



Global Catastrophe Recap

May 2018

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Executive Summary

- Widespread hail and wind damage lead to combined multi-billion dollar cost in the U.S. & Canada
- Seasonal heavy rainfall and convective storms leave hundreds dead across Asia & Africa
- Separate tropical cyclones make rare landfalls in Somalia & Oman

Four separate severe weather outbreaks swept across the United States during the month of May, leading to extensive hail and wind damage. Most of the damage occurred in the eastern two-thirds of the country from the Rockies to the Mid-Atlantic as up to baseball-sized hail and straight-line winds gusting in excess of 80 mph (130 kph) were recorded. Thunderstorms also led to catastrophic flash flooding in Ellicott City, Maryland for the second time in less than two years. Total combined economic losses were minimally estimated at USD2.3 billion – and likely to end even higher – as public and private insurers were poised to cover more than two-thirds of the bill.

It is worth noting that the U.S. is in the midst of one of the quietest starts for tornadoes. Fewer than 450 tornadoes were reported as of June 1, putting 2018 in the lowest 25 percent of years dating to 1950.

Additional North American thunderstorm damage occurred in portions of Canada's Ontario and Quebec. Per CatIQ, one particular event left an insurance bill of nearly USD325 million. Most of the hail and wind damage occurred in Ontario, making it the costliest thunderstorm tab in the province since 2013.

Further convective storm damage was noted in Asia and Europe. In India alone, nearly 300 people died in thunderstorm-related incidents. This also included multiple dust storms that were triggered by downdrafts associated with advancing thunderstorm cells. An active storm pattern in Central and Western Europe at the end of May will likely result in insurance payouts reaching the hundreds of millions (USD).

Heavy seasonal rainfall prompted continued flooding and landslides across portions of Asia, Africa, and Oceania. In China, flooding along the Yangtze River Basin and elsewhere in the country led to over 75,000 homes sustaining varying levels of damage. Total combined economic losses crossed USD400 million, which is actually considerably less than flood totals in recent years across the basin.

The combined death toll in Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Rwanda since February rose to nearly 400 as extensive floods persisted. More than one million people were affected and infrastructure decimated.

In Australia, an insurance catastrophe was declared by the Insurance Council of Australia following floods in New South Wales. Preliminary payouts neared USD21 million.

Two very rare tropical cyclones made landfall in Somalia and Oman in a matter of days of each other. Tropical Cyclone Sagar became the strongest storm to strike Somalia on record – 60 mph (95 kph) – and also left heavy damage during its path through the Gulf of Aden. Tropical Cyclone Mekunu made landfall in Oman as a 115 mph (185 kph) Category 3 storm. Widespread wind and flood damage was reported.

Subtropical Storm Alberto developed in the Gulf of Mexico and made landfall as a 45 mph (75 kph) system near Panama City, Florida. Heavy rains and isolated tornadoes impacted an area from Florida to Michigan along its path. At least seven people died in Cuba due to extensive flooding.

Hawaii's Kilauea volcano erupted beginning May 3 and continued to spewing ash into the atmosphere and sending lava flows into residential areas. Hundreds of homes and other structures were destroyed.

United States

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures / Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
04/30-05/03	Severe Weather	Plains, Midwest	0	100,000+	950+ million
05/03-06/07	Volcano	Hawaii	0	Hundreds+	Millions
05/12-05/16	Severe Weather	Rockies, Plains, Midwest, Northeast	5	115,000+	1.4+ billion
05/13-05/15	Flooding	Florida	0	Hundreds	Millions
05/19-05/20	Severe Weather	Plains, Midwest	0	Thousands	100+ million
05/26-06/01	Severe Weather	Rockies, Plains, Midwest, Mid-Atlantic	1	Thousands	100s of Millions
05/27-05/28	Flooding	Maryland	1	Thousands	10s of Millions+
05/27-05/30	STS Alberto	Southeast, Midwest	5	Thousands	Millions+

A multi-day outbreak of severe weather affected central sections of the United States from April 30 to May 3, causing widespread damage and injuring several people. The stretch was marked by extensive damage resulting from very large hail (up to softball-sized), dozens of suspected tornado touchdowns, and damaging straight-line winds. The most substantial damage was recorded in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Texas. Total economic losses estimated at USD950 million, with public and private insurers paying claims worth up to USD725 million.

Hawaii's Kilauea volcano erupted beginning May 3 and continued into June, spewing ash into the atmosphere and sending lava flows into residential areas. State officials reported that "hundreds" of structures were destroyed, including many in the Leilani Estates neighborhood. The volcanic eruption was also tied to a magnitude-6.9 earthquake which struck Hawaii's Big Island on May 4. This was the strongest earthquake to strike the state since 1975. Damage from the tremor was minimal, though it aided in further impacts to local infrastructure and spawned additional landslides.

An active weather pattern led to several clusters of severe thunderstorms in the United States from May 12-16, causing widespread damage from the Rockies to the Northeast. At least five people were killed. The stretch was marked by hail larger than baseballs, damaging straight-line winds gusting in excess of 70 mph (110 kph), and isolated tornado touchdowns. Multiple individual clusters that affected areas around New York City, Washington DC and Baltimore, MD were thought to be a "derecho" – a long lived, fast-moving line of storms defined by straight-line winds gusting in excess of 60 mph (95 kph). Total economic losses were estimated around USD1.4 billion. Public and private insurance payouts were likely to exceed USD1.0 billion.

A tropical area of low pressure brought consecutive days of heavy rainfall across parts of central and southern Florida during the week of May 13. The rains – which included embedded strong thunderstorms – led to isolated instances of flooding and power outages. Specific areas impacted included the greater Orlando and Miami metro areas. Total economic damage was estimated in the millions (USD).

An active day of severe thunderstorms prompted significant hail damage across central sections of the United States on May 19-20. Hailstones larger than baseballs were noted in parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. The most notable damage occurred in Lubbock County, Texas, where a high volume of vehicles and home siding was severely damaged due to wind-driven hail. Total economic and insured losses were expected to well exceed USD100 million.

Widespread severe thunderstorms spawned damage from tornadoes, large hail, and damaging straight-line winds across the United States from May 26 to June 1. No fatalities or serious injuries were reported. The worst convective storm damage occurred in parts of the Rockies, Plains, Midwest, and the Mid-Atlantic as a series of powerful storm systems tracked along a quasi-stationary frontal boundary. Significant damage occurred in various communities across the hardest-hit states of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota, and Texas. Total economic and insured losses were expected to reach well into the hundreds of millions (USD).

The period was also marked by torrential rainfall that spawned substantial flash flooding in the Maryland town of Ellicott City on May 27. One person was killed. Roughly 8.00 inches (203 millimeters) of rain fell in a matter of hours – a rainfall return period of at least 1-in-1,000 years – leading to extensive damage. This is the second major flash flood event in Ellicott City in less than two years' time.

Subtropical Storm Alberto became the first named storm of the 2018 Atlantic Hurricane Season, and made landfall in the Florida Panhandle near Panama City on May 28. At least five storm-related fatalities were recorded as tropical storm-force winds, flooding rains, and convective storms impacted the U.S. Southeast and Midwest. Damage was widespread, but not significant as the overall economic toll was expected to be in the millions of dollars (USD). The impact to the insurance industry was likely to be negligible.

Remainder of North America (Non-US)

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
04/26- 05/17	Flooding	Canada	0	Hundreds	10s of Millions
05/04- 05/05	Severe Weather	Canada	3	65,000+	425+ million
05/26- 05/29	STS Alberto	Cuba	7	Thousands	Millions+

A series of storm systems led to ongoing flooding in Canada's New Brunswick from April 26 to May 17, as nearly 1,500 residents were evacuated along the overflowing Saint John River. The scope of flood inundation primarily inundated rural regions, though the high waters did prompt the closure of the Trans-Canada Highway and more than 150 other roads. Flood impacts were incurred to hundreds of homes, businesses, and other structures. Total economic and insured losses were estimated in the tens of millions (USD).

A widespread severe weather outbreak led to significant damage in parts of Ontario and Quebec during a two-day stretch on May 4-5. At least three people were killed and as many as 600,000 power outages were reported. Most of the damage resulted from damaging straight-line winds, large hail, and isolated flash flooding. Physical damage was noted in the major metro areas of Toronto, Quebec City, Ottawa, and Montreal. Total economic losses were estimated at upwards of CAD550 million (USD425 million), with the insurance industry paying out nearly CAD420 million (USD325 million) in claims.

Subtropical Storm Alberto brought days of torrential rainfall to central and western sections of Cuba from May 26-29. At least seven people died in flood-related incidents, with two others listed as missing. The hardest-hit areas included Sancti Spiritus, Pinar del Rio, and Mayabeque provinces, and on Isla de la Juventud as floodwaters washed away portions of infrastructure, agricultural fields, and inundated homes and businesses.

South America

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
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No significant natural disaster events occurred in South America during the month of May.

Europe

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures / Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
05/10- 05/16	Severe Weather	Central Europe	0	Thousands	10s of Million
05/25- 05/31	Severe Weather	Central & Western Europe	1	Thousands	100s of Millions

Several severe weather outbreaks affected regions across Central Europe from May 10-16, causing notable losses to property and agriculture. Unstable weather conditions and rainfall brought drought relief to several countries. The outbreaks thunderstorms came after a period of unusually stable, warm and dry month of April. A majority of losses were attributed to intense rainfall, particularly in Germany. Preliminary estimates suggest that insured losses may reach into the tens of millions EUR.

Persistent thunderstorm activity affected much of central and western Europe from May 25-31. This resulted in isolated flooding, large hail, and damaging winds. Most flood damage in Germany and Switzerland was caused by a high number of small-scale, but high-intensity rainfall events. Additional damage was caused by large hail, particularly in southwestern France. Aggregated economic losses from the storms were likely to be in the hundreds of millions EUR, with insurers paying a large portion of the cost.

Middle East

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
05/17- 05/21	Flooding	Tajikistan	6	1,145+	Millions
05/23- 05/27	TS Mekunu	Yemen, Oman, Saudi Arabia	30	Hundreds	Millions

An extended period of heavy rainfall affected Tajikistan from May 17-21, killing at least six people. The resultant floods left nearly 6,000 people affected in the Farkhor and Panj districts of Khatlon Province after their homes were inundated. Major damage also occurred to local infrastructure.

Cyclone Mekunu developed from a persistent low-pressure system in the Arabian Sea. It passed the Yemeni island of Socotra on May 23, bringing heavy rains to the island. At least 20 deaths were reported in Socotra due to the storm. Mekunu subsequently made landfall near Salalah in Oman overnight on May 26 as a Category 3 cyclone with peak 1-minute sustained wind speed of 185 kph (115 mph). In total, at least 30 deaths were reported in Oman (6) and Yemen (24, including Socotra), with several more listed as missing. The storm triggered severe flash flooding in Southern Oman causing widespread damage. The total economic loss is likely to reach well into the millions of dollars (USD), likely higher.

Africa

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
01/01- 05/31	Flooding	Rwanda	134	6,000+	28+ million
03/14- 05/31	Flooding	Kenya	226	Thousands	350+ million
05/19	TS Sagar	Somalia, Djibouti, Yemen	55	Thousands	Millions
05/28	Flooding	Ethiopia	23	Unknown	Unknown

Incessant heavy rainfall triggered landslides in the Western and Northern provinces of Rwanda. On May 6, a landslide in Rwankuba of Karongi district buried dozens of homes and killed at least 18 people and injured 12 more. This brought the annual death toll from prolonged flooding to at least 134. Total economic damage to infrastructure alone was listed at USD28 million.

A major dam collapsed in the Rongai region of Kenya on May 10, sending a torrent of water through multiple villages. At least 47 people were killed, bringing the seasonal death toll to more than 225. The dam failure resulted from consecutive months of above average seasonal rainfall that has inundated many African nations. As many as 280,000 people were displaced from their homes in Kenya alone.

A very rare tropical cyclone developed in the Gulf of Aden and made landfall in Somalia on May 19 as a 95 kph (60 mph) tropical storm. This is the strongest tropical cyclone to strike Somalia on record, and also the furthest west landfall in the North Indian Basin since official record keeping began. The storm prompted heavy rainfall, flash flooding, and gusty winds across Somalia, southern Yemen, and Djibouti. At least 55 people were killed and many more were injured. In Somaliland alone, as many as 670,000 people were affected by the storm and its remnants. Extensive damage was cited to homes, infrastructure and agriculture. Total economic damage was likely to reach well into the millions (USD).

Hours of sustained heavy rain triggered landslides in the Oromia region of Ethiopia on May 26, killing at least 23 people. Several roads were closed due to flood damage and landslides including sections of the Nyeri -Thika road and the Nairobi-Nanyuki Highway at Marua.

Asia

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
05/02- 05/03	Severe Weather	India	143	Thousands	24+ Million
05/06- 05/09	Severe Weather	India	32	4,200+	Millions
05/07- 05/15	Flooding	Afghanistan, Pakistan	78	Thousands	Millions
05/07- 05/14	Flooding	China	2	2,000+	31+ million
05/07- 05/30	Flooding	China	77+	75,000+	373+ Million
05/12- 05/17	Severe Weather	China	2	2,000+	67+ Million
05/13- 05/16	Severe Weather	India	95	Hundreds	Millions+
05/17- 05/20	Flooding	India	6	2,422+	10+ Million
05/28- 05/29	Severe Weather	India	54	Thousands	Millions
05/28	Earthquake	China	0	15,900+	7+ Million
05/29- 05/31	Flooding	India	12	1,000+	Millions+
05/29- 05/30	Severe Weather	Myanmar	5	1,400+	Unknown

A powerful dust-storm swept across the north-western states of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in India on May 2-3, killing at least 143 people and injuring more than 200 others. The dust storm was spawned due to high winds pushing out in advance of arriving thunderstorms. Additional damage resulted from the convective storms, including more than 13,000 downed electricity poles in Rajasthan alone. Widespread damage to homes and other structures also occurred. Initial economic damage was listed at INR1.6 billion (USD24 million).

Northern sections of India were affected by a series of severe thunderstorm from May 6-9. The stretch was marked by strong winds, a dust storm, and dangerous lightning that claimed at least 32 lives and damaged or destroyed more than 4,200 homes. The hardest-hit states included Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura. Total economic damage was expected to reach well into the millions (USD).

Periods of seasonal heavy rainfall fell across the Yangtze River Basin and the Sichuan Basin throughout May. Subsequent flooding – and additional damage due to hail and wind from convective storms – occurred in the provincial regions of Jiangxi, Hebei, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Gansu, and Chongqing. At least 77 people were killed, with dozens more injured. Data from the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) indicated that over 75,000 homes were damaged or destroyed and more than 241,900 hectares (598,000 acres) of cropland was inundated. Total combined economic losses approached CNY2.4 billion (USD373 million).

Parts of southern China experienced heavy convective rainfall from May 7-14, with Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi the most affected provinces. A combined 7,000 hectares (16,500 acres) of land was inundated by floodwaters, with nearly 2,000 homes also reporting varying levels of damage. The MCA cited an economic loss of CNY195 million (USD31 million).

Heavy rainfall affected portions of Pakistan and Afghanistan from May 7-15, leading to at least 78 combined fatalities. Data from Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority cited at least 60 casualties in the country after more than 1,000 homes were damaged or destroyed. The rest of the fatalities from the event occurred in Afghanistan, primarily due to flash flooding and landslides.

Widespread severe thunderstorms and lightning affected several states of India from May 13-16, killing at least 95 people. The inclement weather was highlighted by severe winds that damaged or destroyed homes, while lightning caused widespread damage. The financial toll from the storms was expected to reach well into the millions of dollars (USD).

Heavy rains prompted flash floods in the Indian state of Tripura from May 17-20, leaving at least six people dead and many others injured. The severity of the rainfall led to nearly 2,500 homes damaged or destroyed. Local officials anticipated an economic loss in excess of USD10 million.

Several northern states of India were impacted by severe thunderstorms on May 28. The worst damage was noted in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand. High winds and lightning left damaged walls, uprooted trees and toppled electrical poles. A total of 54 deaths were attributed to the storms. Total economic losses were expected to reach well into the millions (USD).

A magnitude-5.1 earthquake struck China's Jilin Province on May 28. The tremor had an epicenter located 22 kilometers (14 miles) west-northwest of Fujin, China and affected roughly 12,000 people. Local officials reported that nearly 16,000 homes sustained varying degrees of damage. Total economic losses were listed at more than CNY45 million (USD7 million).

At least eight districts along coastal Karnataka received heavy rainfall from pre-monsoon showers from May 29-31. More than 400 cars were severely damaged by the floods and hundreds of electric poles toppled. Twelve people died and several more sustained injuries due to collapsed structures, flooding, or lightning. At least 989 houses were damaged or destroyed. Damage at Mangalore alone was assessed to be at least INR166 million (USD 2.5 million). Overall losses will be even higher.

Torrential rains from a tropical disturbance swept over parts of Myanmar on May 29-30. The impact of the storm was felt the most in the towns of Ann, Taunggok, Myebon, Thandwe and Manaung towns in Rakhine State as winds gusted to nearly 100 kph (65 mph). Damage was noted to more than 1,400 homes, local infrastructure, and agriculture. At least five people were killed.

Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, South Pacific Islands)

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
05/10- 05/14	Flooding	Australia	0	2,200+	50+ Million

A low pressure system brought rain, wind, hail and cold weather to Australia's New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia from May 10-14. Parts of Tasmania, particularly the city of Hobart, experienced extensive flash flooding. The Insurance Council of Australia declared the event a catastrophe, with preliminary data indicating that claims payments had already approached AUD28 million (USD21 million). Overall economic damage in the city of Hobart alone was noted by local officials beyond AUD50 million (USD38 million).

Appendix

Updated 2018 Data: January-April

United States

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures / Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
01/03-01/05	Winter Weather	Eastern & Central U.S.	22	60,000+	1.1+ billion
01/08-01/09	Flooding	California	21	6,500+	850+ million
01/14-01/17	Winter Weather	Plains, Midwest, Northeast, Southeast	16	Thousands	Millions
01/21-01/24	Winter Weather	Plains, Midwest	10	Hundreds	Millions
02/03-02/07	Winter Weather	Plains, Midwest, Northeast	7	Thousands	50+ million
02/07-02/10	Winter Weather	Plains, Midwest, Northeast	5	Thousands	50+ million
02/19-02/22	Flooding	Plains, Midwest, Southeast	10	25,000+	400+ million
02/23-02/27	Severe Weather	Plains, Midwest, Southeast	5	15,000+	175+ million
03/01-03/03	Winter Weather	Northeast	9	315,000+	2.25+ billion
03/07-03/08	Winter Weather	Northeast	1	60,000+	525+ million
03/12-03/15	Winter Weather	Northeast	0	Thousands	Millions
03/18-03/21	Severe Weather	Plains, Southeast, Northeast	0	75,000+	900+ million
03/21-03/22	Flooding	California	0	Hundreds	Millions
04/03-04/04	Severe Weather	Plains, Midwest, Southeast	1	40,000+	335+ million
04/06-04/07	Severe Weather	Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi	0	60,000+	610+ million
04/07	Severe Weather	Idaho	0	12,500+	125+ million
04/13-04/17	Severe Weather	Plains, Midwest, Southeast, Northeast	6	100,000+	925+ million
04/14-04/15	Flooding	Hawaii	0	1,000+	125+ million
04/17-04/18	Severe Weather	Rockies, Plains	0	20,000+	135+ million
04/22-04/23	Severe Weather	Southeast	0	Thousands	Millions

Remainder of North America (Non-U.S.)

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
01/11-01/14	Flooding	Canada	0	5,000+	90+ million
02/16	Earthquake	Mexico	0	18,000+	Millions
02/19-02/22	Flooding	Canada	0	Thousands	75+ million
04/04-04/05	Winter Weather	Canada	0	15,000+	115+ million
04/14-04/17	Winter Weather	Canada	0	15,000+	250+ million

South America

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
01/14	Earthquake	Peru	2	2,541+	Millions
01/29- 02/08	Flooding	Bolivia, Argentina	7	Thousands	138+ million
02/09	Severe Weather	Argentina	0	Thousands	Millions
02/15- 02/21	Flooding	Brazil	4	Thousands	10s of Millions
01/01- 03/31	Drought	Uruguay	N/A	N/A	500+ million
01/01- 03/31	Drought	Argentina	N/A	N/A	3.4+ billion
03/20- 03/21	Flooding	Brazil	3	Thousands	43+ million
03/12- 04/17	Severe Weather	Colombia	14	Unknown	Millions

Europe

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
01/01- 01/04	WSEleanor & Camen	Western & Central Europe	7	200,000+	1.25+ billion
01/06- 01/07	Severe Weather	Spain	0	Hundreds	60+ million
01/08	Earthquake	Netherlands	0	3,000+	Millions
01/18	WS Friederike	Western & Central Europe	13	Thousands	2.0+ billion
01/20- 02/01	Flooding	France	0	30,000+	500+ million
02/23- 03/02	Winter Weather	Western, Central & Eastern EU	88	Thousands	100s of Millions
03/09- 03/14	WS Felix & Gisele	Portugal, Spain	0	Hundreds	10s of Millions
03/28	Flooding	Russia	2	1224	Unknown
03/25- 04/05	Flooding	Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria	15	Thousands	Millions
04/29	Severe Weather	Germany, France, Belgium	0	Thousands	10s of Millions

Middle East

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
01/19- 01/20	Winter Weather	Lebanon	15	N/A	Negligible
02/16- 02/18	Flooding	Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon	3	Hundreds	Millions
03/07	Earthquake	Iran	0	5,500+	Millions
03/24	Severe Weather	Turkey	0	Thousands	Millions
04/25- 04/26	Flooding	Israel	11	Hundreds	Millions

Africa

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
01/01- 05/31	Drought	South Africa	N/A	N/A	1.2+ billion
01/03- 01/07	Flooding	Democratic Republic of Congo	51	465	Millions
01/12- 01/13	CY Ava	Madagascar	73	4,800+	Millions
01/15- 01/18	CY Berguitta	Mauritius, La Reunion	0	Thousands	10s of Millions
01/16- 01/22	Flooding	Mozambique	11	15,000+	5.1+ million
02/07- 02/09	Flooding	Malawi	1	2,000+	Unknown
02/22- 03/07	Flooding	Angola, Malawi, Rwanda	8	6,500+	Millions
03/17- 03/18	CY Eliakim	Madagascar	21	17,228+	Millions
03/22- 03/23	Flooding	South Africa, Lesotho	7	Thousands	Millions
01/01- 05/31	Flooding	Rwanda	134	6,000+	28+ million
03/14- 05/31	Flooding	Kenya	226	Thousands	350+ million
04/01- 05/31	Flooding	Somalia	5	Thousands	80+ million
04/14- 04/16	Flooding	Tanzania	15	Hundreds	Unknown
04/14- 04/17	Flooding	Ethiopia	2	Thousands	Millions
04/24	TS Fakir	Réunion	2	Hundreds	18+ million

Asia

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
01/01- 01/07	Winter Weather	India, Nepal	94	N/A	Negligible
01/02- 01/05	Winter Weather	China	21	3,500+	854+ million
01/13- 01/17	Flooding	Philippines	11	1,900+	Millions
01/21- 01/25	Winter Weather	Japan, China	5	Unknown	Millions
01/23	Earthquake	Indonesia	0	9,291+	Millions
01/24- 01/29	Winter Weather	China	2	2,500+	1.1+ billion
02/03- 02/12	Flooding	Malaysia	0	Hundreds	Millions
02/05- 02/06	Flooding	Indonesia	4	7,228+	Millions
02/06	Earthquake	Taiwan	17	Thousands	100+ million
02/12- 02/14	TS Sanba	Philippines	0	2,000+	<10 million
02/21- 02/23	Flooding	Indonesia	20	20,000+	Millions
03/03	Severe Weather	China	14	59,000+	147+ million
03/10	Wildfire	India	17	N/A	N/A
03/15- 03/18	Severe Weather	China	5	2,000+	50+ million
03/22- 03/26	Flooding	Indonesia	3	1,092+	Unknown
03/29	Severe Weather	China	0	200+	30+ million
04/02- 04/18	Winter Weather	China	0	Thousands	1.5+ billion
04/11	Severe Weather	India	42	Thousands	100+ million
04/17	Severe Weather	India	18	4,446+	100+ million
04/19- 04/25	Severe Weather	China	1	2,200+	91+ million
04/29- 04/30	Severe Weather	Bangladesh	33	Unknown	Unknown

Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, South Pacific Islands)

Date	Event	Location	Deaths	Structures/ Claims	Economic Loss (USD)
01/04- 01/07	Flooding	New Zealand	0	3,600+	50+ million
01/31- 02/02	Flooding (Fehi)	New Zealand	0	Thousands	50+ million
02/09- 02/20	CY Gita	Tonga, Fiji, Samoa, New Zealand	1	10,000+	225+ million
02/18- 02/20	TS Kelvin	Australia	0	4,000+	25+ million
02/26	Earthquake	Papua New Guinea	160	Thousands	190+ million
03/03	CY Hola	Vanuatu, N. Caledonia, NZ	3	Unknown	Unknown
03/05- 03/08	Earthquake	Papua New Guinea	36	Unknown	190+ million
03/09- 03/11	Flooding	Australia	0	2,000+	40+ million
03/17- 03/19	Wildfire	Australia	0	1,000+	80+ million
03/17	CY Marcus	Australia	0	6,400+	75+ million
03/24- 03/27	CY Nora	Australia	0	2,000+	25+ million
03/31	CY Josie	Fiji	6	Unknown	10+ million
04/10	CY Keni	Fiji	0	804+	
04/10- 04/11	Severe Weather	New Zealand	0	12,523+	87+ million
04/29	Flooding	New Zealand	0	Thousands	Millions

Additional Report Details

TD = Tropical Depression, TS = Tropical Storm, HU = Hurricane, TY = Typhoon, STY = Super Typhoon, CY = Cyclone

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

Structures 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 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. 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 include any available insured loss estimates, which can be found in the corresponding event text. Specific events may include modeled loss estimates determined from utilizing Impact Forecasting's suite of catastrophe model products.

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