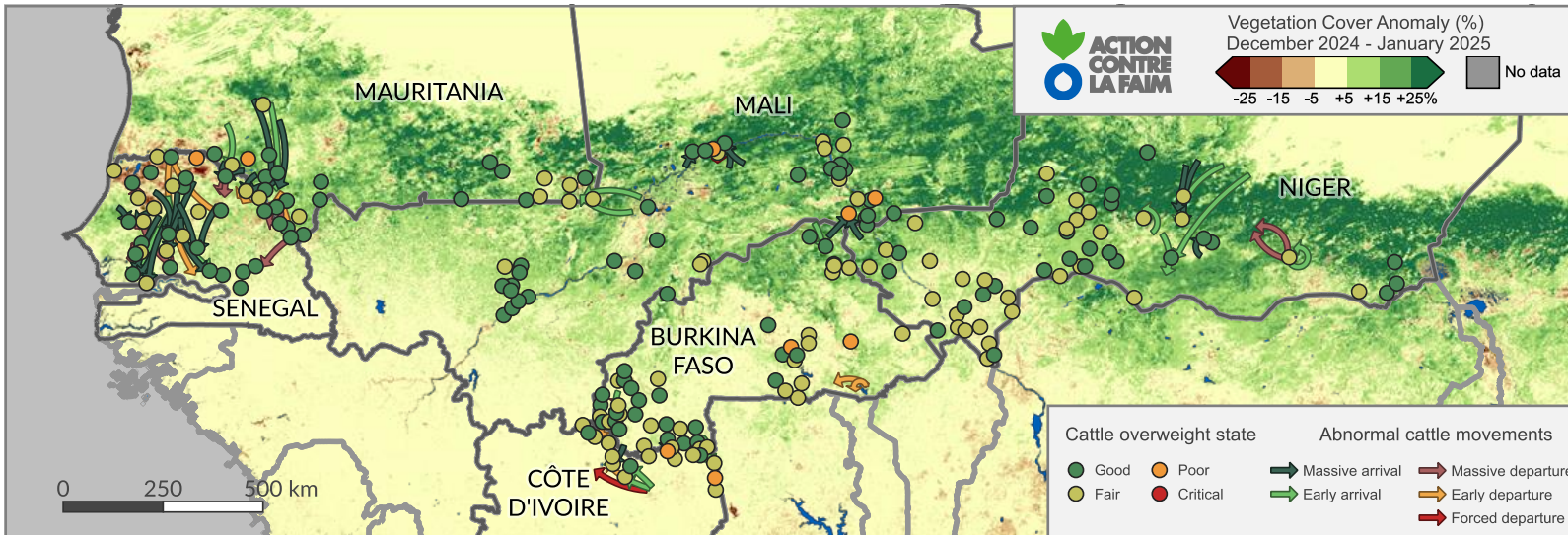


The period from December 2024 to January 2025 marks the beginning of the dry season, characterized by the drying up of temporary surface water and the occurrence of bushfires. Overall, forage resources remain sufficient although there are some regional variations, particularly in the north of Senegal. Significant movements of transhumants are observed with both large and sometimes early departures, in addition to forced departures due to insecurity. However, animal concentrations in transit areas remain moderate to low and despite the presence of suspected diseases, the animals are in moderate to good condition. Cattle prices have increased during this period, while cereal prices have decreased following the harvest. In host areas, particularly in eastern Mauritania, the influx of refugees with their herds highlights the challenges of managing and sharing pastoral resources.

BURKINA FASO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	MALI	MAURITANIE	NIGER	SÉNÉGAL
<p>Sufficient forage availability, but on the decline</p> <p>Animals in moderate to good body condition</p> <p>Livestock movements observed in the border areas with Ivory Coast and Ghana</p> <p>Decrease in cereal prices</p> <p>Stability of cattle prices</p> <p>Unfavorable terms of trade for herders</p>	<p>Sufficient pastoral resources</p> <p>Body condition of small ruminants ranging from good to moderate, but deterioration in the body condition of large ruminants</p> <p>Decrease in livestock concentration in Bounkani</p> <p>Increase in suspected cases of animal diseases</p> <p>Conflicts between farmers and herders reported</p> <p>Terms of trade still highly unfavorable for herders in northern Côte d'Ivoire</p>	<p>Sufficient pasture and water resources available on the majority of sites</p> <p>Bushfires reported</p> <p>Body condition rated as good on 59% of the sites</p> <p>Low support for the pastoral sector reported by local intermediaries</p> <p>Insecurity primarily reported on sites in the north</p> <p>Terms of trade favorable to herders</p>	<p>Sufficient availability of pastoral resources but drying up of some lakes</p> <p>Satisfactory animal body condition</p> <p>Suspected cases of avitaminosis, botulism, and peste of small ruminants</p> <p>National livestock vaccination campaign underway</p> <p>Unfavorable terms of trade for herders</p> <p>Ongoing arrival of refugees in Hodh El Chargui</p>	<p>Good availability of pasture and satisfactory surface water</p> <p>Decrease in bushfires</p> <p>Good body condition of animals</p> <p>Several suspected cases of animal diseases</p> <p>Slight increase in livestock thefts</p> <p>Slight increase in cereal prices</p> <p>Increase in livestock prices</p> <p>Improvement in terms of trade</p>	<p>Sufficient pasture resources but significant bushfires observed in Tambacounda</p> <p>Overall satisfactory body condition of animals</p> <p>Suspected cases of animal diseases in the regions of Saint-Louis, Tambacounda, Matam and Kaolack</p> <p>Large-scale cattle thefts, particularly in Louga, Tambacounda and Kaolack</p> <p>Increase in livestock and rice prices compared to the seasonal average</p>



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.