

**PROPOSITIONS**  
**ATTACHED TO THE THESIS**  
**FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND URBAN AGRICULTURE:**  
**UNDERSTANDING INTERLINKAGES AND EXPLORING IMPLICATIONS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTEXT**  
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- (1) South Africa's commercialised agri-food system has fuelled wider exclusionary dynamics of, for instance, malnutrition and unemployment. Consequently, many marginalised urban dwellers rely in part on urban agriculture for social reproduction. (this thesis)
- (2) Urban agriculture can be more than a self-help strategy; food producers can raise demands for access to land or nutritious food, which enable a space for food sovereignty. (this thesis)
- (3) Critical agrarian studies and critical urban theory help to reveal urban food producers lived realities and diverse forms of resistance: a combination of both schools of thought can foster synergies between different disciplines that are concerned with changing living conditions under capitalism, particularly its consequences for those at the margins of society. (this thesis)
- (4) Food sovereignty in discourse and emerging efforts in practice are difficult to quantify. A qualitative analysis allows for the exploration of social relations and actions occurring in everyday life, which are closely intertwined with socio-economic and historic particularities. (this thesis)
- (5) In South Africa, food sovereignty in discourse and as a broader social movement are nascent and driven by non-governmental organisations on a national level. This can be traced back to the country's history of racial segregation and the related decline in small-scale farming. (this thesis)
- (6) Urban food producer movements are diverse and often operate in niches.
- (7) Resistance against the dominant agri-food system can be found in everyday life; it might comprise covert and ordinary practices as well as overt struggles.
- (8) Food sovereignty in discourse and practice helps to dismantle inequalities in the agri-food system, the so-called spaces of trouble, and to strengthen alternatives, the so-called spaces of hope.
- (9) (Transnational) agrarian movements and non-governmental organisations advocating for food sovereignty are likely to be at risk of losing political momentum when it comes to local issues, for instance, of urban food producers.
- (10) Crises in social reproduction and diverse forms of resistance against the larger inequalities of the agri-food system are evident across the urban-rural divide; they are often interlinked and share a common ground.
- (11) On the way towards a real utopia, diverse food producers join forces to create a just agri-food system.