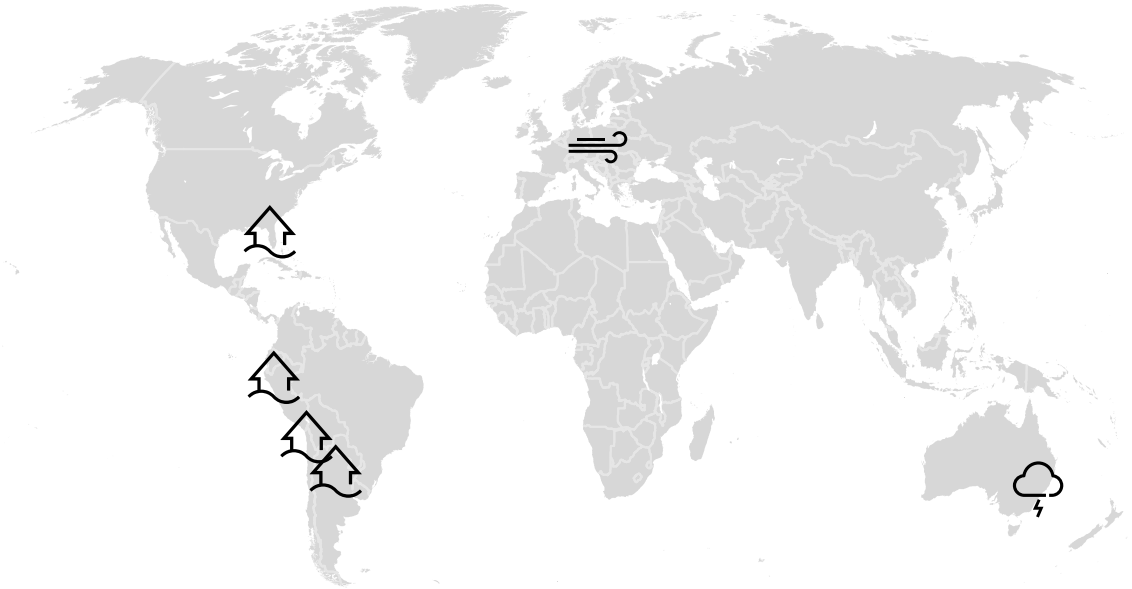
Weekly Cat Report

Review of Global Catastrophe Activity

November 20, 2026



Executive Summary



Event	Affected Region(s)	Fatalities	Economic Loss Estimate ($)	Page
Severe Convective Storms	Australia	0	100s of millions	3
Flooding	Ecuador	2	Unknown	5
Windstorm Uma	Western & Central Europe	0	10s of millions	5
Flooding	United States	0	Millions	5
Flooding	Chile	0	Unknown	5
Flooding	Argentina	0	Unknown	5

Explore the supplementary graphics in the Appendices. See Additional Report Details for more information about loss estimates and data collecting.

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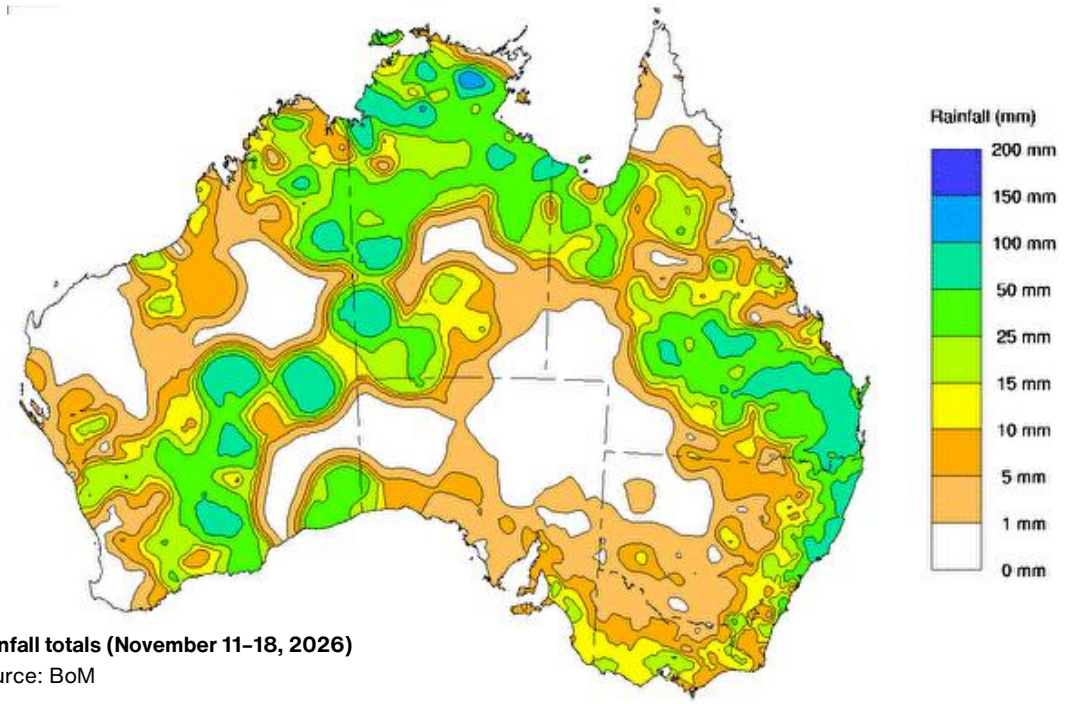
Australia: Severe Convective Storms (update)

Overview

Severe outbreak of thunderstorms affected eastern coast of Australia, mainly Queensland and New South Wales (NSW). Multiple separate storms produced large hail, heavy rainfall, and a possible tornado at South West Rocks (NSW). Despite the extensive property and infrastructure damage, no fatalities were reported. The Insurance Council of Australia (ICA) has extended its Significant Event declaration (SE265) to cover this outbreak, with insurers having received more than 9,000 claims from both states between November 11 and 17.

Meteorological Recap

On November 11, afternoon storms developed over the Darling Downs/Scenic Rim, drifting toward the Brisbane–Logan–Gold Coast corridor. Damaging wind gusts, heavy rainfall and hail led to power outage for 80,000 households. Dozens of homes were significantly damaged. Radar and Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) station observations showed multiple intense convective cores, with very heavy rainfall and hail up to 5 cm (ca. 2 in) in diameter and wind gusts exceeding 90 kph (56 mph).



Rainfall totals (November 11–18, 2026)
Source: BoM

During morning of Monday, November 17, storms developed late over the Central Tablelands and Upper Hunter, then spread to the Northern Tablelands, Northern Rivers, Mid North Coast and Lower Hunter. In NSW, confirmed observations included 6 cm (2.3 in) hail at Lawrence, heavy hail in Mudgee making snow-covered streets, and extreme rainfalls, such as 39 mm (1.5 in) in 15 minutes at Lake Ainsworth (Lennox Head). Very strong winds at South West Rocks tore roofs and fences from about 30 homes. BoM described a tornado there as “possible” pending radar and ground analysis. In Queensland, supercells developed near the Sunshine Coast in the early afternoon, delivering giant hail: 10 cm (3.9 in) at Mt Tarampa and 8 cm (3.15 in) at Gatton, Lilydale and Helidon. Wind gusts reached 95 kph (58 mph) causing again multiple power outages, house and vehicle damage.

Event Details

In Queensland, the two waves of storms produced severe damage across the southeast. Large hail and strong wind gusts damage was reported from Gatton, the Lockyer Valley, Logan, Woodford and surrounding areas. Queensland emergency services reported dozens of requests for assistance, mainly for tarping and tree removal, particularly in the Sunshine Coast Region, Moreton Bay and Logan.

Insurers have reported a broad mix of losses, including building, contents, motor and food spoilage claims linked to prolonged power interruptions.



Hail accumulation in Mudgee, NSW
Source: BoM

In New South Wales, the most severe impacts were reported on November 17 in parts of the Northern Rivers, Mid North Coast, Northern Tablelands and Lower Hunter. The NSW state emergency service recorded around 300 incidents statewide in 24 hours. Significant structural damage occurred in South West Rocks, where around 30 homes lost roofs partially or completely. Fences and outbuildings were also damaged; caravans were overturned and debris blocked local streets. Additional damage to dozens of homes and caravans was reported in communities including Wauchope, Lawrence, Mudgee and Singleton.

The ICA has extended its significant event declaration to include this series of storms, with the event now tracking claims from November 11 to November 17 inclusive. Insurers have received more than 9,000 claims over seven days. Food spoilage now accounts for about 27% of all home claims.

Financial Loss Estimate

No consolidated loss estimate has yet been published for this thunderstorm outbreak. However, ICA reported that between 2021 and 2025, the average cost of claim caused by severe convective storm was AU $21,000 (US $14,700). Given the 9,000 claims (as of November 19), the total economic losses could climb to over US $200 million. A more precise range of economic and insured losses will depend on ongoing damage assessments and updated data from the ICA.

Global Disasters: In Brief

Ecuador: Flooding

Between 13 and 18 November, heavy rainfall linked to El Niño caused severe flooding across Ecuador's coastal region, with Guayas province most affected. In Milagro, the Milagro River and Estero Belén overflowed, flooding urban areas under up to three metres of water; more than 1,000 residents were evacuated or rescued. Authorities reported dozens of flooded sectors, hundreds of damaged homes, and thousands of people affected in Guayas, and a national red alert remains in place. On 18 November, 14 rivers and estuaries overflowed in Guayas and Los Ríos, isolating communities and prompting further evacuations. In Guayaquil, urban flooding was reported and two bodies were recovered from a drainage channel.

Western & Central Europe: Windstorm Uma

Parts of Europe experienced strong, gusting winds on November 17-18, as low-pressure system Uma traversed the continent. Impacts were moderate, with gusts only exceeding 25 m/s in isolated and exposed locations. Physical damage included uprooted trees with some property and motor damage, particularly in parts of Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, northern Austria, as well as parts of coastal France.

United States: Flooding

Another round of torrential rain resulted in renewed flooding in parts of eastern Florida on November 17-18, with some locations receiving as much as 432 mm (17 inch) of rainfall. It was driven by a slow-moving weather system, which transported deep tropical moisture into South Florida. Persistent band of thunderstorms repeatedly tracked across the same areas and caused urban flooding. Among the worst affected were the Broward and Miami-Dade Counties. Direct impacts included flooded homes and businesses, while several sections of road infrastructure, schools and airport operations were disrupted.

Chile: Flooding

Rapid snowmelt triggered flooding across the Atacama and Coquimbo regions, causing widespread connectivity disruptions in rural and mountainous areas. As of 18 November, more than 1,700 people remained isolated and 34 homes had sustained minor damage, according to SENAPRED figures cited by local media. Coquimbo accounted for 915 isolated people and 25 damaged homes, while Atacama reported 846 isolated people and nine damaged homes, with Alto del Carmen among the most affected areas. River overflows also prompted evacuations, road disruptions and impacts to rural water systems. No fatalities were reported.

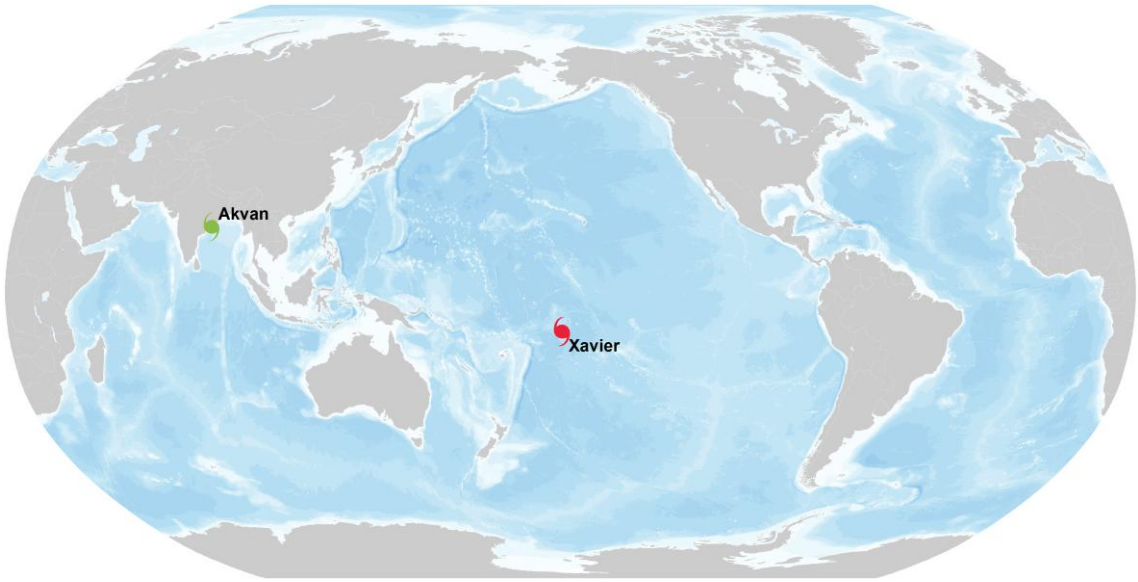
Argentina: Flooding

Two distinct flood events affected Argentina this week. River flooding along the Paraná continued across Chaco, Corrientes, Santa Fe and Entre Ríos, causing prolonged displacement and access disruptions. As of 19 November, 2,026 people remained evacuated or self-evacuated in Chaco, while 2,005 people were reported evacuated or self-evacuated in Corrientes; evacuations and isolation also persisted in Santa Fe and Entre Ríos, despite declining river levels in some areas. Separately, severe thunderstorms and flash flooding affected central Argentina, particularly Córdoba, Buenos Aires and La Pampa. Intense rainfall, hail and strong winds flooded homes and

roads and caused agricultural and infrastructure damage. In General Roca, Córdoba, 16 homes were flooded and 12 families evacuated, prompting authorities to declare a state of disaster, while more than 95 mm of rain caused urban flooding in parts of La Pampa. Flooding was also reported in Junín, Buenos Aires, where at least three families were evacuated. No fatalities were confirmed from either event during the reporting period.

Appendices

Current Global Tropical Cyclone Activity

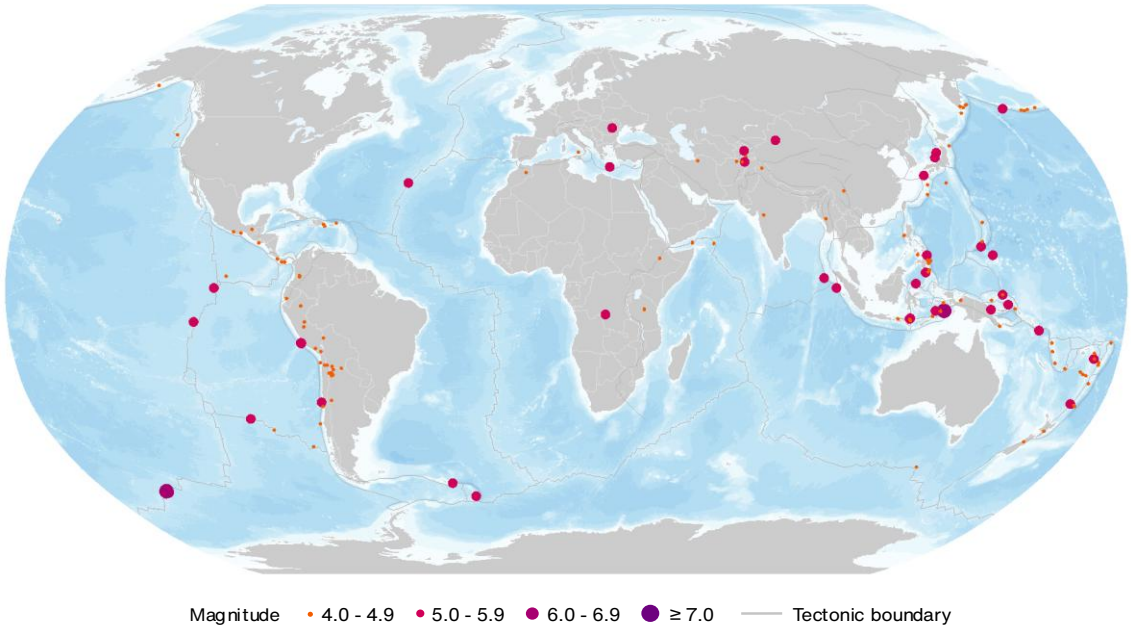


Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 Category 5

Name	Location	Winds	Center
Cyclone Akvan	17.2N, 84.7E	35	Landfall at Gopalpur, Odisha (India)
Cyclone Xavier	11.1S, 162.6W	105	620 mi (1000 km) E from Apia, American Samoa

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

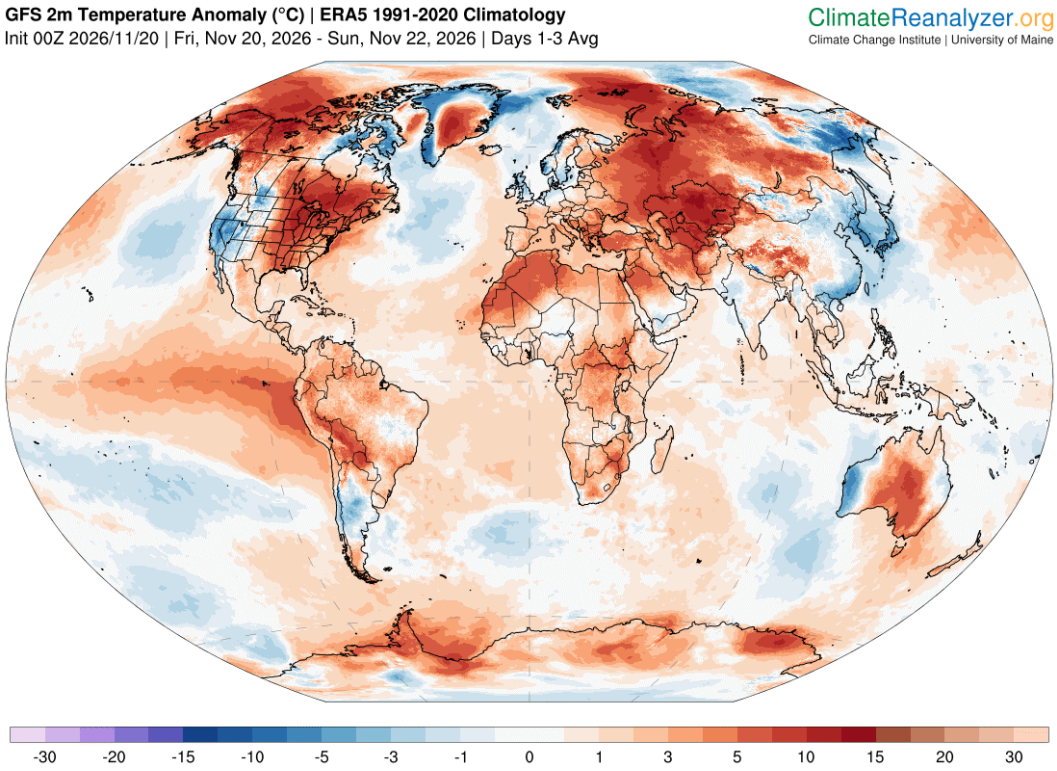
Global Earthquake Activity: M4.0+ Earthquakes on November 13-19



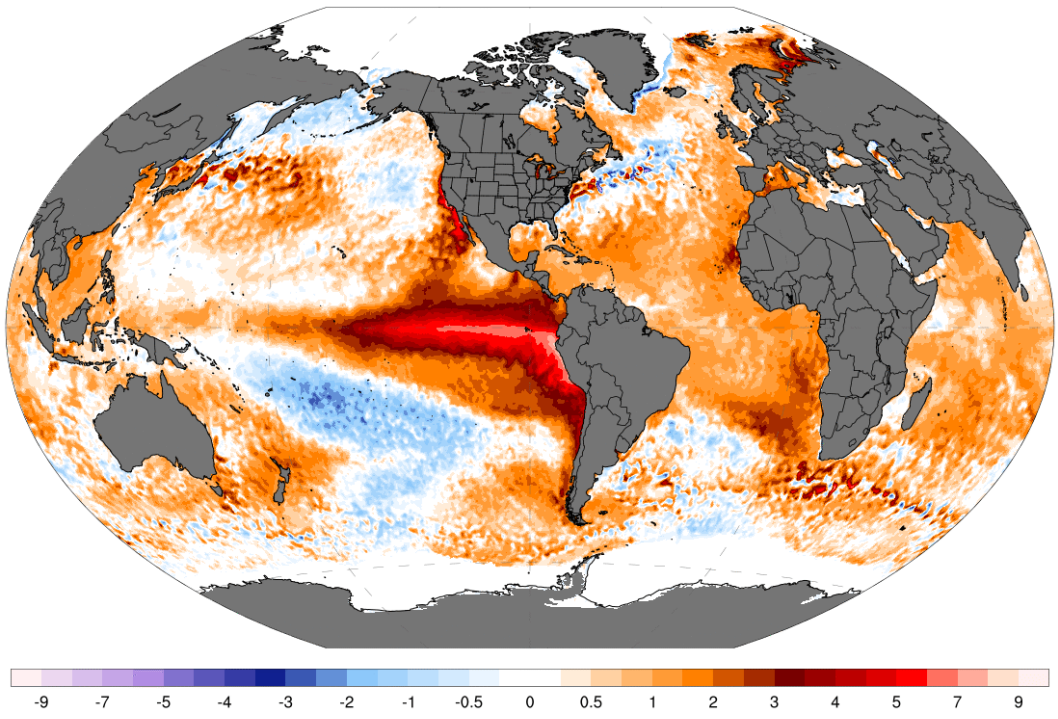
Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Epicenter
11/19/2026	55.00S, 33.51W	5.3	160 km (100 miles) E of South Georgia Island
11/19/2026	4.30S. 151.90E	5.0	31 km (19 mi) WSW of Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

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

3-Day Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

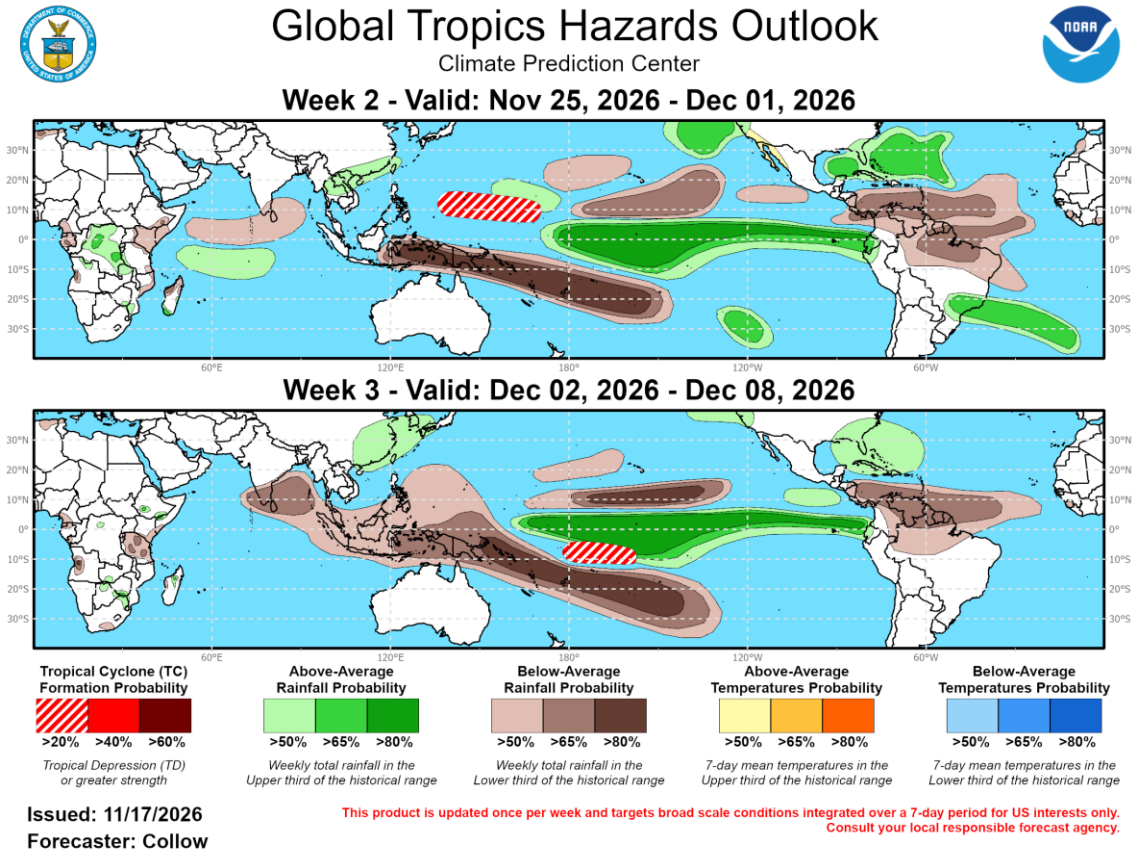


Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly



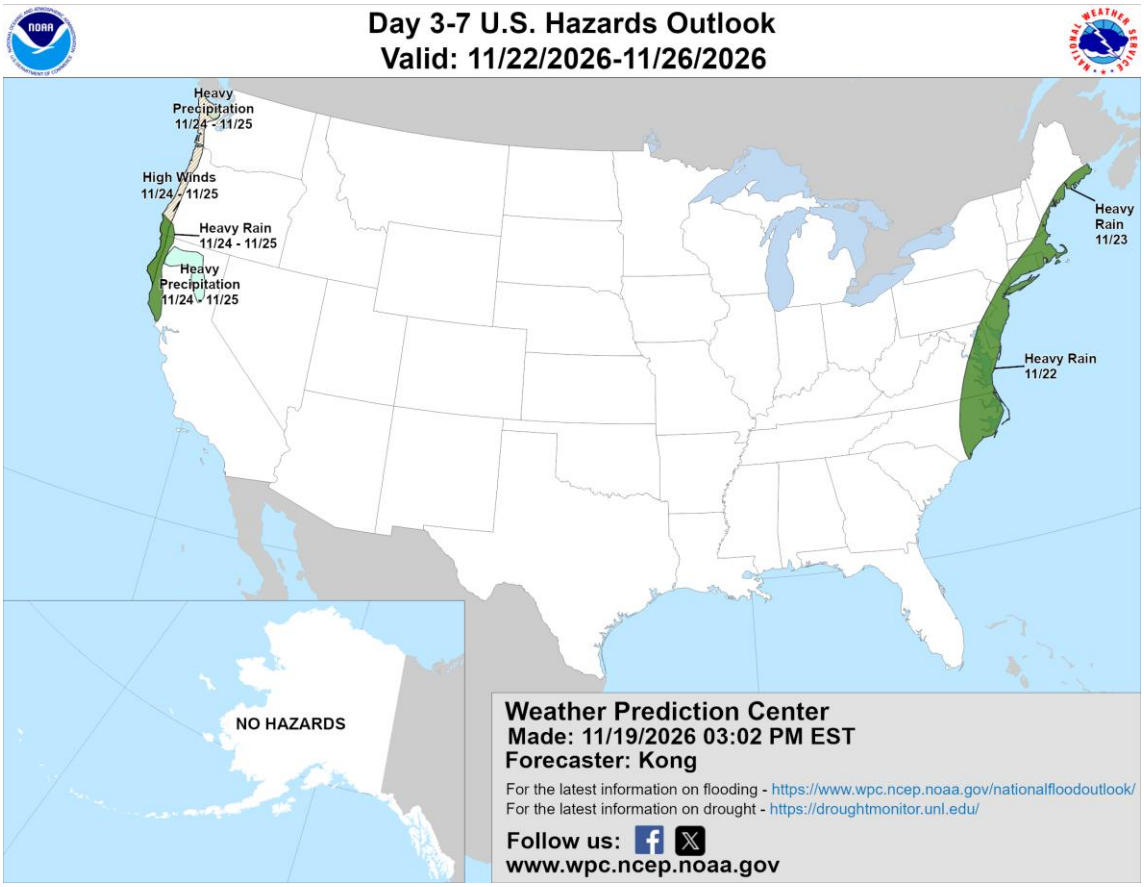
Data & Graphic: Climate Reanalyzer. Climate Change Institute, University of Maine

Global Tropics Hazards Outlook



Data: Climate Prediction Center (CPC)

U.S. Hazard Outlook



Data: Weather Prediction Center (WPC)

References

Australia: Severe Convective Storms (update)

Insurance Council of Australia (ICA)
The Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)
Bureau of Meteorology says possible tornado ripped through South West Rocks. *ABC Australia*
Severe thunderstorms bring large hail, wind and rain to south-east Queensland. *ABC Australia*

Global Disasters: In Brief

European Severe Weather Database (ESWD)
National Weather Service (NWS)
The European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)
Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos (SNGR)
Consorcio de Compensación de Seguros (CCS)
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

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.

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