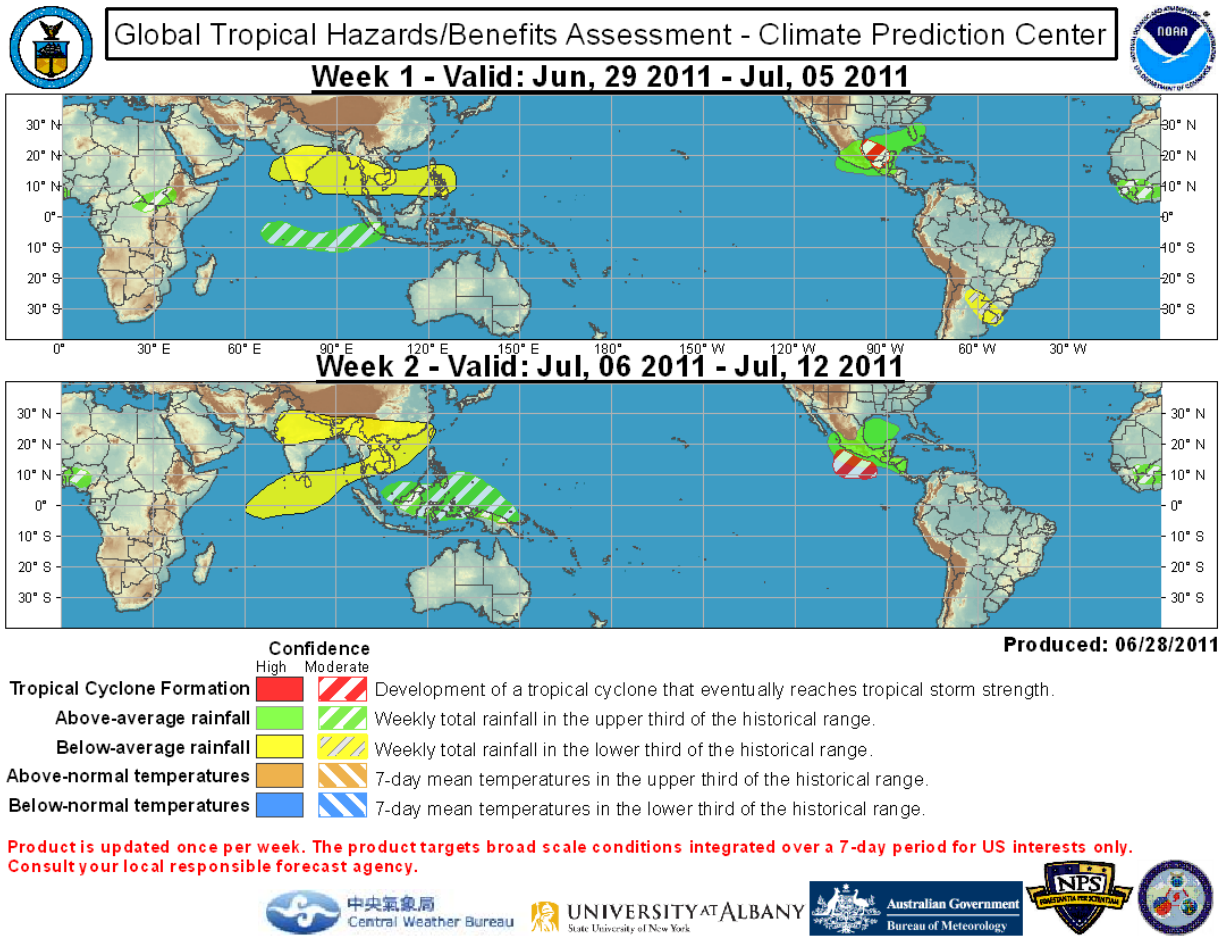

The MJO remained quite weak over the past seven days, with most of the active weather in the tropics dominated by monsoonal circulations, atmospheric Kelvin Waves, and tropical cyclones. Enhanced low-level southwesterly flow across the Arabian Sea brought moisture into northern India and Bangladesh, supporting above-average rainfall across the region. Southern and Central India, as well as portions of Southeast Asia had drier than average conditions. Rainfall across the African Sahel was below normal despite some local areas across the central portions of the Gulf of Guinea region receiving above-average rainfall.

Tropical Storm Haima moved across the South China Sea during last week, bringing heavy rains to southern China (Hainan) and Vietnam. Hurricane Beatriz contributed to rains across the southern portions of Mexico, as far north as 20N. The enhanced convective phases of atmospheric Kelvin waves were present near the development locations of each of those tropical cyclones.

During the first week of the assessment period, the Asian monsoon circulation is expected to weaken, resulting in below-average rains for much of Southern Asia. Rains across the western portions of

equatorial Africa are expected to be above average as the monsoon circulation increases in strength, pulling moisture inland and westward. Additionally, antecedent and forecast wet conditions across Sudan and Ethiopia should support an increase in MCS and easterly wave activity. Two Kelvin waves are expected to influence the tropics this week. The enhanced convective phase of one is expected to move across the eastern Indian Ocean, while another enhanced phase is expected to move across the eastern Pacific and the Americas.

For the Week-2 portion, the dry area across southern Asia is forecast to move northward and expand in coverage across Southeast Asia. The Kelvin Wave over the Indian Ocean is expected to move eastward, contributing to an area of enhanced rainfall across the Maritime Continent while supporting an area of suppressed convection across the Indian Ocean. Global Forecast System output and some statistical models indicate an enhanced threat for tropical cyclone formation east of the Philippines late in Week-2, but uncertainty is too high to depict a hazard. Above-average rainfall is predicted to persist across Central America and Mexico, while the potential for tropical cyclone formation is enhanced across the eastern Pacific in the wake of the Kelvin Wave.