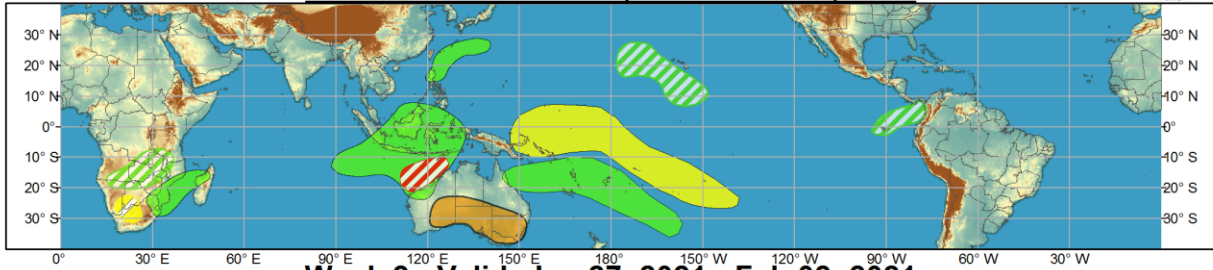




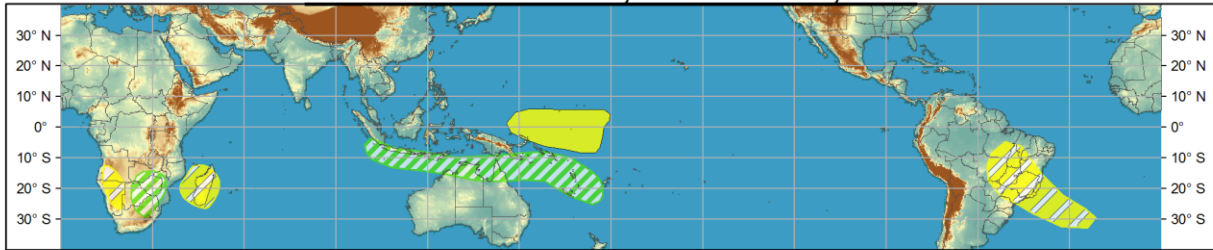
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Jan 20, 2021 - Jan 26, 2021



Week 2 - Valid: Jan 27, 2021 - Feb 02, 2021



	Confidence		Produced: 01/19/2021
	High Moderate		Forecaster: MacRitchie
Tropical Cyclone Formation		Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater strength).	
Above-average rainfall		Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range.	
Below-average rainfall		Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range.	
Above-normal temperatures		7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range.	
Below-normal temperatures		7-day mean temperatures in the lower third of the historical range.	

Product is updated once per week, except from 6/1 - 11/30 for the region from 120E to 0, 0 to 40N. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



La Nina continues to be the dominant mode of variability throughout the tropics. Anomalous convection associated with La Nina persists over the Maritime Continent. There are indications that a convectively coupled Kelvin wave, currently over the Atlantic, could enhance convection over the Indian Ocean, which might initiate an MJO event during late Week-1. The ECMWF and GFS both forecast high probabilities of an MJO event forming around this time. However, these models have both incorrectly forecast such an MJO event several times during the past month, likely because they have confused the low frequency La Nina signal with an MJO signal. Unlike the previous forecasts, there is more confidence in this week's forecast as the predicted intraseasonal signal survives being filtered exclusively for the temporal and spatial frequencies of the MJO, which removes any aliased La Nina signal.

Despite the potential for an active MJO event during the next two weeks, the GTH forecast is mainly rooted in the anticipated continuation of the La Nina pattern. There is a high probability of anomalous convection over the Maritime Continent during the forecast period. Models also indicate a moderate chance for a tropical cyclone to form near Australia's Kimberley Coast, which could bring heavy rain and wind to the region. Farther south, excessive heat is forecast for much of southern Australia during

Week-1, although indications are that the heat will lessen significantly during Week-2. Interested parties are encouraged to monitor information from their local weather authorities.

There are two tropical cyclones in the Indian Ocean: Eloise and Joshua. The Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) forecasts Eloise to make landfall in southern Mozambique this weekend, resulting in a high probability of above-average rainfall throughout the region during Week-1. Joshua is expected to be absorbed into the mid-latitude flow this week with little fanfare. Otherwise, the Indian Ocean is forecast to be relatively quiet. MJO development during Week-2 could result in enhanced precipitation over the Indian Ocean, but confidence is not high enough to warrant a posted hazard at this time. JTWC is also monitoring a disturbance near the Philippines, 90W. Model guidance is not supportive enough that this wave will form a tropical cyclone to post a corresponding hazard, but there is high confidence regarding above-normal rainfall along its path, north and east of the islands.

For hazardous weather concerns during the upcoming two weeks across the U.S. please refer to your local NWS Forecast Office, the Weather Prediction Center's Medium Range Hazards Forecast, and CPC's Week-2 U.S. Hazards Outlook. Forecasts over Africa are made in consultation with the CPC International Desk, and can represent local-scale conditions in addition to global-scale variability.