

Propositions

Attached to the thesis

Innovation Dynamics and Agricultural Biotechnology in Kenya

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1. Agricultural biotechnology in Kenya is being introduced into largely failed systems to consider needs, capacities and priorities of smallholder farmers irrespective of the technology types or characteristics. *[this thesis]*
2. Agricultural biotechnology projects in Kenya are influenced by particular actors and organizations which may not be guided by local realities. *[this thesis]*
3. Most agricultural biotechnology R&D initiatives in Kenya are taking place in the poorly-financed public research sector, with only a few initiatives conducted through donor-funded public-private partnerships. *[this thesis]*
4. Technical and legal/regulatory capacity building in Kenya does not stimulate creativity among the NARS to harness agri-biotechnology for sustainable agricultural productivity and food security of smallholder farmers in Kenya. *[this thesis]*.
5. Limited application of innovation systems approach to agricultural development in Kenya leads to fragmented biotechnology programmes with indeterminate effect on smallholder farmers. *[this thesis]*.
6. Production decisions in commodity value chains are based on market signals and level of participation in the input and output markets since these will determine farmers' rate of commercialization.
7. Crops bred for drought resistance are promising not only as a response to the challenges of Africa's changing climate, but also as technology for the poor.
8. Crowdsourcing and open-source innovation systems build on a foundation of participatory and community-based methods of technology development and learning.
9. Adopting comprehensive gender-mainstreaming strategies is a prerequisite for effectively addressing gender-based constraints which undermine adoption and productivity of agricultural technologies.
10. Commercialisation of enterprises through vertical integration that promotes interaction for knowledge sharing can create the impetus needed for technology adoption.
11. Land reform cannot be separated from agricultural technology utilisation in Kenya.