



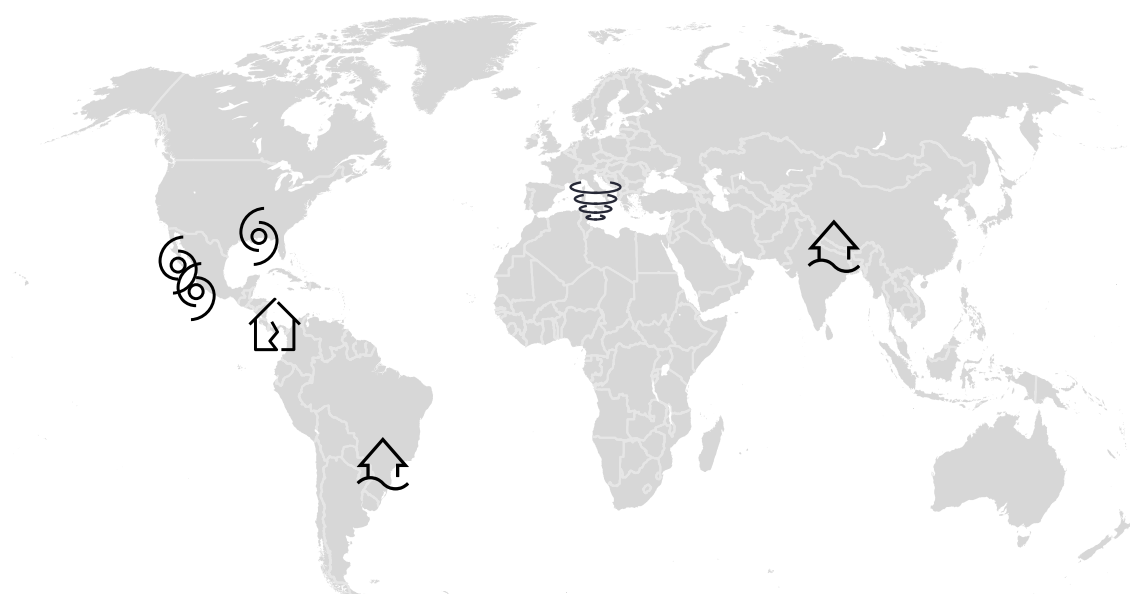
Weekly Cat Report

Review of Global Catastrophe Activity

October 16, 2026



Executive Summary



Event	Affected Region(s)	Fatalities	Economic Loss Estimate (\$)	Page
Hurricane Isaias	United States	8	Billions	3
Hurricane Rachel	Mexico, United States	8	100s of millions	9
Hurricane Simon	Mexico	5	10s of millions	11
Earthquake	Panama	0	10s of millions	13
Flooding	Brazil	0	Unknown	16
Flooding	Nepal	0	Unknown	16
Severe Convective Storm	Italy	0	Millions	16



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



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Read the latest [Global Catastrophe Recap](#) or [2026 Climate and Catastrophe Insight](#).



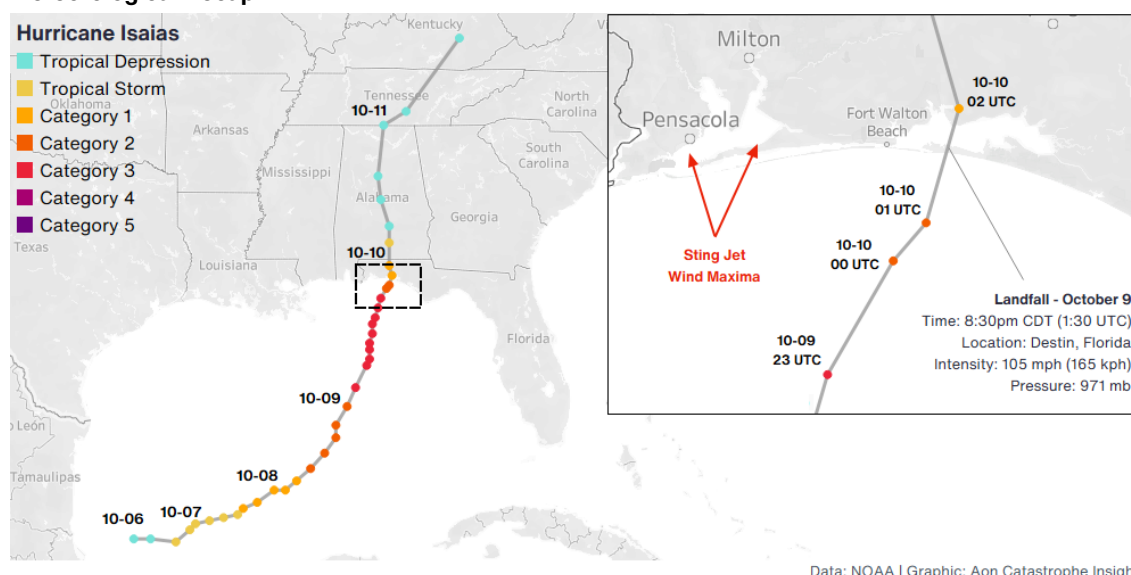
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United States: Hurricane Isaias (Update)

Overview

Hurricane Isaias, the 9th named storm of the 2026 Atlantic hurricane season, is the 1st hurricane in the North Atlantic basin this year. After emerging from the southwestern Gulf, ideal conditions allowed Isaias to strengthen into a major hurricane and peak at Category 3 strength. A significant increase in wind shear resulted in subsequent weakening just prior to landfall, along with a rapid transition to an extratropical storm once inland. However, Isaias' broad wind field and sting jet feature caused notable damage across the western Florida Panhandle and southern Alabama. Additional damage was seen due to storm surge, heavy rainfall, and several tornadoes. While Isaias' rapid weakening around landfall likely avoided a larger catastrophe, total economic and insured losses from wind, surge, and flooding may still reach into the low to mid single-digit of billions USD.

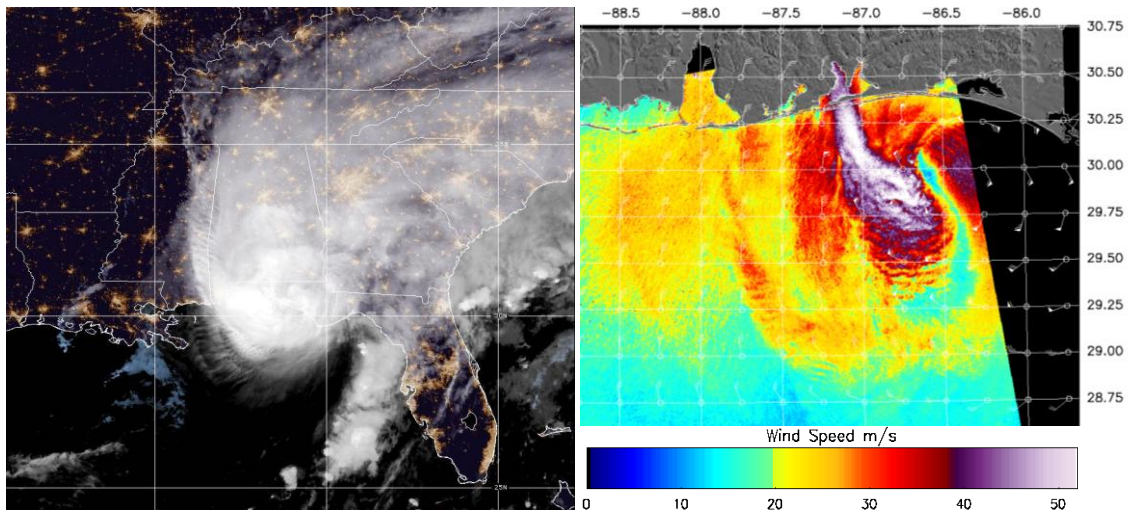
Meteorological Recap



On October 6, a tropical depression formed in the southwest Gulf before reaching tropical storm strength the following day. This system earned the name Isaias, becoming the 9th named storm of the 2026 Atlantic hurricane season. While Isaias contended with some vertical wind shear by October 7-8, the system still steadily gained strength and reached hurricane status on October 8. Notably, this meant Isaias became the first hurricane of the 2026 Atlantic Hurricane Season and was among the latest on record to do so for the Atlantic Basin.

Then on October 8-9, Isaias began strengthening more significantly despite continued wind shear. This was due to record-warm and deep waters over the central Gulf along with upper-level wind divergence, both of which helped offset the negative effects of wind shear. As a result, the system reached category 3 status by October 9 while closely approaching the western Florida Panhandle. Then in the hours before landfall, wind shear significantly increased and dry air began eroding Isaias' eyewall. This reduced the storm's strength as Isaias began taking on extratropical characteristics. Shortly before landfall, Isaias exhibited peak winds of 120 mph (195 kph). However, as the system moved ashore in Destin, Florida around 8:30pm CDT on October 9, it already weakened to a category 2 hurricane with 105 mph (170 kph) winds. During the initial stages of extratropical transition, a sting jet, or a narrow band of intense winds, formed just west of Isaias's center. This is

different from typical tropical cyclones impacting the United States, where the strongest winds are usually found on immediately right of the storm's center relative to its direction of motion. As a result, the sting jet produced multiple offshore wind gusts exceeding 90 mph (145 kph), particularly within Escambia and Santa Rosa counties. A few inland and coastal areas even experienced gusts exceeding 110 mph (177 kph), as shown in the table below. This sting jet feature was also captured by satellite just prior to landfall, as shown in the images below.



Satellite-retrieved image (left) and ocean-surface wind speed map (right) of Hurricane Isaias, both captured on October 9, 2026 at 23:50 UTC. Source: NOAA

Location	Peak Wind Gusts (mph / kph)
Jay, Florida	117 / 188
Oriole Beach, Florida	116 / 187
Whiting Field Air Station	114 / 183
Navarre, Florida	106 / 171
Ferry Pass, Florida	105 / 169
Allentown, Florida	101 / 163

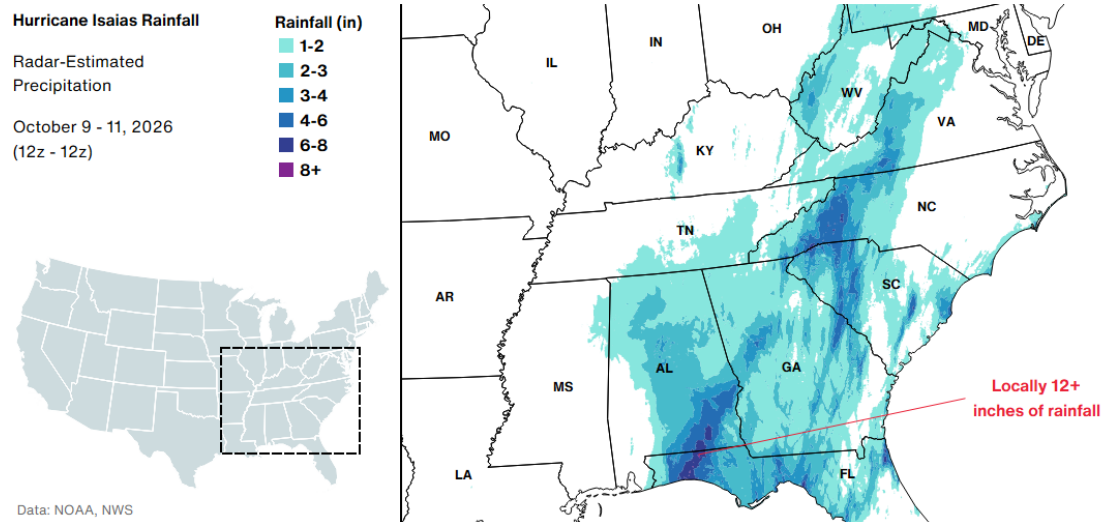
Location	Peak Wind Gusts (mph / kph)
University of West Florida	100 / 161
Pensacola Beach, Florida	99 / 159
Navarre Beach, Florida	99 / 159
Gulf Breeze, Florida	96 / 154
Choctaw Beach, Florida	91 / 146
Gulf Coast State College	83 / 134

Isaias continued to rapidly weaken while moving inland over Florida and Alabama, bringing strong winds and heavy rainfall over a large swath of the southeast United States. Isaias completed its extratropical transition by October 10, and the system continued moving north-northeast before formally dissipating on October 11. However, during this time, the storm's eastern rainbands produced numerous supercell thunderstorms, partially due to ample wind shear. These supercells generated at least 24 tornadoes on October 9-11, according to National Weather Service (NWS) damage surveys.

Hydrological Recap

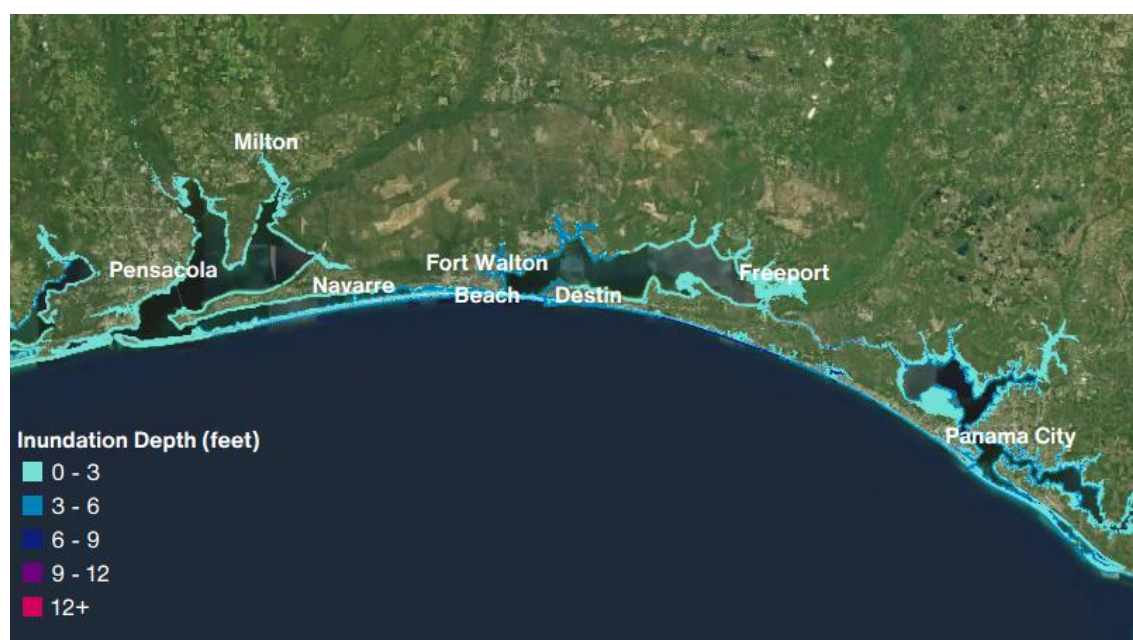
Several days before landfall, the southeastern U.S. had received antecedent rainfall due to a pre-existing, stagnant frontal boundary. This resulted in pre-saturated soils more prone to flash flooding as rainbands from Isaias moved inland on October 9-11. The highest storm total rainfall amounts were measured over a swath spanning from the western Florida Panhandle northeastward into the southern Appalachian Mountains. Multiple locations in Florida and southern Alabama received over 1

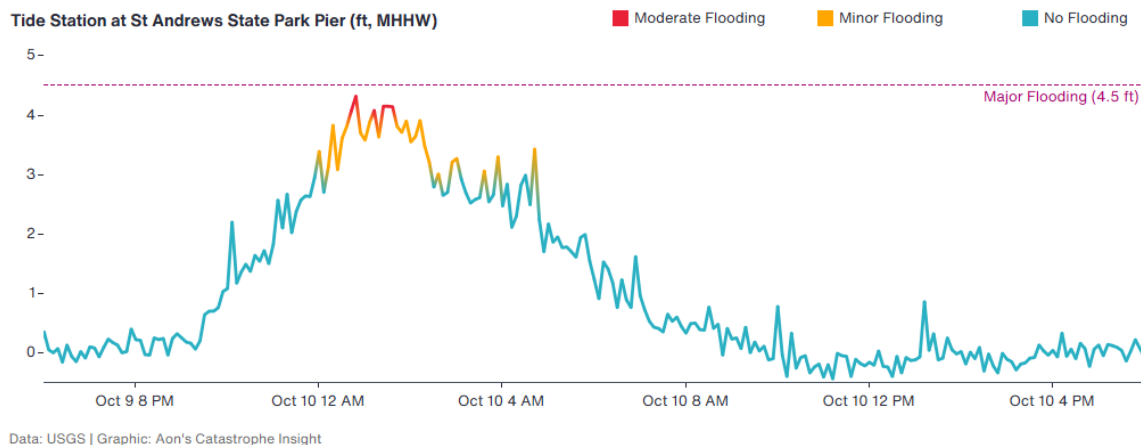
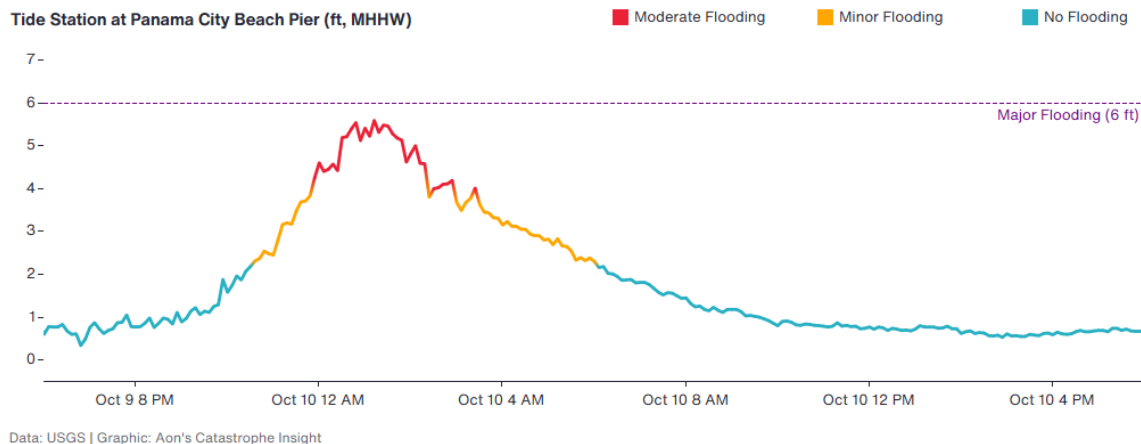
foot (305 mm) of rainfall while parts of North and South Carolina recorded 6-8 inches (150-200 mm). Subsequent inland and river flooding impacts were observed, including around Atlanta, Georgia. Despite some flooding in western North Carolina, impacts were far less severe than those caused by Hurricane in 2024. Storm total rainfall from Hurricane Isaias is shown below:



Additionally, due to Isaias' landfall in Okaloosa County, Florida, other coastal counties immediately east experienced minor to moderate storm surge due to heavy onshore winds. These included Walton, Bay, Gulf, and Franklin counties. The highest storm surge was measured in and around Panama City and Panama City Beach, though none of these tidal gauges recorded water levels at the major or record flood stage. Additional surge was recorded further west from Santa Rosa and Escambia counties in Florida to southeast Louisiana.

The image below displays modeled storm surge extent along the Florida Panhandle coast for Hurricane Isaias. The modeled storm surge footprint displayed was provided by Aon Impact Forecasting.



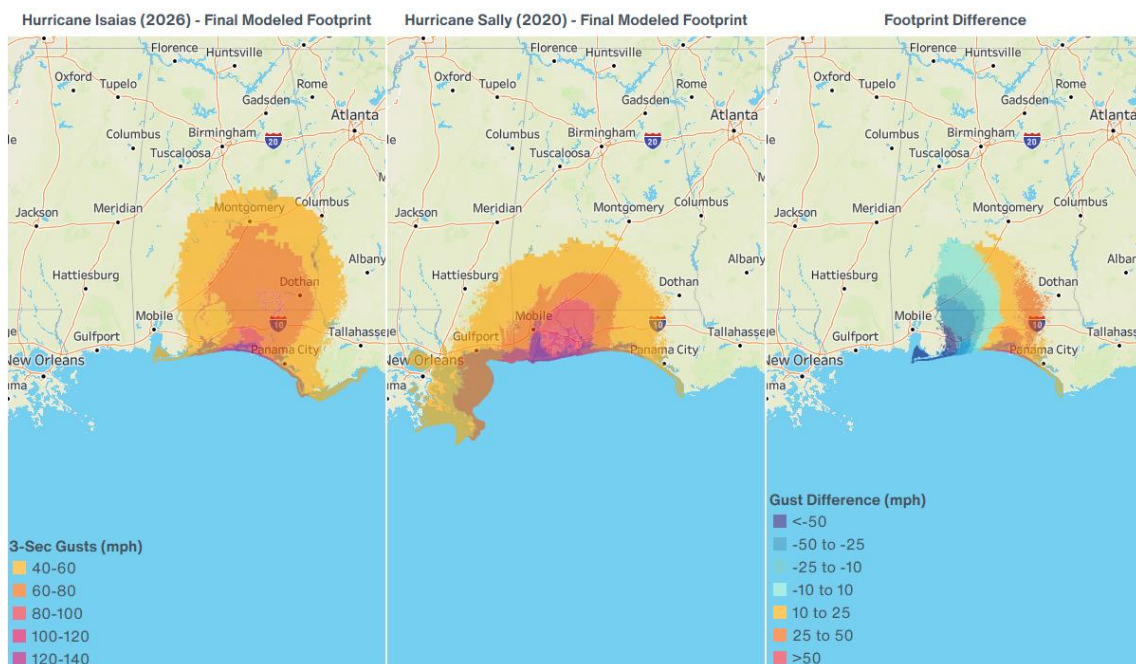


Historical Context

Isaias is the first hurricane to make landfall in the continental United States since Milton in October 2024. Prior to this, several other recent tropical cyclones impacted the Florida Panhandle, with Hurricane Sally being the closest analog to Isaias. Sally made landfall near Gulf Shores, Alabama as a category 2 hurricane with maximum sustained winds of 110 mph (180 kph) in September 2020. Isaias came ashore only 80 miles (130 km) farther east along the Gulf coast at similar strength, with winds of 105 mph (170 kph).

Hurricane Delta (October 2020) is another useful comparison. Delta was a strong hurricane that encountered increased wind shear shortly before landfall near Creole, Louisiana. It came ashore with winds of 100 mph (160 kph), which is comparable to the late weakening seen in Isaias.

The image shown below is a comparison of the modeled wind footprints for Isaias and Sally through Aon Impact Forecasting's Automated Event Response service.



Event Details

Isaias caused eight fatalities across Florida (6) and Alabama (2), according to officials. Over 900,000 customers lost power across the region, with the majority in Florida and Alabama, based on PowerOutage.us data. Even three days after landfall, roughly 170,000 customers still remained without power. Federal emergency declarations were approved for Florida, Alabama, and Georgia. Ahead of landfall, about 63% of Gulf of Mexico oil production and 56% of natural gas production was shut in, according to industry reports. Two refineries representing about 2.5% of U.S. refining capacity also went offline.

Florida

The most severe wind damage occurred in the western Panhandle, particularly northern Santa Rosa and Escambia counties. Roofs were torn from apartment complexes, a hotel, and other commercial buildings in Pensacola and Milton. Falling trees damaged numerous homes and mobile home parks. Many windows were broken in a high-rise condominium complex on Pensacola Beach, and part of a high-rise facade was torn away in Panama City Beach. A boathouse collapsed in Destin, while Pensacola International Airport also sustained damage. A precautionary boil-water notice was also issued for Pensacola and Escambia County. Flash flooding affected Fort Walton Beach and Destin after the NWS issued a flash flood emergency for southern Okaloosa County. Storm surge flooded some coastal areas east of landfall, but surge damage was limited relative to wind damage. In northeast Florida, several days of heavy rainfall led to street flooding in St. Augustine and St. Augustine Beach, including parts of the Historic District.

Alabama

Alabama Power reported more than 267,000 customer outages statewide. A majority of residents lost power in five counties, including Monroe and Conecuh, according to PowerOutage.us. The NWS Mobile office reported many inland counties at 100% power loss, along with heavy damage to power infrastructure. Downed trees and power lines affected communities from Mobile to Montgomery. Flooding and debris also closed roadways across parts of southern Alabama, including Houston County.

Georgia and the Carolinas

More than 120,000 customers lost power in Georgia as trees and power lines fell across the state. Flash flooding affected parts of metro Atlanta, where about 40 flights were canceled and 140 delayed at Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport. Tornadoes tied to Isaias' remnants damaged buildings across southeast Georgia and the Carolinas. Multiple homes were heavily damaged near Allendale, South Carolina, and a building was destroyed in Candor, North Carolina. The North Carolina Climate Office reported at least seven damaging tornadoes in central and southeast North Carolina. Flash flooding and landslides also affected western North Carolina. First responders in McDowell County reported five landslides, voluntary evacuations, and water rescues.



Hurricane Isaias wind damage in Escambia (left) and Santa Rosa (right) counties
Source: Escambia County; Santa Rosa County Sheriff Office

Financial Loss Estimate

Wind damage, including widespread downed trees falling onto structures, is the dominant driver of insured losses from Isaias. Storm surge, rainfall flooding, and tornadoes are additional contributors. Total insured losses will likely reach into the low to mid single-digit billions USD. Total economic losses will be higher than this due to low flood insurance take-up rates in the worst affected locations. Further loss development is expected as claims and damage assessments continue.

Mexico, United States: Hurricane Rachel

Overview

Tropical Cyclone Rachel was an eastern North Pacific system that evolved south of Mexico in late September 2026, intensified into a hurricane by 30 September, and then weakened back to a tropical storm and post-tropical remnant during 10–11 October 2026. For much of its life, it remained offshore, west of mainland Mexico, but it tracked close enough to the coast to affect several Mexican states with strong winds, large waves and heavy rainfall. Later, as it recurved toward the northeast and decayed, its moisture plume contributed to significant rain events in northwestern Mexico and the southwestern United States, including a record-tying daily October rainfall in Las Vegas.

Meteorological Recap



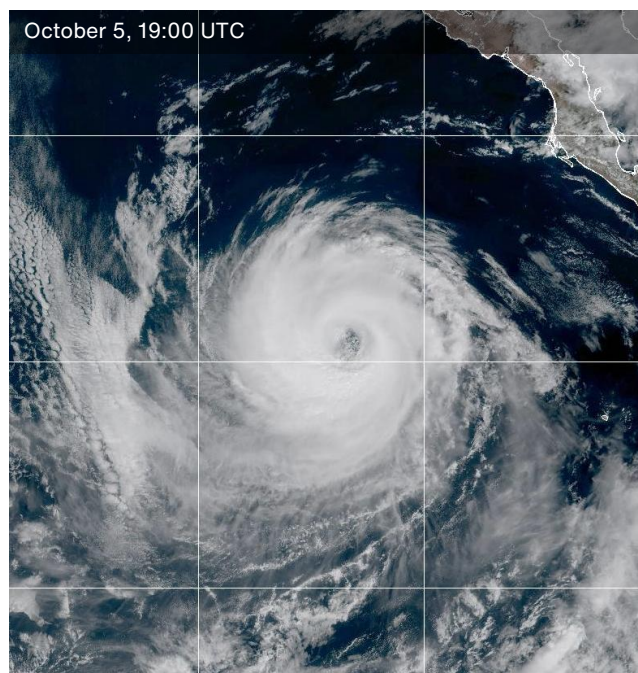
Data: NOAA | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

Rachel formed from a disturbance in a region of very warm sea-surface temperatures south of the Mexican Pacific coast during the final days of September 2026. Supported by favorable thermodynamic conditions and only moderate vertical shear, the disturbance organized progressively, and by September 30 the National Hurricane Center described Rachel as a hurricane with maximum sustained winds near 135 kph (85 mph). At this time, it was situated several hundred miles west of Lázaro Cárdenas, Michoacán. The storm intensified further over the open ocean, strengthening to Category 2 as it paralleled the coasts of Michoacán, Colima, and Jalisco. During this phase, Rachel's center remained offshore, but its outer bands and pressure gradient drove hazardous seas and squally conditions along the Mexican shoreline.

As Rachel moved northwest, it encountered a track partially cooled by earlier storms such as Polo and began to interact with larger-scale mid-latitude features to the northwest. These influences, together with increasing shear, gradually eroded its inner core. By 9–10 October, official advisories

referred to Rachel as a tropical storm rather than a hurricane, and watches and warnings were focused on areas of Baja California Sur and adjacent waters. Numerical model guidance at that time shifted the forecast track northward, indicating a path near northern Baja California, while maintaining tropical-storm-force winds.

On October 10–11, the system transitioned into a post-tropical cyclone over land or near the border region, yet its remnants remained meteorologically important because they enhanced rainfall over a wide area extending from northwestern Mexico into the deserts of the U.S. Southwest.



Event Details

In Mexico, Tropical Storm Rachel caused heavy rain and flash flooding, especially in Baja California. In and around Ensenada, intense downpours and the overflow of normally dry streams swept away vehicles, flooded neighborhoods, and damaged homes and roads. Official tallies reported at least eight fatalities in Ensenada alone, including several children, with multiple people reported missing in the wider Baja California area as search and rescue teams continued operations.

In the United States, Rachel's remnants transported deep tropical moisture into the Southwest, triggering notable urban flooding. In Las Vegas, Nevada, the storm helped produce about 1.08 inches (27.4 mm) of rain in a single day, breaking the daily rainfall record for October 11, and leading to flooded streets, submerged parking lots and stranded vehicles. However, no storm-related fatalities were reported there. Along the Southern California coast, the combination of Rachel's low pressure, long-period swell and high tides produced damaging coastal flooding and erosion from Long Beach to Newport Beach. Additional impacts included seawater overtopping defenses, undermining homes and closing roads and piers, and some property damage. No confirmed fatalities were linked directly to the coastal flooding.

Financial Loss Estimate

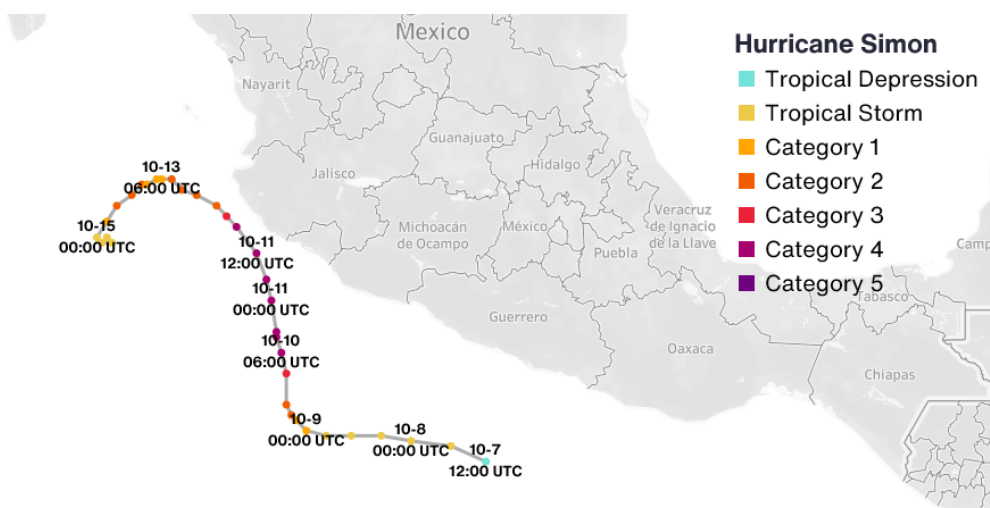
Preliminary total economic losses from Hurricane Rachel across Mexico and the United States are expected to reach the hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars, with the potential to reach higher. Losses reflect flood, landslide, coastal, property, and infrastructure damage, together with transport and business disruption. No consolidated government or insurance-industry estimate is available, and attribution remains uncertain because impacts overlapped with Hurricane Simon.

Mexico: Hurricane Simon

Overview

Hurricane Simon was a powerful Eastern North Pacific tropical cyclone that formed off the southwestern coast of Mexico in early October 2026. Over its life cycle, Simon intensified into a major hurricane, reaching estimated peak sustained winds of around 250 km/h (155 mph) and a central pressure near 928 hPa, which places it among the strongest storms of the 2026 Eastern Pacific hurricane season. The storm brought heavy rainfall in parts of western Mexico and subsequent flash flooding and landslides in the states of Guerrero, Michoacán, Colima, and Jalisco. Economic and insured losses have not yet been determined.

Meteorological Recap



Data: NOAA | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

On 7 October 2026, Simon was a well-organized tropical storm in the eastern Pacific, situated south of the Guerrero–Michoacán coast and moving slowly northwestward; by midday Mexico’s weather service reported Simon about 395 km (245 mi) south of Manzanillo, Colima, with maximum winds near 100 km/h and higher gusts, still safely offshore. On 8 October, Simon continued to strengthen off the Pacific coast of Mexico, with a tighter circulation and higher winds as it tracked roughly parallel to the shoreline, remaining a few hundred kilometers off states such as Colima and Jalisco; rainbands began reaching coastal areas while the center stayed over open water.

On 9 October, Simon reached hurricane strength and kept intensifying south-southwest of Manzanillo, drifting slowly north and then north-northwest, drawing closer to the west-central Mexican coast and producing stronger winds and heavier seas near shore. On 10 October, Simon peaked as a major hurricane (Category 4), with estimated sustained winds around 240 – 250 kph (150 - 155 mph) while remaining very near the coasts of Jalisco and Colima.

On 11 October, Simon began a gradual weakening trend but persisted as a strong hurricane off western Mexico, still delivering intense winds, large waves and very heavy rain over Jalisco, Colima and neighboring states. In the following days, from 13 to 15 October, Simon continued to decay over cooler waters as it approached the Gulf of California, first as a weaker hurricane and then as a

tropical storm, with its remnants moving northwestward and leaving behind a swath of intense rainfall, flash flooding and coastal damage along much of Mexico's Pacific seaboard.

Event Details

Hurricane Simon brought torrential rainfall, flash flooding, overflowing rivers and arroyos, landslides, strong winds, and high surf to Pacific coastal areas of Guerrero, Michoacán, Colima, and Jalisco.

Damage included affected homes and businesses, roof and wall failures in vulnerable housing, downed trees, power outages, damaged beachfront properties and marine infrastructure, flooded or damaged roads, and temporarily isolated communities.

At least five deaths were associated with the broader tropical-weather episode, although Simon's specific toll remained under review; injuries and displacement to emergency shelters were also reported. Authorities evacuated exposed coastal and flood-prone areas, particularly around Puerto Vallarta, Bahía de Banderas, and Manzanillo, while port closures and restrictions, suspended tourist activities, and altered airline, bus, shipping, and road operations caused additional disruption.



Landslides in Guerrero, Mexico
Source: Guerrero Civil Protection

Financial Loss Estimate

As of mid-October 2026 there were no official, comprehensive loss figures for Hurricane Simon from Mexican federal authorities or the insurance industry. However, there was a number of reports on flood and wind damage, disrupted transport and port operations, and impacts on tourism and homes along parts of the Pacific coast. Total economic losses were likely to reach at least into the tens of millions USD.

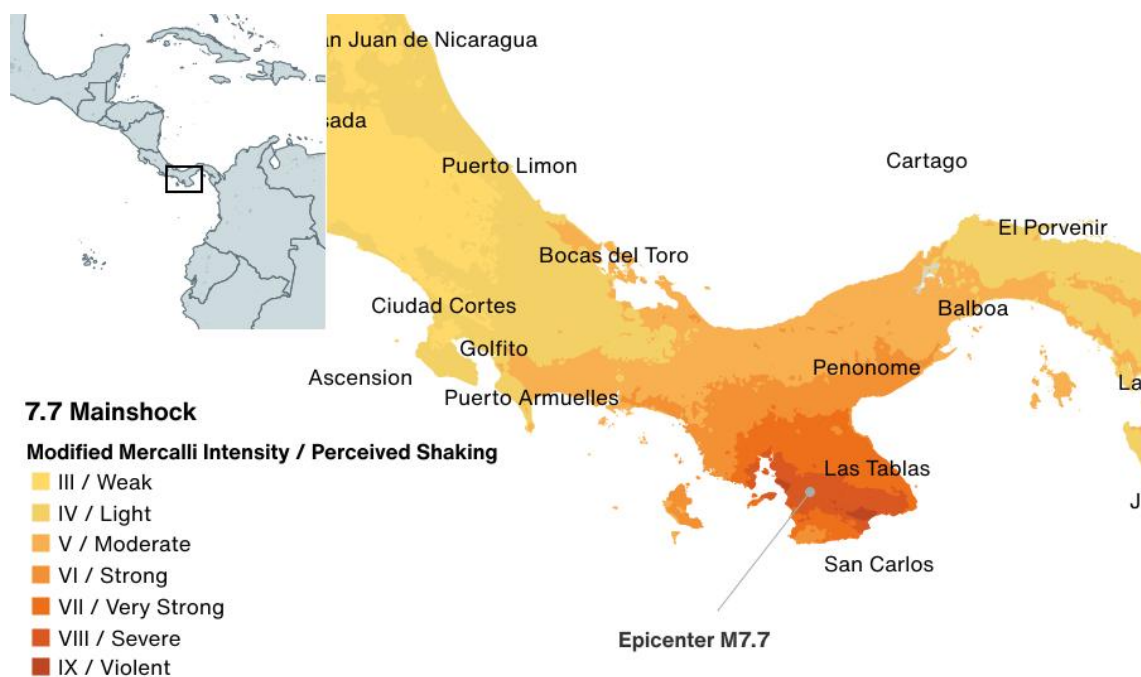
Panama: Earthquake

Overview

On 9 October 2026 at 12:56 p.m. local time (17:56 UTC), a Mw 7.7 earthquake struck southern Panama near the Azuero Peninsula, about 200–210 kilometers (125–130 mi) southwest of Panama City. The event occurred in a complex tectonic zone where the Cocos and Nazca plates converge beneath the Panama microplate. Initial estimates of Mw 7.6–8.0 were later revised by the USGS to Mw 7.7. A small tsunami of about 1.1 meters (3.6 ft) was observed near the source, prompting Pacific coast alerts, but no destructive waves were reported. By 12 October, 27 people had been reported injured, most of them with minor injuries, and no fatalities had been confirmed. Hundreds of buildings were damaged, including some collapses near the epicenter, while strong shaking triggered widespread evacuations across the country.

Seismological Recap

The main shock was a shallow crustal earthquake with magnitude Mw 7.7, occurring at a depth of approximately 10 to 13 kilometers (6 to 8 mi). It struck at 17:56 UTC on 9 October, corresponding to 12:56 p.m. local time in Panama, and was centered near the southern coast and Azuero Peninsula area, with local accounts referencing communities such as La Pitaloza in Herrera and neighboring districts of Los Santos. Later that afternoon, a second large event with a magnitude of about 6.6 occurred in southern Panama and has been described as a major aftershock or strongly related event, contributing to the sense of a prolonged and intense seismic episode. The main shock triggered an extensive aftershock sequence that included numerous earthquakes exceeding magnitude 4.0 over the first 24 to 48 hours. Among these were events in the approximate magnitude 5.5 to 5.8 range near Bajo Corral and El Cacao in Los Santos, as well as several moderate earthquakes along the southern coastal zone.



Data: USGS

Historical Context

Panama is not typically perceived as one of the most seismically active countries in Central America, yet its historical record includes several significant earthquakes associated with regional plate boundaries. The 1882 Panama earthquake along the northern coast, with a magnitude estimated between 7.9 and 8.3, remains one of the largest earthquakes affecting the country in both the historical and instrumental eras and produced significant damage and regional impacts. Seismic catalogs and hazard assessments also record important events in 1904, 1914 and subsequent regional shocks in the broader Costa Rica–Panama area. Contemporary hazard profiles prepared by institutions such as the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery and the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility have highlighted the existence of non-negligible earthquake and tsunami risk in Panama, including potential impacts on the canal corridor and urban centers. Against this backdrop, early expert commentary has characterized the 9 October 2026 Mw 7.7 earthquake as likely the largest shallow, on-land or near-coastal event in Panama’s modern recorded history, particularly for the south-central portion of the country around the Azuero Peninsula.

These are the last earthquakes greater than M7.0 with epicenter within Panama.

Date	Location	Magnitude	Fatalities
11/07/1976	12 km SSE of Jaqué	7.0	5
13/07/1974	33 km SSW of Boca de Cupé	7.3	11
26/07/1962	59 km SSE of Burica	7.2	N/A
18/07/1934	44 km ESE of Burica	7.5	0
20/01/1904	45 km SW of Quebrada de Piedra	7.2	N/A

Source: USGS

Event Details

The strongest impacts were concentrated across the Azuero Peninsula, particularly in Herrera and Los Santos, where La Pitaloza, Bajo Corral and El Cacao reported severe shaking and building damage. Strong shaking was also felt in Santiago, Veraguas, Panama City, David and other areas, prompting precautionary evacuations from offices, schools, shopping centers and public facilities.

By 12 October, authorities reported no confirmed fatalities and 27 injuries. Damage assessments expanded significantly in the days following the event, with 2,164 affected families (approximately 7,480 people) identified across nine provinces. Of these, 506 families reportedly lost their homes entirely, while hundreds of others sustained moderate to minor housing damage. More than 800 people were accommodated in temporary shelters. Damage was also reported to 619 schools and 29 health facilities, while road, bridge, water, power and telecommunications disruptions affected several communities, particularly in Los Santos, Herrera, Veraguas and Coclé.

USGS PAGER estimates that approximately 7.43 million people were



Collapsed building in Penonomé.

Source: Reuters

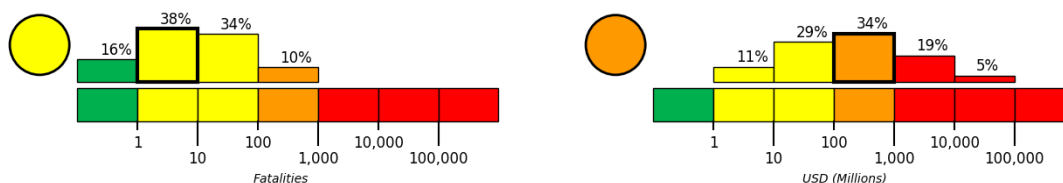
exposed to at least weak shaking from the M 7.7 - 12 km WSW of Pitaloza Arriba, Panama earthquake. Population exposure by Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) level is summarized below. Nearly 7.5 million people were exposed to some level of shaking, including more than half million who experienced strong shaking (see table below).

Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI)	Perceived Shaking	Exposed Population
II-III	Weak	2,461,000
IV	Light	1,583,000
V	Moderate	2,739,000
VI	Strong	567,000
VII	Very strong	77,000
VIII	Severe	4,000
IX	Violent	0
Total		7,431,000

Source: USGS

Financial Loss Estimate

By 15 October 2026, the government of Panama and major international financial institutions had not yet released a consolidated official estimate of the economic cost of the 9 October earthquake. Available information provides some qualitative constraints. Approximately 400 buildings have been reported damaged, including private homes, small commercial establishments, schools, health centers and other public facilities, primarily in provincial cities and rural communities near the epicenter. While some structures collapsed or became uninhabitable, others suffered moderate to light damage. In major urban centers, including Panama City, direct structural damage to engineered buildings appears relatively limited, although the earthquake caused widespread disruption in the form of business interruption, evacuation and inspection-related closures, minor interior damage, short-term power and telecommunications outages, and temporary suspension of public services such as education and certain administrative functions.



Estimates of fatalities and economic damage based on USGS PAGER methodology

Source: USGS

Global Disasters: In Brief

Brazil: Flooding

From 8 to at least 15 October 2026, southern Brazil, particularly Rio Grande do Sul, experienced continued river flooding and storm impacts associated with a broader El Niño pattern. CEMADEN's 9 October bulletin reported above-average river flows and a high risk of flooding, flash floods, and landslides across key basins in southern and southeastern Brazil, especially along the Uruguay River. On the same day, the Brazilian Geological Service confirmed that three gauging stations, including Itaqui and Uruguiana, had exceeded official flood levels, indicating overflow and inundation in low-lying areas and prompting alerts for the Uruguay and Guaíba basins and nearby municipalities. The event compounded severe storms ongoing since late September, which affected more than 500,000 people and over 150 municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul, caused casualties and displaced thousands, and damaged schools, health facilities, power systems, and transport infrastructure.

Nepal: Flooding

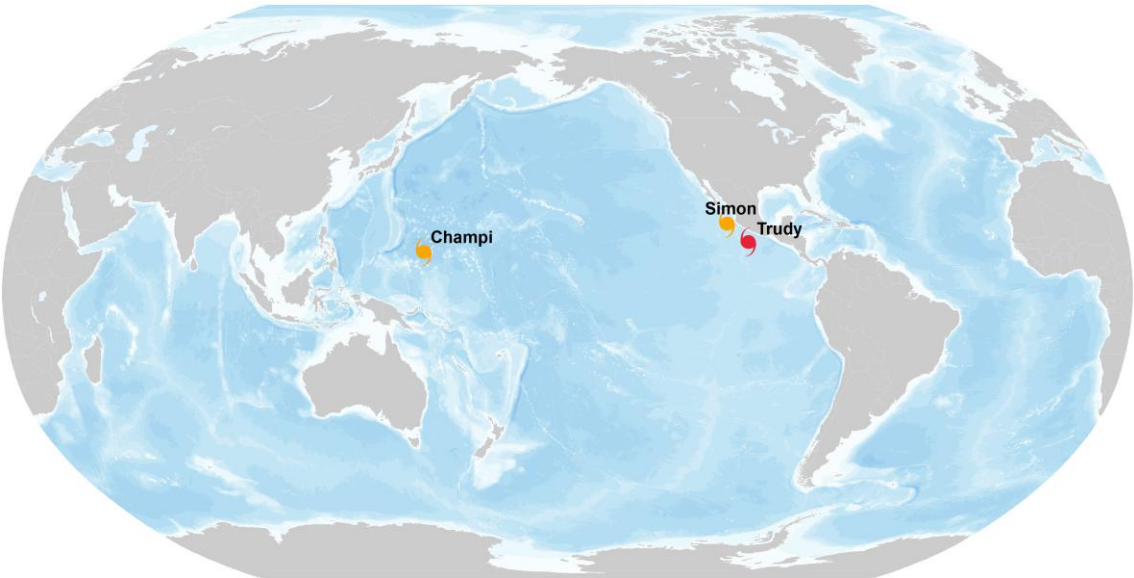
Flash flooding along the Budhi Gandaki River in Nepal's central Gorkha district triggered severe impacts on 12 October, sweeping away houses, suspension bridges and damaging a hydropower project. Authorities reported more than 650 people affected and over 200 homes damaged, with around a dozen houses destroyed and several settlements cut off and accessible only by air. At least 95 people, including nine foreigners, were rescued along the riverbanks, while five people remained missing; no fatalities had been confirmed at the time of reporting. The Nepal Army deployed four helicopters to support search and rescue and evacuations as families fled to higher ground, including forested areas, amid uncertainty over shelter and essential supplies. The event coincided with the start of the Dashain festival and came as Nepal was still recovering from catastrophic August floods that left over 1,400 dead and thousands missing along the Nepal-Tibet border. Rapid river-level rise from 2 to nearly 8.5 metres and damage to hydrological monitoring equipment complicated assessments, while experts highlighted heightened flood and debris-flow risk linked to landslides, ice avalanches and climate-driven glacial melt.

Italy: Severe Convective Storm

On October 9, a powerful tornado struck Marsala and nearby Petrosino in western Sicily, Italy, damaging homes, infrastructure, a school, and disrupting road and rail transport. At the heavily damaged Alcide De Gasperi school in Contrada Terrenove, approximately 270–300 students were evacuated, several with minor injuries. The tornado also severely damaged Petrosino's municipal waste-collection center and several homes, with a few additional minor injuries reported.

Appendices

Current Global Tropical Cyclone Activity

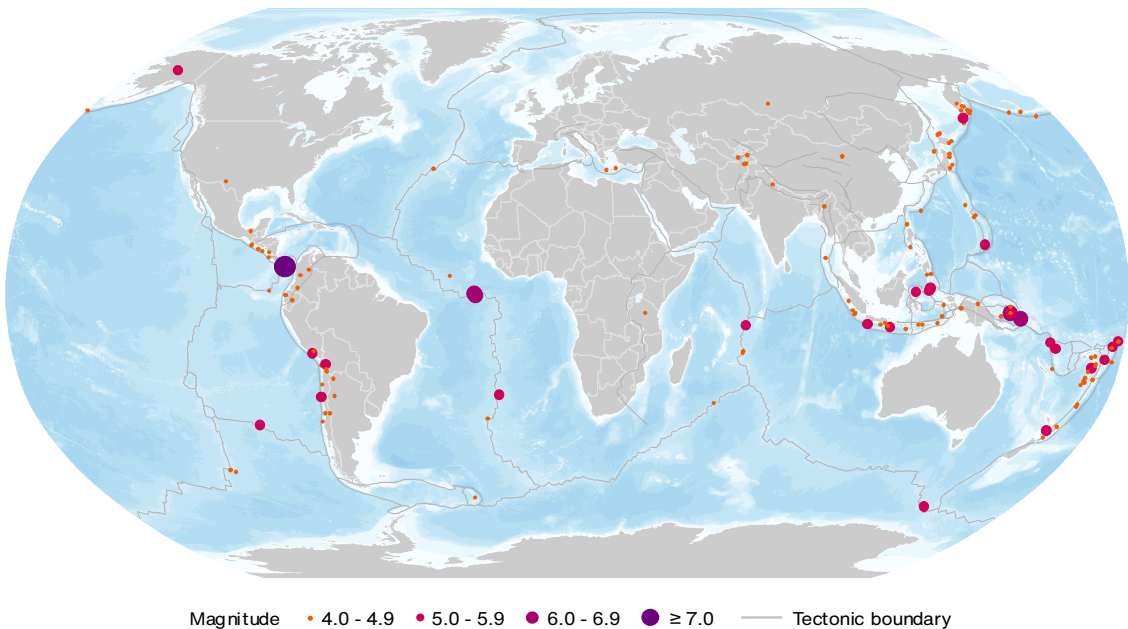


Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 Category 5

Name	Location	Winds	Center
HU Trudy	14.1N, 101.9W	100	285 mi (460 km) SW from Chilpancingo, Mexico
TS Simon	19.3N, 108.3W	45	270 mi (435 km) SW from Tepic, Mexico
TS Champi	11.3N, 154.0E	50	415 mi (665 km) NW from Palikir, Micronesia

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 Oct 9-15



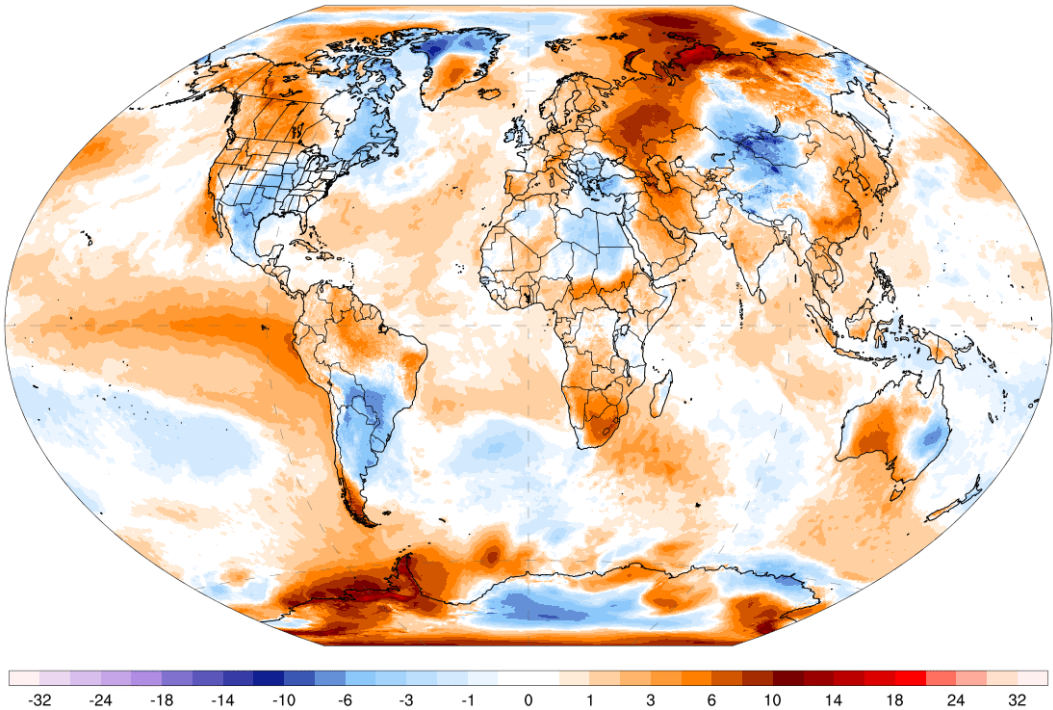
Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Epicenter
10/9/2026	7.59N, 80.77W	7.7	12 km (7 mi) WSW of Pitaloza Arriba, Panama
10/9/2026	7.70N, 81.44W	6.6	12 km (7 mi) W of Río Grande, Panama
10/10/2026	7.51N, 80.60W	6.0	7 km (4 mi) N of La Tronosa, Panama
10/11/2026	7.01S, 155.70E	6.2	79 km (49 mi) SSE of Panguna, Papua New Guinea
10/12/2026	7.69N, 81.49W	6.1	17 km (11 mi) W of Río Grande, Panama
10/13/2026	0.17N, 19.86W	6.7	central Mid-Atlantic Ridge
10/13/2026	0.41S, 19.43W	6.8	central Mid-Atlantic Ridge
10/13/2026	5.48S, 152.14E	6.0	12 km (7 mi) S of Kokopo, Papua New Guinea

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

3-Day Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

GFS 2m Temperature Anomaly (°C) | ERA5 1991-2020 Climatology
Init 00Z 2026/10/16 | Fri, Oct 16, 2026 - Sun, Oct 18, 2026 | Days 1-3 Avg

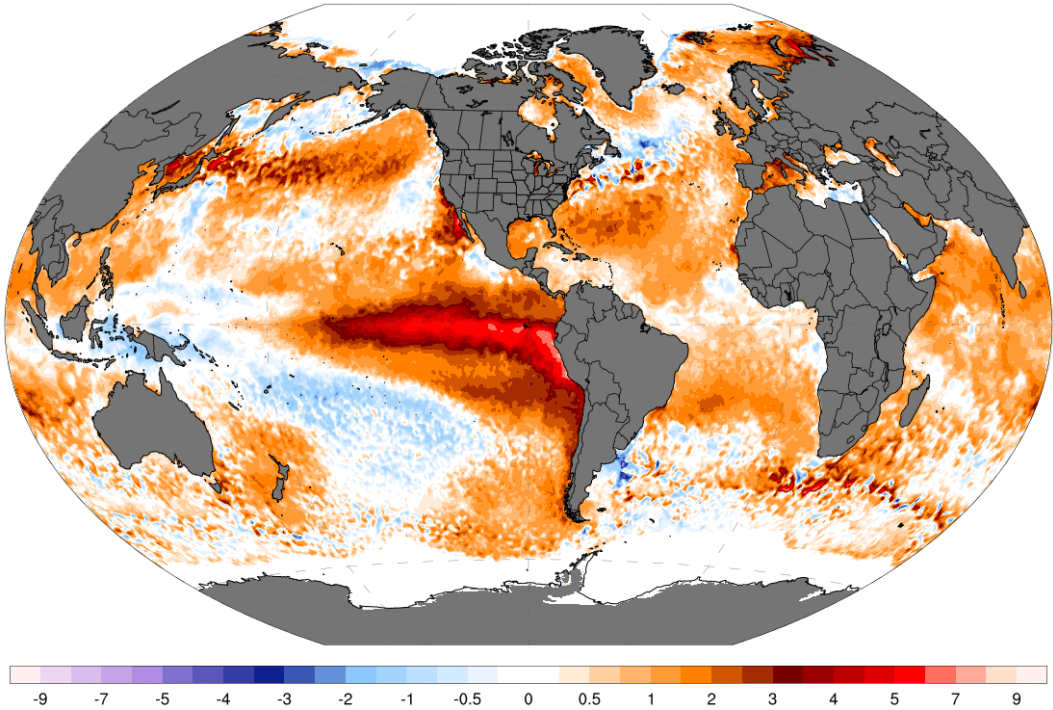
ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly

NOAA OISST V2.1 SST Anomaly (°C) [1991-2020 baseline]
Wed, Oct 14, 2026 | preliminary

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



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

Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

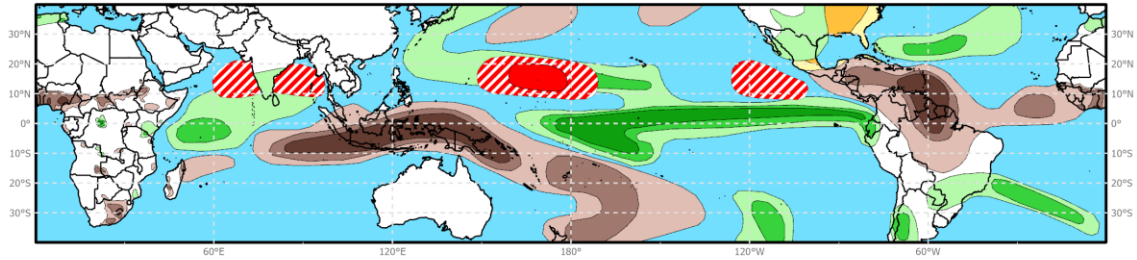


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

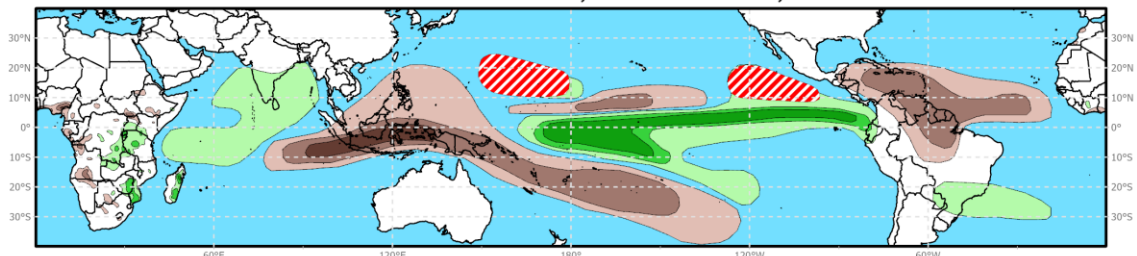
Climate Prediction Center



Week 2 - Valid: Oct 21, 2026 - Oct 27, 2026



Week 3 - Valid: Oct 28, 2026 - Nov 03, 2026



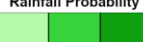
Tropical Cyclone (TC) Formation Probability



>20% >40% >60%

Tropical Depression (TD)
or greater strength

Above-Average Rainfall Probability



>50% >65% >80%

Weekly total rainfall in the
Upper third of the historical range

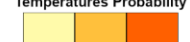
Below-Average Rainfall Probability



>50% >65% >80%

Weekly total rainfall in the
Lower third of the historical range

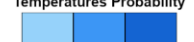
Above-Average Temperatures Probability



>50% >65% >80%

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

Below-Average Temperatures Probability



>50% >65% >80%

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

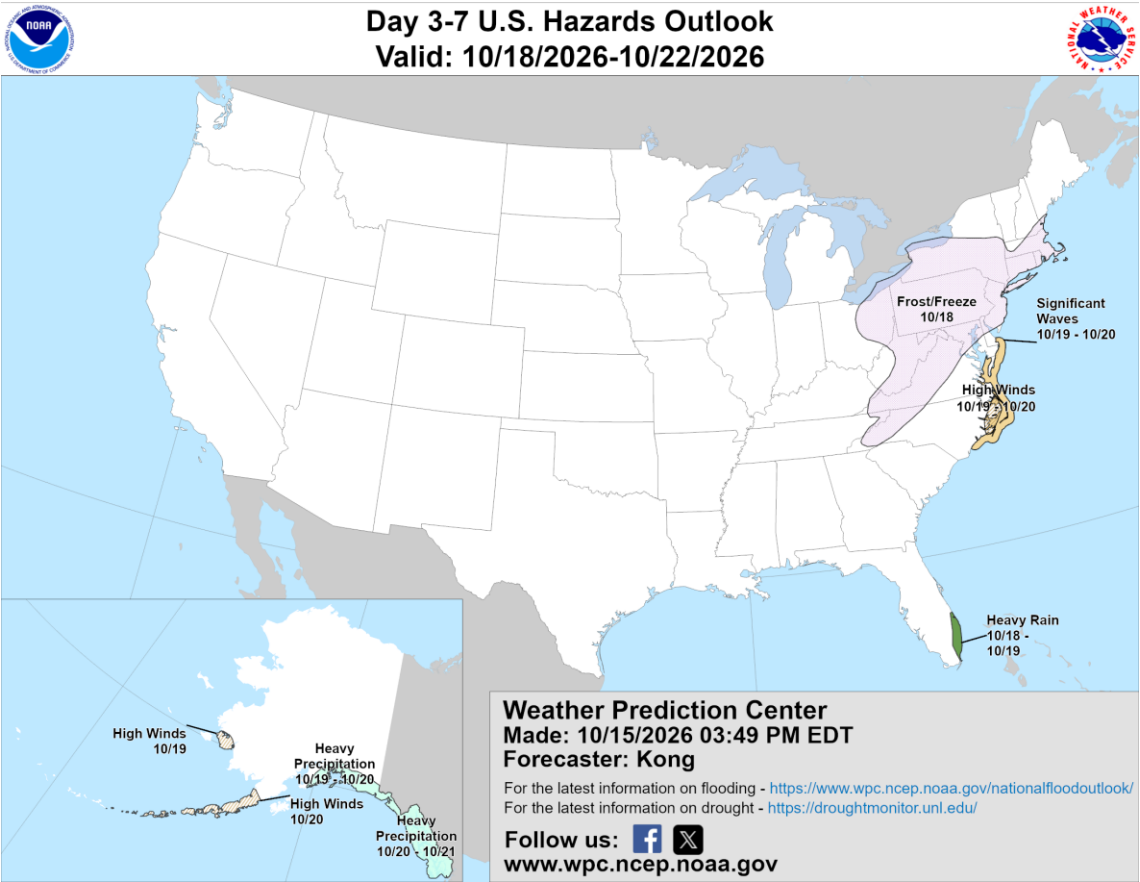
Issued: 10/13/2026

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

United States: Hurricane Isaias (Update)

Aon Impact Forecasting

National Hurricane Center (NHC)

National Weather Service (NWS)

Storm Prediction Center (SPC)

PowerOutage.us

The North Carolina Climate Office

After Hurricane Isaias, neighbors reckon with damage to their homes in Pensacola, *Florida Phoenix*

Isaias Weakens as It Moves North, Leaving at Least 4 Dead, *The New York Times*

Isaias' remnants flood NC mountains; 170K+ without power, *The Weather Channel*

Clean-up, power restoration mark the second day post-Hurricane Isaias, *Florida Phoenix*

Hurricane Isaias makes landfall, unleashing destructive winds and life-threatening flooding, *Fox Weather*

Mexico, United States: Hurricane Rachel

National Hurricane Center (NHC)

National Weather Service (NWS)

Mexico: Hurricane Simon

National Hurricane Center (NHC)

Guerrero Civil Protection

Panama: Earthquake

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility

Global Disasters: In Brief

Fresh Nepal flash flood washes away houses and bridges with five missing, BBC

European Severe Weather Database (ESWD)

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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