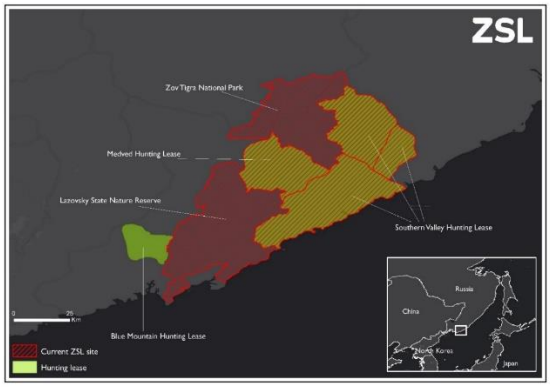
This report will be made public. If it contains confidential or sensitive information, please also provide a revised report for sharing with the public.

Section I. Project Information	
Project Title: Amur Tiger Conservation in the Lazovsky Landscape	
Grantee Organisation: Zoological Society of London	
Location of project: ZSL's tiger conservation landscape including Lazovsky State Nature Reserve (LZ), Zov Tigra National Park (ZT) and adjacent hunting leases in the Russian Far East. 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: *(Please give details of partners, including communities, academic institutions etc. for this project.* We have worked with our partners at United Administrations of Lazovsky Zapovednik and Zov Tigra National Park (UALZZT) 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. and permits for camera trap monitoring and small carnivore capture for wildlife disease monitoring are covered under the MoU. We have been collaborating with WCS and Phoenix Fund to implement SMART in UALZZT for the past ten years and continue to have a good working relationship with both NGO. We have a MoU between ANO "Amur" in partnership with ZSL, UALZZT, WCS, and Phoenix fund. ZSL's partner 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 (ANO 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 that ZSL has with Amur, our work in the region is delivered under the umbrella of Amur.
Project Contact Name: (*main contact via email)* Linda Kerley
Email: linda.kerley@zsl.org & kerley_linda@yahoo.com
Reporting period: 1 February 2020– January 31, 2021

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 km^2 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 26 cubs produced in the conservation area in the past four 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 during the grant period (2020 thru January 2021). 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 2020 show an increase in adult tigers (and new reproduction) after several years of good reproduction. Preliminary results for 2021 indicate tiger numbers remain stable at the 2020

increased numbers. The sixth 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 in 2020 include 1) Survival of 2 cubs in 15-year old tigresses' (Sabrina) 5th litter ("Sabrina" is the oldest recorded territorial female Amur tiger) to at least 1 year of age and photographic evidence of 14-year old male tiger "Yasha" (the oldest continuously monitored male Amur tiger) with an injured tail, 2) three completed ranger stations in Zov Tigra National Park to assist with tourist management and house anti-poaching overnight patrols, and 3) a publication addressing ZSLs collaborative scientific work on wildlife diseases and specifically the threat of and mitigation for Canine Distemper Virus (CDV) on wild Amur tigers authored by 28 specialists including ZSL's Misha Goncharuk and Dr. Linda Kerley in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS) entitled "Distemper, extinction, and vaccination of the Amur tiger". 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 narrative 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 2020, 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 2020 showed increased adult tigers after several years of good reproduction. Preliminary results for 2021 revealed a stable reproducing population following growth in 2020. Though monitoring efforts were slowed during COVID19 pandemic travel restrictions, surveys were completed and conservation work proceeded. Of particular interest in 2020 was; 1) Survival of 2 cubs in 15-year old tigresses' (Sabrina) 5th litter ("Sabrina" is the oldest recorded territorial female Amur tiger) to at least 1 year of age and photographic evidence that 14-year old male tiger "Yasha" survived (the oldest and longest continuously monitored male Amur tiger) with an injured tail, 2) completed ranger stations in Zov Tigra National Park functioning to assist with tourist management and house anti-poaching overnight patrols, and 3) a publication addressing ZSLs collaborative work on disease risks

assessment and the threat of and mitigation for Canine Distemper Virus (CDV) on wild Amur tigers authored by 28 specialists including ZSLs Misha Goncharuk and Dr. Linda Kerley in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS) entitled "Distemper, extinction, and vaccination of the Amur tiger". 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, #people trained or #people attending meetings/workshops or refer to figures in your tables below)*

A young male tiger recorded in Zov Tigra National Park in January 2021

Objective 1. 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 13 years (2008-2020), ZSL has worked with partners UALZZT using camera traps and conducting snow track surveys to monitor tigers in Lazovsky Zapovednik (LZ); we have also been

using these methods for the past 10 years in Zov Tigra National Park (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), situated between LZ and ZT and managed by a private hunting club. In 2016, we again extended our survey to include the Southern Valley Hunting lease (SVHL) (See map above). 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.

Beginning before February 2020, Together with UALZZT, we successfully completed our annual camera trapping surveys (although see below for problem details), with paired cameras set at 110 locations for at least 90 days between December 2019 and May 2020 consistent with prior winter tiger surveys (hereafter referred to as the "2020 tiger survey"). Forty camera traps remained operating in LZ and ZT to record supplemental information about resident tigers, including site persistence, body condition, and evidence of reproduction (cubs or lactating females).

A few problems slowed out progress during this granting period. First, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting travel and social restrictions, coupled with severe spring weather, we recovered our field data (camera traps and tiger photographs) 2 months later than usual finishing in July 2020 (compared to May) which caused us to delay survey results summary. Second, we lost some data because an unusually large number of camera traps were stolen (19 camera traps) during the COVID19 lockdown, presumably by people illegally collecting lichen's to sell on the black market. Third, camera traps were set late in 2021 because of continuing problems with COVID-19 restrictions and people in the forest collecting pine cones for trade.

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 2020 camera trap survey conducted in combined areas LZ, ZT, MHL and SVHL we estimated 17-22 adult tigers and 0.62-0.67 adult tigers / 100 km^2 analysed using the program SPACECAP for capture-recapture closed populations over a period of 10,890 trap/days, 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 of tigers counted was 22 adults (10 females, 12 males) in combined areas. Of those tigers, 12 adults (8 males and 5 females) and 2 litters of cubs (one 1-year old litter of 2 cubs and one new litter with an unknown number of cubs) recorded in LZ, and 8 adults (4 males and 4 females) and 1 litter of 3 cubs recorded in ZT.

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	2020
Adult females	11	11	11	10
Adult males	8	7	10	12
Total adults	**19**	**18**	**21**	**22**
Sub-adults	3		1	1
New litters	1(2)	1(2)	5(2)	3
Cubs	3(6)	3(6)	12(3)	6

Additional information of interest recorded so far in our 2020 survey as follows:

1. Photographs of a 14-year old male tiger “Yasha” (the oldest and longest continuously monitored male Amur tiger) with an injured tail (Figure 2). In 2019, after Yasha was displaced from his territory by a younger male, he injured his tail (perhaps in a fight with another tiger which illustrates the dangers faced by tigers without territories). Photographs revealed that the end of his tail was first constricted, and then fell off after several weeks, leaving a shortened tail (Figures 2-4).

Figure 2. Adult male tiger "Yasha" with a normal tail in 2019.

Figure 3. Adult male tiger "Yasha" with a wound on the end of his tail in December 2019. This photo shows bone and dead skin at the end of his tail.

Figure 4. Adult male tiger "Yasha" with a short tail recorded in January 2020 after the wounded tail tip fell off sometime between December and January during our survey period.

2. Survival of 2 cubs in 15-year old tigresses' (Sabrina) 5th litter ("Sabrina" is the oldest recorded territorial female Amur tiger) to 1 year of age (figure 5); photo taken on 16 June 2020.

Figure 5 a, b, and c. Mother tiger Sabrina (above) and two 1-year old cubs (middle and bottom photos) visiting a scent marking tree in Lazovsky Reserve on 16 June 2020.

3. Mother tiger "Anna" with 3 cubs recorded both in unprotected areas and Zov Tigra National Park in winter 2020 (at 6-month old), in August (at 1 year of age) and again in December 2020 at 16 months of age. Anna was born in 2014 in LZ and this is her 3rd litter (Figure 6 a-d).

Figure 6 a, b, and c. Mother tiger Anna (above) and three 6-month old cubs (middle and bottom photos) photographed 21 February 2020.

Figure 6 d. Anna's 16 month od cub photographed 28 December 2020.

Figure 7. A camouflaged poacher cam.

Figure 8. Project manager measuring a fresh tiger track in dirt just two hours after the tigers walked down a road in Lazovsky Reserve.

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 trap technology to monitor illegal human trespassing in protected areas.

We continued to collaborate with the UALZZT Director and WCS to implement SMART in the protected areas (beginning our 11th 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 2020 three meetings were held with head Rangers and the PA director to discuss SMART patrol progress; one prior to the COVID19 pandemic social distancing restriction (February), and two after restrictions were lifted (August and November). During August and November meetings we followed social distancing guidelines including maintaining 2-meters distance between participants and mask wearing (Figure 9).

The UALZZT SMART Database Manager produced 12monthly SMART reports and 4 quarterly reports that were used to adapt strategic anti-poaching management. A total of forty-six rangers in seven groups patrolled an average of 26 days and 14 night patrols / month, walking 301 km / month, driving 1,441 km / month, and boating along the sea shore 40 km / month (the sea is closed November – may each year), to record 20 illegal actions on PAs which resulted in written citations including the Rapid Response Teams (RRT) successful apprehension of Lichen collectors. A newly immerging threat, lichen collecting is not regulated, but collectors were given citations for illegal trespassing onto LZ. Trespassers were also cited for collecting pinecones September – December 2020. To enhance ant-poaching patrols, we worked with UALZZT to ensure that 5 poacher cams were set in areas to increase detection of illegal activity in PAs (Figure 11). Comparing 2019 to 2020, the quality of patrols conducted in February – May increased, for example with Ranger patrolling more days per month in 2020 (Figure 9).

Figure 9. A meeting with ZSL, WCS, PA directors to discuss SMART patrol progress. Held during the COVID19 pandemic, participants took necessary precautions to avoid possible virus spread.

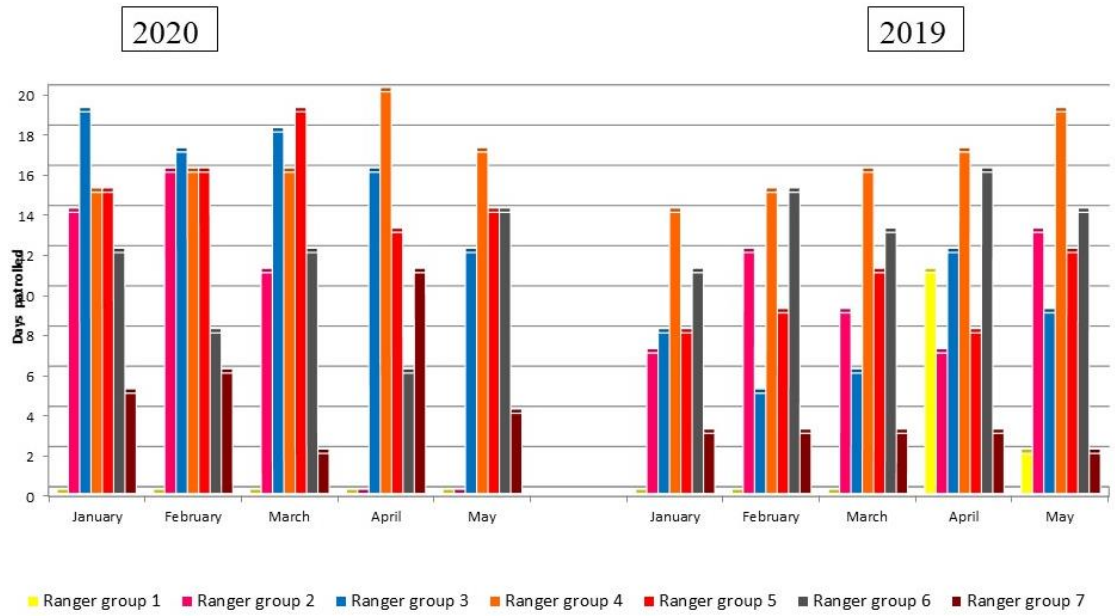


Figure 10. A comparison of days patrols in each month (January – May) by each of seven patrol groups (totalling 46 Rangers) in 2019 versus 2020.

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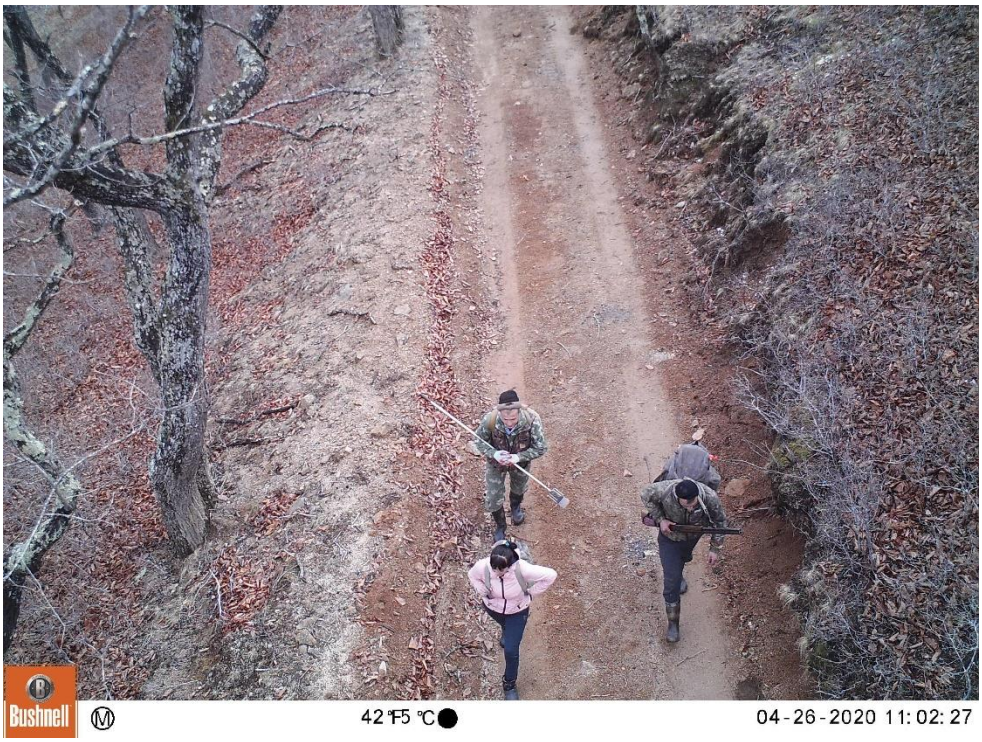
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d

Figure 11 a- d). Examples of Illegal activities photographed in LA which have helped anti-poacher rangers better understand the extent of illegal activities including a) a local known man on motorcycle who has also been photographed in other parts of LZ, b) A group of 3 poachers with rifles with lead to increased patrols in the area and consequently no further detected armed intrusions, c) a group of lichen collectors complete with collecting tool (a long pole with a paint scraper attached) to help scrape lichen from high rocks, and d) lichens collected to sell in the Chinese black market. These photographs (c and d) helped us better understand the extent of illegal intrusion into the strictly protected area to collect lichen, perhaps leading to other types of activities as well.

At the onset of this project, Zov Tigra National Park had two tourist centers in need of repairs, and only three guard stations (although these are in good condition) to cover a vast remote area. To alleviate this, ZSL worked with UALZZT management and other sponsors in 2020 to identify appropriate areas to build five new guard stations that would be spaced throughout remote areas so that anti-poaching patrols can adequately patrol and safeguard against illegal activities. Three guard stations were completed and two more were partially build and all construction is planned to be finished by August 2021 (Figure 12).

Figure 12. A partially completed guard station in Zov Tigra National Park built to house overnight anti-poaching patrols and to manage tourists, 2020.

Figure 13. Rapid Response Team ranger on winter patrols in the remote Zov Tigra National Park illustrating the importance of guard stations to shelter rangers during overnight patrols against severe winter conditions.

Objective 3. Build conservation and wildlife health capacity within Far Eastern Russia by monitoring disease threats, training veterinary students and contributing veterinary expertise for tiger and leopard rehabilitation at TRNCO tiger centre or with other government authorities to minimize the threat of disease and aid in rehabilitations to wild tigers under care and future reintroduced leopards.

ZSL has been collaborating with various partners on wildlife disease research since 2006. This year focusing on disease risks assessment and emerging disease threats of Canine Distemper Virus (CDV) on wild Amur tigers, we co-authored a publication with 28 specialists (including ZSLs Misha Goncharuk and Dr. Linda Kerley) in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS) entitled "Distemper, extinction, and vaccination of the Amur tiger". This publication will directly contribute to improved wildlife disease management.

In February to mid- April, we continued to work with veterinary students attending Primorsky State Agriculture Academy (PSAA) Wildlife Diagnostic Centre until it closed to onsite learning due to COVID19 pandemic. Due to the resulting economic situation it is unclear if the Centre will reopen but we will continue to monitor the situation.

Project Vet Misha Goncharuk worked with TRNCO to preform health checks and rehabilitate 4 tigers in 2020; 2 orphaned cubs and 2 adult females. He also helped transfer sika deer to the centre to feed tigers, a red deer calf with broken leg, and a lynx who was captured from a tree in a local person's front yard. We were unable to conduct wildlife health monitoring in 2020 due to travel restrictions and we used the time instead to organize and prepare for future wildlife disease publications.

Figure 14. ZSL project vet Misha Goncharuk listening to the heart rate of a wild orphaned tiger cub captured and transferred to TRNCO centre for treatment and rehabilitation.

Figure 15. ZSL project vet Misha Goncharuk in the process of immobilizing a captive sika deer so that it can be transferred to TRNCO to feed orphaned tiger cubs and teach them to hunt.

Figure 16. Eurasian Lynx in a local Lazo person's front yard tree, chased there by dogs. The lynx is an unusual pale colour but healthy. He was captured by TRNCO, kept for observation for 1 week before released back to the wild away from town.

Objective 4. Continue public outreach and communication efforts, both through events at local schools nurturing an appreciation for tigers and support for their conservation; and developing publications on long-term tiger population monitoring since 2007.

Due to COVID19 pandemic and resulting school closers, we have been unable to hold any local school events and we are still unclear if schools will open after September, but we are monitoring the situation closely. Also, due to ZSL staff furloughs of Dr. Raj Amin, who we usually work closely with on data preparation, we have not submitted any tiger article for publication in 2020.

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 km^2*)

1. Conducted tiger population monitoring surveys using 121 paired camera traps covering 3,000 km^2

2. 11th consecutive year implementing SMART patrols in UALZZT and helped train 4 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 forty-six rangers in 7 groups patrolled an averaged of 26 day and 14 night patrols / month, walking 301 km / month, driving 1,441 km / month, and boating along the sea shore 40 km / month (the sea in closed from November – May each year), to record 20 illegal actions which resulted in written citations including the Rapid Response Teams (RRT) successful apprehension of Lichen collectors.

5. Two 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 4 additional GMS poacher cams and 10 regular poacher cams for use with cell service is lacking.

7. Produced one publication and acknowledgments for WILDCATS in a second:

Published: Gilbert M, et al. 2020. Distemper, extinction, and vaccination of the Amur tiger. Proceedings of the National Academy of Science 117(50):31955.

Mentioned in Acknowledgments: Veasey, J.S. 2020. Can Zoos Ever Be Big Enough for Large Wild Animals? A Review Using an Expert Panel Assessment of the Psychological Priorities of the Amur Tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica)* as a Model Species. Animals **2020**, 10, 1536.

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)*

The main obstacle of success that has slowed our progress so far in 2020 is the COVID-19 pandemic and associated travel and social restrictions which resulted in 1) slow recovery of field data (camera traps and tiger photographs) and data analyses, 2) closure of the PSAA wildlife disease diagnostic centre, and 3) school closures. We remain confident that work will continue as the pandemic lockdown eases especially with a new vaccine available in Russia.

We were again 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 drafting a paper on meant for publishing our findings from previous years.

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)*

Published: Gilbert M, et al. 2020. Distemper, extinction, and vaccination of the Amur tiger. Proceedings of the National Academy of Science 117(50):31955.

Mentioned in Acknowledgments: Veasey, J.S. 2020. Can Zoos Ever Be Big Enough for Large Wild Animals? A Review Using an Expert Panel Assessment of the Psychological Priorities of the Amur Tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica)* as a Model Species. Animals **2020**, 10, 1536.

Have you provided at least 2 blogs? Y/N? We have provided blogs including two sets of camera trap photos.

Have you provided at least 10 high quality images with details of the relevant credit? Y/N? All photographs should be credited to ZSL/UALZZT

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:** 3,000Km^2
Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded 17-22 adult tigers and 0.62-0.67 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 22 adults (10 females, 12 males) in combined areas.	**Please include data on other species recorded** No
Are numbers of tigers/leopards/prey increasing or decreasing in your project area? Please show trends Tiger numbers are stable or increasing slightly in our project area with 19 adults in 2017, 18 adults in 2018, 21 adults in 2019, and 22 in 2020. Reproduction has been very good in the past 4 years (see table 1 in text)	
Did you carry out other surveys? Y/N No	
If yes: **Please give details**	

Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project? Y/N Yes	
If yes: **Total distance patrolled:** Total distance patrolled = 21,104 km (walked 3,612 km, drove 17,292 km, and 200 km) A total of forty-six rangers in seven groups patrolled an average of 26 days and 14 night patrols / month, walking 301 km / month, driving 1,441 km / month, and boating along the sea shore 40 km / month (the sea is closed November – may each year), **(please give figures for different methods, vehicle/foot/boat etc)**	**Total area patrolled:** 2,000 km2
Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Y/N yes	
If yes: **Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software?** 21,104 km	**How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details?** Hand held devices including GPS and Cybertrackers. Data are transcribed to paper as a backup.
Please provide comparison data on from your patrolling over time	Covering the same area, patrols monitored only 15,784 km in 2019.
Please provide data on violations recorded/arrests/successful prosecutions	A total of forty-six rangers in seven groups patrolled an average of 26 days and 14 night patrols / month to record 20 illegal actions on PAs which

	resulted in written citations including the Rapid Response Teams (RRT) successful apprehension of Lichen collectors.	
Does your project work with local communities? Y/N Yes		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split) **Who?** We work with hunting lease managers (typically all men in Russia) 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.	**What did you do? Was it successful?** We provided camera traps when necessary and methods for CT placement. We also provided survey reports. Yes it has been and remains very successful.	**How many people did you reach?** Two different hunting leases totalling about 20 people.
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 No. Although we intended to work with school kids, this year we were unable to because of school closures during covid19 pandemic.		

If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender and numbers) **Who?**	**What did you do?**	**How many people reached?**
Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and of how this is measured)		
Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Y/N No because all intended training was cancelled due to covid19 pandemic social and travel restrictions		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split) **Who?**	**What did you do? Was it effective?**	**How many staff trained? How many others trained?**
How do you measure the effectiveness of this training?		
Did you carry out conflict mitigation activities with community members? No		
If yes: **Who?**	**What?**	**How main people did this include?**
Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and how this is measured)		

Were any scientific papers/articles published because of your project? Y/N Yes
If so, please give details or provide copies. Copies are provided