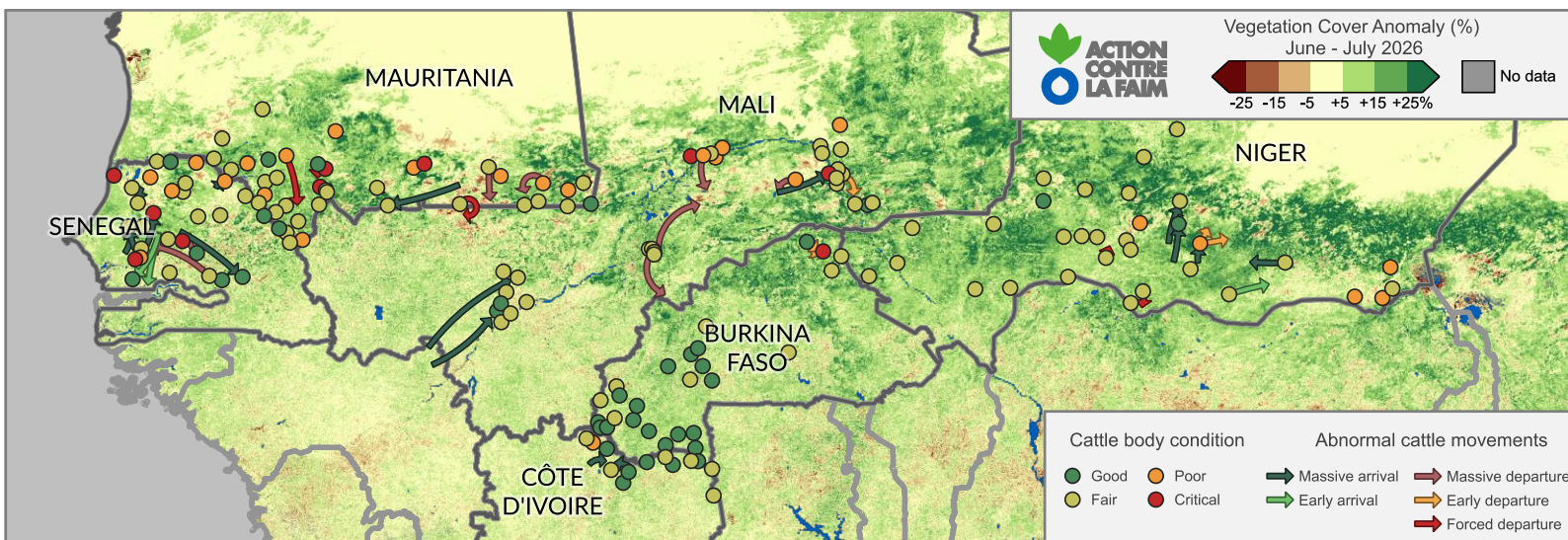


This June-July 2026 period corresponds to the onset of the rainy season across all monitored areas. It is characterized by a gradual improvement in pastoral resources and livestock watering conditions thanks to the first rains. Livestock body condition is generally considered fair, with progressive improvements observed in several areas. The main movements recorded involve the return of transhumant herds from Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, leading to moderate to high livestock concentrations in some receiving areas. Several cases of animal diseases were reported, particularly respiratory and parasitic diseases favored by the onset of the rainy season and increased herd concentrations. Although no major epizootic outbreaks were reported, the animal health risk level remains high. Markets remain generally accessible and functional. Small ruminant prices have declined slightly, while cereal prices have remained relatively stable. Terms of trade remain generally favorable for livestock keepers despite disparities between regions.

BURKINA FASO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	MALI	MAURITANIA	NIGER	SENEGAL
Onset of the rainy season across monitored areas Moderate to high livestock concentrations observed Decline in small ruminant and cereal prices Improved availability of pastoral resources Terms of trade generally favorable to livestock keepers	Favorable pasture and water conditions Good forage availability despite access constraints in some areas Persistent livestock thefts Active animal disease outbreaks in Ouangolodougou (bovine Foot-and-Mouth Disease), Nafana, and Téhini Terms of trade deteriorating and unfavorable for livestock keepers	Irregular rainfall patterns and prolonged pastoral lean season General deterioration of pastoral resources Markets remain functional with favorable terms of trade for livestock keepers Limited support provided to the pastoral sector Relative improvement in security conditions despite continued livestock thefts	Onset of the rainy season across monitored areas Launch of the national aerial seeding campaign and annual Tree Week activities Cross-border transhumance between Mauritania and Mali remains suspended Pasture conditions remain poor to average Livestock body condition fair Rising livestock prices, particularly for small ruminants Suspected cases of animal diseases	Severe pressure on grazing resources and livestock feed supplies Livestock body condition continues to deteriorate Rising cereal and livestock feed prices Worsening goat-to-millet terms of trade Decrease in livestock thefts and security incidents reported	Onset of the rainy season across monitored areas High livestock concentrations in key pastoral zones Livestock body condition improving overall Livestock markets remain favorable, supported by high animal prices Livestock thefts reported in several transhumance corridors and grazing areas



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.