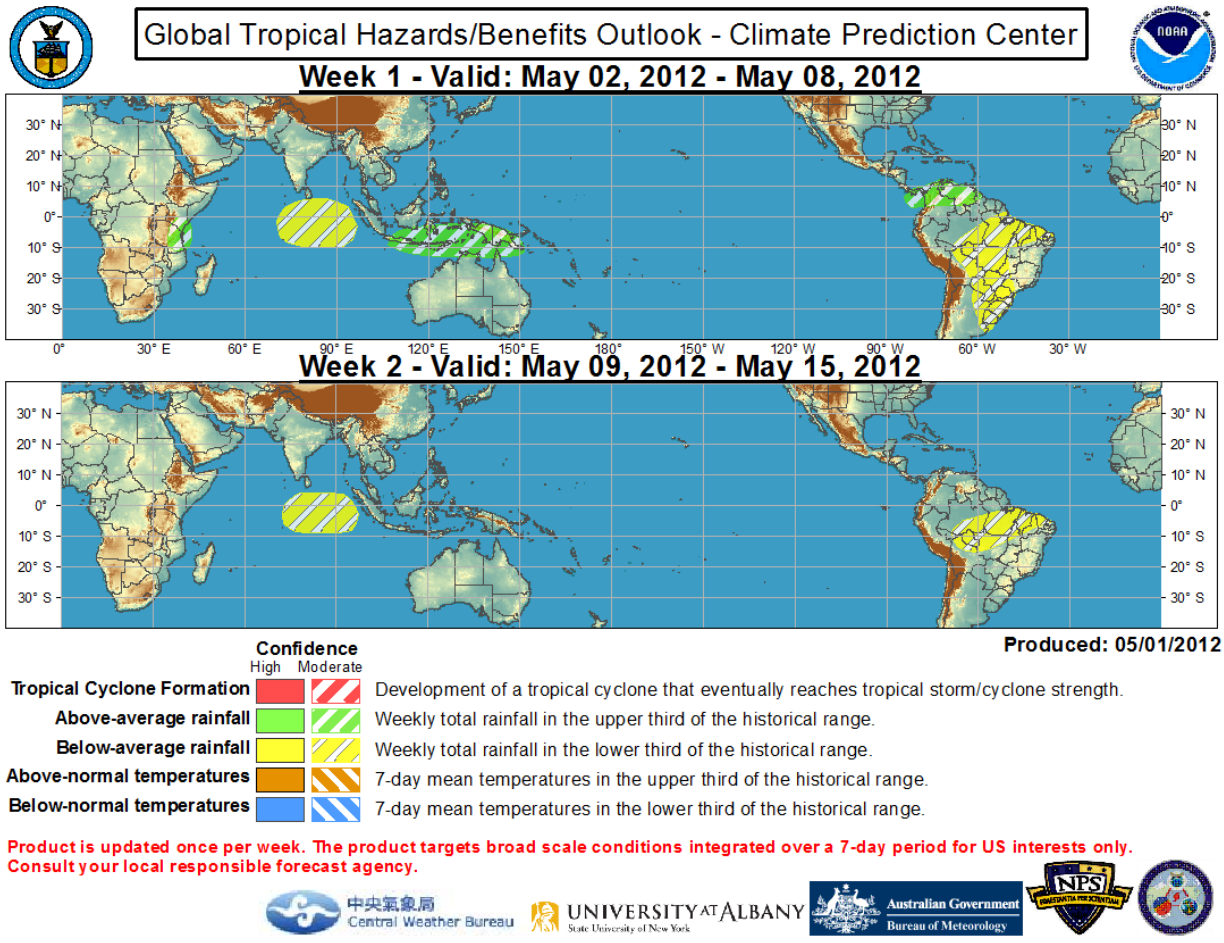


The MJO weakened during the past week and is currently incoherent. Convection in the equatorial band, on a weekly average, is closer to normal than it has been for quite some time. The anomalous convection is more scattered and less coherent in nature, as compared to recent months. The less organized 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 unclear whether the strong, coherent MJO activity of the last few months has ended or if will redevelop. 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 a low amount of 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 across parts of the Maritime Continent and suppressed rainfall for the eastern Indian Ocean. Above-average SSTs and model guidance favor enhanced rainfall for portions of northern South America and Panama, while model guidance indicates

suppressed convection for northern and southern Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uraguay. Enhanced rainfall is forecast for eastern equatorial Africa.

For Week-2, there are enhanced chances of below median rainfall for the eastern Indian Ocean and northern Brazil, supported by numerical forecast guidance.