

This period from February to March 2024 marks the beginning of the pastoral lean season with a decrease in grazing and water resources and a gradual deterioration in the animals' overweight state. Following a low biomass-producing rainy season in 2023, vegetation cover is generally moderate, but some regions such as the north-central Senegal, the border area between Mali and Mauritania, most of Niger, and the Lake Chad Basin show deficits. However, water and forage resources remain sufficient based on field reports. Apart from Senegal where herders predominantly move southward in search of grazing land, transhumance movements in the rest of the Sahel are limited. Nevertheless, forced movements are observed in the central Sahel due to persistent insecurity. Some cases of animal diseases are reported, but no epidemic is currently ongoing. Livestock and cereal prices show minor fluctuations but remain above seasonal averages, while terms of trade continue to be unfavorable for herders.

### MAURITANIA



- ❑ Grazing and water resources generally sufficient
- ❑ High concentrations of livestock in strategic pastoral zones
- ❑ Overall satisfactory overweight state of the livestock
- ❑ Several bushfires recorded
- ❑ Unfavorable caprine-to-sorgho terms of trade for herders
- ❑ Normal health situation

### SENEGAL



- ❑ High concentration of livestock in the hosting sites of the Kaolack, Kaffrine, and Tambacounda regions
- ❑ Good overweight state of small and large ruminants
- ❑ Sufficient grazing and water resources
- ❑ Livestock and cereal prices still above seasonal averages
- ❑ Favorable terms of trade for male cattle in exchange for millet or rice for herders

### MALI



- ❑ Animal concentration assessed as moderate to high in some areas
- ❑ Forced displacement of herders and livestock thefts in the Gao and Mopti regions
- ❑ Availability of grazing land ranging from moderate to good
- ❑ Increase in prices of basic commodities observed in the Gao region
- ❑ Water resource condition assessed as moderate to sufficient
- ❑ Precarious security situation affecting the mobility of herders in the Gao, Mopti, and Timbuktu regions

### BURKINA FASO

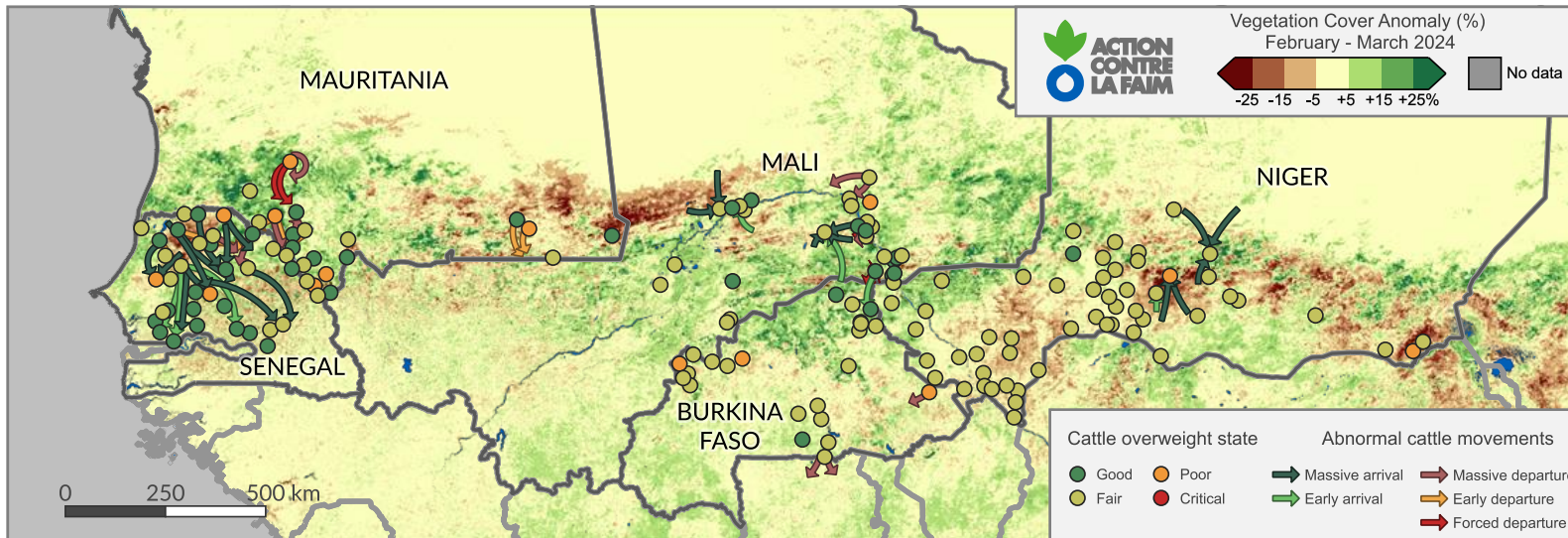


- ❑ Pastoral lean season in all monitored regions
- ❑ Moderate to insufficient availability of pastoral resources
- ❑ Increase in prices of animal feed and cereals
- ❑ Decrease in prices of small ruminants
- ❑ Unfavorable terms of trade for herders

### NIGER



- ❑ Moderate availability of grazing in the monitored sites
- ❑ Good availability of water resources
- ❑ Overall acceptable overweight state of the animals
- ❑ Suspected animal diseases on the majority of monitored sites
- ❑ Continued security incidents in certain areas
- ❑ Decrease in livestock prices
- ❑ Increase in cereal and animal feed prices
- ❑ Overall unfavorable terms of trade for herders



Field data comes from a network of collectors known as pastoral surveillance sentinels who respond weekly to a questionnaire regarding the status of pastoral resources, livestock conditions, animal health and body condition, market prices, and the presence of conflicts or insecurity.

The satellite data used in this bulletin are sourced from the RAPP project (Rangeland and Pasture Productivity), initiated by GEOGLAM (Group on Earth Observations and its Global Agricultural Monitoring). The information generated from observations from the MODIS satellite sensor (NASA) pertains to the anomaly of land cover fraction in both green vegetation (active photosynthesis) and dry vegetation (non-active photosynthesis) compared to the average calculated since 2001.