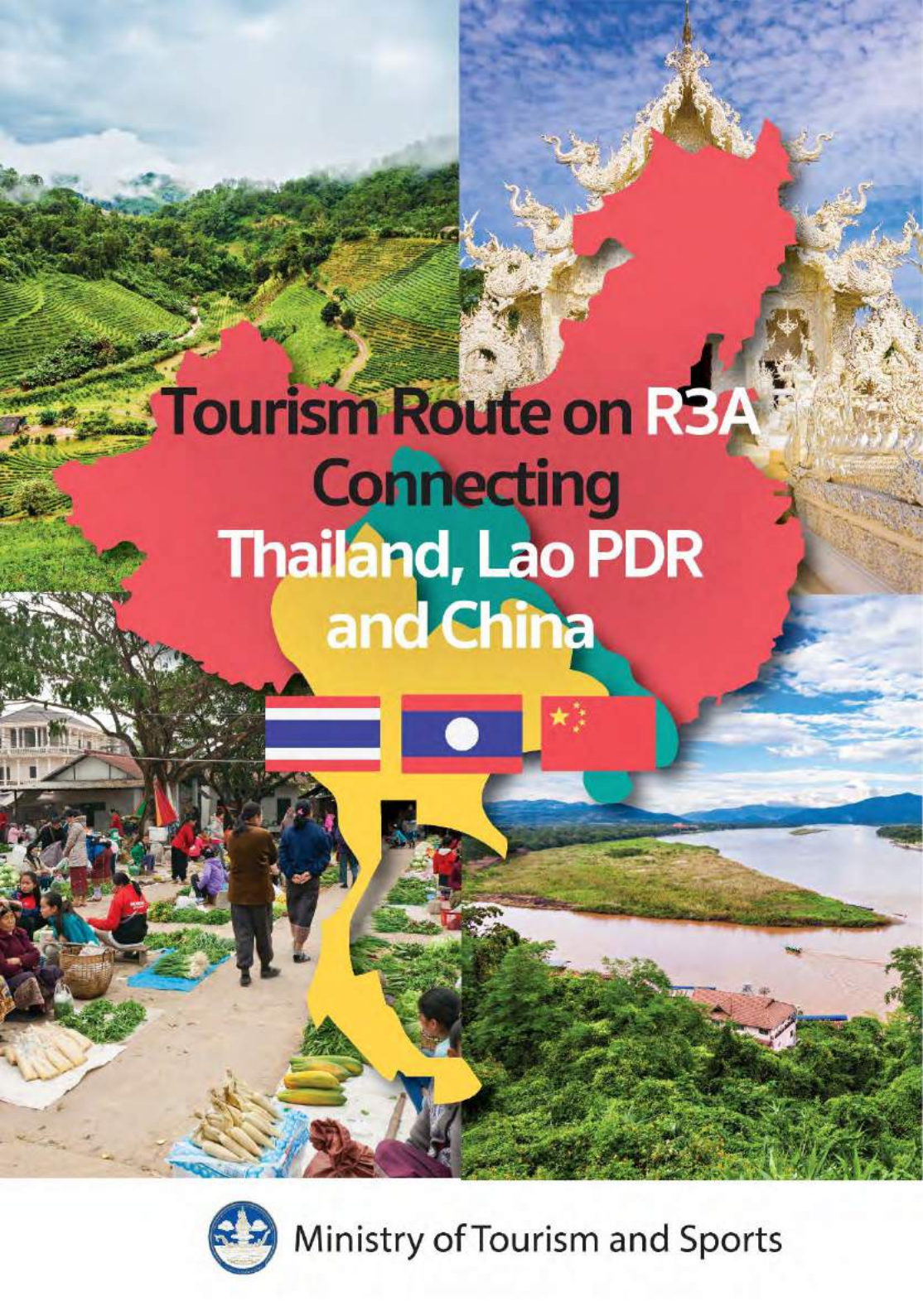




Tourism Route on R3A Connecting Thailand, Lao PDR and China



Ministry of Tourism and Sports

TOURISM ROUTE

on

R3A

Connecting

THAILAND, LAO PDR and CHINA



Ministry of Tourism and Sports

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Tourism Development and Promotion Project Connecting Thailand, Lao PDR and China PRC through The R3A Route

This project has been implemented to propel the National Tourism Development Plan No. 2 (B.E. 2560-2564) in order to develop and promote tourism, create a network of tourism in the region, particularly the countries in the Mekong sub-region, develop tourism routes connecting Thailand, Lao PDR and China through the R3A route and to develop a quality products and services to enhance economic competitiveness. Indeed, the linkages between Thailand, Lao PDR and China through the R3A route are beneficial to create a stable network among three countries along this route, allow more public participation, and create jobs and economic contributions for all three levels: the countries, provinces and communities.

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1

GET TO KNOW THE ROUTE R3A

The route R3A is part of the Kunming-Bangkok Highway with a total length of 1,056 kilometers, including

- The road section of Kunming, the capital of Yunnan to Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture to China-Laos border at Bohan is 183 kilometers long.
- After entering Lao PDR, the road section of Boten, Luang Namtha to Huay Xai, Bokeo is 243 kilometers long.
- Then the route connects to Thailand at the Fourth Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge, crossing Mekong River and entering Chiang Kong, Chiang Rai.



Route R3A is the part of The Greater Mekong Sub – Region Economic Cooperation Program (GMS)’s North – South Economic Corridor. The route serves important roles for China’s trade, investment, and security benefits and is the main tourism route of three beneficiary countries.

Source: <http://www.ftawatch.org/node/43536>

The Routes of R3 and R3A

R3

Kunming - Jing Hong
495 Kilometers

Kunming

Puer

G213

Jing Hong

Mengla

G213

R3A

Boten Border Crossing

Jing Hong- Chiang Khong
413 Kilometers

13

Nam Ha National Protected Area

Viangphoukha

Lao PDR

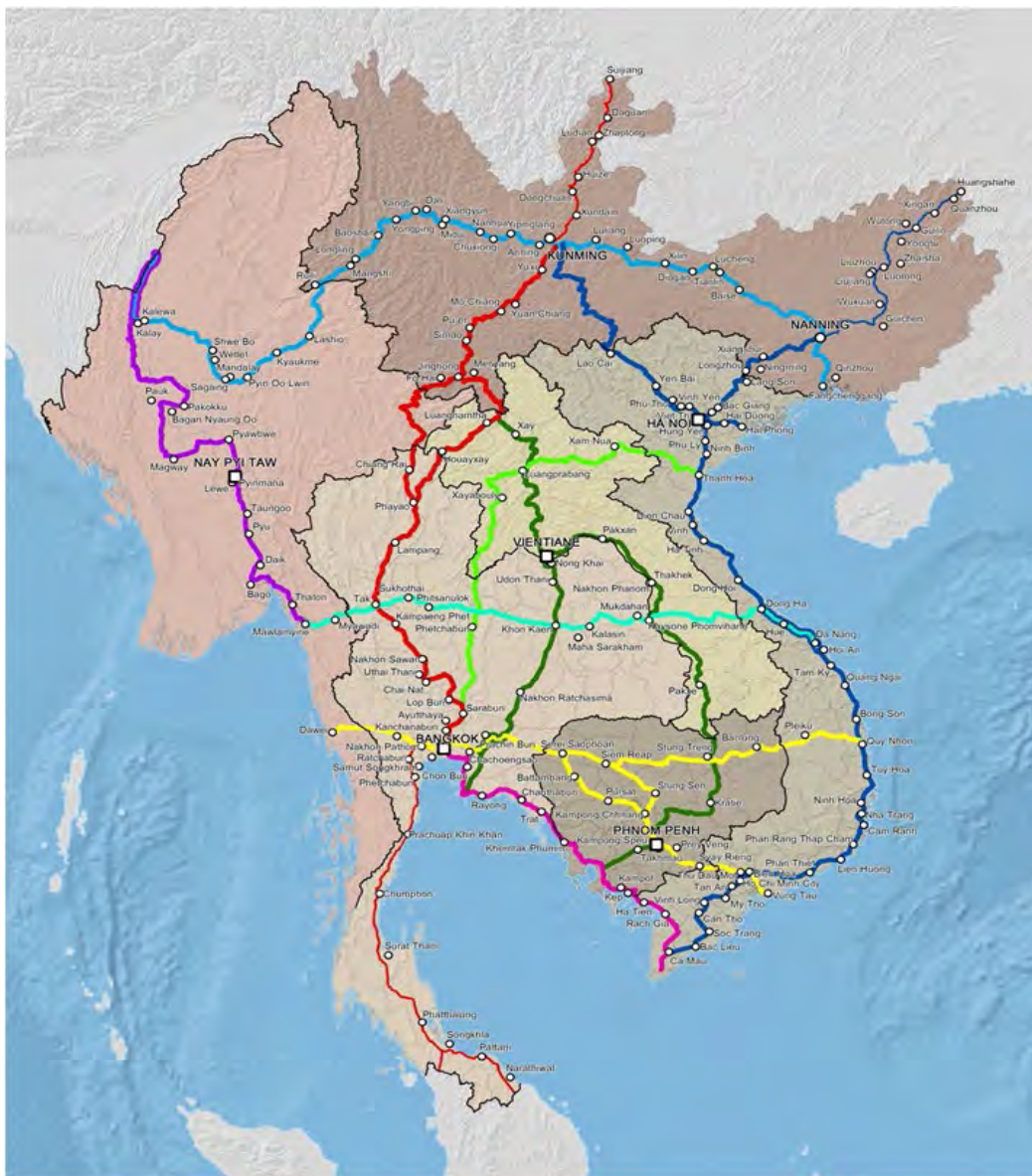
Thailand

Chiang Khong

1020

1

2W



Transport Corridors of the Greater Mekong Subregion

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Economic Corridor Roads | — North-South Corridor Extension | □ National capital |
| — Central Corridor | — Northeastern Corridor | ○ Administrative center |
| — East-West Corridor | — Northern Corridor | ○ Corridor town |
| — Eastern Corridor | — Southern Coastal Corridor | |
| — Eastern Corridor Extension | — Southern Corridor | |
| — North-South Corridor | — Western Corridor | |

0 100 200 400 Kilometers

Boundaries are not necessarily authoritative
Data source: ADB, GMS ECC, UN FAO GAUL, NASA SRTM

The Greater Mekong Sub – Region Economic Cooperation Program (GMS)'s
North – South Economic Corridor.

Source : Greater Mekong Sub-region Operations Center

Tourist Attractions in Chiang Rai





2

POPULAR ATTRACTIONS IN CHIANG RAI

SINGHA PARK or BOON RAWD FARM



Singha Park or well-known as Boon Rawd Farm is located 9 kilometers away from the city of Chiang Rai, on the Den Ha - Dong Mada Road, Chiang Rai district, with total coverage of 8,000 rai and the altitude of the park is about 450 meters above the sea level which results in the nice and cold weather especially in winter.

With its flat and small hill terrain of the park provide the suitable condition for various type of plants and flowers, such as Jin Xuan Oolong tea or Oolong tea No. 12, the most popular Taiwanese tea among Thai people; Chinese jujube; the 80 strawberry; cantaloupe; and tomato. Plus, the park's beautiful landscape architecture filled with various type of flowers, bike lane, mini zoo, and outdoor art gallery complemented with nice restaurants, lively festivals like music festival, international balloon festival, makes Singha Park a must-visit destination of Chiang Rai.

Singha Park opens daily from 10.00-16.00 hrs. For more information, please contact +6680 900 2686 or visit www.boonrawdfarm.com and Boon Rawd Farm Facebook page.

DOI TUNG PALACE and MAE FAH LUANG GARDEN

Doi Tung Palace is located 60 kilometers away from the City of Chiang Rai in Mae Fah Luang District. The palace belonged to HRH Princess Srinagarindra, the royal mother of the late King Bhumibol. Her Majesty would stay in this palace during Her Majesty's royal duties.

The architecture was built with Lanna-Swiss Chalet style with gorgeous wooden carvings by northern artists all over the place. The palace is surrounded by the beautiful garden with many species of colorful plants. In winter, you can see the winter fog covering the hills around the palace.





Mae Fah Luang Garden is in front of Doi Tung Palace covering 10 rai. There are many species of cold weather plants such as Kazakhstan flowers, petunia, roses, and more than 80 species of ivy. Plus, there are sculptures by Yipin Soi (Misiem Yipintsoi). The garden is open daily from 06.30-18.00 hrs. with 90 THB of entrance fee.

The Hall of Inspiration is an interactive exhibition space that covers the life and achievements of the Princess Srinagarindra, the royal mother of the late King Bhumibol and other members of the royal family with eight exhibition zones. The hall is open daily from 08.00-17.00 hrs. with 50 THB of entrance fee. You can also buy souvenirs, silk, plants, etc. from the royal project souvenir shop.

The bundle package for Doi Tung Palace, Mae Fah Luang Garden, and The Hall of Inspiration is available at 190 THB. Ticket office opens from 06.30-18.00 hrs. but after 17.00 hrs. only Doi Tung Palace, Mae Fah Luang Garden are open for visit. (Remark: fee is subject to change, please check the price at www.doitung.org).

DoiTung Tree Top Walk is the nature trail within Mae Fah Luang Garden. It was built over the top of a large tree in a cold lush garden. You can experience the real touch of nature here. The height is divided into 6 ranges on the level of 10-20 meters high, descending to the tree and slope.

PHRA THAT DOI TUNG



Phra That Doi Tung, this 2,000-year-old Buddhist stupa is one of the important historical sites of Lanna culture in Thailand. The stupa is located at kilometer 17.5 on national highway 1149. The stupa is believed to contain the left collarbone of Lord Buddha brought from Madhya Pradesh of India, this was the first time Buddhism of Langawong had influenced Thailand's Lanna. During the construction of the stupa, the 2,000-meter centipede flag (Tung in northern tongue) was also made and pinned to the top. The city where the Tung's tail reached would be defined as the base of the stupa. This is the reason the hill the stupa located is named Doi Tung (Doi means the hill).

As the stupa is sacred place, big number of Buddhists from Thailand and neighboring countries will annually come to pay respect the stupa on the full moon night of the third month of the year (around March).

WAT RONG KHUN or THE WHITE TEMPLE



Wat Rong Khun or the White Temple is in Pa O Don Chai Sub-district, Chiang Rai city. The temple was designed and constructed by Chalermchai Kositpipat, a famous Thai visual artist, and his team. They initiated the restoration with the original chapel in 1997. Originally, the temple area covered 3 rai and has been expended into 12 rai through times. the temple is 12 kilometers from Chiang Rai city center on the route to Phayao Province, turn right at the Khun Korn Waterfall junction, the temple is on your left. The White Temple is decorated with silver glasses, sparkling in the sun, the entrance with the Naga (big snake) sculpture, the chapel with wall painting. There is also the art gallery displaying Chalermchai Kositpipat's works, each work expresses its background and inspiration..

DOI MAE SALONG



DOI MAE SALONG

Doi Mae Salong is the habitat of Santi Keeree villagers. Its original name was Mae Salong Nork. Doi Mae Salong started from being a community of Chinese soldiers from Kuomintang Party, who migrated from southern China to Thailand territory through Myanmar and Lao PDR during 1940's-1950's. There were two battalions then, the third battalion migrated to Fang District while the fifth battalion migrated to Mae Salong Nork in 1961.

During December-February, it's the blooming season of Flower Queen Tiger or the Sakura Thailand, Thailand's rare plant which can be grown only in cold climate. You can see the white and pink color of the plant along the way during blooming season.

The attractions of Doi Mae Salong are tea plantation, where you can visit the plantation and learn how to produce tea. In present days, tea leaf from Doi Mae Salong is popular among Chinese tourists since this tea leaf gives a great taste and has high value. Tourists can sightsee the scenic around Jiang Ja Sai Village on the horseback, pay respect to the monuments, and learn villagers' history. The tour guide service is available upon your request. Doi Mae Salong opens daily from 08.00-17.00 hrs. with 30 THB entrance fee. For more information, please contact local authority at +665 376 5219.

You can start your trip from Chiang Rai-Mae Chan 28 kilometers route, after 1 kilometer from Mae Chan District, take left turn at the intersection, go straight for 23 kilometers passing Pha Dua village, then, go straight for 10 kilometers from Ban I-ko to Doi Mae Salong. The total distance is 64 kilometers. If you wish to go further, there is connecting road from Doi Mae Salong to Fang District, Chiang Mai. Or, if you don't have your own car, you can take a minibus instead.

DOI HUA MAE KHAM

Doi Hua Mae Kham is 1,850 meters from the sea level. It is the habitat of a large mixed hill-tribe villages. There are Lisu, I-ko and Yao, Hmong, and Muser. During the Chinese New Year, Lisu, as a majority of people there, will hold the local celebration called Kinwu where all the Lisu will dress beautifully, celebrate by eating and dancing for 7 days and 7 nights. In November, the blooming season of golden-yellow Giant Mexican Sunflowers all over the place, makes this place the nice viewpoint for rising sun and the sea of fog.

To get there from Chiang Rai, take the same route to Doi Mae Salong, Highway 1130, then, turn right at the I-ko intersection, go straight to Baan Mae Kham, 100 kilometers in distance. Baan Hua Mae Kham is near the border with bad condition of road; hence, it takes at least 3 hours of travel.



DOI PHA TUNG



Doi Pha Tung is located near Highway 1093 at kilometer 89. It is a viewpoint of Thailand - Lao PDR with 1,635 meters height. You can visit the place to see the sea of fog and being touched by cold weather throughout the year. The climate will be very cold during December-January, which is the period Flower Queen Tiger and Orchid Tree bloom beautifully. Plus, this place is the habitat of Chinese Hor, Mhong, and Yao. In the past, it was the part of the ninety-third brigades who migrated to settle at Doi Pha Tang. At present, the villagers do agriculture in the area, planting winter plants such as plum, peach, pear, apple and tea.

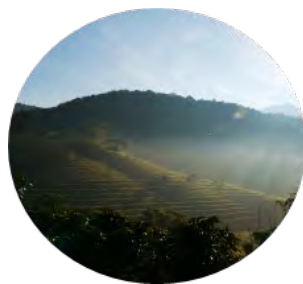
Tourists can take the route Chiang Rai - Wiang Chai - Phaya Mengrai - Ban Ta, Highway 1233, 1173, and 1152 with 50 kilometers in distance, continue with the route Ban Ta-Ban Tha Charoen Highway 1020 with 45 kilometers in distance, continue with the route Ban Tha Charoen - Wiang Kaen - Pang Had, Highway 1155, 17 kilometers is distance and go straight from Pang Had to Doi Pha Tung with 15 kilometers.

You can also visit Chong Pha Bong viewpoint to see Mekong River in Laos territory and if you walk further for 1 kilometer, you will reach 103 viewpoint.

DOI WAWEE



DOI WAWEE



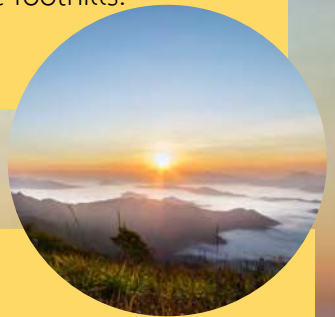
Doi Wawee is a large community of Chinese people, the ninety-third brigade, which migrated to settle in the 1940's-1950's (along with at Doi Mae Salong). Their occupation is tea and fruit plantation amidst a peaceful and beautiful scenery of the high hills like Doi Mae Salong community. Despite the village's small size, the visitors will have an opportunity to feel the simple Chinese community as if you were in the southern Yunnan. Away from the village, up on the high hills, you will see the tea plantation that paints the gorgeous scenery to the valleys. There is also a viewpoint for the sea of fog called Doi Kad Phee, the famous attraction of Mae Saruay District with the height of 1,500 meters. Not only the fog you will see, but also the surrounding great mountains. This Doi Kad Phee is only 20 kilometers from Doi Wawee but you may experience the tough time of traveling there.

You may be interested in stopping at Doi Chang, where the agricultural research station and community are located. You can enjoy the winter plants plantation such as chestnuts, plum, peach, persimmon, plum, and Arabica coffee which you can taste a real fresh cup of coffee there. Moreover, the Oolong tea planted by Wawee Chinese is worth to buy for yourself or as a souvenir.

PHU CHI FAH FOREST PARK



One of the best places in Chiang Rai to enjoy the sea of fog and rising sun scenery. Phu Chi Fah is located 25 kilometers away from Doi Pha Tung. This high hill has altitude of 1,628 meters above the sea level, its long vertical cliff extending to Lao PDR covered with green grass on the top. The place looks more beautiful in winter. Most of the tourists will stay at Baan Rom Fah Thong Than, which is about 1.5 kilometers away from the viewpoint, and walk to the point in the dawn. Tourists can also drive up the nearby tent yard. Along the way, tourists will find blooming and colorful Flower Queen Tiger plantation (during January-February), and in February, tourists will also see the blooming Orchid Tree all over the foothills.



You can take the route Chiang Rai – Thoeng with 64 kilometers in distance, and from Thoeng - Ban Pee with 6 kilometers in distance, turn left to Highway 1155, passing Baan Pang Ka and Baan Cheng Meng, arrive at Phu Chi Fah in 42 kilometers. Or you can take the Highway 1021 route Thoeng – Chiang Kham – Ban Huag, take another route to Phu Sang Waterfall with 19 kilometers in distance, go straight for 30 kilometers to Phu Chi Fah. Tourists can park their vehicles at the forest park's parking lot and continue to the viewpoint on foot for 700 meters.

Chiang Rai Walking Street

and Muan Walking Street

Chiang Rai Walking Street and Muan Walking Street Chiang Rai Province, in collaboration with Chiang Rai Municipality, co-organizes "Kad Jiang Hai Rum Luek" on Chiang Rai Walking Street so that tourists can experience ancient Lanna culture, way of life, art, etc. of Chiang Rai. The market is open every Saturday on Thanalai Road, from the intersection of the tobacco office to the Government Savings Bank.



While every Sunday there will be "Muan Walking Street, Chiang Rai", which is on San Khong Noi Road, the market is divided into many parts and there are various groups of activities holding events along the road.

BLACK HOUSE MUSEUM

(Baan Dam)



Black House Museum (Baan Dam) is located in Nang Lae Sub-district, Chiang Rai City. It was built by the national awarded artist in fine arts of year 2001-Thawan Duchanee, to exhibit valuable and unique contemporary arts. In the area of Black House have dwellings architecture and a variety of creative design in a total of 43 units such as the great chapel, the chapel, accommodation, art gallery.

WAT PHRA KAEW

Chiang Rai Province





Wat Phra Kaew, a Royal Temple in Chiang Rai located on Trairat Road, Chiang Rai City. According to history, the Emerald Buddha or Phra Kaew Morakot, the one that enshrined in Wat Phra Kaew on the grounds of the Grand Palace in Bangkok, was first discovered here in 1354, when one of the stupas was hit by lightning, damaging the structure. Some of the stucco came off revealing the Buddha image made of emerald. After, the Emerald Buddha was moved to the sacred chapel.

At present, Chiang Rai people have created a new Emerald Buddha statue instead of the found one called Jade Buddha or Buddha Rattanakorn Nawutiwasananasornmongkol. The Jade Buddha was built on the occasion of 90th birthday HRH Princess Srinagarindra, the royal mother of the late King Bhumibol. On the southern side of the temple located Hong Luang SaengKaew Museum, the two-storey-Lanna-style building. The museum can be considered as learning center of Lanna religion, and culture. It displays ancient artifacts of the temple like Buddha statue, Phra That, religion-related objects of Lanna.



THE GREAT MONUMENT OF KING MENGRAI



The Great Monument of King Mengrai is located at the King intersection, Chiang Rai City, on the route to Mae Sai. King Mengrai was the 25th monarch of the Lawa Dynasty and the first king of the Meng Rai Dynasty. He was born on 2 October 1238 as the son of Lao Meng and Ua Ming Chom Mueang and died in 1331. He founded the city of Chiang Rai as his new capital on Doi Thong, gathered all the minor cities into Lanna Kingdom under his reign.

This monument built by Chiang Rai people to pay tribute to King Mengrai. The sculpture was made by Mr. Pakorn Lekhon and the opening ceremony of the monument on 31 March 1964. The monument is a statue of His Majesty, cast in half-size bronze dressed in royal garments, standing on the base about 3 meters high, holding a sword with his left hand, wearing the garland and rings on right hand at the ring finger and the little finger, wearing rings on left hand at the forefinger, decorated with royal flag (Tung). At the base, there is his story and heroic bravery craved.

King Mengrai's body stupa is located in front of Wat Ngum, on Doi Ngum Mueang, this stupa is one of the important monuments because it contains the relics of King Mengrai the Great. According to history, King Mengrai's son, after abdication, was the one bringing his father relics to be kept here at Doi Ngam Mueang.

DOI CHANG MOOB



Chang Moob is the highest hill of Nang Non mountain with approximately 1,500 meters from the sea level. Cold weather throughout the year. This area used to be the largest opium grove and served as the main route for drug transport, therefore, the hill had no beauty in it. Later, HRH Princess Srinagarindra stated the will to rehabilitate this area, Doi Tung Development Foundation turned the area into arboretum, gathered multiple species of plants and botanic and grew them here. At present, the arboretum is full of plants, and provides the view of neighboring countries including Mekong River.



Tham Luang–Khun Nam Nang Non Forest Park

Tham Luang Nang Non or Great Cave of the Sleeping Lady is a karstic cave, located in Tambon Pong Pha, Mae Sai District. It lies beneath Doi Nang Non, a mountain range on the border between Thailand and Myanmar. The cave's main entrance chamber is 80 metres (260 ft) long and winds through 10.3 kilometres (6.4 mi) of limestone strata. It has many deep recesses, narrow tunnels, boulder chokes, collapses, and sumps. Stalactites and stalagmites are found throughout the cave. There is a permanent stream inside the cave, which enters from the west, flows with the passage for several metres, and exits via the eastern wall. The Cave was brought to international prominence due to the Tham Luang cave rescue in 2018, when twelve members of a junior association football team and their assistant coach were found deep inside the cave. They had become trapped due to monsoonal flooding during 23 June to 10 July 2018. They were rescued in a massive joint operation between the Thai government, the Thai military, and a group of international expert cave divers. The effort to save their lives was a global operation watched around the world

PHU CHI DAO

and PHA DAI



The new viewpoints and attractions in Chiang Rai located in the middle between Doi Pha Tung and Phu Chi Fah in Po Sub-district, Vieng Kaen District. Phu Chi Dao is abundant of natural resources, peaceful, and quiet. The tourists can see the view of the Mekong River and Phu Chi Fah from Phu Chi Dao viewpoint. Its beauty is beyond words.

However, the path up to Phu Chi Dao is quite steep surrounded by deep abyss on both sides. The tourists climbing up need to be very careful. In Vieng Kaen District, there is another attraction that is Kaeng Pha Dai Park, a good place to relax and chill out, feeling nature here. Pha Dai is the last spot of Mekong River flowing into Thailand, the current will then return to Thailand again through Chiang Kan District, Loei.

This area has notable historic background since it's the Thailand's 11th loss of territory to France's Indochina. Losing this territory resulted in Mekong River losing its status as natural borders between Thailand-Lao PDR, hence, Lao PDR has conquers the right side of Mekong River all the way from Chiang Rai to Loei.

- Lost 25,550 sq.m. territory on the right side of Mekong River to France on 12 May 1903
- France agreed to return Chanthaburi to Thailand but they took Trat in return



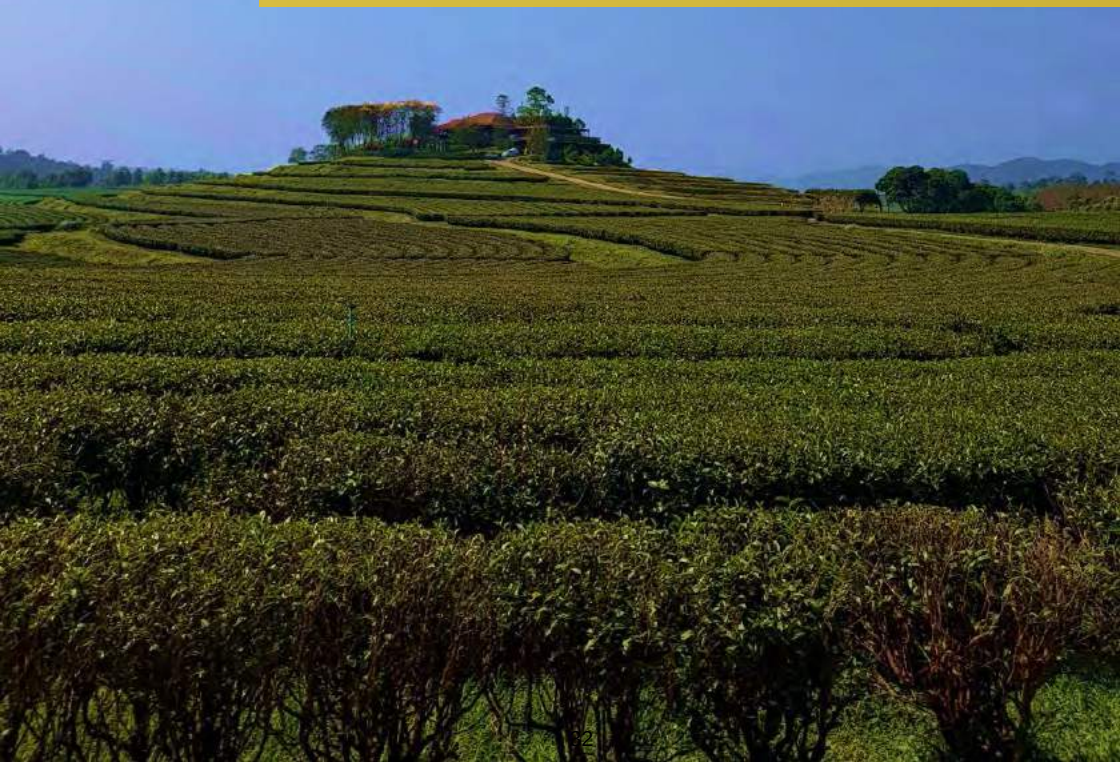
Phu Chi Dao



Pha Dai

CHOU FONG TEA PLANTATION

With more than 1,000 rai area along the hill of Pa Sang Sub-district, Mae Chan District, there are many tea plantations of Chou Fong Tea Plantation. With the hills' height of 1,200 meters above the sea level and appropriate weather, tea grown here has very good quality in taste and smell. Its quality is guaranteed by many awards. Recently, Chou Fong Tea Plantation is publicly open for tourists. For more information, please visit www.chouifongtea.com.



WAT RONG SUEA TEN

Wat Rong Suea Ten or the Blue temple, located at Rong Suea Village, Rim Kok Sub-district, Chiang Rai, is a sacred place attracting many tourists. The temple is well-known for its remarkable and unique architecture which is the creation of the local artist, Mr. Puttha Kapkaew, or Kru Nok. He was once the apprentice of Chalermchai Kositpipat and helped him building the White Temple. He then applied his experience and skill to build this Blue Temple.

The highlighted place is Rong Suea Ten Chapel which is notable its beautiful architecture and design, painted in dark and light blue representing the bright sky which is like Lord Buddha's Dhamma.



RAI CHUAN TAWAN

International Meditation Center

(Wachira Methi)



*Paving the land reaching to the heaven
Invite the sun to light the visitors*

Rai Chuan Tawan is a dharma practice center where Phra Mahawut Chai (Wachiramethi) has created from his inspiration to change the private and peaceful place to become a public place for everyone to practice dharma and meditate. Especially, for the city people who have little time to practice meditation in the nature.

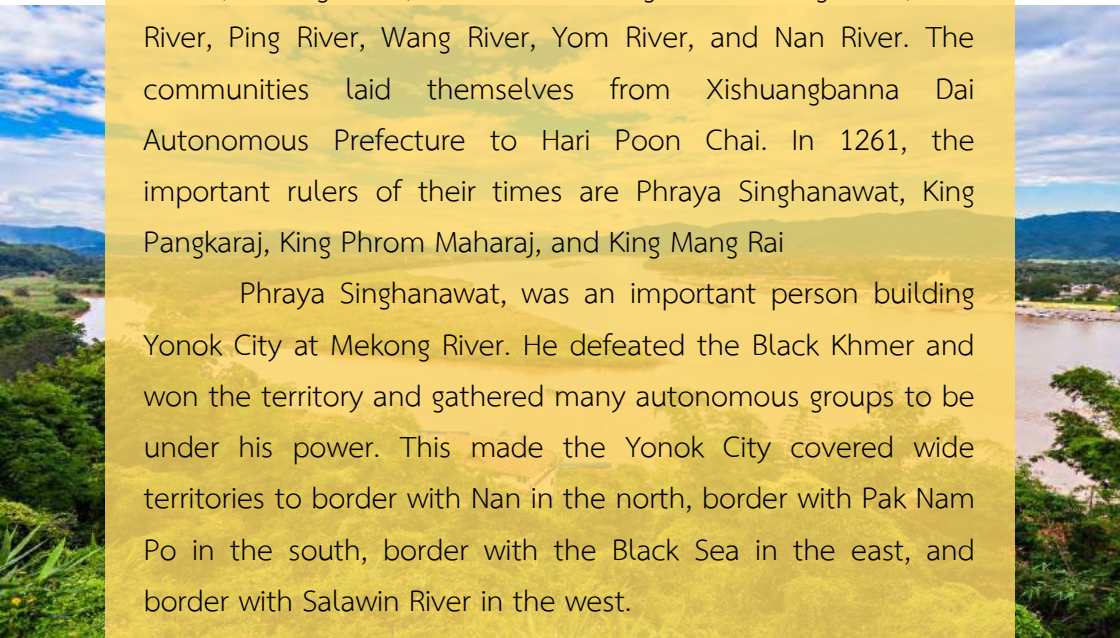
This place is a traditional lychee farm. His disciples have bought the lands and gave to him after he finished the 9 religious sentences. Since 2002, the place was gradually developed to be a center for meditation for the nearby villagers as well.



When the Master comes here, there will always be Kanlayanatam (a circle of dhamma practitioners) both Thai and foreigners come to practice with the Master. Since the original place is a lychee farm and every morning the sun will rise up straight and the sun will be there. Therefore Phra Mahawut Chai (Wachiramethi) incorporated the farmland together with the dawn of the morning sun so this place was named as "Rai Chuan Tawan"

ANCIENT CITY OF CHIANG SAEN AND GOLDEN TRIANGLE

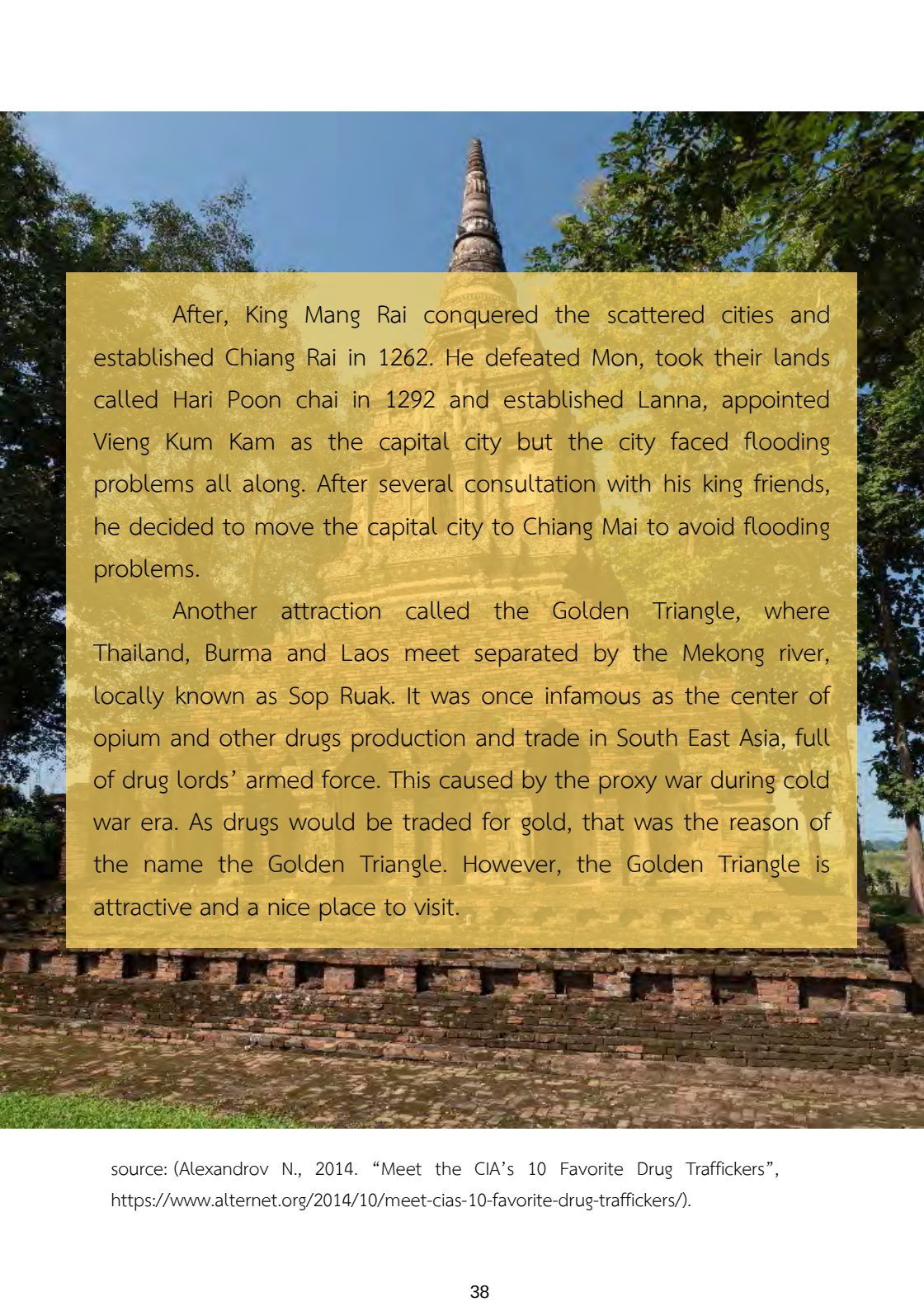




Ancient City of Chiang Saen, its history can be traced back to 18-19 B.C. The chronicle said that there was formulation of multiple ancient cities which are Khom Kham, Yonok, Chiang Saen, and Lanna along the Mekong River, Kok River, Ping River, Wang River, Yom River, and Nan River. The communities laid themselves from Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture to Hari Poon Chai. In 1261, the important rulers of their times are Phraya Singhanawat, King Pangkaraj, King Phrom Maharaj, and King Mang Rai

Phraya Singhanawat, was an important person building Yonok City at Mekong River. He defeated the Black Khmer and won the territory and gathered many autonomous groups to be under his power. This made the Yonok City covered wide territories to border with Nan in the north, border with Pak Nam Po in the south, border with the Black Sea in the east, and border with Salawin River in the west.

Yonok City's fate was under many reigns. In 1008, the city was severely flooded and caused the city to be a big swamp. Many died, both commoners and royals. The City then was ruled by a commoner for a while before it was collapsed in 98 years later.



After, King Mang Rai conquered the scattered cities and established Chiang Rai in 1262. He defeated Mon, took their lands called Hari Poon chai in 1292 and established Lanna, appointed Vieng Kum Kam as the capital city but the city faced flooding problems all along. After several consultation with his king friends, he decided to move the capital city to Chiang Mai to avoid flooding problems.

Another attraction called the Golden Triangle, where Thailand, Burma and Laos meet separated by the Mekong river, locally known as Sop Ruak. It was once infamous as the center of opium and other drugs production and trade in South East Asia, full of drug lords' armed force. This caused by the proxy war during cold war era. As drugs would be traded for gold, that was the reason of the name the Golden Triangle. However, the Golden Triangle is attractive and a nice place to visit.

source: (Alexandrov N., 2014. "Meet the CIA's 10 Favorite Drug Traffickers", <https://www.alternet.org/2014/10/meet-cias-10-favorite-drug-traffickers/>).

KOK RIVER BOAT RIDE



The Kok River flows out of the hills of Tha Ton before winding its way across Chiang Rai Province with 130 kilometers long. Tourists can rent a boat from the city pier (CR Pier) to sightsee the scenery of the river and enjoy the beautiful natural forest on both sides of the river. In addition, you can stop by tribal villages along the route.

Chiang Rai Clock Tower



Chiang Rai Clock Tower was designed by Achan Chalermchai (the one who designed and created White temple). This tower has a formal name is “Chaloem Phra Kiat Clock Tower Her Majesty Queen” (or Buddhist art clock tower). It was located in the middle of Chiang Rai city Banphaprakarn Road - Jed Yod Road near Chiang Rai Night Bazaar - Walking Street. The designer took 5 years to build a beautiful golden clock tower, with Thai traditional pattern. The highlight is that its lights can change color at night with the sound of Chiang Rai music reminiscent. There are three rounds everyday: at 7 p.m., 8 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Travel Plan for Chiang Rai: 4 days 3 nights



Travel Plan for Chiang Rai: 4 days 3 nights

Day 1: Peaceful mind and fine arts

- Arrive Chiang Rai by air or land transport in the morning time.
- Have local lunch in the city.
- Visit Buddhism temples; the White temple, the Blue Temple, Baan Dam, etc.
- Stay overnight in the city, visit the watch tower and enjoy the night market.

Day 1





Day 2

Chiang Rai-Chiang Saen

- Have breakfast in the morning market.
- Travel to Singha Park and/or Choui Fong Tea Plantation, take the route that pass Nang Non mountain to sightsee the nature.
- Have lunch at recommended restaurant called Jun Ka Pak at Mae Sai District.
- Shop at Thai-Myanmar border market.
- Visit the Golden Triangle park and museum.
- In case you stay overnight at Chiang Saen, you may try the gambling night at Kings Romans Casino.

Day 3

Learn Chiang Saen History, Overnight by Mekong River

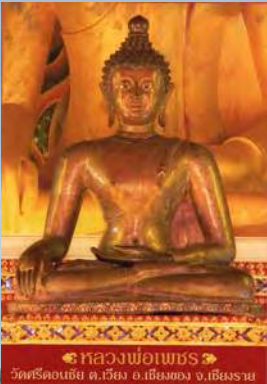
- Visit Chiang Saen historical site, enjoy ancient arts.
- Travel to Chiang Kong, you can choose from 4-stars hotel to local homestay at Baan Tha Khantong.



Photo: Thai-Traveller.com

Day 4

Chiang Khong, Vieng Kaen, Lao PDR



Credit : Facebook หลวงพ่อเพชร
คูเมืองเชียงทอง



- Visit **Wat Sri Don Chai and Wan Phra Keaw**
- Boat ride in Mekong River, or take a speed boat to **Pha Dai** in Vieng Kaen. A lot of opportunities for tourists to feel the touch of nature and learn local's way of life.
- Drop at **Pha Dai park**, chill out and relax here.
- Visit agricultural farm and plantation, taste Chiang Rai's pomelo before leaving for **Lao PDR**. Otherwise, you can stay and visit other attractions like **Phu Chi Fah, Doi Tung Royal Palace**, etc. before leaving.

Myanmar

Kyaing tong

Tachileik

Thailand

Mae Fa Luang

Chiang Rai

Chiang Rai

Wang Kaen

Mae Chan

1020

Lao PDR

Muang Sing

Boten Border Crossing

Louang Namta

Viangphoukha

Nam Ha National Bio-Diversity

R3A ROUTE OF LAO PDR :
FROM CHIANG KHONG TO
BOTEN



3

TRAVEL INFORMATION BOKEO PROVINCE, LAO PDR

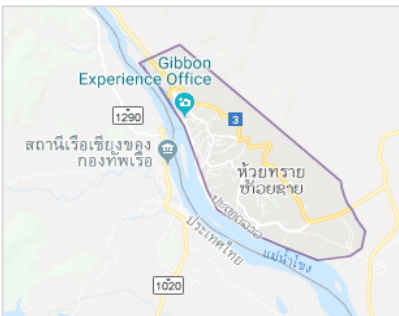
Photo: Gibbon Experience Tour

Source: <http://www.asienreisender.de/houayxay.html>

HOUAYXAY DISTRICT, BOKEO PROVINCE



Photo: Welcome Signage near the 4th Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge : Chiang Khong – Houayxay



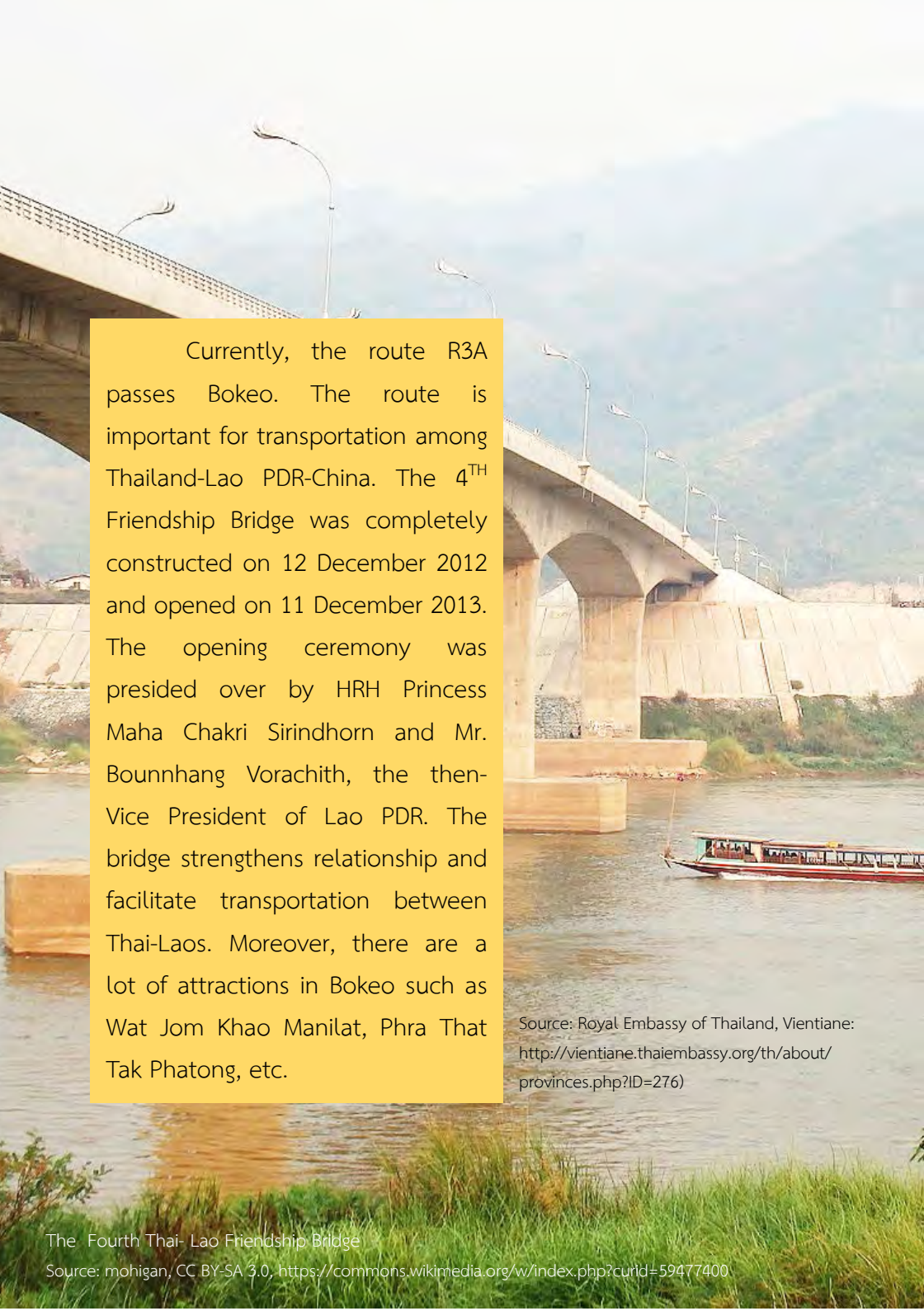
Map of Houayxay, Bokeo



Houayxay City View

In the past, a group of people from Mok Mai City came to seek gem stones along both sides of Mekong River, Houayxay Yai, Houayxay Noy, and Pak Houayxay. They found the stones and went back to their city to report to the ruler. Then, they moved to this area of Houayxay to do mining. The area later called Bokeo (the place full of precious gems). In the Lao Kingdom era, Bokeo is the district of Hua Kong Province (currently known as Luang Namtha), when Lao PDR turned to the People's Democratic Republic, Bokeo had been lift to be the province in 20 March 1983. At first, there were 3 districts; Houayxay, Ton Phueng, and Moeng.

On 5 July 1992, Laos Government issued the resolution for Pak Tha district and Pha Oudom district to be under authority of Bokeo Province. The border checkpoint at Houayxay - Chiang Khong was officially opened in December 1993. Bokeo's authority covers 5 districts; Houayxay, Ton Phueng, Moeng, Pak Tha and Pha Oudom.



Currently, the route R3A passes Bokeo. The route is important for transportation among Thailand-Lao PDR-China. The 4TH Friendship Bridge was completely constructed on 12 December 2012 and opened on 11 December 2013. The opening ceremony was presided over by HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and Mr. Bounnhang Vorachith, the then-Vice President of Lao PDR. The bridge strengthens relationship and facilitate transportation between Thai-Laos. Moreover, there are a lot of attractions in Bokeo such as Wat Jom Khao Manilat, Phra That Tak Phatong, etc.

Source: Royal Embassy of Thailand, Vientiane:
<http://vientiane.thaiembassy.org/th/about/provinces.php?ID=276>

Bokeo's Attractions

Luang Namtha

17B

Nam Ha National Protected Area

Kaysone Phomvihane's Monument

Vat Chome Khaou Maniratn

3

Bokeo

Nam Vang Village
Khao Pun Village
Tom Lao Village
Yong Hin Village

Vat Thad Suvannapha Kam

Houayxay

Vat Chome Khaou Maniratn



Located on the hill facing with Mekong River with 100 meters in height. It is located 200 meters away from the pier. Medium-sized chapel with Tai style art and architecture is something to see here. There are big bell and drum at the bell tower. Plus, you can enjoy the view up here. HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn initiated the temple's reformation in 1994. On the nearby hill, you can see the ruins of ancient France's fortress, which is now belongs to Laos Government.

Vat Thad Suvannapha Kam



Located on the 200 meters high hills and 3 kilometers away from the pier. Inside, you will find the medium-sized chapel with Laotian art and architecture.

On the full moon night, it is believed that Phra That occasionally releases the colorful light.



Photo: <https://laoedaily.com.la/51050/>



Photo : Don Sao Island in Tong Pheung District

Ton Pheung District

Ton Pueng District became well-known after Chinese's investment. Chinese have been contributing to tourism with their casinos, hotels, restaurants, entertainment places.



Golden Triangle Economic Zone



King Roman Casino,

Bokeo's Markets and Communities



Bokeo market is a morning market, located in the south of the city. The area is the beginning point of the main route. There are restaurants and shops on both sides of the street.

Nam Vang Village located 20 kilometers away from Huay Xai city. It inhabits Lao Huay tribe. The villagers live their simple life and wear simple dress.



Photo:
ທຽວທ້ວລາວ

Bokeo's Markets and Communities



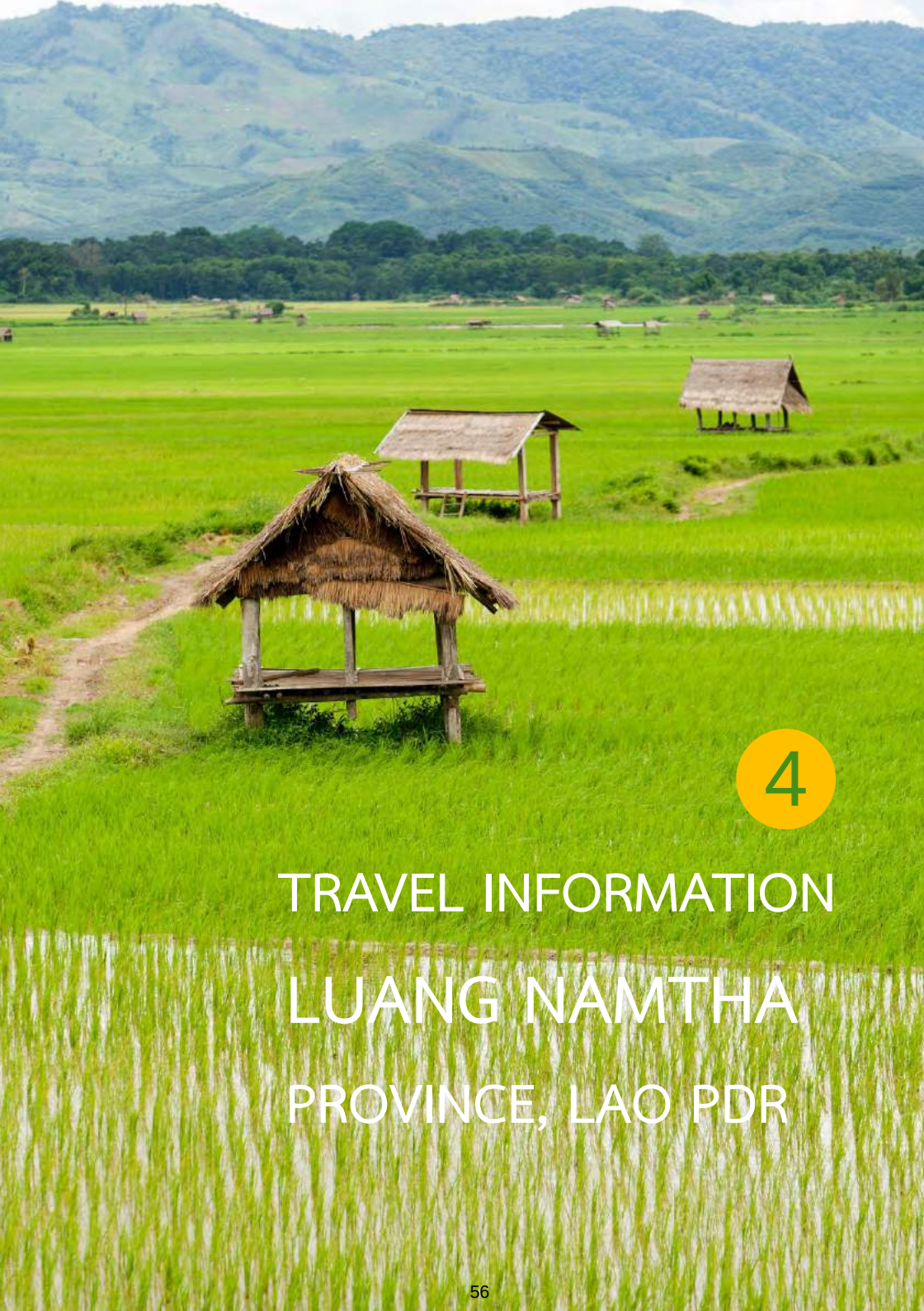
Khao Pun village, the place where the whole villagers produce rice noodles and sell it to the whole country

Tom Lao village, the village where the whole villagers legally produce liquor out of fermented sticky rice.



Yong Hin village, the village of Tai Lue. Here, you will be surprised with their innovative house construction.





4

TRAVEL INFORMATION
LUANG NAMTHA
PROVINCE, LAO PDR

LUANG NAMTHA PROVINCE

Luang Namtha used to be part of Hua Kong Province, after, Hua Kong Province was split into 2 provinces which are Luang Namtha and Bokeo.

Majority of Luan Namtha are Tai Lue. This area used to face influence of England and France.



Photo: Tai Dam Costume



Photo: Tai Lue Costume



Luang Namtha consists of 5 districts;

- Namtha ເມືອງຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ
- Sing District ເມືອງສິງ
- Long District ເມືອງລອງ
- Viengphoukha District ເມືອງວຽງພູຄາ
- Nale District ເມືອງນາແລ

During 1955-1975, this area was a war zone between US-supported Royal Lao Army and Pathet Lao forces. The war caused destruction in the city so they had to move to build a new city at Tha River, 7 kilometers away.

Present days, European and American tourists like to travel to Luang Namtha since this place is peaceful and quiet, not too crowded. They can slowly enjoy the local life here.



Buddhist statue in Muang Singh



Kayaking in Nam Tha River



Morning Market

Luang Namtha's Attractions

17A

Luang Namtha

17B



Wat Phra That Chiang Tueng



Phra That Luang Namtha



Wat Xieng Jai



Nam Ha National Protected Area



Nam Ha National Protected Area

It is located about 5 kilometers away from the city to southwest. The area covers 2,224 square kilometers and 500 meters high from the sea level with the highest peak at 2,094 meters from the sea level. It is the center of the 3 branches of river; Nam Tha, Nam Fa and Nam Long. The place has been announced as ASEAN Heritage Park in 2003.

The conserved wildlife includes Assam macaque monkey, clouded leopard, muntjacs, tigers and elephants, and etc.

Other natural attractions within the area are Tham Khao Rao, Pha Yeung Waterfall



Pha Yeung Waterfall



Tham Khao Rao Cave



Local food for Trekkers in Nam Ha NPA

Phra That Luang Namtha



Phra That Luang Namtha or Nam Tha Stupa

Located at Wat Samakkeetham as the sacred Phra That of Luang Namtha. It was built on 21 September 2004

Wat Luang Xieng Jai

ວັດຫລວງຊຶ່ງໃຈ



Located in the west of the main road in Luang Namtha, it was built in 1887. You will find different-looking of Phra That here.

Wat That Xieng Teung

ພະທາດຊຶ່ງເຕືອນ



Wat That Xieng Teung or Xieng Teung Stupa

Located in the southern Luang Namtha on the sacred hills.

This place is a center for celebration when it comes to full moon night in December.

It is believed that the wife of Chiang Kaeng King was the one who built this temple. Then, the temple became the important sacred place for the people of Luang Namtha. People from nearby cities also respect this Phra That as well

Bohan-Boten

Economic Cooperation Zone

ເຂດເສດຖະກິດ ບໍ່ຫານ-ບໍ່ເຕັນ

In 2016, China and Lao PDR signed a contract to establish a special economic zone in Boten-Mohan (Lao PDR - China), with an area of 24 square kilometers (or about 15,000 rai) where China agreed to move its customs and immigration checkpoint for 6 kilometers into China and Lao PDR agreed to move its customs and immigration checkpoint for 5 kilometers into Lao PDR. China will invest about 2 billion yuan or about 1 trillion THB for the development of public utilities to connect to Bohan-Boten Economic Zone.

Chinese Haicheng Group took over the estate from Huang Jin Cheng company.



Boten immigration Check
Point at Lao PDR 's border

Construction sites along R 3 A



Border Marker Boten- Mohan

The Chinese government has invested in constructing railways and upgrading road routes from Jinghong to Bohan from 4 lanes to 8 lanes. They also built an airport, about 30 kilometers away from Bohan, with an aim to transport tourists, business people, as well as transport goods and foods from China to Lao PDR and to Thailand.

Meanwhile, in order to comply with the utilities that the Chinese government is currently accelerating in this area, the Chinese government also opened a bid for Chinese private enterprises to establish a distribution center In the Special Economic Zone with an area of 4.83 square kilometers. In this center, there will be both a warehouse (which is a cold room and not cold room), land transport center, parking lot, stores, duty free shops, restaurants, 4-star hotels to accommodate tourists. This center will cost around 8,000 million THB. Bohan-Boten Economic Cooperation Zone comprises of 4 areas;

- Trade zone; duty free shops, opera house, trade center, walking street, hotels, etc.
- Logistics and processing zone; customs, processing area, warehouse, etc.
- Tourism zone; lake, village, stupa, market, etc.
- Golf club



source:
<https://www.posttoday.com/columnist/566105>

5

TRAVEL INFORMATION

XISHUANGBANNA

Dai Autonomous Prefecture,
China PRC

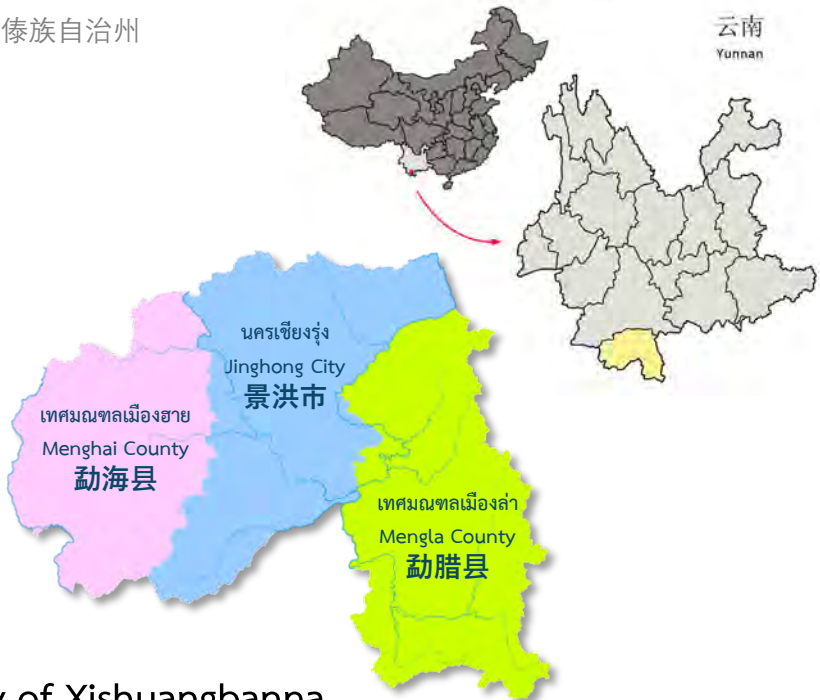


Photo: Dafusi (Great Buddha Statue) at the Mengle monastery, Jinghong, Xishuangbanna, province Yunnan, China. This Buddha statue is 49m high and weights 400 tons. It is the largest one in South-East Asia.

Xishuangbanna

Dai Autonomous Prefecture

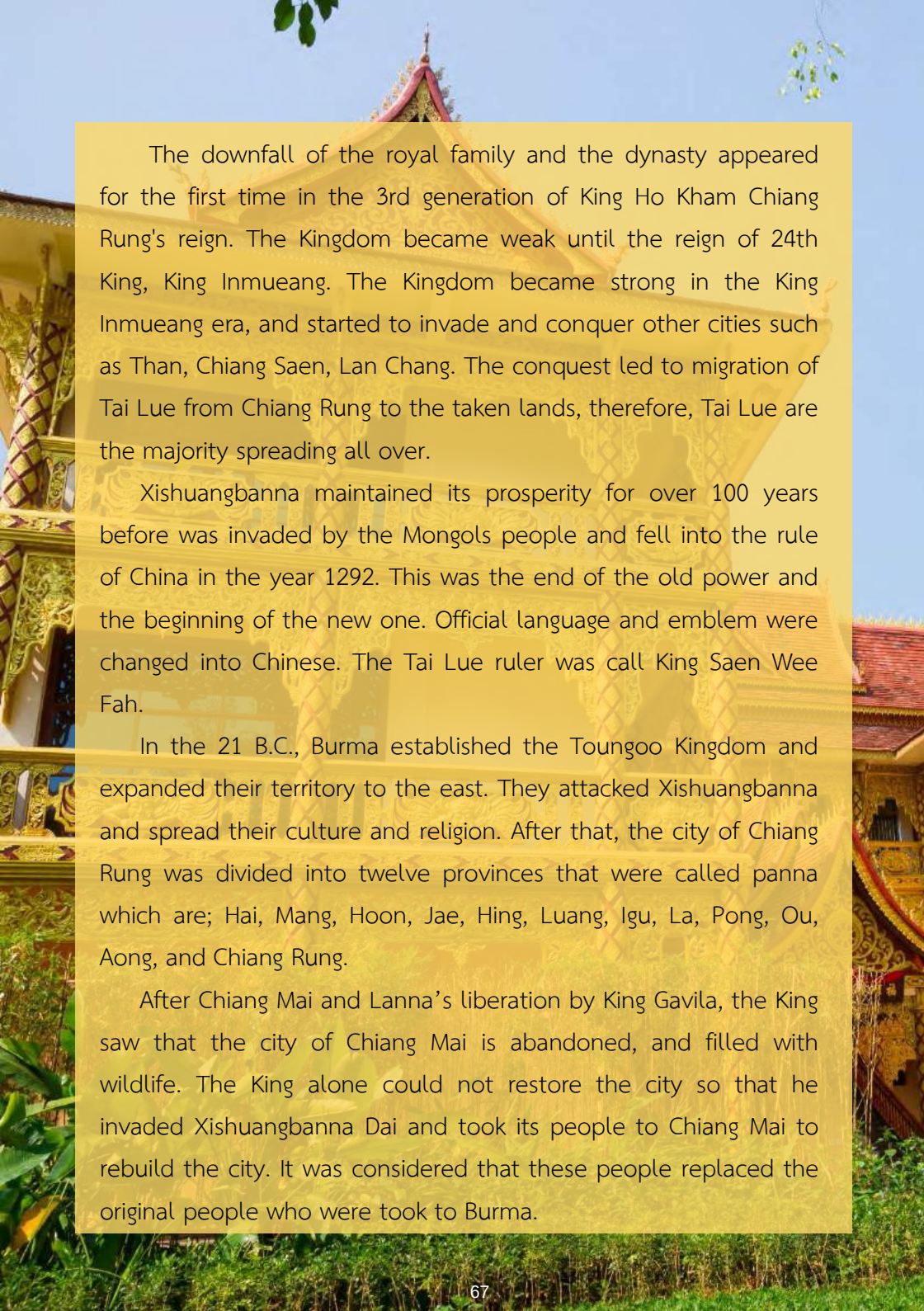
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History of Xishuangbanna

In ancient times, Xishuangbanna used to be the location of Nan Kingdom. There was a capital in Nong Sae or Dali city in China.

Xishuangbanna was a Kingdom of Chiang Rung at about 825 years ago ruled by Phaya Jueang. In the 18th century, the Mongols invaded the Lanna kingdom and seized the kingdom to be their own, including Xishuangbanna. Later, Xishuangbanna became China's.



The downfall of the royal family and the dynasty appeared for the first time in the 3rd generation of King Ho Kham Chiang Rung's reign. The Kingdom became weak until the reign of 24th King, King Inmueang. The Kingdom became strong in the King Inmueang era, and started to invade and conquer other cities such as Than, Chiang Saen, Lan Chang. The conquest led to migration of Tai Lue from Chiang Rung to the taken lands, therefore, Tai Lue are the majority spreading all over.

Xishuangbanna maintained its prosperity for over 100 years before was invaded by the Mongols people and fell into the rule of China in the year 1292. This was the end of the old power and the beginning of the new one. Official language and emblem were changed into Chinese. The Tai Lue ruler was call King Saen Wee Fah.

In the 21 B.C., Burma established the Toungoo Kingdom and expanded their territory to the east. They attacked Xishuangbanna and spread their culture and religion. After that, the city of Chiang Rung was divided into twelve provinces that were called panna which are; Hai, Mang, Hoon, Jae, Hing, Luang, Igu, La, Pong, Ou, Aong, and Chiang Rung.

After Chiang Mai and Lanna's liberation by King Gavila, the King saw that the city of Chiang Mai is abandoned, and filled with wildlife. The King alone could not restore the city so that he invaded Xishuangbanna Dai and took its people to Chiang Mai to rebuild the city. It was considered that these people replaced the original people who were took to Burma.

During the World War, Xishuangbanna was under China's power. The capital and the rulers were change. It is said that the 44th King was the last king of Tai Lue Kingdom due to the shift of power. He then turned to commoner, studied and lived in China, married Chinese woman, and became language expert.

In 1971, Chinese Government commanded this last king and his wife to work in the labor camp in Chiang Ku for 9 years. Apart from labor exploitation, he could spend his free time to read.

When Deng Xiaoping came into power, he changed the leftist policy and called off the labor camp. Then, the last king and his wife had a chance to come back in Kunming. They continued their works in Yunnan University until their retirement with the title "Professor".

Considering the last king's former status, Chinese Government granted him a position in politics counsel after his retirement. It is said that people with the family name "Tao" are the heirs to the former rulers of Xishuangbanna.



Xishuangbanna Jing Hong City's Attractions



Mengle Buddhist
Temple



Nine Tower &
Twelve Walled



Ganlanpa Village

S21B



China

Jinghong

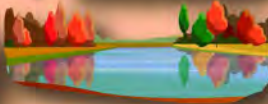
G213

G214



Xishuangbanna
Zongfosi

Manting Park



G213



Mengla

G213



Lao PDR

China Mohan Port

Manting Park and Xishuangbanna General Buddhist Temple



曼听公园, 西双版纳总佛寺

Manting Park is a huge public park containing many attractions such as the white stupa, peacock garden, and Xishuangbanna General Buddhist, the main temple of Xishuangbanna. The high priest of Xishuangbanna also rests in Xishuangbanna General Buddhist Temple. There is also the stupa containing Xishuangbanna's Tai King's clerics.

Xishuangbanna is the center of Theravada Buddhism. Xishuangbanna was once a free Kingdom before China's revolution. After China turned to communism, all religions, and absolute monarchy system were destroyed. The last King of Chiang Rung dynasty was exiled to Beijing, the palace was burned, a temple was closed, both religion and monarch were completely wiped out of Xishuangbanna.

After Deng Xiaoping came into power, religion was lifted again in Xishuangbanna. Pra Jae Temple was reconstructed as a huge chapel, showing Tai Lue architecture which reflects the earlier greatness of the temple.





Ganlanpa Village

Xishuangbanna is the origin of Lanna culture, Chiang Tung culture in Myanmar and Lao PDR. A few know that most of the spectacular temples we see in northern Thailand were influenced by Chiang Rung and Chiang Tung. Sometimes the payer hires an artist from Chiang Tung to build a temple in Chiang Mai. So, this cultural assimilation is considered normal there. Chinese government preserves Ganlanpa as a learning center of Tai culture. Ganlanpa is still the living village supported by the Chinese Government, in return, the villagers have limitation in developing the community. The villagers are also encouraged to exhibit their culture and way of life to tourists.



TRAVEL RECOMMENDATIONS



This proposed travel plan is continuity from the plan of 4 days – 3 nights from Chiang Rai city to Chiang Khong we have proposed earlier. By sticking to the plan, tourists can travel back to Chiang Khong to cross the Fourth Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge on the fourth day of the trip.

THAI-LAOS BORDER CROSSING PROCEDURES

The border checkpoint of the Fourth Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge (Chiang Kong- Huay Xai) opens daily from 06.00-20.00 hrs. There are two ways to cross Thai-Laos border:

1. Using at least 6-month valid passport to register at every international checkpoint in Lao PDR. Thai people can stay in Lao PDR up to 30 days with visa exemption due to ASEAN agreement. For foreigners, visa is needed.

2. Using border pass and pay for entrance fee. It is a temporary border crossing permit to Lao PDR. Tourists can register for border pass at the international borders which are located in Chiang Rai, Loei, Nong Khai, Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan and Ubon Ratchathani but the tourists will be limited to travel only in the permitted districts. Therefore, this allows tourists to travel only in Bokeo district in 3 days 2 nights period and must leave the Lao PDR at the same border as you enter the country.



Three Categories of Border Crossing Documents

1. Passport is used for Thai, Lao people and third country citizens with length of stay up to 1 month. Passport bearers can travel all over the country.
2. Border pass is used only for Thai and Lao people with residential registration in the specific area. The bearer can stay up to 3 days -2 nights only in the allowed districts and must leave the Lao PDR at the same border as you enter the country.
3. Temporary border pass is used for Thai and Lao people with residential registration outside the specific area. The bearer can stay up to 3 days 2 nights only in the allowed districts and must leave the Lao PDR at the same border as you enter the country.

Documents Needed For Temporary Border Pass Registration

- 1) 2 of 1” photos
- 2) A copy of identification card (copy of birth certificate for child with no ID card)
- 3) A copy of house registration
- 4) 30 THB of registration fee and 50 THB for entrance fee



How to Apply Visas at Embassy of Lao PDR in Thailand

For non-ASEAN tourists must apply for a visa at the Embassy of the Lao PDR at 520.502/1-3, Soi Sahakarn Pramool, Pracha Uthit Road, Wang Thonglang Sub-district, Wang Thonglang District, Bangkok 10310, between 9.00-17.00 hrs. For more information, please contact +662 539 6667.

It usually takes about 2-3 days to get a visa and 3 hours for the urgent visa (urgent fee applied). Documents needed for applying Lao PDR visa are;

- 1) visa registration form
- 2) 2 of 1” photos
- 3) valid passport with at least 6-month validity and 1 blank page for visa stamp, together with copy of passport
- 4) registration fee

Visa on Arrival

For some nationality is eligible for visa on arrival, registration for VoA can be made at international border checkpoint in Lao PDR. The registration fee is between 30-40 USD. Those who get VoA can stay in Lao PDR up to 30 days. The Length of stay can be extended with extension fee.

How To Bring Personal Vehicle Into Lao PDR

To bring personal vehicle into Lao PDR, the request letter can be issued at Provincial Transport Office in every province that has international checkpoint across Laos. The documents required are;

1. International vehicle license (Purple Book) and IT PLATE which can be obtained at the Bureau of Registration Standards at the Provincial Transport Office with 55 THB fee.
2. International driving license, which can be requested at the Department of Land Transport, Bangkok or a valid driving license (translated into English)
3. 3rd party insurance policy in the country of Lao PDR which can be purchased at the immigration checkpoint of Lao PDR. The car registration must be made at customs checkpoint for inspect and approval.

The insurance policy must state the duration (minimum of 5 days) of coverage, the policy can be extended at transport office In Lao PDR. After registration, you will receive international vehicle license and insurance policy. The inbound vehicle will be charged for duties at the customs checkpoint.



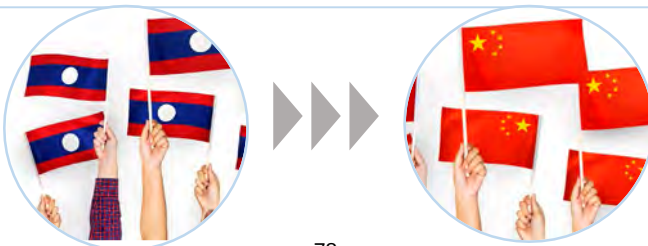
Lao PDR – China Border Crossing Procedures

As the route R3A connects Thailand, Lao PDR and southern China together. Tourists bound for China must use a passport only. The procedures and relevant documents are as follows;

Procedures for visa application

Without bio-data needed, applicants can assign the representative to apply on their behalf. In result, there a specialized company who works on applying for visa with extra charge. Applying for China visa should be made at least between 1-3 month prior the traveling. Procedures are as follow:

1. Fill out the application form at Chinese Visa Application Service Center (CVASC) by hand. The form can be downloaded from www.visaforchina.org or received the form directly from CVASC. Online application can also be made through www.visaforchina.org, then print the document and then submitted to the CVASC.
2. Make an appointment with CVASC via website www.visaforchina.org and submit the documents at CVASC. This can be done by yourself or by another person by attaching a proxy form (English). The staff will help check all documents before submission.
3. Normally, it takes 4 days for visa result. The result can be checked at www.visaforchina.org.



Relevant Documents Needed For Chinese Visa Application

- 1) visa registration form
- 2) valid passport with at least 6-month validity and 1 blank page for visa stamp, together with copy of passport
- 3) round trip air ticket confirmation showing arrival and departure date or traveling plan (for land travel)
- 4) hotel confirmation, must be hotel in China and state duration of stay
- 5) eligible photos which must be
 - colored photo with white background and no white frame
 - 33 mm. in width and 48 mm. in height
 - face area; 15-22 mm in width, 28-33 in height, space from chin to the photo's bottom edge must be more than 7 mm., and space from head to photo's top edge must be between 3-5 mm.
 - appropriate span
 - eye span must be at least 60 pixels
 - only shirt with background-contrast color is allowed, straight face, eyes in the middle, ears in sight, eyes open, mouth-closed smile, forehead and eyebrows must be seen clearly
 - only thinned frame glasses are allowed, in case of doubt, please take off glasses
 - no earrings, piercings, necklace, etc.
 - no hats allowed, unless for religious reason
 - photos must be on photos paper only

Due to the complicated requirements, CVASC provides photograph service with 150 THB per a dozen of photo.

Visa Application Center

- 1) CVASC, 1550 Thanaphum Building, 5th Floor, New Petchburi Road, Makkasan, Ratchathewi Bangkok 10400. Working time: Monday - Friday 9.00 - 15.00 hrs. (Receive documents up to 16.00 hrs.). In case of applying for an express visa, document must be submitted by 11:00 hrs.
- 2) Consulate of the Republic of China, Chiang Mai Province 111, Chang Lo Road, Haiya Subdistrict, Muang District, Chiang Mai 50100. Working time: Monday - Friday 9.00 - 11.30 hrs. (Receive documents from 15.00 - 16.00 hrs.)



Visa Application Fee

- **Single entry fee:**
1,500 THB
- **Double entry fee:**
2,500 THB
- **Multiple entry fee:**
3, 500 THB

Map: CVASC, Thanaphum Building, Bangkok

How To Bring Personal Vehicle Into China

Bringing the car into China is quite stricter than Thailand as follows:

1. Fees will be charged for a security deposit of 50,000 RMB or about 220,000 Baht (as of August 2019).
2. The required documents must be submitted at least 1 month in advance, for a car inspection. Driver's license has to be issued in China. Getting a driving license in China is more difficult process than in Thailand.
3. All relevant documents must be certified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand.

Working Hours of Border Crossing Points

Thailand area	Laos PDR area
Chiang Khong district border checkpoint, Chiang Rai province Everyday 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Mueang Huaixay border checkpoint Everyday 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.



TRAVEL PLAN

RECOMMENDATIONS





Day 1

EXPLORE HOUAYXAY, BOKEO

- ❖ Morning: wander around Chiang Rai, then cross the border at the Fourth Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge to Huayxay.
- ❖ Afternoon: pay respect to Huayxay's City Pillar Shrine before checking in to the accommodation.
- ❖ Then, pay respect to the Vat Thad Suvannapha Kam, the religious site of Huayxay
- ❖ Evening: stop by the hill to Vat Chome Khaou Maniratn, seeing the architecture of the temple and enjoy the sunset.
- ❖ Night: visit night market along Mekong river.



Vat Chome Khaou Maniratn



Vat Thad Suvannapha Kam

Day 2



TO LUANG NAMTHA

- ❖ Morning: treat yourself with local food from the morning market before leaving Huay Xai. Along the way you can stop by Nam Vang village, the community of Wan Tan/Lao Huay minorities. The villagers live their simple life, their dresses are similar to Yao minorities. You can also visit Khao Pun village to have authentic rice noodles or visit Tom Lao village, where the villagers do alcohol fermentation from sticky rice for a living.
- ❖ Evening: arriving Luang Namtha. Before resting at the hotel, visit Samakkeetham temple to pay respect to Phra That Luang Namtha, the important religious place of Lunag Namtha. This Phra That was built on 21 September 2004. Since the Samakkeetham temple is located on the hill, you can enjoy the scene of Luang Namtha city up there and do not overlook the greatness of Naga stairs as Naga is sacred creature according to their belief.

Day 3

GO ADVENTURE

- ❖ Late morning: travel to Singha city, the ancient city of historical sites and temples. Tourists are suggested to rent a bicycle for riding around the city.
- ❖ Afternoon: visit Khao Rao cave (Tham Khao Rao) and Pha Yeung Waterfall which located in the Nam Ha wildlife sanctuary.
- ❖ Evening: have late local dinner such as Pho at Luan Namtha night market



Day 4

LEAVE FOR CHINA

- ❖ Morning: tourists are suggested to leave early because traveling needs long hour due to the road condition and traffic congestion at the border. Along the way you can see the infrastructure development of Lao PDR provided by China, including the development of Lao PDR-China railway project, and the highway connecting China-Lao PDR-Thailand.
- ❖ Enjoy shopping at duty free at Boten, the new city developed by Chinese investors. This city will potentially be the center of China-Laos industrial estate in the near future.
- ❖ Continue traveling to Jinghong, the capital city of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture



Boten Border Checkpoint



Mohan Border Checkpoint

EXPLORE XISHUANGBANNA

DAI AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE

Day
5

- ❖ Morning: visit Manting Park, the huge botanic garden located in the center of Jinghong. Apart from various plants, elegant peacocks, you will find that the Xishuangbanna-Chinese style of architecture makes this place very attractive.



- ❖ Late morning: walk from the Manting Park to Pra Jea Temple, the temple stayed the high priest of Xishuangbanna



- ❖ Afternoon: wander around Tai's ancient community in Jinghong, learn its historical background.
- ❖ Night: shopping at Nine Tower & Twelve Walled and visit the big stupa.





Day 6

ENLIGHTEN BY TAI CULTURE

- ❖ Late morning: visit Ganlanpa, the preserved community of Tai culture in China.
- ❖ Evening: back to Jinghong and get ready for the spectacular Varanasi Night Show

Day 7

- ❖ Morning: for those who will continue to Kunming need to leave early, travel can be by car or rail system.
- ❖ For those who will end their traveling here, you can spend morning time for shopping and leave in the afternoon. Travel can be by car, air transport, and by boat.



Guidelines for Development and Promotion of Tourism Linkage

1. **Determining the mission, duties and responsibilities of all relevant operational units to be non-repetitive.**

In practice, tourism and provincial sports organizations are responsible for developing tourist attractions, develop tourism personnel to promote tourism activities together with the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT). However, due to the structure of the bureaucracy, there is no clear division of duties, and responsibilities between these 2 units

2. **Promoting and developing tourism to meet real needs of the targeted tourists**

The relevant organizations should promote tourism in the form that is based on demand-driven, which is proactive. There should be a process for surveying opinions to get to know the real needs and to determine effective travel plans.

3. Coordination with various agencies throughout the tourism supply chain and creating a standard database system.

Travelers want to get correct, comprehensive and up-to-date information. This information can only occur when all sectors, from upstream, midstream and downstream, throughout the chain of tourism supply collaborate altogether. Also, the information should be published through online social networks; for example.

- www.visit.thailand.go.th
as the center of public relations and provide information related to tourism at all national levels
- www.visit.northern.thailand.go.th
as the center of public relations and provide all news related to tourism in the north.
- www.visit.lanna.thailand.go.th
www.visit.chiangrai.thailand.go.th as the center of public relations and provide information related to tourism in the province
- www.visit.chiangkhong.thailand.go.th

Such a website naming system will facilitate tourists to search for information and can link with an e-commerce system in hotel reservations, restaurants, buying and selling souvenirs.

Addresses and Contacts of The Tourist Attractions in Chiang Rai



Tourist Attractions	Address and Working Hours	Contacts
Singha Park (Boon Rawd Farm)	99 Moo 1, Mae Korn, Chiang Rai, Thailand 57000 open daily from 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.	091-576-0374 , 053-172-870 boonrawdfarm.com FB: Boon Rawd Farm
Doi Tung Palace and Mae Fah Luang Garden	Moo 7, Baan Moosurlaba, Mae Fah Luang, Chiang Rai. Daily 7 a.m. – 5 p.m. Entrance Fee: 90 Baht with tour guide (20 minutes/round)	Tel: 0 5376 7015-7 or www.doitung.org
Doi Tung Development Project	Mae Fah Luang Garden Daily 6.30 a.m. – 6 p.m. Entrance Fee: 90 Baht	Tel: 0 5376 7015-7
For more information, please contact Doi Tung Development Project	Inspiration Hall Daily 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. Entrance Fee: 50 Baht	

Tourist Attractions	Address and Working Hours	Contacts
Wat Rong Khun (The White Temple)	Paa Or Don Chai District, Meaung, Chiang Rai 57000 Open daily from 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.	Tel 0 5367 3579 or visit www.watrongkhun.o
Doi Mae Salong.	Mae Fah Luang, Chiang Rai Opens daily from 8 a.m -5 p.m. 30 Baht Entrance fee.	Please contact local authority (Doi Mae Salong) Tel: 0 5376 5129
Phu Chi Fa Forest Park	National Forest Reserve, Moo. 9-10, Por District, Viang Kaen, Chiang Rai	Tel: 0 5371 0195-6, 0 5371 1224 and 0 5318 9111
Doi Pha Tang	Por District, Viang Kaen, Chiang Rai	Tel: local authorities 0 5391 8301, 0 5371 0300, 0 5391 8265
Chiang Rai Walking Street	59 Utrakit Road, Viang District, Chiang Rai 57000	Tel 053 711 333 Please visit Chiang Rai Walking Street Facebook page or www.chiangraitourism.org .

Tourist Attractions	Address and Working Hours	Contacts
Wat Rong Khun (The White Temple)	Paa Or Don Chai District, Meaung, Chiang Rai 57000 Open daily from 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.	Tel 0 5367 3579 or visit www.watrongkhun.o
Baan Dam Museum	414 Moo 13, Meaung, Chiang Rai 57100	Tel: 0 5370 5834, 0 5377 6333, 08 1673 1155 or visit www.thawan- duchanee.com
Wat Rong Suea Ten (The Blue Temple)	Rim Gok District, Meaung, Chiang Rai	Facebook: Wat Rong Suea Ten
Choui Fong tea farm	97 Moo. 8, Mae Chan, Chiang Rai 57110	www.chouifongtea.com
Rai Chuan Tawan Meditation Center (Wachira Methi)	Huai-Sak, Meaung, Chiang Rai	dhammatoday@gmail.com Tel: 087 080 7779, 089 893 2136, 081 889 0010
Chiang Rai Clock Tower	Babbaprakarn, Viang District, Meuang, Chiang Rai	Daily at 7 p.m., 8 p.m. and 9 p.m.