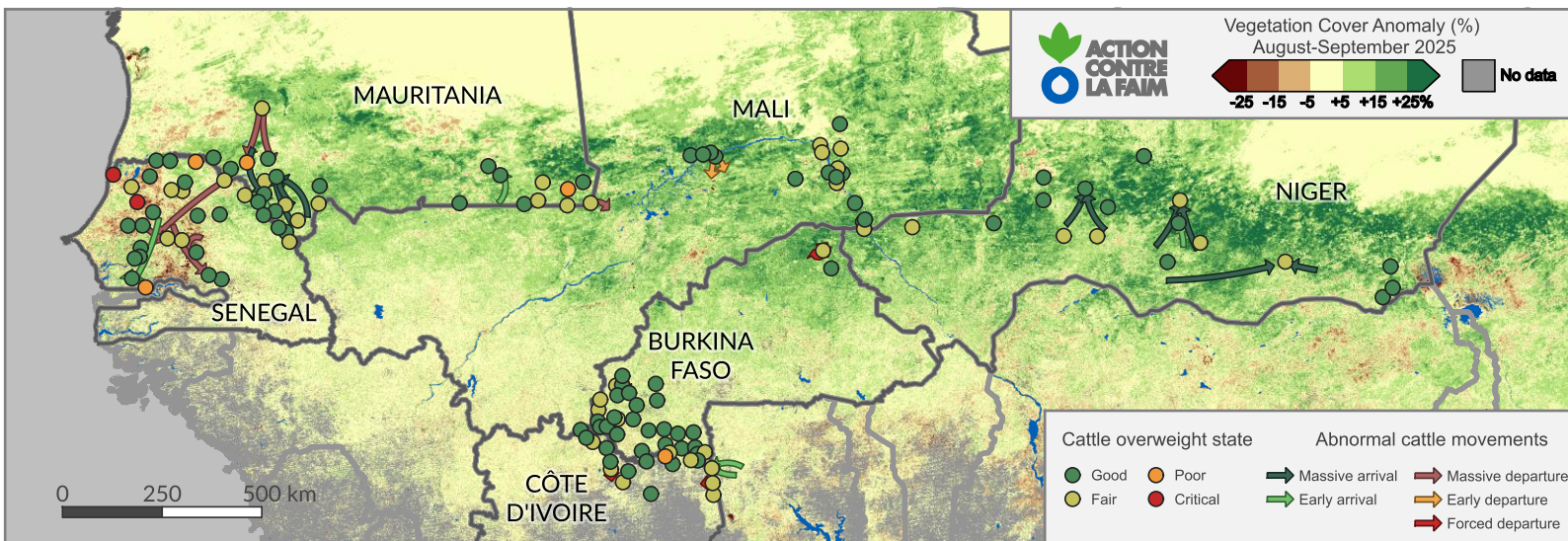


# BI-MONTHLY PASTORAL SURVEILLANCE BULLETIN IN THE SAHEL

## N°34 / AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2025

The current period is characterized by a significant improvement in pastoral conditions across the region, with generally adequate availability of pastures and water points, supporting good animal body condition. However, disparities persist, particularly in areas where vegetation cover remains low or where excess water resources pose flooding risks. Markets are generally accessible, but livestock prices continue to rise, while cereal prices vary by location, influencing terms of trade that remain unfavorable for herders in several areas. From a health perspective, a few outbreaks of animal and human diseases require heightened vigilance. Security remains fragile in certain zones, with recurring cases of livestock theft and additional pressures on pastoral resources linked to hosting displaced or refugee populations.

BURKINA FASO	IVORY COAST	MALI	MAURITANIA	NIGER	SENEGAL
<p>Good availability of pastoral resources</p> <p>Average livestock concentration</p> <p>Slight decrease in cereal prices</p> <p>Deterioration of terms of trade for herders</p> <p>Persistent livestock theft in cross-border areas</p>	<p>Favorable availability of pastoral resources</p> <p>Excess hydrology in the Tchologo</p> <p>Overall good animal health with satisfactory body condition</p> <p>Fragile security with recurrent livestock theft</p> <p>Increased pressure in areas hosting refugee populations</p> <p>Markets accessible but strong price disparities between departments</p>	<p>Progressive restoration of pastoral resources</p> <p>Low vegetation cover in the north</p> <p>Good body condition of small and large ruminants</p> <p>Very unfavorable terms of tradeLivestock theft</p> <p>Easing of social relations among herders</p> <p>Lack of support for the pastoral sector</p>	<p>Confirmed cases of Rift Valley fever and diphtheria in several Wilayas</p> <p>Flooding in riverine localities</p> <p>Onset of the rainy season with good distribution of rainfall</p> <p>Improved watering conditions and pasture resources</p> <p>Satisfactory animal body condition</p> <p>Continuous arrival of refugees in Hodh Chargui</p>	<p>Very good availability of pasture</p> <p>Very good availability of surface water for animal watering</p> <p>Increase in livestock prices</p> <p>Decrease in cereal prices</p> <p>Improved security situation and reduction in livestock theft cases</p> <p>Terms of trade (goat for cereal) favorable to herders</p>	<p>Good level of pond filling</p> <p>Pasture and water resources satisfactory in the center and south, but deficient in the north</p> <p>Localized animal diseases (PPR, diarrhea, skin conditions, enterotoxemia) requiring strengthened health monitoring</p> <p>Significant increase in the price of male cattle</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.