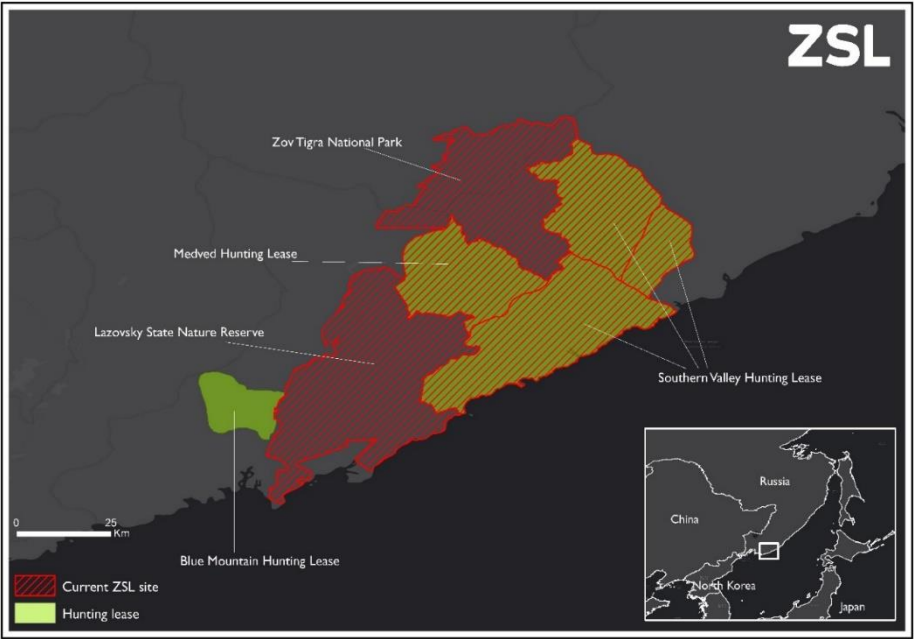


This report will be made public. If it contains confidential or sensitive information, please also provide a revised report for sharing with the public.

Section I. Project Information	
Project Title: Amur Tiger Conservation in Lazovsky Zapovednik and Adjacent Areas	
Grantee Organisation: Zoological Society of London	
Location of project: ZSL's tiger conservation landscape including Lazovsky State Nature Reserve, Zov Tigra National Park in the Russian Far East, Medved hunting lease, and Southern Valley Hunting lease. The Coordinates: 43.2°N 131.95°E	
	
Size of project area (if appropriate): 3,000 km ²	No of tigers and / or Amur leopards in project area, giving evidence & source: 18-22 tigers annually based on our monitoring survey reports
Partners: <i>(Please give details of partners, including communities, academic institutions etc. for this project.</i> <p>We have worked with our partners at Lazovsky Zapovednik and Zov Tigra National Park since 2001 with whom we have a MoU. Additionally, Dr. Kerley is integrated into protected area management as a part time employee of the UALZZT, at the request of the Director. She holds camera trap permits for the protected area secured to December 2019, with the option of renewal and the renewal process already begun. We also have small carnivore capture permits for wildlife disease monitoring.</p>	

We have been collaborating with WCS and Phoenix Fund to implement SMART in UALZZT for the past seven years and continue to have a good working relationship with both NGO. We have a MoU between ZSL UALZZT, WCS, and Phoenix fund.

A critical new partnership that ZSL is developing to support our work in UALZZT and the wider landscape, is with the Russian NGO 'Protection of Amur Tigers and Far Eastern Leopards' or Amur. Amur is an autonomous non-profit organisation incorporated under the laws of the Russian Federation, that is working to protect Amur Tigers and Far-Eastern Leopards in Russia. Under the collaborative agreement ZSL is developing with Amur, our work in the region will be transitioning to be delivered under the umbrella of Amur. ZSL will continue to support the delivery of conservation outcomes in the landscape, while Amur will bear legal responsibility for future work implemented in this region. ZSL will be reaching out to donors once the transition has been confirmed, to discuss the timeline for this process in more detail. We would like to assure all our partners and donors, that this transition will not impact any of ZSL's present or future work in the region and is being developed to future proof efforts to conserve the Amur Tigers.

Project Contact Name: *(main contact via email)* Linda Kerley

Email: linda.kerley@zsl.org also kerley_linda@yahoo.com

Reporting period: 1 February 2019 – January 31 2020

Please ensure that your report relates to the objectives and activities detailed in your proposal and logframe. Please include results data in Section II and Section III.

Section II. Project Results

Long Term Impact: *(How has this work contributed to the vision and long term impact that your project aims to achieve?)*

To the extent that our work is localized to only 3,000 km² of key tiger habitat within a much larger total range, our work contributes to a continued viable population of Amur tigers existing in the Russian Far East because our conservation area supports stable numbers of high-density tigers with good reproduction, contributing a "source" of tigers to outlying areas. Our monitoring results show a minimum of 24 cubs produced in the conservation area in the past three years.

Conservation Outcome: *(What are the actual changes that this project has achieved?)*

The Zoological Society of London's (ZSL's) Amur tiger conservation project in Southeast Primorsky Krai has achieved several successes over the past years thanks to generous support from the

WildCats Conservation Alliance. Our overall project goal is to develop our holistic programme for tiger conservation in the Lazovsky Zapovednik (LZ), Zov Tigra National Park (ZT), and adjacent areas. The WildCats Conservation Alliance provides critical funds for our programme. The following provides a summary of our progress to date in 2019 and January 2020. During this time, ZSL worked with partners ANO AMUR and United Administrations of Lazovsky Zapovednik and Zov Tigra National Park (UALZZT) to conduct tiger population monitoring, implement improved management plans that have increased the effectiveness of anti-poaching activities in the area, and continued wildlife veterinary capacity building and strategic planning. Tiger population monitoring results for 2019 revealed a stable population and good reproduction. Preliminary results for 2020 show an increase in adult tigers, after several years of good reproduction. The fifth year of monitoring efforts in the unprotected area between LZ and ZT provided evidence that tigers are surviving and reproducing there as well. Of particular interest so far in 2019 includes 1) the territory takeover of an 11 year resident male "Yasha" by a new tiger, 2) an age wide collection of pictures to construct criteria for estimating ages of wild tigers (especially cubs less than 2 years of age) from camera trap photographs; information needed for range wide tiger monitoring programs in Russia, and 3) twin publications (Russian and English languages) addressing ZSLs collaborative work on disease risk assessment for reintroductions authored by 12 specialists including ZSLs Misha Goncharuk and Linda Kerley; "Disease Risk Assessment for the Amur Leopard Reintroduction Programme in the Russian Far East" (published as a book in Russian), and "Assessing health risks of reintroduction: The example of the Amur leopard, *Panthera pardus orientalis* (Published as a scientific article in Transboundary and Emerging Diseases in English). Our programme aim is to continue to focus on combating threats in protected areas (most importantly poaching and wildfires) and, in turn, hold stable or increase tiger and prey numbers, verified by effective monitoring results. The continued success of our conservation activities will ensure a source of tigers for dispersal into adjacent unprotected areas with fewer tigers.

Summary of activities and achievements: *(Please provide a summary for use in our communication materials Max 300 words)*

With support from WildCats Conservation Alliance, ZSL's Amur tiger conservation project in Southeast Primorsky Krai has developed a holistic programme for tiger conservation in Lazovsky Zapovednik (LZ), Zov Tigra National Park (ZT), and adjacent areas. In 2019, ZSL worked with partners to conduct tiger population monitoring, implement improved management plans that have increased the effectiveness of anti-poaching activities in the area, and continued wildlife veterinary capacity building and strategic planning. Tiger population monitoring results for 2019 revealed a

stable population and good reproduction. Preliminary results for 2020 show an increase in adult tigers after several years of good reproduction. Monitoring efforts in the unprotected area between LZ and ZT provided evidence that tigers are surviving and reproducing there as well. Of particular interest in 2019 1) an age wide collection of pictures allowing to construct criteria for estimating ages of wild Amur tigers (especially cubs less than 2 years of age) from camera trap photographs; information needed for range wide tiger monitoring programs in Russia, and 2) twin publications (Russian and English languages) addressing ZSLs collaborative work on disease risk assessment for reintroductions authored by 12 specialists including ZSLs Misha Goncharuk and Linda Kerley; "Disease Risk Assessment for the Amur Leopard Reintroduction Programme in the Russian Far East" (published as a book in Russian), and "Assessing health risks of reintroduction: The example of the Amur leopard, *Panthera pardus orientalis* (Published as a scientific article in Transboundary and Emerging Diseases in English). Our programme also focused on combating threats in protected areas (most importantly poaching and wildfires) which contributed to stable tiger and prey numbers, verified by effective monitoring results. The continued success of our conservation activities will ensure a source of tigers for dispersal into adjacent unprotected areas with fewer tigers.

Details of activities and results: *(Please give detailed narrative of the results of each objective & output. Please include measures for example patrol numbers and distances covered)*

Objective 1. Assess the effectiveness of our conservation strategies by long term population monitoring of Amur tigers in the protected areas of United Administrations of Lazovsky Zapovednik and Zov Tiger National Park, and the adjoining hunting leases.

Over the past 12 years (2008-2019), ZSL has worked with partners UALZZT using camera traps and conducting snow track surveys to monitor tigers in LZ; we have also been using these methods for the past 9 years in ZT (although we have been involved indirectly with tiger monitoring since 2001). In November 2014, LZ and ZT were joined to form the United Administration of Lazovsky Zapovednik and Zov Tigra National Park (UALZZT), but they continue their original functions as a strictly protected area (LZ) and a national park (ZT), so we continue to refer to them as such. Because it is critical to understand how tigers move between the two protected areas, we extended our survey in 2013 to include the unprotected Medved Hunting Lease (MHL) between LZ and ZT, managed by a private hunting club. In 2016, we again extended our survey to include the Southern Valley Hunting lease (SVHL) (Figure 1). Monitoring a larger contiguous area provided better information about tiger survival, reproduction and movements through unprotected areas, where they are more susceptible to poaching. This year, we continued our long-term tiger monitoring over the tiger conservation landscape.

Together with UALZZT, we completed our annual camera trapping surveys between December and May each winter (hereafter referred to as the "2019 tiger survey" for example for Dec 2018-May

2019) operating 60-paired camera trap stations in LZ, 28 in ZT, 25 in MHL, and eight in SVHL, over 90 day-periods (Figure 1). Forty camera traps are left in LZ and ZT year round to record supplemental information about resident tigers, including site persistence, body condition, and evidence of reproduction (cubs or lactating females).



Figure 1. Setting a camera trap for a tiger monitoring survey by anchoring it to a tree and aimed across a trail, road or at a scent marking tree where a tiger might frequent. Our employee sets the first photograph of a paper sign with the location, date and time held in front of the camera as illustrated here.

For the 2019 camera trap survey conducted in combined areas LZ, ZT, MHL and SVHL we estimated 18-22 adult tigers and 0.63-0.67 adult tigers / 100 km² analysed using the program SPACECAP for capture-recapture closed populations over a period of 10,890 trap/days, and 290 sets of camera trap photographs. The estimated tiger density is similar to other protected areas in the Russian Far East. The minimum number tigers counted was 21 adults (11 females, 10 males) in combined areas. We also identified 1 subadult male and five new litters of cubs born in Spring-Summer 2018 and still traveling with their mothers at end of this survey, and two new litters born in summer 2019 using

supplemental camera traps. Litter sizes born in 2018 were three litters with 3 cubs, one litter with 2 cub, and one litter of at least one female cub (Table 1). Litter sizes born in summer 2019 and verified in January 2020 were 3 and 2 cubs. Also of importance in the 2019 survey and carried-over to preliminary 2020 survey was 1) the territory takeover by a new male tiger away from a 14-year old male who held his territory for 11 years (“Yasha” is the oldest recorded territorial male Amur tiger), 2) The birth of a 15 year old tigresses’ (Sabrina) 5th litter (“Sabrina” is the oldest recorded territorial female Amur tiger), 3) an age wide collection of tiger photos enabling us to construct criteria for estimating ages of wild tigers from camera trap photographs; information needed for range wide tiger monitoring programs in Russia.

Mother tigers can be secretive and cubs are notoriously difficult to photograph during short tiger surveys (illustrating the value of supplementary trap days which provided valuable information on reproduction). The 2019 survey was atypical because two litters of cubs (2 and 3 cubs each) were photographed several times each, perhaps because those mother tigers were accustomed to camera traps after themselves being photographed over most of their lives. We have also discovered that family groups tend to visit certain mark trees, perhaps so that cubs can learn the scent of the resident male, and at these locations we have a higher probability of photographing family groups. Because we had good estimates of birthdate, these cub photographs will be used to illustrate how to estimate cub age using camera trap photographs.

Table 1. Minimum number of adult tigers, litters of cubs and total number of cubs photographed during surveys in combined areas of LZ, MHL, SVHL, and ZT. Numbers in parentheses are totals added retrospectively when some litters were discovered after surveys end.

Age/Sex	2017	2018	2019
Adult females	11	11	11
Adult males	8	7	10
Total adults	19	18	21
Sub-adults	3		1
New litters	1(2)	1(2)	5(2)

Cubs	3(6)	3(6)	12(3)
------	------	------	-------

Our overall program goal is to continue to develop our holistic programme for tiger conservation in the Lazovsky Zapovednik (LZ), Zov Tigra National Park (ZT), and adjacent areas. Wildfires, driven by severe drought that continued through 2019, threatened tiger habitat in 2018. While the 2019 winter was very dry, late snowfall provided much needed moisture and there were no wildfires in tiger habitat this spring, although we will remain vigilant as the autumn fire season approaches. In October 2018, we identified two tigers (a male and female) from photographs given to us by government rangers charged with responding to conflict situations. The tigers had been killing cows near a village for several months in 2018 and the camera trap photographs are helping us understand the age, sex, and body condition of the conflict animals and try to mitigate. The female was a 3-year old born on LZ and the male was unknown to our study. During the 2019 and 2020 surveys (as late as December 2019), we were relieved to have identified both animals many kilometres away from the village and both in remote areas away from livestock and people.

Objective 2. Reinforce the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) approach to enforce anti-poaching, including the use of SMART software, rapid response teams, and Forest Eyes Initiative, which uses camera tap technology to monitor illegal human trespassing in protected areas.

We collaborate with the UALZZT Director and WCS to implement SMART in the protected areas for the 10th year, providing funds for Ranger per diems and a computer Database Specialist who is responsible for SMART data management and monthly reporting. We also provided support for Inspector patrol logistics including equipment, uniforms, and fuel for patrol and project vehicles. In 2019, three meetings were held with head Rangers and the PA director to discuss SMART progress. We helped train 6 new inspectors recruited to use SMART in their patrols. The UALZZT SMART Database Manager, Dema Nasok, produced 12 monthly SMART reports and 4 quarterly reports that were used to adapt strategic anti-poaching management. A total of thirty-eight rangers in 7 groups patrolled an averaged of 27 day and 13 night patrols / month, walking 304 km / month, driving 1,441 km / month, and boating along the sea shore 39 km / month (the sea in closed from November – May), to detain 19 intruders (2.6 / month), dismantle 3 poacher camps, and remove 3 small leghold traps (meant for sable) across the UALZZT territories (LZ = 1,240 km² and ZT = 860 km²). Four new rangers were trained for SMART patrols and 3 patrol group leaders were trained to use a smartphone app equivalent to CyberTracker.

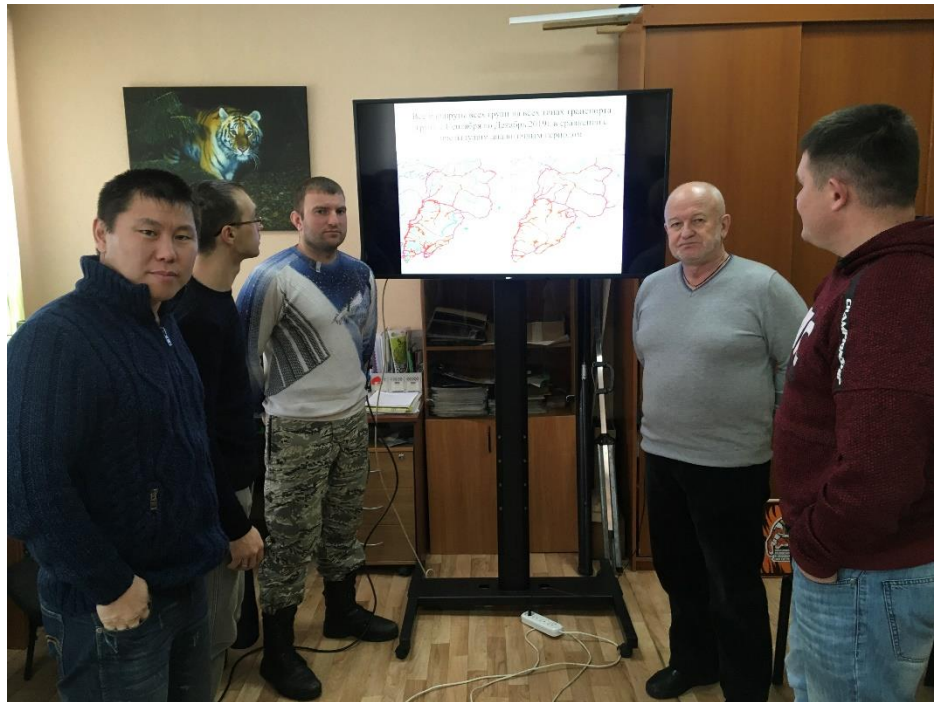


Figure 2. SMART meeting held with ZSL, WCS, PA director, head rangers to discuss AMERT patrol progress.

Due to the remoteness of our conservation landscape, UALZZT anti-poaching rangers often lack the technical capacity to protect species from poaching because they cannot respond quickly to intelligence or real-time information about potential threats. To counter this problem, we worked with partners ANO AMUR (with funds provided by WildCats Conservation Alliance) and UALZZT, to create rapid response teams (RRT) capable of responding to illegal incursions within the remote protected area conservation landscape. In 2018, the RRTs were equipped and trained to use ATVs, snow mobiles, trailers for hauling equipment, uniforms, and poacher cams to ensure the fastest response to threats. In 2019, we equipped them with 2 additional GMS poacher cams and 10 regular poacher cams for use with cell service is lacking. Three new inspectors were trained to use ATV and snow mobiles.



Figure 3. RRT patrol and check poacher-cams in January 2020 in remote Zov Tirga National Park on snow mobiles donated by ANO Amur in partnership with ZSL (upper image). A tiger walks the same road a few days alter (lower image).



Figure 15. As part of our support for anti-poaching and RRT in UALZZT, we donated poacher cams, flashcards, and batteries.

Objective 3. Build conservation and wildlife health capacity within Far Eastern Russia by monitoring disease threats and training a minimum of 4 veterinary students to minimize the threat of disease to wild tigers and future reintroduced leopards.

ZSL has been collecting blood samples from small mammals in LZ since 2006 as part of a study to develop a wildlife disease risk assessment for leopard reintroduction. This year, working with partners Wildlife Vets International, we successfully contributed to twin publications (Russian and English languages) addressing ZSLs collaborative work on disease risk assessment for reintroductions authored by 12 specialists including ZSLs Misha Goncharuk and Linda Kerley; "Disease Risk Assessment for the Amur Leopard Reintroduction Programme in the Russian Far East" (published as a book in Russian), and "Assessing health risks of reintroduction: The example of the Amur leopard, *Panthera pardus orientalis* (Published as a scientific article in Transboundary and Emerging Diseases in English). These publications directly contribute to improved wildlife disease management.



Figure 15. ZSLs vet, Misha Goncharuk, with 300 printed copies of Disease Risk Assessment of Amur Leopards for the reintroduction programme in the Russian Far East. These books were distributed by each of 12 authors to interested readers. First developed in English, the Russian version is more accessible to the public were leopards will be reintroduced.

To train students and monitor disease, we worked at the Animal Disease Diagnostics Center which is a structural subdivision of the Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine of Primorskaya State Agricultural Academy (PSAA). PSAA actively cooperates with various organizations: “Center Amur Tiger”, WCS, WWF as well as ZSL. ZSL played critical role in fundraising for building of laboratory facilities ten years ago. Although, originally place was planned for proceeding of materials from wildlife (and it currently deals with wildlife in more degree), post-mortem veterinary examination of domestic and agricultural animals is also performed there.

Students and post-graduate students undergo practical training at the center and gain experience as specialists. We have approximately 10-15 students per week during 3-4 hours lessons.

Diagnostic center employees conduct forensic veterinary examination of animals, e.g. necropsy, making of official reports on the status of both productive and unproductive animals, as well as conduct a post-mortem examination of domestic and wild animals. On the basis of the Center for Diagnosis of Animal Diseases, block-type trainings are held in forensic veterinary examination, cytology and embryology for students of Veterinary Medicine and Veterinary Sanitary Expertise specialties. The results obtained during the study serve as the basis for writing candidate and doctoral dissertations by leading specialists of the Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine. The diagnostic center is the basis for training courses for representatives of the entire region. Programs have been developed for the forensic and veterinary, biological examination of wild animals, their morphology and physiology, etc. The Center plays a huge role in wildlife conservation by performance of forensic post-mortem examinations of carcasses that were confiscated from poachers or found in the wild by rangers. By joint efforts with police and rangers this work helps to prove guilt of poachers and punish them in accordance with crime code as well as to understand health problems in wildlife. Especially it is critical for Amur tiger conservation. All cases are usually in frame of forensic expertise initiated by police, so I would avoid of details, but I can say that about 9 tiger postmortems and about 40 other species (deer mainly and boars in less degree) forensic examinations were conducted in 2019, so we never have empty place in our freezers and do our work intensively all the time because carcasses are submitted even from adjacent regions of Russian Far East. As result - many of poachers were subjected to administrative or sometimes even criminal persecution thankfully to experts' work in Animal Disease Diagnostics Center.





Objective 4. Expand community outreach to 1 additional school and work to nurture an appreciation for tigers and support for their conservation.

We continue to collaborate with UALZZT to provide materials to schools to institutionalize the conservation message. This year we provided materials for 6 lectures at 3 schools including camera traps for students to develop their own wildlife projects, and tiger photographs from our monitoring surveys along with life histories of individual tigers who we are currently monitoring.

Key achievements of this project: *(Please give a bullet point list of key measurable outputs- for example xxx of staff trained in SMART monitoring techniques, xxx camera traps covering xxx km²)*

1. Conducted tiger population monitoring surveys using 121 paired camera traps covering 3,000 km²
2. 10th consecutive year implementing SMART patrols in UALZZT and helped train 6 new inspectors recruited to use SMART in their patrols.

3. Produced 12 monthly and 4 quarterly SMART reports used to adapt strategic anti-poaching management.
4. A total of thirty-eight rangers in 7 groups patrolled an average of 27 day and 13 night patrols / month, walking 304 km / month, driving 1,441 km / month, and boating along the sea shore 39 km / month (the sea is closed from November – May), to detain 19 intruders (2.6 / month), dismantle 3 poacher camps, and remove 3 small leghold traps (meant for sable) across the UALZZT territories (LZ = 1,240 km² and ZT = 860 km²).
5. Four new rangers were trained for SMART patrols and 3 patrol group leaders were trained to use a smartphone app equivalent to CyberTracker.
6. Equipped RRT with 2 additional GMS poacher cams and 10 regular poacher cams for use with cell service is lacking.
7. Three new RRT inspectors were trained to use ATV and snow mobiles.
8. 3 publications; two published and 1 in press. Produced two publications on wildlife disease risk assessment incorporating 12 years of wildlife disease monitoring results.
9. 10-15 students and post-graduates trained per week during 3-4 hour lessons on practical training at the PSAA center to gain experience with specialists on wildlife disease sampling and post mortems for disease diagnostics.
10. Postmortems for disease diagnostics performed on 9 tigers and 40 prey species (deer and wild boar) during forensic examinations in 2019.
11. Provided materials for 6 lectures to 3 local schools servicing approximately 36 students.

Obstacles to success: Give details of any obstacles/challenges to success that the project has encountered. *(Any changes to the project that have affected the budget and timetable of project activities should have been discussed prior to the end of the project)*

We were unable to conduct disease monitoring surveys in LZ this year due to lack of funding support for our field work. However we used the opportunity to concentrate on successfully publishing our findings from previous years; publications that will ultimately lead to better disease monitoring in the future. These changes did not affect our overall WildCats budget and the change ultimately lead to a better summary of our overall monitoring results.

Monitoring and Evaluation: *(Describe the methods used to monitor and evaluate the progress of the project)*

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plays an essential role in effective project management. ZSL designs straightforward and effective M&E systems that become an everyday part of project implementation and in the simplest way possible address three key M&E questions:

1. Are we doing what we set out to do?
2. Are we achieving our expected conservation outcomes?
3. What have we learned that will help us improve?

The strong monitoring component of ZSL's Amur tiger work ensures that the project team receives regular and scientifically sound feedback on the project's primary conservation outcome indicator: the status of the tiger population in the project area. Progress towards project objectives and on project activities is monitored and reported by the project manager.

Shared learning: *(How will you share the outputs and learning from your project, in what format and with whom?)*

Our outputs and learning have been shared in reports and publications as follows:

1. Annual and 6-month reports to the UALZZT scientific committee responsible for wildlife monitoring and management in protected areas.
2. Annual, Quarterly and monthly SMART patrolling reports to the UALZZT anti-poaching department (reports are developed in collaboration with them).
3. During presentations and annual reports to the Amur tiger monitoring group.
4. During weekly meetings with the UALZZT director

In interim and annual reports to WildCats Conservation Alliance.

Media: *(Please provide a list of publications and media both local and national which mentions the work funded by this project and/or mentions WildCats Conservation Alliance)*

Goncharuk M., M. Alshinetski, T. Arzhanova, I. Korotkova, S. Naidenko, N. Sulikhan, O. Uphyrkina, L. Kerley, D. Miquelle, M. Gilbert, A. Tomlinson, and J. Lewis. 2019. Disease Risk Assessment for the Amur Leopard Reintroduction Programme in the Russian Far East. Dalpress, Vladivostok. 128 pp. ISBN 978-7311-0506-4. (published as a book in Russian language)

Lewis J., A. Tomlinson, M. Gilbert, M. Alshinetski, T. Arzhanova, M. Goncharuk, J. Goodrich, L. Kerley, I. Korotkova, D. Miquelle, S. Naidenko, N. Sulikhan, and O. Uphyrkina. 2019. Assessing health risks of reintroduction: The example of the Amur leopard, *Panthera pardus orientalis*. Transboundary and Emerging diseases 2019;001-12. (published in English).

Goncharuk M., L. Kerley. *In press*. Recent Observations Of Eurasian Otter *Lutra Lutra* Including White-Coated Individuals In The Southern Sikhote Alin, The Russian Far East. Otter Specialist Bulletin.

Have you provided at least 2 blogs? Y/N?

We have provided 1 blog with this report and the second will follow tomorrow.

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

Yes

Section III. Appendix (Please populate this section with details from section II)	
Did you carry out camera trapping as part of this project? Y/N yes	
If yes: Total camera trap nights/days: 10,890 trap/days	Total area surveyed: 3,000 km ²
Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded 18-22 adult tigers and 0.63-0.67 adult tigers / 100 km ² analysed using the program SPACECAP for capture-recapture closed populations over a period of 10,890 trap/days. The minimum number tigers counted was 21 adults (11 females, 10 males) in combined areas.	Have you included data on other species recorded? No
Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project? Y/N yes	
If yes: Total distance patrolled: 15,784 km	Total area patrolled: 2,000 km ²
Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Y/N yes	
If yes: Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software? 15,784 km	How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details? Data during patrols are collected with GPS and converted to paper.

		However, rangers are currently beginning to use cybertrakkers simultaneously until they're able to totally convert to that method.
Does your project work with local communities? Y/N yes		
<p>If yes: (please be as specific as possible)</p> <p>Who? We work with hunting lease managers to monitor tigers using camera traps in the territories that connect the protected areas. Our aim is to collaborate with them to bring land management and tiger conservation to equal levels throughout the landscape to reduce risks to tigers moving between protected areas.</p>	<p>What did you do? We provided camera traps when necessary and methods for CT placement. We also provided survey reports.</p>	<p>How many people did you reach? Two different hunting leases totalling about 20 people.</p>
How do you measure the success of this activity? By the degree of cooperation from hunting lease partners and most importantly, the survey results showing stable tiger numbers and good survival and reproduction of animals whose territories are in unprotected areas.		
Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? Y/N Yes		
<p>If yes:</p> <p>Who? 3 local elementary schools</p>	<p>What did you do? 6 lectures about tigers and tiger conservation in the area</p>	<p>How many people reached? 40 kids</p>

Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of how this is measured) We haven't been able to measure this		
Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Y/N yes		
<p>If yes: (please be as specific as possible)</p> <p>Who?</p> <p>1. Four new rangers were trained for SMART patrols and 3 patrol group leaders were trained to use a smartphone app equivalent to CyberTracker.</p> <p>2. Three new RRT inspectors were trained to use ATV and snow mobiles.</p>	<p>What did you do? We provided support for training</p>	<p>How many staff trained? How many others trained?</p> <p>See column 1 please. These were all PA staff</p>
How do you measure the effectiveness of this training? SMART reports, vehicle operating licenses issued,		
Did you carry out conflict mitigation activities with community members? no		
<p>If yes:</p> <p>Who?</p>	<p>What?</p>	<p>How main people did this include?</p>
Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of how this is measured)		

Were any scientific papers/articles published because of your project? Y/N Yes
<p>If so, please give details or provide copies.</p> <p>Goncharuk M., M. Alshinetski, T. Arzhanova, I. Korotkova, S. Naidenko, N. Sulikhan, O. Uphyrkina, L. Kerley, D. Miquelle, M. Gilbert, A. Tomlinson, and J. Lewis. 2019. Disease Risk Assessment for the Amur Leopard Reintroduction Programme in the Russian Far East. Dalpress, Vladivostok. 128 pp. ISBN 978-7311-0506-4. (published as a book in Russian language)</p> <p>Lewis J., A. Tomlinson, M. Gilbert, M. Alshinetski, T. Arzhanova, M. Goncharuk, J. Goodrich, L. Kerley, I. Korotkova, D. Miquelle, S. Naidenko, N. Sulikhan, and O. Uphyrkina. 2019. Assessing health risks of reintroduction: The example of the Amur leopard, <i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i> . Transboundary and Emerging diseases 2019;001-12. (published in English).</p> <p>Goncharuk M., L. Kerley. <i>In press</i>. Recent Observations Of Eurasian Otter <i>Lutra Lutra</i> Including White-Coated Individuals In The Southern Sikhote Alin, The Russian Far East. Otter Specialist Bulletin.</p>