

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 and Amur Leopard Conservation in Russia	
Grantee Organisation: Phoenix Fund	
Location of project: N 43.22.18., E 133.54.22	
The project is implemented in Primorsky Krai	
Size of project area (if appropriate): 18,822 km ² (1,882,242 ha)	No of tigers and / or Amur leopards in project area, giving evidence & source: The Amur tiger (<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i>) - 750 individuals, including cubs (2022 tiger census results were announced during the 2 nd International Tiger Forum). The Amur leopard (<i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i>) – 121 individuals and 14 cubs (2021 camera trap monitoring in Land of the Leopard National Park)
Partners: <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"> 1. United direction of Land of the Leopard National Park, Kedrovaya Pad Nature Reserve, Ussuriisky Nature Reserve and Far Eastern Marine Reserve 2. Sikhote-Alin Biosphere Nature Reserve 3. Bikin National Park 4. Pervotsvet eco-centre 5. Uragus eco-centre 6. Rodnichok eco-centre 7. Green Whirl eco-theatre 8. The Wildlife Conservation Society 	
Project Contact Name: <i>(main contact via email)</i> Sergei Bereznuk	
Email: office@fundphoenix.org	
Actual start date of project: <i>(if different from 1st February)</i> 1 st February	

Reporting period: 1st February, 2022 – 31st January, 2023

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 increased.

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

Numbers of Amur tigers and Amur leopards have increased in Russia. "Twelve years ago, there were no more than 390 adult Amur tigers living in our Far Eastern taiga. Today, there are about 750 species with cubs. This is the result of systematic efforts taken at the state level, but above all a visible embodiment of the well-coordinated, hard work of Russian scientists, enthusiasts and environmental organizations," said the President Putin addressing to the participants of the Second International Tiger Conservation Forum in Vladivostok, which took place on September 5, 2022. Up to date, about 126 Amur tigers and 121 adult Amur leopards with 14 cubs reside in 5 SMART sites supported under this project (Compare: in 2019, there were 103 Amur tigers and 110 Amur leopards). About 8,265 children have increased their level of environmental awareness, including knowledge of Amur tigers and leopards (by 12.4%).

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. Serious threats such as poaching and forest encroachment began trending downwards. Managers are well-informed about weaknesses or strengths of anti-poaching teams and able to response immediately to information, plan patrols and motivate ranger performance. Rangers comply with the recommendations given.

During the reporting period, 538 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 50 educators and outreach specialists in October 2022. Moreover, from February 1, 2022 through January 31, 2023, as many as 8,265 children attended 1,233 eco-lessons.

Also, we managed to hold the 17th 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 protected the wildlife and the habitat in the south of the Russian Far East 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.

From February 2022 through January 2023, 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.

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 538 violations (386 violations were revealed in 2021). The majority of revealed violations were associated with illegal entry to the protected area.

Great performance by law enforcement staff in SMART sites has been confirmed by recent official announcement about continued growth in the Amur leopard and tiger populations in Russia. Alexander Kozlov, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation, reported on the measures necessary to prevent the population of the Amur tiger in the Far East from declining. He noted that the implementation of the SMART spatial monitoring programme adopted by seven countries (Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, China, Nepal and Russia) helped improve relations between the law enforcement agencies of these countries.

"The tiger population in the Far East has not only been preserved, but is also growing thanks to the consistent policy of the state, as well as public and scientific organisations and caring people who do not necessarily live in the Far East," the minister said and added that a quarter of the tiger's habitat is covered currently by national parks and reserves. The final document of the 2nd International



Tiger Forum was the Declaration on Tiger Restoration and Conservation. It was adopted by all the Forum participants. And one of the commitments they declared to undertake is to enhance law enforcement monitoring as well as management assessment using tools such as SMART, M-STripes, MEE and CA|TS. This confirms the recognition by high officials of the Russian Government and other tiger-range countries of the importance of SMART in tiger conservation.

The comprehensive Amur tiger count in 2021-2022 pointed to the presence of Amur tigers in areas where they have not been seen before, notably, in the Oktyabrsky, Pogranichny, Khankaysky and Khorolsky districts of the Primorsky Krai. Experts also noted a considerable increase in the presence of Amur tigers on the left bank of the Amur River, in the Jewish Autonomous Region and the Amur Region.

- TIGER DAY FESTIVAL IN PRIMORYE AND JEWISH AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE

In July 2022, in the run-up to International Tiger Day, which is celebrated annually on July 29, the Phoenix Fund together with the Sails of Hope Children at Risk Centre organized Tiger Day celebrations. Children are hosted in this shelter for various reasons, most common are vagrancy, home negligence, family violence, parental alcoholism or drug abuse, parental unemployment or



loss of residence due to family poverty. Due to family problems, these children are rarely able to attend any entertainment events such as Tiger Day Festival, and we decided to hold a special event for them. During the celebration on July 27-29, over 60 children watched videos about tigers, learned amazing and funny facts about striped predators, their range, threats to their survival and research and conservation methods. With great enthusiasm and happiness, the children participated in various contests and won memorable prizes.

With financial support from WildCats Conservation Alliance, Kolmarden Foundation, and Dreamworld Wildlife Foundation, in autumn 2022 we organized Tiger Day Festivals in the city of Vladivostok and in Bastak Nature Reserve (Jewish Autonomous Province (JAP)). This year, Vladivostok City administration cancelled massive centralized Tiger Day celebrations. Nevertheless, Phoenix held a holiday together with the School for Gifted Children named after N.N. Dubinin on September 23, 2022. More than 400 students took part in the events dedicated to the Amur tiger.



TIGER DAY FESTIVALS ORGANIZED AND SUPPORTED BY PHOENIX						
Year	Vladivostok	Primorsky krai	Khabarovsk krai	JAP	Amurskaya Province	TOTAL
2022	460	1,750	450	1,750	250	4,660
2021	500	1,705	570	1,575	150	4,500
2020	389	1,174	237	2,500	700	5,000

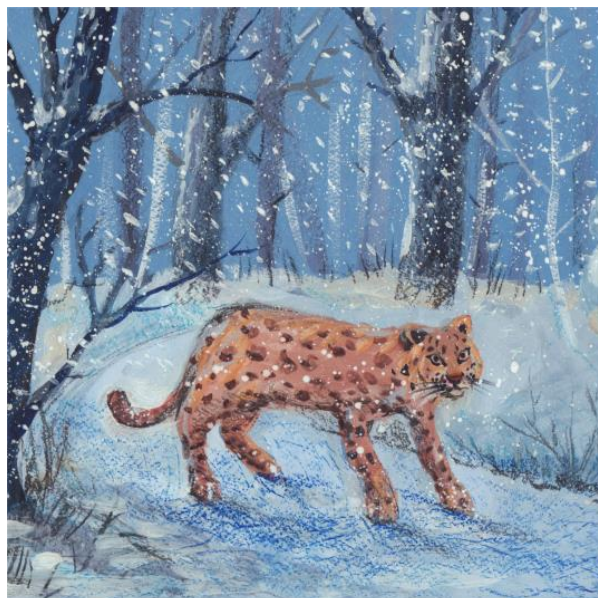
Preschoolers and students from the 1st to 8th grades competed both in team and individual competitions. Thanks to the festive activities, children become aware of tiger conservation issues, concerned about the fate of the Amur tiger and show respect for rare big cats and the environment.

From September 30 through October 24, 2022, Tiger Day was celebrated in Jewish Autonomous Province with 1,750 participants. Over 550 visitors with tiger faces followed an ecological route in the Bastak Nature Reserve and learned a lot about the Amur tigers and other wild animals inhabiting the Reserve. After an excursion in the recreation area, the visitors in a friendly conversation discussed Amur tiger conservation and drank hot tea. Then, they took part in various competitions and quizzes on local wildlife. The most erudite guests were awarded with memorable prizes. Each participant left the territory of the Reserve with a charge of good mood and with the desire to be involved in nature conservation activities.

Additionally, in September-October 2022, the Phoenix Fund helped organize Tiger Day in other settlements of Primorsky Krai (Novopokrovka, Arseniev, Ternei, and Kirovsky towns) and Khabarovsk Krai (Sovetskaya Gavan). All in all, about 4,660 children and adults have shown their active position in defence of the Amur tigers during festive events organized and supported by the Phoenix Fund.

- ART CONTEST FOR CHILDREN TO PROMOTE CONSERVATION OF AMUR TIGERS AND AMUR LEOPARDS

In 2022, Phoenix held the 17th annual art contest for children with the purpose of promoting careful and respectful attitude towards the Amur tiger and Amur leopard at young age.



ART CONTESTS	
Year	# of art entries
2022	1,831
2021	1,608
2020	1,872
Total	5,311

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 Tiger and All, All, All -2023” and “The Leopard and All, All, All - 2023”. We received 1,831 drawings from children between 5 and 18 years of age from Primorsky and Khabarovsk krais, Novosibirskaya, Rostovskaya, Amurskaya and Jewish Autonomous provinces, Saint Petersburg, Donetsk People’s Republic, and Mongolia. The best drawings were chosen to appear on the 2023 wall calendar. All contestants received certificates of participation and got his/her copy of the calendar. The remaining copies were used as gifts during various contests, events, and festivals devoted to Amur tiger and leopard conservation.

- WORKSHOP FOR EDUCATORS

On October 18-20, 2022, the Phoenix Fund held a 3-day educational workshop on “Excursions in environmental and educational activities of specially protected territories” in Vladivostok. Annually, 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 50 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.



WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE	
Year	# of participants
2022	50
2021	40
2020	50

During the first day of the workshop, the specialists of the Vladimir K. Arseniev Museum of Far East History told the participants about the use of audio guide, gave a presentation of the program “History with Sound” based on the izi.TRAVEL platform, shared their experience of work with teenagers and the involvement of citizens in the development of museum programs. The head of the Museum’s scientific research department spoke about the practical experience of using the system of audio guides in the Museum.



Also, the workshop participants had an interesting excursion program. They visited historical and cultural objects of Vladivostok fortress and learned about new technologies applied in excursion activities. On the third day of the workshop, Director of the Voice Inside Project made a presentation on “Immersive technologies - a new digital tool in tourism”. After the lecture, the workshop participants made an 80-minute immersive excursion “Urban Legends” along the streets of Vladivostok.

The workshop participants emphasized the significance of the event and indicated their intention to apply the knowledge gained during the workshop in their environmental education work.

- 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.



During eco-lessons, children learnt about extinct and endangered species and explored how climate change, habitat loss, pollution, and other facts contributed to these species' population loss. The educators taught children to have empathy for living creatures, encouraged children to form sustainable habits, and explained how it is important to be eco-friendly consumers. The teachers used games as fun and interesting ways to engage kids of all ages. While having fun, children developed skills and gained knowledge about Amur tigers, Amur leopards, and other wildlife of the

region. Using games teachers conveyed complex concepts and relationships found in ecosystems. Besides indoor classes, the teachers took children outside into nature - in a local park or the wild outdoors – so that they could learn so much about nature from seeing it and being part of it. For example, in Terney, children visited the Sikhote-Alin Nature Reserve, observed wildlife at special observation decks and installed wildlife cameras to document the activity of rarely seen wildlife and to monitor animals without disturbing them.

During the reported period, the kids were involved in various ecological actions, such as cleaning ponds, tree planting, making bird feeders, etc.

Additionally, the seniors helped the teachers to teach preschoolers. They devised fun quests, held contests, created games, read fairy tales, and showed theatrical performances on ecological topics to help preschoolers understand environmental protection.

From February 2022 through January 2023, the teachers gave 1,233 lessons and nature-oriented events for 8,265 children. In addition to eco-classes at schools and eco-centres, 29 drama lessons were given at the Eco-Theatre in Vladivostok and 15 theatrical eco-performances were showed. We are pleased to note that the indicators in our educational activities have almost approached the indicators obtained before the pandemic (see table below). Children and adults got in-depth knowledge about the Amur tiger, the Amur leopard, their biology, ecology, habitat, prey base, threats to their survival, and conservation methods. Additionally, people participated in other ecological events organized by the Phoenix Fund. Under the impact of these activities, they become more sensitive to the feelings of others, socially responsible and show respect for Amur tigers, Amur leopards and the environment.

Year	Eco-classes given	Children attended eco-classes	Drama lessons given	Eco-performances showed
2022	1,233	8,265	29	15
2021	1,503	7,435	32	17
2020	465	5,442	32	11
2019 (before COVID-19 pandemic)	968	18,733	35	12

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 12.4% after a series of eco-lessons in 2022. About 78% 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 km²)*

- Over 1100 ranger patrol distance (km) per month during motorized patrols
- On average 240 ranger patrol hours per month
- On average 20 ranger patrol days per month
- 125 rangers are partly supported
- 8 feedback meetings between PA managers and rangers held
- 18,995 km patrolled on foot
- 343,474 km patrolled by motorized vehicles
- 27,501 km patrolled by snowmobile
- 7,406 km patrolled by quadbike
- 91,261 km patrolled by boat
- 538 violations revealed
- 9 legal cases filed
- 1,540,000 roubles (20,810 USD) in fines paid by violators
- 126 Amur tigers and 121 Amur leopards and 14 cubs inhabit our project area
- 1 workshop organised for educators and outreach specialists of protected areas
- 50 educators and outreach specialists trained
- 8,265 children reached
- 1,233 lessons and nature-oriented events held
- 15 theatrical eco-performances showed
- 12.4% level of children's knowledge increased
- 1,831 entries (children's drawings of tigers and leopards) for art contests received
- 4,660 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)*

We have postponed the annual workshop for environmental educators from the end of March to October 2022.

Another unexpected event that caused changes in the project was that the municipalities cancelled massive centralized Tiger Day celebrations in Vladivostok. Nevertheless, Phoenix held a holiday together with the School for Gifted Children named after N.N. Dubinin. More than 400 students took part in educational, recreational and sports events dedicated to the Amur tiger.

Despite these obstacles, 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.

We measured the following “active environmental awareness”, that is causing the desirable change in behaviour, using a questionnaire with 10 self-evaluation statements which is: (the extent to which a person values and actively engages in understanding, preventing and solving environmental problems)

1. I think humans have the right to modify the natural environment to suit their needs.
2. I believe humans must live in harmony with nature in order to survive.
3. I think conserving natural resources is necessary.
4. I believe humans have a responsibility to solve tiger conservation problems.
5. I have in-depth knowledge about the Amur tiger and local ecosystem.
6. I am actively concerned and engaged with improving my local ecosystem.
7. One of my main goals in life is to do no harm to nature and tigers.
8. I am constantly aware of the environmental impact of my behaviours.
9. I actively minimize my consumption of natural resources.
10. I want to make contribution to Amur tiger conservation in future.

These statements (along with the questions assessing knowledge obtained during eco-lessons) used to measure the impacts of environmental education.

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-17th-annual-art-contest-announced/>

<https://fundphoenix.org/results-of-17th-annual-art-contest-announced/>



<https://fundphoenix.org/en/international-tiger-day-2022/>

<https://fundphoenix.org/international-tiger-day-2022/>

<https://ok.ru/khingansky/topic/155006004576313>

<http://xn----7sbeckflmcalhd0bfgii4cr9h.xn--p1ai/news/1000516/>
<http://xn----7sbeckflmcalhd0bfgii4cr9h.xn--p1ai/news/1000516/>

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



Section III. Appendix (Please populate this section with details from section II)	
YEAR THREE :	
Did you carry out camera trapping as part of this project? Y/N No	
If yes:	
Total camera trap nights/days:	Total area surveyed:
Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded	Please include data on other species recorded
<p>Are numbers of tigers/leopards/prey increasing or decreasing in your project area? Please show trends. 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, there were 91 adult Amur leopards with 22 cubs and 30 adult Amur tigers with 9 cubs; in 2019 – 97 adult Amur leopards with 10 cubs and 31 adult tigers were registered; in 2020 – 110 Amur leopards and 39 Amur tigers; in 2022 - 121 Amur leopards with 14 cubs and 48 adult tigers with 10 cubs.</p>	
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:	



<p>Total distance patrolled: 488,637 km or 303,624 miles</p> <p>(please give figures for different methods, vehicle/foot/boat etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18,995 km patrolled on foot • 343,474 km patrolled by motorized vehicles • 27,501 km patrolled by snowmobile • 7,406 km patrolled by quadbike • 91,261 km patrolled by boat 	<p>Total area patrolled:18,642 km² or 7,197 square miles</p>
<p>Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Y/N Yes</p>	
<p>If yes:</p> <p>Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software?488,637 km or 303,624 miles</p>	<p>How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details</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>Please provide comparison data from your patrols over time</p>	
<p>Please provide data on violations recorded/arrests/successful prosecutions</p>	<p>During the reported period, rangers revealed 538 violations.</p>
<p>Does your project work with local communities? Y/N No</p>	



<p>If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)</p> <p>Who?</p>	<p>What did you do in Year Three? Was it successful?</p>	<p>How many people did you reach?</p>
<p>How do you measure the success of this activity?</p>		
<p>Did you learn anything in Year Three that will influence the way you manage this activity in future?</p>		
<p>Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? Y/N Yes</p>		
<p>If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)</p> <p>Who? Children and adults</p>	<p>What did you do in Year Three?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>How many people reached?</p> <p>Over 12,975 people</p>
<p>Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and of how this is measured)</p> <p>According to the results of two opinion polls, an average level of schoolchildren's awareness has increased by 12.4% after a series of eco-lessons and nature-oriented activities. About 78% of respondents gave correct answers to questions about the Amur tiger, Amur leopard, their habitat and prey, etc. As a result</p>		



of increased knowledge, the children began actively participate in various nature conservation actions, such as tree planting, garbage collection, riverbank cleaning, bird feeding, etc. They demonstrated their interest and desire to learn more facts about local wildlife and ways to conserve and protect rare animals and plants. Teachers reported that children addressed them with a request to give more lessons devoted to local fauna and flora, especially with interactive elements, such as ecological games. After every theatrical eco-performances staged by young amateur artists , spectators were under a strong emotional impression and gave their positive feedback and showed admiration for the acting and the artists' ability to touch the hearts of the audience by telling stories about the fate of wild animals. Participation in art contest also stimulated children to learn more about the Amur tiger and the Amur leopard. Before starting to draw the children asked their teachers or addressed environmental leader at eco-centre to share any available information about these wild big cats, watched video and read books and fairy tales about tigers and leopards.

During Tiger Day Festival, we also interviewed participants and noticed that every year people (children and adult) become more concerned about the fate of the Amur tiger and the Amur leopard. They demonstrated their willingness to support activities aimed at tiger and leopard conservation, they are ready to volunteer and be involved in tiger/leopard conservation projects, and have become more eco-friendly.

Did you learn anything in Year Three that will influence the way you manage this activity in future? We learned that social networks can serve as good platforms to disseminate environmental information and educate people on various nature conservation issues. In future, we are going to actively use our social networks in order to raise people's awareness about the importance of nature conservation.

Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Y/N Yes

If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)

Who? Educators and outreach specialists

What did you do? Was it effective?

A training workshop "Excursions in environmental and educational activities of specially protected territories" was held to inform about new technologies applied in excursion activities. It was

How many staff trained? How many others trained?

50 educators and outreach specialists from nature reserves and national parks



	very effective. The participants appreciated the value of the workshop.	
How do you measure the effectiveness of this training? A feedback questionnaire is used after completion of a workshop to collect participants' opinion on various attributes related to the workshop.		
Did you learn anything in Year Three that will influence the way you manage this activity in future? During the project implementation, we realized that external circumstances can seriously affect the initially planned activities. 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.		
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)		
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.		