Section I. Project Information

Project Title: Project Title:
"Khao Laem: Tiger Conservation Project, Phase 7"

Grantee Organisation: Freeland Foundation

Location of project:
Khao Laem National Park, Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand
Map in appendix
(15.059301 N, 98.608739 E)
Park HQ at UTM 47P 456814 1661080 (WGS84)

Size of project area (if appropriate): 1,497km^2	*No. of tigers in project area, giving evidence & source:* Twenty individual tigers recorded over the entire project period – nineteen of which have been identified via project image database. Seven of these tigers and their source were previously recorded in adjoining protected areas and identified using the national tiger database. Khao Laem is part of a contiguous 19,000km^2 transboundary landscape in western Thailand, comprising of 19 PAs called the Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM) which allows free dispersal of tigers throughout this landscape. Tiger population figures quoted originate from (unpublished) camera trap data from Khao Laem covering the previous 9 years.

Partners:

The Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) is the major partner, as this government agency is the site custodian and responsible for management of KLNP. Specifically, the project coordinates with the Protected Area Regional Office (PARO3) in Ban Pong, which is responsible for oversight for all PA management in Southwestern Thailand. This office oversees SMART implementation and management activities, including investigations and enforcement relating to larger cases.

KLNP's workforce numbers 160, including 9 anti-poaching patrol teams, each with 6 rangers. Approximately 40% of the park staff are directly involved in park protection. Khao Laem only has 2 government officials, which is typical for protected areas in Thailand where 80% of the 18,000 rangers employed nationally are hired as temporary workers. KLNP has 11 terrestrial sub-stations and 2 floating checkpoints on the central reservoir monitoring boat traffic. Rangers participate in every tiger survey, during which they receive mentoring in survey techniques. Capacity development utilises two methods; practical on-job-training and more formal courses in wildlife monitoring, data management, use of technical equipment, and law enforcement. For logistical and financial reasons, training activities are mostly implemented at Khao Laem, as this enhances both institutional and site-based training capacity.

The DNP's Wildlife Conservation Division Tiger Research Centre at Khao Nam Ram in Huai Kha Kheng WS, is frequently consulted and updated regarding Khao Laem tiger images, which are cross-referenced against a national tiger database providing valuable insights into tiger dispersal across WEFCOM.

Freeland, as a member of IUCN Thailand National Committee regularly participates in meetings which synchronise conservation efforts between member organisations, including the DNP (as NC chair).

Further partnerships include; FFI Myanmar and Wildlife Asia (Australia), both working in neighbouring Myanmar. Freeland (in conjunction with FFI and WWF) established the Dawna Tenasserim Landscape Tiger Alliance (DTTA), previously convened by IUCN, to enhance transboundary cooperation to understand tiger dispersal across the international border with Myanmar.

We collaborate with Panthera to share felid data, identifying individual tigers and their movement across the forest complex. We recently contributed leopard and clouded leopard locations to a national database which aims to identify sites needing stronger conservation measures, while developing plans for eventual reintroductions in protected areas where they are scarce, or locally extinct.

Recently, Freeland was contacted by Thailand's Mae Jo University which wishes to add practical wildlife monitoring into their undergraduate biology courses. This collaboration will be explored during late 2025.

Until early 2025 we maintained regular contact with WildCRU at Oxford university who advised on data cataloguing and analysis, with project advisor Eric Ash preparing several papers about tiger conservation in Thailand.
Project Contact Name: (main contact via email) Tim Redford, Surviving Together Programme Director
Email: tim@freeland.org
Reporting period: February to July 2025 for most project information including capacity development and tiger survey information and January to June 2025 (6 months) for SMART data

Section II. Project Results

Long-Term Impact:

The long-term impact sought is **'to secure the Thai tiger population through implementing sound conservation practices',** with the aim of doubling its number in accordance with the Thai Tiger national action plan.

Our long-term vision is to reverse the regional decline of the Indochinese tiger by creating a thriving, interconnected population across the Western Thailand–Myanmar Dawna Tenasserim Landscape. Through enhanced understanding of tiger ecology and habitat use, this project is building a collaborative network that unites neighbouring protected areas and conservation partners on both sides of the border. The strengthening of cross-border coordination ensures conservation activities address the ever-increasing list of threats, creating a continuous and resilient landscape capable of sustaining future generations of tigers.

In the Khao Laem sector of the Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM), mitigating threats to critical habitats and their ecosystems lies at the heart of this vision. These concerted efforts directly support Thailand's national goal of doubling its wild tiger population by 2034, as described in the Thai Tiger Action Plan (2022).

During the first half of 2025, systematic surveys and patrols generated essential data on tigers, prey, and emerging threats at Khao Laem. All information was promptly shared with park management and tiger-specific data integrated into the national database in conjunction with the Huai Kha Kheng research station at Khao Nam Ram. The continuous exchange of data has enhanced the understanding of KLNP's tiger population, its stability, movements, and vulnerabilities. Yet, findings also highlight ongoing issues, with threats reflected in the population fluctuations, the disappearance of known individuals, and recruitment of previously unrecorded tigers.

Together, such insights are shaping a more adaptive, science-driven conservation approach, one that bridges local and regional efforts to secure a sustainable future for the Indochinese tiger and the ecosystems in which it resides and depends upon.

Dynamics recorded within the Khao Laem tiger population are sometimes understandable, such as the loss of older male M4 (HKT276M) in 2024 after the arrival in 2023 of a younger male M6 (KST003M) and subsequent territorial conflicts. However, some fluctuations are not so easily explained. Female F2 sometimes disappears for months and reappears later back in the same area. Such a long gap occurred during 2024-5 and we suspected she had either died or moved. This particular female tiger was first recorded in 2016 and now in 2025 is fully resident back in Khao Laem, a period of 9 continuous years of almost continuous presence. During 2023-5 three new males arrived in Khao Laem (M7, M8, M9). In 2025, there was some re-classification of tiger identities from Khao Nam Ram research station and some tigers assigned national identification codes were given new identities. This confused matters somewhat, but our simple ordered numbering remains the same, avoiding confusion in-house and at Khao Laem. One tiger first seen in 2016 but no longer present, nor identified, was finally assigned an

identity (M0) and this brings to total number of tigers identified at Khao Laem over the last ten years to twenty individuals.

Poaching and other human-related disturbances remain persistent. These threats were particularly evident in early 2022 when tiger-specific poaching occurred in adjoining Thong Pha Phum National Park. The perpetrators from a village in Khao Laem were apprehended, prosecuted and given a 5-year custodial sentence.

Long-term monitoring (LTM) in Khao Laem has been essential for understanding the extent of the threat pressures, both directly, through detections of poachers, and indirectly, through the initially low abundance of key prey species such as sambar and wild boar particularly along forest edges and in the western part of Khao Laem near communities bordering Thong Pha Phum National Park. Notably, wild boar numbers plummeted sharply between 2022 and 2024 due to an outbreak of African Swine Fever (ASF). Monitoring data from 2025 now indicates an increased abundance of wild boar population, suggesting that this viral pandemic has run its course, and ongoing protection efforts maybe contributing towards an improved prey recovery.

SMART patrol data, combined with additional survey information, has helped identify high-risk areas and focus anti-poaching efforts where interventions are most needed. By the end of 2024, response measures included an enforcement ranger training course. From this we are able to map regular poacher access routes, and assess the intensity of illegal activities.

If the anthropogenic ecological disturbances, especially poaching of prey can be effectively reduced, there remains strong potential for the natural recovery of the Khao Laem tiger population. However, achieving this requires continued resource support and more focused conservation efforts to address the multitude of threats tigers face. Only by overcoming these challenges can the conditions necessary for tiger and prey recovery be established, moving us closer to the goal of doubling tiger numbers.

The Department of National Parks' (DNP) support for upgrading park monitoring through the use of SMART Mobile and EarthRanger represents a major step forward in strengthening protection and management for Khao Laem. Alongside the impending introduction of these technological advances, management capacity at the site continues to improve, with a growing sense of professionalism and accountability among park officials. This combination of enhanced technology, capacity, and commitment is creating a more effective protection framework, one that is essential for sustaining tiger populations and their prey, and ultimately advancing long-term tiger conservation goals.

Summary of activities and achievements:

Park protection and SMART

During January to June 2025 (inclusive), 9 patrol teams conducted 161 patrols over a period of 990 days representing 1,488 hours, and the combined patrolled distance was 11,292 kilometres. Patrols covered an area of 1,107.78Km^2, representing approximately 74.02% of Khao Laem National Park's total area of 1,497Km^2. From these patrols, 72 wildlife crime cases were interdicted, of which 8 were sent to court.

Wildlife data was collected and entered into SMART from 187 different locations

Training
To midterm the project implemented five activities;
1) Survey equipment use, survey data collection and SMART data collection mentoring (each survey) total 34 rangers,
2) Refresher in camera use
3) Rapid response training (mentoring) 15 rangers,
4) Enforcement mentoring. 29 rangers were trained during actual enforcement activities
5) Trained 3 officials in SMART

94 rangers trained overall

Tiger & Prey Monitoring
Tiger monitoring continued utilising long-term ecological monitoring (LTM). As previous years surveys occurred over 60-day cycles, although sometimes the number of camera operational days extended beyond the proposed period, as rangers were not always available to participate. In almost all instances, cameras operated throughout these extended periods, ensuring survey time was not lost. Three surveys were implemented (KL42, 43, & 44) over 14 grids, using 78 cameras over 4,770 days. From 44 independent captures of tigers, 6 individuals were identified.

Outreach
In the first half of the project period only two (2) school outreach activities were conducted in the western Khao Laem adjacent to Thong Pha Phum National Park. These reached a total of 356 students. Additionally, two (2) conservation awareness activities were conducted to communities in the same area during July, reaching 40 villagers in total.

Details of activities and results:
The project aims to strengthen management effectiveness in Khao Laem, largely focusing on threat mitigation to support tiger recovery across southern WEFCOM.

Progress against indicators is satisfactory. The monitoring area was expanded to include sectors of eastern Khao Laem, unsurveyed for two years, allowing continued assessment of tiger population dynamics, though again no breeding (specifically females raising cubs) was recorded.

Data sharing with the DNP and partners expanded the identified tiger catalogue, now integrated into national and bilateral databases. Further institutionalization of data management and analysis is required to produce regular, standardized updates on tiger and prey abundance.

Objective 1. Improving understanding of tigers, prey and threats in KLNP
Results January to August 2025

Surveys KL42–44

Total CTN = 5,900 nights, Total number of grids = 14 grids (126km2), number of cameras 78.

Three surveys were implemented (KL42, 43, & 44) over 14 grids, using 78 cameras over 4,770 days.

Totally there were 2,660 distinct wildlife detections with more than 3,180 images.

From 44 tiger independent (image) captures 6 individuals identified.

Felines (six species) were detected on 214 distinct occasions with more than 347 images**.**

Prey (7 species) were recorded on 548 different occasions with more than 1,143 total capture images.

Images identified 31 mammal species, 4 avian species and one reptile species

Objective 2. Capacity development for officials

This objective has four activities;

2.1 On-job-training in data collection

This informal, untested on-the-job training continued during every survey. Each team was led by a project staff member who assisted in spotting and identifying track and sign items that required reporting. The names and contact details of each participating ranger are maintained and available on request.

The 2024 target is 60 rangers to be trained. Over the 5 survey trails implemented in the first half of 2025, four teams had six rangers and one had ten rangers.

Total mentored in data collection: 34.

2.2 Introduction of new technology & capacity development for officials

The target for this component is just two 2 technicians trained. However, as permission to introduce this new technology (SMART mobile and EarthRanger) took 9 months to be granted, only an introductory workshop was conducted. The full introduction and training in use of these applications will now occur in late 2025, during which time both technicians and rangers who will use the software will be trained.

2.3 Enforcement ranger training.

This activity was in the proposal but actually occurred in November 2024 and was reported in the 2024 final report.

2.4 Refresher training in camera use

Training and mentoring of camera use was conducted twice in early 2025. The target was to train six rangers, this was surpassed and 11 rangers were trained.

Objective 3. Reducing threats through Outreach

This objective has four components;

3.1a Community awareness visits to known 'poaching hotpot' villages

The target was 6 villages over the year, with two to be visited in the first half of the project. The predicted half-way point of the community outreach target was met by implementing activities to two villages. A target number of participants was not included as it is impossible to predict how many people may voluntarily participate. During the community meetings, 40 people participated.

3.1b conducting awareness in local schools.

Target: 8 schools visited & 1,000 students reached over the year. Two schools were visited in Western Khao Laem. During which 356 (176M/180F) students were reached. There are plans to conduct further educational outreach in November and December 2025.

3.2 Solidifying new partnerships.

Indicator 3.2 Civil Society Organisations established/new partners identified and engaged in outreach. Target: 1 new group established. Contact has been made with one group in Kanchanaburi and discussions about collaboration are on-going.

3.3 Reducing cattle in Khao Laem

No large-scale interventions were made at the time of writing this report. Hope that a new World Bank GEF project would contribute financial support for practical measures to reduce the cattle were dashed as the DNP (GEF project lead) decided not to include Khao Laem in their plans. The project is waiting for the GEF8-funded project plan to be approved and activities start and then a request will be made to the project committee to request Khao Laem officials participate as observers during planning and implementation activities at other sites.

Obstacles to success:

Severe Weather Events
No issues were experienced under this predicted risk.

Security and safety for field staff.
Although the domestic security situation in Myanmar has further deteriorated due to the ongoing civil conflict, cross-border hostilities have not extended into Thailand and have not impacted project staff or patrol operations. However, incidents of poaching by Karen, Mon and Burmese military personnel have

been reported in adjacent Thong Pha Phum National Park, along with an increase in economic migrants transiting through the western forest complex toward Bangkok and the seafood factories west of the city. While these factors have contributed to localized ecological disturbance, they have not disrupted project implementation.

Changes in Management
A new (young) park superintendent was appointed to Khao Laem in October 2024. At the time of writing, he remains in position. The previous Superintendent has moved to Khlong Lan National Park located in the north of WEFCOM, where WWF are implementing various tiger conservation activities. At Khao Laem, the Deputy Superintendent remained the same. This assists continuity during implementation of project activities.

National political change
Just after this project period (in September 2025) yet another new Minister was appointed in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE). The new MONRE Minister is Mr. Suchart Chomklin, who holds this position alongside his role as a Deputy Prime Minister. Generally, as a new Minister is appointed, they shuffle senior officials, such as Director-Generals, Directors and even park Superintendents to originate from their own political clique. As this latest Minister has only just been appointed, no changes have occurred. They are likely to occur, and may affect this project in some way. It should be noted this project's consultant, the retired Superintendent of Khao Laem, Mr. Taywin Meesap has just been appointed as advisor to the new MONRE Minister.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Processes.

The project logframe serves as key implementation tool and M&E guidance instrument. A Thai translation of the workplan is utilised by the project team leader to guide work and track performance against defined indicators (see appendix). The workplan's targets and timelines enable internal monitoring of progress, while regular coordination meetings with park management and the regional protected area office ensure systematic review of progress toward planned outputs and overall project objectives. Most project activities are progressing as planned and are expected to be completed within the current project cycle. However, the deployment of only one field-based staff member slightly constrains implementation of all planned activities. This is being mitigated by increasing levels of effort among several other staff.

SMART remains the primary tool for monitoring patrols and associated data. The project coordinator participates in all park-level SMART meetings to ensure effective information exchange on wildlife status and recorded threats. Plans are still in process for the implementation of EarthRanger at Khao Laem, which will be the first site in Thailand officially using such technology. We have strong technical support from AI2's EarthRanger management team.

During this reporting period, threats at Khao Laem originated from both natural and anthropogenic causes, including forest fires (a reduction of 40% during 2025 compared with previous years), poaching, unsustainable collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and free-roaming livestock. With these threats now better understood, targeted mitigation measures are being implemented, with early improvements evident in areas such as fire management. Enforcement and related crime figures have increased as a result of the enthusiasm of the new young Superintendent.

Quarterly meetings are held with the park superintendent and/or deputies to review project progress and align upcoming activities with park management plans. Challenges remain regarding appropriate enforcement actions for communities involved in poaching. With issues now clearly identified, the project will explore avenues to address them through open forums to facilitate resolution.

Communication with project staff is maintained through several smartphone applications, which allow management and field staff to stay in regular contact. This includes phone calls, messaging, and sharing photos or location information, helping the team to respond quickly to issues. Regular communication ensures that activities stay on-track and output targets are met, while allowing for adjustments in the field when needed.

Internally, Freeland holds weekly management meetings where team leaders present significant upcoming events in each project, tracked using the Trello application. Additionally, we have a second weekly meeting focused on project reporting. Every Monday, Freeland conducts a Zoom call for all Thai staff to discuss their weekly plans with management and colleagues.

The Khao Laem Tiger Conservation Project continues to collaborate closely with its partners, particularly DNP through PARO3, as well as further partners, including; Panthera, FFI Myanmar, Wildlife Asia, and the informal Dawna Tenasserim Landscape Tiger Alliance (DTTA). These partnerships enhance evaluation of wildlife data, and overall project reach. Additionally, there are plans to engage Mae Jo University in practical wildlife monitoring for undergraduate students. By sharing data with the DNP and the Huai Kha Kheng Tiger Research Centre, we have gained a better understanding of tiger populations, prey species, and human-related threats, laying a solid groundwork for adaptive management and integration of important information into national databases.

M&E results
Field operations during the reporting period have remained effective despite a small field team and some localized resource challenges. SMART patrols covered roughly three-quarters of Khao Laem National Park, resulting in the interception of 72 nature crime incidents, and wildlife data collected from 187 locations. The three camera-trap based surveys (KL42-44) recorded 44 distinct tiger detections, identifying six individuals, 61 leopard detections and 6 clouded leopard records, demonstrating the status of the rich carnivore guild. Also detected were seven tiger prey species, importantly including a measurable recovery of the wild boar population. Overall, 31 mammal species were detected.

Capacity-building activities included mentoring in field data collection, camera use, enforcement training, and preliminary introduction of SMART Mobile and EarthRanger systems, enhancing both ranger skills and long-term monitoring capability. Outreach to local communities and schools engaged 40 villagers and 356 students, establishing a foundation for further awareness efforts and community cooperation.

The project is making measurable progress toward national tiger conservation goals by strengthening management in critical aspects. This is producing enhanced mitigation of threats, supporting prey recovery, particularly among wild boar after several years of decline caused by African Swine Fever.

Poaching, illegal livestock grazing and human disturbances still remain serious challenges, but targeted enforcement and adaptive strategies informed by long-term monitoring are addressing these threats.

Overall, the project is definitely on-track in improving conservation effectiveness across a central area of southern WEFCOM, as demonstrated by the start of a Khao Laem tiger population recovery.

Shared learning:

During the first part of 2025, wildlife and other monitoring data was only shared with Khao Laem and DNP. Khao Laem specific data was contributed to a proposal to the World Bank from DNP.

For the first time for many years, wildlife data was not requested by, or supplied to academic institutes.

There were several instances of sharing tiger images with Panthera to expedite tiger identification, as the research station at Huai Kha Kheng WS has several months' backlog of work and was unable to respond to some requests for identification assistance.

Media:

There were no international or Thai media articles mentioning the project this year.

Have you provided at least 2 blogs?

Yes. We have contributed information, video and still images to WildCats Conservation Alliance.

Have you provided at least 10 high quality images with details of the relevant credit? Y/N?

Yes

Next steps

- Expand tiger surveys to encompass the 2025 predicted target number of grids
- Increase outreach (November & December) to achieve the predicted villager and student targets
- Meet with villagers to identify ways to reduce the number of cattle and their impact on Khao Laem's ecology
- Resurvey cattle numbers within Khao Laem
- Source funding and implement measures to support vocational training for poachers willing to reform (participation pledges from Pilok Kee village already agreed)
- Provide field equipment for patrol rangers (as funds allow)
- Introduce SMART mobile/connect and upgrade SMART desktop.
- Introduce EarthRanger (ER)
- Train above two applications
- Renovate an area in the Khao Laem SMART office to house ER and new equipment
- Purchase more InReach communicators to support the use of SMART and ER

Section III. Appendix (Please populate this section with details from section II

Did you carry out camera trapping as part of this project? Yes

If yes: **Total camera trap nights/days:** A total of 5,900 survey nights were completed using 78 cameras.	Total 3 x 3km grids surveyed: 14 (target for 2025 is 24 grids (216km2) Total area surveyed 126km^2 Survey cells; East. [REDACTED]
Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded 44 independent captures of tiger 61 independent captures of leopard 7 prey species recorded (note 2 muntjak species are combined) 343 independent captures of wild boar 111 independent captures of muntjak 47 independent captures of serow 39 independent captures of gaur 2 independent captures of sambar	**Please include data on other species recorded** Clouded leopard: 6 IC Golden Cat 3 IC Marbled cat: 1 IC Leopard cat: 16 IC ***Others*** Malayan Tapir 4 IC Asian Elephant 10 IC

Are numbers of tigers/leopards/prey increasing or decreasing in your project area?

From the 2024 data, it appeared at that the Eastern Khao Laem's tiger population was declining, as only three individuals were recorded. However, in the first half of 2025, seven different tigers were documented, demonstrating a dramatic turnaround.

The 2022-2024 outbreak of African Swine Fever (ASF) seems to have passed and the tigers' main prey species Wild Boar (Sus scrofa) is experiencing a recovery as demonstrated - just 41 independent captures in 2022 rising to 343 in the first half 2025. Sambar were recorded in 2024 and again in 2025, but remain at very low abundances.

Species	Baseline RAI	Target RAI	Actual RAI	IC
Indochinese Tiger	0.42	1.00	0.92	44
Wild Boar	0.25	2.00	9.64	460
Gaur	0.52	1.00	2.83	135
Mainland Serow	4.45	5.00	0.99	47
Muntjac (Fea's + Red)	3.61	5.00	2.47	118
Malayan Tapir	0.00	-	0.08	4

Did you carry out other surveys? Only long-term monitoring during 2025

Please give details n/a

Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project? Y/N

If yes: Through a cost-share, we are able to support SMART patrolling at Khao Laem **Total distance patrolled:** 11,292 km	Total area patrolled: During the period January to June 2025 (inclusive), 9 patrol teams conducted 161 patrols over a period of 990 days over 11,880 hours. The total distance patrolled was 11,292 kilometres (walking, car and boat) Patrols covered an area of 1,107.78 km^2, representing approximately 74.02% of Khao Laem National Park's total area of 1,497 km^2 (including the reservoir)

Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Yes

If yes: **Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software?** As above	**How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details?** Handheld GPS and paper reporting. To be upgraded to SMART V7 (or 8) and SMART mobile in Q3-CY2025
Please provide comparison data on from your patrolling over time	**The following tables are extracted from SMART** Currently, Khao Laem patrolling is supported by Freeland to improve SMART data collection and reporting. Therefore, the following are a cost-share output. Freeland no longer has its own dedicated SMART staff based at Khao Laem and the officials manage implementation

No.	Forest Protection Unit (7-man teams)	Patrol (# times)							
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (1/2)
1	HQ Team 1	24	105	55	44	62	54	38	16
2	Potana Team 2	21	99	56	59	75	76	37	15
3	Kroeng Kraweir Team 3	18	86	47	50	35	72	37	15
4	Huai Kaying Team 4	19	105	50	41	21	49	39	15
5	Pha Pheung Team 5	16	72	42	43	31	55	33	16
6	Ong Phra Team 6	18	95	42	36	21	40	45	23
7	Nong Kum Team 7	14	87	51	45	38	69	46	21
8	Lijia Team 8	24	105	60	46	62	64	39	17
9	Bor Ong Team 9	n/a	n/a	52	50	24	46	41	23
	Total	154	754	455	414	369	525	355	161

Patrol (# Days)							
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (1/2)
72	336	169	168	149	169	211	104
57	294	160	162	169	168	207	105
58	317	163	158	174	169	207	105
66	326	170	169	176	170	220	110
60	298	162	170	179	168	208	106
62	300	171	167	176	170	216	120
60	322	162	164	174	168	226	114
68	328	168	168	145	169	225	112
n/a	n/a	169	168	176	168	207	114
503	2521	1494	1494	1518	1519	1927	990

No.	Forest Protection Unit (7-man teams)	Distance # (kms.)								Hours
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (1/2)	2025 (1/2)
1	HQ Team 1	1,273.92	2,872	1,198	2,314	1,133	3,885	3,377	1,321	1,248
2	Potana Team 2	578.74	1,843	1,545	1,900	1,901	1,131	1,797	873	1,260
3	Kroeng Kraweir Team 3	694.14	2,043	1,527	1,529	1,515	2,192	2,296	1,179	1,260
4	Huai Kaying Team 4	1,365.90	4,196	3,903	3,573	1,862	2,857	2,423	1,283	1,320
5	Pha Pheung Team 5	952.38	3,606	2,693	2,614	1,670	2,057	3,159	1,685	1,272
6	Ong Phra Team 6	828.67	3,225	1,774	2,186	2,290	1,851	2,708	1,079	1,440
7	Nong Kum Team 7	808.21	4,011	1,527	2,551	701	1,485	3,154	1,952	1,368
8	Lijia Team 8	876.35	3,182	2,335	2,410	1,358	2,158	1,958	1,141	1,344
9	Bor Ong Team 9	n/a	n/a	1,545	2,134	1,404	1,211	1,496	779	1,368
	Total	7,378.31	24,978	18,047	21,211	13,834	18,827	22,368	11,292	11,880

Was the data you collected analysed by a SMART specialist?

Only by park-based officials and reviewed by Freeland

Please provide data on violations recorded/arrests/successful prosecutions

Case data

Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (1/2)
Encroachment	1	3	8	6	1	2	2	16
Wildlife Poaching	25	215	65	83	24	27	14	16
Illegal fishing	0	54	38	38	12	21	11	12
Illegal logging	7	56	44	26	9	5	2	2
Illegal NTFP collection	0	61	41	64	10	27	62	26

Prosecutions

Item	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (1/2)
Cases (combined all types)	33	389	196	194	56	82	91	72
Prosecutions (Court)	0	4	12	10	2	1	0	8

The judicial process in Thailand is always protracted and cases may take up to 4 years to conclude. We do not have any information about how many of the above cases successfully determined with a judgement. Also, in the event of small-scale offenses administrative fines are imposed at the park level. Also, the courts do not report judgements back to the park. The only way to monitor this is through news media

Does your project work with local communities? Yes, but currently in a limited manner due to resource constraints

If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split) **Who?** Villagers and students in Thong Pha Phum area	**What did you do? Was it successful?** School visits and discussions with communities about how to remove cattle. Appeared successful, but no formal questionnaires used.	**How many people did you reach?** 40 (29M/11F) villagers from two villages

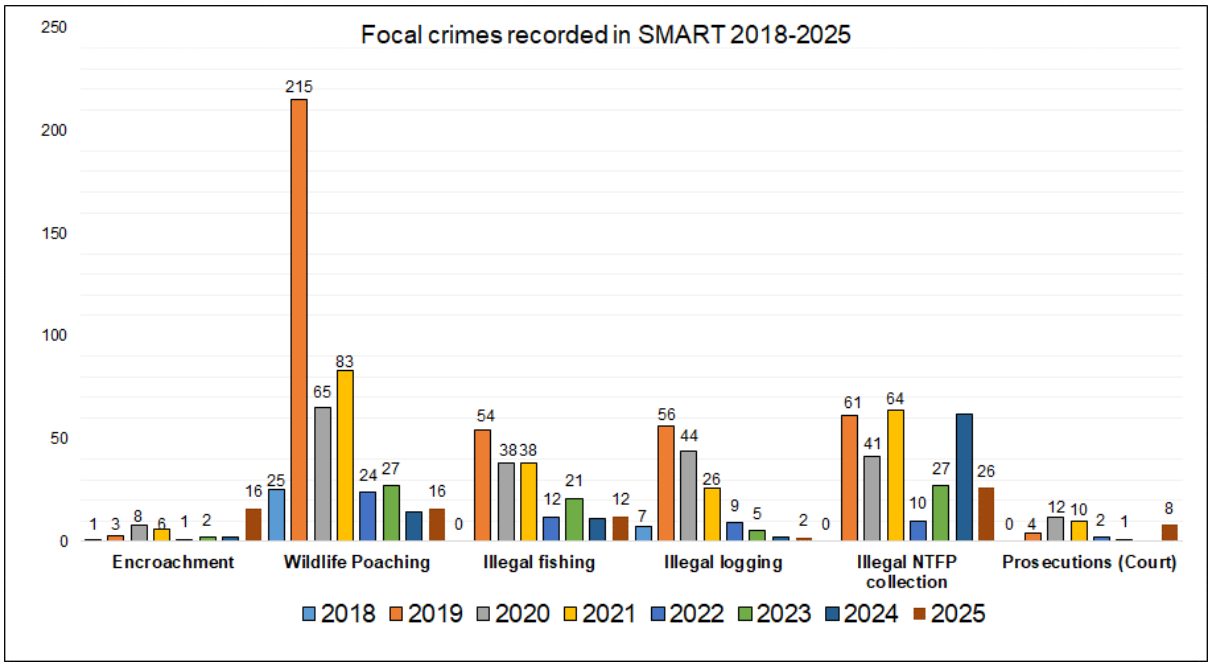
How do you measure the success of this activity? Prep/post tests, questionnaires and verbal discussions.

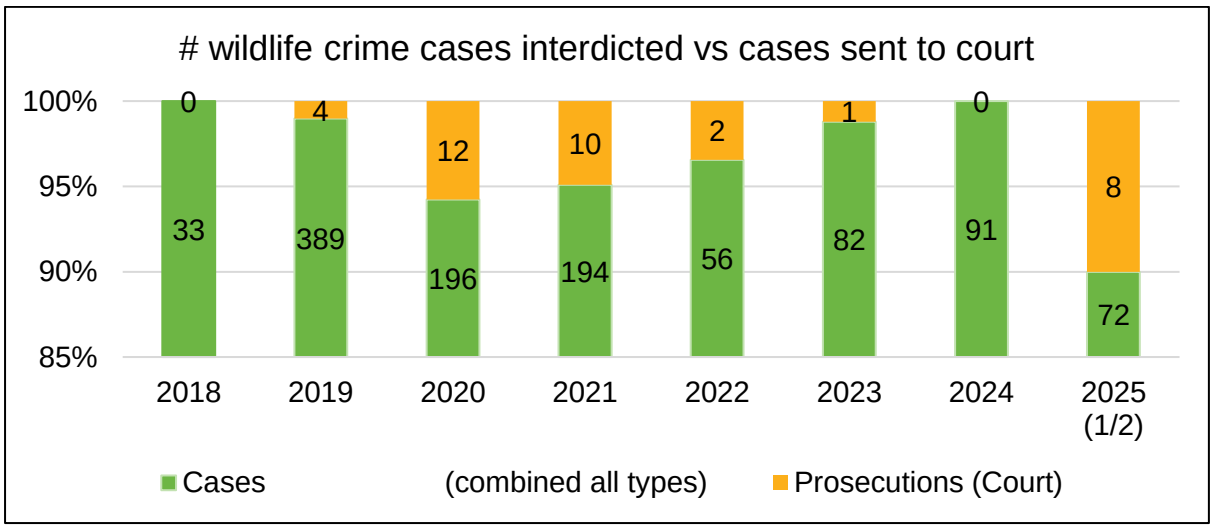
Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? Yes		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender and numbers) **Who?** Students	**What did you do?** Educational outreach for students- focusing on developing an understanding about Khao Laem, regulations, resource use, ecology and species conservation Pre/post-tests demonstrated an immediate increase in understanding of conservation issues among recipients.	**How many people reached?** In the first six months of 2025 two schools were visited, reaching a total of 356 (176M/180F) students.
Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and of how this is measured). Only immediate improvements in students' awareness of conservation issues. The forest communities are very opportunistic and always looking for innovative ways to make money. For example, in 2024 some villagers took up gold mining, largely due to the steep increase in the value of gold on the world markets		
Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? GIS training and a workshop concerning EarthRanger		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split) **Who?** 6 (5:1)	**What did you do? Was it effective?** Training QGIS for staff previously using ESRI ARCmap.	**How many staff trained? How many others trained?** Three staff trained. Two officials trained.
How do you measure the effectiveness of this training? N/A		

APPENDIX

Focal crimes recorded in SMART illustrated in comparative graphs

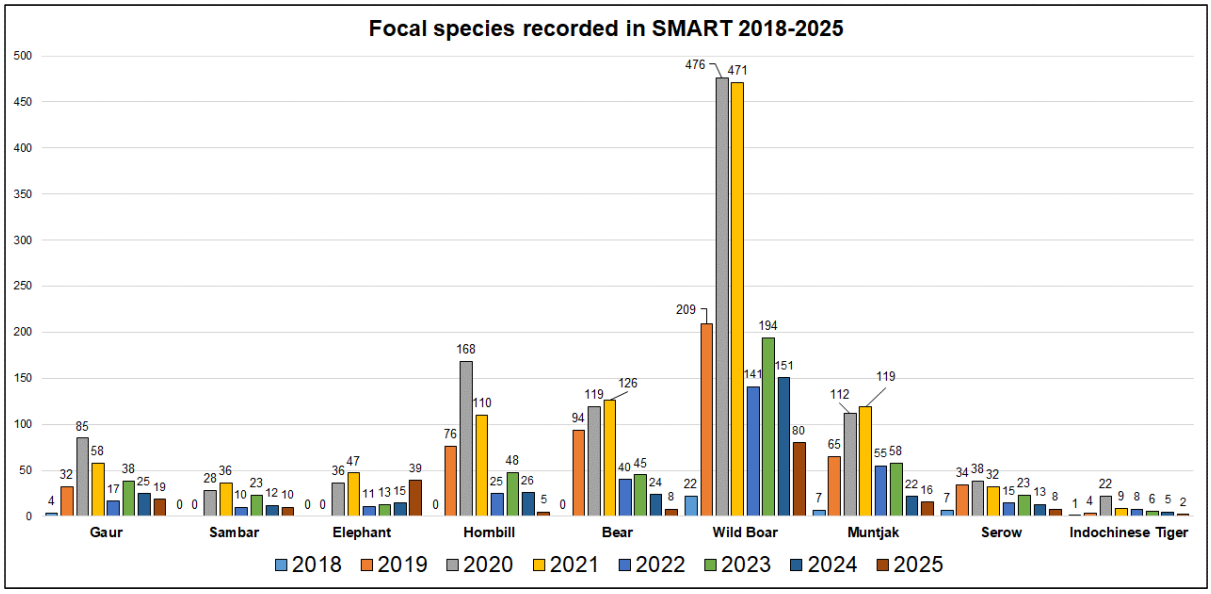
Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Encroachment	1	3	8	6	1	2	2	16
Wildlife Poaching	25	215	65	83	24	27	14	16
Illegal fishing	0	54	38	38	12	21	11	12
Illegal logging	7	56	44	26	9	5	2	2
Illegal NTFP collection	0	61	41	64	10	27	62	26
Prosecutions (Court)	0	4	12	10	2	1	0	8





Focal Species recorded in SMART

Species	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gaur	4	32	85	58	17	38	25	19
Sambar	0	0	28	36	10	23	12	10
Elephant	0	0	36	47	11	13	15	39
Hornbill	0	76	168	110	25	48	26	5
Bear	0	94	119	126	40	45	24	8
Wild Boar	22	209	476	471	141	194	151	80
Muntjak	7	65	112	119	55	58	22	16
Serow	7	34	38	32	15	23	13	8
Indochinese Tiger	1	4	22	9	8	6	5	2

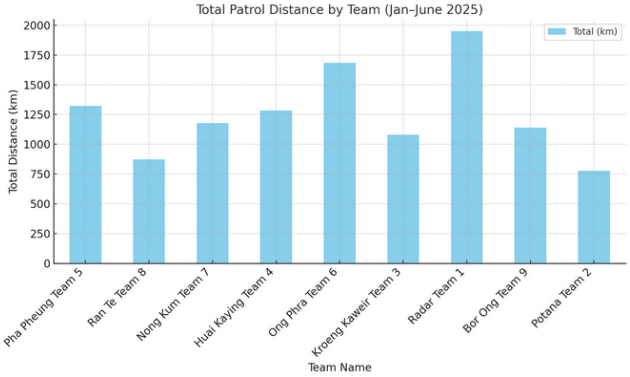


Appendix

SMART level of effort

			SMART Patrol Summary (Jan - June 2025)							
NO	Team Name	Team Name (Thai)	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2025	Jan - June 2025
			Times	Days	Hours	Walk (km)	Motorcycle (km)	Car (Km)	Boat (Km)	Helicopter (Km)
1	Pha Pheung Team 5	ผาผึ้ง สายตรวจที่ 5	16	104	144	98	0	50	1,173	0
2	Ran Te Team 8	รันตี สายตรวจที่ 8	15	105	144	322	0	542	9	0
3	Nong Kum Team 7	หนองกุ่ม สายตรวจที่ 7	15	105	144	191	0	573	415	0
4	Huai Kaying Team 4	ห้วยเขย่ง สายตรวจที่ 4	15	110	144	753	0	44	486	0
5	Ong Phra Team 6	องค์พระ สายตรวจที่ 6	16	106	152	871	0	373	441	0
6	Kroeng Kaweir Team 3	เกริงกระเวีย สายตรวจที่ 3	23	120	200	492	0	587	0	0
7	Radar Team 1	เรดาร์ สายตรวจที่ 1	21	114	200	619	0	1,333	0	0
8	Bor Ong Team 9	โบอ่อง สายตรวจที่ 9	17	112	160	599	0	52	490	0
9	Potana Team 2	โปตาน่า สายตรวจที่ 2	23	114	200	487	0	292	0	0
	Totals to date	**Totals**	**161**	**990**	**1,488**	**4,432.00**	**0.00**	**3,846.00**	**3,014.00**	**0.00**

No. of patrols	***161***
No. of Days	***990***
No. of Hours	***1,488***
Summary of patrol distances by transport type (in km):	**11,292**
Walked	**4,432.00**
Motorcycle	**0.00**
Car	**3,846.00**
Boat	**3,014.00**
Helicopter	**0.00**
Covering the % of entire PA	**74.02%**



Training

Ranger training during this period was mostly informal and aimed at training small groups of rangers and then mentoring them through use of topics/skills taught.

Date of Training & Course #	Total day(s)	# Students	Location	Course & Participants
22-26 January 2025	5	4	Khao Laem National Park	Use of GSM cameras refresher and rapid response training (mentoring)
12-15 May 2025	4	6	Khao Laem National Park (WildCats)	NCAP GSM camera mentoring
25-26 July 2025	2	5	Khao Laem National Park (WildCats)	NCAP GSM camera mentoring and CCTV use
Workshops for KL at other locations				
6-7 August 2025	2	2	Bangkok, EarthRanger Workshop	EarthRanger technical workshop
Non formal training				
January - June 2025		34	Khao Laem National Park (WildCats)	On-job-training in SMART data collection & use of wildlife survey equipment
Subtotal	**13**	**51**		

Appendix

List of donations and additional support to Khao Laem (first half)

Date donated	Item	Cost (THB)	GBP
22-26/01/2025	NCAP training and mentoring	8,000.00	181.82
02/02/2025	NCAP reporting & transport training equipment back to Bangkok	1,000.00	22.73
03/02/2025	VHF radio for Modrpieces - Expert EP-789	802.50	18.24
24/01/2025	Fuel NCAP mentoring March #01	1,000.00	22.73
29/03/2025	Fuel NCAP mentoring March #02	2,000.00	45.45
04/01/2025	SMART Support (Jan, Feb, March 2025)	20,000.00	454.55
03/04/2025	SMART Support (April, May, June 2025)	20,000.00	454.55
15/05/2025	Motorbike insurance	1,041.00	23.66
10/05/2025	NCAP mentoring May (10/5/2025)	10,000.00	227.27
	Total	**63,843.50**	**1,450.99**

Equipment and provision donations

Appendix

Images from Khao Laem during 2025

Setting wildlife survey cameras

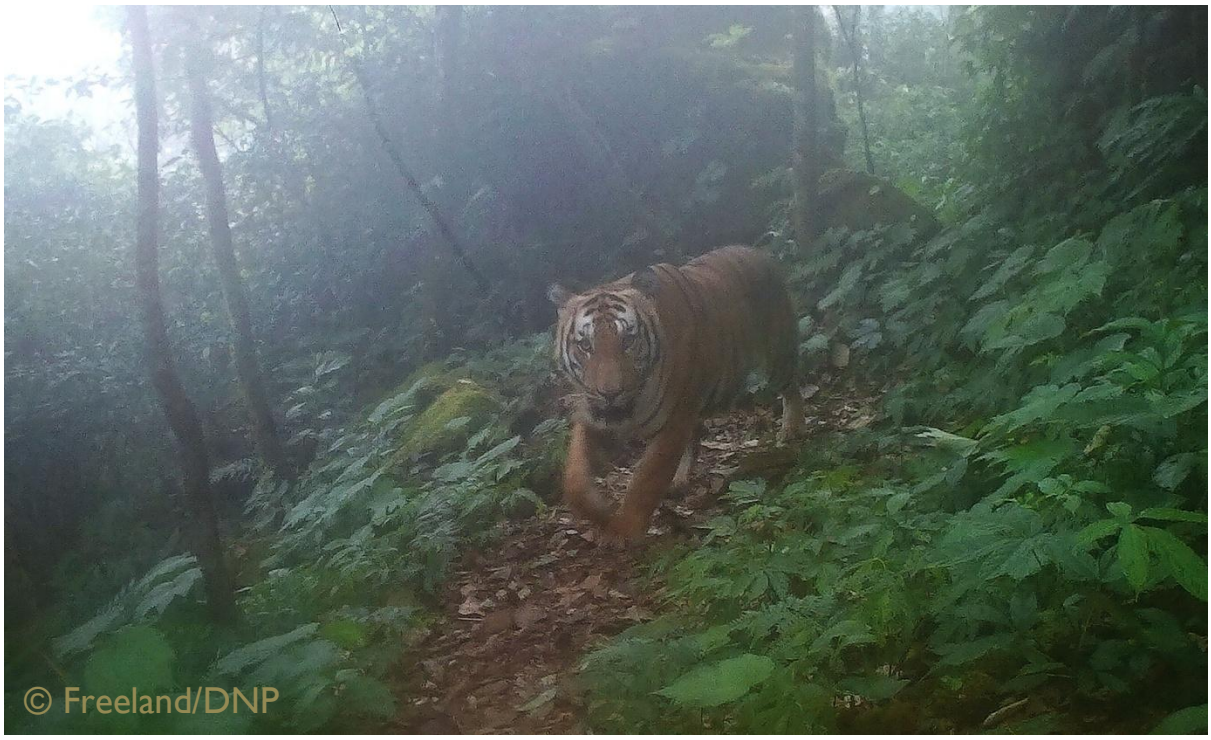
Outreach


FREELAND
Conservation outreach


อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาแหลม
Khao Laem National Park
FREELAND

Meeting with communities

Tiger images




© Freeland/DNP


© Freeland/DNP