

Title: Land right and food security for sustainability rural Thai farmers

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Thailand is a food producer but we face with food security through land security. Landless and nearly landless farmers were occurred for a decade. Land right and land ownership is main cause issue. This study aims to study the relationship between land and food security of farmers (in rural areas) and to find a strategy for a sustainable livelihood of Thai farmers. Qualitative and quantitative data collected in two farming communities in Nan, a northern province, were used. This study show land and land right link food security in community. Base on agriculture choices, food producer or food purchaser were trap in to sustainability food because poor farmers without land or right to use/access land can not earn food or money to buy food. Consider based on the farmers' land, cultivation method and access to food, Thai farmers are faced with a problem of low income and food insecurity. Food security considers accessibility, access, utilization and stability of food. Production patterns affect food security in two ways planting food or buying food. The valley terrain in Pua allows to plant a lot and also results in large pieces of land owned. Thus, Pua has more food and is more prosperous than Na Noi which is mountainous and offers less land for planting. If Na Noi had more stable land right, land tenure, ownership and larger pieces of land that they would dare to develop, they also would have enough to secure their food.

Keywords: Land Right, Food Security, Sustainability and Thai Farmers