

This period from October to November marks the beginning of the cold dry season and the start of transhumance. During this time, pastoral resources such as pastures and water remain sufficient, particularly in the eastern Sahel, which experienced an exceptional rainy season. The animals are in good condition, although there are some suspicions of diseases. Livestock prices have increased during this period, while cereal prices remain high but are slightly decreasing. The terms of trade are generally unfavorable for herders, except in Senegal. Insecurity continues to impact pastoral and agropastoral communities, with forced departures still being recorded, especially in Central Sahel and towards Mauritania or Côte d'Ivoire. In some host areas, particularly eastern Mauritania, the influx of refugees with their herds raises the issue of managing and sharing pastoral resources.

### MAURITANIA



- Flooding in some localities along the river
- Sufficient availability of pastoral resources
- Observation of bushfires
- Satisfactory condition of the animals
- Launch of national vaccination campaigns for livestock and awareness and protection against bushfires
- Unfavorable terms of trade for goats against sorghum for herders
- Continuous arrival of refugees in Hodh El Chargui

### SENEGAL



- Very high concentrations of livestock noted in Darou Mousty (Louga), Galoya (Saint-Louis), and Payar (Tambacounda)
- Massive or early arrivals in the regions of Louga, Kaolack, Saint-Louis, and Tambacounda
- Satisfactory availability of pastures and water resources
- Significant bushfires reported in the regions of Saint-Louis, Matam, and Tambacounda
- Reports of livestock theft
- Upward trend in livestock prices

### MALI



- Very unfavorable terms of trade for goats against millet from the herders' perspective
- Livestock theft
- Insecurity limiting the free movement of people and goods
- Sufficient pasture resources
- Weak support from partners reported by the pastoral sector's relays

### BURKINA FASO

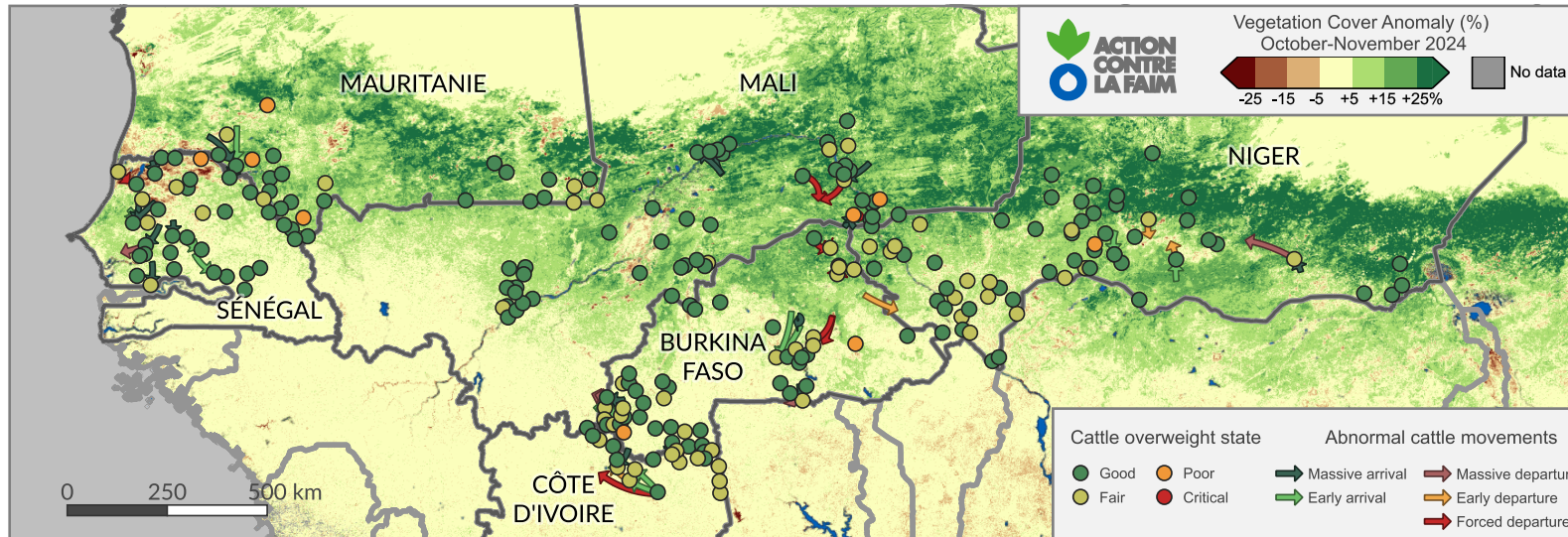


- Average pasture conditions
- Fair condition of the animals
- Unusual livestock movements in the border areas with Côte d'Ivoire and Mali
- Start of the transhumance campaign
- Slight decrease in cereal prices
- Stability in livestock prices
- Unfavorable terms of trade for herders

### NIGER



- Good availability of pasture
- Several bushfires reported
- Satisfactory water availability
- Good condition of the animals
- Several suspected cases of animal diseases
- Slight increase in the number of livestock thefts
- Decrease in cereal prices
- Increase in livestock prices
- Improvement in terms of trade



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.