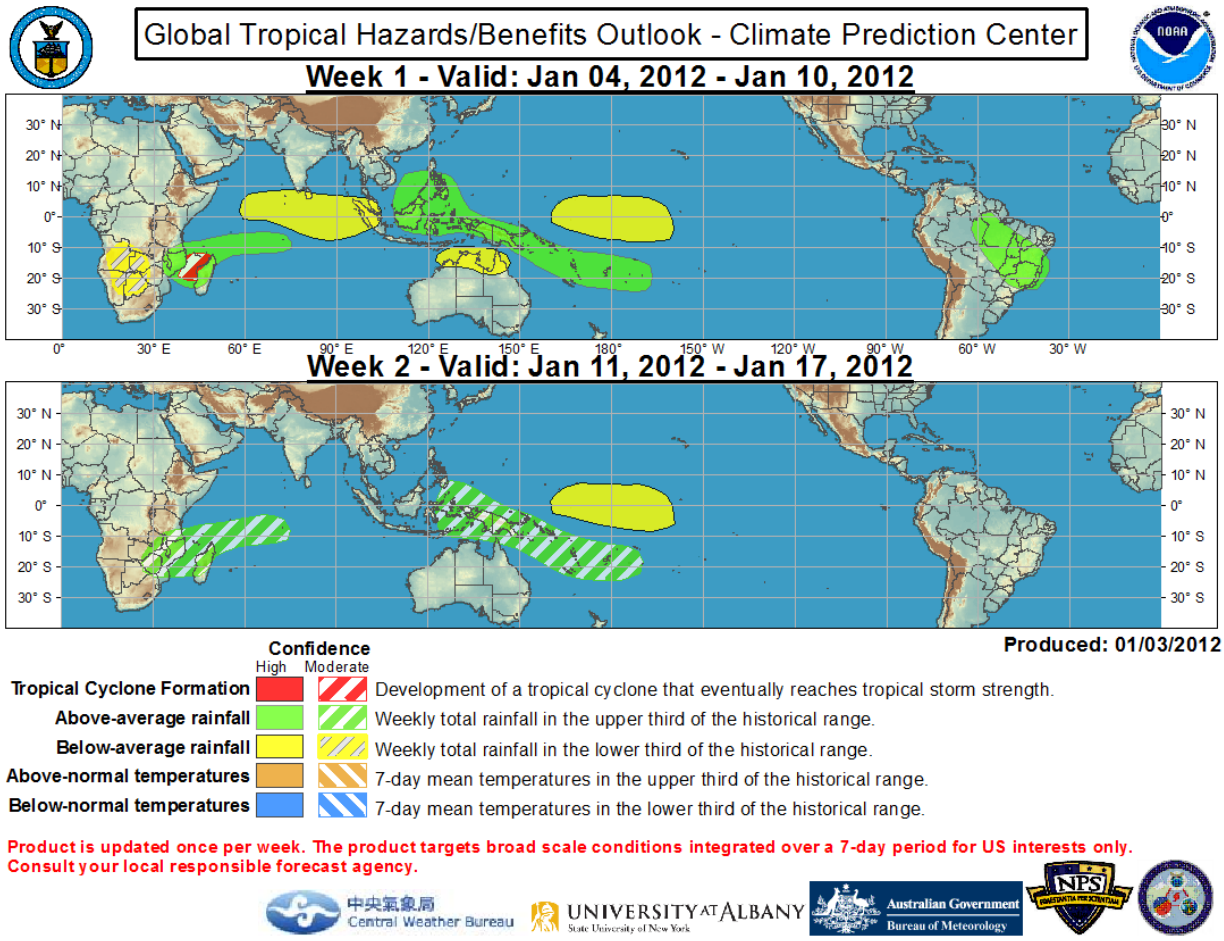

The MJO was active during the past week with the enhanced phase shifting from the Maritime continent (MC) to the western Pacific. Enhanced convection associated with the MJO and atmospheric Kelvin wave activity contributed to enhanced rainfall over the MC, parts of the western Pacific, northern Australia and the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ). La Nina also contributed to these wetter-than-average conditions in many areas. South of the equator, there is some evidence of an equatorial Rossby wave (ERW) enhancing rainfall across the southwest Indian Ocean (IO). Twin tropical cyclones resulted in enhanced rainfall as well over the Bay of Bengal and across the south-central IO. Suppressed convection was observed over the equatorial IO, the central equatorial Pacific and northeast South America.

The Week-1 outlook favors enhanced rainfall for much of the MC extending southeastward to the SPCZ and east of the Date Line south of the equator and these areas are supported by a combination of La Nina conditions, remaining MJO signal and forecast model guidance. There are enhanced odds for above-median rainfall for parts of Brazil due to enhanced frontal activity as indicated by model guidance. Above-median rainfall is also favored for parts of southeast Africa, Madagascar and the southwest IO where model forecast guidance has been very consistent in forecasting low pressure in the Mozambique Channel and nearby areas. The vertical wind shear may be too strong to support tropical

cyclone development in the Mozambique channel, however, the threat is elevated enough to highlight in the outlook with moderate confidence. Drier-than-average conditions are most likely for parts of southeern Africa and the equatorial IO. The Australia monsoon circulation is forecast to be considerably below average over the next week or two and model guidance favors below-median rainfall across northern Australia.

With no clearly evident strong MJO signal, uncertainty during Week-2 increases and background La Nina conditions and model guidance are primarily used for the outlook. There are enhanced odds for above-median rainfall for portions of the MC and SPCZ as well as persistence of enhanced rainfall for areas in southeast AFrica, Madagascar and the southwest IO.

Below-normal rainfall is favored for the central equatorial Pacific Ocean, consistent with the ongoing La Nina conditions for the entire period.