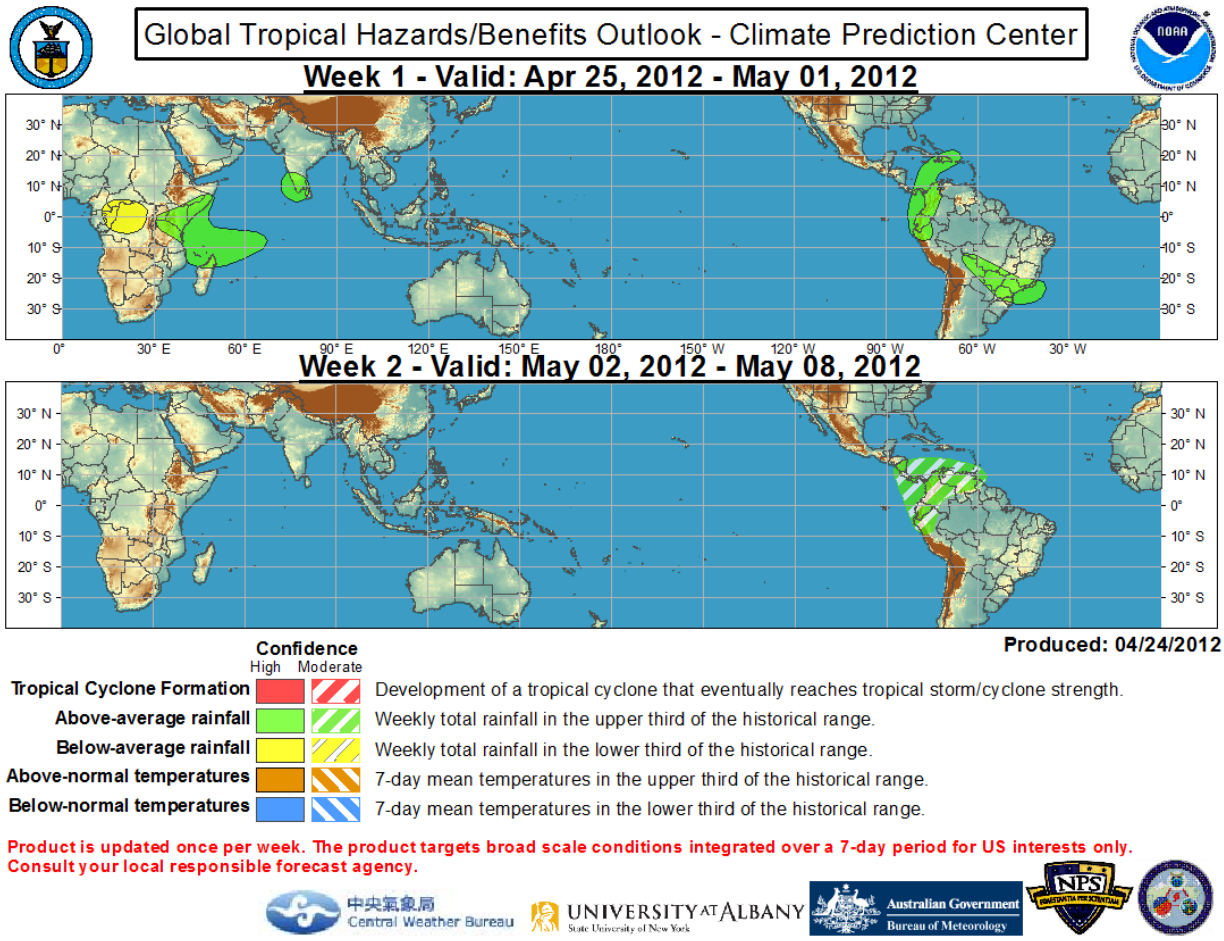

The MJO remained active during the past week with the enhanced phase entering the eastern hemisphere and impacting parts of Africa and the Indian Ocean with enhanced convection. The MJO has weakened during the past week and convection in the equatorial band, on a weekly average, is closer to normal than it has been for quite some time. The anomalous convection is more scattered and less coherent in nature, as compared to recent months. The less organized behavior is likely a combination of other modes of subseasonal variability impacting the signal as well as due to the MJO itself weakening.

It is still a little too early to say for sure whether the strong, coherent MJO activity of the last few months has ended, but dynamical model forecasts of the MJO index all indicate very weak and incoherent signals during the next two weeks so the MJO did not play any substantial role in the forecast this week.

There is low coverage on the forecast maps this week as the MJO signal is weak, La Nina continues to fade and other modes of variability are at odds with numerical forecast guidance in many areas. For

Week-1, model guidance supports enhanced rainfall for southern India and areas across southeast Africa and the southwest Indian Ocean. Drier than average conditions are anticipated for parts of interior central Africa. Above-average SSTs and model guidance favor enhanced rainfall for portions of northwest South America and the Caribbean. Frontal activity increases the chances for above-average rainfall for areas of interior South America and southern Brazil.

Although considered a low chance (not highlighted on the forecast graphic) there is a slightly enhanced risk of tropical cyclone development north of Madagascar and also just east of the Philippines during Week-1.

For Week-2, there are enhanced chances of above average rainfall for portions of South America, southern Central America and the Caribbean, primarily supported by numerical forecast guidance.