

This August to September period corresponds to the peak rainy season. During this time, pastoral resources (pastures and water) are sufficient. Animals are generally in good condition, although there are some variations due to lingering effects of the previous pastoral lean season and occasional suspected cases of illness. With abundant pastoral resources, the few recorded movements mainly involve transhumant herders returning to their home areas. However, insecurity continues to impact pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, with forced departures still occurring, particularly in Central Sahel. Livestock prices have increased over the period, and cereal prices also continue to rise. Terms of trade are generally unfavorable for herders except in Senegal and Mali. The issue of displaced persons, including many herders, remains important to consider when planning.

MAURITANIA



- Overall sufficient pasture availability
- Heavy rains recorded
- Worrying rise in river levels that pose an overflow risk in Gorgol
- Moderate to high livestock concentrations
- Overall satisfactory livestock body condition
- Terms of trade for goat against sorghum unfavorable for herders
- Continuous influx of refugees in the Wilaya of Hodh El Chargui from Mali

SENEGAL



- Moderate to high livestock concentration
- Pasture and water resource conditions ranging from sufficient to very sufficient
- Overall good body condition of animals
- Increase in livestock and cereal prices
- Terms of trade for male cattle against millet and rice remain favorable for herders

MALI



- Sufficient to highly sufficient pasture availability
- Moderate livestock concentration on the majority of sentinel sites
- Abundant water availability
- Terms of trade for goats against millet very favorable for herders in the central and southern parts of the country
- Livestock theft reported on 21.21% of the monitored sentinel sites

BURKINA FASO

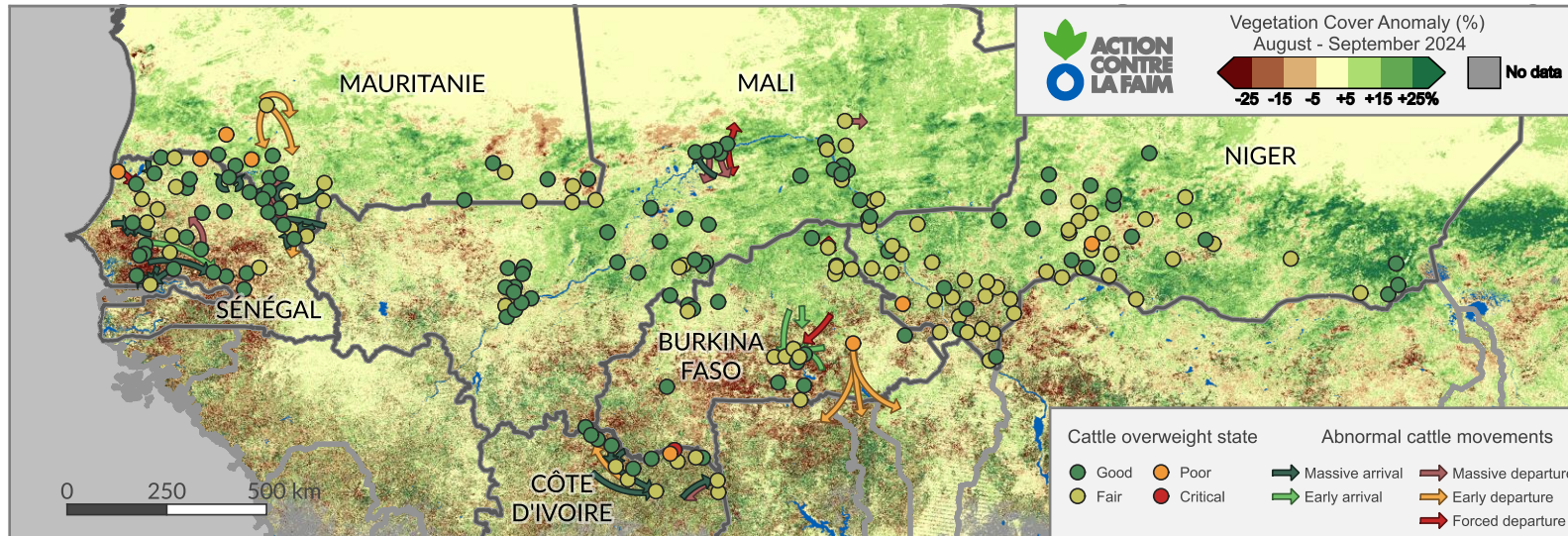


- Favorable pasture conditions
- Livestock body condition ranges from average to good
- Abnormal livestock movements
- Restrictions on livestock mobility
- Increase in cereal prices
- Decrease in livestock prices
- Terms of trade for male goats against sorghum unfavorable for herders

NIGER



- Good pasture availability
- Very satisfactory water availability
- Loss of thousands of animals due to flooding
- Suspected cases of animal diseases
- High cereal prices
- Terms of trade still unfavorable for herders
- Decrease in animal theft cases
- Ongoing insecurity, particularly in the regions of Tahoua, Tillabéri, Maradi, and Diffa



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.