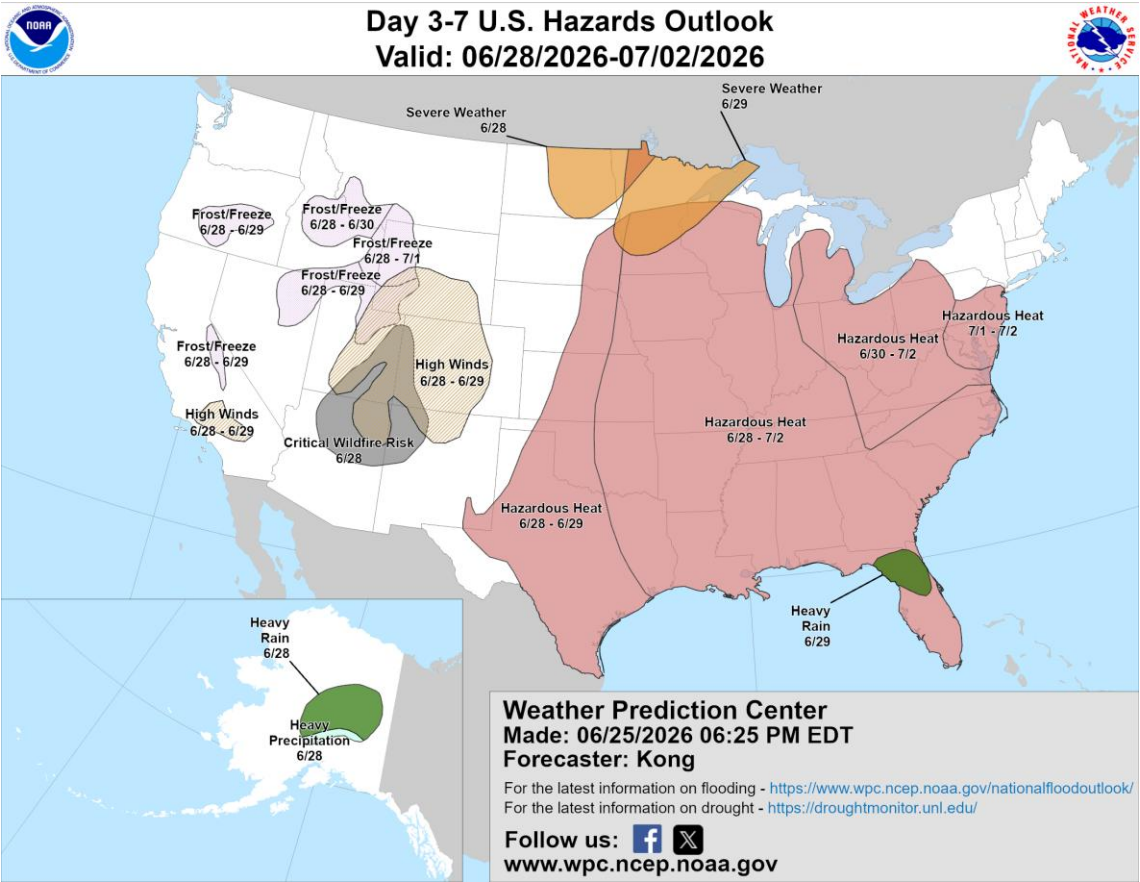
Issued: 06/23/2026

Forecaster: Novella

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

Venezuela: Earthquake

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

United States: Severe Convective Storm

National Weather Service (NWS)

Storm Prediction Center (SPC)

Impact Forecasting's Automated Event Response (U.S. SCS AER)

The Northern Tornadoes Project (NTP)

NOAA Damage Assessment Toolkit (DAT)

Europe: Severe Convective Storm

European Severe Weather Database (ESWD)

Impact Forecasting's Automated Event Response (European Hail AER)

EUMETSAT

Western & Central Europe: Heatwave

National Meteorological Services

Meteoalarm, EUMETNET

Copernicus

Records fall as extreme heat grips Europe, World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)

Europe's Excessive Heat Warning: Record June Heat Dome Spikes France to 45°C, UK Eyes 40 °C, *Severe Weather Europe*

Global Disasters: In Brief

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

The Watchers

Over 1,700 displaced as floods ravage Western Region, *Ghanaian Times*

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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