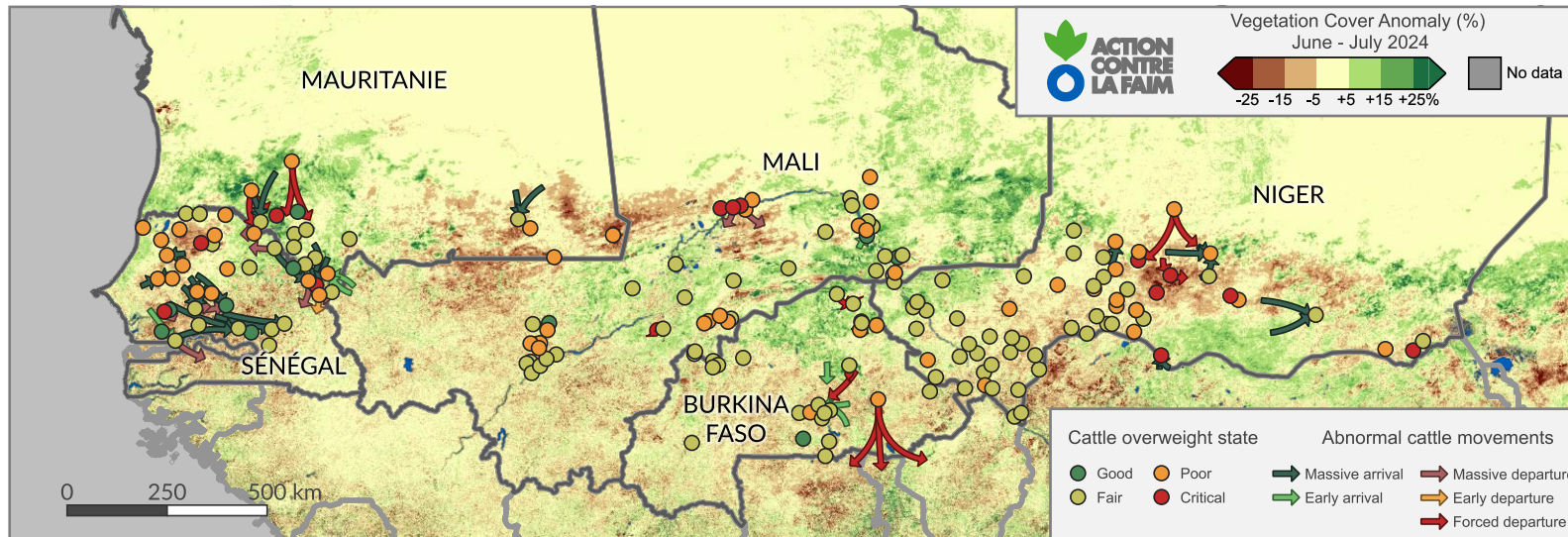


The period from June to July marks the end of the pastoral lean season and the beginning of the rainy season. Following a deficient wintering season in 2023 and a late onset of the rainy season in 2024, while pastures are starting to regenerate in some areas, pastoral resources remain very low and insufficient across the region, particularly in the northern areas. Livestock movements are occurring in search of grazing in Senegal and Mauritania, and forced movements are taking place in the central Sahel due to insecurity in Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. The condition of animal overweight is deteriorating further and is becoming concerning in central Niger and Timbuktu, Mali. Some cases of animal diseases are reported, but no outbreaks have been noted. Livestock and cereal prices are experiencing minor fluctuations but remain above seasonal averages, and terms of trade are generally unfavorable to herders, except in Senegal.

MAURITANIA	SENEGAL	MALI	BURKINA FASO	NIGER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start of the wintering period Pasture deficit Sufficient water resources High concentrations of livestock Fairly good overweight condition Increase in the price of livestock feed and foodstuffs Unfavorable terms of trade for herders Calm health situation Continuous arrivals of refugees in the Wilaya of Hodh El Chargui from Mali 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High to low concentration of livestock Pasture resource conditions very insufficient to insufficient Water resource conditions sufficient to moderate Good overweight condition of small and large ruminants Reported diseases: nasal discharge, goat and sheep plague, distomatosis, parasitism Terms of trade for male cattle against millet and rice still favorable for herders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of trade very unfavorable for herders Livestock theft Inaccessibility of certain markets due to insecurity Insufficient support for the pastoral sector in the northern regions Pasture availability considered moderate to very insufficient Overweight of large ruminants is critical in some areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerning pasture situation Abnormal livestock movements in certain areas Relatively calm health situation Increase in cereal prices Moderate increase in goat prices Decrease in sheep prices Relative decrease in livestock feed prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective onset of the rainy season and good pasture development at various monitored sites Pasture availability remains insufficient Concerning health situation of livestock Improving market access situation Significant increase in animal and cereal prices in markets Growing insecurity, particularly in the Tahoua region



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.