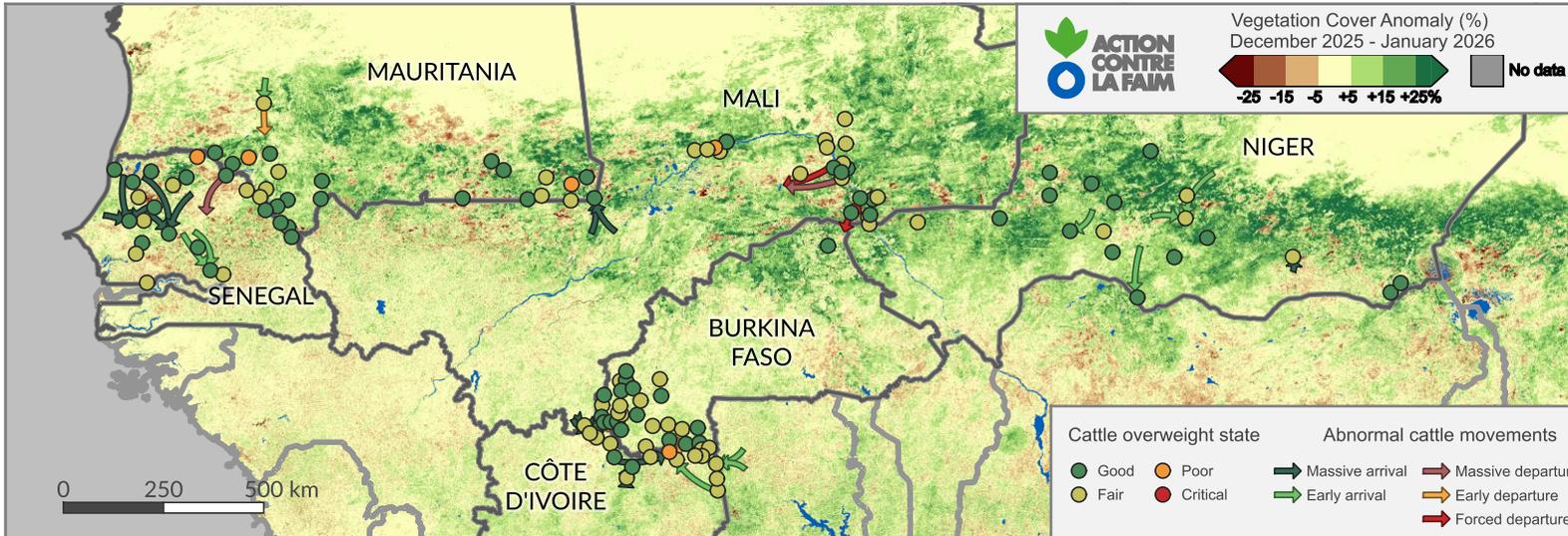


This period from December 2024 to January 2025 marks the onset of the dry season, the drying up of temporary surface waters, and the occurrence of bushfires. Pasture resources remain generally good following an excellent rainy season, particularly in the eastern Sahel. Livestock are in good body condition. However, disparities persist, notably in certain areas where vegetation cover remains sparse or where excess water still poses flooding risks. Markets are broadly accessible, and livestock prices are trending upward, while cereal prices, depending on the area, are declining; nevertheless, terms of trade remain unfavorable for herders in several localities. From a health standpoint, a few animal and human disease outbreaks call for heightened vigilance, while security remains fragile, with recurrent livestock theft and increased pressure on pastoral resources linked to the arrival of displaced or refugee populations.

BURKINA FASO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	MALI	MAURITANIA	NIGER	SENEGAL
<p>Sufficient pasture and water resources</p> <p>Livestock body condition is good to fair</p> <p>Vaccination campaigns in Guiriko, Djoro, Tannonunyan, and Liptako; feed distributions reported in Guiriko and Djoro; occasional artificial insemination in Tannonunyan</p> <p>Recurrent needs for water infrastructure/boreholes in the West (Comoé/Léraba)</p>	<p>Adequate availability of pastoral resources in pasture and water</p> <p>Active pastoral mobility with localized livestock concentrations</p> <p>Contrasting security context, with a more deteriorated situation in Bounkani</p> <p>Functional markets, but pastoral support is nearly non-existent. Overall favorable terms of trade</p>	<p>Pastoral resources are generally sufficient to very sufficient</p> <p>Increase in livestock theft cases</p> <p>Markets are open and accessible across all monitored sites</p> <p>Terms of trade are highly unfavorable at the majority of monitoring sites. Improved social relations among herders</p> <p>Limited support to the pastoral sector</p>	<p>Suspension of cross-border mobility linked to Mauritania-Mali transhumance for security reasons</p> <p>High concentrations of livestock in the monitored pastoral areas</p> <p>Sufficient availability of pastoral resources</p> <p>Overall satisfactory livestock body condition</p> <p>National livestock vaccination campaign underway</p> <p>Continued arrival of refugees in the Hodh Ech Chargui region</p>	<p>Good pasture availability</p> <p>Sufficient water resources for livestock watering</p> <p>Good herd body condition</p> <p>Slight decline in livestock prices</p> <p>Cereal markets down markedly, reflecting export-ban measures</p> <p>Terms of trade generally favorable to herders</p> <p>Slight improvement in the security context: decline in livestock theft and armed incidents</p>	<p>Good animal body condition and health</p> <p>Pastoral resources are sufficient, with pockets of vulnerability in the Ferlo</p> <p>North-south transhumance movements are increasing, adding pressure on host areas</p> <p>Terms of trade are favorable to herders, with rising livestock prices and falling cereal prices</p> <p>Risk of deteriorating pastoral conditions as the lean season begins</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.