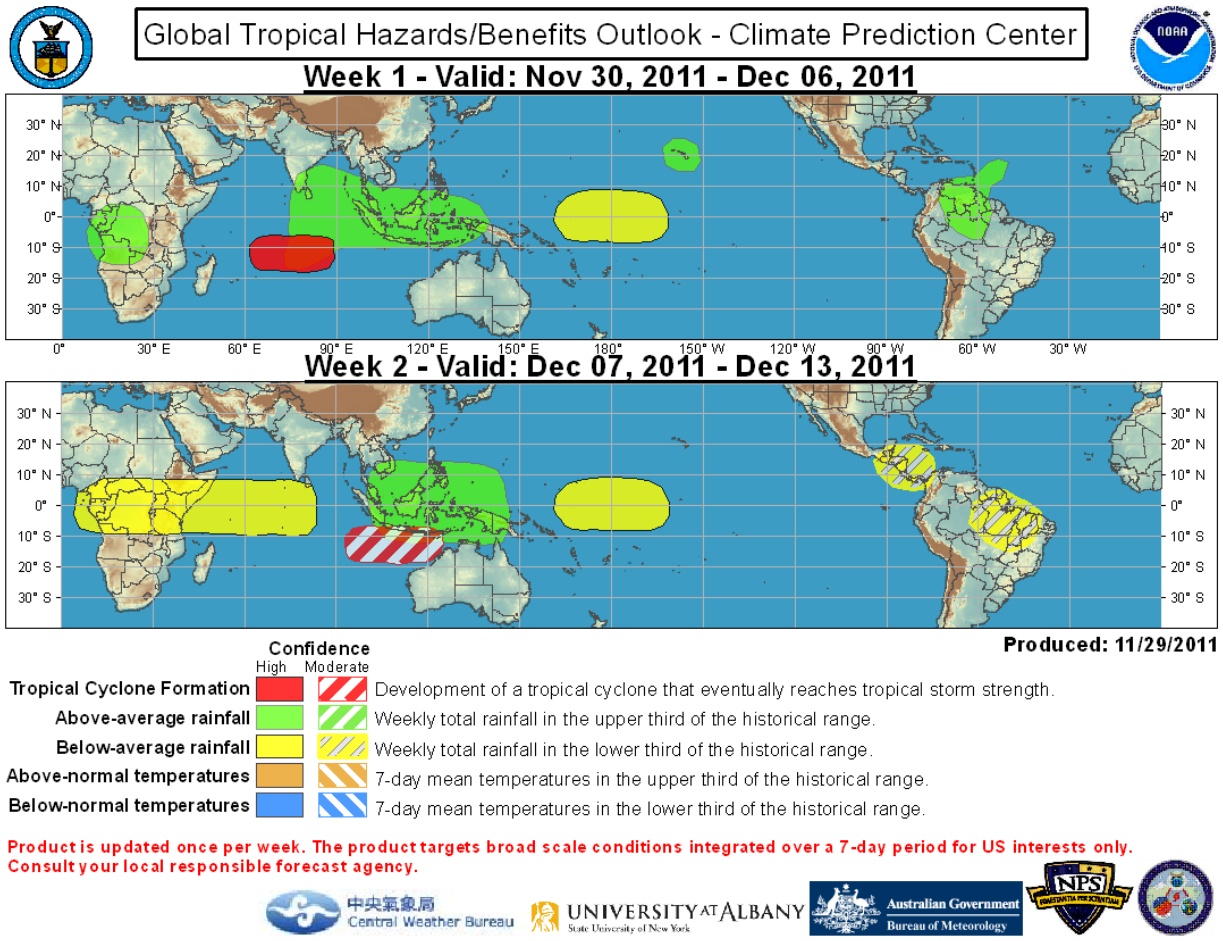

The MJO remained active during the past week with the enhanced phase shifting across the Indian Ocean.

Weekly averaged Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) anomalies for the past week show enhanced convection across eastern Africa and the Indian Ocean (IO). Suppressed convection was observed over the Maritime Continent and central Pacific Ocean. Easterly low-level wind anomalies were evident during the past week across the eastern equatorial IO and Maritime Continent with westerly anomalies strengthening in the western IO. These low-level circulation anomalies facilitated the development of a tropical cyclone just to the west of the southern tip of India, which moved northwest into the Arabian Sea. 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, the MJO signal should enhance the threat of tropical cyclone formation across the south-central IO and favor above-average rainfall for the eastern tropical IO and the western half of the

Maritime continent. Model guidance also favors above-average precipitation for parts of central Africa, Hawaii, and northeast South America. Below-average precipitation is most likely for the Central Pacific associated with La Nina conditions.

During Week-2, model guidance suggests that the MJO signal will shift eastward through the Maritime Continent, enhancing the threat for tropical cyclogenesis in the southeast tropical IO. Above-average rainfall is favored over the Maritime Continent during Week-2. An area of below-normal rainfall is favored for eastern Africa, the western half of the IO, and portions of the Americas, as the dry phase of the MJO is forecast to impact these regions. Ongoing La Nina conditions characterized by subsidence across the central Pacific will favor continuation of rainfall suppression in this region.