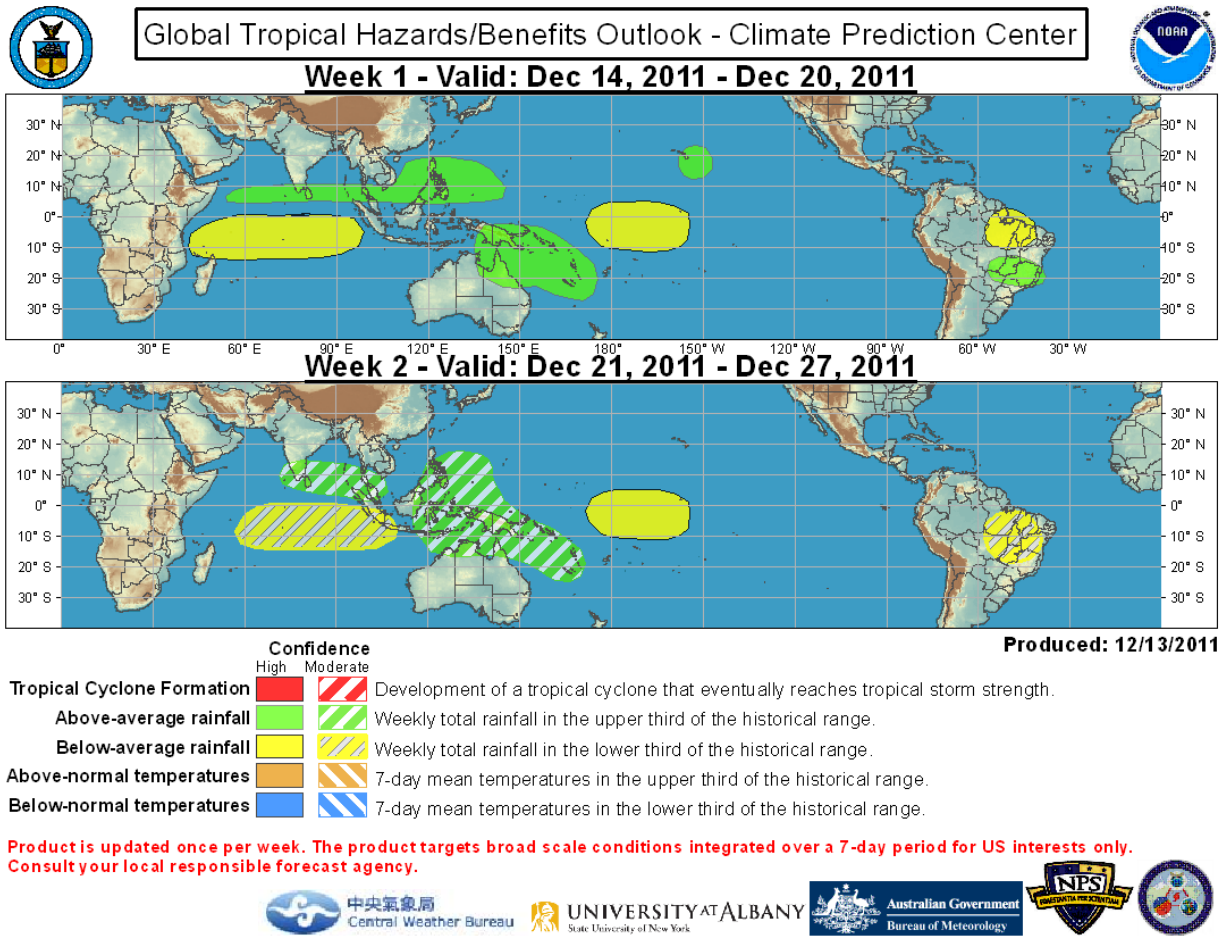

The MJO has significantly weakened during the past week as several observational indicators are less coherent in recent days. Although the MJO has weakened, it is too early to indicate an end to the recent MJO activity.

Weekly averaged Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) anomalies for the past week indicate enhanced convection across the Maritime Continent. Suppressed convection was observed over equatorial Africa and northeast South America, and the southern Indian and central Pacific Oceans. Easterly low-level wind anomalies were evident during the past week across the central Pacific with westerly anomalies remaining over the southern IO. Positive sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies remain across much of the equatorial IO, while negative SST anomalies are entrenched across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific, consistent with La Nina.

During Week-1, numerical model guidance favors above-average rainfall for the Phillipines and a narrow band across the northern IO, portions of the Maritime Continent and northeast Australia, east central South America, and the eastern Hawaiian Islands. Below-average precipitation is favored over the

southern IO and northeastern South America, with the rainfall suppression over the central Pacific associated with La Nina conditions. Tropical Depression 27 has formed to the east of the Phillipines (6.4N 143.3E) and is forecast to strengthen and track WNW with a potential landfall in the Phillipines during Week-1.

During Week-2, the MJO signal, as defined by an MJO index, is forecast by many dynamical models to re-emerge over the Maritime Continent. Although week-2 forecast uncertainty is high, above-average rainfall is favored over the Maritime Continent, the far western North Pacific and the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ), as well as portions of the Bay of Bengal and southern India during Week-2. Below-normal rainfall is favored for the southern IO and northeast South America. Ongoing La Nina conditions characterized by subsidence across the central Pacific will favor continuation of rainfall suppression in this region.