Weekly Cat Report

Review of Global Catastrophe Activity

October 30, 2026



Executive Summary



Event	Affected Region(s)	Fatalities	Economic Loss Estimate ($)	Page
Windstorms Austen & Boelo	Western Europe	4	100s of millions	3
Flooding	United States	1	100s of millions	6
Typhoon Champi	Taiwan, Japan	1	10s of millions	8
Cyclone Arnab	India	7	10s of millions	8
SCS & Flooding	Australia	1	10s of millions	8
Flooding	Mexico	0	Unknown	8
Flooding	Dominican Republic	0	Unknown	9
Flooding & Landslide	Haiti	8	Unknown	9
Flooding	Brazil	5	Unknown	9

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

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Western Europe: Windstorms Austen & Boelo

Overview

Two low-pressure systems, Austen and Boelo, brought strong winds and heavy rain to parts of Western Europe, particularly Ireland, the United Kingdom and France, on October 22-25. The storms damaged infrastructure and property and caused at least four deaths. Combined economic and insured losses are expected to reach hundreds of millions of EUR.

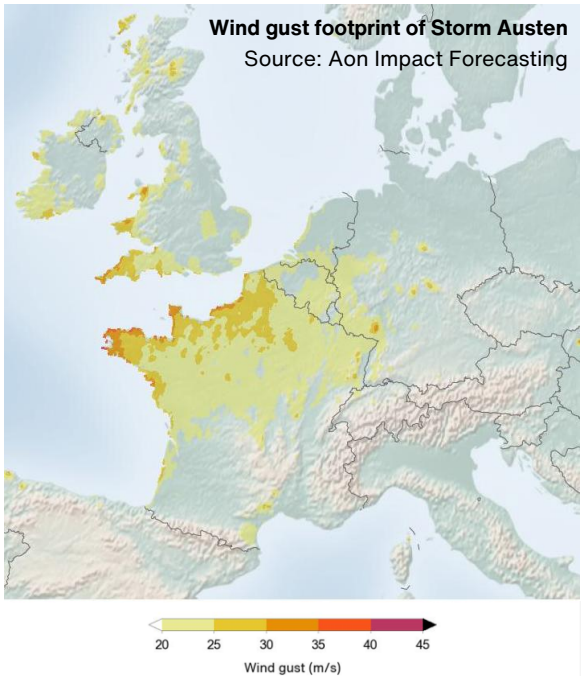
Meteorological Recap

Windstorm Austen (Luise)

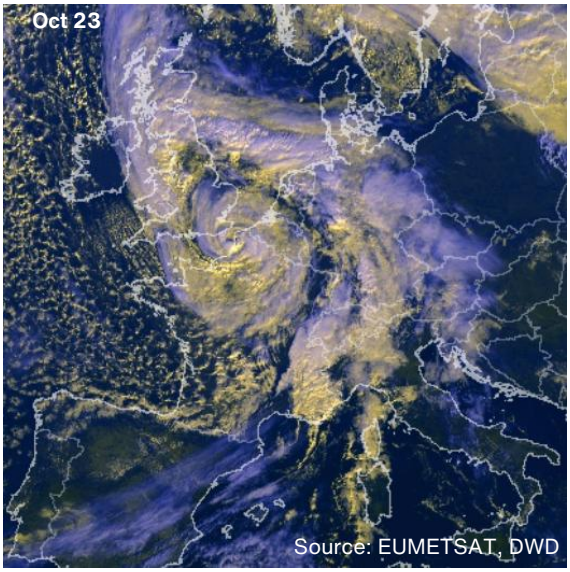
On October 20, the UK Met Office named **Austen** as the first storm of the 2026–2027 Western Group windstorm season. Known as Luise at FU Berlin, the system formed over the North Atlantic and moved east-northeast toward the British Isles. Forecasts warned of heavy rain, localized flooding, and widespread gale-force winds on October 22-23.

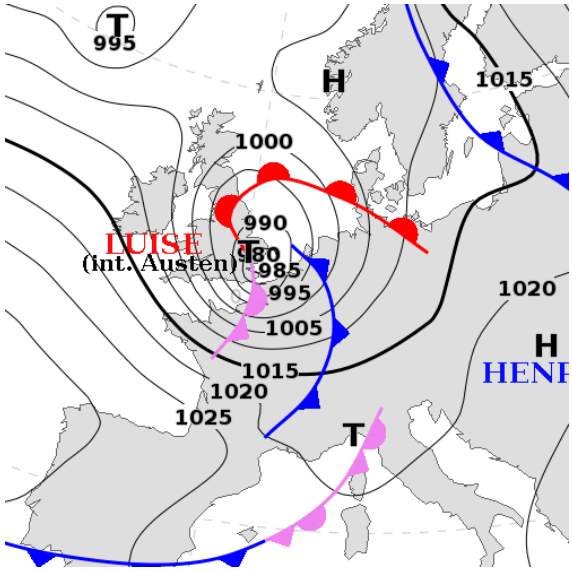
In the UK, gusts peaked at 179 kph (111 mph) at Padstow, Cornwall, and exceeded 100 kph (60 mph) across many locations.

Roche's Point in County Cork, southern Ireland, recorded peak gusts of 106 kph (66 mph). Up to 60 mm (2.4 inches) of rain caused widespread surface water and localized flooding. Gusts exceeded 100 kph (60 mph) across much of northwestern France's coast.



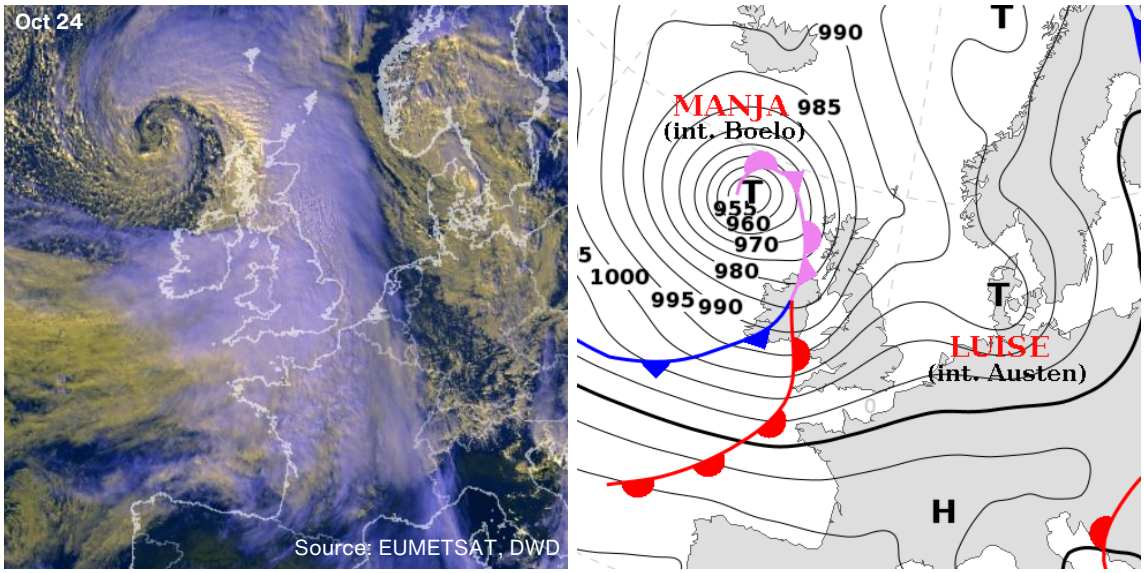
Wind gust footprint of Storm Austen
Source: Aon Impact Forecasting





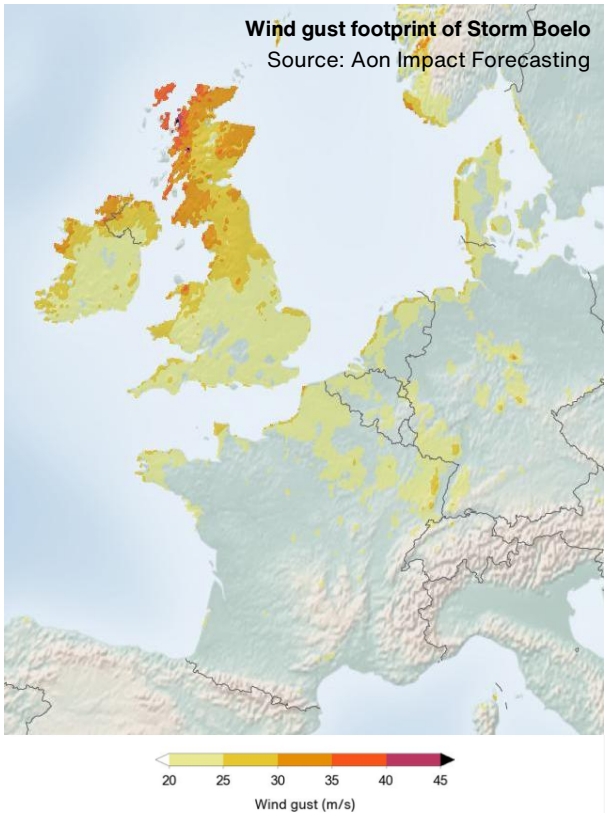
Windstorm Boelo (Manja)

Storm **Boelo**, known as Manja at FU Berlin, was officially named by the Met Office on October 22. Developing rapidly behind windstorm Austen, it affected parts of Scotland, Northern Ireland, northern England, and Ireland on October 23-25, with gusts of 110–130 kph (70–80 mph) along exposed coasts and over uplands. The system also produced locally extreme gusts elsewhere in the region of Western and Central Europe, including over 170 kph (105 mph) on Snezka Mountain in Czechia.



Event Details

Storm Austen caused widespread disruption and infrastructure damage across the **UK**, **Ireland**, and **France** through strong winds and heavy rain. Damaged power lines left more than 9,000 homes in southwest England without electricity at the storm's peak. In Ireland's counties Cork and Waterford, fallen trees damaged streetlights and power lines, including in Dunmore East and Colligan Woods, leaving thousands without power. In France, up to 23 departments were placed under orange weather alerts. Power companies reported nearly 300,000 homes without electricity at the peak across Brittany, Normandy, Pays de la Loire, and Hauts-de-France. Ferry and rail services were widely disrupted. Authorities in Finistère set up an emergency crisis center, while firefighters handled more than 150 incidents overnight, clearing fallen trees, repairing roofs, and addressing minor flooding.



Wind gust footprint of Storm Boelo
Source: Aon Impact Forecasting

Windstorm Boelo caused further losses and damage on October 24-25, bringing severe winds and heavy rain to northern parts of the UK and Ireland already saturated by Austen. Widespread rail suspensions and ferry cancellations followed. A storm surge along Scotland's west coast flooded town centers, including Largs, and caused coastal damage in Gourock and Skelmorlie. Falling trees damaged power lines, blocked roads, and caused at least four deaths. In Ireland's western counties, strong gales and intense rainfall caused localized river and surface flooding, while downed power lines left thousands without electricity.

Financial Loss Estimate

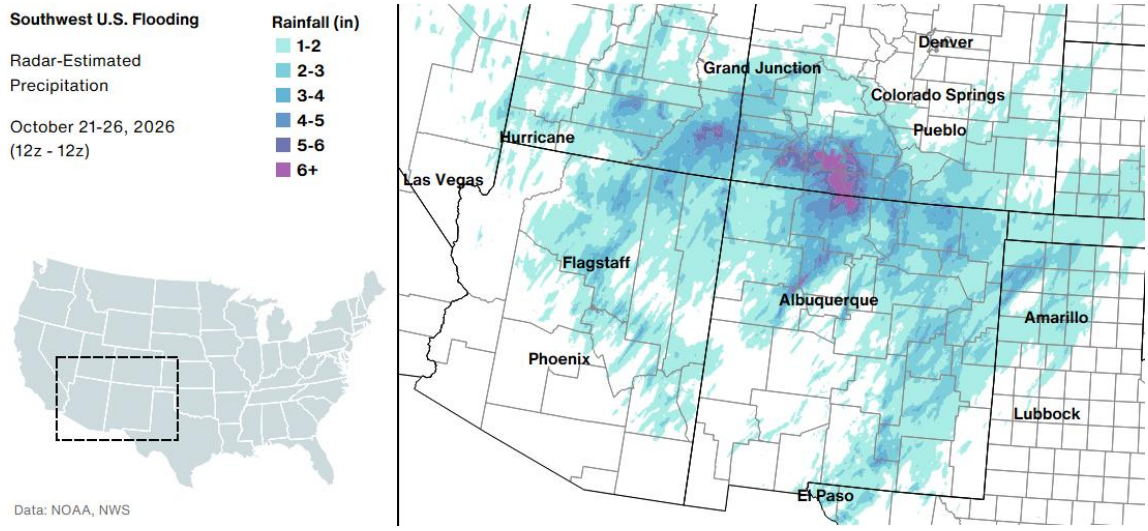
Given the storms' intensity and geographic reach, combined economic and insured losses are expected to total hundreds of millions of EUR, mainly in France (Finistère, Seine-Maritime, Côtes-d'Armor, Manche), with notable losses also in the United Kingdom and Germany.

United States: Flooding

Overview

Heavy rainfall and flooding affected the southwest United States on October 21-26. Flash and river flooding was especially intense in the Four Corners region, particularly along the San Juan River. Similar flooding was reported in El Paso County, Texas. One fatality was confirmed, and total economic and insured losses are likely to reach the hundreds of millions USD.

Meteorological Recap



Southwest U.S. Flooding

The remnants of Hurricane Trudy in the eastern Pacific evolved into a slow-moving low-pressure system, with moisture enhanced by the ongoing El Niño. This helped spark a multi-day rainfall event over the southwest United States on October 21-26. The National Weather Service (NWS) in Grand Junction reported 2 to 4 inches (5 to 10 cm) of rain across southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah, and up to 6 inches (15 cm) in the San Juan Mountains. Flash flooding began near Hurricane, Utah, on October 22 after more than 1 inch (2.5 cm) fell in 12 hours. The San Juan River in New Mexico was reported to crest near 21 feet (6.4 meters) on October 24, the highest level in almost a century. Additional rainfall extended into western Texas. Law enforcement reported 1.5 to 3.5 inches (4 to 9 cm) of rain across east-central El Paso County by early October 26.

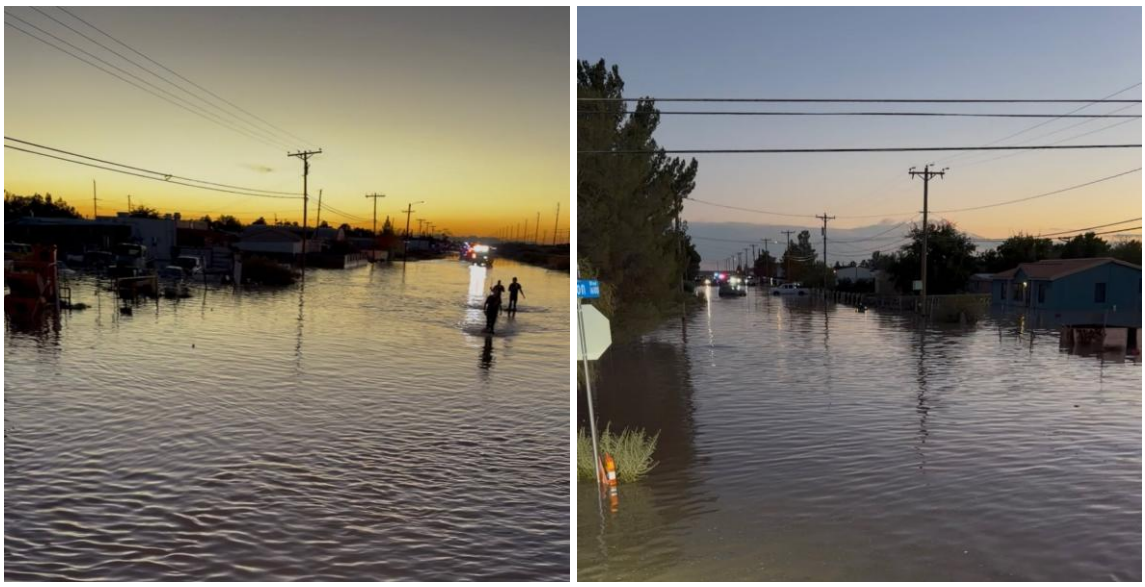
Event Details

The Navajo Nation and Hopi Reservation were among the worst affected communities in the southwest United States. Navajo Nation police rescued 30 people from flooded homes on October 22. Evacuation notices were issued for Bluff, Montezuma Creek, and Aneth on October 24, with about 150 people expected to leave. Flooding damaged wastewater facilities in the Shiprock area and caused sewage releases into the San Juan River, according to the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority. The Hopi Tribe declared a state of emergency on October 22 after damage to roads, bridges, and homes.

Elsewhere in the southwest U.S., about 600 households in San Juan County, New Mexico were told to evacuate. Responders rescued 200 to 300 residents, homes along the river took on several feet

of water, and about 1,500 people lost power on October 24. The federal government partially granted an emergency declaration on October 26. In southwest Colorado, disaster emergencies were declared in 12 counties. Several neighborhoods in South Fork were under 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 meters) of water, and hundreds of homes along the San Juan and Animas Rivers remained evacuated or cut off as of October 26.

In Utah, flash flooding in the town of Hurricane on October 22 damaged more than 100 homes and RVs, according to local officials. Bridges, culverts, and electrical power boxes were damaged or destroyed, and city officials issued a Proclamation of Local Emergency. In Santa Fe, New Mexico, one flood-related fatality was confirmed. In El Paso County, Texas, runoff flooded a neighborhood in Horizon City. The Horizon Fire Department confirmed that at least 60 homes were impacted, according to local damage surveys. Most affected homes lost power. Local and state disaster declarations were issued on October 27 and 29, respectively.



Inundated roads in El Paso County, Texas

Source: El Paso OEM

Financial Loss Estimate

Total economic and insured losses are likely to reach the hundreds of millions USD due to inland and river flooding. New Mexico officials stated that infrastructure and environmental damage in New Mexico alone could reach 200 million to 300 million USD. The San Juan County manager's initial recovery estimate was 30 million to 40 million USD. The insured share is likely to be a fraction of the total because much of the damage is to public infrastructure. Further loss development is expected as damage assessments continue.

Global Disasters: In Brief

Taiwan, Japan: Typhoon Champi

Typhoon Champi is the most intense Western Pacific typhoon of 2026 to date, remaining active from October 11-25. Originating from a disturbance near Micronesia, it intensified over the Philippine Sea into a violent typhoon, reaching estimated peak 10-minute sustained winds of about 215 kph (130 mph) and a minimum central pressure of 894 hPa. Champi passed close to Guam around October 17–18, prompting typhoon watches and activation of emergency evacuation centers, though the island avoided a direct landfall. The storm's large circulation and hazardous seas also affected the Northern Mariana Islands, parts of the northern Philippines, and Japan's Ryukyu Islands. Champi had weakened but still caused at least one fatality and more than 600 injuries while tracking close to Taiwan. Widespread power outages, transport disruptions, and localized flooding have been reported. Preliminary assessments point to aggregated economic losses in the low tens of millions of USD across affected areas. In Taiwan, local authorities estimate agricultural losses at a minimum of $8.5 million, with economic totals still pending.

India: Cyclone Arnab

Cyclone Arnab developed and intensified over the west-central Bay of Bengal into a very severe cyclonic storm before making landfall along the Andhra Pradesh coast near Yanam on October 28. At landfall, the system produced winds of up to 135 kph (84 mph) with gusts reaching 150 kph (93 mph). Heavy rainfall and coastal inundation impacted more than 5 districts. Authorities evacuated around 89,000 residents ahead of landfall. At least 7 fatalities were confirmed by authorities. Other impacts included damage to housing, public buildings, power lines, roads, and crop areas. The state government initially released INR 27 crore ($3 million) for emergency relief and response operations. Arnab weakened rapidly as it moved inland but continued to generate heavy rainfall and localized flooding across parts of Andhra Pradesh and other states. Early indications suggest overall direct economic losses are likely in the low tens of millions of USD.

Australia: Severe Convective Storm & Flooding

A short but intense convective storm system affected south-eastern Queensland and parts of north-east New South Wales on October 22-23, resulting in widespread flash flooding. A severe storm cell north of Brisbane delivered more than 200 mm (7.9 inches) of rain in approximately three hours, inundating roads and low-lying areas and prompting hundreds of requests for assistance to the State Emergency Service. Disruptions of electricity supplies and 14 school closures have been reported as well. Within the Pine and Caboolture catchments, at least eight rain gauges reported 48-hour totals above 300 mm (11.8 in). Monthly October rainfall records were surpassed at Nambour, where 401 mm (15.8 in) had been recorded by October 23, and at Beerburrum, where the monthly running total reached 354.2 mm (13.9 in). Additional convective storms between October 24-28 led to localized hailstorms and flooding, with more rainfall stations breaking records. Preliminary estimates indicate impacts in the low tens of millions USD.

Mexico: Flooding

Heavy rain triggered flash flooding in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, northern Mexico, on October 25. Overflowing drainage channels and arroyos affected around 100 neighborhoods, flooding homes, businesses, and public buildings. Other impacts included disrupted roads and power access.

Floodwaters reached depths of up to 1 meter (3.3 ft) inside parts of an IMSS hospital, prompting the relocation of patients and equipment. Dozens of vehicles were damaged or disabled, and emergency crews rescued stranded motorists and residents.

Dominican Republic: Flooding

Heavy rainfall associated with a trough caused flooding across Greater Santo Domingo and the southern provinces of the Dominican Republic on October 27–28. Up to 113 mm (4.4 in) of rain fell in 24 hours, flooding roads, disrupting traffic, and prompting precautionary school closures. As of October 28, the Emergency Operations Center reported 2,670 people affected, 67 displaced, 534 homes impacted, and 32 communities temporarily cut off. Outages at 28 aqueduct systems disrupted regular water service for an estimated 486,000–950,000 users. A temporary bridge in Monte Plata was damaged, while flooded roads and swollen rivers, including the Ozama, isolated communities in the south.

Haiti: Flooding & Landslide

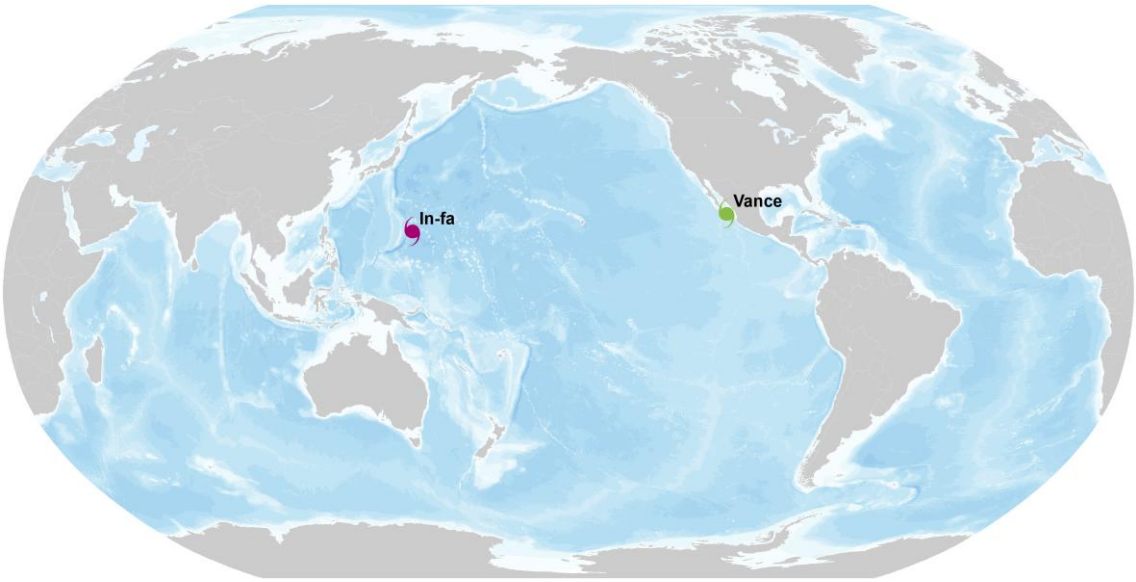
Heavy rainfall triggered flooding and landslides across Haiti in recent days. The latest consolidated Civil Protection assessment reported eight fatalities, 40 injured, five missing, and 11,884 families affected across 27 municipalities in Ouest, Sud, Nippes, Grand'Anse and Nord-Ouest. More than 7,100 homes were flooded and 91 others destroyed. Roads remained blocked in Grand'Anse while riverbanks and sections of the Ravine du Sud dikes in Les Cayes were damaged. Corail Community Hospital, École nationale de Fond'Icaques, and Chambellan's public market were also flooded. Significant agricultural and livestock losses were reported, particularly in Grand'Anse and Sud.

Brazil: Flooding

Heavy rain and severe thunderstorms caused flooding across São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul on October 24–29. In São Paulo state, five people died on October 24–26. Flooding, landslides, and fallen trees damaged properties and power networks in several municipalities. Campinas recorded eight flooded road sections, five fallen trees, three collapsed walls, and one damaged roof. Flooding also disrupted access in Itapevi. In Paraná, the state Civil Defence reported 11,635 people affected across 32 municipalities, 980 displaced, and 304 homes damaged. Heavy rainfall also caused urban and river flooding in Curitiba and Francisco Beltrão. In Santa Catarina, flooding affected Chapecó and other western municipalities. Crews responded to 21 incidents in Chapecó, while São Carlos recorded 22 people and seven homes affected. In Rio Grande do Sul, an initial assessment indicated 163 people affected and eight left homeless. Flooding and infrastructure damage affected Taquaruçu do Sul, Tucunduva, São Francisco de Assis, Tenente Portela, and Crissiumal. Flood risk remained elevated along the Uruguay River, with a very-high-risk alert issued for Itaqui on October 28.

Appendices

Current Global Tropical Cyclone Activity

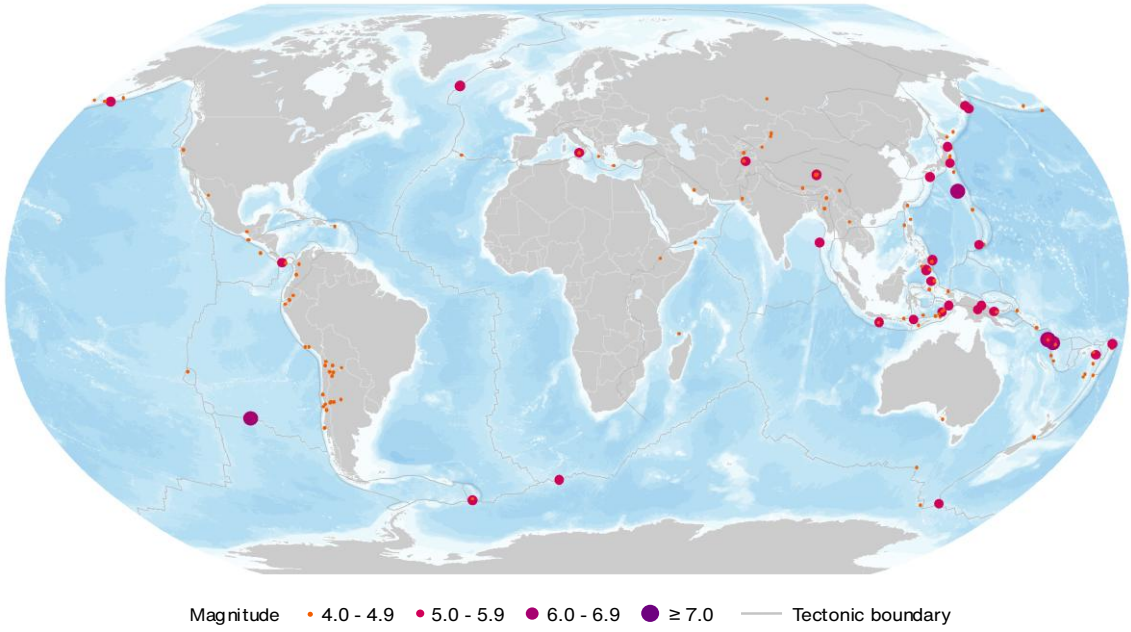


Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 Category 5

Name	Location	Winds	Center
TD Vance	22.0N, 108.6W	35	185 miles (295 kilometers) SE from La Paz, Mexico
STY In-fa	17.1N, 149.7E	150	295 miles (470 kilometers) NE from CNMI

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

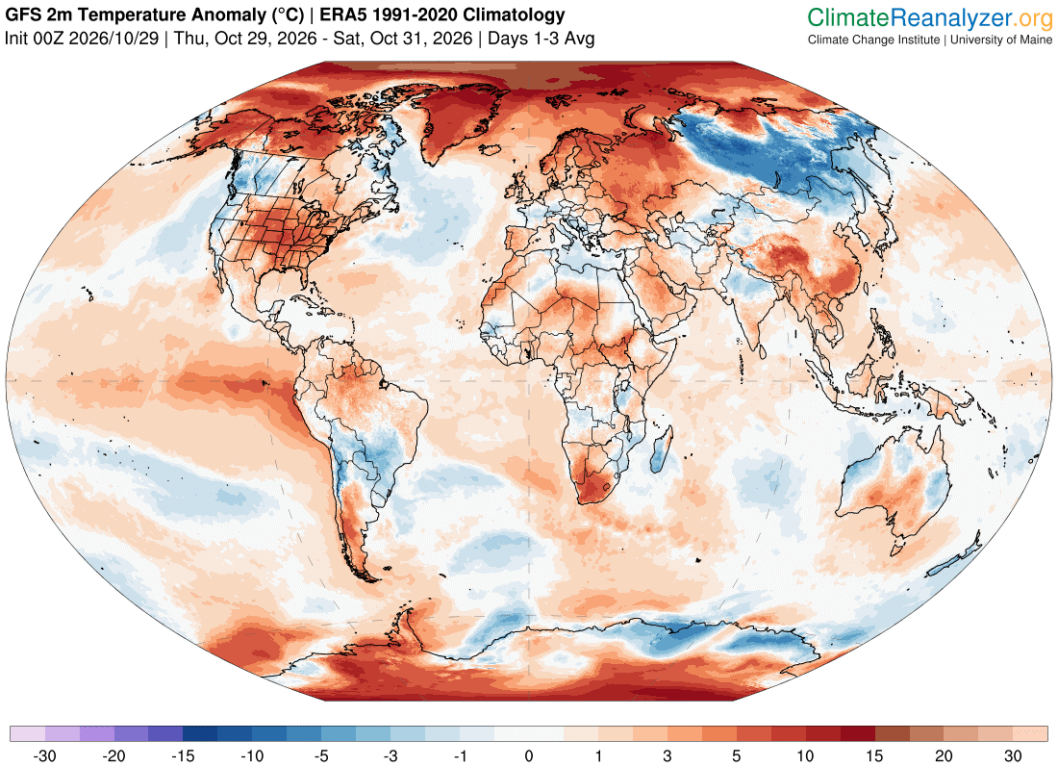
Global Earthquake Activity: M4.0+ Earthquakes on Oct 23-29



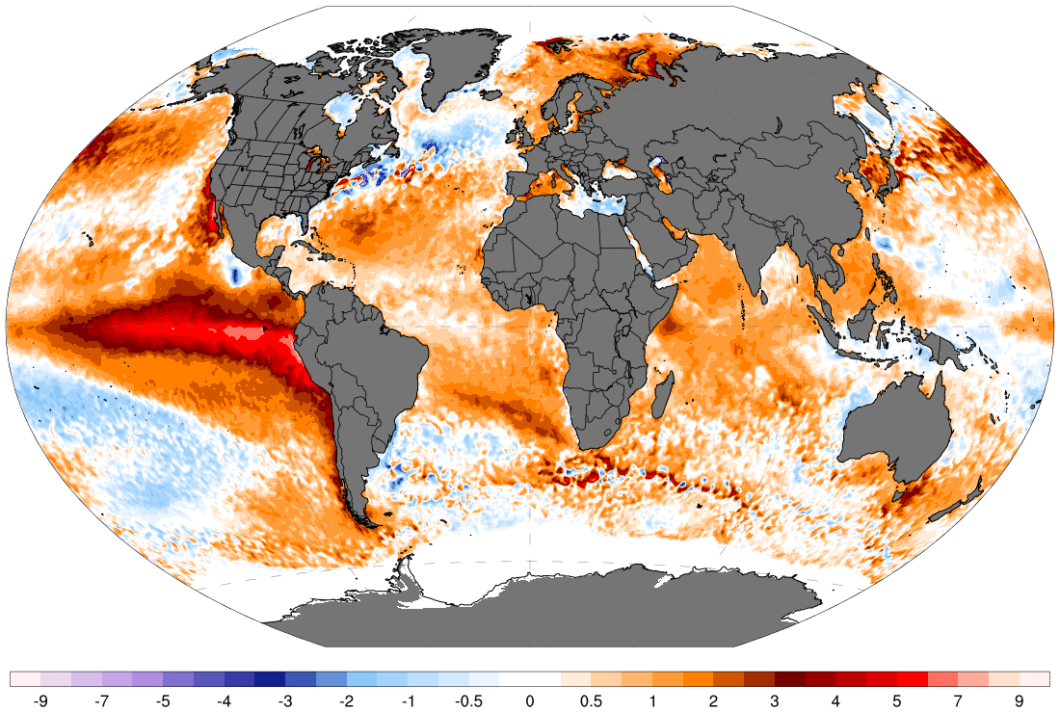
Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Epicenter
10/24/2026	14.06S, 165.55E	6.9	19 kilometers (12 miles) WNW of Port-Olry, Vanuatu
10/24/2026	14.04S, 165.87E	6.3	17 kilometers (11 miles) NW of Port-Olry, Vanuatu
10/25/2026	27.80N, 139.62E	6.5	Bonin Islands, Japan region
10/25/2026	15.00S, 167.30E	6.1	25 kilometers (16 miles) ENE of Port-Olry, Vanuatu
10/28/2026	13.93S, 165.45E	6	21 kilometers (13 miles) NW of Port-Olry, Vanuatu
10/29/2026	36.41S, 98.05W	6.4	Southeast of Easter Island

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

3-Day Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

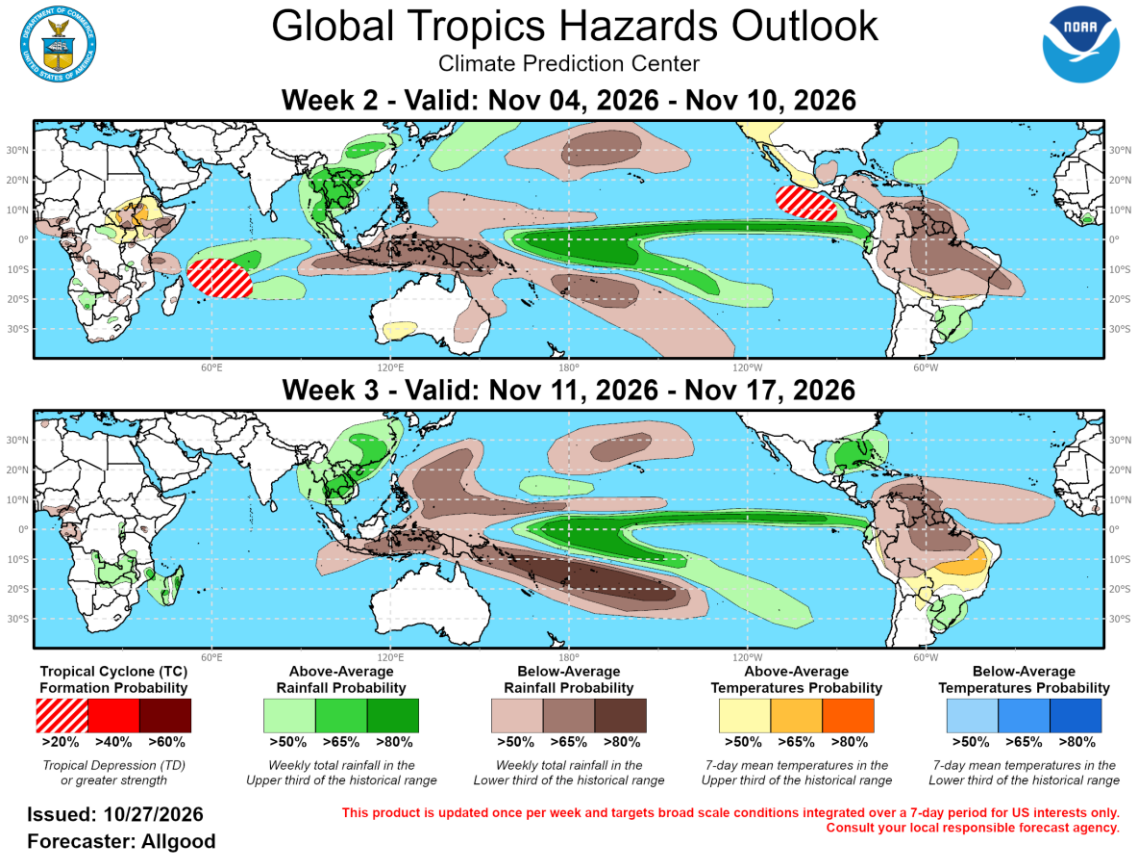


Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly



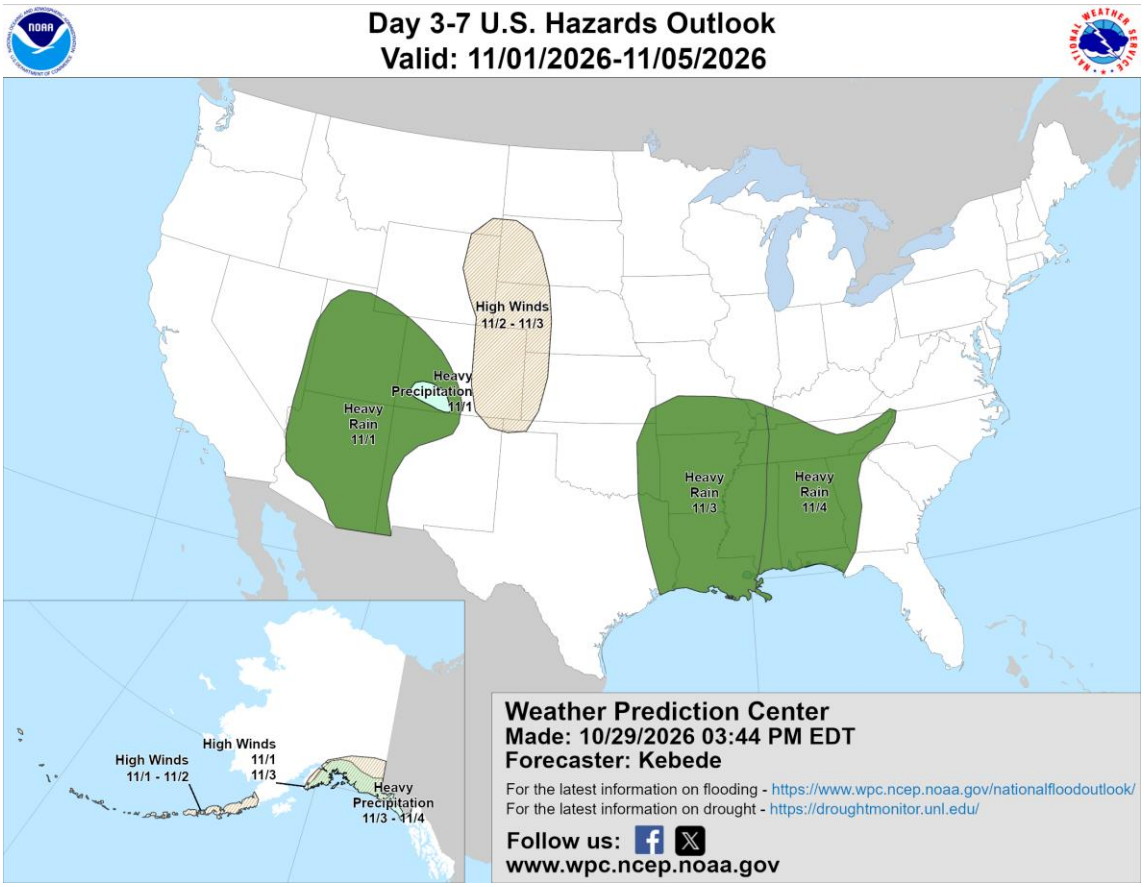
Data & Graphic: Climate Reanalyzer. Climate Change Institute, University of Maine

Global Tropics Hazards Outlook



Data: Climate Prediction Center (CPC)

U.S. Hazard Outlook



Data: Weather Prediction Center (WPC)

References

Western Europe: Windstorms Austen & Boelo

Met Office
Met Éireann
Météo-France
Impact Forecasting's Automated Event Response (AER) for European Windstorm

United States: Flooding

National Weather Service (NWS)
Severe flooding hits Four Corners region, more expected through the weekend, *NPR*
Flood warning lingers in Four Corners as soaked towns face sewage-tainted waters. 1 death reported, *The Associated Press*
Horizon City begins recovery after flash floods, *El Paso Times*

Global Disasters: In Brief

Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC)
National Database for Emergency Management India (NDEM)
Seven killed as Cyclone Arnab batters Andhra Pradesh, *The New Indian Express*
Severe weather update, *The Bureau of Meteorology (Australia)*
Flash floods swamp southeast Australia as record October rainfall forces school closures, *AOL*
Caught out in a record-breaking storm: Why we didn't see it coming, *SBS News*

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.

Contacts

Contact the authors:



Michal Lörinc
Head of Catastrophe Insight
michal.lorinc@aon.com



Ondřej Hotový
Catastrophe Insight Analyst
ondrej.hotovy@aon.com



Antonio Elizondo
Associate Catastrophe Insight Analyst
antonio.elizondo@aon.com



Alejandro Aguado
Associate Catastrophe Insight Analyst
alejandro.aguado@ern.com.mx



Vojtěch Vlach
Catastrophe Insight Analyst
vojtech.vlach@aon.com

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