

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

<b>Section I. Project Information</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Amur Tiger and Amur Leopard Conservation in Russia	
<b>Grantee Organisation:</b> Phoenix Fund	
<b>Location of project:</b> N 43.22.18., E 133.54.22	
The project is implemented in Primorsky Krai	
<b>Size of project area (if appropriate):</b> 18,822 km <sup>2</sup> (1,882,242 ha)	<b>No of tigers and / or Amur leopards in project area, giving evidence &amp; source:</b>  The Amur tiger ( <i>Panthera tigris altaica</i> ) - 540 individuals (2015 tiger census in Primorsky and Khabarovsk krais, Amurskaya and Jewish autonomous provinces). The Amur leopard ( <i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i> ) – 110 individuals (2020 camera trap monitoring in Land of the Leopard National Park)
<b>Partners:</b> <i>(Please give details of partners, including communities, academic institutions etc. for this project.</i>  The Phoenix Fund has been closely cooperating with the following partners: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. United direction of Land of the Leopard National Park, Kedrovaya Pad Nature Reserve, Ussuriisky Nature Reserve and Far Eastern Marine Reserve</li> <li>2. Sikhote-Alin Biosphere Nature Reserve</li> <li>3. Bikin National Park</li> <li>4. Pervotsvet eco-centre</li> <li>5. Uragus eco-centre</li> <li>6. Rodnichok eco-centre</li> <li>7. Green Whirl eco-theatre</li> <li>8. The Wildlife Conservation Society</li> </ol>	
<b>Project Contact Name:</b> <i>(main contact via email)</i>  Sergei Bereznuk	
<b>Email:</b> office@fundphoenix.org	
<b>Actual start date of project:</b> <i>(if different from 1<sup>st</sup> February)</i> 1 <sup>st</sup> February	
<b>Reporting period:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> February, 2021 – 31 <sup>st</sup> January, 2022	

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?)*

Our work has contributed significantly to achieving our project aims. By educating local community about the importance of tiger/leopard conservation, taking children outside and connecting them with nature, we fostered positive attitude among children and adults towards rare predators, and increased individuals' willingness to act environmentally protecting habitat of the Amur tiger and Amur leopard. Improved law enforcement efforts in five protected areas ensured nonthreatening living of rare and endangered big cats. As a result of mentioned above changes, resident Amur tigers/Amur leopards were secured and their populations are stable.

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

Incidence of unauthorized presence of people in protected areas sees an increase mostly due to inclusion of new territories into the Land of the Leopard National Park. Numbers of Amur tigers and Amur leopards remain stable in 5 PAs. About 103 Amur tigers and 110 Amur leopards reside in 5 SMART sites. About 7,435 children have increased their level of environmental awareness, including knowledge of Amur tigers and leopards (by 11.2%).

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

During the reported period, we continued providing our assistance to five (5) protected areas in Primorsky krai to work with SMART, held feedback meetings with rangers, discussed patrol performance and options for improvement and provided new patrol targets for the next period. The rangers continued patrolling the assigned areas and prevented/revealed wildlife crimes.

During the reporting period, 386 violations of the protected area regime, including trespassing and illegal hunting, were revealed at five project sites. Thanks to support from the WildCats Conservation Alliance, Kolmarden Foundation, and Dreamworld Wildlife Foundation, we could provide PAs with funds necessary to maintain anti-poaching activities and to monitor and improve law enforcement efforts. Intense patrols by law enforcement teams discouraged poachers from illegal access to national parks and nature reserves, and that has prevented a spike in illegal hunting.

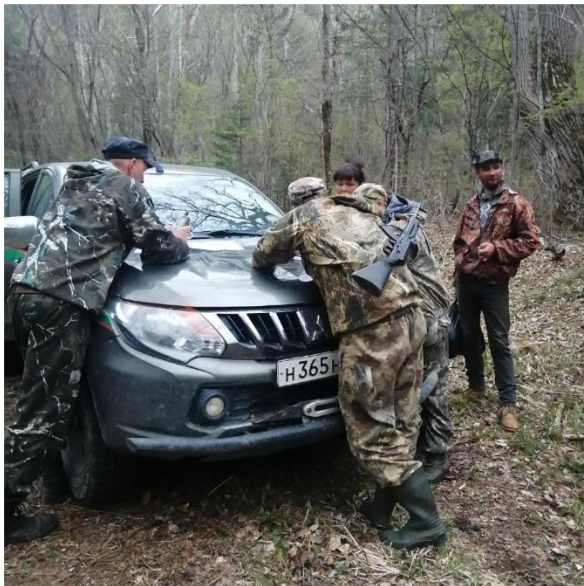
Additional to the law enforcement efforts, we continued our educational activities and were able to hold our annual workshop for 40 educators and outreach specialists at the end of March 2021. Moreover, from February 1, 2021 through January 31, 2022, as many as 7,435 children attended 1,503 eco-lessons (last year, the educators gave lessons to 5,442 children).

Also, we managed to hold the 16th art contest with publication of wall calendars and children's drawings and organized Tiger Day Festival in Primorsky Krai and Jewish Autonomous Province.

**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)*

- SMART in five protected areas

During the reported period, the anti-poaching teams of five PAs, namely Sikhote-Alin Nature Reserve, Bikin National Park, and United direction of Land of the Leopard National Park, Kedrovaya Pad Nature Reserve, Ussuriisky Nature Reserve, and Far Eastern Marine Reserve protected the wildlife and the habitat through regular patrols (on foot, by motorized vehicles, boats, etc.). SMART enabled the rangers to get instant feedback for the work they undertake on a daily basis and also receive incentives that foster a sense of pride and satisfaction for all members of the teams.



Since 2020, we together with our partners have been introducing Cyber Tracking with SMART. The use of Cyber Tracker permits the rangers and PAs managers to progressively assess activities against land management goals and entering new problems as they are identified. From February 2021 through January 2022, Phoenix in close cooperation with WCS continued holding feedback meetings between protected area management staff and rangers in order to discuss patrol results and options for improvement.

PATROL EFFORTS ON SMART SITES IN 2021						
2021	Bikin National Park		Sikhote-Alin Nature Reserve		Land of the Leopard National Park *	
	Distance (km)	Time (hours)	Distance (km)	Time (hours)	Distance (km)	Time (hours)
Foot patrols	7800	2807	3340	1958	4765	2084
Motorized patrols	29033	1054	154297	7362	148769	7202
Snowmobile patrols	15871	2055	3282	637	108	19
Quadbike patrols	1089	326	3106	720	1174	228
Boat patrols	51071	5233	2879	185	1784	484
Cross-country vehicle patrols	90	10	-	-	-	-
Ranger stations		654	-	-	-	9870
Ambushes		829	-	4815	-	722

*\*Including Kedrovaya Par Nature Reserve and Ussuriisky Nature Reserve*

Analysis of SMART data showed that overall patrol quality at existing SMART sites remains good. There has been an increase in patrol efforts in protected areas. During the reported period, the anti-poaching teams of 5 PAs revealed 386 violations (309 violations were revealed in 2020). The majority of violations were associated with illegal entry to the protected areas: in 2021, 339 cases of unauthorized presence were registered (260 cases of illegal entry were recorded by rangers during the same period last year). In 2021, a total distance patrolled during all patrol types was 428,458 km compared to 411,905 km covered in 2020. The rangers spent 49,254 hours in patrols in 2021. It is worth mentioning that in 2021 the rangers of the Land of the Leopard National Park had to pay more attention to recently affiliated new territories of the Far Eastern Marine Reserve, where protection of sea area and land protection zone significantly weakened in the last few years, and territories of the Ussuriisky Nature Reserve. Additionally, the anti-poaching teams patrolled the territory of Gamov Peninsula that has become a part of the national park too. Thus, due to these extra territories the number of revealed violations increased compared with the number of violations revealed in 2020. An economic factor is another reason of the increased number of violations. Locals



turned their focus on fishing as source of livelihood and headed to rivers running across the national park.

With regrets, we have to announce that a tiger poaching case was recorded – a dead tiger with gunshots was found by rangers in Bikin National Park. The police are investigating the case and trying to identify a poacher.

REVEALED VIOLATIONS IN SMART SITES in 2019-2021												
SMART sites	Sikhote-Alin NR			Ussuriisky NR			Land of the Leopard NP			Bikin NP		
Years	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021
Reveled violations:	40	41	68	11	4	23	89	222	269	34	42	49
Illegal hunting	4	1	3				3	3	7	2	2	
Illegal fishing		2					3	8		2		
Illegal logging								2				
Illegal wild plant gathering		24							1			
Unauthorized presence	36	11	42	11	2	23	79	209	261	30	39	36
Fire safety violations			10									9
Pollution												4
Other violations		3	13								1	
Seized poached wildlife							2 deer	5 deer 1 wild boar 106 fish	2 wild boar 1 roe deer 256 fish			
Seized weapons	3	1						3				
Imposed fines	129000	131000	162500	42000	14000	69000	285000	667000	823000	61000	115000	124000
Materials handed over to police									21	3		2
Initiated criminal proceedings							8	17	20	3	3	

\*Including anti-poaching results obtained in Ussuriisky Nature Reserve

- Tiger Day Festival in Primorye and Jewish Autonomous Province

In July 2021, Russia endured a devastating third wave of the coronavirus pandemic, registering record numbers of daily virus deaths. Given the above, we were more than confident that traditional celebration of Tiger Day Festival with a carnival procession could be cancelled again. With this in mind, we began preparations for online format (various contests and tasks for children and adults). Fortunately, Tiger Day was held in full format with carnival processions in many human settlements in 2021. About 4,500 people participated in the festivities organized by the Phoenix Fund.



Luchegorsk and Terney towns were the first to celebrate Tiger Day Festival in Primorsky Krai in 2021. On September 11, about 500 people - participants, guests of the festival and just spectators - gathered in the Children's Park of Luchegorsk (Pozharsky municipal district of Primorsky Krai). On the same day, Tiger Day Festival began in Terney (Tenreisky municipal district of Primorsky Krai) with the traditional procession of participants in tiger costumes and masks. About 350 people gathered at the



festival, which was a very big achievement for a town of 3,000 people! Interesting competitions, entertainment and a musical program kept kids and adults interested and involved.

On September 17, Tiger Day Festival was celebrated in Kirovsky town. More than 200 people came to the Kirovsky Central Square to celebrate Tiger Day. Our team together with Tiger personally congratulated the residents and invited them to take part in various entertainments. Residents and guests of the Festival took part in the following competitions: the Best Tiger Costume; the Best Tiger Face; the Best Drawing of a Tiger; the Best Chalk Drawing of a Tiger.



On September 18, 2021, Tiger Day Festival was celebrated in Novopokrovka town of Krasnoarmeysky municipal district of Primorsky Krai. The holiday began with an opening ceremony - cutting the ribbon by the head of the Krasnoarmeysky municipal district accompanied by two tigers. After that, a tiger column of participants from 18 teams of educational institutions and creative teams entered the central square. About 500 residents and guests of the area took part in games and quizzes, master classes, face painting, an exhibition-fair, as well as exciting, entertaining, fun contests in the nominations "The youngest tiger", "The oldest tiger", "Tiger family", "Tiger transport", Tiger outfit",



“Tiger karaoke”. Participants were treated to “tiger” porridge and sweets. At the end of the Festival, the participants sang the Tiger Day anthem.

On September 24-26, Tiger Day Festival was celebrated in Vladivostok city. Although Vladivostok City Administration banned carnival procession, various entertainments such as master classes and sports competitions devoted to Amur tigers were allowed to be held on different city locations. The Phoenix Fund together with the teachers and pupils of school No. 28 celebrated Tiger Day in Zharikovskiy public garden with various competitions and entertainments. More than 500 children and adults took part in competitions dedicated to the Amur tiger. The schoolchildren came dressed up as tigers. Each class greeted the Tiger with chants. At the beginning of the Festival, the children were given crayons, and they painted the asphalt at the main entrance to the school with drawings of a tiger. A bright spectacle was a dance flash mob. Our volunteers held a quiz with questions about the Amur tiger. The children demonstrated excellent knowledge about the striped predator. In addition, the children collected tiger puzzles, also painted wooden magnets with paints, and took part in sports competitions. In addition, the Phoenix Fund announced two contests among the pupils of school No. 28: a tiger drawing contest and a video contest devoted to tiger conservation.

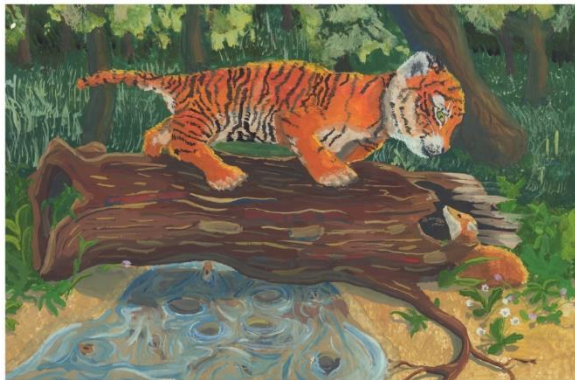
On September 27, Phoenix helped to organize Tiger Day in Khingansk (Jewish Autonomous Province) and Vanino village (Khabarovsk Krai). In October, Tiger Day was celebrated in Arseniev town and Benevskoye village of Primorsky Krai. In Arseniev, Tiger Day started with a carnival procession. Over 300 children and adults participated in celebration. They participated in various games, drew tiger masks, answered questions about tigers, and took part in dance flash mob. In Benevskoye village, the celebration of Tiger Day was organized at school No.7 for schoolchildren and their parents.

From September 26 through October 6, Tiger Day Festival was celebrated in Birobidzhan (Jewish Autonomous Province). Phoenix together with its partner Bastak Nature Reserve prepared a series of various entertainments for local people, including a thematic excursion along the “Educational Ecological Path”, games, contests, quizzes, riddles, a photo contest “Tiger Family”, and a contest “Extracurricular lesson devoted to the Amur tiger” among school teachers and kindergarteners. Over 1,575 people participated in the festivities and contests.





- Art contest for children to promote conservation of Amur tigers and Amur leopards.



In 2021, Phoenix held the 16th annual art contest for children with the purpose of promoting careful and respectful attitude towards the Amur tiger and Amur leopard at young age.

The theme of the contest always concerns two big cats: the Amur tiger and the Amur leopard. This year, children were invited to send entries on two topics “The Year of the Tiger-2022” and “The Amur Leopard-2022”. We received 1,608 drawings from children aged 5-18 years from Primorsky, Khabarovsk and Stavropolsky kraia, Chelyabinskaya, Voronezhskaya, Amurskaya and Jewish Autonomous provinces, Saint Petersburg, Donetsk People’s Republic, Mongolia and the Republic of Korea. The jury consisted of representatives of Russian protected areas and educators. The best drawings were chosen to appear on the 2022 wall calendar. All contestants received certificates of participation and got his/her copy of the calendar. The remaining copies we used as gifts during various contests, events, and festivals devoted to Amur tiger and leopard conservation.

- Workshop for educators

On March 25-26, 2021, the Phoenix Fund held an educational workshop on “Application of sociological research to assess the effectiveness of environmental education” in Vladivostok. Annually during the spring school holidays, the Phoenix Fund conducts similar seminars which serve as a platform for all participants to exchange experience, gain knowledge and meet new people involved in ecological outreach. This year, the workshop has brought together 40 participants from nature reserves, national parks, and eco-centres of the south of the Russian Far East and allowed leading experts to present their best practices.



Teachers, heads of eco-centres, specialists from the Ecological Outreach Departments of the protected areas from the Primorsky and Khabarovsk krais, the Jewish Autonomous and Amur Regions were among the participants.



On the first day, the attendees were acquainted with the basic rules of conducting a sociological survey. Specialists of "Primorsky Research Centre of Sociology" spoke about the data collection methods, methods of sampling, about the rules to create questionnaires, and other issues related to sociological surveys. This information turned out to be very relevant, because educators regularly need to analyse the effectiveness of their educational activities and assess the level of their students' knowledge. We, the staff of the Phoenix Fund, also plan to use the designated methods for assessing the effectiveness of our educational activities in the future.



Inna Kaufman, Chief Specialist of the Education Department of the Primorsky Oceanarium, shared her experience of using the content analysis of reflexive questionnaires to assess the effectiveness of environmental education classes and events.

Within the framework of the meeting, the workshop participants were acquainted with the project "Man and Others – Interactions with Wild Animals". Employees of the National Scientific Centre for Marine Biology spoke about the goal and objectives of the project. "Man and Others" is a project

aimed at creating a culture of interactions between people and wild animals: observing them, safe neighbouring with and proper behaviour when meeting animals in need of help.

During the second day, the workshop participants visited the Botanical Garden-Institute, made a tour of the open area and in the greenhouse. A specialist in ecological and botanical education of the Institute, held a master class "Art Herbarium".

"It is friends who gather here for the workshop. There is such a thing as intellectual property, when a person has invented something and then will not show anyone and will allow nobody to use the result of his/her labour until he/she is paid for it. This is as it should be. But here at the workshop, each participant is ready to share his/her best practices for free, so long as they are used somewhere for environmental education of children and adults," says Natalya Drobysheva, head of the Rodnichok environmental club, Slavyanka town.

"At each eco-seminar held by Phoenix, we absorb new information like a sponge, and then we go home and apply it in our work with children. Here you do not feel like a black sheep, but on the contrary, you understand that there are so many of us, friends of nature, who work with children and adults and instil in them a love for their homeland," Valeria Nazarova, teacher of additional education at the House of Children's Creativity, head of Namba eco-centre in Novopokrovka, shares her impressions.

"Every year we try to select topics for the workshop that would be interesting and in demand by the participants. According to a survey among the attendees, this year everyone was satisfied with both the organisation and the program, and is already looking forward to meeting next year," comments Alexander Vrisch, coordinator of educational projects of the Phoenix Fund.





- Environmental education and outreach in Slavyanka, Luchegorsk, Terney and Vladivostok.



During the reported period, the Phoenix Fund continued assisting the educators working in administrative districts of Primorye, namely Pozharsky, Khasansky, and Terneisky, and in Vladivostok city. Experienced educators held eco-lessons, exhibitions, art contests and other events/actions related to tiger and leopard conservation. In addition, they visited remote villages to give lectures, show slide-presentations and video on animals and organize various ecological contests, games, quizzes, and exhibitions. In winter 2021, the coronavirus continued to spread in Russia at a slow burn, and our educators managed to resume eco-lessons in remote villages, but in mid-spring coronavirus situation was getting worse and the teachers had to focus only on activities at the eco-centres. Despite this, the teachers were able to achieve better results compared to the results obtained during the same period last year. They gave 1,503 lessons and nature-oriented events for 7,435 children (Compare, in 2020, the teachers gave 465 lessons for 5,442 children). In addition to eco-classes at schools and eco-centres, 32 drama lessons were given at the Eco-Theatre in

Year	Eco-classes given	Children attended eco-classes	Drama lessons given	Eco-performances showed
2021	1503	7435	32	17
2020	465	5442	32	11
2019 (before COVID-19 pandemic)	968	18733	35	12

Vladivostok and 17 theatrical eco-performances were showed. We are pleased to note that the indicators in our educational activities are beginning to approach the indicators obtained before the pandemic. For example, the number of children and adults reached by our educators

decreased by 3 times in 2020.

According to our recent opinion polls, children who attend extra-curricular ecological classes and nature-conservation actions, have higher level of environmental awareness compared with the level of children who do not attend such events. It is important to continue providing children with environmental education and supporting teachers and caregivers as they engage their children in outdoor studies and environmental issues. According to the results of two opinion polls, an average level of schoolchildren's awareness has increased by 11.2% after a series of eco-lessons in 2021. About 76% of respondents gave correct answers to questions about the Amur tiger, Amur leopard, their habitat and prey, etc.



**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<sup>2</sup>)*

- Over 1100 ranger patrol distance (km) per month during motorized patrols
- 76-1342 ranger patrol hours per month



- 17-22 ranger patrol days per month
- 125 rangers are partly supported
- 8 feedback meetings between PA managers and rangers held
- 15,605 km patrolled on foot
- 332,099 km patrolled by motorized vehicles
- 19,261 km patrolled by snowmobile
- 5,369 km patrolled by quadbike
- 55,734 km patrolled by boat
- 386 violations revealed
- 20 legal cases filed
- 1,178,500 roubles (15,305 USD) in fines paid by violators
- 103 Amur tigers inhabit our project area (20 tigers in Sikhote Alin Nature Reserve, 4 tigers in Ussuriisky Nature Reserve, 39 tigers in Land of the Leopard National Park, 40 tigers in Bikin NP,) and 110 Amur leopards live in Land of the Leopard National Park
- 1 workshop organised for educators and outreach specialists of protected areas
- 40 educators and outreach specialists trained
- 7,435 children reached
- 1,503 lessons and nature-oriented events held
- 17 theatrical eco-performances showed
- 11.2% level of children's knowledge increased
- 1,608 entries (children's drawings of tigers and leopards) for art contests received
- 4,500 people involved in Tiger Day celebrations

**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)*

Despite the ongoing pandemic, we managed to complete the project according to the approved budget and schedule.

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

Phoenix evaluated the success of the project by examining:

- The effectiveness of AP patrols: using SMART software we measured and compared both efforts (such as kilometres patrolled, patrol days) and results (such as citations, revealed violations) received during the reporting period and in previous years;
- Trends in the populations of Amur tigers, Amur leopards and their prey species using results of annual wildlife counts and camera trap monitoring provided by our partners.
- Public environmental awareness and change in behaviour (level of children's and adults' knowledge about tigers, leopards and other wildlife, level of their pro-environmental activism). The knowledge, and attitudes and change in behaviour were measured based on the results of two

opinion polls conducted twice per year (before and after educational events). The measures in the questionnaires relative to attitudes/opinions and self-reported behaviour will include behavioural items with environmental impact (e.g. adherence to the fire safety rules and rules of behaviour in tiger habitat) based on the General Ecological Behaviour scale (GEB) (Kaiser & Wilson, 2004), the Environmental Action Scale (EAS) (Alisat & Riemer, 2015), and Larson et al.'s (2015) multi-dimensional measure of behaviour. Data from opinion polls helped understand weaknesses and strength of our educational programme and led to improved educational activities.

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

The outputs and learning from the project will be shared through our network of protected areas and educators (during annual workshops, feedback meetings, joint events, etc.).

**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)*

<https://fundphoenix.org/en/results-of-16-international-art-contest-announced/>

<https://fundphoenix.org/en/calendars-with-childrens-drawings-are-ready/>

<https://fundphoenix.org/en/international-tiger-day-chalk-art-2021/>

<https://fundphoenix.org/en/international-tiger-day-chalk-art-contest-results/>

<https://fundphoenix.org/en/tiger-day-marches-in-primorye/>

<https://fundphoenix.org/en/primorye-celebrates-tiger-day2021/>

<https://fundphoenix.org/en/tiger-day-in-vladivostok-2021/>

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

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



<b>Section III. Appendix</b> (Please populate this section with details from section II)	
<b>YEAR TWO :</b>	
<b>Did you carry out camera trapping as part of this project?</b> Y/N No	
<b>If yes:</b>	
<b>Total camera trap nights/days:</b>	<b>Total area surveyed:</b>
<b>Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded</b>	<b>Please include data on other species recorded</b>
<p><b>Are numbers of tigers/leopards/prey increasing or decreasing in your project area? Please show trends.</b> According to data from the protected areas involved in the project, the numbers of tigers/leopards/ prey are stable or even increasing. For example, there is a steady growth of the Amur leopard and Amur tiger populations in the Land of the Leopard National Park (in 2018, 91 adult Amur leopards with 22 cubs and 30 adult Amur tigers with 9 cubs were registered, in 2019 – 97 adult Amur leopards with 10 cubs and 31 adult tigers, in 2020 – 110 Amur leopards and 39 Amur tigers).</p>	
<b>Did you carry out other surveys?</b> Y/N	
<b>If yes:</b>	
<b>Please give details</b>	
<b>Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project?</b> Y/N Yes	
<b>If yes:</b>	
<b>Total distance patrolled:</b> 428,458 km or 266,231 miles	<b>Total area patrolled:</b> 18,642 km <sup>2</sup> or 7,197 square miles

<p><b>(please give figures for different methods, vehicle/foot/boat etc)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15,605 km patrolled on foot</li> <li>• 332,099 km patrolled by motorized vehicles</li> <li>• 19,261 km patrolled by snowmobile</li> <li>• 5,369 km patrolled by quadbike</li> <li>• 55,734 km patrolled by boat</li> </ul>																														
<p><b>Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Y/N Yes</b></p>																														
<p><b>If yes:</b></p> <p><b>Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software?</b> 428,458 km or 266,231 miles</p>	<p><b>How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details</b></p> <p>While patrolling, rangers collect data using GPS units and smartphones. Then, the data is transferred to the computer with SMART database.</p>																													
<p><b>Please provide comparison data from your patrols over time</b></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Motorized patrols (km)</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bikin NP</td> <td>12127</td> <td>32477</td> <td>22020</td> <td>29033</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sikhote-Alin NR</td> <td>164628</td> <td>103642</td> <td>148293</td> <td>154297</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land of Leopard NP</td> <td>141151</td> <td>119762</td> <td>129328</td> <td>148769</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ussuriisky NR</td> <td>24701</td> <td>23904</td> <td>24585</td> <td>*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Motorized patrols (km)	2018	2019	2020	2021	Bikin NP	12127	32477	22020	29033	Sikhote-Alin NR	164628	103642	148293	154297	Land of Leopard NP	141151	119762	129328	148769	Ussuriisky NR	24701	23904	24585	*
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	Total	342607	279785	324226	332099
	Violations revealed	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Bikin NP	53	34	42	49
	Sikhote-Alin NR	66	40	41	68
	Land of Leopard NP	107	89	222	269
	Ussuriisky NR	25	11	4	*
	Total	251	174	309	386
Please provide data on violations recorded/arrests/successful prosecutions		During the reported period, rangers revealed 386 violations.			
Does your project work with local communities? Y/N No					
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)					
Who?	What did you do in Year Two? Was it successful?		How many people did you reach?		
How do you measure the success of this activity?					
Did you learn anything in Year Two that will influence the way you manage this activity in Year Three?					

<b>Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? Y/N Yes</b>		
<b>If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)</b>  <b>Who?</b> Children and adults	<b>What did you do in Year Two?</b>  We gave eco-lessons, organized Tiger Day Festivals in Primorye and Jewish Autonomous Province, involved children in art contest devoted to tigers and leopards, attracted kids to conservation of big cats using drama lessons and spread the word about the importance of tiger/leopard conservation by staging ecological performances, and trained educators and outreach specialists to use innovative educational methods.	<b>How many people reached?</b>  Over 4,500 people
<b>Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and of how this is measured)</b>  According to the results of two opinion polls, an average level of schoolchildren's awareness has increased by 11.2% after a series of eco-lessons. About 76% of respondents gave correct answers to questions about the Amur tiger, Amur leopard, their habitat and prey, etc.  97% of participants appreciated the value of the workshop for educators. Experience and skills obtained during the workshop will let the participants apply new knowledge when working both with children and adults in years to come.		
<b>Did you learn anything in Year Two that will influence the way you manage this activity in Year Three?</b> We learned that social networks can serve as good platforms to disseminate environmental information and educate people on various nature conservation issues. In Year Two we are going to actively use our social networks in order to raise people's awareness about the importance of nature conservation.		



<b>Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Y/N</b> Yes		
<b>If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)</b>  <b>Who?</b> Educators and outreach specialists	<b>What did you do? Was it effective?</b>  A training workshop to inform about new teaching methods. It was effective. The participants appreciated the value of the workshop.	<b>How many staff trained? How many others trained?</b>  40 educators and outreach specialists
<b>How do you measure the effectiveness of this training?</b> A feedback questionnaire is used after completion of a workshop to collect participants' opinion on various attributes related to the workshop.		
<b>Did you learn anything in Year Two that will influence the way you manage this activity in Year Three?</b> During the first year, we realized that external circumstances can seriously affect the initially planned activities. Traditional methods of working in this way cannot always be applied. In the future it is necessary to take into account possible difficulties and develop alternative scenarios for the implementation of projects, adapt them in accordance with the challenges of the new time.		
<b>Did you carry out conflict mitigation activities with community members?</b> No		
<b>If yes:</b>  <b>Who?</b>	<b>What?</b>	<b>How main people did this include?</b>
<b>Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and how this is measured)</b>		

**Did you learn anything in Year Two that will influence the way you manage this activity in Year Three?**

**Were any scientific papers/articles published because of your project? Y/N No**

**If so, please give details or provide copies.**



