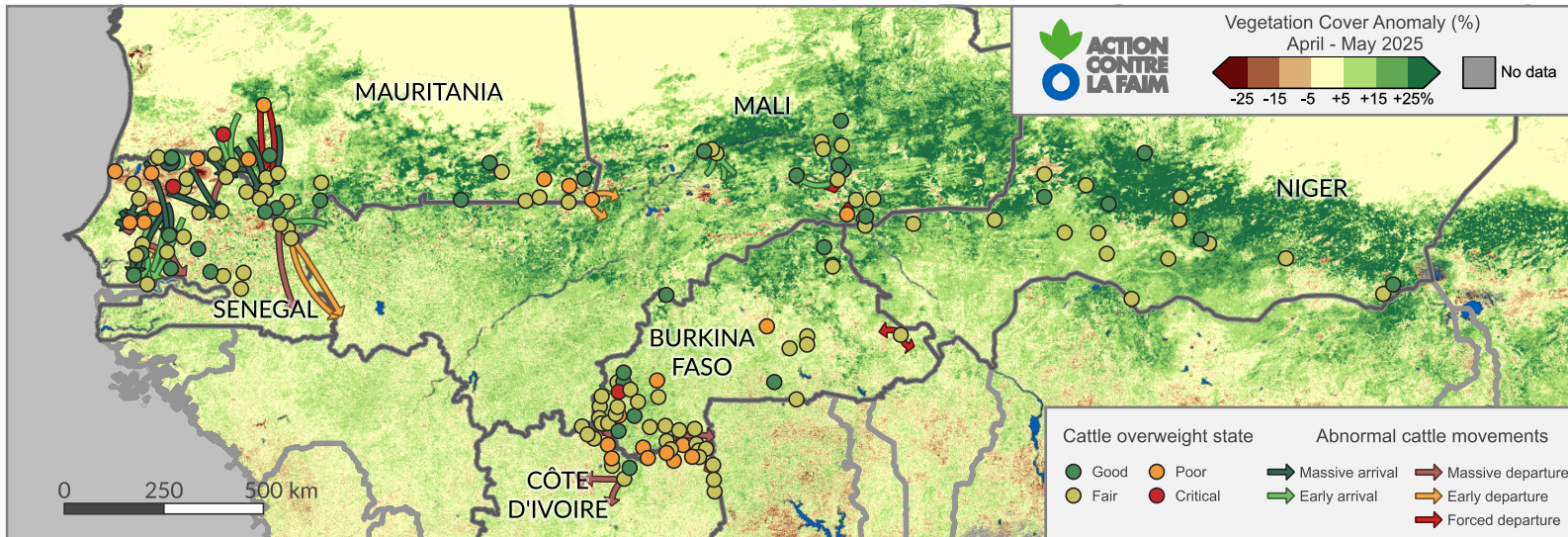


From April to May 2025, the period is marked by the pastoral lean season. There is a marked decline in fodder resources and the drying up of temporary surface water points. During this time, transhumance movements are limited, despite some unusual patterns such as mass departures and arrivals, as well as forced displacements due to insecurity. Because resources are highly localized, livestock concentrations are high to very high. This situation leads to a deterioration in animal health and the emergence of suspected disease cases. Cereal and livestock prices are rising during this period, with terms of trade generally unfavorable to livestock herders. The issue of displaced persons, many of whom are herders, remains a critical factor to be considered in planning.

BURKINA FASO	IVORY COAST	MALI	MAURITANIA	NIGER	SENEGAL
<p>Prolonged pastoral drought with insufficient pastoral resources</p> <p>Average livestock concentration Rising cereal prices</p> <p>Deterioration in terms of trade for livestock farmers</p> <p>Persistent livestock theft in areas of high concentration</p>	<p>Average livestock concentration Insufficient pastoral resources</p> <p>Deterioration in the body condition of large ruminants</p> <p>Insecurity and livestock theft Persistence of animal diseases</p> <p>Deterioration in terms of trade for livestock farmers</p>	<p>Fair body condition of small ruminants at 53% of sentinel sites</p> <p>Trade terms very unfavorable to livestock farmers</p> <p>Early movements reported due to insecurity</p> <p>Livestock feed shortages reported at 47% of sites</p> <p>Livestock theft reported at 33% of sentinel monitoring sites and persistent insecurity, particularly in the Gao region</p>	<p>Fair body condition of small ruminants at 53% of sentinel sites</p> <p>Trade terms very unfavorable to livestock farmers</p> <p>Early movements reported due to insecurity</p> <p>Livestock feed shortages reported at 47% of sites</p> <p>Livestock theft reported at 33% of sentinel monitoring sites and persistent insecurity, particularly in the Gao region</p>	<p>Sufficient pasture availability</p> <p>Satisfactory availability of watering points</p> <p>Fair animal body condition</p> <p>Increase in suspected cases of animal diseases</p> <p>Slight decrease in livestock theft incidents</p> <p>Increase in cereal prices</p> <p>Slight increase in livestock prices</p>	<p>Significant north-south transhumance movements, with large numbers arriving from Mauritania and departing for Mali</p> <p>Satisfactory pastoral resources despite fodder shortages in the north of the country</p> <p>Relatively stable livestock prices, except for a significant increase in the price of male cattle</p> <p>Rice prices still rising compared to the five-year average, while sorghum prices are falling significantly</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.