



Participatory Design of Livestock Systems: Explore, Experiment, Innovate

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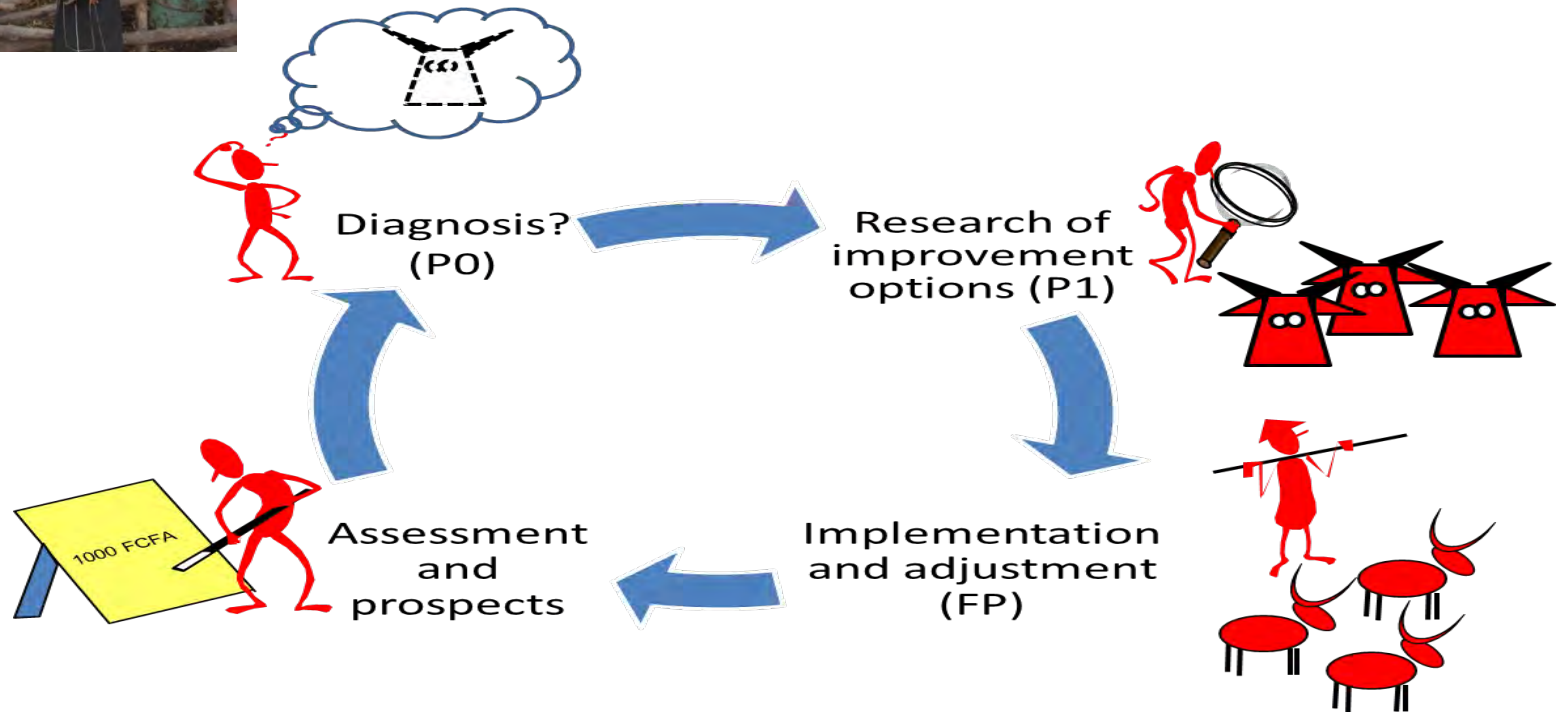
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Context

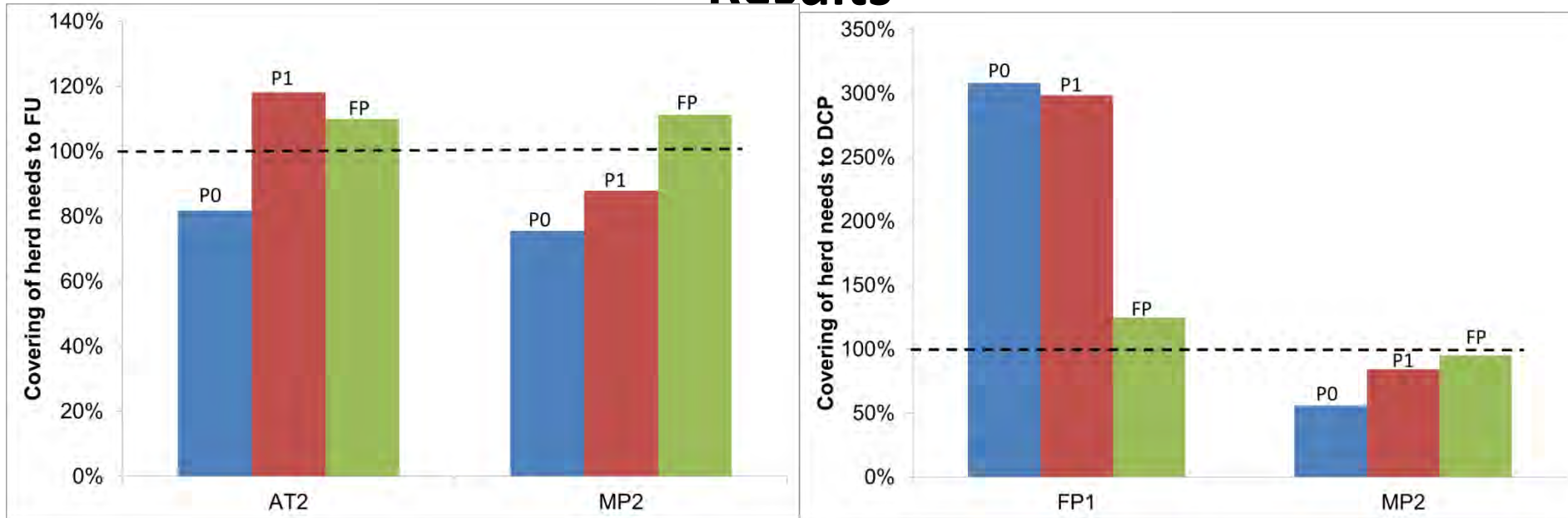


- Half of the projects miscarried before starting
- Technical weaknesses
- ❑ Participatory Design of Livestock Systems (PDLS) approach

Material and Methods



Results



- ❖ In AT2 and MP2 cases, PDLS method allowed to reduce deficits in fodder unit (FU) and digestible crude proteins (DCP).
- ❖ In cases of FP1, PDLS has reduced waste in DCP (in case of diet including cotton seedcake often distributed in large quantities).

Learning induced by the PDLS approach:

- ✓ Diagnosis and Research of improvement options Phase (P0 and P1): learning in terms of feasibility and planning.
- ✓ Implementation Phase (FP): innovative practices, feeding management, management of the project, farmer involvement.

Conclusion

- Permanent interaction between the farmer and the adviser to stimulate critical thinking on breeding projects during diagnosis and Research of improvement options phases to design a more realistic project technically and economically.
- Developing technical and operational skills and strategic skills.

Thank you for your attention

