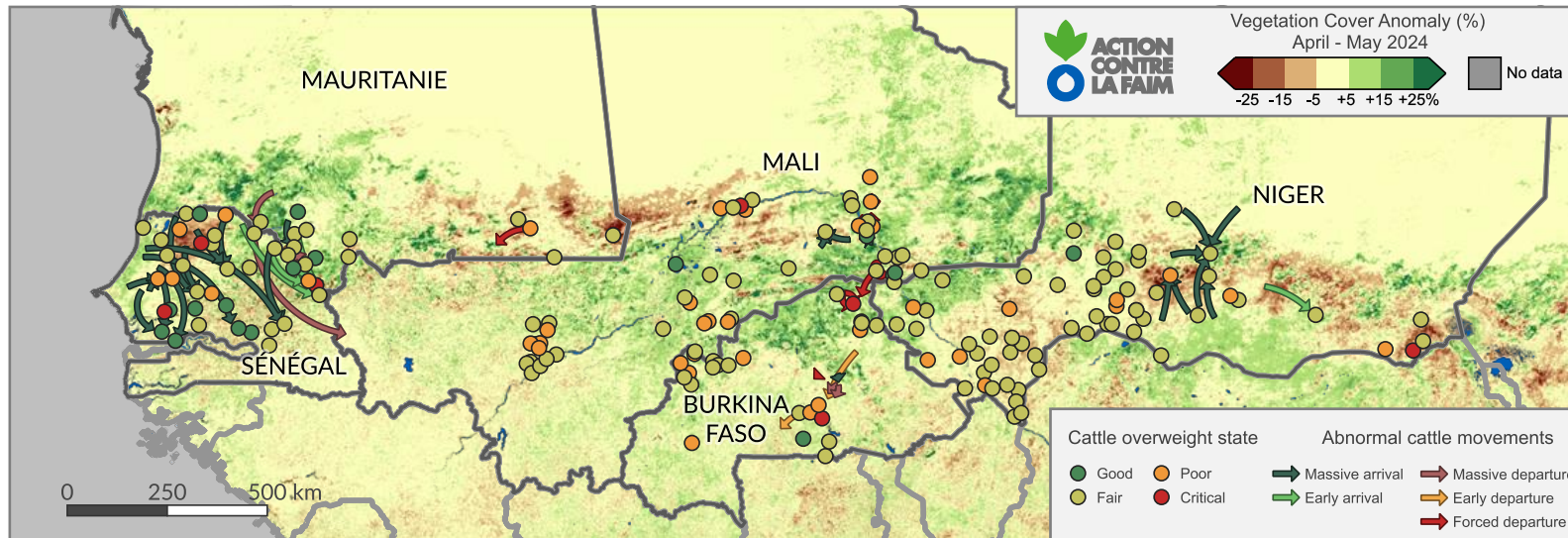


This period from April to May corresponds to the pastoral lean season. Pasture resources are decreasing, particularly in the central-north regions of Senegal, the border area between Mali and Mauritania, and most of Niger and the Lake Chad basin showing more marked deficits due to a negative 2023 rainy season. Apart from Senegal where herders mostly move south in search of pasture, transhumance movements are limited in the rest of the Sahel. However, forced movements are observed in central Sahel due to persistent insecurity reported in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. The body condition of animals is gradually deteriorating but without becoming alarming. Some cases of animal diseases are reported, but no significant epidemic outbreak is noted. Livestock and cereal prices show minor variations but remain above seasonal averages, and the terms of trade are generally unfavorable for herders.

MAURITANIA	SENEGAL	MALI	BURKINA FASO	NIGER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pasture deficit at pastoral monitoring sites Overall sufficient water resources with a deterioration in watering conditions High concentrations of livestock in strategic pastoral areas Livestock body condition fair Unfavorable terms of trade for goat against sorghum for herders Calm health situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock concentration is medium to high Pasture resource conditions are insufficient to medium Water resource conditions are sufficient to medium Body condition of small and large ruminants is good Terms of trade for male cattle against millet and rice remain favorable State interventions concern vaccinations and livestock feed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavorable terms of trade for herders Livestock theft reported in the Gao region Insufficient support for the pastoral sector at monitored sites in the northern regions Pasture availability considered insufficient to very insufficient High concentrations of animals recorded in the flooded areas of Gao and Timbuktu regions Watering conditions considered medium to poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastoral lean season Average to insufficient availability of pastoral resources Increase in cereal prices Increase in small ruminant prices Unfavorable terms of trade for herders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient pasture on the majority of monitored sites Satisfactory availability of water resources for watering Persistence of security incidents in certain areas Rising prices of cereals and livestock feed 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.