

URGENT

No. 1003.5/939



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23 January B.E. 2562 (2019)

Dear Director of the World Heritage Centre,

**Subject: Additional information of Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex
(Thailand)**

Kindly refer to the letter No. CLT/HER/WHC/PSM/16/524 dated 10 November 2016, the World Heritage Committee decides to refer the nomination of the Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex (Thailand) back to Thailand for additional information.

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, as the National Focal Point of World Heritage Convention would like to send 2 identical copies of the additional information of Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex (Thailand) as enclosed.

Please be assured of our full cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

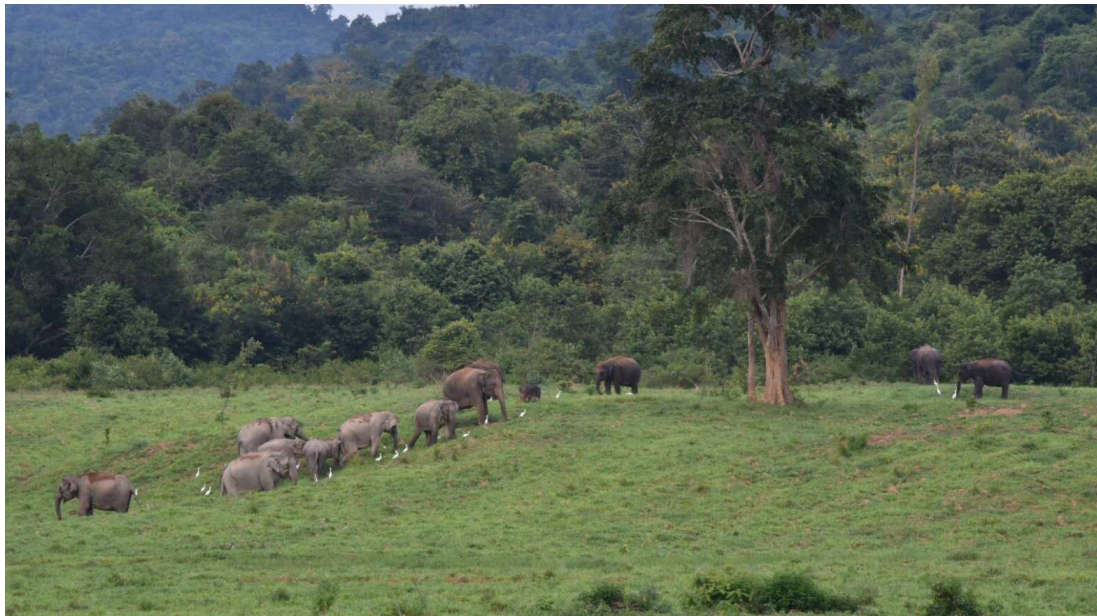
Raweewan Bhuridej
Secretary - General,

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning

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**Thailand's National Report
Response to
World Heritage Committee's Decision
40COM 8B.11 Nomination of Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex (Thailand)
February 2019**



Submitted to World Heritage Centre, UNESCO





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Signature of the Authority

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "W. Simachaya".

Dr. Wijarn Simachaya
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Kingdom of Thailand

Abbreviation

CODI	Community Organizations Development Institute (Public Organization)
CTNP	Chalerm Phrakiat Thai Prachan National Park
DNP	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, MNRE
DTLA	Department of Treaties and Legal Affairs, MFA
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FoW	Friends of Wildlife
Freeland	Freeland Foundation (Thailand)
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
JBC	Joint Boundary Committee between Thailand and Myanmar
KBNP	Kui Buri National Park
KKFC	Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex
KKNP	Kaeng Krachan National Park
MPWS	Mae Nam Pha Chi Wildlife Sanctuary
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NCPR	National Council for Peace and Order
ONEP	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, MNRE
OUV	Outstanding Universal Values
PARO3-BP	Protected Area Regional Office 3 Ban Pong
PARO3-PB	Protected Area Regional Office 3 Phetchaburi Branch
PIDC-CLU	Participatory Inventory and Database Creation of Community Land Uses
PTLP	Pid Thong Lang Phra Royal Initiative Discovery Foundation
PAC	National Park Advisory Committee
SAO	Subdistrict Administrative Organization
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SI	Smithsonian Institution
TNC WHC	Thai National Committee on World Heritage Convention
WHC	World Heritage Committee
WHS	World Heritage Site
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society (Thailand)
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Center for Asia and the Pacific (The Center for People and Forests, new name in 2018)

Response from the State Party to the World Heritage Committee's Decision at the continuation of the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee at Istanbul/ UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, 2016

This report responds to the World Heritage Committee's Decision 40COM 8B.11: Nomination of Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex (Thailand) which states:

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/16/40.COM/8B.Add and WHC/16/40.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **39 COM 8B.5** adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),
3. Takes note of the progress made by the State Party in conducting consultations with concerned stakeholders in order to achieve the widest possible support for the nomination of the property;
4. Refers the nomination of the **Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex, Thailand**, back to the State Party, taking note of the strong potential for this property to meet criterion (x), in order to allow it to more fully address the concerns that have been raised by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights concerning Karen communities within the Kaeng Krachan National Park, including the implementation of a participatory process to resolve rights and livelihood concerns and to achieve a consensus of support for the nomination of the property that is fully consistent with the principle of free, prior and informed consent;
5. Encourages the State Party to consider nominating the property also under criterion (ix);
6. Also encourages the State Party to continue the commendable initiatives on future biological connectivity opportunities, including those between the nominated property and Thungyai - Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries in Thailand and, working in partnership with the State Party of Myanmar, between the nominated property and neighbouring transnational protected areas within the Tanintharyi Forest Corridor in Myanmar;
7. Recommends that the State Party continue dialogue with the State Party of Myanmar to address concerns regarding the settlement of demarcation of the proposed nominated area;
8. Commends the State Party and partner NGOs for their increased efforts to address improved conservation management within the nominated property, including improved anti-poaching patrol systems, community engagement in Kui Buri National Park dealing with human/elephant conflict, and enhanced ecological research and monitoring, and further encourages the State Party to continue with these efforts.

According to the decisions adopted at the 40th Session of the World Heritage Committee in Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016, Decision 40 COM 8B.11: Nomination of Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex (KKFC) to be inscribed as a Natural World Heritage site, Thailand would like to report progress of the implementations of the aforementioned decision as follows.

3. Takes note of the progress made by the State Party in conducting consultations with concerned stakeholders in order to achieve the widest possible support for the nomination of the property;

In 2015, Thailand developed a Road Map with a main goal to support the nomination of KKFC for inscription on the World Heritage List. The Road Map consists of four principal strategies: 1) prevention and suppression; 2) biological resources management; 3) integrated cooperation of all stakeholders; and 4) effective administration and management. In order to comply with and follow the WHC Decisions on various issues, Thailand has allocated budgets and personnel together with integrated related agencies to continuously and diligently move forward the plan. Activities, projects and implementation completed up until January 2018 are as follows:

Strategy 1: Prevention and Suppression

1.1 Prevention of area encroachment

- Encroachments to protected areas had been monitored annually and on the watch by using a 1:50,000 scale map and satellite images. A ground check was carried out by a foot patrol, driving patrol, and aerial patrol. Clear signs of protected forest area were posted.

- Illegal construction and building in the encroachment areas were removed and demolished, and let forest restore itself. Reforestation, check-dam, and artificial saltlick were introduced into the property.

- Information was provided to local communities for better understanding on the government agency's missions through public meetings, community leader meetings, dissemination of information on operations regarding an action plan in target areas, protection and suppression of forest encroachment and joint meetings with inquiry officials to follow up cases relating to forest encroachment.

1.2 Prevention and suppression of illegal activities in the KKFC

- Joint operations between related agencies were carried out to conduct land patrol and set up check-points to confiscate items obtained illegally and arrest violators. Other activities carried out by joint operations include inspection and suppression of forest related illegal activities, monitoring and following the poaching trail, confiscation of illegal timbers of prohibited tree species, and finding suspects to face legal action.

- Effectiveness and capacity of rangers were enhanced through training such as preparation for prevention and suppression of forest related illegal activities, a case writing technique, capacity building for SMART Patrol and patrol planning tactics, and providing patrol tools and equipment. Ranger Welfare Fund was established to provide accident – life insurance, among other benefits, for rangers in order to boost the personnel's morale.

- Channels for communication were created and increased, such as radio frequency, information sources inside community, Hotline, mobile phone Application: LINE, PR signs, and Facebook.

- Community participation was enhanced by promoting a people network for forest protection watch, recruiting DNP volunteers for forest protection, and engaging in awareness raising program for youth, e.g. environmental conservation camp. Training for public was also organized, for example, Thais Love Land project and We Love Elephants Club, and information provided for wildlife and forest resources conservation.

Strategy 2: Biological Resources Management

2.1 Survey, monitor, and update conservation status of Key Species under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

- SMART Patrol and camera trap techniques were used to monitor status of important wildlife species in KKFC.

2.2 Promote cooperation between Thailand and Myanmar in forest and wildlife conservation

- Thai delegates visited and attended meetings on protected areas management in Myanmar. Concept and preparation of transboundary biodiversity conservation were discussed.

2.3 Create ecological corridor linking the KKFC with the Western Forest Complex

- Various activities were organized to help communities understand and have positive attitudes towards the ecological corridor. Such activities included community meetings, attending community activities, and promoting community participation. Moreover, an update and survey of threats and population restoration were done, including wildlife habitat improvement, e.g. food sources, and food and water supply improvement.

- Patrolling was conducted regularly to inspect and guard against new encroachment.

Strategy 3: Integrated Cooperation of All Stakeholders

3.1 Identifying inhabitant status

- Population census program was conducted. A working group was appointed to inspect and identify individuals for an issuance of identification document and identification card to the inhabitants of Karen communities at Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi.

3.2 Agreement on land use at Ban Pong Luek and Ban Bang Kloi

- An agreement on land use was drafted and agreed between DNP and Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi communities. In addition, the KKNP and IUCN Thailand conducted activities under a project of participatory conservation for the KKFC.

3.3 Improve livelihood of community

- Quality of life development was promoted in accordance with an applied area-based rural development plan of Royal Initiative project Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi. There are six aspects of the plan: 1) agriculture (field crop, orchard, and livestock); 2) education development; 3) public health; 4) promotion of identity, ethnicity, lifestyle, and culture; 5) ecotourism; and 6) community food bank.

3.4 Protection and suppression to enhance strength and cooperation for natural resources and environmental protection

- Integrated protection and suppression activities with 13 agencies who signed the MOU¹ to stop wild elephant and wildlife hunting were encouraged and conducted. They temporarily seized encroached plots of land pending a proof-of-right. They suppressed and patrolled for illegal activities with a support of materials and tools from outside agencies such as a civic sector, NGOs, and WCS. Park rangers were provided with trainings to strengthen their knowledge and capacity building for technology use, SMART Patrol techniques, data analysis, and a report writing of SMART Patrol results.

¹ Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation in Terminating Wild Elephant and Wildlife Hunting According to the Royal Initiative in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province

3.5 Reduce conflicts between humans and wild elephants according to the MOU² for cooperation in situation management

- Temporary watch posts and mobile units have been established and operated to push the elephants back into forest. Wild elephant feeding, road safety, as well as road sections prone to wild elephant crossing, were regularly checked. An outreach team was arranged to promote and distribute information on wild elephants raiding protection, wild elephant conservation, and wild elephant caution. Communities involved in wild elephant watch and conflict resolutions. Moreover, there was a research on wild elephant behaviours and food, water supply, and habitat restoration.

3.6 Cooperation on site research

- A study on wild elephant population in Kui Buri National Park was conducted through the examination of the DNA extracted from elephant's dung to show individual identity. Camera traps also provided information on status and behaviours of wildlife.

Strategy 4: Effective Administration and Management

- A participation mechanism was moved by an improvement of Protected Area Advisory Committee (PAC) that added Karen representatives who are selected by the community residents. PAC met every six months and a meeting was conducted in a bilingual manner. Karen communities were informed about roles of PAC.

- Forest Complex management structure was improved by establishing an integrated protected area and an integrated protected area complex. Officials were appointed to work at the integrated protected area complex.

- Programs/projects/activities were directed and controlled to appropriately follow management conditions of different zoning and buffer zone.

- DNP Database system was developed to disseminate information on website.

4. Refers the nomination of the **Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex, Thailand**, back to the State Party, taking note of the strong potential for this property to meet criterion (x), in order to allow it to more fully address the concerns that have been raised by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights concerning Karen communities within the Kaeng Krachan National Park, including the implementation of a participatory process to resolve rights and livelihood concerns and to achieve a consensus of support for the nomination of the property that is fully consistent with the principle of free, prior and informed consent;

Thai Government, under Prime Minister General Prayut Chan-o-cha, has attached importance to forest degradation, suppression and prevention by effectively enforcing laws and arresting encroachers and networks of illegal loggers in Thailand. However, to avoid any impacts from such activities on poor and landless people who reside in the forest areas before the year 2014, the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPR) had issued an Order No. 66/57 on 17 June 2014 to mitigate the impacts on people, economy, society, and environment of the country.

To achieve an appropriate and tangible solution of land tenure system for the residents to make use of or to reside inside the protected forest areas before 2014, the Prime Minister, as Chairman of the National Land Policy Committee (NLPC), approved the approaches to resolve land tenure problem of the people residing in the protected forest areas by granting the Permission document to them to make use of or to reside in the protected forest area. Therefore, land parcels under the tenure would be identified jointly between the people and the authorities in a form of community meeting. The management and administrative aspects of the land still reflect the intention of the law related to forest

² Memorandum of Understanding between Kuiburi National Park and True Corporation for Wild Elephant Monitoring with Smart Early Warning System.

conservation. This action also serves to prepare the communities to receive a future permission when the amendments of the National Park Act and the Wild Animals Reservation and Protection Act come into force.

To conform to the NCPR's order and approved resolutions, Kaeng Krachan National Park and Karen Communities of Ban Bang Kloi and Ban Pong Luek Villages jointly worked during 2017-2018 to indicate land boundaries, identifying tenure rights, and developing community land use agreement. Results of land indication and tenure rights identification under the NCPR Order No. 66/57 and the Cabinet Resolution on 30 June 1997 are shown in Table 1. Working processes are further described in the next sections.

Table 1 Results of land indication and tenure rights identification under the NCPR Order No. 66/57 and the Cabinet Resolution on 30 June 1997

Villages	NCPR Order No. 66/57 on 17 June 2014				Cabinet Resolution on 30 June 1997			
	No of Resident	No. of Land Parcel	Area (rai)	Area (ha)	No of Resident	No. of Land Parcel	Area (rai)	Area (ha)
Ban Bang Kloi	36	36	228	36.48	75	106	356	56.96
Ban Pong Luek	37	38	212	33.92	111	138	1,094	175.04
Total	73	74	440	70.40	186	244	1,450	232.00

As Thailand reported the results of its implementation to the World Heritage Committee in January 2016 on how it had addressed the concerns on human rights and livelihood of Karen communities residing in the KKNP in three aspects, including via a public hearing with stakeholders, and integrated cooperation among related organizations, and the promotion of participatory conservation and management, we would like to report additional progress on such implementation as follows:

1. A project to integrate cooperation of entire stakeholders to resolve conflicts and develop quality of life. Three main tasks have been undertaken, which are: 1) Personal Identification; 2) Land allocations in Ban Pong Luek – Ban Bang Kloi; and 3) Projects to Promote Quality of Life under a working group on the Royal Project Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi Adaptive Area-based Operational Planning. Details of the implementations and results are described below.

1.1 Personal Identification In January 2018, a population census was carried out in Ban Pong Luek and Ban Bang Kloi in KKNP. The results showed 272 households with 998 individuals who held Thai identity card with Thai nationality and 285 individuals with non-Thai nationality. A total population was 1,283. Table 2 shows results of population census in January 2018.

Table 2 Results of population census in January 2018 of Ban Bang Kloi and Ban Pong Luek in KKNP

Villages	No. of Household	Population		
		Thai nationality	Non-Thai nationality	Total
Ban Bang Kloi	158	563	182	745
Ban Pong Luek	114	435	103	538
Total	272	998	285	1,283

1.2 Land allocations in Ban Pong Luek – Ban Bang Kloi In 2017 and 2018, the KKNP with the support from IUCN under a participatory conservation project of KKFC has promoted understanding and collaborated with people to draft an agreement. A Land Tenure Conflict Resolution Committee worked with the communities in three following activities.

1.2.1 Participatory Inventory and Database Creation of Community Land Use

- 11 April 2017: DNP Order No. 862/2560 assigned KKNP to set up a working group for Participatory Inventory and Database Creation of Community Land Uses (PIDC-CLU) as a sub-set of a working group for management of conservation forest and restoration of degraded watershed-head forest.

- 17 July 2017: A meeting of the PIDC-CLU working group was carried out with KKNP Superintendent acted as a chairperson. A leader of a Protected Area Section was appointed to lead the working group. The goal of the group was to survey and create database for 39 communities with land areas of 42,818 rai (68.51 km²/6,850.88 hectare). The surveyed areas were divided according to five administration and management zones of the national park as follows:

Zone 1 consisted of seven communities, which are Ban Lin Chang, Ban Mai (Phu Nam Ron), Ban Tasalao, Ban Huai Sarika, Ban Mae Khamoei Bon, Ban Makha See Song, and Ban Pa Daeng.

Zone 2 consisted of nine communities, which are Ban Bang Kloi, Ban Pong Luek, Ban Ta Linglom, Ban Nong Makha, Ban Phubon, Ban Phusai, Ban Phukhem, Ban Lamo, and Ban Suanyai Phattana.

Zone 3 consisted of seven communities, which are Ban Dan Ngo, Ban Nong Nam Dam, Ban Khlong Noi, Ban Pa Deng Tai, Ban Ruamjai Phattana, Ban Huai Sadyai, and Ban Pang Mai.

Zone 4 consisted of seven communities, which are Ban Huai Phai, Ban Pa Phak, Ban Pa Deng, Ban Khao Laem, Ban Pa Namyod, Ban Hup Chalao, and Ban Khao Ang-kaew.

Zone 5 consisted of nine communities, which are Ban Pa La-u, Ban Fa Pratan, Ban Chaleam Phrakiat Phattana, Ban Huai Phueng, Ban Chaleam Phon, Ban Nong Sakae, Ban Pak Khlong, Ban Phraek Takhro and Ban Suan Yai Pattana.

- 23 July 2017: The PIDC-CLU Working Group of Ban Pong Luek and Ban Bang Kloi organized a meeting with these two village committees and associated organizations to explain the inventory steps and informed about related laws and regulations. The Working Group also took questions and answered them. A step-by-step inventory was demonstrated to the community members. An expected working date was announced to encourage the community members to show-up and lead the working group to allocate their lands. A date was set and announced to encourage the community members to show up and work with the Working Group to indicate their plots of land.

- 24 July 2017: The PIDC-CLU working group of Ban Pong Luek and Ban Bang Kloi in conjunction with Kaeng Krachan National Park Advisory Committee (PAC) and related organizations held a community meeting with the community members to explain the inventory steps. The working group also took the questions and answered them. A step-by-step inventory was demonstrated to the community members. Several expected working dates were announced to encourage the community members to participate and lead the working group to allocate their lands, including 1st time on 25-27 July 2017, 2nd time on 1-3 August 2017, 3rd time on 13-18 August 2017, and 4th time on 21-29 August 2017, respectively.

- The PIDC-CLU working group of Ban Pong Luek and Ban Bang Kloi, the villages' committee, Tap Phaya Suea Military Task Force, IUCN staff, Pid Tong Lang Phra Foundation, Community Organizations Development Institute (Public Organization) (CODI), and Tanesserim Karen Network's representatives jointly surveyed and recorded communities' land uses following the implication of NCPO Order No. 66/2557 for the participatory land use inventory. In the first period of surveying, there were 49 community members that participated and indicated their 69 land parcels with the working group. An initial examination found four pieces of land that could not be

included under the NCPO Order because they were surveyed once under the Cabinet Resolution on 30 June 1997.

- 6 September 2017: Kaeng Krachan PAC held the 3rd meeting at National Park Ranger Station No.10 (Huai Mae Sariang) to follow up on the survey results and site visits to receive stakeholders' opinions. The PIDC-CLU working group of Ban Pong Luek and Ban Bang Kloi reported a summary of the land use survey and presented **a draft agreement of community land use** to the PAC for recommendations. The decision was adopted to adjust the draft and agree on eight issues as follows:

(1) Land parcels given to the communities for housing and farming within the national park boundaries can be used by the community members only.

(2) I, a person who is granted the rights to use the land, shall conserve nearby forest areas by protecting and guarding against encroachment or farm expansion. This action will begin on the date I sign an agreement.

(3) If there is an encroachment into the adjacent land parcels of my land, I am willing to cooperate with an authority by informing about offenders. If I fail to do so, I will be considered as a principal offender or a conspirator.

(4) Selling, buying, transferring, or leasing a land parcel that I occupy is prohibited unless passing on to my legal successor. If I transfer my land to non-inheritors by any means, the land will be considered as a new encroachment and the rights to use the land will be terminated.

(5) I am willing to fully cooperate with Kaeng Krachan National Park to conserve and restore the forest.

(6) My occupied land parcels, if there is any further investigation, can be inspected with my full cooperation.

(7) In any circumstances concerning resource conservation or construction, a permission request of such action shall be submitted to the village committee and Kaeng Krachan National Park Superintendent before it can be proceeded.

(8) Any conducts happened in Kaeng Krachan National Park shall not create negative impacts towards ecosystems and environments. For example, plowing with heavy machines, using pesticide, and new encroaching are not allowed.

- 1-10 March 2018: The PIDC-CLU working group of Ban Pong Luek and Ban Bang Kloi additionally surveyed and recorded the rest of communities' land uses following the implication of NCPO Order No. 66/2557 for the participatory land use inventory. After finishing the last phase of surveying, all 73 residents came to participate and jointly indicate their 79 land parcels, which is 447.96 rai (71.674 hectares). The examination found 74 parcels of 440.10 rai (70.416 hectares) complied with the inventory criteria of the NCPO Order, while the five parcels are excluded because they were surveyed long before the Cabinet Resolution of 30 June 1997 came into force. Types of land uses were categorised as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Types of land uses, land indication and tenure rights identification under the NCPR Order No. 66/57 of Ban Bang Kloi and Ban Pong Luek

Villages	Permanent orchard (tree farms or housing)				Rice farm (discontinuous use with 3-5 years of intermittence)			
	No. of Resident	No. of Land Parcel	Area (rai)	Area (ha)	No of Resident	No. of Land Parcel	Area (rai)	Area (ha)
Ban Bang Kloi	13	13	70.25	11.24	23	23	157.75	25.24
Ban Pong Luek	14	14	86.24	13.79	23	24	125.76	20.12
Total	27	27	156.49	25.03	46	47	283.51	45.36

- Gathered information and created a database of land use in Ban Bang Kloi Moo 1 and Ban Pong Luek Moo 2 of Huai Mae Phriang Subdistrict, Kaeng Krachan District, Phetchaburi Province and prepared a report to PAC of KKNP.

- 21 March 2018: The 1st PAC meeting of a fiscal year 2018 was held at a conference room in KKNP Visitor Center. Agenda 4: Issues to be considered; Item 4.1 Steps in public involvement to develop rules and regulations for an agreement on community land use of Ban Bang Kloi Moo 1 and Ban Pong Luek Moo 2, Huai Mae Phriang Sub-district, Kaeng Krachan District, Phetchaburi Province. **KKNP PAC approved the rules and regulations for an agreement on community land use of Ban Bang Kloi – Ban Pong Luek and adopted this as a model to work with other communities located within KKNP.**

- 18 July 2018: The PIDC-CLU working group of Ban Pong Luek and Ban Bang Kloi, staff of Department of Community Development, PTLP, and village headmen of Ban Bang Kloi and Ban Pong Luek inspected households of landless residents in their communities. The results show that 41 households are landless, of which 12 households get compensation under the NCPO Order No. 66/2557, while 29 households have not yet been compensated.

Table 4 Number of households of landless residents in Ban Bang Kloi and Ban Pong Luek

Villages	Get compensated under the NCPO Order No. 66/2557			Not yet compensated		
	Thai nationality	ID card with number 0	Total	Thai nationality	ID card with number 0	Total
Ban Bang Kloi	7	2	9	12	11	23
Ban Pong Luek	3	0	3	4	2	6
Total	10	2	12	16	13	29

- 15 August 2018: KKNP officers, a working group for participatory management of conservation forest and restoration of degraded watershed-head forest, a senior assistant district officer, Tap Praya Suea Military Task Force, Border Patrol Police, and Public Health office jointly organized an event to promote strength and security in communities along border of Kaeng Krachan District, Phetchaburi Province at a community center of Ban Pong Luek. There were 220 residents from Ban Bang Kloi and Ban Pong Luek attended the event. Officers presented information on civil registration, nationality, illegal migration prevention, drug-free immunization community, basic public health issues for border communities, and utilization and livelihood of residents residing in KKNP. A community agreement of rules and regulations on land use for Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi, as a result of the participatory land use inventory project in a protected area of KKNP, was announced and accepted by the residents attending the meeting.



Figure 1 Community meeting of Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi on 15 August 2018 to consider community agreement of rules and regulations on land use

1.2.2 A Promotion of Public Participation in Target Communities for Advisory

- 7-9 August 2017: KKNP officers participated in a community meeting of Ban Bang Kloi and Huai Sarika to collect information regarding problems of the communities such as land use in a national park and development of quality of life. Initially, an approach to survey current farm land and farm land excluded from a previous land use inventory under the Cabinet Resolution of 30 June 1998 was presented. A database on the residents' farm land would be created later to manage land use within the protected area focusing the development of quality of life and bring together other organizations onboard.

- 15-17 March 2017: Social and Environmental specialists from Denmark visited the area to exchange experience on various issues namely community exclusion before a national park establishment, land use inventory under the Cabinet Resolution on 30 June 1998, conflict management, and land use planning in a protected area. Participants in this event consisted of staff from Chalerm Phrakiat Thai Prachan and Kaeng Krachan National Parks, Mae Nam Phachi Wildlife Sanctuary, residents of Nhong Ta Dang and Phu Rakam communities, Bang Kama, and Huai Nam Nag (in Mae Nam Phachi Wildlife Sanctuary) communities.

- 16-18 May 2017: An event called “Pid Tong Lang Phra Sueb San Naew Phra Ratchadamri” (PTLP) was held in communities to promote sustainable living according to the Royal initiative discovery Foundation. In addition, Chulalongkorn University held a meeting with the residents of Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi on a topic of community tourism development. Examples of international cases were presented and led to a discussion of appropriate tourism development in the area. The meeting aimed to give the communities an understanding of tourism and prepare them for such activity.

- November 2017: A meeting with representatives from The Conference of Earth Environment from Akita (CEEAA), Japan, was organized to consider the suitability of community development activities. The CEEAA representatives and an Inspector General of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment carried out a site visit to Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi communities and studied implementation under PTLP.



Figure 2 Site visit of CEEAA's representatives and MNRE's inspector at Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi to study implementation under PTLP

1.2.3 Development of Operation Potentials and Capacity Building

DNP, in association with partner agencies and stakeholders, organized the following activities and events for operation potential development and capacity building.

- A workshop on community participation in a world heritage stewardship following a pattern of the Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation Programme (COMPACT) from 20 February to 2 March 2017 at KKNP. The workshop used a UNESCO document (translation version) of Engaging Local Communities in the Stewardship of World Heritage as its material. Trainers were Dr. Terence Hay – Edie (UNDP/GEF SGP), Jessica Brown (New England Biolabs Foundation, USA), Mr. Chamnien Woraratchaiphandhu, and Mr. Phet Manoprawit. Attendees included the Natural World Heritage Office staff, staff from Thungyai – Huai Kha Kheang Wildlife Sanctuaries, Dong Phrayayen – Khao Yai Forest Complex, and KKFC, and supporting agencies, which are IUCN, Freeland, WWF, WCS, RECOFTC, UNDP, and GEF-SGP.

- A workshop on participatory integrated protected area management planning for KKNP from 16 to 18 May 2017 at KKNP, Phetchaburi Province. There were 67 people participated including staff from all sections of the national park, operational chief of integrated protected area to KKNP, representatives from Protected Area Regional Office 3 Phetchaburi Branch, and supporting agencies namely IUCN, WCS, PTLP, and WWF. The workshop was financially supported by the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok. The participants engaged in a review of KKNP Management Plan (2011-2015), KKFC Management Plan, current situations, values of KKFC, and zoning. They also drafted visions, missions, strategies, and programs and projects for the fiscal years of 2018 to 2021. Details of the programs and projects under each strategy would be compiled and produced as a draft of the integrated protected area management plan for KKNP to disseminate to related officers of the national park before submitting the document for approval.

- The training on enhancing effectiveness and SMART Patrol technique including strategies in area patrol planning from 12 to 18 June 2017 at KKNP, Phetchaburi Province. The training encouraged park rangers and related agencies to recognize an importance of a patrol activity. The PARO3-PB collaborated with Integrated Protected Areas, KKNP, IUCN, and WCS to operate this training program with 81 participants.

- The training on communication skills for doing participation work at KKNP. It was a collaboration of the Integrated Protected Area to KKNP, the PARO3-PB, and IUCN during 23-25 June 2017 and aimed to develop communication skills of the Integrated Protected Area staff to be able to coordinate with communities and agencies related to participatory management of protected areas. There were 33 participants from different sections of KKNP, representative from PTLP, and representatives from IUCN. A working group was established to work on public participation and plan a potential development for chiefs of Park Ranger Stations on doing participatory work.

- The seminar on co-management, alternatives, and survivals for people, land, water, and forest: Conclusions and suggestions for co-management of land and forest towards security, prosperity, and sustainability by Kalayaniwatthana District, Chiang Mai Province on 19 July 2017 by PGIS Network coordinating with the Geo-informatics Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA) at Holiday Garden Hotel. The seminar shed the light on processes, lesson learned, and arrangements of land and forest with participation approaches of the networks in nine provinces under the Participatory Geographic Information System (PGIS).

- The training to enhance potentials of KKNP rangers to work with participation on 17-19 August 2017 at KKNP, Phetchaburi Province with collaboration of the Integrated Protected Areas to KKNP, the Protected Area Regional Office 3 (Ban Pong), and the PARO3-PB. There were 50 participants including chiefs of national park ranger stations and park rangers from 20 stations. A special lecture was presented on a policy of participatory working with contents of principles and processes of community analysis, communication with community techniques, mediation and negotiation, work experience of the park ranger analysis in supporting occupations within the communities, working with the communities. A policy of three "follow up" strategic operations: area attachment, people attachment, and lawbreaker attachment, and three actions: immediate action under one's capacity, cooperative action with related units, and networking action with public was presented to the chiefs of ranger stations as their operational guidelines.

1.3 Projects to Promote Quality of Life under a working group on the Royal Project Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi Adaptive Area-based Operational Planning. The operations consisted of various agencies and organizations e.g. KKNP, Office of the National Security Council, Kaeng Krachan District Offices of Agricultural Extension, Livestock, Community Development, Public Health, and Non-formal and Informal Education, PTLP, Border Patrol Police Region 14, Phetchaburi Province Culture Office, and Huai Mae Phriang Subdistrict Administration Office of Kaeng Krachan District.

1.3.1 Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture. Development and improvement of suitable farming practices were applied such as cash crop farming of rice terrace, corn, and beans, orchard farming e.g. bananas and vegetables, livestock/protein meat raising e.g. pig, chicken, frog, and fish. Soil improvement and soil and water conservation system were restored by constructions of concrete check-dams and forty sediment-trapped ponds. Agricultural water systems including weirs, ponds, and mountain plumbing were also developed and maintained.



Figure 3 Rice terrace project at Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi supported by PTLP



Figure 4 Cultivated banana (*Musa sapientum*) plantation project to promote income and occupation as well as integrated agricultural practices by Phetchaburi Province Agricultural Extension Office and Kaeng Krachan District Agricultural Extension Office.



Figure 5 Poultry farming project as a source of protein for community residents in order to reduce a poaching problem by Phetchaburi Province Agricultural Extension Office and Kaeng Krachan District Agricultural Extension Office.



Figure 6 Demonstration plot for increasing rice productivity by Chulalongkorn University



Figure 7 Development of sanitation system and livestock productions for ducks, pigs, and chickens



Figure 8 A Thai mahseer (*Tor tambroides*) conservation project by Phetchaburi Inland Fisheries Research and Development Center

1.3.2 Promotion and Development of Education. The Thai Government supports education to all students and thereby provide free education for all.

A kindergarten-level child development center was established at Ban Pong Luek for children ages 2 to 5 years, providing teaching in various areas comprising counting numbers, writing, singing and using educational media. Records of students' attendance, number of teachers, nutritional status and students' sickness are taken regularly and kept for further development and assessments.

At the primary level, three schools have been developed and run by the Border Patrol Police Division, namely Ban Haui Sok, Ban Pong Luek and Ban Pakaker Yo. Ban Haui Sok school is attended by 187 students with 14 teachers, Ban Pong Luek school is attended by 260 students with 12 teachers and Ban Pakaker Yo school is attended by 140 students with 9 teachers.

At the secondary level, high school students were granted scholarships and monthly allowances from the Thai Government. Local curriculums were developed and integrated into the main national curriculums by having local residents participate in a curriculum development process to ensure that the subjects taught are relevant to their livelihood. Non-formal education was also encouraged to allow villagers to pursue their education and their work at the same time. Teachers were also granted scholarships and trainings to help improve their capacity.



Figure 9 Ban Pong Luek Early Childhood Development Center



Figure 10 Activities at kindergartens and elementary schools



Figure 11 Classroom construction project at Ban Pong Luek Border Patrol Police School



Figure 12 Non-formal education activities

1.3.3 Promotion of Public Health. Villagers were visited monthly to receive consultation services by two public health volunteers in Ban Pakaker Yo and ten volunteers in Ban Bang Kloi. For example, recommending a new pregnant woman for antenatal care, sending public health staff to visit new mothers after giving birth, having eleven staff and volunteers to proactively work in the field and carry on an area survey of distress people every month, organizing free medical examinations by the Princess Mother's Medical Volunteer Foundation (PMMV), preventing and monitoring contagious diseases, e.g. parasite, leptospirosis, elephantiasis, and tuberculosis. A royal medical center was set up to diagnose helminthiasis, disseminate information, and organize activities of volunteer doctors to do blood tests, dispense medicines, and provide basic consultation by the Malaria Center. These are the proactive treatments, prevention, and protection according to the integrated helminthiasis control project and a quality of life development project for the residents who live along the border. The activities are held every month to provide general health examinations, diabetic examination, antenatal care, disability house visits, school health services, and mother and child health care.

There was a monthly outreach unit to Ban Pong Leuk – Bang Kloi by Kaeng Krachan volunteer team. Their activities involved providing general health examinations, vaccinations, family planning, antenatal care, diabetes screening, senior's depression evaluation, Royal medical center, school health care, haemorrhagic fever control, and information on toilet use. Additionally, the Mae Fa Luang Foundation regularly provided mobile dentistry service at Ban Pong Luek Border Patrol Police School in KKNP.



Figure 13 Inhibition of Malaria transmission and infection



Figure 14 Mobile Medical Unit provided by Mae Fa Luang Foundation

1.3.4 Promote Identity, Ethnicity, Way of Life, Tradition, Art and Culture

Activities were organized by the Ministry of Culture to promote identities and to maintain Karen culture that aimed to encourage people and their leaders to love and be proud of their way of life, aware and realize the values of local culture that reflect Karen identity, ethnicity, and culture, to promote tourism and generate income, and to pass on to the next generations and the public. For example, hosting a group of visiting students from King Prajadhipok's Institute to the Support Art and Craft Center Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi, and introducing them to Karen culture, art and crafts. In addition, Karen language classes are provided to students at Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi Border Patrol Police School.



Figure 15 Karen identity promotion activities



Figure 16 Learning a way of life, tradition, and culture of Pakaker Yo at Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi through creative activities by Chulalongkorn University



Figure 17 Demonstration of a prototype of a traditional Karang house by Chulalongkorn University



Figure 18 Karen language classes provided at Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi

1.3.5 Promotion of Ecotourism. As a tribute to H.M. the Late King Bhumibol of Thailand, since October 2016, 89 check-dams were constructed with the public participation, including tourists, through the CSR activities in designated areas. Projects and brochure to promote nine tourism routes to follow the King's Philosophy that focused on the Royal initiative projects at a Sufficiency Economy Education Center in Khao Kling Prison Camp were developed and promoted. A variety of events were organized, e.g. "Boat Rally Journey @Phetchaburi: Be Best Friends of Rivers with Conservation Mission", "Inflatable Boat Conserves and Protects Rivers", "Boat Rally along Phetchaburi River, and "Media FAM Trip", that brought a group of mass communicators to an opening tourism season at Phanoen Thung, KKNP. A community visit at Ban Tam Seau, an ecotourism village, was organized to learn about their way of life and local culture that has been preserved, including a forest ordination ceremony and nearby tourism destinations.

Furthermore, the DNP and Chulalongkorn University jointly developed a cultural village of Pakaker Yo at Pong Luek – Bang Kloi to provide cultural tourism based on the philosophy of Sufficiency Economy. The project hoped to create a prototype for other communities within KKNP to develop their cultural tourism in order to reduce their dependent on forest, wildlife, and other natural resources of the national park.



Figure 19 Tourism promotion events by Tourism Authority of Thailand



Figure 20 Orientation for cultural village tourism development

2. Public Hearing to Gather Issues from Local Communities, Stakeholders, and International Agencies for a Promotion of Participatory Sustainable Natural Resources Management

1) 1 March 2017: A Chief Executive of the Yang Nam Klad Subdistrict Administrative Organization (SAO), Nong Ya Plong District, Phetchaburi Province, cooperated with Surveyors from the PARO3-PB, KKNP officers, Subdistrict and village headmen, and villagers had a meeting to collaboratively resolve a KKNP land indication issue. A GPS operation was demonstrated to build trust and understanding among the stakeholders.

2) 2 March 2017: KKNP Superintendent attended a village meeting at Ban Bang Kloi Moo 1, Haui Mae Priang Subdistrict, Kaeng Krachan District, Phetchaburi. Participants from other agencies included PTLP, Community Organizations Development Institute, Tap Phaya Suea Military Task Force, KKNP ranger stations 10 (Haui Mae Sariang) and 6 (Huai Marew), KKNP officers, IUCN, a village headman and deputies, members of Huai Mae Priang SAO Council, and 65 residents of Ban Bang Kloi.

3) 8 March 2017: Khao Bai Lan park rangers had a consultation meeting with Ban Lin Chang village headman and committee to exchange views on national park land use conflict resolution approaches.

4) 9 March 2017: KKNP Superintendent, Forest Fire Control Administration (Mae Kha Moei) personal, and staff from KKNP Administration Zone 1 participated in a community forum for Hup Sarika – Mae Kha Moei Bon communities. The group also conducted patrol trail maintenance, gave cement to the communities, discussed land tenure, check dams, and national park boundaries issues, and presented guidelines for slash-and-burn and fire control to the residents at Ban Sarika, Nong Ya Plong District, Phetchaburi Province.

5) 13 March 2017: A Chief of Integrated Protected Area to KKNP, IUCN, and WCS participated in the Thai Elephant Day to disseminate knowledge of elephants, their current situation, and roles of the elephant from past to present, to public and young generations. The event took place at the KKNP ranger station 7 (Hup Tao).

6) 17 March 2017: A Chief of Integrated Protected Area to KKNP met with Ms. Kirsten Ewers, an expert on social network from Denmark and a World Heritage advisor, to discuss a progress of a Road Map implementation for KKFC to be inscribed as a World Heritage Site.

7) 16-18 May 2017: A Chief of Integrated Protected Area to KKNP and IUCN organized a meeting to develop an Integrated Protected Area Management Plan for KKNP.

8) 24 May 2017: A Chief of Integrated Protected Area to KKNP, a Director of World Heritage Office, a Director of the PARO3-PB, a Director of National Park Section Phetchaburi Branch, and IUCN staff led the UNDP staff to visit Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi and discussed the situation and development projects in the area with the communities' representatives and local organizations, e.g. PTLP, Border Patrol Police School – Tap Phaya Suea Military Task Force. A purpose of the meeting was to develop a small grant for the area.

9) 25 April 2017: A meeting of the DNP internal agencies was held at the DNP Headquarters to generate a guideline for a cooperative agreement on World Heritage Site conservation and preservation.

3. Public Participation in Management in a Form of Park Advisory Committee (PAC)

Currently, four protected areas of KKFC have revised their members of PAC by including selected representatives from Karen communities.

Kaeng Krachan National Park has one Karen representative, namely Mr. Loi Geebong, the village headman of Ban Pong Luek Moo 2, Huai Mae Phriang Subdistrict, Kaeng Krachan District, Phetchaburi Province.

Kui Buri National Park has one Karen representative, who is a village headman of Ban Pa Mak Moo 8, Salalai Subdistrict, Sam Roi Yot District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province.

Chalerm Phrakiat Thai Prachan National Park has two Karen representatives, namely Mr. Chusin Chichong, a village headman of Ban Pong Krating Bon, Ban Bueng Subdistrict, Ban Kha District, Ratchaburi Province, and Mr. Kriangkri Chichong, an NGO representative.

Mae Nam Phachi Wildlife Sanctuary has two Karen representatives, namely Mr. Bunsong Chaichuen, a secretary of a Karen Network for Culture and Environment in Western Region, and Pol.Lt.Col. Lamai Niam-ngern, a senior advisor of Karen ethnic group.

Information on roles of PAC was disseminated by KKNP to the Karen communities in a target area of Ban Pong Luek – Bang Kloi. A mechanism of public participation would be implemented through a bilingual PAC meeting every six months.

4. A Project of Community Participation in KKFC Conservation for the World Heritage Site Nomination at KKNP by IUCN

The IUCN Thailand got a financial support from Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund (KNCF), Japan, to develop a project and cooperate with KKNP to support conservation of KKFC for WHS Nomination with community participation in management and benefit sharing processes. The project was carried out under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Targets 5 and 11, and consisted of three components: 1) development of a participatory KKNP management process; 2) development of community participatory conflict management mechanism in KKNP; and 3) support a participatory land use planning and development planning for sustainable quality of life. The first phase was during January 2017 to January 2018 with a budget of 2.1 million Baht. The second phase would be during March 2018 to November 2022. Results of Phase 1 are as follows:

Component 1: Development of a participatory KKNP management process.

Various activities were organized, including a GIS database creation and a map production following the Cabinet Resolution of 30 June 1998 or known as CN plots of people who reside within a national park area. Activities to enhance KKNP personnel potentials and a process to work with communities were also organized with different agencies took part in training to practice communication skills in participatory work. Park rangers also involved in the training on participation. The national park personnel as well as leaders of communities inside and nearby KKFC attended a COMPACT program, where they exchanged their experience and mutually learned about the overview, problems, and challenging issues of the country's protected areas and how to involve local communities as a steward of the WHS. The SMART Patrol was reinforced through a program on capacity building and SMART patrol techniques.

Component 2: Development of community participatory conflict management mechanism in KKNP. An annual meeting with communities and the development of a management plan at community level were scheduled and operated. A primary issue was land use in the national park boundary and a secondary issue was infrastructure, e.g. electricity, roads, and so on. Further site visits to collaborate with the communities to find solutions would be planned. Therefore, mechanisms to resolve the conflicts would be jointly developed between the park officers and related communities

with external expert consultations through exchange forums to address conflicts and resolution alternatives, and to plan the cooperative conflict resolutions.

Component 3: Support a participatory land use planning and a development planning for sustainable quality of life. KKNP held a stakeholders meeting to determine a participatory process of land use planning. The working group studied related laws and regulations and proposed the principles and operational guidelines. Land survey and a land use map were produced through community involvement with a combination of modern knowledge and local wisdom. The database of Ban Pong Luek and Ban Bang Kloi were created during July and August 2017 and, at the same period of time, a survey of land use and a creation of control lines under the DNP laws and regulations were done in 35 target villages. A draft agreement between the communities and authority of Ban Pong Luek and Ban Bang Kloi for land use and participatory management of natural resources was drawn up, details of which have already been mentioned in item 1.2.1 above.

In addition, many meetings were organized to find ways to resolve disputes on land use and to promote quality of life. Study visits to model communities to learn about quality of life development in Western Forest Complex are also planned.

5. A meeting between Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Kingdom of Thailand and Regional Representative of South East Asia Regional Office of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

On 18 January 2019, H.E. Gen. Surasak Karnjanarat, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Kingdom of Thailand met with Ms. Cynthia Veliko, Regional Representative of South East Asia Regional Office of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and relevant agencies under MNRE and MFA. The objective of the meeting was to provide information to OHCHR on the progress on measures and implementations undertaken by the Thai Government concerning the issues of communities living in the forest throughout the country and quality of life of Karen people in Kaeng Krachan National Park.

The representatives from the Thai side and the OHCHR had an open and frank discussion. The OHCHR acknowledged the progress made by the Royal Thai Government to address concerns of OHCHR which were raised to the WHC according to the decision No. 40 COM 8B.11 item 4. The Thai Minister of Natural Resources and Environment outlined details of the draft amendments to relevant laws, e.g. National Park, wild animals reservation and protection and conservation, and forest protected areas, which would come into force later this year. Such amendments are hoped to provide a better balance between the conservation and utilization of the forests and of wildlife, thereby allowing the villagers to be able to continue residing in the forest under a joint agreement between the authorities and the communities not to cause any misuse of the forest and wildlife, as well as improving their living conditions and income.

OHCHR furthermore stated that since the Thai Government has undertaken steps to address the concerns regarding the human rights issues of the Karen communities in KKFC, therefore it would not need to take further action.



Figure 21 The meeting between H.E. Gen. Surasak Karnjanarat, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Kingdom of Thailand with Ms. Cynthia Veliko Regional Representative of South East Asia Regional Office of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and relevant agencies

5. Encourages the State Party to consider nominating the property also under criterion (ix);

Thailand acknowledged and was grateful for the World Heritage Committee's recommendation which encouraged Thailand to additionally nominate the KKFC under Criteria (ix). The Statement illustrated that the nominated property viewed by the WHC and IUCN Advisory Body possessed the Outstanding Universal Values (OUV) of the KKFC not only under Criteria (x) "to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation" but also Criteria (ix) "to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals".

During fiscal years 2015 to 2019, Thailand has stipulated programs and budgets for additional study and research in KKFC, such as a study on carbon sequestration, and a study on status and distribution of rare plants and animals in KKFC. **Thus, at this stage, Thailand has intended to complete a process of the nomination of KKFC for the inscription on the WHS list under Criterion (x). And in the future, after the inscription of KKFC-WHS and obtaining a complete set of research in KKFC, Thailand will proceed to submit the KKFC under Criterion (ix).**

6. Also encourages the State Party to continue the commendable initiatives on future biological connectivity opportunities, including those between the nominated property and Thungyai - Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries in Thailand and, working in partnership with the State Party of Myanmar, between the nominated property and neighbouring transnational protected areas within the Tanintharyi Forest Corridor in Myanmar;

Thailand has made an effort to continuously work on initiating ecological corridors to connect the protected areas altogether within the country and with neighbouring countries.

1. The ecological corridor between Western Forest Complex and KKFC Initially, there was a proposal to establish a Tanao Sri Non-hunting Area, but after the public hearing at a provincial level, the area could not be established as such due to public uses of the land and the military ownership of the land. However, the DNP is still attempting to connect these two rich biodiversity areas. The new plan has been set up. A satellite image was interpreted to find out forest cover areas connecting Thungyai - Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries and KKFC. PARO3-BP was assigned to do ground check on the forest cover areas of 344 km². Some of these areas will be combined with Mae Nam Pha Chi Wildlife Sanctuary and some will be established as Huai Khok Mu Non-hunting Area.

2. Transboundary Biodiversity Connectivity between Thailand and Myanmar Thailand has initiated the project of Transboundary Conservation of Forest and Wildlife between Thailand-Myanmar since 2014.

- 26-30 August 2014: A group of delegates from the Myanmar Forest Department took part in a study visit to Thailand's protected areas management at KKFC, Phetchaburi and Prachuap Khiri Khan Provinces. A meeting was held to discuss appropriate approaches towards cooperation in transboundary biodiversity and natural resources conservation.

- 26 February – 1 March 2016: Myanmar Forestry Officers observed training on SMART Patrol and ecotourism at Mae Wong National Park, Khlong Lan National Park, and Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary in Western Forest Complex and were accommodated by the DNP staff.

- 24-28 September 2017: The DNP delegates attended a meeting and discussion in Myanmar to exchange knowledge and experience on wildlife and forest conservation. Representatives from international NGOs, e.g. Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Friends of Wildlife (FoW),

Smithsonian Institution (SI), and WWF also attended. The group joined a study tour at Wingabaw Elephant Conservation Based Tourism (ECBT) camp in Bago, Myanmar.

- 16-21 October 2017: The DNP organized a study visit for a group of Myanmar Forestry Officers and the Norwegian Environment Agency (NEA), who also provided financial support for the visit, in order to have an opportunity to exchange knowledge and management approaches of terrestrial and marine national parks. The delegates based at Khao Yai and Thap Lan National Parks and visited sites in Prachin Buri and Sa Kaeo Provinces. This visit created experience sharing in national park management and strengthening cooperation between the neighbouring countries.

Thailand affirms that we are willing and welcome the cooperation with Myanmar in various aspects including bilateral meetings, research and study exchange, study visit, personnel capacity building, and collaboration on programs and activities. This will help to strengthen the preparation of the nomination of KKFC (Thailand) and Tanintharyi Forest Complex (Myanmar) to be inscribed as a transboundary WHS.



Figure 21 Myanmar Forestry Officers observed the SMART Patrol operation and ecotourism at the Western Forest Complex on 26 February – 1 March 2016.



Figure 22 DNP delegates and international NGOs representatives attending a meeting and discussion on wildlife and forest conservation, Rangoon, 25-26 September 2017.



Figure 23 Myanmar Forestry Officers visited Dong Phrayayen – Khao Yai Forest Complex to study Thailand's protected areas management, 18-20 October 2017.

7. Recommends that the State Party continue dialogue with the State Party of Myanmar to address concerns regarding the settlement of demarcation of the proposed nominated area;

With regard to Myanmar's concern over the area of KKFC to be inscribed as the WHS, Thailand has actively discussed this issue on several occasions with Myanmar to alleviate their concern as follows:

1. 18 October 2016: Thailand appointed delegates from the MNRE to attend a technical meeting between Thailand and Myanmar to determine KKFC area to be inscribed as WHS. The DNP Director General was the Head of the delegation. The participants included representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment from Myanmar.

- Thailand elucidated to Myanmar about KKFC coordinates in a nomination document that the coordinates of northernmost, southernmost, easternmost, and westernmost sides of nominated property are presented. It was not the intention of Thailand to infringe upon the sovereignty of Myanmar. Thailand is willing to amend these four coordinates to have only one point remaining in the center of the nominated property to ease Myanmar's concern.

- Myanmar informed Thailand that as a result of the meeting between the leaders of the two countries, General Prayut Chan-o-cha and Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi in June 2016 Myanmar would like to complete the border demarcation between the two countries before Thailand submits its nomination of KKFC. In addition, Myanmar was pleased to be informed about an amendment of the coordinates. However, the central coordinate is not considered to be appropriate in Myanmar's view. Thailand should include four more coordinates from the north to the south along the border between the two countries. Myanmar also suggested that the demarcation would not take a long time and asked Thailand to postpone the nomination until the task is done.

2. The informal discussion on the nomination of KKFC to be inscribed as the WHS was held after the Meeting of Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) of the Joint Boundary Committee (JBC) between Thailand and Myanmar on 28-30 March 2017 at Yangon, Myanmar. The Thai side explained to the Myanmar side on the new proposal to use a single centre point in the area of KKFC to be inscribed instead of indicating all the coordinates of the KKFC and how the said point derived. The Thai side demonstrated technical calculation using ARCGIS software to locate KKFC's centre point and seek comment from the Myanmar side. However, the Myanmar side has proposed that the western area of the property should lie within the Thai territory.

3. The 9th JBC Thailand – Myanmar meeting was held on 12-14 July 2017 at Shangri-la Hotel, Bangkok, whereby Myanmar requested a Shape file map and all westward coordinates of KKFC and insisted that the western area of the property should be within Thailand.

- Thailand took note of Myanmar's concern on this matter from the SOM meeting and previous meeting and already notified the Thai National Committee on the World Heritage Convention (TNCWHC) for further consideration.

4. The TNCWHC made a decision on 15 June 2017 not to withdraw the nomination of KKFC for inscription on World Heritage List. The Committee also assigned related agencies to confer with Myanmar on the border issue and to carry out a joint research with the IUCN on OUV in order to reduce the size of the property.

5. In accordance with the decision made by the TNCWHC, DNP was tasked with appointing a working group to adjust the area of KKFC on 7 November 2017. The working group consisted of representatives from related agencies, namely DNP, Office of Natural and Environmental Policy and Planning, Royal Thai Survey Department, Department of Border Affairs, Surasee Command, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IUCN, WCS, and WWF. In 2018, the DNP held two meetings in April and June to seek alternatives for adjustment of the area as well as ensure the OUV of the property according

to Criteria (x) after the adjustment. The working group proposed ways to adjust the size of the area of KKFC to Thailand's National Subcommittee on Natural World Heritage, and the Sub-Committee subsequently decided to use 2.5 x 2.5 km² grids to determine the property area, which is entirely in Thailand's territory.

6. On 25 June 2018, Thailand delegates met with representatives of the World Heritage Centre and IUCN World Heritage Programme at Ritz Carlton Hotel, Manama, Bahrain, during the 42nd Session of the World Heritage Committee. The objective of the meeting was to discuss Myanmar's concern towards the nomination of KKFC for the inscription on World Heritage List and Karen's human rights mitigation in KKNP. The representatives suggested Thailand hold further dialogue with Myanmar to assess their position on the amendment of the property area. In addition, the representatives insisted that the adjusted property should contain adequate OUV to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

7. The results from a survey and monitoring conservation status on populations of key species in KKFC during 2015 – 2018 illustrated that the adjusted property still maintains its original biological and ecological diversity as presented in the submitted nomination documents. The adjusted property consists of six main plants communities/habitat types namely Hill Evergreen Forest, Moist Evergreen Forest, Dry Evergreen Forest, Mixed Deciduous Forest, Dry Dipterocarp Forest, and Secondary Forest. A majority of the forest is 67.59 per cent of Dry Evergreen Forest and 17.27 per cent of Moist Evergreen Forest. The results also show distributions of significant conservation value fauna species within the in-situ habitats still sustain their numbers with no sign of reduction. Fauna species of the adjusted property can be identified in accordance with IUCN Red List as follows:

Critically Endangered Species (CR): The list contains two species. A fresh water crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*) is found in nature in a few places of Thailand. The distribution of the crocodile is found in the upper Phetchaburi River in KKNP. Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*) is found all over the KKFC but has a high distribution in the north and the south of KKNP and KBNP.

Endangered Species (EN): There are seven species of wild animals. Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*) congregates in the south of KKNP and KBNP while tigers (*Panthera tigris*), an indicator of healthy forest, occupy the western area of KKNP. Currently, this site becomes fertile with water and food supplies from range management, water and food sources enhancement, and artificial salt licks that also contributes to an increasing number of preys, e.g. sambar deer and gaur, which are vulnerable species, roaming the property. Other species on the list are banteng, dhole, Asian tapir, Phayre's langur, and white-handed gibbon.

Vulnerable Species (VU): There are 15 species such as guar (*Bos gaurus*) and sambar deer (*Rusa unicolor*).

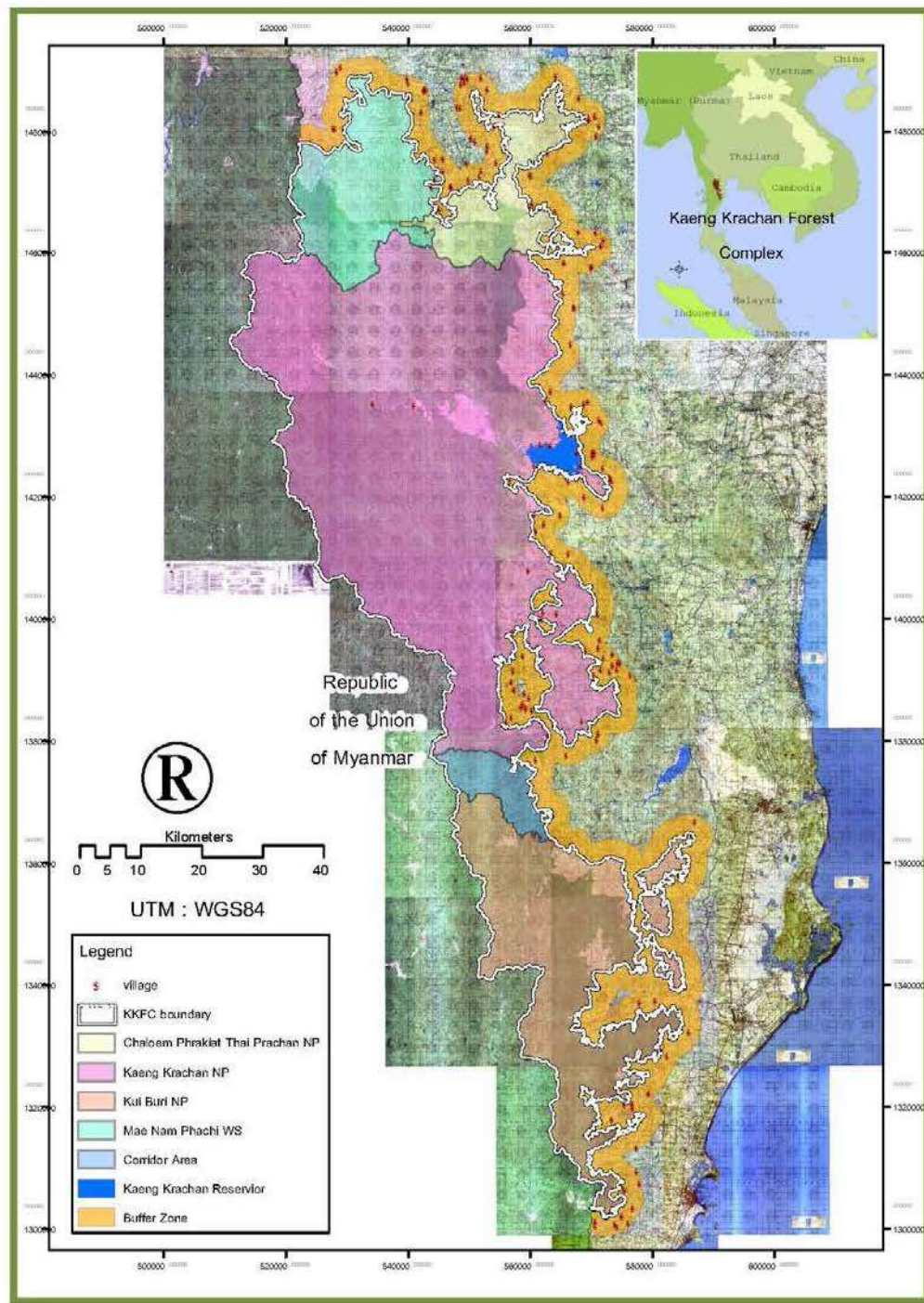
Near Threatened Species (NT): There are eight species such as leopard (*Panthera pardus*), dusky langur (*Trachypithecus obscurus*) that are dispersed throughout the KKNP, and banded langur (*Presbytis femoralis*) that are dispersed in the western part of KKFC and KBNP.

Least Concern Species (LC): there are 12 species such as common palm civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) and red muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjak*).

8. On 20 November 2018, Thailand's National Subcommittee on Natural World Heritage approved the adjustment of KKFC area for nomination to the World Heritage List subject to further discussion between Thailand and Myanmar and assigned the Department of Treaties and Legal Affairs (DTLA), MFA to engage Myanmar in order to alleviate their concern regarding the area of the nominated property. As of December 2018, DNP has been in consultation with DTLA, MFA on this matter.

Thailand would like to maintain friendly relations with Myanmar by reducing the concern about the property area. Thus, an adjustment of the western perimeter of KKFC nomination along the border between Thailand and Myanmar will serve this purpose. Although the property's area decreases, the new proposed area still contains rich biodiversity areas where four flora regions join together and create lush and diverse ecosystems. Endemic and new-found plant species are found in the property. In addition, wildlife from Sudaic zoological region in the south disperses to the north. The property also provides significant habitats for threatened and endangered wildlife species. Therefore, the OUV of the property are still intact as stated in a previous nomination document. The reduction of the property area does not alter its conservation and management matters. All actions are seriously taken in accordance to the national laws related to natural resources and environment conservation and protection. Thailand would like to request a full support from the WHC on the adjustment of KKFC area to ensure that the property and its valuable resources will be urgently and highly protected as a natural World Heritage as well as preserving the close relationship between Thailand and Myanmar. Whenever Myanmar has no concern about the country's border, Thailand will prompt to further submit the modification of KKFC to cover full area of the complex. Moreover, Thailand is also ready and willing to cooperate with Myanmar to further develop a nomination of KKFC and Tanintharyi Forest Complex in Myanmar to be inscribed on the transboundary natural World Heritage List.

Maps of the Nominated Property:



VI KKFC Nomination 2009



Figure 24 Comparison between a previous and an adjusted area of KKFC

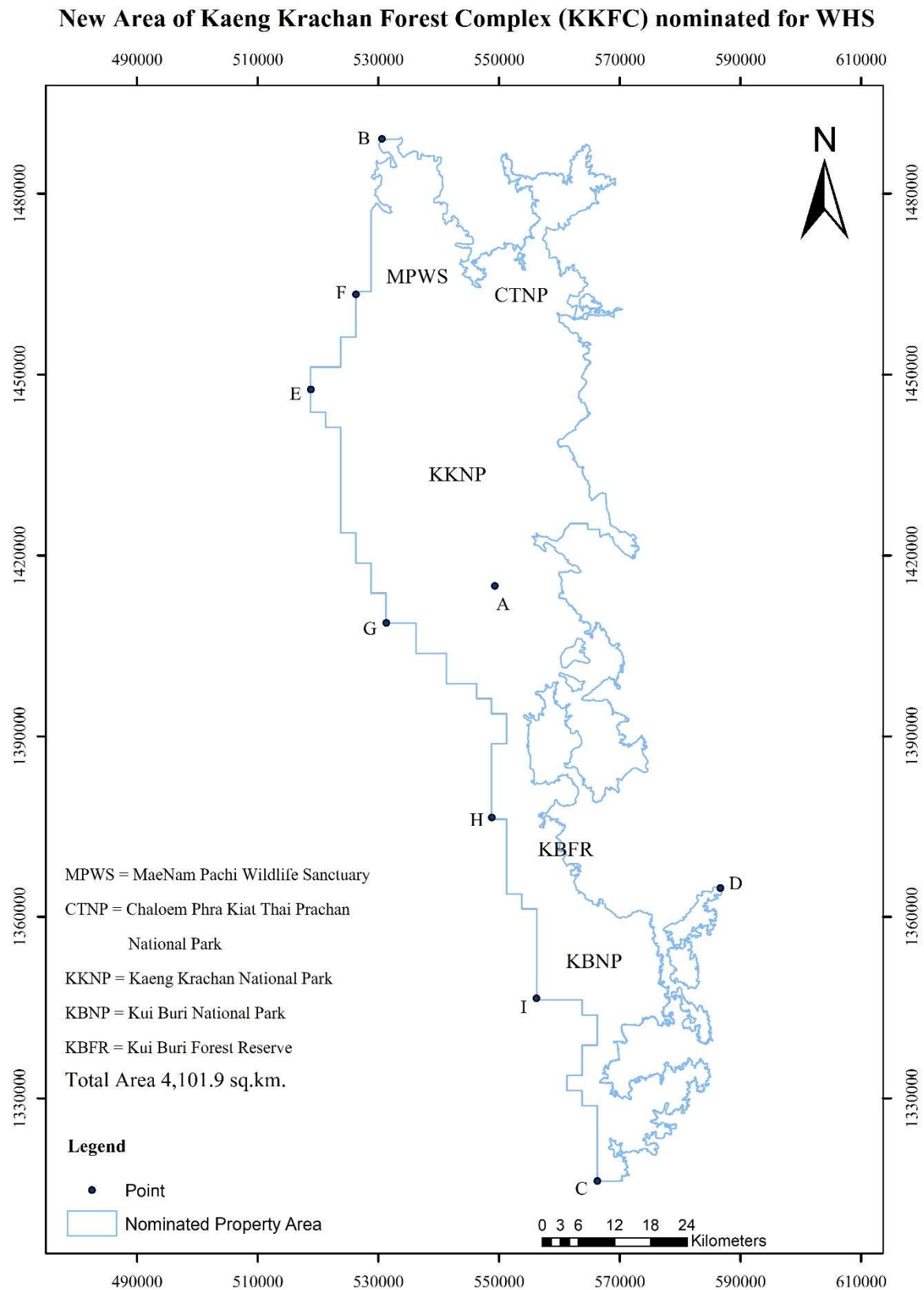


Figure 24 Comparison between a previous and an adjusted area of KKFC (Con.)

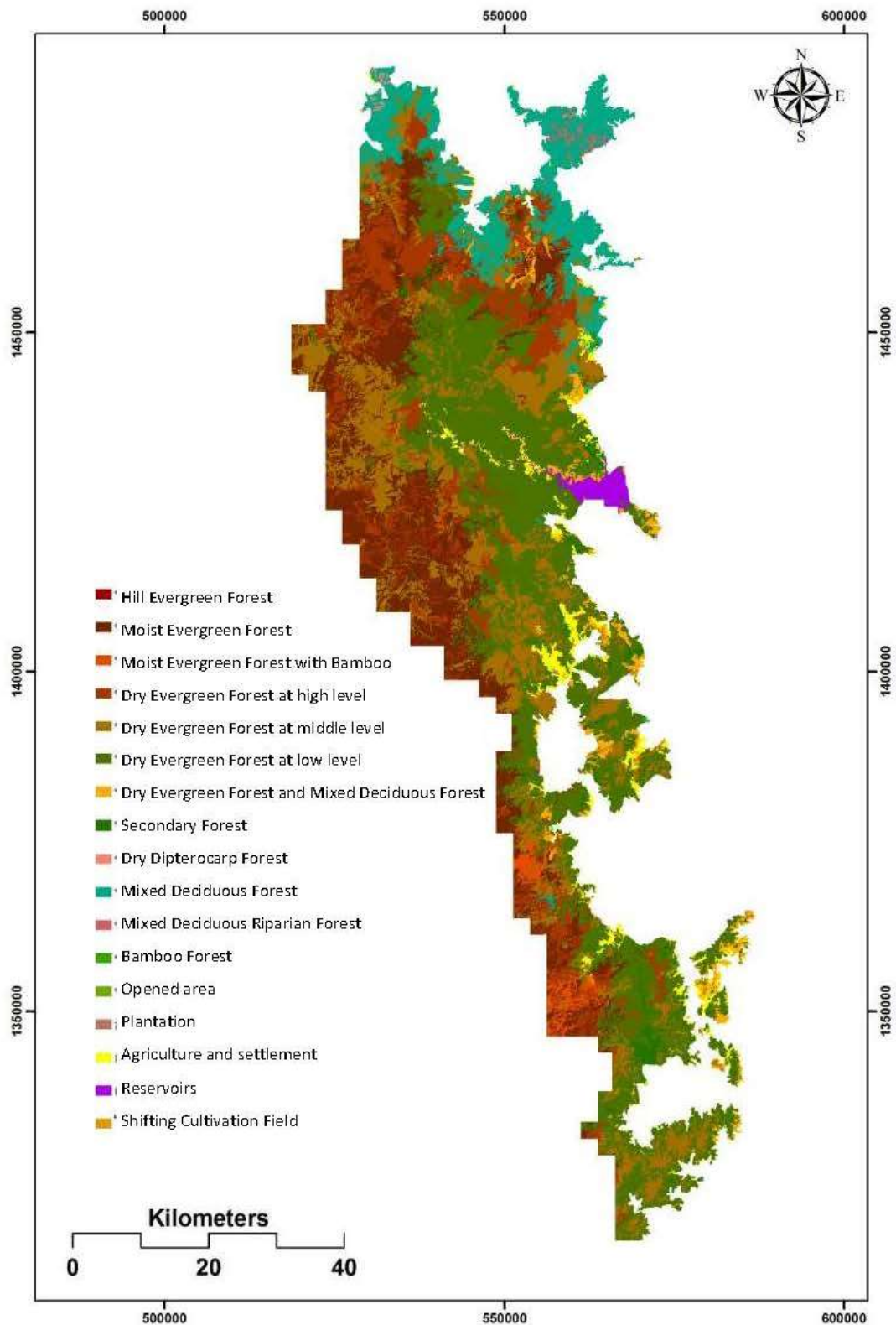


Figure 25 Classification of plants communities/habitat types in adjusted area of KKFC

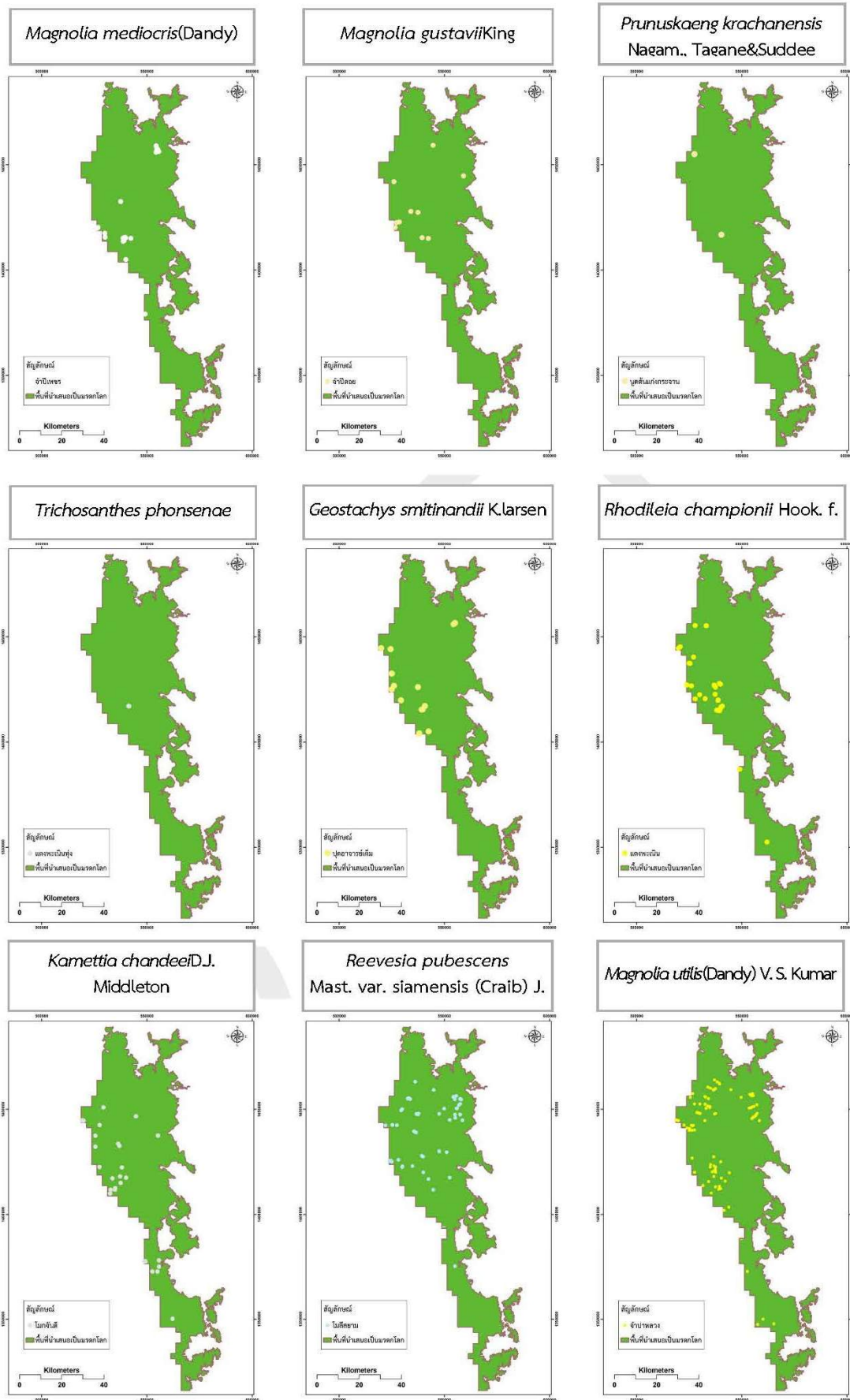


Figure 26 Locality of rare plants, endemic plants, and new-found plants

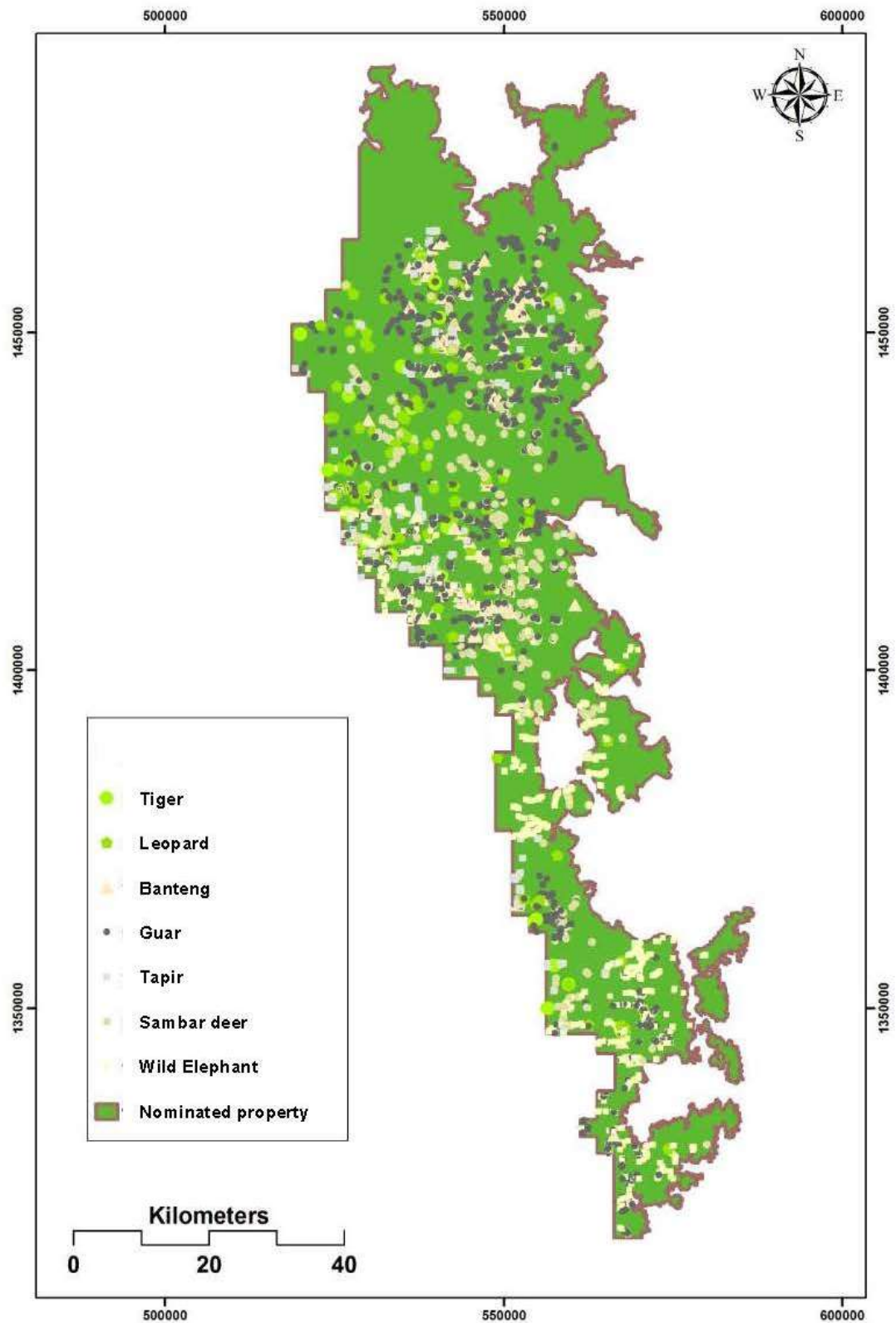


Figure 27 Locality of wildlife distribution according to IUCN Red List

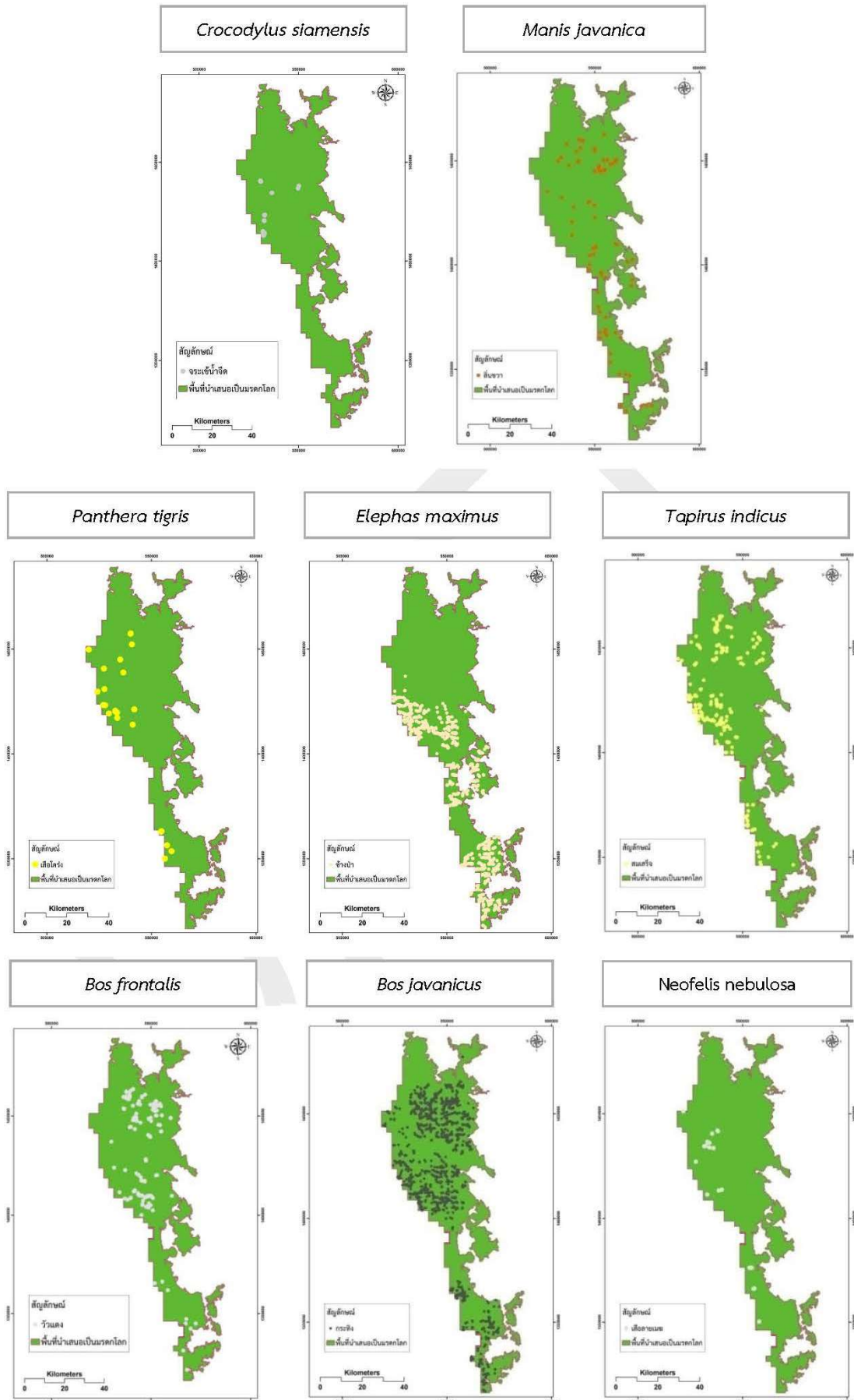


Figure 28 Locality of wildlife distribution according to IUCN Red List

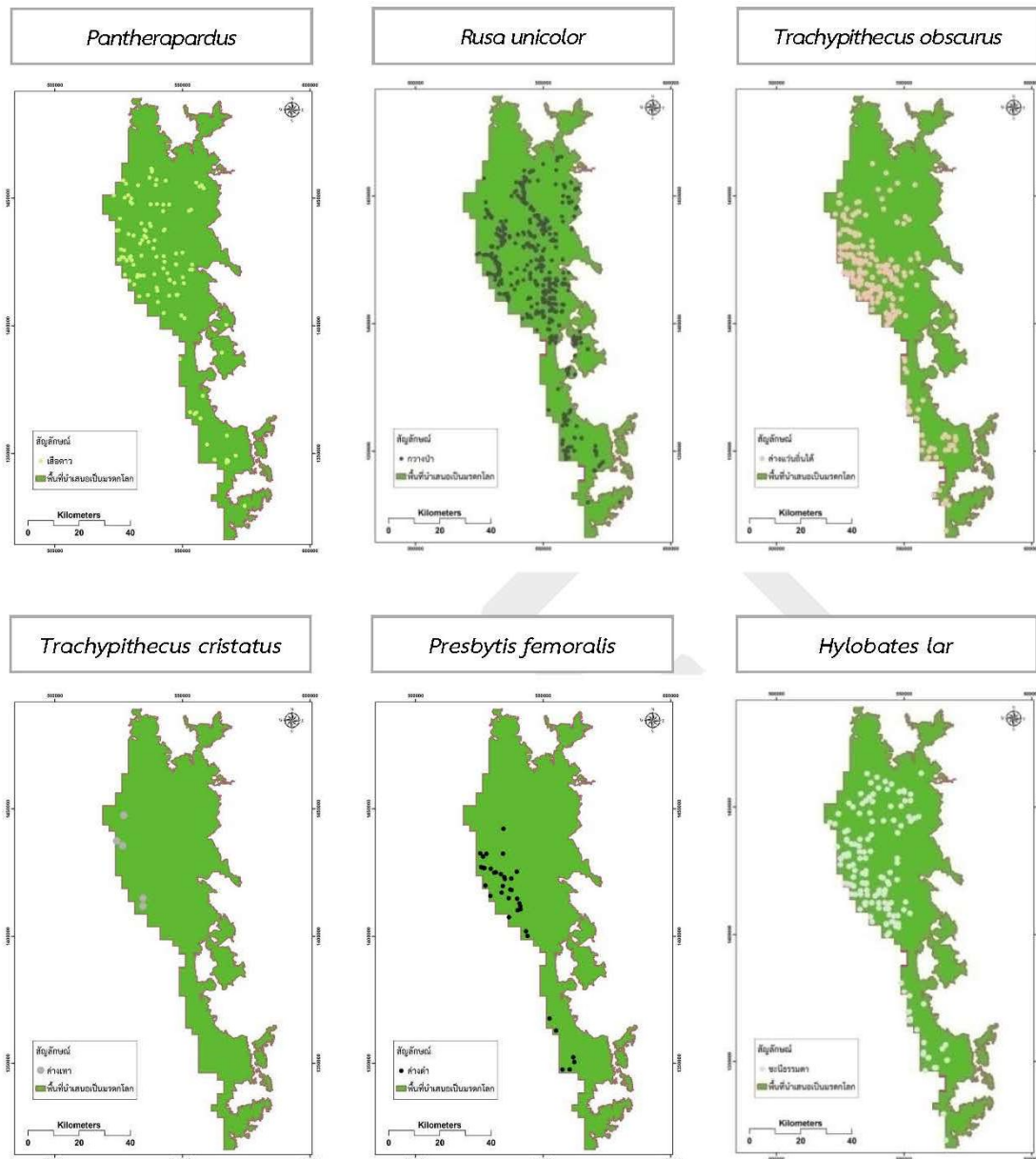


Figure 29 Locality of wildlife distribution according to IUCN Red List

8. Commends the State Party and partner NGOs for their increased efforts to address improved conservation management within the nominated property, including improved anti-poaching patrol systems, community engagement in Kui Buri National Park dealing with human/elephant conflict, and enhanced ecological research and monitoring, and further encourages the State Party to continue with these efforts.

According to a report to the WHC in January 2016, Thailand had worked hand in hand with coalitions from state, private, public, and non-governmental organizations to conserve outstanding values of KKFC. For example, laws have been enforced effectively through the SMART Patrol system. Human – elephant conflict resolutions and research have been taken place. Thailand would like to report the results of the implementation as follows.

1. Patrol Activities for Monitoring on and Protection against Encroachment of KKFC

1.1 Land patrol (SMART Patrol). DNP staff carried out land patrols with military personnel, Border Patrol police, Natural Resources and Environmental Crime Suppression Division police, and local volunteering agencies. Results from the patrol during 2016 to 2017 are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Statistics of land patrols in 2016 and 2017

Year	Land Patrol		
	No. of Operations	Frequencies	Distances (km.)
2016 (Feb. 16 – Jan 17)	71	700	11,257.27
2017 (Feb. 17 – Jan 18)	105	902	14,501.57
Total	176	1,602	25,758.84

1.2 Forest area change monitoring using Satellite images (every three months). DNP utilizes the Satellite images to monitor the changes occurring to KKFC in every three months.

1.3 Aerial patrol. In 2017, DNP carried out four aerial patrols, these were:

1) On 7 February 2017, cooperated with Royal Thai Police that provided a Bell 205 helicopter from Hua Hin Police Aviation Unit, Cha-am District, Phetchaburi Province, under the command of Pol.Col. Kriangsak Srisuwan, a Superintendent of Border Patrol Police Region 14, and his crew to suppress the offenders who violated laws. The operations took place at Pong Luek Operation Unit and Hill no.680 Operation Unit in Kaeng Krachan District, Phetchaburi Province.

2) During 7-4 May 2017, Forest Fire Prevention, Suppression, and Control Division took action in a 2017 aerial monitoring for forest change over the northern area of KKNP administration zone 2 in Kaeng Krachan District, Phetchaburi Province.

3) On 9 May 2017, cooperated with Aviation Center 8 (Chumphon) to monitor forest area by flying 2 laps with a distance of 466.01 km. within Prachuap Khiri Khan Province.

4) On 29 November 2017, an aerial monitoring was carried out over the northern zone of KKNP Administration Zone 1 and a National Reserved Forest in Kaeng Krachan and Nong Ya Plong Districts, Phetchaburi Province and Pak Tho District, Ratchaburi Province.



Figure 30 Aerial patrol of integrated related agencies by helicopter

2. Reduction of Human and Elephant Conflicts in Accordance to MOU on Cooperation to Manage a Situation between People and Elephants

2.1 Set up temporary look out posts, rapid mobile unit to chase away elephants, and monitoring wildlife feeding along roadsides. DNP and Chong Ang Suck Task Force as well as a mobile unit jointly worked on Pala-u – Pa Deng elephant situations. A cooperative plan started with a security check-point at a high-risk area where the elephants crossing the main road during a daily heavy traffic from tourist and local uses. Every month the mobile units were responsible for pushing the elephants back to the forest and checking on wildlife feeding. Their actions were supported by WWF Thailand for their food, blank bullets, and labor to push the elephants back to the forest. The task forces were set up to guard against the elephants at night. WCS Thailand also provides manpower to support the night guard, road count survey of wild elephants, and outreach programs on elephant prevention.



Figure 31 Meeting on elephant conflict resolutions



Figure 32 Patrol to guard elephants and people

2.2 Installation of signage to inform public be vigilant about elephants and to refrain from feeding the elephants. DNP put up 20 signs to inform public with following messages: Beware of Elephant Crossing, Please Reduce Your Speed, and Do Not Feed Wildlife. Staff also visited local communities in high-risk areas from the elephants to encourage the residents to receive and send information via an online application called “LINE” to accelerate their communication with the authority.



Figure 33 Installation of signage to inform people around KKFC

2.3 Promoted understanding and participation among local communities on an elephant situation

2.3.1 DNP, military units, police, related local government agencies, WCS Thailand, IUCN, and local communities participated in the Thai Elephant Day (13 March 2017) to disseminate information on the Asian elephant and its situation. The event aimed to enhance public understanding and to encourage young people to learn about an important roles of the elephant from past to present. It was held at KKNP ranger station 7 (Khao Hup Tao). The DNP also set up social media groups via the LINE application for message alerts. The groups were named “Chang Ruam Thai” and “Chang Yan Seu”.

2.3.2 On 19 May 2017, a meeting was held on a visit to study approaches for human – elephant conflict resolutions at elephant prevention fence lines, Pa Deng and Huai Sat Yai Subdistricts; and hosting groups of Prachuap Khiri Khan National Farmer Council, community leaders, and community representatives from Kui Buri District, Prachuap Khiri Khan, where problems of elephant raiding crops occurred, to learn the resolution approaches that can be adapted to their situations at Pa Deng SAO.

2.3.3 When a human – elephant conflict occurred, a meeting of a provincial committee would be called to look into the problems and determined measures to prevent the elephant charging people and raiding their crops. The meeting was held at Wa Ko Conference Room, Prachuap Khiri Khan Provincial Hall, Huai Sat Yai Subdistrict, Hua Hin District, Prachuap Khiri Khan. The committee consisted of a Prachuap Khiri Khan Governor, a Director of Prachuap Khiri Khan Natural Resources and Environment Office, members of Huai Sat Yai SAO, WCS, Tap Phaya Suea and Chong Ang Suek Military Task Forces, and Surasee Command; and it was assigned to create effective operations to scrutinize programs and projects on prevention and mitigation of the elephant related problems, and to develop an action plan to resolve a problem of elephant raiding community. An On-site Command Center for elephant related conflict resolutions was located at an Elephant Protection Center, Huai Sat Yai District, as well as a check-point at the entrance to get notified and to control the elephants. The committee also considered possible mitigations for affected people from the elephant raids which caused damages to their property.

2.3.4 WCS Thailand staff performed an annual community visit to build up an understanding and community participation in the elephant situations as well as to survey the losses from elephants. They also created artificial saltlicks at Pala-U.



Figure 34 Wild Elephant raiding resident's crops and houses



Figure 35 A visit to the damaged sites and a help support

2.4 Restoration of food source, water supply, and habitats for elephant. DNP and WCS in conjunction with private companies constructed seven artificial saltlicks and added mineral nutrients to dry licks. Maintenance approaches in 2017 were arranged. In addition, fodder was planted and foraging plots were improved for more than 300 rai (48 hectares). Integrated check-dams were built in four locations to reserve the areas' bounty and to reduce the elephants from foraging outside the park areas.

3. Project on Cooperation for Conservation and Management of Forest Complex Natural World Heritage Sites between DNP and International Agencies DNP signed a MOU on conservation and management of Forest Complex natural WHS with five international agencies: 1) IUCN Thailand, 2) WWF Thailand, 3) WCS Thailand, 4) Freeland Foundation Thailand, and 5) Zoological Society of London (ZSL) Thailand. The goals of the MOU are to integrate every agency's actions, to strengthen and develop cooperation to gain scientific knowledge, and to support tools and equipment for flora and fauna protection and conservation in the Forest Complex natural WHS and a nominated Forest Complex. The cooperation will effectively elevate protected areas conservation and management. The MOU is for five years starting from 1 December 2017.

4. A Site Visit at Natural WHS Project at KKFC for the Envoy of States Parties on the World Heritage Committee

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) together with DNP and related agencies at KKFC received an honor from H.E. Mr. Héctor Conde Almeida, Ambassador of Cuba to Thailand, H.E. Mr. Abdullah Jomaa Abdullah Al Sharhan, Ambassador of Kuwait to Thailand, and Mr. Javier Parrondo Babarro, Spanish Consul to Thailand, who are the Envoy of States Parties on WHC and representing related agencies, to visit KKFC during 21-23 September 2018. The Envoy was given a brief on progress of an integration of all sectors to resolve conflicts and to develop quality of life of Pong Luek – Bang Kloi communities and visited to observe residents' daily life and activities. The Envoy also visited Kui Buri National Park for a nature study and listened to a community participation management approach in ecotourism for elephant conservation, human – elephant conflict resolutions, and range management by the POWER of KUIBURI Networks. A Vice Governor of Prachuap Khiri Khan Province represented the networks to welcome and present information to the group.



Figure 36 The Envoy of States Parties on WHC visited and was given a brief on progress of an integration of all sectors to resolve conflicts and to develop quality of life of Pong Luek – Bang Kloi communities, KKNP



Figure 37 The Envoy of States Parties on WHC visited an ecotourism for elephant conservation site in KBNP

5. Research Projects in 2017 and 2018

5.1 Research Projects in KKNP

1. Spatial and temporal variation in ambrosia beetle communities on the economically important tree (*Pterocarpus macrocarpus* Kurz).
2. Bioactivity of *Photorhabdus/Xenorhabdus* isolated from entomopathogenic nematodes in Kaeng Krachan National Park.
3. A study on carbon sequestration, status and distribution of rare wildlife near a country border in ASEAN Heritage Site: Kaeng Krachan National Park.
4. A project on permanent plots for monitoring of impacts from climate change towards ecosystems in KKFC.
5. The use of Aquatic True Bugs (Hemiptera: Heteroptera) as indicator of habitat quality of Kaeng Krachan National Park, Phetchaburi Province.
6. A study on distribution of alien plant species in wetland of Kaeng Krachan Dam.
7. Species diversity, distribution, and phylogenetic of frog genus *Odorrana* in Thailand.
8. Evolution relations of plant in Tribe Gardenieae and Family Rubiaceae in Thailand.
9. Impacts of waste from tourism on wildlife in Kaeng Krachan National Park.
10. Malaria detection in monkeys, species diversity, and prey biting of carrier mosquitoes in areas of malaria outbreaks in Thailand.
11. Systematic and bioregion of snail, millipede, and freshwater shrimp along Tenasserim Ranges.
12. Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) population monitoring in Kaeng Krachan National Park.
13. A study on genetic diversity of *Aglaonema simplex* (Blume) Blume in Thailand.
14. Monitoring of water quality from communities in Kaeng Krachan National Park.
15. Factors affecting settlement selections of ethnic groups in KKFC.
16. Push and pull factors affecting Thai tourists travelling to Kaeng Krachan National Park.
17. Diversity of aquatic insects at Kaeng Krachan National Park.

5.2 Research Projects in Kui Buri National Park

1. DNP signed an MOU with True Corporation and WWF Thailand on a "Smart Early Warning System" project that 25 camera traps were set in an elephant passage to farm lands.
2. A survey of guar population at Kui Buri Forest, Kui Buri District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province.
3. Chemical compounds of natural saltlick and artificial saltlick for wild elephants in Kui Buri National Park, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province.