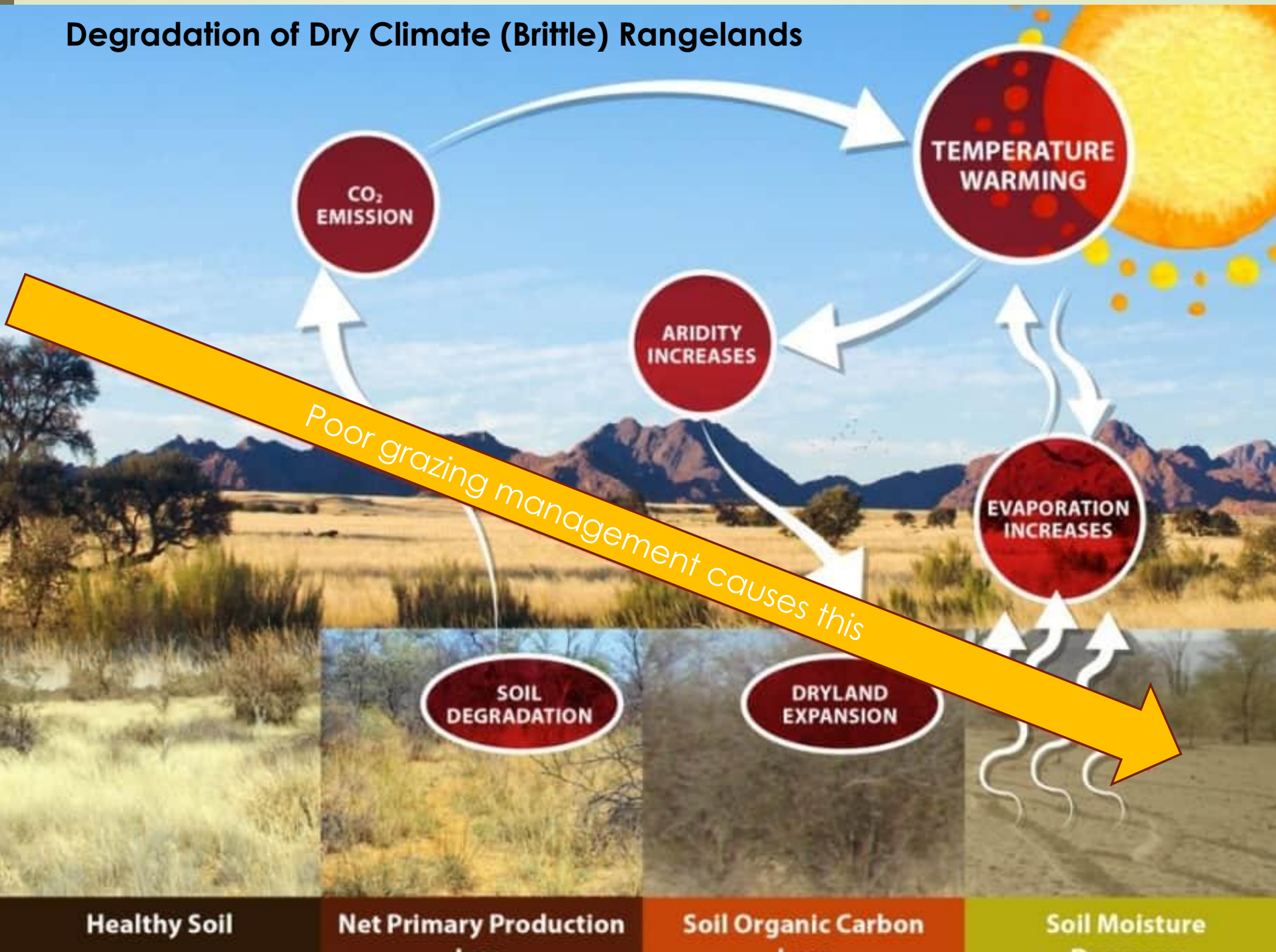


A large crowd of sheep, many with white and brown markings, gathered together.

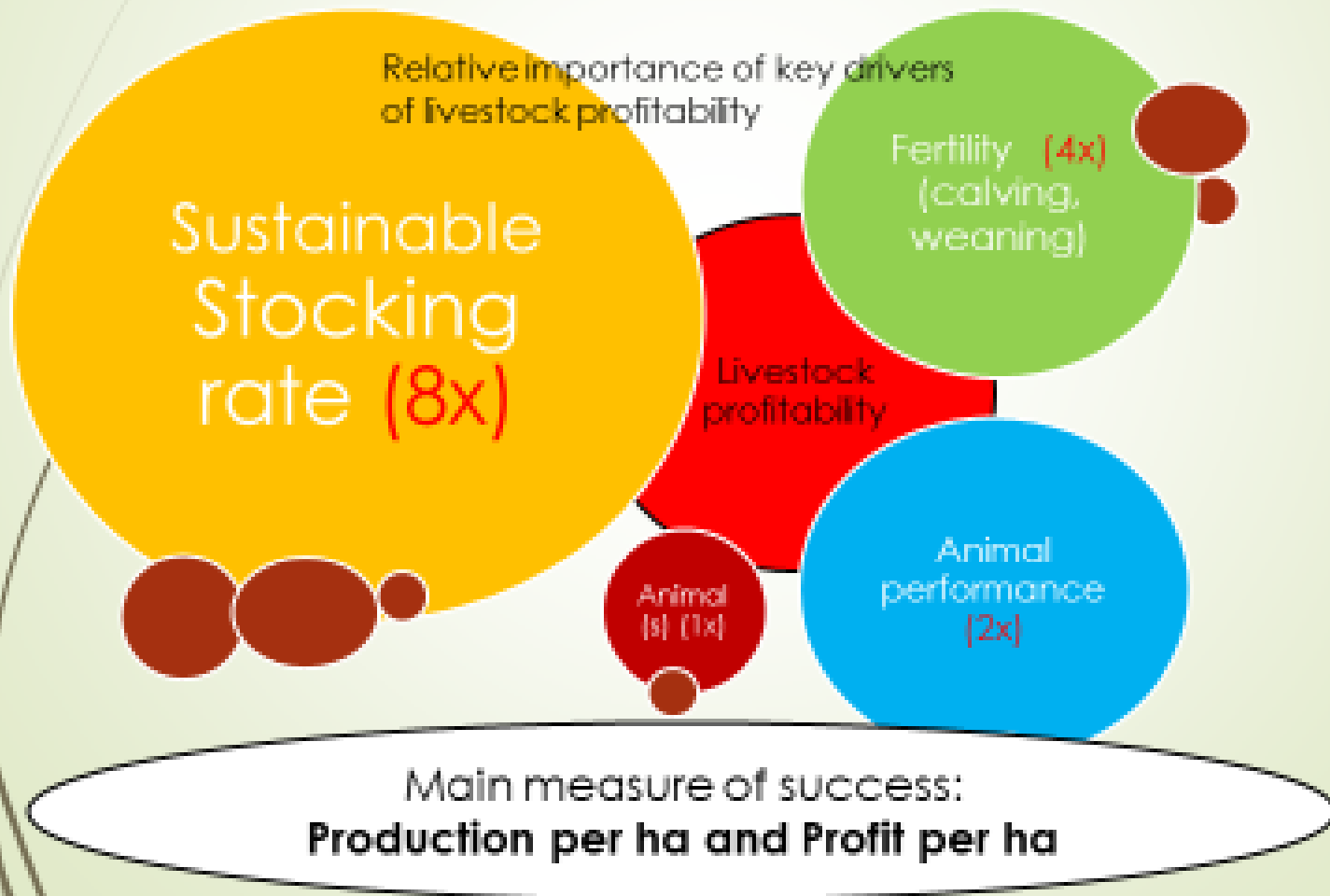


Colin Nott, 2025
Agri-Outlook Conference

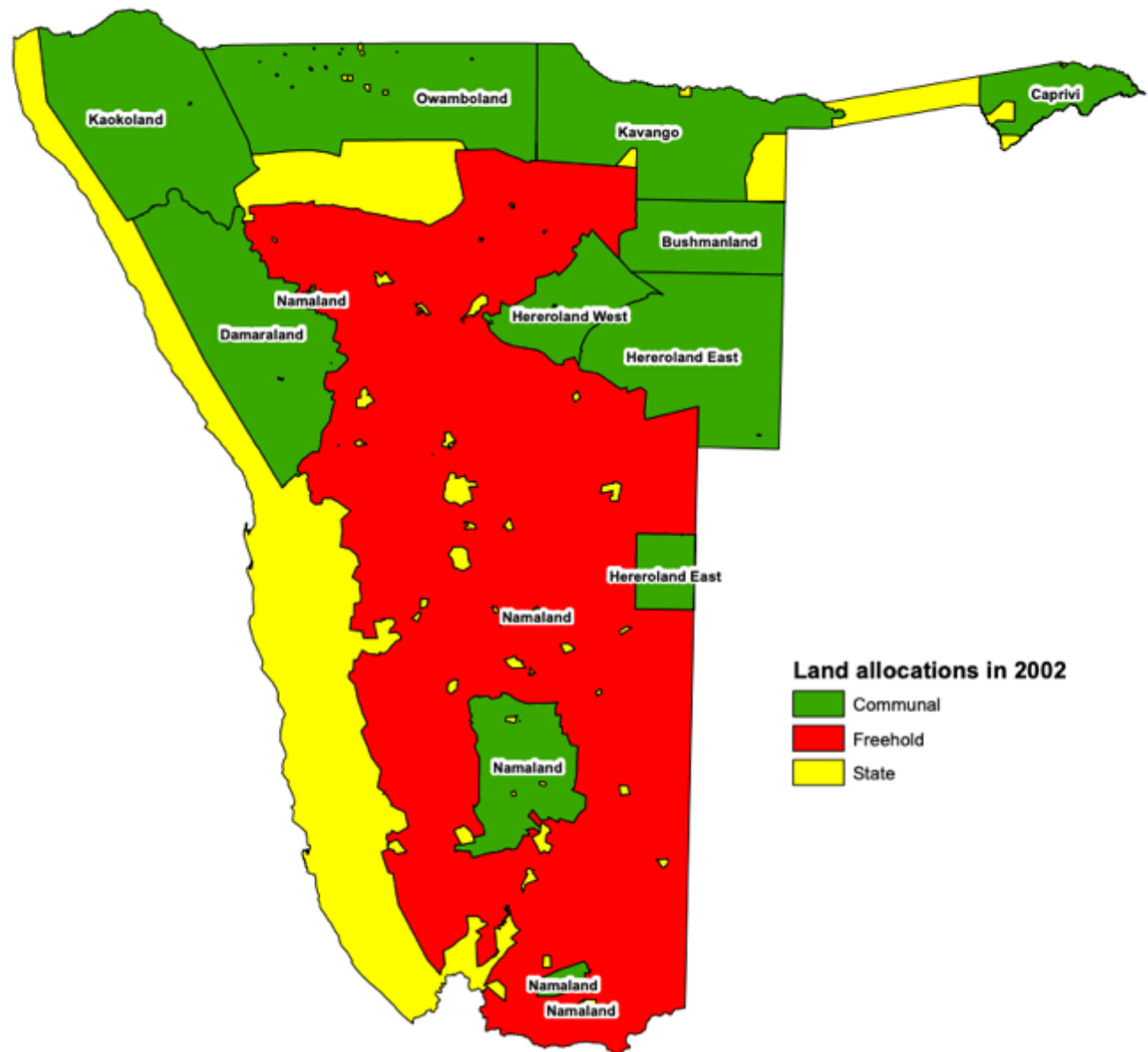
Degradation of Dry Climate (Brittle) Rangelands

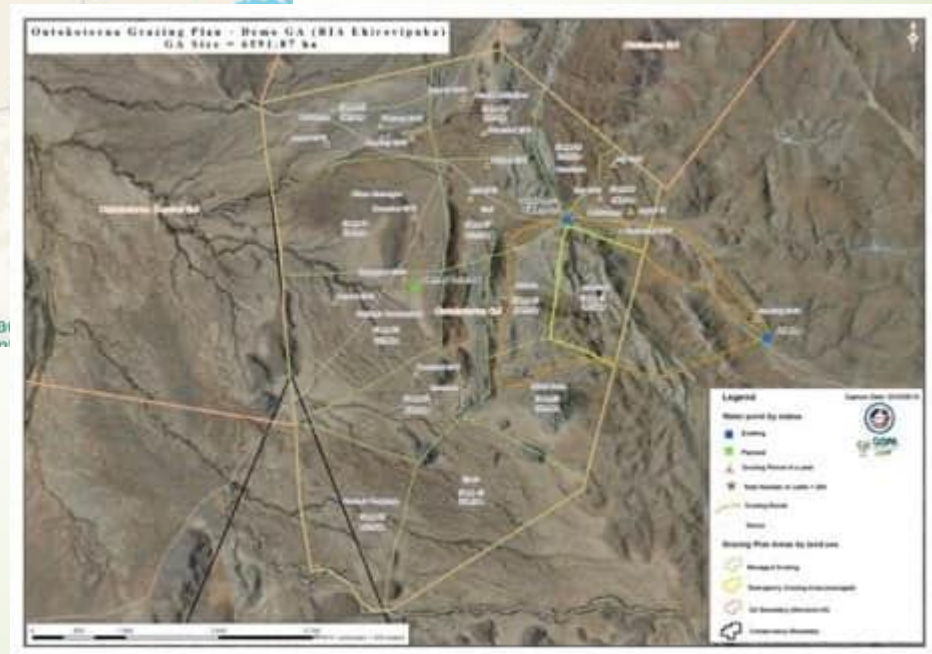


Making Money = **increasing sustainable stocking rate** and **good animal performance**



Map showing Land Allocation in Namibia in 2001







Title deed - surveyed

- Conservancy /CF 200 000ha 1350 people – wildlife/tourism and timber
- Farming unit 7000ha and 2 families
- Grazing Area 7000ha (10 farmers) set and enforce grazing plan and do bush control and utilize woody biomass
- No conservancy law



Namibian livestock farming

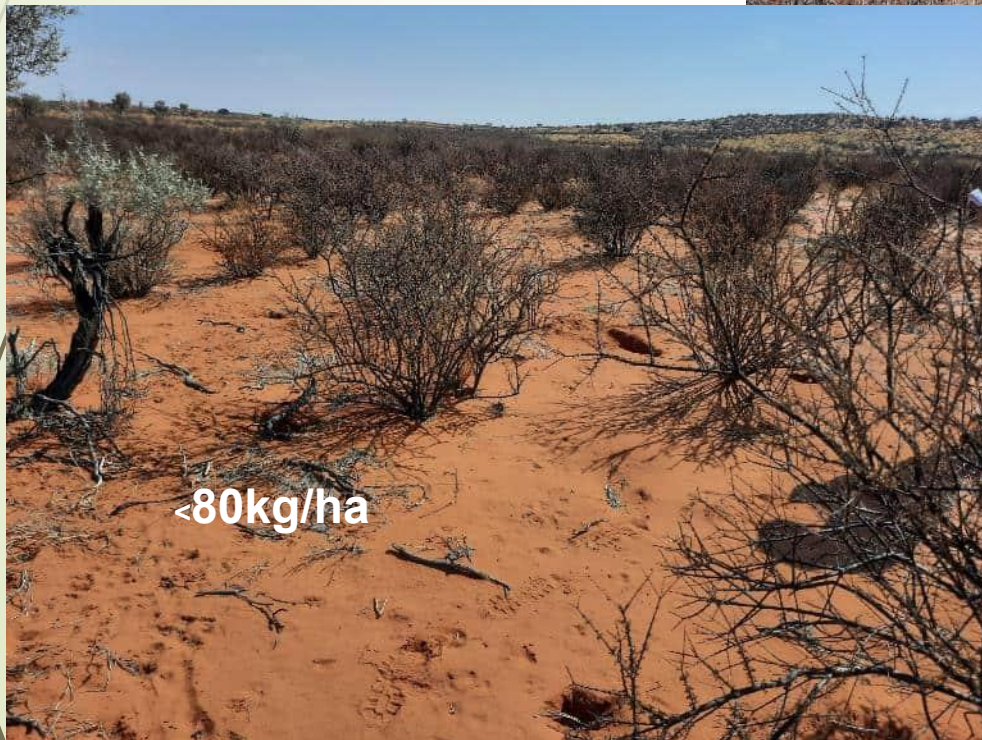
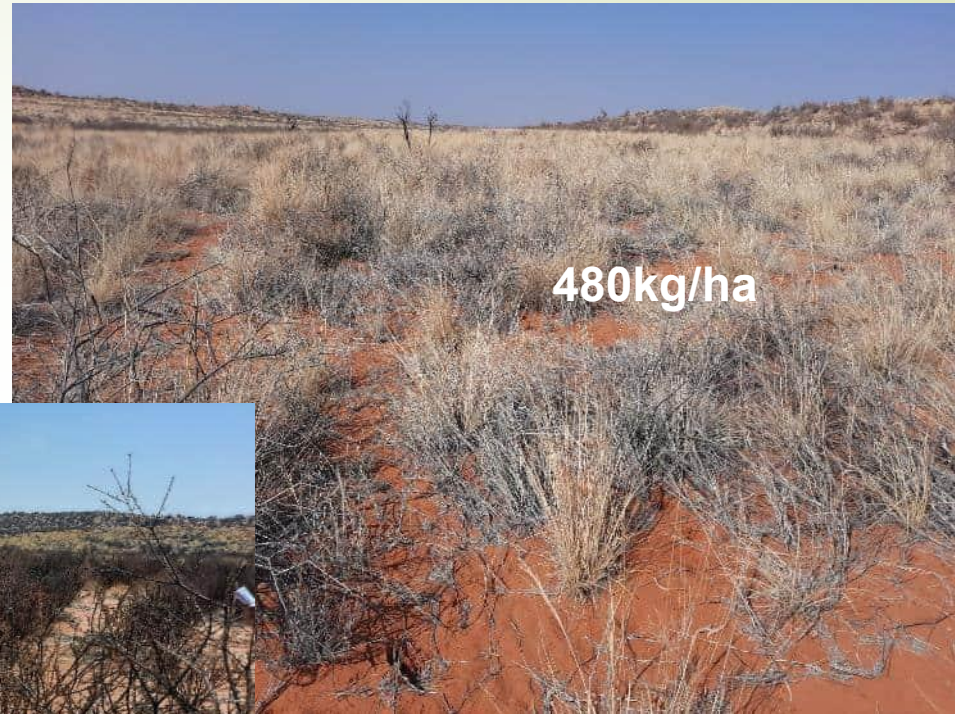
- One Namibian livestock farmer says:
 - ‘Every year we need to plan for a drought’**
 - **‘I am just recovering form the last drought and now we are in another**
- Another Namibian livestock farmer says:
 - **I did not have good rainfall in 2019 but I didn’t suffer from a drought. By adjusting my management - I made money before, during, but especially just after the drought**
- **YOU CHOOSE WHERE YOU FIT**

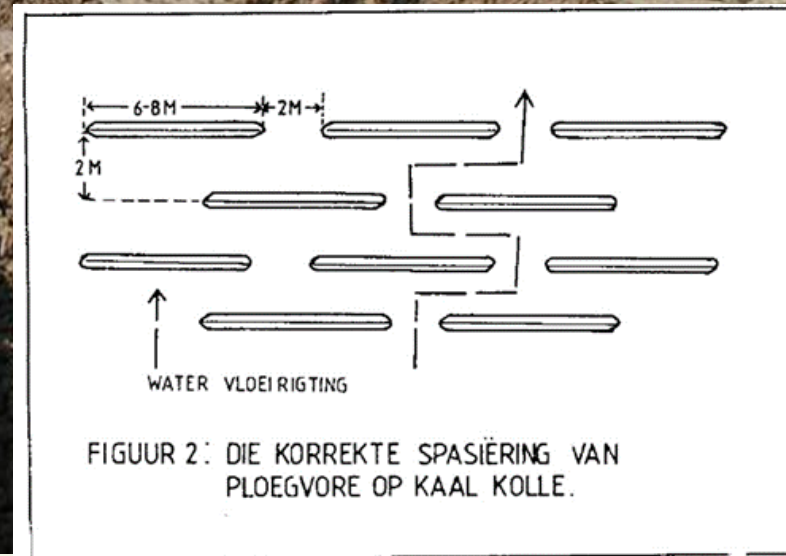
1) Decide whether grass production is being suppressed

- Assess your farm to establish if bush control is required
- You want a balance between trees, bush, grass and flowers, bulbs etc = biodiversity
- You want raindrops falling on your land going into the soil where they land.
- Call in help to decide and learn from others



Bush Control– eg aggressive regrowth



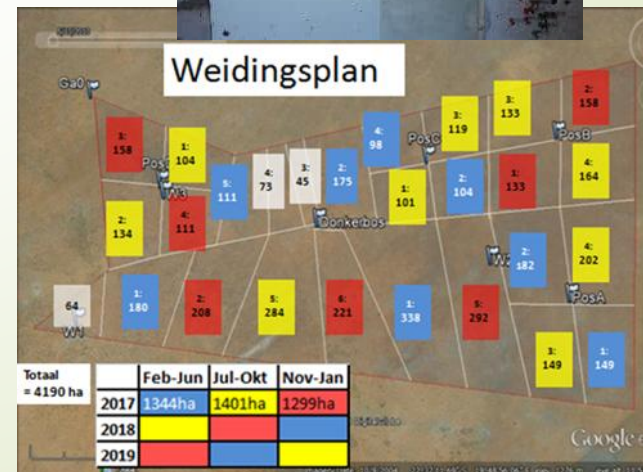


2) Increase your sustainable stocking rate: Choose a regenerative grazing approach

- **START WITH WHAT YOU HAVE**
- Combine herds to allocate more camps to each herd
- Give time for grazing camps = ensure animal performance
- Give time for plant recovery
- Give time for rest (whole season rest)

- Make a slow, informed transition

- Learn from others and don't make the same mistakes as them
- These grazing planning options, WITH case study examples are included in the BP document in a table form



No Bush control required – only regenerative rangeland management

Hessen Farm





Make sure

➤ **You have a plan that:**

- 1) Addresses bush, water flow and grazing management
- 2) Plans for Infrastructure that provides enough water close by – limit walking to water
- 3) Make sure you support your animals with supplements they need to perform adequately
- 4) Make sure you have enough animals for the increased growth you can expect

3) Choose your types animal to utilise
the green on your farm
Early maturing, medium frame



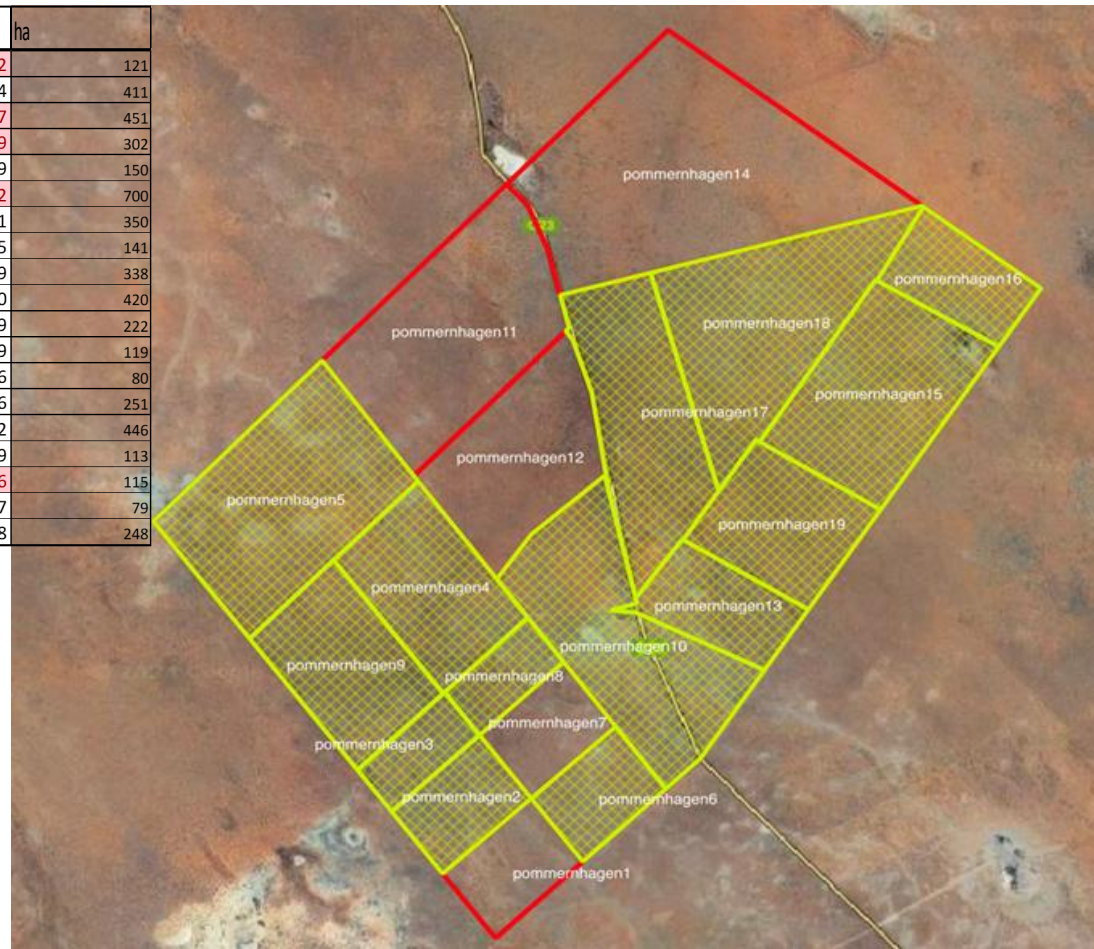
4) Ensure animal performance

This gives good fertility = money



Investigate the Farmers Union Carbon Credit Program to inform your decisions

Camp number	Total credits per year	ha
pommernhagen1 (corrected data)	-2	121
pommernhagen10	104	411
pommernhagen11	-157	451
pommernhagen12	-29	302
pommernhagen13	69	150
pommernhagen14	-22	700
pommernhagen15	61	350
pommernhagen16	75	141
pommernhagen17	169	338
pommernhagen18	210	420
pommernhagen19	19	222
pommernhagen2	9	119
pommernhagen3	16	80
pommernhagen4	16	251
pommernhagen5	162	446
pommernhagen6	19	113
pommernhagen7	-6	115
pommernhagen8	27	79
pommernhagen9	68	248





Thank you

- **The quality of life/ quality of farming is a choice that comes with constant learning, applying, planning, adjusting and commitment for your conditions**
- The main case studies will be found on the NAU website:
www.nau.com.na

Regenerating Namibia's Livestock Farmers

Farmers' approaches and tips
towards improving resilience to
droughts, production per hectare
and profitability

