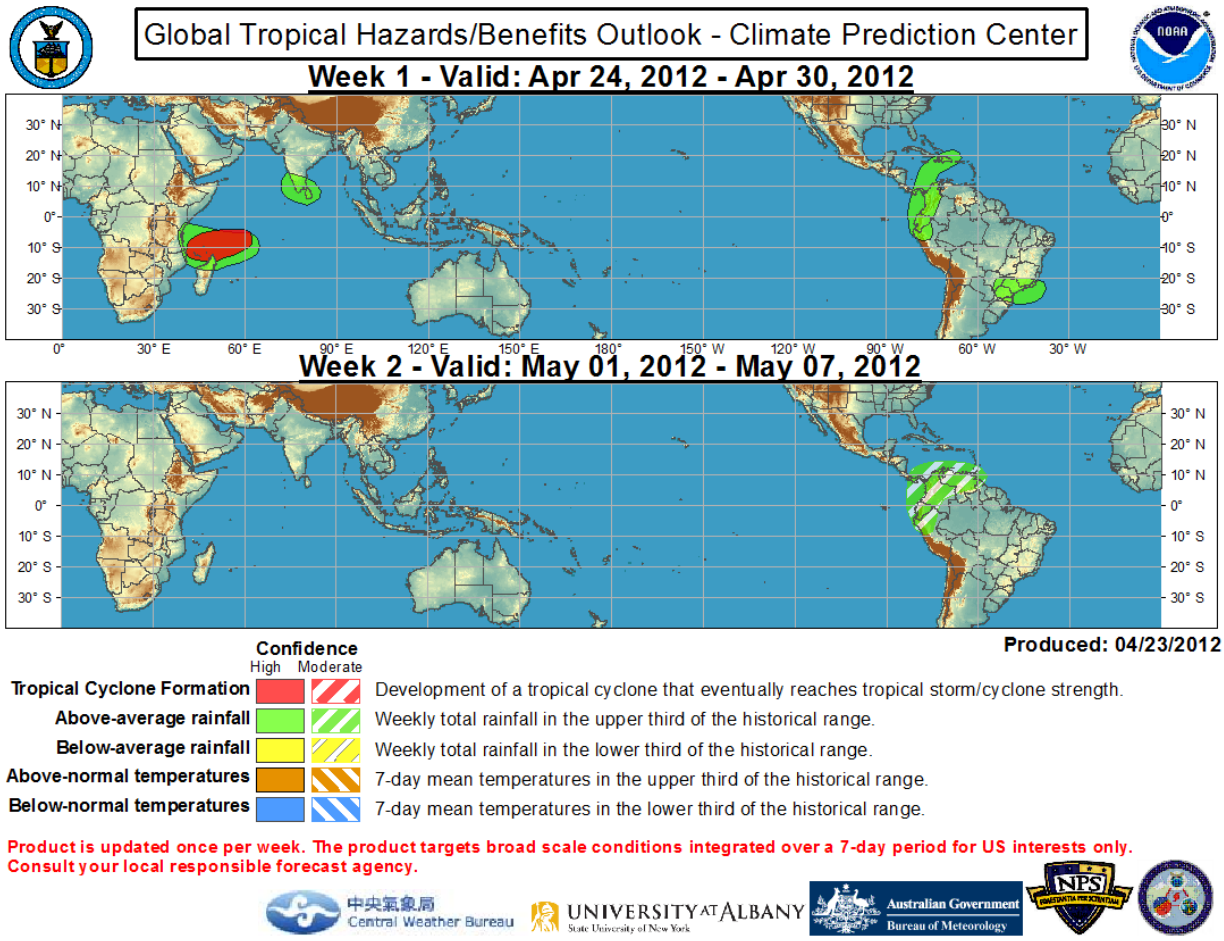


The MJO remained active during the past week with the enhanced phase over the western hemisphere. During the past few days, a decrease in amplitude and a slowing eastward propagation is noted. The strongest enhanced convection during the past week was observed across western Africa, northern South America, and parts of the south Indian Ocean. Suppressed convection was evident over the eastern Maritime Continent and the west-central equatorial Pacific Ocean. No tropical cyclones formed during the past week.

Dynamical model MJO index forecasts indicate the MJO signal will weaken during the Week-1 period. Most models are in agreement that a continued decrease in amplitude will occur. The recent MJO activity observed since late January is expected to end during late April.

Early in the week-1 period, the MJO suppressed phase favors below-median rainfall for the eastern Maritime continent and the southwest Pacific. The MJO enhanced phase and above normal SSTs favor enhanced rainfall for coastal Tanzania, Madagascar, and parts of the southwest Indian Ocean. Model

guidance supports these rainfall anomalies. Enhanced rainfall is expected to continue across northern South America, Panama, and the southern Caribbean Sea.

An amplified trough that develops across the eastern U.S. by the beginning of week-2 increases the chances of enhanced rainfall across the Caribbean including Cuba and Hispaniola. No other large scale areas of anomalous convection can be identified due to an expected weak MJO signal and a waning La Nina.