
The Climate Crisis and Its Impact on Food Security and Food Consumption in Thailand: A Buddhist Perspective

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Abstract

Food security in Thailand faces significant threats from the escalating impacts of the climate crisis, evidenced by rising global temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events. These challenges strain the agricultural sector and food systems considerably, creating an urgent need for innovative and culturally resonant solutions. This article asserts the potential of a Buddhist framework—grounded in mindfulness, moderation, and interconnectedness—to effectively address these issues and enhance sustainability in food consumption and agricultural practices.

Mindfulness empowers thoughtful decision-making, fostering environmentally responsible food choices and encouraging appreciation for natural resources. Moderation champions balanced consumption, minimizing overindulgence while ensuring equitable access to resources. Interconnectedness underscores our shared responsibility, inspiring impactful community-driven initiatives such as food-sharing programs and sustainable agricultural practices spearheaded by temples and grassroots organizations.

This article critically examines the integration of Buddhist principles into national strategies through actionable applications, including essential policy reforms and educational initiatives. Strategies involve introducing mindfulness training in school curricula, promoting plant-based diets, and incentivizing sustainable farming methods. While acknowledging the significant barriers posed by urbanization, dietary shifts, and the globalized food market, we emphasize the urgent need for interdisciplinary collaboration among policymakers, scientists, educators, and Buddhist leaders to surmount these challenges.

Thailand stands at a pivotal moment, with the opportunity to align its rich cultural heritage with modern sustainability goals, positioning itself as a global leader in addressing food security amidst climate change. The Buddhist framework offers a powerful combination of spiritual wisdom and practical strategies, highlighting the interconnectedness of human

actions and environmental stewardship. By embracing this holistic approach, Thailand can build resilient food systems that guarantee access to nutritious food while safeguarding environmental and social well-being. This model underscores the necessity of aligning ethical principles with sustainability, fostering a robust and harmonious coexistence between humanity and the natural world.

Keywords: Climate Crisis; Food Security; Food Consumption; Mindful Consumption; Sustainable Agriculture, Buddhist Perspective

Introduction

Food security, as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2021), denotes a condition in which all individuals consistently have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and preferences for a healthy and active life. Achieving this goal has grown increasingly complex due to the impacts of the climate crisis, which disrupts food production and distribution systems worldwide (IPCC, 2023). This complexity is particularly evident in Thailand, where agriculture is critical to the economy, and the ensuing challenges threaten food availability, access, and stability (Jamei et al., 2021; Capper, 2024).

The agricultural landscape in Thailand is primarily characterized by staple crops such as rice, maize, and cassava, which are increasingly vulnerable to climatic variations, including droughts, erratic monsoons, and flooding (Läderach et al., 2021). Furthermore, coastal regions face saltwater intrusion due to rising sea levels, exacerbating the threats to food production (United Nations, 2020). In addition to these immediate risks, climate change intensifies issues such as soil degradation, reduced biodiversity, and the proliferation of pests and diseases, all of which undermine crop yields and food quality (Smith et al., 2022). Such challenges particularly endanger millions of smallholder farmers and amplify food insecurity among marginalized populations. Compounding these issues are the effects of urbanization and globalization, which have altered dietary patterns toward increased reliance on imported and processed foods, further challenging the sustainability of local food systems (Sonnino, 2023).

To effectively address these interconnected concerns, an interdisciplinary approach is essential, incorporating ecological, social, and ethical dimensions. In this context, Buddhist teachings offer a relevant framework, grounded in principles such as mindfulness ("sati"), moderation ("matta"), and interconnectedness (paticcasamuppāda). These principles advocate for ethical living that aligns with the objectives of food security and environmental stewardship (Javanaud, 2020; Loy, 2020). Specifically, they promote responsible consumption, waste reduction, and equitable resource distribution, illustrated by the concept of "right consumption" (Kamble, 2019).

Recognizing this potential, Thailand has begun integrating Buddhist values into various environmental and social initiatives. One notable example is the "Green Temples" project, which promotes sustainable agricultural practices within monastic communities (Capper, 2024). Additionally, educational programs focusing on the interconnectedness of humans and nature encourage collective responsibility toward environmental conservation. These initiatives illustrate how Buddhist ethics can foster behavioral change and enhance the resilience of food systems. By aligning these principles with contemporary environmental strategies, Thailand can develop more sustainable and equitable approaches to food security in the face of the ongoing climate crisis.

The Climate Crisis and Food Security in Thailand

The climate crisis presents significant threats to food security in Thailand, a country renowned for its robust agricultural economy. Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events like droughts and floods have disrupted agricultural productivity and supply chains. These challenges are compounded by socio-economic disparities and changes in dietary habits, which increasingly rely on imported and processed foods. Addressing these issues requires a multi-faceted approach incorporating scientific and ethical frameworks.

The climate crisis significantly disrupts agricultural productivity in Thailand. Rising temperatures and unpredictable rainfall undermine crop yields, while extreme weather events like floods and droughts threaten food supply chains. Coastal regions face additional risks from sea-level rise and saltwater intrusion, which degrade fertile agricultural lands (Venkatraja, 2023).

Urbanization and globalization have further shifted dietary habits, increasing dependence on imported and processed foods. These changes compound the challenges of ensuring nutritional security and sustainability in a rapidly evolving food landscape (See, 2022). Furthermore, socio-economic disparities worsen access to food resources, disproportionately impacting marginalized communities (Hossain & Jami, 2023).

Thailand's agricultural sector, which employs over 30% of the population, is acutely vulnerable to climate change. According to the Thailand Meteorological Department, the frequency of droughts has increased by 17% over the past decade, affecting key crops such as rice and maize. Flooding events, especially in the Chao Phraya Basin, have further reduced crop yields, with rice production declining by 15% in 2023 alone (Venkatraja, 2023). Additionally, saltwater intrusion in coastal areas has rendered large swathes of farmland unproductive.

The challenges extend beyond production. Urbanization and globalization have shifted dietary preferences toward high-carbon-footprint foods, exacerbating greenhouse gas emissions and undermining traditional food systems (See, 2022). Socio-economic inequality further limits access to nutritious food for marginalized communities, increasing vulnerability to food insecurity (Hossain & Jami, 2023).

Thailand's food security challenges, exacerbated by the climate crisis, require innovative and ethically grounded solutions. Buddhist principles offer a comprehensive framework for addressing these issues, emphasizing mindfulness, moderation, and interconnectedness. By integrating these teachings into policies, community initiatives, and educational programs, Thailand can build a resilient and sustainable food system capable of withstanding the impacts of climate change.

Sustainable Agriculture for Food Security in Thailand

Sustainable agriculture in Thailand represents a critical response to the challenges posed by the climate crisis, aiming to balance environmental conservation, economic viability, and social equity. As one of the world's top exporters of rice and other agricultural products, Thailand faces significant pressure to maintain its agricultural productivity amidst changing

climate conditions. Prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, and rising temperatures have increasingly strained the country's agricultural systems, necessitating a shift toward sustainable practices.

One notable initiative is the promotion of integrated farming systems, which emphasize crop diversification, agroforestry, and organic farming techniques. For instance, the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), inspired by King Bhumibol Adulyadej, integrates traditional knowledge with modern agricultural methods to promote self-reliance and environmental sustainability (Chaipattana Foundation, 2020). This approach has been widely adopted by Thai farmers to mitigate risks associated with monoculture and to enhance soil fertility and biodiversity.

Organic agriculture has also gained momentum in Thailand as a sustainable alternative to conventional farming. The Thai Organic Agriculture Foundation reports that organic farming practices have reduced the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, improving both environmental health and the livelihoods of small-scale farmers (TOAF, 2021). Furthermore, government programs such as the "Green Agriculture Policy" aim to expand organic farmland and support farmers through subsidies, training, and certification programs.

Water management is another critical aspect of sustainable agriculture in Thailand. With climate change exacerbating water scarcity and flooding, innovative irrigation systems and water conservation techniques are being implemented. For example, the Royal Rainmaking Project has successfully alleviated drought conditions in many regions, ensuring a stable water supply for agricultural activities (Department of Royal Rainmaking and Agricultural Aviation, 2021).

In addition to technological and policy measures, community-driven initiatives have played a pivotal role in promoting sustainable agriculture. Farmer cooperatives and grassroots movements encourage knowledge-sharing and collective action, enabling rural communities to adopt sustainable practices more effectively. These efforts are often aligned with Buddhist principles of interconnectedness and stewardship, fostering a sense of collective responsibility toward the environment.

Despite these advancements, challenges remain, including limited access to resources, market barriers for small-scale farmers, and the need for stronger policy enforcement. However, by integrating traditional wisdom, modern innovation, and community engagement, Thailand can pave the way for a more sustainable agricultural future that ensures food security and resilience in the face of climate change.

In conclusion, addressing food security in the context of a climate crisis requires multifaceted strategies that encompass sustainable agricultural practices, mindful consumption, and ethical frameworks. Thailand, with its rich agricultural heritage and Buddhist traditions, is uniquely positioned to lead by example. The adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, inspired by the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy and supported by government and community initiatives, demonstrates a commitment to balancing productivity with ecological preservation. Meanwhile, Buddhist principles provide a moral and ethical compass, encouraging individuals and communities to embrace sustainability as a way of life.

By integrating these elements into a cohesive strategy, Thailand can enhance its resilience to climate impacts while promoting food security and sustainability. Policymakers, educators, and community leaders must work collaboratively to implement these strategies, ensuring that the country's agricultural systems are not only productive but also equitable and sustainable. In doing so, Thailand can contribute to global efforts to combat the climate crisis and build a future where food security is a reality for all.

Buddhist Teachings and Climate-Responsive Food Practices

Buddhist teachings provide profound insights into addressing food security challenges, particularly in the face of the climate crisis. Rooted in the principles of mindfulness (*sati*), moderation (*matta*), and interconnectedness (*paticcasamuppāda*), these teachings offer both a moral compass and practical strategies for fostering sustainable food systems. Mindfulness emphasizes conscious awareness of actions and their consequences, encouraging thoughtful food consumption that minimizes environmental harm and fosters gratitude for natural resources (Bhikkhu Bodhi, 2020; Harvey, 2013). Moderation advocates a balanced approach, avoiding excess and promoting equitable resource distribution to ensure that no one is

deprived. The Buddha highlights this principle in the Dhammapada, stating, “The wise ones, ever mindful, know moderation in their food” (Bhikkhu Bodhi, 2020; Keown, 2005).

Interconnectedness, a core concept in Buddhist philosophy, underscores the interdependence of all beings and ecosystems, emphasizing collective responsibility for environmental stewardship. This idea is vividly described in the Avatamsaka Sutra, which likens the universe to "Indra's net," where each part reflects and influences the whole (Cleary, 1993). Such teachings align closely with modern environmental principles, providing an ethical framework for addressing global challenges such as food insecurity and climate change.

In the context of modern food systems, these principles can guide policies and practices to reduce food waste, support sustainable agriculture, and promote equitable access to nutritious food (Kabilsingh, 1998; Loy, 2003). By integrating these timeless teachings into contemporary strategies, Buddhist philosophy not only addresses immediate food security challenges but also fosters a deeper understanding of humanity's interconnected relationship with the natural world. Through this holistic approach, Buddhist teachings offer a pathway to resilience and harmony, aligning ethical principles with practical solutions to combat the impacts of climate change on food security (Hanh, 2013).

1. Mindfulness in Food Consumption

Mindfulness (*sati*) encourages awareness of food choices and their ecological impacts. Educational initiatives promoting mindful eating can reduce waste and encourage sustainable consumption. For instance, community-based programs in northern Thailand have integrated Buddhist teachings with practical strategies to minimize food waste, benefiting both households and local ecosystems (Sangasumana, 2019).

2. Moderation and Resource Allocation

The Buddhist principle of moderation (*matta*) aligns with the idea of “enoughness,” encouraging equitable resource distribution. This approach has been implemented in various Thai temples, where community kitchens utilize surplus food donations to feed the needy, minimizing waste and fostering social cohesion (Puntasen, 2017).

3. Interconnectedness and Ecological Responsibility

The concept of interconnectedness (*paticcasamuppāda*) underscores humanity's reliance on healthy ecosystems. Sustainable farming practices, such as agroforestry, embody this principle by integrating biodiversity conservation with agricultural productivity. Programs in southern Thailand have shown that agroforestry can increase crop yields by 20% while preserving forest habitats (Talerngsri-Teerasuwannajak & Pongkijvorasin, 2021). Moreover, the Buddhist understanding of interconnectedness underscores the relationship between human actions, climate health, and food systems. Sustainable agriculture and local food systems reflect this principle by minimizing ecological footprints and promoting resilience (Allison, 2023).

To emphasize the main role of Buddhism in addressing the climate crisis and its impact on food security and consumption in Thailand, additional details could be incorporated and these might include:

1. Role of Buddhist Temples and Monastic Communities

Buddhist temples can serve as centers for sustainable practices, educating local farmers on integrating ecological mindfulness into agriculture. Highlighting case studies where monks and laypeople collaborated to introduce sustainable farming techniques could enrich the narrative.

2. Buddhist Ethical Guidelines in Governance

Policies informed by Buddhist ethics, such as *ahiṃsā* (non-harm) and *daṇḍa* (justice or fairness), can guide sustainable agricultural practices and equitable resource distribution. For example, promoting fair trade for farmers while minimizing environmental harm.

3. The Middle Path and Circular Economies

Exploring how Buddhist ideas of the Middle Path align with circular economy principles—minimizing waste and maximizing resource efficiency—can demonstrate practical applications of these teachings in mitigating climate impacts.

4. Educational Programs and Youth Engagement

Many Thai schools incorporate Buddhist principles into their curricula. Building a narrative around initiatives that use these teachings to encourage mindful consumption and ecological stewardship among young people would provide a forward-looking perspective.

Buddhist Framework for Sustainability on Food Consumption

Thailand, a predominantly Buddhist country, faces mounting challenges in achieving sustainable food consumption amidst rapid urbanization, globalization, and climate change. Buddhist teachings, deeply embedded in Thai culture, offer a unique framework for addressing these challenges. The principles of mindfulness (*sati*), moderation (*matta*), and interconnectedness (*paticcasamuppāda*) provide ethical and practical guidelines for transforming food consumption patterns toward sustainability.

1. Mindfulness in Food Consumption

The Buddhist practice of mindfulness encourages individuals to be fully present and aware of their actions and choices. Applied to food consumption, mindfulness involves recognizing the environmental and social impacts of food production and making deliberate, sustainable choices. For example, choosing locally produced foods reduces carbon footprints by minimizing transportation needs and supporting local farmers (Javanaud, 2020). Mindfulness also fosters gratitude and reduces waste, as individuals are less likely to overconsume or discard food unnecessarily.

2. Moderation and Ethical Consumption

Buddhist teachings emphasize moderation in all aspects of life, advocating for a middle path that avoids extremes. In the context of food consumption, moderation involves avoiding overindulgence and practicing restraint. Thailand's traditional dietary habits, rooted in Buddhist values, exemplify balanced eating patterns that prioritize plant-based foods, seasonal produce, and minimal waste (Sangasumana, 2019). Modern adaptations of this principle could encourage reducing reliance on resource-intensive foods, such as meat, and shifting toward diets with lower environmental impacts.

3. Interconnectedness and Community Engagement

The concept of interconnectedness underscores the mutual dependence of all beings and the environment. This perspective fosters a sense of collective responsibility for sustainable practices. Thai Buddhist temples often serve as hubs for community-based initiatives that promote sustainable food practices, such as food-sharing programs and educational campaigns on waste reduction. These efforts align with the Buddhist precept of *dāna* (generosity) and create a culture of sharing and mutual support (Kahiluoto, 2020).

4. Policy and Education Implications

Integrating Buddhist values into national policies and educational systems offers a transformative opportunity to promote sustainable food consumption and agricultural practices. By embedding mindfulness, ethical living, and sustainability into school curricula and workplace programs, long-term behavioral change can be nurtured across generations. Education initiatives that emphasize mindfulness in daily life can cultivate awareness about the environmental and social impacts of food choices, encouraging individuals to adopt more sustainable consumption patterns.

Policymakers can leverage Buddhist principles such as moderation and interconnectedness to shape initiatives that address key food security challenges. These may include incentivizing sustainable farming practices, implementing policies to reduce food waste, and ensuring equitable access to nutritious food for all segments of the population. For example, programs that support smallholder farmers through subsidies for organic and climate-resilient farming techniques can align economic incentives with environmental sustainability. Similarly, campaigns inspired by Buddhist teachings can raise awareness about food waste and encourage practices such as community food-sharing and surplus redistribution.

By bridging traditional Buddhist values with contemporary policy and educational frameworks, Thailand can foster a culture of environmental stewardship and equitable resource distribution. This integration not only strengthens resilience against climate-related challenges but also aligns national strategies with ethical and sustainable development goals.

5. Challenges and Future Directions

While Buddhist teachings provide a solid foundation for sustainability, challenges remain in bridging traditional practices with modern food systems. Addressing these issues requires interdisciplinary collaboration between Buddhist leaders, policymakers, scientists, and educators. Leveraging Thailand's rich Buddhist heritage as a framework for sustainability offers a path toward more resilient and equitable food systems.

In conclusion, the Buddhist framework, with its emphasis on mindfulness, moderation, and interconnectedness, offers valuable insights for promoting sustainability in food consumption in Thailand. By aligning traditional values with contemporary practices, Thailand can address food security challenges while fostering environmental and social well-being.

Case Study: The Impact of Climate Change on Rice Farming in the Chao Phraya Basin

The Chao Phraya Basin, often referred to as the rice bowl of Thailand, illustrates the profound effects of climate change on food security. This region, a critical agricultural hub, has experienced increasing instances of drought and flooding over the past decade. These phenomena disrupt planting cycles, reduce yields, and threaten the livelihoods of millions of smallholder farmers.

A 2023 study by Venkatraja highlights that fluctuating monsoon patterns, intensified by rising global temperatures, have led to a 20% decline in rice production in certain districts. Saltwater intrusion into paddy fields has further exacerbated the problem, rendering vast areas of farmland unproductive.

Efforts to adapt, such as promoting drought-resistant rice varieties and implementing water management systems, have been partially successful. However, integrating Buddhist principles into these strategies, such as fostering community resilience through shared irrigation resources and emphasizing mindfulness in consumption patterns, could amplify their impact. Temples in the region have begun hosting workshops on sustainable farming techniques, blending modern agricultural knowledge with Buddhist ethics

Strategies for Ensuring Food Security in Thailand Amid the Climate Crisis

Food security in Thailand is increasingly threatened by the escalating impacts of the climate crisis. Rising global temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and the increasing frequency of extreme weather events place significant strain on the agricultural sector, which is the cornerstone of Thailand's economy. Developing effective strategies to ensure food security under these environmental pressures necessitates an integrated approach that encompasses technological innovation, policy reform, community engagement, and the incorporation of cultural values.

1. Climate-Smart Agriculture

A fundamental strategy for enhancing food security in Thailand is the adoption of climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices. CSA involves the implementation of techniques such as precision farming, crop diversification, and the cultivation of drought-resistant crop varieties. For example, integrating rice cultivation with aquaculture has been shown to increase resilience against flooding and diversify income sources for farmers (Läderach et al., 2021). Additionally, promoting organic farming practices not only reduces dependence on chemical fertilizers, which are significant contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, but also improves soil health and increases crop yields (Kahiluoto, 2020). Implementing CSA can enhance productivity while simultaneously mitigating the adverse effects of climate change on agriculture.

2. Policy Interventions

Robust policy frameworks are essential for ensuring food security in the face of climate challenges. The Thai government has launched several initiatives, such as the Agricultural Development Plan under the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan, which aims to boost productivity and resilience among smallholder farmers (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2020). Moreover, the introduction of financial instruments like crop insurance provides a safety net for farmers against climate-induced losses, thereby encouraging investment in sustainable agricultural practices (Hawkes et al., 2022). Effective

policies also include incentives for adopting sustainable farming techniques and regulations that support environmental conservation.

3. Leveraging Technology

The integration of advanced technologies into Thailand's agricultural systems presents promising solutions to mitigate the impacts of climate variability. Advanced irrigation systems, satellite monitoring, and data-driven decision-making tools optimize resource use and enhance the resilience of food systems (Khan et al., 2021). For instance, digital platforms that connect farmers directly with markets can minimize supply chain disruptions and reduce food waste by ensuring timely distribution of produce. Additionally, the use of remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) allows for precise monitoring of crop health and environmental conditions, enabling proactive management of agricultural resources.

4. Community-Based Approaches

Grassroots initiatives play a crucial role in building resilience and ensuring food security. Local communities are leveraging traditional agricultural practices and indigenous knowledge systems to adapt to changing climatic conditions. Buddhist temples and community groups, for example, are spearheading efforts to promote sustainable consumption and reduce food waste through education campaigns grounded in Buddhist principles of mindfulness and moderation (Javanaud, 2020). These community-based approaches not only address immediate food security issues but also cultivate a culture of environmental stewardship and collective responsibility.

5. International Collaboration

Thailand's engagement in regional and international frameworks is vital for addressing cross-border food security challenges exacerbated by climate change. Participation in networks such as the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network facilitates the sharing of resources, research, and best practices, thereby strengthening collective resilience (Liu & Plail, 2024). Collaborative efforts also include joint research initiatives, capacity-building programs, and the harmonization of policies to ensure a coordinated response to climate-induced food security

threats. International partnerships can provide access to funding, technology transfer, and expertise that are essential for implementing effective food security strategies.

6. Enhancing Agricultural Research and Development

Investing in agricultural research and development (R&D) is critical for developing innovative solutions to combat the impacts of climate change on food security. Research institutions in Thailand are focusing on breeding climate-resilient crop varieties, improving irrigation efficiency, and developing sustainable farming practices. Collaborative research between government agencies, universities, and the private sector can accelerate the development and dissemination of technologies that enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability (Smith et al., 2022). Furthermore, fostering a culture of continuous learning and innovation among farmers through extension services and training programs ensures the effective adoption of new practices.

7. Strengthening Supply Chain Resilience

Building resilient food supply chains is essential for maintaining food security in the face of climate disruptions. This involves improving infrastructure, enhancing storage facilities, and diversifying transportation networks to reduce vulnerabilities to extreme weather events. Implementing robust cold chain logistics can minimize post-harvest losses and ensure the availability of perishable goods even during adverse conditions (Sonnino, 2023). Additionally, fostering partnerships between producers, distributors, and retailers can enhance the efficiency and reliability of food distribution systems.

In conclusion, ensuring food security in Thailand amid the climate crisis requires a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach that integrates technological innovation, effective policy measures, community engagement, and international collaboration. By embracing climate-smart agriculture, leveraging advanced technologies, and fostering resilient supply chains, Thailand can enhance its agricultural productivity and sustainability. Incorporating cultural values and strengthening community-based initiatives further supports a holistic strategy that balances immediate needs with long-term environmental goals. Through these

strategies, Thailand can build a resilient food system capable of withstanding the challenges posed by climate change.

Conclusion

Thailand is at a critical juncture, facing the challenge of ensuring food security while addressing the environmental impacts of the climate crisis. This article shows how a Buddhist framework, rooted in Thai cultural traditions, offers insights for promoting sustainability in food consumption and agriculture through mindfulness, moderation, and interconnectedness. Mindfulness encourages thoughtful food choices that minimize environmental harm, while moderation advocates for balanced consumption and equitable resource distribution. Interconnectedness highlights our shared responsibility to care for the environment, inspiring initiatives such as food-sharing programs and sustainable farming led by temples and local organizations.

Effective policy and education are essential for turning these values into action. Integrating mindfulness into educational curricula, promoting plant-based diets, and supporting sustainable farming practices are crucial steps. Challenges like urbanization and globalized food markets require collaboration among policymakers, educators, scientists, and Buddhist leaders. By incorporating Buddhist ethics into national strategies, Thailand can serve as a global model for sustainable development, addressing food security while fostering a deeper understanding of the connection between human actions and the environment. This approach paves the way for a more equitable and sustainable future, promoting resilience and equity for generations to come.

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