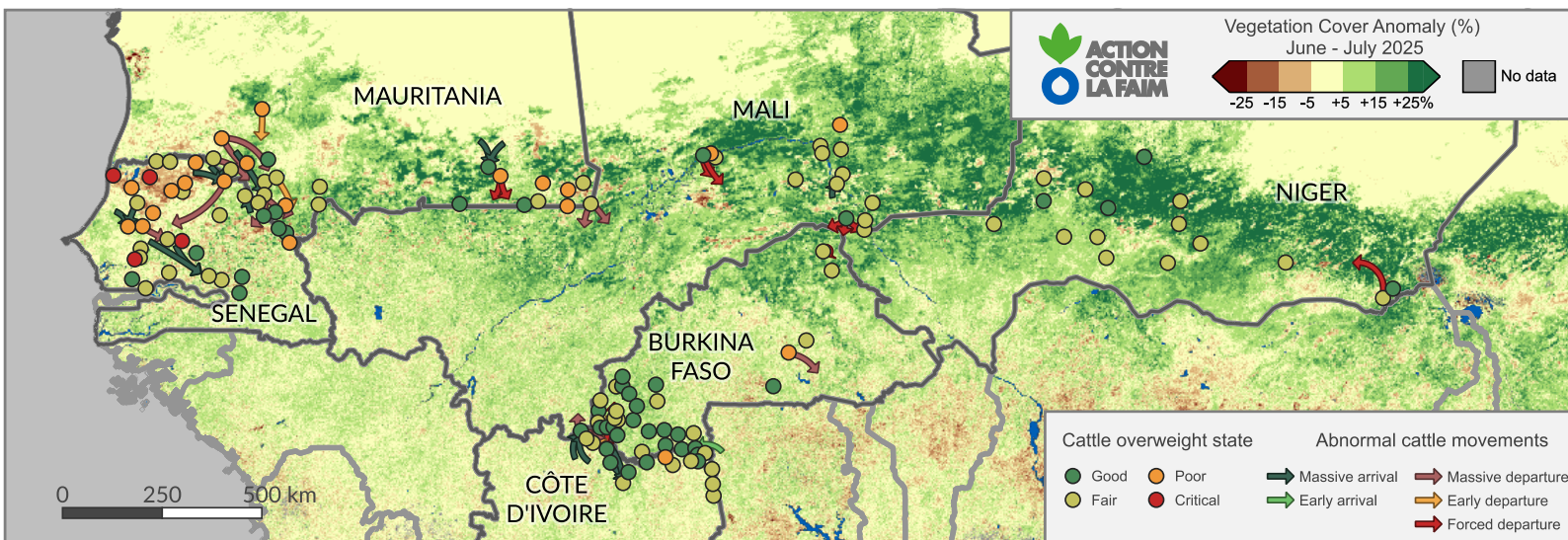


This period from June to July 2025 marks the beginning of the rainy season across the entire region. It is characterized by the onset of vegetation growth and the replenishment of surface water points, resulting in generally good forage and water resources. Livestock body condition is considered fair, despite an improvement compared to the previous period corresponding to the pastoral lean season. Movements are limited; however, returns of transhumant herders are observed along with some forced departures due to insecurity. Livestock concentrations remain moderate at most monitored sites. A few cases of animal diseases have been reported, but no major epidemic outbreaks have been identified. Cereal and livestock prices are rising during this period. Terms of trade are generally unfavorable to herders. The issue of displaced persons, including many herders, remains a challenge to be considered in planning efforts.

BURKINA FASO	IVORY COAST	MALI	MAURITANIA	NIGER	SENEGAL
- Improvement in the availability of pastoral resources - Average livestock concentration - Slight increase in cereal prices - Deterioration in terms of trade for livestock herders - Persistent livestock theft in cross-border areas	- Moderate to high livestock concentrations with massive movements - Improved availability of pastoral resources - Improved body condition of livestock - Unfavorable terms of trade for herders - Decline in millet and rice prices, and increase in maize and sorghum prices - Drop in livestock prices - No major security issues reported	- Onset of the rainy season and gradual replenishment of pastoral resources - Unfavorable terms of trade for herders - Livestock theft - Body condition of small and large ruminants rated as fair - Observed decline in tensions around pastoral resources - Suspected disease cases reported - Insufficient support to the pastoral sector	- Start of the rainy season - High concentration of livestock - Improved watering and grazing conditions - Filling of ponds and water points - Satisfactory body condition - Suspected cases of vitamin deficiency and diseases such as parasitosis and peste des petits ruminants (PPR) - Goat-to-sorghum terms of trade ranging from normal to unfavorable - Continuous arrival of refugees in the Hodh Chargui region	- Moderate to sufficient pasture availability - Availability of watering points - Fair body condition of animals - Slight increase in livestock theft cases - Slight increase in cereal prices - Decrease in livestock prices - Unfavorable terms of trade: buck for cereals	- Late and irregular onset of rains - Marked pastoral lean season in the north, particularly in the regions of Louga, Saint-Louis, and Matam - Fair to good body condition in the central and southern areas, poor in the north - Frequent livestock thefts in Louga, Kaffrine, and Tambacounda - Sharp increase in cattle prices - Improved terms of trade for herders, but persistent vulnerability among non-herding households



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.