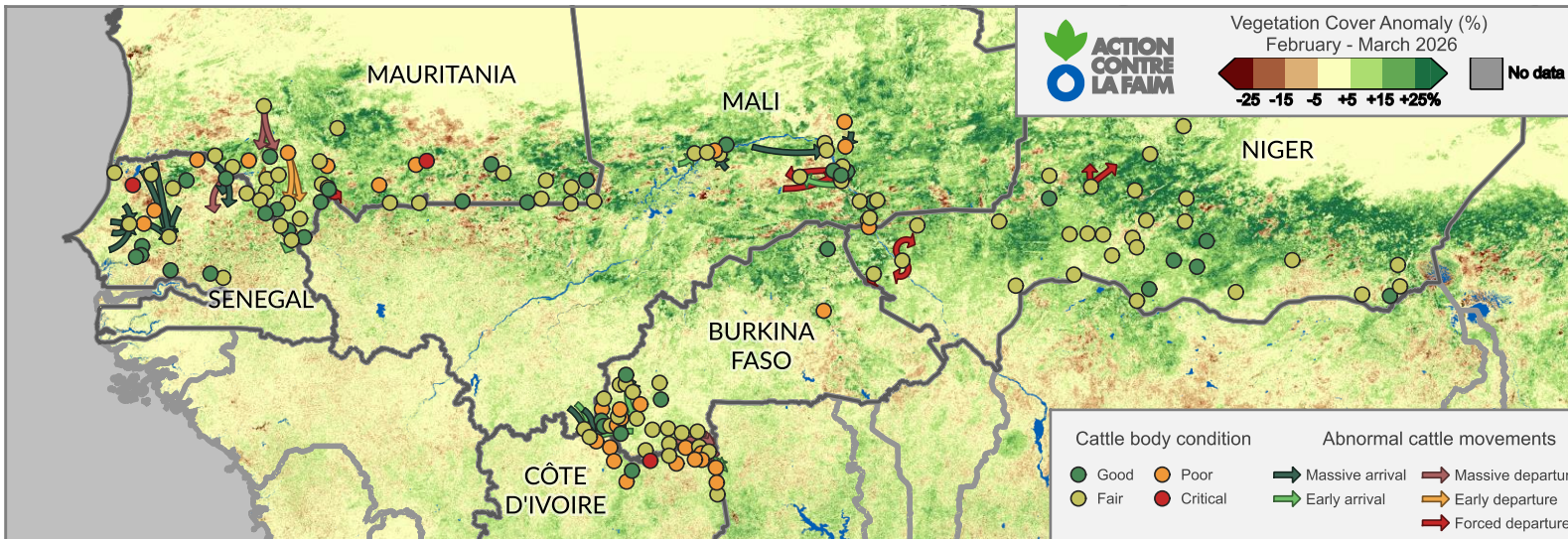


The February–March 2026 period is characterized by the transition from the cool dry season to the hot dry season. Temporary surface water points used for livestock watering have dried up, while significant forage resources have been destroyed by bushfires. As a result, pastoral resources range from sufficient to slightly insufficient in some areas. During this period, livestock movements are mainly marked by the southward migration of transhumant herders, despite some atypical patterns caused by insecurity or sharp declines in resources. Livestock body condition remains generally acceptable, despite notable deterioration in some areas. Markets are accessible, and livestock prices are on an upward trend, while cereal prices, depending on the area, are decreasing. Terms of trade are favorable for herders overall, with some exceptions, particularly in Senegal. A few cases of animal diseases have been reported. The security situation remains complex, limiting the mobility of herders and their livestock.

BURKINA FASO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	MALI	MAURITANIA	NIGER	SENEGAL
<p>Pasture and water resources from sufficient to insufficient</p> <p>Average livestock concentration</p> <p>Animal body condition acceptable but deteriorating</p> <p>Some isolated cases of animal diseases but no confirmed outbreak</p> <p>Increase in livestock prices, decrease in cereal prices</p> <p>Terms of trade generally favorable for livestock keepers, with regional disparities, the Liptako being in a less favorable position</p>	<p>Progressive decline in pastoral resources (pasture and water)</p> <p>Body condition of small ruminants generally good, but declining for large ruminants</p> <p>Animal diseases reported (foot-and-mouth disease, diarrhea, avian influenza)</p> <p>Markets functional but pastoral support is almost non-existent</p> <p>Terms of trade balanced</p> <p>Shortage of livestock</p> <p>Deteriorating security situation in Boukani</p>	<p>Pasture and water resources sufficient</p> <p>Continued bushfires with affected areas above normal levels</p> <p>Decrease in livestock theft observed over the period</p> <p>Terms of trade favorable for livestock keepers across most monitoring sites</p> <p>Markets open and accessible across all sentinel sites</p> <p>Limited support to the pastoral sector reported</p>	<p>Suspension of cross-border transhumance between Mauritania and Mali</p> <p>High livestock concentrations</p> <p>Sufficient availability of pastoral resources</p> <p>Increase in livestock prices</p> <p>Overall satisfactory livestock body condition</p> <p>Continuous arrival of refugees with livestock in Hodh Chargui, increasing pressure on local resources and services</p>	<p>Pasture and water resources slightly sufficient</p> <p>Decrease in bushfires</p> <p>Livestock body condition considered satisfactory</p> <p>Slight increase in animal prices, particularly goats</p> <p>Slight increase in cereal prices</p> <p>Goat (male)–cereal terms of trade generally favorable for herders</p> <p>Slight deterioration in the security situation: increase in livestock theft and armed incidents</p>	<p>Rapid degradation of forage resources</p> <p>Poor animal body condition and concerning health situation in some areas</p> <p>Recurrent bushfires</p> <p>Significant transhumance flows from Mauritania and Mali</p> <p>High cereal prices</p> <p>Decrease in livestock prices and unfavorable terms of trade for herders</p> <p>Support to the pastoral sector considered insufficient and too localized</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.