Section I. Project Information

Project Title: "Khao Laem: Tiger Conservation Project, Phase 8"

Grantee Organisation: Freeland

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

Size of project area	**Number of tigers in project area, giving evidence & source:**
Total area of PA: 1,497km^2 Total area surveyed 2026 (six months) efforts: 234km^2 Total area patrolled 2026 (six months) efforts: 670.65km^2 The focal site is in Thailand's Kanchanaburi Province within a contiguous series of 19 (previously 17) protected areas known as the Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM) which has a combined area of more than 20,000 km^2. This landscape allows free tiger dispersal, including transboundary movement westward into Myanmar.	Total 3 individuals during the first 6 months of 2026. (Unpublished project data). Seven tigers were identified last year during 2025 along with three further individuals currently unidentified (now M9, M10 & M11). Between 2015 and 2026, this project confirmed the presence of 23 tigers at Khao Laem National Park.

Partners:
The project's primary partner is the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) which is the government agency responsible for protected-area management. The DNP operates under Thailand's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE). Collaboration with the DNP for this project occurs at five levels: 1) national, with DNP headquarters, 2) regional, with Protected Area Regional Office 3 (PARO3) in Ban Pong, which oversees protected areas across southern WEFCOM and supports SMART implementation, 4) technical, with the DNP Tiger Research Centre at Khao Nang Ram, Huai Kha Kheng Wildlife Sanctuary; and, most importantly 5) at the park level through close collaboration with the Khao Laem National Park Superintendent and Deputy.

Tiger monitoring at Khao Laem began in 2016. Initial surveys immediately confirmed the presence of tigers and their coexistence within a diverse carnivore community, including Critically Endangered Indochinese leopards and Vulnerable clouded leopards. Since then, KLNP and its tigers have benefited from this project through improved resources, technical and equipment support, increased staff capacity, wildlife monitoring, human-tiger conflict (HTC) mitigation and community engagement.

The DNP's Tiger Research Centre at Khao Nang Ram is regularly updated about all KLNP tiger records. Tiger images are cross-referenced with the national tiger database, providing valuable insights into tiger dispersal and connectivity across WEFCOM.

Thong Pha Phum National Park is a relatively new partner. In 2025 Freeland starting a tiger conservation project at this adjoining protected area. Evidence demonstrates tigers regularly migrate between the two parks.

IUCN: As a member of the IUCN Thailand National Committee (NC), Freeland participates in meetings to share information about projects and coordinate activities with member organisations, including DNP, which chairs the NC.

Panthera Thailand: Freeland collaborates with Panthera to share wildlife data, including tiger identification records and leopard and clouded leopard observations. Freeland also works with Panthera on regional tiger coordination and data-sharing initiatives across southern WEFCOM.

ZSL Thailand: Freeland has an MoU with ZSL Thailand to collaborate on conservation activities.

Kasetsart University. Freeland has a new MoU with this university to collaborate on conservation issues, especially initiatives aimed at improving the socio-economic status of communities in WEFCOM.

Mae Jo University: Freeland is developing an MoU on wildlife monitoring, with survey activities to be integrated into undergraduate biology courses. Student interns are hosted each year.

Border Patrol Police (BPP): BPP supports border security and is strongly integrated into remote communities through health and education services, providing an important local partner for conservation and community engagement. Local CSOs: Freeland has identified and initiated collaboration with several community-led civil society organisations in and around the project area, strengthening local participation and community-based conservation.
Project Contact Name: **Tim Redford,** Surviving Together Programme Director
Email: tim@freeland.org
Start date of this year's project activities: 1st February 2026

Section II. Project Results

Long Term Impact:

The long-term impact is to support the persistence and recovery of the Indochinese tiger by reducing threats, restoring prey populations, and preventing local population declines and extinctions. At the national level, the project contributes to Thailand's goal of doubling its wild tiger population by 2034 under the Thai Tiger Action Plan (T-TAP 2022–2034). At the landscape level, it will strengthen protection within the southern Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM), maintain connectivity between tiger populations, and contribute to a viable regional metapopulation through improved collaboration among adjacent protected areas and conservation partners both in Thailand and Myanmar.

Evidence from key source sites within WEFCOM indicates that sustained conservation investment can result in measurable tiger population recovery. This is clearly demonstrated at Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary, an important source site for the for the whole complex landscape, where tigers have increased more than 120% over the last ten years. As tigers disperse into adjacent protected areas, they encounter increased exposure to poaching, prey depletion and other human-related threats. Sustaining tiger recovery therefore requires protection measures that extend beyond core source sites and secure the wider landscape.

Khao Laem National Park is an important part of this landscape because it provides habitat through which tigers can disperse and potentially establish permanent territories. The project therefore continues to focus on strengthening the park's capacity to protect and manage this habitat. By professionalising ranger operations, improving monitoring and applying adaptive management, Khao Laem officials are already better able to understand changing conditions, identify emerging threats and respond strategically. More effective, intelligence-led patrolling is increasing the detection of illegal activities and creating a stronger deterrent to poaching. Improved monitoring provides contemporary information needed to adjust protection strategies as threats and tiger use of the landscape change.

Community engagement is equally important to securing Khao Laem's long-term conservation role. Communities within and around the park include people whose livelihoods and customary activities can result in forest and wildlife impacts, including known individuals previously involved in tiger poaching. The project is strengthening communication with these communities and co-planning socio-economic opportunities as sustainable alternatives for them to shift into legal vocations. Outreach is improving the understanding of revised national park and wildlife legislation, including provisions governing non-timber forest product collection. By establishing regular dialogue and building greater understanding between communities and park officials, the project aims to reduce illegal activities and ecological disturbance while creating greater local support for conservation.

Combined, strengthened protection, improved monitoring, and sustained community engagement are increasing the security of tiger habitat in Khao Laem and strengthen its function within the wider WEFCOM landscape. Over time, this will reduce risks faced by dispersing tigers, improve the prospects for permanent tiger establishment, and support the continued recovery of the wider landscape population.

The ultimate outcome is to create the conditions in which tigers can survive, disperse and establish themselves safely across the complex, contributing to the recovery of Thailand's Indochinese tiger population and the national target for wild tigers by 2034. This represents significant progress towards the project vision of ***"ensuring the persistence of Indochinese tigers."***

Conservation Outcome:

Khao Laem National Park is better equipped to protect tigers and maintain the habitat and prey needed to support their recovery within the southern Western Forest Complex.

Work in Khao Laem has already greatly improved understanding of the tiger population, its prey and the threats they face, while also clarifying the park's importance for tiger recovery across southern WEFCOM. Park officials now have greater capacity to conduct tiger and prey surveys, collect reliable field data and use this information to guide protection and management. This has allowed protection measures to become more targeted and responsive to conditions on the ground.

Tigers continue to persist in Khao Laem with evidence of both resident and dispersing animals. This continued use of the park as a corridor is an important indication that Khao Laem remains part of the wider tiger recovery process. Prey populations are also showing signs of recovery. Surveys recorded increases in key prey species, and the recent discovery of a previously unknown breeding population of sambar deer in two remote areas provides further evidence that important prey populations persist within the park.

However, these gains remain vulnerable to emerging threats. The African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreak across Asia in 2022 caused a major decline in wild boar, one of Khao Laem's tigers main prey species. This demonstrated how quickly wildlife disease can cascade and affect the entire prey base and consequently inhibit a tiger recovery. Other threats include poaching, habitat disturbance, human–tiger conflict and wider environmental pressures, all discussed later in this report.

Continued monitoring is essential to detect changes in tiger and prey populations and emerging threats early, allowing protection measures to be introduced when needed. Maintaining this capacity will be particularly important as tigers continue to move between Khao Laem and neighbouring protected areas.

Outcome: Khao Laem has stronger capacity to monitor and protect tigers, maintain prey populations and respond to emerging threats, helping secure the park's role in the continued recovery of tigers across southern WEFCOM.

Summary of activities and achievements:

This report describes activities and results from Khao Laem National Park during the first half of 2026. The work is designed to investigate and strengthen understanding of the park's importance for the distribution and conservation of Indochinese tigers (Panthera tigris corbetti) within the southwestern section of the Western Forest Complex. Activities are led by park-based officials from the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), with support from Freeland through the WildCats Conservation Alliance, complemented by matching support from private US donors.

Interventions combine park protection, ranger training, operational and equipment support, HTC mitigation, community outreach, and long-term monitoring (LTM) of tigers, prey and threats. Outreach focused on informing the local communities about relevant laws, fostering an improved rapport, building awareness about human dependence on healthy forests, and reducing illegal cattle grazing within the park.

Wildlife surveys in 2026 and previous years demonstrate the permanent presence of tigers and critically endangered Indochinese leopards within a diverse carnivore community. LTM focuses on key tiger habitats in eastern Khao Laem, where remoteness and rugged terrain limit poaching and species richness is consequently highest.

The introduction of SMART mobile and EarthRanger (operating simultaneously alongside the LTM) has improved data collection and provided a better understanding of wildlife presence and the threats they face.

The project continued utilising three main objectives;

Objective 1. Objective 1: Improving understanding of tigers, prey, and threats in KLNP

Indicator 1a. Surveys will cover minimum of 24 (3 x 3km) grids (216 km²) increasing up to 29 grids (260 km²) *if resources allow.*

1a.1. Between January 2026 and July 2026, three systematic long-term monitoring (LTM) surveys (KL46-48) were implemented, during which 26 grids (234km^2) were surveyed. We expect to surpass the predicted target within the second half of the year.

There were some minor delays in camera checks, but these did not affect the number of survey days as cameras remained operational throughout the period. Moisture ingress during prolonged rains remains an issue as the camera model we use does not have room for use of silica desiccant. There was some loss of cameras due to theft by poachers.

Specifically, during the first half of 2026 nine areas of Khao Laem were surveyed;

Eastern and central reservoir area – 22 grids
1. Radar area
2. San Nok Wua (Open for eco-tourism trekking 4 months per year during November to March)
3. San Nok Wua-Pha Taek (beyond the tourist area)
4. Potana area
5. In dam area where human-tiger conflict occurred in June
6. North of the dam
7. Islands in Vijalongkorn Dam (evidence demonstrated tigers are swimming across the reservoir)
8. Lijia-Kong Mong Ta (Northwest)

West Khao Laem – 4 grids
9. Pong Cha La area (Near where tiger poaching event occurred in 2022 and a tiger was recorded in April 2023 and November 2024)

Sub-indicator 1a. # tigers initially identified during survey Baseline: 4, **Target: >10**
We recorded 3 individual tigers during this first half of 2026, of which only one female has previously been identified.

New tigers M11 and M12. The presence of these previously unrecorded individuals confirms inward recruitment, demonstrating that the KLNP corridor is functional - facilitating tiger dispersal across Southern WEFCOM.

Interestingly, M6 and M7 who were both very active throughout 2025 were not recorded this year, suggesting they have been displaced by the arrival of the two new males.

Sub-indicator 1a. % Increase RAI[1] for tigers and 5 prey species. during surveys.

When considering the following results, it is important to note this is approximately 50% level of effort (6 months of activities)

Tiger. RAI Baseline 0.42 actual RAI 0.27 (35.7% decrease)

Not included listed as an indicator, but interesting and relevant

Leopard RAI Baseline 0.22 actual RAI 0.46 which is 109.10% increase compared with 2025

[1] Relative Abundance Indicator

Baseline RAI and change: Per cent (%) RAI for 5 prey species.

Wild Boar: Baseline RAI 11.74, actual RAI 3.35 (decreased of 71.5%)
Muntjak (combined two species): Baseline RAI 2.28, Actual RAI 0.54 (decreased of 76.3%)
Serow: Baseline RAI 1.18, actual RAI 0.69 (decreased of 41.5%)
Gaur: Baseline RAI 2.86, actual RAI 0.08 (decreased of 72%)
Sambar: Baseline RAI 0.6, actual RAI 0.02 (decreased of 66.7%)

Sub-indicator Indicator 1b. #Threats recorded during surveys (especially poachers and dogs) decrease

Poachers recorded: Baseline: 6; actual: 16 during the first six months, representing a 166.7% increase. Much of this increase was associated with an illegal track cut through the forest in the Potana area, immediately followed by poacher incursions. Three people were arrested during this incident for poaching, illegal logging and ecological damage to the environment.

We anticipated that improved patrol effectiveness would initially increase the number of recorded threats, particularly poachers and feral domestic dogs, as better detection led to more incidents being identified and recorded. Over time, improved detection and deterrence were expected to reduce these threats.

Threat (Source LTM)	2025	2026 (1/2)
Illegal cattle grazing	131	167
Illegal buffalo grazing	1,469	7
Poachers	248	16
Feral Domestic dogs	134	10
Villagers (no weapons)	20	27
Illegal gold miners	91	0
Enduro motorbikes	22	0

Current trends are consistent with this, with threat detections continuing to rise. The increased scale and intensity of LTM over the past year has improved coverage and detection, while also indicating that threats, particularly in western Khao Laem, remain persistent.

Western Khao Laem remains a significant threat area, with poaching, illegal cattle grazing, illegal gold mining and recreational off-road vehicle use and other natural resource crimes. These all were recorded at high levels, highlighting the need for focused, adaptive enforcement in that area. A new temporary checkpoint was established on a major forest track to interdict illegalities.

Objective 2. Introduction of new park management technology & capacity development for officials

Under this objective the project has four activities, as listed below.

Activity 2.1 On-the-job training in SMART data collection: during every survey and some patrols participating rangers were mentored to increase the collection of patrol data records. This has been made somewhat easier with the introduction of SMART Mobile.

Indicator 2.1 During the first 6 months during the three surveys 44 rangers were mentored during field data collection.

Activity 2.2 Introduction of new technology SMART Mobile/Connect and EarthRanger: support introduction, implementation and mentoring of SMART Mobile and EarthRanger

Indicator 2.2 Target 1. SMART Mobile introduced & 2 technicians and 20 rangers trained (6 months) - Achieved

Milestone 2.2.1 SMART Mobile/connect introduced, and 2 technicians trained with app in use 6 months - achieved

Target 2: Second app (EarthRanger) introduced and 2 technicians trained (12 months). Achieved

There was a plan to expand the Khao Laem SMART/ER data management centre in 2026, however due to a turnover of three Superintendents in just the first half of the year the proposal was submitted to Ban Pong regional DNP management office 5 times. This considerably delayed plans for building renovation.

All permissions are in place, and this activity will occur in the second half of the year, but at the time of writing wet weather conditions are not conducive for any construction.

We were further able to mentor and increase ranger capacity for two technicians in use of SMART by using an independent SMART/GIS consultant.

Activity 2.3 Forest crime investigations training (crime scene management and reporting). Topics include; crime scene analysis, evidence collection, evidence chain of custody, and case management to improve patrol success.

Indicator 2.3 Target: 2 officials and 20 rangers trained
Milestone. Activity proposed for second half of 2026

2.4) **Continued expansion of GSM & CCTV camera use** for anti-poaching (mix of formal and OJT).
Current baseline: 24 rangers were trained during 2025 and the 2026 target is: 6 trained
Milestone 2.4 Six officials to be trained. This was achieved as six rangers were trained. We also purchased 6 new CCTV cameras that were donated to Khao Laem for security purposes and monitoring cattle carcasses during human-tiger conflict events.

The NCAP cameras are very complex to set up and require regular refresher training. The CCTV cameras are easier and the rangers prefer them.

Objective 3. Reducing threats through community outreach

Focus remains mostly on western KLNP to counter documented poaching and human-tiger conflict. Relocated mixed-indigenous communities stubbornly maintain illegal hunting practices despite signed agreements with Khao Laem. Wildlife surveys have identified threats such as poaching, illegal NTFP collection and gold mining near forest communities.

This objective has four related activities; 1) Community awareness visits 2) Student engagement 3) Strengthening partnerships. and 4) Reducing illegal cattle grazing by learning from other sites

Activity 3.1a Community awareness visits to known ‘poaching hotspot’ villages to create a better awareness about park laws and local regulations to reduce violations and foster improved interactions with Khao Laem management

Indicator 3.1. Community awareness visits to known ‘poaching hotpot’ villages to create a better awareness about park laws and local regulations as a way to reduce violations and foster greater interactions between the community and the Khao Laem park management. Our proposed target for this year was 6 village meetings and by midyear six villages have already been visited. As with previous years a target number of recipients was not predicted, as participation is voluntary and many villagers find it hard to participate in meetings during the day as they are working. The combined Freeland and ranger team discussed park regulations (especially those relating to cattle grazing), sustainable resource use and general ecology with 180 (108M/72F) participants. In early 2026 a combined Freeland/Kasetsart University team visited three villages within Khao Laem to discuss collaboration on vocational support and concepts for alternative livelihoods. As some activities (such as unmonitored guiding) are not permitted inside protected areas the suggestions needed to be legally acceptable.

During village meetings, the “Living with Tigers” questionnaire was administered to better understand the challenges faced by communities sharing the landscape with tigers. Participants unable to read or write Thai were assisted with completing the questionnaire.

Activity 3.1b conducting awareness in local schools. Regular school visits continue to raise conservation awareness, with pre/post-activity assessments and interviews measuring students’ understanding of sustainable living in a protected area. Our improved working relationship with the Thai Border Patrol Police enabled expanded conservation education in their schools, including training teachers to use the Thai-language ‘Teachers for Forests’ conservation awareness guide. Note all students speak Thai.

Indicator 3.1b. School visits – Target 8 schools visited and 1,000 Students reached. Actual results; 9 schools visited and 825 (417M/408F) students reached. Thirty-eight teachers received instruction on how to use the 'Teachers for Forests' manual. More schools to be visited towards the end of 2026.

Indicator 3.2 Establishing new partnerships to collaborate on community outreach.
In May 2024, Freeland signed up five-year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the DNP to enhance conservation efforts in the country's UNESCO Natural World Heritage Sites. Activities in support for this initiative continued throughout 2026 with results reported to the DNP every six months.

In March 2026 Freeland/DNP/Kasetsart University signed a five-year MoU titled 'Cooperation in Land Management for Sustainable Coexistence'. This provides a platform for collaboration in activities supporting community development within and adjacent to protected areas.

The partnership with the Thai Border Patrol Police was maintained, enabling continued joint school visits and patrols in and around Khao Laem. The collaboration strengthened coordination between rangers and Border Patrol Police, while providing opportunities to support conservation awareness in Border Patrol Police schools and reinforce protection efforts through joint field activities.

A local forest conservation civil society organisation based near Sangkhlaburi has been identified as a potential partner for supporting rural development and conservation activities around Khao Laem. Regular communication has now been established, providing an initial basis for developing the relationship and identifying areas of mutual interest. To date, however, no joint activities have been undertaken. An in-person meeting is planned to explore potential collaboration during late 2026.

Indicator 3.3 Reducing domestic stock grazing in Khao Laem, including cattle and goats

Indicator 3.4a. Khao Laem officials will prepare a short report documenting change in stock illegally being grazed within Khao Laem comparing 2025 to 2026

Target 1 report
To be completed in second half of 2026

Indicator 3.4b. Increase community meetings to negotiate further removal of free-ranging stock
Target: 4 meetings

Indicator 3.4c. Participation of officials in community cattle removal meetings at other sites
baseline Attended 0 meetings at other sites
Target: 2 meetings

As tiger conservation funding under the DNP/IUCN project through the World Bank's GEF8 programme has not yet been released, no activities have been implemented to date. The reasons for the delay remain unclear, and protected areas have therefore not yet been able to begin planned activities to address illegal cattle grazing.

While large-scale cattle reductions have not yet been realised, progress has continued in raising awareness both among senior DNP officials and local administration officers, strengthening the foundation for long-term solutions to reduce cattle grazing in Khao Laem.

Although Khao Laem is not directly supported under this project, we anticipate that the park will benefit through opportunities for its officials to learn from best practices and initiatives introduced at other tiger sites.

We are optimistic that funding will be released during the second half of 2026, allowing activities at the focal tiger sites to commence and providing opportunities for Khao Laem officials to participate in relevant planning and knowledge-sharing meetings.

The only development under this activity is that illegal cattle grazing and specifically the law relating to this was explained to villagers during the community meetings described in Activity 3.1a

History of the Project:

Khao Laem National Park is one of 19 protected areas within Thailand's Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM). It covers 1,497 km². A large central valley was inundated following construction of the Vajiralongkorn Dam in 2001, reducing the remaining terrestrial area to approximately 1,109km².

The park is situated within the Tenasserim mountain range, which runs north–south along the Thai–Myanmar border. It borders Thung Yai Naresuan (West) Wildlife Sanctuary to the north and northeast, Lam Khlong Ngu National Park to the east, and Thong Pha Phum National Park to the west. The landscape comprises a mosaic of bamboo, mixed deciduous, dry evergreen, hill evergreen and dry dipterocarp forests. Much of the park consists of steep karst limestone mountains running north to south, which form the headwaters of several major rivers, including the Rantree, Songkaria and Bikee, as well as numerous smaller streams that flow into the Khao Laem Reservoir.

Located at the intersection of three biogeographical regions, Khao Laem supports high biodiversity, with species characteristic of both northern and southern Thailand, as well as a number of endemic species, particularly amphibians and reptiles. Although the park has been fragmented by the reservoir and a major highway, its remoteness and rugged terrain, particularly in the eastern sector, provide relatively secure habitat for a diverse range of wildlife. Evidence from June 2026 demonstrates tigers swim across the reservoir and it does not pose an ecological barrier to their dispersal.

Khao Laem National Park and Freeland first jointly installed camera traps in eastern Khao Laem in 2014. These surveys recorded six felid species: Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*), Marbled Cat (*Pardofelis marmorata*), Asian Golden Cat (*Catopuma temminckii*), Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), Indochinese Leopard (*Panthera pardus delacouri*) and Indochinese Tiger (*Panthera tigris corbetti*). During a parallel study of wildlife ecology on islands within the reservoir, conducted by a consultant collaborating with the project, the Southeast Asian Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus affinis*) was also recorded. To date, Jungle Cat has been recorded at only three sites in Thailand, making the Khao Laem record the southernmost known occurrence.

Tigers and their prey face a range of threats in Khao Laem, largely associated with human activities around and within the park. Numerous villages are located along the park boundary, while some settlements are situated within the protected area on land associated with villages inundated by the dam. Communities comprise Thai, Indigenous Peoples (Karen and Mon) and migrants from Myanmar. Poaching, illegal cattle grazing and other forms of unsustainable forest use are recorded within the park, including the use of fire to facilitate collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

Free-ranging domestic livestock, particularly cattle and water buffalo, also occur within the park and create potential risks of disease transmission between domestic and wild animals. During 2022–23, a substantial decline in wild boar was documented, coinciding with the spread of African Swine Fever (ASF) across Southeast Asia. Khao Laem has relatively few sambar deer, partly as a result of historical poaching pressure, making wild boar an important prey species for tigers. The decline in wild boar was therefore likely to have affected prey availability for tigers and other large carnivores, potentially increasing reliance on smaller ungulates and other prey. By the end of 2023, wild boar showed signs of recovery, with several family groups including young animals recorded, although densities remain low this recovery is continuing.

From 2023 to 2026, tiger monitoring in Khao Laem focused on systematic long-term ecological monitoring (LTM). SMART patrol data provide an additional source of information on wildlife and threats, although these data are less suited to assessing population trends than targeted wildlife surveys. LTM provides a consistent approach for assessing changes in the tiger population over longer periods and across seasons and years.

A total of 37 mammal species have been documented in Khao Laem, including six species considered potential tiger prey: Sambar Deer (*Rusa unicolor*), Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*), Gaur (*Bos gaurus*), Red Muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Fea's Muntjac (*Muntiacus feae*) and Serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*).

In 2025, Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), Malayan Tapir (Tapirus indicus) and Sunda Pangolin (Manis javanica) were recorded during surveys in the park. Khao Laem supports a diverse carnivore community, including two bear species and representatives of the canid, civet, mongoose and mustelid families.

Given the biodiversity of Khao Laem and its importance within the wider Western Forest Complex, Freeland, in collaboration with the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), continues to monitor wildlife populations, with particular emphasis on the Indochinese tiger and other endangered and critically endangered mammal species.

Key achievements during 2026 (first half)

- 44 rangers mentored in use of wildlife survey equipment and data collection during LTM surveys
- Total of 102 cameras installed during LTM in twenty-six 3 x 3km grids
- 234km^2 surveyed
- Cameras operated for 5,194 trap nights
- Three individual tigers recorded
- 142 anti-poaching patrols conducted by 9 patrol teams over 1,006 days covered a distance of 16,584kms
- 13 poaching cases, 11 encroachment, 7 cases of logging, 14 illegal fishing cases, and 12 cases of illegal NTFP collection were interdicted with 4 cases sent to the police for prosecution
- 6 villages and 180 villagers participated in conservation awareness outreach
- 9 schools were visited and 825 students received information about Khao Laem, its biodiversity and importance in both local community's daily lives and its national importance

Obstacles to success:

Much progress was achieved in 2026 but numerous challenges remain;

1. **DNP changes in staff.** Since the project started, it has collaborated with six different Superintendents. Changes in park leadership are often accompanied by changes in deputy personnel, requiring the project to re-establish working relationships and provide updates on project objectives, progress and current priorities. In 2026 alone, Khao Laem had three Superintendents, requiring project updates to be provided on multiple occasions. As the park does not have an overarching management masterplan or long-term strategic framework, specific priorities and management direction are largely determined by the current Superintendent. This creates a need for the project to remain flexible and maintain regular communication with (new) park leadership.
2. **Insufficient resources (staff and funds):** As project activities have expanded, increasing demands have been placed on available project resources. The Park has requested additional support to address staffing and equipment needs especially during Human-Tiger Conflict (HTC) events. While the project has been able to provide some assistance, additional funding is needed to sustain outreach and other measures aimed at pre-empting and mitigating HTC. At the time of writing, the park's resource constraints are beginning to ease as increased visitor numbers to San Nok Wua Mountain are generating additional income for the park. However, rangers are often called away to provide transport and guide tourists taking them away from their regular patrol duties. Furthermore, increased tourism also means increased garbage and environmental disturbance which is becoming an issue at San Nok Wua.
3. **Poaching.** Wildlife poaching remains a persistent threat in Khao Laem. Long-term monitoring, supported by the deployment of real-time GSM-enabled and CCTV camera systems, have identified recurring spatial hotspots where poaching, snaring and illegal collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) occur. This information provides a clearer understanding of where and how these threats are occurring, enabling park authorities to better select patrol routes, prioritise high-risk areas and adapt enforcement strategies
4. **Engagement with certain communities** continues to present challenges. Some villagers continue to assert perceived traditional hunting rights, despite such activities not being allowed within protected areas. This is particularly concerning where people reside within or along the park boundary under arrangements that are conditional on compliance with protected-area regulations. In addition, formal agreements have been signed with communities in which residents pledge to refraining from poaching and other illegal activities. These differing perceptions of customary rights and legal obligations can make behaviour change difficult and require sustained engagement, awareness raising and dialogue with community leaders and residents. Continued engagement is therefore important to strengthen

understanding of the legal framework, reinforce existing commitments and encourage greater community participation in protecting wildlife and reducing threats to the park.

5. **Free-ranging cattle grazing** remains a persistent management challenge, as livestock are continuously present within parts of the protected area rather than being an occasional or seasonal issue. Their presence contributes to habitat degradation, competition with wild ungulates for forage, and increased risk of disease transmission between domestic livestock and wildlife. Cattle herders access deep into the forest poaching while accompanying their livestock. In addition, cattle grazing within tiger habitat increases the potential for Human-Tiger Conflict (HTC), which occurred in June 2026. Meeting stock owners to prevent retaliatory responses is time consuming and requires careful conflict mitigation.
6. **Illegal gold mining** in western Khao Laem and adjoining Thong Pha Phum National Park remains a significant and increasingly complex threat. Beyond the direct ecological impacts of excavation, vegetation clearance and habitat disturbance, miners operating in remote forest areas often poach wildlife and illegally collect other items for food (and sale), resulting in additional threats such as snaring and illegal fishing. Luckily, to date the miners have been removing gold ore to process in a safer location and so the use of dangerous chemicals has not yet occurred. The situation has become more challenging due to instability in Myanmar, where trade and business have stalled leading to increased cross-border movement and the strong economic incentive associated with high gold prices.
7. **Insufficient outreach.** While local-language outreach may help address some of the challenges with community engagement, its effectiveness is currently constrained by limited resources. Substantially increased funding is required to expand the scale, frequency, and reach of outreach activities, ensuring more consistent engagement and greater impact across target communities.
8. **Civil War in Myanmar** is leading to more migrant workers and refugees entering Thailand through the forests in Thong Pha Phum NP which adjoins Khao Laem. This causes immense ecological disturbance. Related subsistence poaching by refugees, armed ethnic groups and the Myanmar military is occurring.
9. **African swine fever (ASF)** has had a significant impact on the prey base and wider carnivore guild, particularly through the substantial decline in wild boar, an important prey species for tigers. The situation now appears to be stabilising, with recent monitoring indicating the wild boar recovery is continuing as the main disease wave has passed through the landscape. This recovery may help reduce pressure on other prey species and support a gradual return towards more balanced predator–prey dynamics. However, the longer-term effects of ASF on prey populations remains uncertain, and continued monitoring is critical to track recovery and identify any further emerging impacts.
10. **Forest fires and climate change** Increasingly dry conditions, particularly during El Niño-driven periods, present a growing challenge for Khao Laem National Park. At the start of 2026, forest fires were again a considerable problem, placing additional demands on already limited park resources and taking rangers away from regular patrol and enforcement duties. The park lacks sufficient trained firefighting personnel, equipment and resources to effectively implement fire prevention and suppression measures. Prolonged dry conditions increase the frequency and intensity of fires, while steep terrain, limited water availability and poor access make some remote areas difficult or impossible for firefighting teams to reach. During early 2026, several fires on steep and inaccessible hillsides could not be reached and continued burning for several days before conditions allowed them to subside. These constraints increase the risk of habitat damage while further reducing ranger capacity to maintain effective patrol and enforcement coverage during periods of high fire risk.
11. **The National Park law** now allows collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and this has created additional management challenges for Khao Laem. In 2026, monitoring these activities remains difficult across the park's immense landscape, where capacity to establish clear collection zones and ensure compliance is limited. Long-term monitoring indicates increasing NTFP collector activity in remote areas, with some collectors bringing dogs into the park, an illegal practice that can disturb wildlife and increase the risk of disease transmission, including canine distemper virus (CDV), to which tigers are susceptible. These activities increase human access to sensitive areas and add further pressure on the park's ability to regulate resource use and protect wildlife.

Combined the above challenges highlight the complexity of managing Khao Laem National Park, where persistent poaching, free-ranging cattle, Human-Tiger Conflict, and differing perceptions of protected-area regulations continue to place pressure on park management. Improved surveillance and more effective patrolling have provided a clearer picture of the scale and location of these threats, while also strengthening the park's ability to respond. However, improved enforcement alone will not resolve the underlying issues. Sustained law enforcement needs to be combined with clearer communication of legal

obligations, continued engagement with communities, and practical approaches to reduce poaching and livestock-related impacts. Park management and enforcement have improved measurably, but maintaining these gains and translating them into longer-term outcomes will require continued support and resources. Freeland therefore has an important role by providing targeted technical, operational and outreach support to help the park sustain higher levels of protection and build on the progress already achieved.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Project implementation and monitoring during 2026 have continued to follow the established M&E framework, with the project workplan and logframe providing the basis for tracking activities, outputs, deadlines and indicators. The Programme Director maintains regular oversight through site visits, communication with field teams and engagement with park and regional management. Internally, activities are tracked through Trello and Gantt charts, supported by weekly management and project meetings. Regular meetings with Khao Laem management, together with monthly SMART report reviews, provide opportunities to assess progress, identify emerging issues and adapt activities where required.

SMART remains the principal system for monitoring patrol effort, threats, wildlife records and law-enforcement data. Access to park patrol data, supported through the project's ranger assistance, allows Freeland and park management to examine spatial and temporal trends in patrol coverage, threats, wildlife signs and enforcement activity. EarthRanger is increasingly complementing SMART and is expected to play a greater role in reporting and analysis as its use expands. The Ecoscope function of EarthRanger provides a rapid extraction and visualisation of key data for project reporting and management decisions.

Wildlife monitoring has maintained continuity through LTM, camera trapping and targeted responses. Although large-scale SECR surveys have not been undertaken since 2022 because of their considerable resource requirements, LTM provides a practical and consistent approach for tracking tigers, prey and changes over time. Comparison of current and historical data has strengthened understanding of tiger and prey trends, as well as the distribution and intensity of threats.

M&E has also increasingly incorporated assessment of community engagement and behaviour change. Outreach is monitored through participation, pre- and post-activity assessments with students, and new tiger related village questionnaires that have now been implemented for approximately one year. The results are providing useful evidence of changes in attitudes towards sustainable forest use, perceptions of rangers and understanding of living alongside large carnivores. Comparing results between communities also helps identify areas where attitudes or behaviours remain problematic, allowing outreach to be more specifically targeted towards communities requiring additional engagement.

Ranger mentoring and training have become an increasingly important part of the monitoring and adaptive management approach. Field-level skills, data quality and the ability of rangers to use SMART, EarthRanger and other monitoring tools have improved, while continued mentoring remains necessary to consolidate these gains. Collaboration with the PARO3 protection division has also strengthened the ability to respond to identified threats, with additional ranger support available for targeted patrols and enforcement activities.

Communication and coordination remain strong at both project and park levels. Regular contact between Freeland management, field teams and park officials allow emerging issues to be identified and addressed quickly. The widespread use of Line (a popular smartphone application in Thailand) and other phone-based communication tools has further improved the rapid sharing of field information, photographs and operational updates. The Thai-language project workplan and logframe have also helped the project coordinator and partners track progress against agreed activities and indicators.

The 2026 M&E process will include a final review involving park and regional management, with an external consultant planned to provide an additional independent perspective. This review will assess progress against the project logframe, changes in tiger and prey populations, threat trends, enforcement outcomes and community engagement results. While resource constraints limit the extent of independent evaluation that can currently be undertaken, the combination of structured internal monitoring, park-level review, long-term wildlife monitoring and external technical input provides a strong basis for assessing progress and informing future management.

Overall, the M&E system is providing increasingly robust evidence to support decision-making. Continued investment in data management, ranger capacity, standardised analysis and community-level monitoring is helping maximise the value of this information, ensuring that lessons learnt can be incorporated into future Khao Laem management planning.

Shared learning:

Project staff maintain close collaboration with Khao Laem National Park management, immediately sharing all project data and reports, ensuring that key findings are communicated to the regional DNP management office (PARO3 Ban Pong) through official channels and on to the national tiger research station responsible for maintaining Thailand's tiger database.

The project is also developing collaborations to strengthen data management and analysis. Jonathan Moore, PhD, helping Freeland to develop processes for using AI-assisted image cataloguing to improve the efficiency of processing large camera-trap datasets. A new collaborator, Tabitha Stokes, has also recently started her DPhil at WildCRU, Oxford University is assisting Freeland with survey data cataloguing.

Mae Jo University has partnered with the project on wildlife surveys since May 2026. The collaboration provides selected undergraduates with practical experience in wildlife monitoring, including field survey techniques and data analysis, while helping to build local capacity in conservation science.

The project takes a cautious approach about publicly sharing information on tiger locations. Publicising tiger locations, even inadvertently, could assist poachers, particularly given the extensive use of social media in Thailand. For this reason, sensitive findings, especially information on tiger locations, are not shared through social media or local news outlets, although we cannot prevent officials releasing tiger-related news as evidence of their conservation and management success.

At the landscape level, certain transboundary tiger information is shared with two key partners. F&F implements tiger conservation projects in the lower Tenasserim area, while Wildlife Asia works with the Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN) through the Karen Wildlife Conservation Initiative (KWCI) in the Upper Dawna-Tenasserim area. Sharing information with these partners supports a broader understanding of tiger movements and conservation needs across the landscape.

A South WEFCOM tiger workshop is planned with Panthera for November 2026. The workshop will bring together data from multiple organisations working across the sWEFCOM landscape and provide an opportunity to exchange knowledge, strengthen collaboration and support coordinated tiger conservation planning.

Media: Media coverage of Khao Laem National Park in 2026 is mostly confined to national Thai language coverage

Khao Laem reveals "Male Tiger" in the middle of Vajiralongkorn Dam forest,
https://mgronline.com/local/detail/9690000058232
Warning: "Tiger" only 7 kilometres away from the community
https://www.dailynews.co.th/news/5957472
Ordered a fine of 10,000 baht for driving into World War II historical site
https://www.thairath.co.th/news/society/2936979
https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/3264858/death-railway-site-drivers-face-b10000-fines
Wild Elephants crossing roads at Khao Laem
https://www.naewna.com/likesara/971727
Patrolling with Khao Laem rangers
https://mgronline.com/local/detail/9690000059109
Thipuye illegal logging — April 2026
https://news.dnp.go.th/news/43799
Gold hunters accused of starting wildfires

https://www.thaipbsworld.com/news/llegal-gold--prospectors--blamed-for-some-forest-fires-in-kanchanaburi-province-(draft)

Have you provided at least 2 blogs?

Yes. The project did produce two written blogs Furthermore, several ad hoc updates were provided to WildCats via WhatsApp. Videos and images were shared with WildCats Conservation Alliance.

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

Section III. Appendix

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

If yes: Total camera trap nights/days: LTM. 102 cameras produced a combined total of **5,194 survey days**	**Total area surveyed:** LTM East. 26 x 3x3km grids **Totalling 234km^2.** *(note. the Khao Laem terrain is very hilly and contains step cliffs, deep valleys and the highest mountain in Kanchanaburi province)*
Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded During LTM three individual tigers were recorded with 14 independent captures (IC) over 57 total captures (TC). Seven (potential) prey species were recorded during LTM over 252 independent captures.	**Please include data on other species recorded** Totally 32 mammal species were recorded – see list in appendix Felines recorded first half 2026 included; Indochinese Leopards (both spotted and melanistic morphs) over 24 IC with 50 TC recorded. A review of leopard data demonstrates at least 8 individuals in Khao Laem in a breeding population Clouded leopards. 5 IC & 6 TC Marbled Cats. 3 IC & 6 TC Leopard cats. 20 IC & 13 TC Other recorded carnivores include; Dhole, Asiatic black bears, Sun bears, hog badgers, and several civet species.

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

Tigers (individuals recorded over 8.5 years)

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (1/2/)
3	6	4	4	8	6	3	9	3

Trend – increasing

Combined Prey IC (Combined each year for 8 years

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (1/2/)
192	546	766	1,098	494	870	846	2153	265

Trend – 2025 increasing and 2026 (1/2) decreasing

See comparative tables/graphs in appendix for other felids and prey records

Did you carry out other surveys? No.

If yes:

Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project? Yes (as a cost share)

If yes:
Total distance patrolled: 23,093kms

Total area patrolled: 44.80% of Khao Laem = 670.65km^{2,}

Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Yes. Both SMART and since December 2025 EarthRanger

If yes:
Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software? As above

How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details?
Hand held smartphones loaded with SMART Mobile/EarthRanger, Garmin GPS and paper reporting forms. All patrolling data given to SMART technicians.

Please provide comparison data on from your patrolling over time

Also see tables in accompanying report

Distance patrolled (2026 – ½)

NO	Team Name	Team Name (Thai)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (1/2)
			Kms	Kms	Kms	Kms	Kms
1	Pha Pheung Team 5	ผาผึ้ง สายตรวจที่ 5	1,666	3,885	3,377	2,601	1,388
2	Ran Te Team 8	รันตี สายตรวจที่ 8	1,987	1,131	1,797	1,844	2,810
3	Nong Kum Team 7	หนองกุ่ม สายตรวจที่ 7	1,408	2,192	2,296	2,693	2,573
4	Huai Kaying Team 4	ห้วยเขย่ง สายตรวจที่ 4	3,322	2,857	2,423	2,728	1,627
5	Ong Phra Team 6	องค์พระ สายตรวจที่ 6	2,942	2,057	3,159	3,344	1,257
6	Kroeng Kaweir Team 3	เกริงกระเวีย สายตรวจที่ 3	2,055	1,851	2,708	2,398	2,196
7	Radar Team 1	เรดาร์ สายตรวจที่ 1	1,623	1,485	3,154	3,571	2,073
8	Bor Ong Team 9	โบอ่อง สายตรวจที่ 9	1,143	2,158	1,958	2,211	1,124
9	Potana Team 2	โปตาน่า สายตรวจที่ 2	1,430	1,211	1,496	1,703	1,536
	Totals to date	**Totals**	**17,576**	**18,827**	**22,368**	**23,093**	**16,584**

Interdicted crimes over time

Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (1/2)
Encroachment	1	3	8	6	1	2	2	20	11
Wildlife Poaching	25	215	65	83	24	27	14	25	5
Illegal fishing	0	54	38	38	12	21	11	20	14
Illegal logging	7	56	44	26	9	5	2	7	3
Illegal cattle grazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Illegal NTFP collection	0	61	41	64	10	27	62	13	12
Prosecutions (Court)	0	4	12	10	2	1	0	21	4

Was the data you collected analysed by a SMART specialist?	Collated and reviewed in AI but not analysed by a specialist
Please provide data on violations recorded/arrests/successful prosecutions	

Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (1/2)
Cases (combined all types)	33	389	196	194	56	82	91	72	47
Prosecutions (Court)	0	4	12	10	2	1	0	21	4

The judicial process in Thailand can be lengthy, with wildlife poaching cases sometimes taking up to four years to reach a final decision. Neither Khao Laem National Park nor Freeland currently maintains data on the proportion of cases referred to the courts that result in a final judgement. For less serious offences, administrative fines are generally imposed at the park level.

Does your project work with local communities?
Yes. However, community engagement is less than we would like due to financial constraints and some language barriers, particularly the need for Karen-language translations. Engagement therefore focuses on targeted activities in communities where there is a clear conservation need and where meaningful interaction can be supported.

If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split) Who? See table below 180 (108M/72F) people reached in 6 communities	**What did you do? Was it successful?** The project conducted community visits to six villages in and around Khao Laem National Park. Discussions focused on protected-area and wildlife laws, the responsibilities of residents living within or adjacent to the park, the importance of conserving forests and wildlife, and the ecological impacts of free-ranging cattle. The visits also provided an opportunity for residents to discuss local concerns and their experiences of living alongside wildlife The activity achieved a measurable increase in community reach and baseline information, although there is not yet sufficient evidence to demonstrate longer-term changes in behaviour. Repeat application of the Living with Tigers questionnaire and evaluation will allow the project to determine whether knowledge, attitudes and perceptions have changed over time. These figures do not include the park's Protected Area Committee (PAC) figures of people reached, or ad-hoc fire suppression training which was provided to villagers.	How many people did you reach? 180 adults (areas close to KLNP included; mostly Karen indigenous people)
How do you measure the success of this activity?		

Outreach success is assessed through both the quality of engagement with local communities and evidence of changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviour. The Living with Tigers questionnaire provides a structured baseline on community understanding of wildlife laws, perceptions of tigers and other wildlife, attitudes towards conservation, and willingness to coexist with large carnivores. Repeat surveys can be used to identify changes over time and assess whether outreach is having a lasting effect.

The project also monitors participation in school activities, community meetings and Protected Area Committee (PAC) sessions, with particular attention to communities facing higher levels of poaching and human–wildlife conflict. This provides an indication of whether conservation messages are reaching the people most likely to influence pressures on the protected area.

Importantly, the project is looking beyond attendance at outreach events for practical signs of increased community support for conservation. These include greater willingness to report wildlife crime and sightings, improved cooperation with park staff, participation in conservation activities, and greater acceptance of measures to reduce impacts such as free-ranging livestock. Together, these indicators provide a basis for demonstrating whether outreach is moving from simple awareness-raising towards greater community involvement in protecting Khao Laem's wildlife.

In some communities there is a noticeable shift in which the villagers have become friendlier and more prepared to participate in community conservation gatherings. This was not possible even 4 years ago.

Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? Yes, as a cost share – see below

If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender and numbers)	**Activities involved;**	**How many people reached?**
825 (417M/408F) students and *with details in appendix*	9 school visits For students pre/post tests measure immediate uptake of concepts explained	825 students

Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and of how this is measured)

Communities have become more receptive to park-led engagement, with increased participation in meetings and improved dialogue with authorities. This is accompanied by early signs of better compliance with park regulations in Khao Laem, suggesting growing trust and gradual shifts toward more conservation-aligned behaviours.

In schools, pre- and post-session evaluations measure immediate knowledge gains on topics such as wildlife conservation and coexistence. Results show clear improvements in understanding, while for communities two follow-up questionnaires assess retention and comprehension including a new "living with

tigers" questionnaire which captures changes in perceptions of risk, tolerance, and adherence to laws in tiger habitats. Together, these tools help us understand the community's feelings to assist us refine delivery of outreach and to clear misunderstandings among community members about what is permitted (or not) inside the protected area.

Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Yes

If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)	**What did you do? Was it effective?**	**How many staff trained?**
Only informal on-job-mentoring was conducted (for 44 rangers, all male) during this first 6 months of the project. There was a short training activity explaining more about EarthRanger for two technicians (1M/1F) with 20 rangers observing.	A) Rangers during wildlife surveys and accompanied patrols were encouraged to collect more patrol data. This involved a staff member pointing out relevant track and sign or threat data and monitoring while it was entered into both paper and SMART mobile and also EarthRanger B) The informal training activity mentored two officials (who usually work on SMART) in deeper use of EarthRanger. For observers it demonstrated how integrating data can support faster, more informed management decisions. Which will help park managers identify threats, monitor patrol effectiveness, improve coordination and target resources more effectively. The activity was successful, although further site-based mentoring during 2026 will strengthen the confidence and skills of implementing officials. EarthRanger technicians have provided valuable support through several visits to Khao Laem and ongoing technical guidance.	Just two officials trained Note. Three Freeland staff received additional in SMART mobile and EarthRanger use relating to this project.

How do you measure the effectiveness of this training?

There are plans for a training validation patrol in late 2026 to gauge how enforcement skills taught in the 2024/5 were retained. This will involve rangers from the two adjoining protected areas and possibly Ban Pang regional office.

Did you carry out conflict mitigation activities with community members? Yes

If yes:	**What?**	**How many people did this include?**
	There was one tiger predation on a domestic cow being illegally grazed inside Khao Laem. Freeland staff actively participated in conflict mitigation with the owner of the cow and discussions other (unaffected) cattle owners. This event was highlighted	1 x affected cattle owner and

	during community outreach to villages and generally the villagers admitted they were at fault for grazing their cows inside a protected area.	approximately 6 other unaffected cattle owners

Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and how this is measured)

Unlike the situation at another site where following a predation event the cattle owners elected to move out their livestock, at Khao Laem little has changed and the overall view seemed to be that as this is such a rare event it is worth taking the risk of occasionally losing a cow to tigers. The owner who lost a cow in June 2026 accepted the loss and during interviews appeared not to hold a grudge against tigers. Local communities generally understood that keeping cattle in the park was contrary to regulations, but were reluctant to remove them without a practical solution or some form of compensation. Removing cattle can be costly, particularly in remote areas where boats or barges are required to transport livestock across the reservoir. Villagers also reported concerns that buyers may take advantage of the situation by offering below-market prices when they know cattle need to be sold quickly. As a result, some prefer to sell their cattle gradually and with minimal attention rather than remove them all at once.

For results see the conclusion of the 'living with tigers' questionnaire analysis in appendix

Were any scientific papers/articles published because of your project?
No data was contributed to scientific papers during the first half of 2026

If so, please give details or provide copies.
N/A

Work plan

Below is the final work plan for 2026 and concluding at the end of January 2027. *All activities were implemented as predicted and almost all targets achieved with one exception, the number of students reached during school outreach.*

2026 Logframe with results "Khao Laem: Tiger Conservation Project, Phase 8"

Annex 3 Work plan - "Khao Laem: Tiger Conservation Project, Phase 8"

			2026											2027	Post
		Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Objective	Activity	Team Members	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Objective 0. New project Inception; planning, preparation and project management															
0	Meeting park management to update project aims and synchronising survey's with patrol plans	TR, WI, SB, TM, KL	✓			✓			X			X			
0	Planning surveys, data management and analysis	TR, WI & KL		✓		✓		✓		X		X		X	
0	Participating in Khao Laem's monthly SMART meetings	WI, KL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Objective 1. Further improving understanding of tigers, prey and threats in KLNP															
1	Conducting tiger surveys - long term monitoring (implementing, data cataloguing and data analysis)	WI, SR, SB, TR, KL	✓		✓		✓		X		X		X		
Objective 2. Introduction of new park management technology & associated capacity development for officials															
2.1	On-job-training SMART data rangers	WI, SR, KL	✓		✓		✓		X		X		X		
2.2	Introduction of new technology - S (SMART Mobile/Connect) & E (EarthRanger) & capacity development in this new technology for officials (Part cost share)	ER, TR, WI, WJ, NH	✓ (S&ER)											X	
2,3	Forest Crime Invetigations Training	KN, WJ, TR, TM, SP, RTP										X			
2.4	Use of GSM cameras refresher training	WJ, SR, KL			✓										
Objective 3. Reducing threats through Outreach															
3.1	Community awareness visits to known 'poaching hotpot' villages (& schools as cost share)	AW, WR, WI, KL	✓	✓	✓				X	X	X				
3.2	Student engagement. Visits to schools	AW, WR, WI, KL	✓	✓	✓					X	X				
3.3	Strengethening partnerships	TR, KN, WI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3.4	Reducing cattle in Khao Laem and learning from other sites	WI, WR, KL				✓	✓	✓	✓					X	
Others. M&E (and reporting)															
M&E	Project implementation (staying on track)	TR, AW, WI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						X	
M&E	Patrol effort - status of the introduction of SMART Mobile and EarthRanger	WI, SP, ER, KL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	
M&E	Tiger, prey and threat survey data evaluation	WI, SB, AW						✓						X	
M&E	Community engagement and outreach outputs	WR, AW, TR						✓						X	
M&E	Mid-term evaluation (move to end of project)	KL, TR., AW, WI & C						X						X	
R	Reporting and debrief with PA (including midterm evaluation and review)	TR, SB, WI							X						X

Team members:
TR - Tim Redford, WI - Wongsathit Intawong, AW - Aphirak Wipawin, WR - Waraporn Raksachat, SR - Sayan Raksachart, EA - Eric Ash, KN - Kajohn Nutaung, WJ - Worawat Jaruwattanapong (DNP), SB - Saidontree Boonyarud, SP - Suthivong Phupong, ER = EarthRanger, KL - Khao Laem, RTP - Royal Thai Police, C - Consultant