

PROPOSITIONS

attached to the thesis

Political Dynamics of Global Land Grabs:

Exploring the Land-Labour Nexus on Ghana's Eastern Corridor

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1. In Ghana, the state plays an indirect role in facilitating land deals through land and investment policies but without commensurate institutions to safeguard the interests of the people. *This thesis.*
2. The convergence of class, household generational dynamics and farming systems shape the forms and extent of land grab-related dispossession as well as labour competition between plantation work and small-scale farming. *This thesis.*
3. Access to food shapes land-labour politics: farmworkers' everyday struggles against exploitation enable them to maintain some basic food sovereignty, while access to alternative farmlands influences the politics of the dispossessed. *This thesis.*
4. Peasants' everyday politics cannot be romanticised as entirely liberating as it does not necessarily change the structure of social relations associated with capitalist agriculture. *This thesis.*
5. Accumulation and expanded reproduction imperatives of capitalist agriculture does not cohere with their often purported social contributions towards communities. *This thesis.*
6. For agrarian justice and food sovereignty campaigns to succeed in light of the raging land rush, they must reflect the differentiated, and at times, competing rural class and identity interests, all of which are linked to everyday livelihoods.
7. Globally, land reforms have come to the centre stage of development discourses, but they need to be accompanied by labour reforms to have far reaching benefits.
8. Peasants' differentiated attachment to land is determined by both structural and here-and- now livelihood conditions.
9. Rural class formation in Africa is more complex than theoretical abstractions, thus empirical investigations require stylised approaches to show their fluidities, specificities and nuances.
10. Food insecurity in Africa is more about unequal access and distribution of resources than it is about low productive capacities.
11. Fieldwork is always a humbling experience, and should be an opportunity to contribute to development.