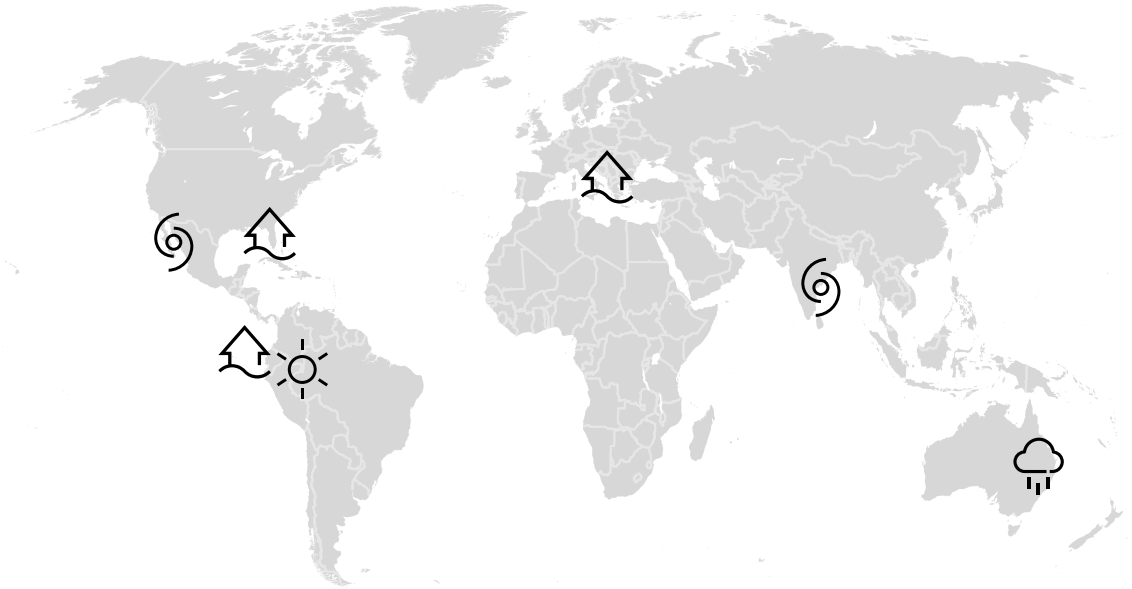
Weekly Cat Report

Review of Global Catastrophe Activity

November 6, 2026



Executive Summary



Event	Affected Region(s)	Fatalities	Economic Loss Estimate ($)	Page
Flooding	United States	4	100s of millions	3
Cyclone Murasu	India	2	10s of millions	6
SCS & Flooding	Australia	1	10s of millions	7
Flooding	Greece, Italy	0	Millions	9
Drought	Bolivia	0	Unknown	9
Hurricane Vance	Mexico	2	Unknown	9
Flooding	Ecuador	1	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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United States: Flooding

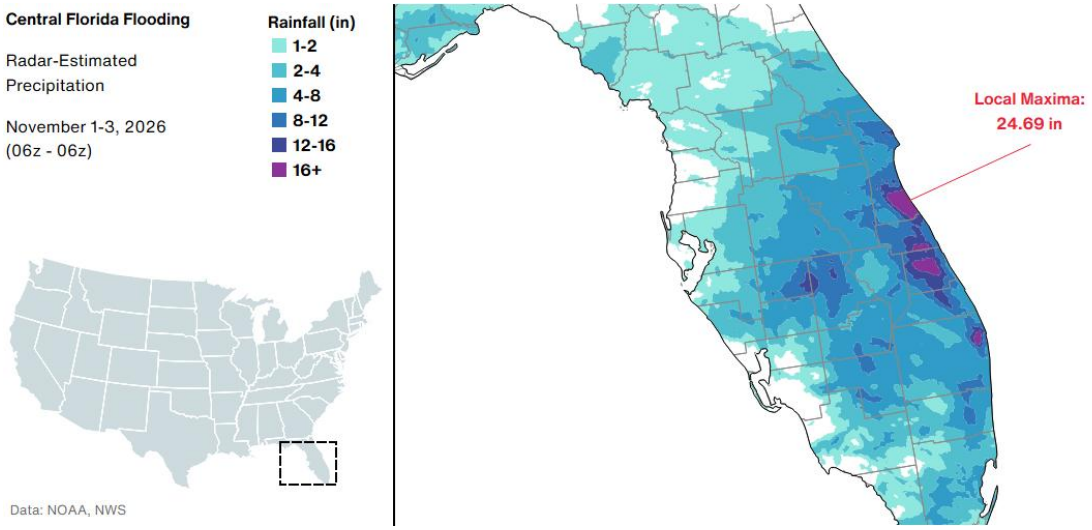
Overview

Three separate flooding events affected the United States over the past week, including the southwest United States, east-central Florida, and the southern Appalachians along the Georgia-Tennessee border. Inland flash and river flooding was substantial, causing extensive damage. At least four fatalities were confirmed, and total economic and insured losses are likely to reach the hundreds of millions USD, possibly higher.

Meteorological Recap

Location	Rainfall Total (inches / mm)
Workman Creek, AZ	7.30 / 185
Six Shooter Canyon, AZ	6.46 / 164
Globe, AZ	6.25 / 159
Upper San Juan River, CO	5.60 / 142
Bayfield, CO	4.85 / 123

On October 31-November 2, a large low-pressure system developed over the Pacific Northwest that helped draw tropical moisture northward into the southwest United States. Moisture was enhanced by a marine heatwave just offshore from the Baja and Southern California coasts and may have been further enhanced by the ongoing El Niño. Multiple rounds of storms ensued, with rainfall worsened by local terrain and upslope flow. Flagstaff recorded 3.37 inches (8.6 cm) of rain on November 1, its third-largest daily total in 128 years of records. Flagstaff totaled 5.15 inches (13 cm) over two days, and Workman Creek near Phoenix recorded 7.3 inches (18.5 cm) over two days. Multiple river gauges across Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico reached major flood stage, with some at record heights in Arizona and Colorado. The San Juan River at Pagosa Springs, Colorado, crested near 16.8 feet (5.1 meters) on November 2, according to the National Weather Service (NWS). This was the highest flood level in more than a century.



Afterwards, a separate, heavy rainfall and flash flooding event occurred over the Florida peninsula on November 1-3. A high-pressure system east of the mainland U.S. promoted persistent onshore flow from warm western Atlantic waters. The resulting slow-moving storms produced torrential rainfall over east-central Florida, and soil saturation from rainfall in recent weeks likely worsened

runoff. The NWS reported over 24 inches (61 cm) of rain in about 24 hours across southern Brevard County, including 24.52 inches (62 cm) in east Malabar and 22 inches (56 cm) in Palm Bay. The NWS described the event as a 1-in-1,000-year flood while also issuing a flash flood emergency for Palm Bay, Melbourne, and West Melbourne on the morning of November 2. Heavy rain was seen elsewhere, including up to 8 inches (20 cm) of rain near Port St. Lucie and Fort Pierce.

Lastly, a band of showers and thunderstorms moved across the southern Appalachians ahead of a cold front on the evening of November 4. Storm clusters stalled temporarily over the same area and produced rainfall rates of 2 to 3 inches (5 to 8 cm) per hour. Totals of 5 to 11 inches (13 to 28 cm) fell over an area spanning across Fannin and Gilmer counties in Georgia. Multiple gauges recorded up to 6 inches (15 cm) in six hours, equal to at least a 1-in-200-year rainfall. The Tennessee Emergency Management Authority reported 8 to 10 inches (20 to 25 cm) of rain across the watershed draining into Polk County. Steep terrain produced rapid runoff into the Toccoa and Ocoee rivers. The Ocoee River at Copperhill, Tennessee, reached major flood stage around 3:30 a.m. EST on November 5 and crested near 6 a.m. EST to its all-time record of about 18 feet (5.5 meters), according to the NWS. The river also rapidly rose 16 feet (4.9 meters) over just 12 hours. The NWS issued flash flood emergencies for McCaysville, Georgia, Copperhill, and other parts of Fannin and Gilmer counties.

Event Details



Flash flooding damage in southern Appalachia
Source: Georgia DNR (left); Tennessee EMA (right)

South Appalachia

The twin cities of McCaysville, Georgia, and Copperhill, Tennessee, were the worst affected communities along the southern Appalachians. More than 100 people were rescued across Georgia and Tennessee, including more than 80 in Fannin County, according to the Tennessee Emergency Management Authority and local officials. Evacuations were ordered for McCaysville residents along the river. Floodwaters damaged homes, businesses, and government buildings, including police departments and a post office. Mudslides and washouts blocked multiple roads. Propane tanks were dislodged, with some in McCaysville catching fire and exploding. McCaysville's water system was knocked out, and a boil-water advisory was issued. Schools in Fannin and Polk counties closed, and Polk County imposed a nighttime curfew in flood-impacted areas. Georgia officials declared a state of emergency for Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, and Union counties, while Polk County declared a local state of emergency. The area had already experienced significant flooding in early August 2026, with some areas still recovering at the time of the latest flooding event.

Southwest U.S.

Heavy rainfall and flooding forced hundreds of evacuations across at least 12 counties in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. Arizona officials declared an emergency on November 2, covering parts of seven counties and five tribal nations. Evacuations were ordered in Sedona, where floodwaters trapped residents in their homes, and in the community of Gisela. Swift-water rescues were conducted in Tucson. About 150 to 200 homes were flooded in the Rimrock area, and flooding caused rockfalls and washouts that closed multiple highways. Two flooding-related deaths occurred in Flagstaff.

In southwest Colorado, a house was lifted from its foundation and swept down the San Juan River in Pagosa Springs, and a section of a road bridge nearby collapsed. The Colorado Department of Transportation reported damage along about 100 miles (160 km) of roadway between Durango and South Fork. Evacuations were also ordered along the Animas River near Durango, and dozens of people were rescued across the region. In New Mexico, evacuations were ordered along the San Juan River, and the village of Chama was evacuated and cut off by road closures. The governors of New Mexico and Colorado requested major disaster declarations.

Florida

Brevard County was among the worst affected areas, with significant impacts in Melbourne, Palm Bay, and Malabar. Palm Bay was hit hardest, with Turkey Creek overflowing into neighborhoods and a canal breach trapping residents of 60 homes. Residents reported as much as 5 feet (1.5 meters) of water inside homes. Palm Bay's fire headquarters flooded, and sinkholes and road collapses cut off neighborhoods. Brevard County Sheriff's deputies and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission conducted about 160 rescues. Two deaths were confirmed in Palm Bay. Melbourne issued a boil-water notice for all customers, a water main break interrupted service to some Palm Bay customers, and nine Space Coast Area Transit routes were suspended. Brevard Public Schools closed on November 2, along with city halls in Melbourne and Palm Bay being closed to the public.



Flooding in Brevard County, Florida
Source: Brevard County Fire Rescue

Other impacted areas included Indian River, St. Lucie, and Martin counties, where flooding stranded vehicles. Florida state officials declared a state of emergency for seven counties: Brevard, DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands, Indian River, Martin, and St. Lucie.

Financial Loss Estimate

Total economic and insured losses are likely to reach the hundreds of millions USD, possibly higher, due to inland flash and river flooding across the three events. The insured share is likely to be a fraction of the total because many affected residents outside designated flood zones lack flood insurance. Additionally, much of the damage in the Southwest and Appalachia is to public infrastructure. Further loss development is expected as damage assessments continue.

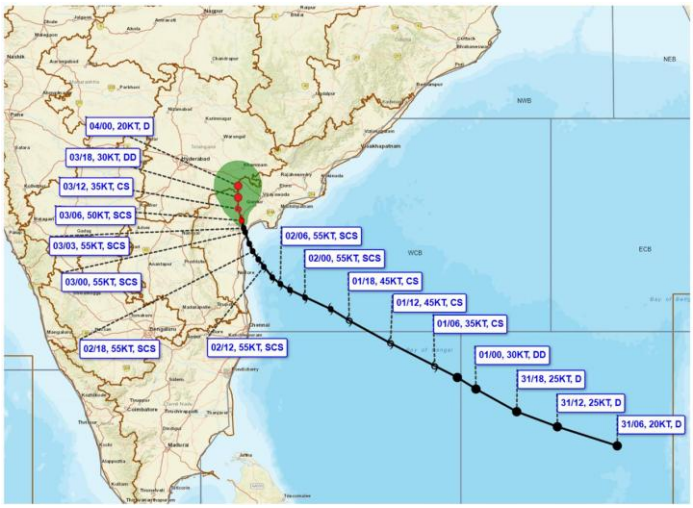
India: Cyclone Murasu

Overview

Severe Cyclonic Storm Murasu was the second landfalling cyclone in a week to affect India's east coast after Cyclone Arnab. Developing over the west-central Bay of Bengal on 31 October, it made landfall near Ongole on the south Andhra Pradesh coast in the early hours of 3 November. The system brought heavy rainfall, strong winds and storm surge to parts of Andhra Pradesh and neighboring states, causing localized damage to housing, infrastructure and agriculture. As of November 4, authorities reported two fatalities and more than 12,000 people were displaced.

Meteorological Recap

Murasu formed over the west-central Bay of Bengal and tracked generally north-northwest toward South India's east coast. The India Meteorological Department upgraded the system to a severe cyclonic storm, with estimated maximum sustained winds around 110 kph (68 mph) and gusts up to 125 kph (78 mph) prior to landfall. Landfall occurred near Ongole on the south Andhra Pradesh coast, during the early hours of 3 November. Local sources reported a storm surge of up to 2 meters along some exposed coastal stretches. After moving inland, Murasu weakened while continuing to produce heavy rain over parts of east-central India.



Track of Cyclone Murasu
Source: IMD

Event Details

Coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, including Bapatla, Prakasam, Nellore and Konaseema, reported wind and flood damage. Strong winds damaged roofs, uprooted trees and toppled power poles, causing power cuts in several hundred villages and urban wards. Heavy rainfall flooded roads, paddy fields and other crop areas, particularly in low-lying coastal and deltaic zones. Authorities conducted pre-emptive evacuations from vulnerable coastal and riverine communities and opened relief centers. More than 12,000 people were moved to shelters or temporary accommodations, and NDRF/SDRF teams were prepositioned in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and adjoining states. As of 4 November, official reporting indicated two fatalities and a dozen missing.

Financial Loss Estimate

Cyclone Murasu followed closely after Cyclone Arnab, which struck the Andhra Pradesh coast on 28 October as a very severe cyclonic storm. The local government currently estimates Arnab related damage at approximately 47 billion INR (about $500 million). Early government and media information for Murasu suggest additional economic impacts of more than 3.4 billion INR ($36 million) from wind, surge and flood damage to housing, infrastructure and agriculture. These figures are preliminary and may be revised as detailed assessments continue. Insured losses associated with Murasu are expected to represent only a fraction of the combined totals from both events.

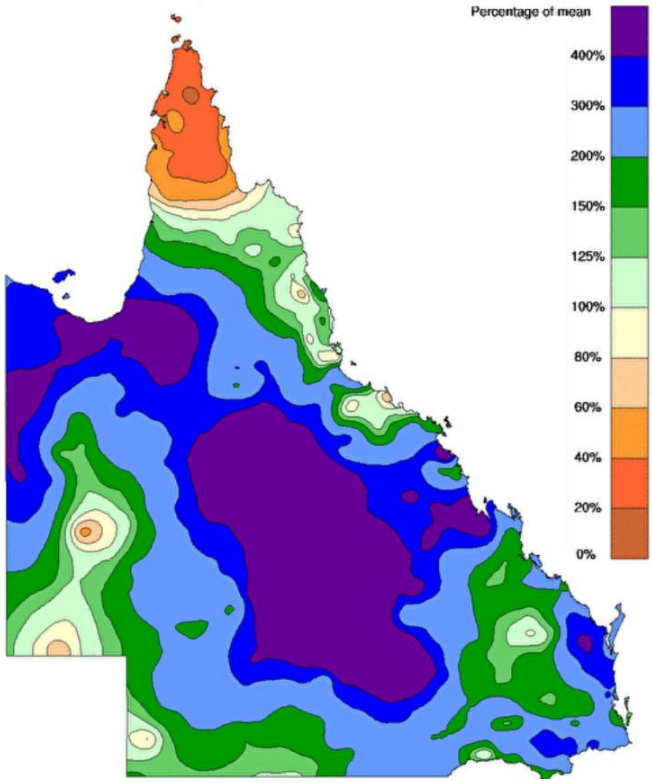
Australia: Severe Convective Storm & Flooding

Overview

Exceptional heavy rainfall and hailstorms affected south-east Queensland (SEQ) and north-east of New South Wales (NSW) from October 22 to early November, leading to flash flooding and infrastructure disruption, particularly in Brisbane area. Multiple locations recorded two to more than five times their normal October rainfall, much of it in just a few days in late October. Hail and floods caused damage to homes, vehicles, roads and public assets. As of November 5, one fatality has been reported. Direct economic losses are tentatively estimated in the tens of millions USD.

Meteorological Recap

A humid, unstable air mass over SEQ combined with persistent onshore flow and embedded thunderstorms produced a prolonged heavy-rainfall period between October 22 and November 3. The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) issued warnings for very heavy rainfall leading to flash flooding on October 22 as intense storms developed over the Moreton Bay, Brisbane and Sunshine Coast regions.



Monthly rainfall anomaly in % (October 2026)
Source: BoM

At Beerburrum, October 2026 rainfall totaled 420.8 mm (16.6 in), including about 171 mm (6.7 in) on October 22 alone. Typical October rainfall in this part of coastal SEQ is around 80–95 mm (3.2–3.7 in), implying roughly 450–525% of the monthly average. In Brisbane, October rainfall reached about 180 mm (7.1 in) compared to a normal of about 87 mm (3.4 in; more than 200% of average). In the Sunshine Coast hinterland (e.g., Mapleton and Maleny region), weekly totals from October 22–29 were around 350 mm (13.8 in) versus a typical monthly October total of 125 mm (4.9 in). Overall, multiple SEQ gauges governed by the BoM recorded 2–5 times their normal October rainfall, concentrated just over a few days. In Queensland, October 2026 recorded the second-highest rainfall total since 1949.

Event Details

Flash flooding was most pronounced in the Caboolture area of the City of Moreton Bay. Rapid rises in creeks and rivers followed the intense rainfall, and North Pine Dam began flood releases from late on October 22, while several other SEQ dams were reported spilling. The State Emergency Service (SES) recorded 277 call-outs on October 22, including 152 in Moreton Bay, and at least 16 swift-water rescues were carried out across SEQ during the event.

Flooding forced the closure of dozens of roads and underpasses, including several local causeways. Fourteen schools closed in flooded or isolated areas. Many low-lying homes, shops and vehicles were inundated in parts of Caboolture–Morayfield and northern Brisbane, with water through yards and under houses and some properties experiencing floor-level flooding, resulting in substantial contents and motor damage. Despite the severity of the flooding, only one fatality has been reported.

Financial Loss Estimate

As of November 5, no official loss estimates have been released by the Queensland Government, the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) or the Insurance Council of Australia for the October 2026 SEQ floods. Based on BoM rainfall extremes, reported flash flooding and infrastructure disruption, an analogue-based range for direct economic losses is assessed at 30–50 million USD. Early November hailstorms are expected to contribute additional losses of a few million USD.

Global Disasters: In Brief

Greece, Italy: Flooding

Storm Agneta, officially named on November 2 by Servizio Meteorologico as the first Central Med Group storm of the season, prompted severe weather alerts across Greece and Italy between November 1-3. In southern Italy, including regions of Abruzzo, Molise, Apulia, Calabria and Campania, impacts were mostly limited to short-lived but intense rainfall, strong winds, minor surface flooding, and maritime advisories. In Greece, however, prolonged heavy rain over already saturated ground caused widespread flash flooding, structural damage, and infrastructure failures on mainland areas and multiple Aegean islands. Rhodes saw rivers in Archangelos sweep away around 60 vehicles and flooded many homes and businesses, leading to school closures, while Kalymnos and islands such as Samos, Lemnos, Thasos, and Kimolos experienced severe urban flooding, road damage, and utility disruptions.

Bolivia: Drought

On 1 November, the Government declared a national state of emergency due to drought and risks associated with El Niño. Media reports indicated that 114,048 families across 63 municipalities had been affected, with significant agricultural and livestock losses. However, these figures are cumulative from 1 June to 29 October and do not represent new impacts during the current reporting period.

Mexico: Hurricane Vance

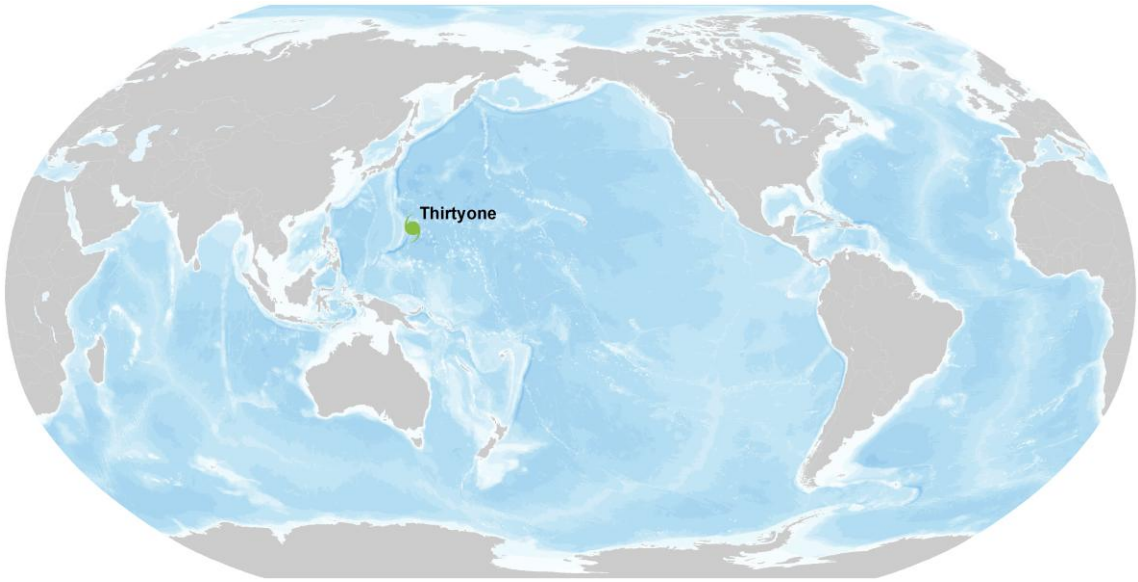
Heavy rainfall associated with moisture from the remnants of Hurricane Vance caused flooding in parts of northwestern Mexico on 30–31 October, particularly in Sonora and Baja California Sur. Vance had already weakened into a remnant low by the time the most significant impacts occurred. According to the National Civil Protection Coordination, rainfall in Empalme, Sonora, reached 106 mm and exceeded the local reference threshold, while flooding in Guaymas and Empalme resulted in two fatalities, water entering 249 homes, severe flooding along 16 roads, overflowing streams and damage to electrical and urban infrastructure. Flooding and emergency evacuations were also reported in Los Cabos, Baja California Sur.

Ecuador: Flooding

Heavy rainfall on October 30-31 caused severe flooding on Santa Cruz Island, Galápagos, prompting authorities to declare an emergency. As of October 31, local authorities reported around 2,000 people affected, while an initial assessment by ECU 911 reported one fatality, two people missing and around 80 people evacuated. Flooding and overflowing waterways affected several communities, including Bellavista, Santa Rosa, Aguacatal, Miramar, Divino Niño and La Cascada, damaging homes, roads and power infrastructure. One house reportedly collapsed in Miramar, and electricity and water services were disrupted in parts of the island. Operations at Baltra Airport were temporarily suspended on 31 October, and the government mobilized more than 10 tonnes of humanitarian assistance to the affected area.

Appendices

Current Global Tropical Cyclone Activity

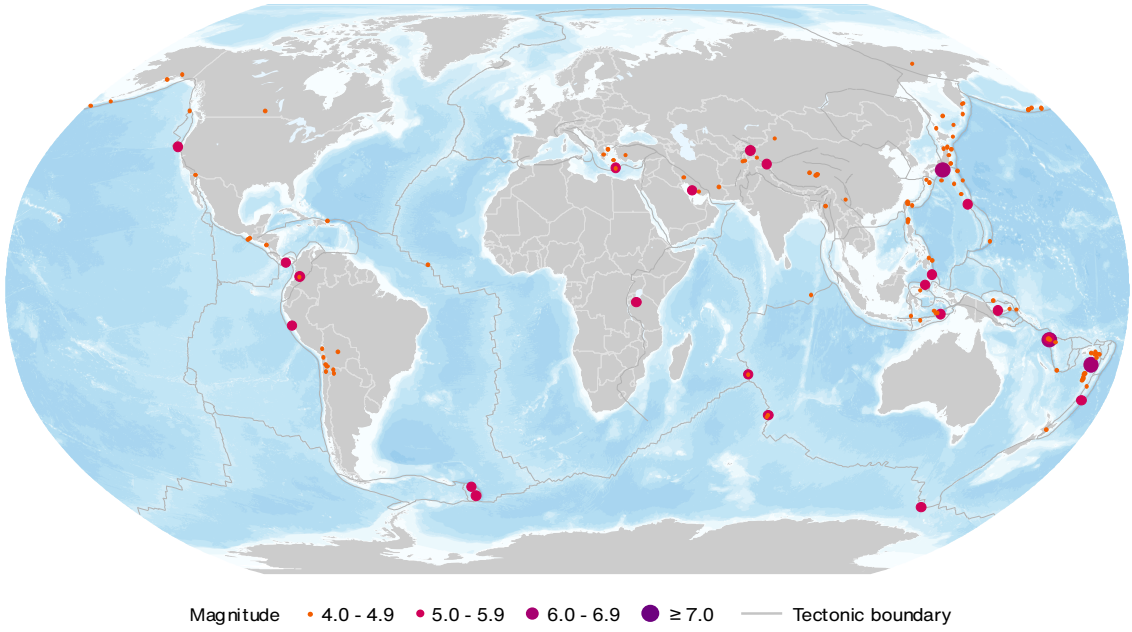


Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 Category 5

Name	Location	Winds	Center
TD Thirtyone	18.0N, 149.0E	30	290 mi (465 km) NE from Capitol Hill, United States

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

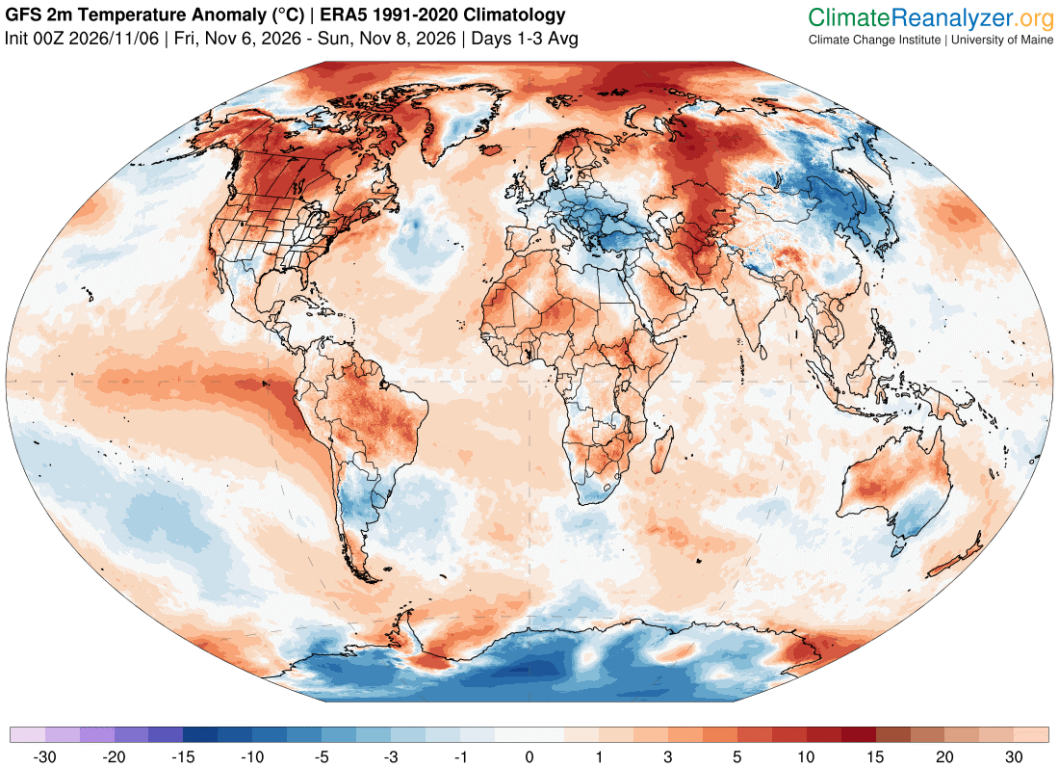
Global Earthquake Activity: M4.0+ Earthquakes on Oct 30-Nov 5



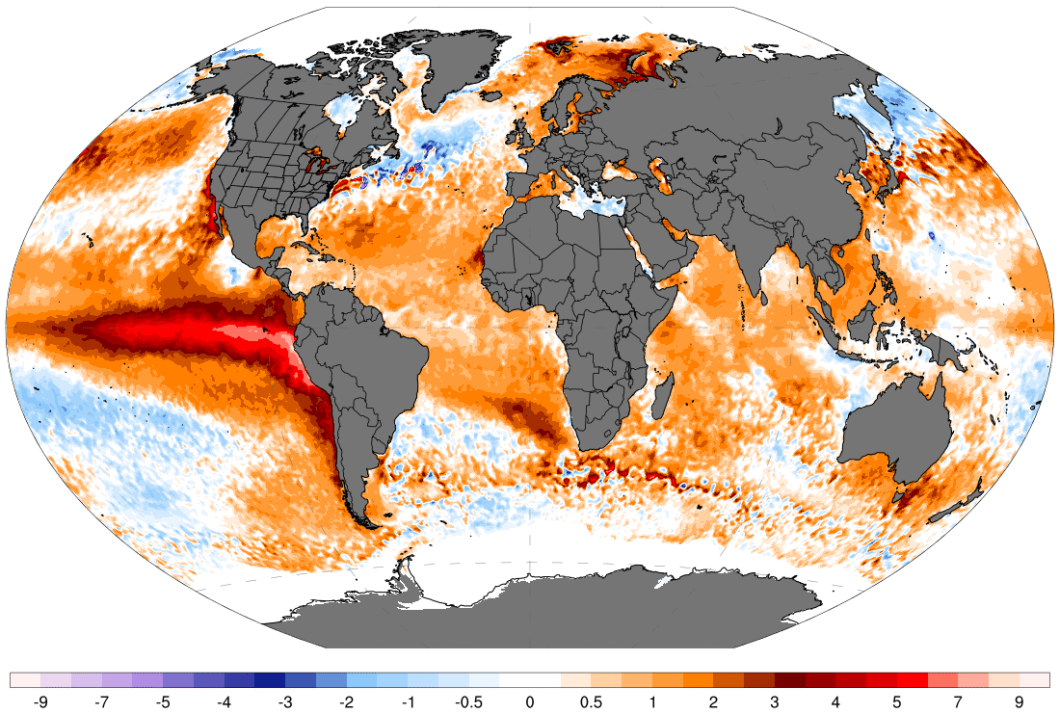
Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Epicenter
10/31/2026	33.82N, 136.99E	6.0	58 km (36 mi) SSE of Shima, Japan
11/1/2026	14.17S, 165.82E	6.0	16 km (10 mi) NW of Port-Olry, Vanuatu
11/5/2026	21.20S, 178.71W	6.1	Fiji region

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

3-Day Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

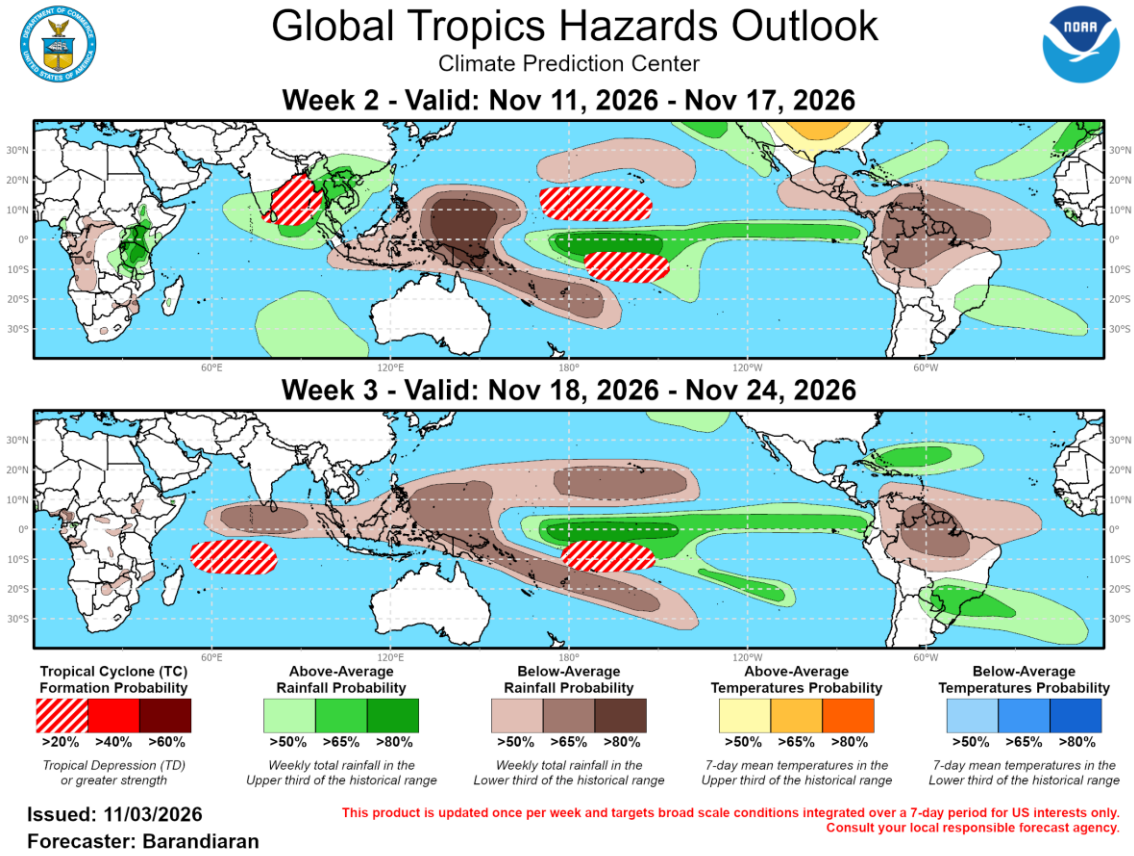


Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly



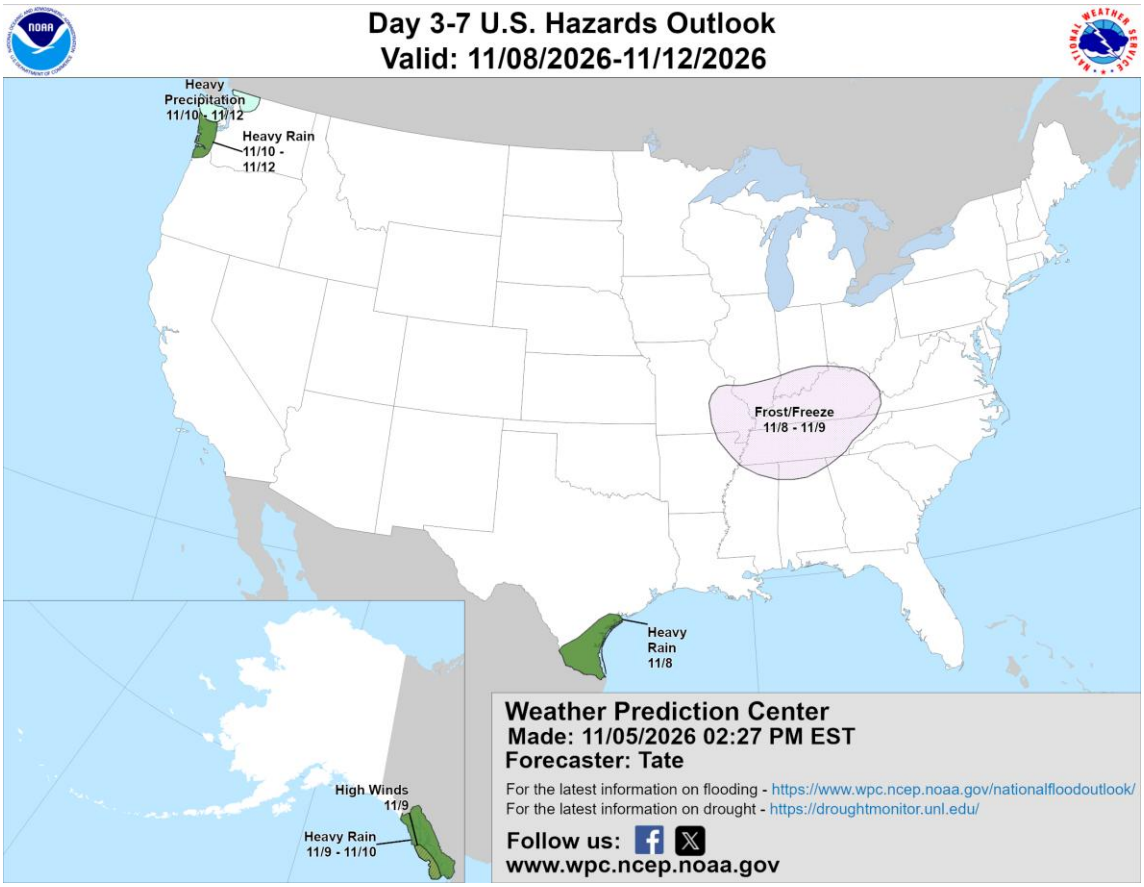
Data & Graphic: Climate Reanalyzer. Climate Change Institute, University of Maine

Global Tropics Hazards Outlook



Data: Climate Prediction Center (CPC)

U.S. Hazard Outlook



Data: Weather Prediction Center (WPC)

References

United States: Flooding

National Weather Service (NWS)
Weather Prediction Center (WPC)
Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Tennessee Emergency Management Authority (EMA)
Brevard County Fire Rescue
State of Emergency Declared After Flooding, Two Deaths on Florida's East Coast, *Insurance Journal*
'Catastrophic' flooding sets off 100+ rescues, inundates homes and businesses in North Georgia and southern Tennessee, *CNN*
After 2 historic floods, southwestern Colorado now assessing damage, *The Colorado Sun*

India: Cyclone Murasu

India Meteorological Department (IMD)
National Disaster Response Force India (NDRF)

Australia: Severe Convective Storm & Flooding

The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)
State Emergency Service (SES) Queensland
Wet weather and flash flooding update, *The City of Moreton Bay*

Global Disasters: In Brief

European Severe Weather Database (ESWD)
The Watchers

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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