

Weekly Cat Report

February 4, 2022





Executive Summary



	Affected Region(s)		Economic Loss (USD)	Page
Windstorm Malik	Europe	6	100s of millions	3
United States	Winter Weather	1+	100+ million	7
United States	Winter Weather	4	Millions	10
Flooding	Colombia	2+	Unknown	12
Flooding	Brazil	27+	Unknown	12
Flooding	Ecuador	25+	Millions	12
Flooding	Hispaniola	5+	Millions	12
Severe Weather	DR Congo	26	Negligible	12

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.

Along with this report, we continue to welcome users to access current and historical natural catastrophe data and event analysis on Impact Forecasting's Catastrophe Insight website: <u>http://catastropheinsight.aon.com</u>



Europe: Windstorms Malik & Corrie

Overview

A low-pressure system named Malik (Nadia) became a notable windstorm, which affected several countries across western, northern and central Europe on January 29-30 with strong gusts peaking at 238 kph (147 mph). Notable property damage occurred, along with several fatalities and injuries due to storm-related accidents. The event resulted in noteworthy losses to local insurance sectors as aggregated estimates reached into the hundreds of millions (USD). Malik was followed by Windstorm Corrie, which resulted in minor impacts in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Meteorological Recap

Parts of Western, Northern and Central Europe experienced a period of windy conditions over the weekend of January 29-30, as a steep pressure gradient (~65 millibars) between a high-pressure system over the western part of the continent and a low-pressure system over northern Europe resulted in accelerated wind speeds, predominately from the northwest.



Storm Malik hit the United Kingdom, particularly Scotland, on January 29. Even though the British Isles were impacted first, the storm was initially named by the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI), as it was anticipated relatively early in the forecasts that the storm would bring damaging winds to Denmark. The UK Met Office initially issued yellow (lowest) warnings, but later increased the level of vigilance to amber (medium) along the eastern coast of Scotland.



The core of the system continued to track towards Scandinavia through January 30, with the most damaging gusts observed on its southern flank in the North Sea region, and later in Denmark, southern Sweden, northern Germany and coastal areas of Poland. Minimum pressure was estimated at 960 millibars. The storm's wind field subsequently expanded to the wider region of Central Europe, with noteworthy impacts across Poland, Czech Republic, and parts of Austria, Slovakia and Hungary. Additional effects were felt in the Baltic states, notably in coastal regions.

The storm was particularly noteworthy for Denmark, as it was assigned a "national class 2 storm" category on the country's list of severe windstorms, first such occurrence since Windstorm Urd (also known as Conor) affected Denmark in 2016.

Malik brought significant winds, which peaked at 238 kph (147 mph) in the Scottish Highlands, while very strong wind gusts were also reported in lowland locations across Northern and Central Europe. The table below shows highest wind gusts recorded in the most affected countries. Data were provided by respective national weather services:

Country	Station	Gust (kph)
United Kingdom (high altitude)	Cairn Gorm	238
Czechia / Poland (high altitude)	Sněžka / Śnieżka	186
Norway (coastal)	Eigerøya	175
Germany (coastal)	Hiddensee	157
Denmark (coastal)	Hanstholm	144
Sweden (coastal)	Hanö	140

Despite the highest wind speeds (140+ kph) limited to exposed locations, many inland stations also recorded notable values. The table below shows top gust readings in Germany for coastal and for inland stations.

Station	Altitude (masl)	Gust (kph)	Station (federal state)	Gust (kph)
Hiddensee	10	157	Trollenhagen (MV)	112
Alte Weser Lighthouse	30	144	Laage (MV)	112
Kiel Lighthouse	5	141	Hamburg-Finkerwerder (HH)	109

Shortly after Malik, another low-pressure system prompted medium-level wind warnings in parts fo the United Kingdom and was named **Corrie** by the Met Office (named used by the FU Berlin was Odette). This storm generated less severe impacts than Malik and its effects were largely limited to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The highest gust measured in Scotland was 92 mph (148 kph) in Stornoway.

Event Details

Windstorm Malik

Strong winds, with additional effects related to storm surge, heavy rainfall and snowfall caused a large volume of damages across the affected countries. At least six people were killed throughout Europe.



Two people were killed after being hit by falling trees in the **United Kingdom**, where approximately 130,000 homes were left without power. There were instances of roof damage, yet overall impact on property was relatively minor.

In **Norway**, Malik resulted in notable wind-related damage, predominantly in Rogaland and Vestland counties in the southwest of the country. Finans Norge initially estimated that insurers were expected to deal with approximately 3,000 claims and total payouts of NOK200 million (\$23 million). This total is higher than the expected impact of storm Gyda, which affected Norway earlier on January 14.

Significant effects were felt in **Denmark**, which bared the brunt of the strongest winds in the Nordic region. Insurers initially reported thousands of property claims related to the event. The storm significantly disrupted transportation across the Baltic Sea, where ferries were cancelled. Multiple roads and bridges were closed, including Öresund Bridge, which connects the country with Sweden. One fatality was reported.

Additional effects were also observed due to strong storm surge. The Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) noted, that because of the storm's trajectory and intensity, the water level rose by 3.5 meters (11.5 feet) above normal in the area of Vadehavet National Park, and 2 meters (6.6 feet) in Hvide Sande and Thyborøn (all locations on the west coast). On January 30, some locations on the coast of the eastern, inner Danish islands experienced storm surge of 1.5 meters (4.9 feet) and instances of coastal flooding. For comparison, the strongest storm surge in Denmark since the catastrophic coastal flood of 1825 was the 5.12-meter (16.8-feet) surge recorded in Ribe in southwestern Denmark on December 3, 1999 during Windstorm Anatol.

In **Germany**, one fatality has been reported, while two other people were injured. Fire brigades and the police responded to hundreds of calls. Fallen trees blocked roadways and disrupted traffic between Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg and other northern cities.

Widespread impacts were felt In **Poland,** as much of the national territory was under the influence of strong winds during the night to January 30. At the height of the storm, approximately 681,000 customers were left without power in the country, of which at least 244,000 were in in Małopolskie and 110,000 in Zachodniopomorskie. Fire brigade conducted nearly 18,000 interventions; this event total was described by the Ministry of Interior and Administration as the highest "in several decades". One person was killed and at least 12 were injured in Poland.



Mobile coastal flooding defences in Denmark Source: Danish Emergency Management Agency



Wind-related damage in Poland Source: Poznan Fire brigade



One fatality related to strong winds occurred in the **Czech Republic**, where moderate wind-related impacts were observed. Insurance sector initially expected around 3,000 claims with payouts reaching CZK100 million (\$4.7 million).

Windstorm Corrie

Another low-pressure system, named Corrie by the British Met Office, followed in quick succession and affected parts of Western Europe in the evening of January 30 and through January 31. Relatively minor property impacts were felt in the **United Kingdom**. Some wind-related damage occurred in the **Netherlands**, predominantly in the coastal areas. The Dutch Insurance association initially expected relatively limited property and motor losses beyond €10 million (\$11 million).

Financial Loss

Moderate wind-related impacts from storm Malik, and additional effects due to Windstorm Corrie, were initially expected to result in a notable loss event for local insurance sectors. The largest volume of claims was anticipated to be filed in Germany due to a large extent of notable winds in northern parts of the country, yet the events was not significant for the country from historical perspective.

On the other hand, the storm reached relative significance in Denmark and became one of the strongest to affect the nation in recent years. Additional thousands of claims were also being filed in the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Baltic states. Total economic and insured losses in Europe were likely to reach into the lower hundreds of millions EUR.



United States: Winter Weather (February 1-4)

Overview

A significant winter storm impacted much of the central and northeastern United States and southern Canada between February 1-4. Millions of people from the Rockies and Southern Plains into the Northeast were affected by a variety of winter weather hazards which included heavy snow, sleet, freezing rain, severe weather, and flooding. Impacts included dangerous travel conditions, closed highways, thousands of canceled flights, and widespread power outages. As of this writing, at least one fatality was reported in New Mexico. Total economic losses were expected well exceed USD100 million.

Meteorological Recap

A long duration and high impact winter storm between February 1-4 resulted in heavy snowfall, notable ice accretion, thunderstorms, and localized flooding across a vast region on the central and eastern U.S. which spanned from the Southern Rockies and Plains through the Mississippi Valley, Midwest, and into the Northeast. A deepening trough over the Western U.S. in tandem with a cold frontal boundary draped across the center of the country acted as the primary catalysts for several waves of impactful winter weather. The southward drifting frontal boundary represented the dividing line between frigid temperatures enhanced by Canadian high pressure to the northwest, and warmer, moist air to the southeast.



U.S. Surface Weather Analysis on February 2 Data: Weather Prediction Center

Counterclockwise flow around a developing low-pressure wave in the Southern Plains and clockwise flow around a building high further east directed a plume of moisture from the Gulf of Mexico northward toward the frontal boundary. This overrunning process, where the warm, moisture rich air was forced up and over the colder air, enhanced precipitation and aided in bands of snow, sleet, and freezing rain. By the morning of February 2, the U.S. National Weather Service (NWS) issued winter storm or ice storm warnings which affected at least 76 million people, while Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) concurrently issued winter storm and snowfall warnings for parts of southern Ontario and Quebec. The corridor of winter weather alerts spanned at least 2,000 mi (3,200 km) in the U.S. alone.

During this period, a corridor of ice and freezing rain accumulation was observed from Texas into the Ohio River Valley with heavy snowfall to the north and moderate to heavy rainfall continuing in the warm sector in the Southern U.S. Widespread snow accumulations across the Middle Mississippi Valley and Midwest approached and exceed 6 in (15 cm) by February 3, with local accumulations reaching 12 in (30 cm) particularly in parts of Missouri and Illinois – additional accumulations were expected to continue in the Ohio Valley and interior Northeast through February 4. Elsewhere, the NWS office in Little Rock,



Arkansas reported at least 2.0 in (5.0 cm) of sleet on February 3, while significant ice was observed in northern Texas and eastern Tennessee. Concurrently, severe thunderstorms and flash flooding affected parts of the Southeast.

Impacts were computed in the wake of the storm, as regions which received notable snow and ice accumulations were subject to a prolonged period of below freezing temperatures while frigid air settled across the Plains – Freeze Warnings were issued as far south as the Texas Rio Grande Valley.



The table below highlights select maximum state-wide snowfall accumulations (in inches) per data provided by the Weather Prediction Center (WPC) through 8 AM central time on February 3:

Location	Snowfall (in)
Fort Garland, Colorado	22.4
Canon Plaza, New Mexico	21.0
Macomb, Illinois	14.5
Saint Joseph, Michigan	13.8

Location	Snowfall (in)
Cedar Lake, Indiana	12.5
New London, Missouri	12.2
Bella Vista, Arkansas	9.0
Climax, Kansas	9.0

The table below highlights select maximum state-wide sleet (left) and freezing rain (right) accumulations (in inches) per data provided by the Weather Prediction Center (WPC) through 8 AM central time on February 3:

Location	Sleet (in)	Location	Freezing Rain (in)
Otter Creek, Arkansas	2.00	Mason, Texas	0.75
Carbondale, Illinois	1.80	Talihina, Oklahoma	0.50
Sweetwater, Texas	1.50	Mulberry, Arkansas	0.50
Shrewsbury, Missouri	1.00	Benton, Kentucky	0.38

As of this writing, impacts from the winter storm were ongoing and additional snow, sleet, and freezing rain accumulations were expected through February 4.



Event Details

In anticipation of the impacts from the winter storm Emergency Declarations were declared in **Missouri**, **Illinois**, **Kentucky**, and **Arkansas**. Widespread travel impacts were observed across the central U.S. beginning February 2 and included dozens of cancellations and disruptions to Amtrak local and long-distance train services. Nearly 2,300 flights into or out of the U.S. were cancelled on February 2 – with the highest number of cancellations occurring in Chicago, St. Louis, and Dallas. No less than 4,900 flights were cancelled on February 3, led by multiple airports in Texas – including at least 1,200 flight into and out of Dallas Forth-Worth (DFW).



In **Illinois** and **Missouri**, heavy snowfall and ice resulted in treacherous travel conditions across large portions of the states, where numerous traffic accidents and overturned vehicles were

Snow covered expressway in Chicago Source: Illinois-DOT

observed. A section of Intersate-70 in Missouri was shuttered west of Columbia. Numerous stretches of Interstates-74, 72, and 57 in central Illinois were backed up due to traffic incidents.

In **Texas**, sleet and ice accretions covered trees and roadways across northern parts of the state, resulting in hazardous travel. Adverse weather forced the temporary closure of Dallas Fort Worth Airport. By the morning of February 3, no fewer than 140,000 customers across the state were impacted by power outages. In Austin, first responders received at least 300 calls for assistance during the 24-hour period ending the morning of February 3.

Tens of thousands of power outages were reported in **Arkansas**, while no less than 140,000 customers in **Tennessee** were without electricity by the afternoon of February 3 - mostly due to significant ice accretion. Downed trees, limbs, and utility lines were observed across the Mid-South, particularly in the Memphis Metro.

One death was reported in New Mexico due to a weather-related traffic accident.

The advancing frontal boundary on February 3 additionally spawned widespread severe thunderstorms across the Southeast. A suspected large tornado tracked across multiple counties in **Alabama**, with the town of Sawyerville in Hale County particularly affected.

As of this writing, impacts from the winter storm across much of the eastern half of the U.S., and severe thunderstorms in the Southeast, remained ongoing. If necessary, additional updates will be provided in future Weekly Reports.

Financial Loss

The total combined economic cost from the wintry weather and thunderstorms was anticipated to well exceed USD100 million. Much of the weekend focus will be on the performance of the power grid in parts of the southern Plains, which is likely to endure significant stress as usage soars following temperatures plummeting to well below normal values.



United States: Winter Weather (January 28-30)

Overview

A potent Nor'easter brought significant snowfall and blizzard conditions to parts of the Mid-Atlantic and New England between January 28-30. The storm resulted in notable disruptions to transportation and air traffic across the region. As of this writing, four storm related fatalities were reported in New York. Plummeting temperature in the wake of the storm incurred notable impacts to citrus crops in Florida. Total economic losses were expected to be in the millions (USD).

Meteorological Recap

A deepening area of low pressure which formed offshore of the U.S. Southeast coast and hastily tracked northeastward generated significant winter weather impacts in the Eastern United States and Atlantic Canada between January 28-30. In anticipation of the adverse conditions, the U.S. National Weather Service (NWS) issued winter storm and blizzard warnings which encompassed no less than 42 million people from Maryland to Maine. Impacts from the Nor'easter included heavy snowfall, coastal flooding, and rough seas.



By the morning of January 29, the Nor'easter qualified as a 'bomb cyclone' –defined by a pressure drop of at least 24 millibars over a 24-hour period and is a common occurrence for coastal Northeast winter storms. A lower pressure is an indication of a stronger storm. Data from the NWS indicated blizzard conditions were reached in localities of Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Maine. A blizzard is a severe snowstorm which results in low visibilities and frequent wind gusts or sustained winds of 35 mph (56 kph) or greater for a minimum duration of 3 hours. A wind gust of 81 mph (130 kph) was recorded in Barnstable County in Massachusetts on January 29.

Total snow accumulation in parts of New England and the Northeast approached and exceeded 12 to 24 in (30 to 60 cm). At the peak, heavy bands resulted in snowfall rates at or above 2 in (5 cm) per hour. In Massachusetts, Boston tied their record for the largest one-day snowfall, with 23.6 in (60 cm).

Strong high pressure building in the wake of the storm allowed Arctic air to settle across the eastern third of the U.S. – this included much below normal temperature In Florida. The cold air prompted the



NWS to issue freeze warnings for most of the Florida Peninsula during the overnight hours of January 29-30, which impacted no less than 14 million people in the state.

The table below highlights select maximum state-wide snowfall accumulations (in) across the Eastern U.S. per data provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) Eastern Region:

Location	Snowfall (in)
Stoughton, Massachusetts	30.9
Islip, New York	24.7
Warren, Rhode Island	24.6
Norwich, Connecticut	22.0

Location	Snowfall (in)
Veazie, Maine	22.0
Bayville, New Jersey	21.0
Lewes, Delaware	14.3
Ocean Pines, Maryland	14.0

Event Details

The winter storm disrupted transportation across the **Mid-Atlantic** and **Northeast**. No fewer than 3,500 flights into or out of the U.S. were cancelled on January 29, while nearly 1,400 were cancelled on January 30. At New York's LaGuardia Airport, 98 percent of scheduled flights were cancelled on January 29. Public transportation was affected in parts of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts – including NJ Transit buses and the Long Island Railroad in New York.

In **Massachusetts**, blizzard conditions resulted in no less than 110,000 power outages by the afternoon of January 29. Multiple road closures resulted from downed tree limbs and power lines. On Nantucket, notable storm surge and rough seas inundated roadways and damaged the town pier. In **New York**,



Snow cover on satellite imagery from January 30 Source: NOAA

overturned tractor trailers resulted in significant delays along a section of Interstate-95 near New Rochelle. At least four deaths in the state have been confirmed. In **Rhode Island**, a state-wide travel ban was enacted by the Governor. In **Connecticut**, State Police responded to nearly 1,200 calls for assistance between January 28-30. In **Florida**, near to below freezing temperature were expected to have notable impacts on citrus crops – compounded by ongoing supply chain issues and crop disease.

In **Canada**, minor flooding and accelerated snow melt was observed in Newfoundland and Labrador. Impacts included inundated homes and impassable or eroded roadways – particularly near St. Johns.

Financial Loss

Impacts to property and infrastructure from damaging winds, high storm surge, and significant snowfall was much less than initially feared in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast. Damage costs are likely to reach into the tens of millions (USD). However, the deep freeze in Florida and elsewhere in the Southeast likely resulted in notable damage to crops. Assessments to Florida citrus remained ongoing.



Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

Flooding (Colombia)

Heavy rain caused flooding and landslides in the Tolima Department in central Colombia on January 24-25. As of this writing, two people died and at least one person was injured. Dozens of homes were destroyed, while several roads were inundated and blocked - leaving hundreds of people isolated.

Flooding (Brazil)

At least 27 people lost their lives due to flooding and landslides triggered by abundant rains in the state of Sao Paulo in southeastern Brazil on January 28-30. The National Disaster Prediction Center reported local rainfall accumulation topping 150 mm (5.9 in) in 24 hours, and approching and exceeding 250 mm (9.8 in) in 72 hours across several stations in the region. Landslides and flooding caused significant property damage and left nearly 1,500 families homeless while several people remain missing. At least seven people were injured according to Sao Paulo Civil Defense. Local government announced the release of R\$15 million (\$2.8 million) to support the ten most affected municipalities.

Flooding (Ecuador)

Landslides, mudflows and catastrophic flash flooding struck northern Ecuador, particularly the capital Quito, after torrential rain on January 31. As of February 2, the country's Disaster Management Agency (SNGRE) confirmed at least 25 people died and 52 were injured, while at least six people remained missing. Several houses were completely destroyed by the floods and subsequent debris flow. In total, at least 200 people were affected in the capital, some of whom were forced to move to emergency shelters. Elsewhere in the region (provinces of Guayas, Cotopáxi, El Oro and Los Ríos), authorities reported severe flooding which affected at least 2,000 people.

Flooding (Haiti, Dominican Republic)

Flooding and strong winds affected Haiti and Dominican Republic after a period of abundant rainfall associated with a cold front on January 30-31. In Haiti, at least 13 municiplities have been affected in Nord, Nord-est and Nippes Provinces, leaving nearly 2,500 families in need of temporary shelter. Several houses were completely destroyed and no less than 2,578 were flooded according to local Civil Protection (DPC). At least four people were killed. Rescue and recovery efforts were complicated as some of the affected areas were still recovering from the August 2021 earthquake. In neighbouring Dominican Republic, heavy rain topped 150 mm (5.9 in) in a 24 hour period in the northwest, leaving at least 3,444 houses damaged and 1,720 people displaced. One fatality due to a fallen tree was reported by the Emergency Operation Center (COE).

Severe Weather (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Rounds of incessant rainfall and severe weather impacted Kindu and the wider Maniema Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo since January 21. No less than 13,000 people were left homeless and at least 2,500 homes were damaged to varying degrees. Elsewhere, at least 26 people were killed when lightning likely struck a power cable at a market near Kinshasa on Febraury 2.







-10 18 -32 -24 -18 -14 -6 -3 -1 0 3 6 10 14 24 32 1 Source: Climate Reanalyzer, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, USA





Global Precipitation Anomaly Forecast

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



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



NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km SST Anomalies (v3.1) 2 Feb 2022

60°S

S°06

TOAR

No data

60°E

90°E

0

-2

120°E

5

150°E

10

180

15

150°W

20

120°W

25

60°W

30

90°W

30°W

40 °C

35

S_{°09}



El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

Overview

La Niña conditions have returned in the Central and Eastern Pacific Ocean, and NOAA has issued a "La Niña Advisory". NOAA cites a 67 percent chance of La Niña conditions persisting into the Northern Hemisphere spring months, and a 51 percent chance of transitioning to ENSO neutral conditions by late spring or early summer (April to June).



Probabilistic ENSO Model Projections: January 2022

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

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

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

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



Global Tropics Outlook



Source: Climate Prediction Center (NOAA)



Current Tropical Cyclone Activity



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

Storm Name	Location	Winds	Location from Nearest Land Area
CY Nine	17.6S, 160.0E	25 mph	525 mi (850 km) NW from Noumea
CY Batsirai	19.2S, 54.9E	130 mph	180 mi (295 km) W from Port Louis, Mauritius

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

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

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



Global Earthquake Activity (≥M4.0): Jan 28 – Feb 3



Magnitude · 4.0 - 4.9 • 5.0 - 5.9 ● 6.0 - 6.9 ● ≥ 7.0 — Tectonic boundary

Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Epicenter
01/28/2022	5.49N, 82.59W	6.1	28 km (17 mi) SW of Arenas, Panama
01/29/2022	29.53S, 176.75W	6.5	Kermadec Islands region
02/01/2022	7.47S, 128.31E	6.0	18 km (11 mi) NE of Lospalos, Timor Leste
02/03/2022	4.46S, 76.94W	6.5	51 km (32 mi) NW of Barranca, Peru

Source: United States Geological Survey



U.S. Hazard Outlook



- The medium range period will begin with much below temperatures spanning from the Southern Plains into the Northeast between February 6-7, as a large dome of Arctic air settles across the region.
- Severe drought conditions persist across vast regions of the Northern Tier, West, and Southern Plains. Recent bouts of rainfall and winter weather were anticipated to provide minimal drought relief in the Southern Plains.

Source: Weather Prediction Center (NOAA)





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

Above Normal Near Normal

Annual YTD Wildfire Comparison: January 28*

Year	Number of Fires	Acres Burned	Acres Burned Per Fire
2018	3,257	71,189	21.86
2019	732	8,501	11.61
2020	1,158	16,948	14.64
2021	2,039	45,375	22.25
2022	1,302	25,691	19.73
10-Year Average (2012-2021)	1,240	22,281	17.97

Top 5 Most Acres Burned by State: February 3

State	Number of Fires	Acres Burned	Acres Burned Per Fire
Texas	641	19,378	30.23
Louisiana	107	5,471	51.13
Mississippi	171	3,967	23.20
Oklahoma	167	3,102	18.57
Alabama	128	2,257	17.63

*Most recent NIFC update

Source: National Interagency Fire Center



U.S. Current Riverine Flood Risk



 $A \ge 99^{th}$ percentile indicates that estimated streamflow is greater than the 99th percentile for all days of the year. This methodology also applies for the other two categories. A steam in a state of severe drought has 7-day average streamflow of less than or equal to the 5th percentile for this day of the year. Moderate drought indicates that estimated 7-day streamflow is between the 6th and 9th percentile for this day of the year and 'below normal' state is between 10th and 24th percentile.

Top 5 Rivers / Creeks: Highest Percentile for Water Height

Location	Current Stage (ft)	Percentile
Taylor River at Almont, Colorado	2.15	99.11
Oconto River near Gillett, Wisconsin	2.22	99.10
Dolores River at Dolores, Colorado	7.02	99.10
Yampa River at Steamboat Springs, Colorado	1.90	99.10
Wind River at Riverton, Wyoming	5.82	99.07

Source: United States Geological Survey



Source Information

Europe: Windstorms Malik & Corrie

Storm Malik and Corrie: Thousands of homes without power after weekend storms, *BBC* Tens of thousands of consumers still without electricity. Effects of storms in Poland, *TVN Meteo* Severe storms all over southern Norway this weekend. *NRK* A storm in the Czech Republic broke trees, braked trains, dropped a wall that killed a man. *ČTK* Danish Meteorological Institute Governmental Security Center, Poland Deutscher Wetterdienst Met Office

United States: Winter Weather

U.S. National Weather Service U.S. Storm Prediction Center PowerOutage.US Flight Aware Winter Storm Moves Into Main

Winter Storm Moves Into Maine After Pounding Northeast With Heavy Snow, *New York Times* High winds, punishing waves batter coast throughout long-duration nor'easter, *WCBV Boston* Four blizzard-related deaths on Long Island, three while shoveling snow, *NY Daily News* Nearly 70,000 without power in Texas as major winter storm slogs east, *Washington Post* Live Updates: Power Outages Top 100,000; Plows Struck in Ohio, *The Weather Channel*

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

Rain Triggers Deadly Landslides and Floods in Tolima, *Floodlist* Government of SP releases R \$ 15 million to support 10 municipalities affected by rain, *Government of Sao Paulo* National Risk and Emergency Management Service of Ecuador (SNGRE) Haitian Civil Protection Agency (DPC) Dominican Republic's Emergency Operation Center (COE) DR Congo – Thousands Displaced by Floods in Maniema, *Floodlist* High-voltage cable electrocutes 26 at market in DR Congo capital, *The Citizen*



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