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: Supporting the recovery of Amur leopards and tigers through community-based conservation in Northeast China	
Grantee Organisation: Wildlife Conservation Society	
Location of project: Hunchun **coordinates:** 42.86431N, 130.3661E	
Size of project area (if appropriate): About 5,000 km^2	**No of tigers and / or Amur leopards in project area, giving evidence & source:** A 2018 publication authored by Chinese, Russian, and American specialists estimated a global population of Amur leopards at 84 adults and subadults in 2014-2015. These counts suggested there were approximately 11 leopards primarily residing in Northeast China, with about the same number using both Russian and Chinese lands. Since then, surveys on both sides of the border indicate that numbers continue to climb. The most recent report from Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park (NCTLNP) claimed that there were 80 Amur leopards in the national park. Although their method is unknown and the reliability cannot be fully guaranteed, it still suggests a long-term increase in Amur leopard numbers. The latest robust estimate was 26 tigers in Northeast China in 2018 (Qi et al., 2021), while NCTLNP reported a tiger population size of 70 within the park this year, presumably including some tigers with territories that overlap Russian lands. Beyond these reports, WCS has documented an increase in tiger population density from 0.25 individuals / 100 km2 [95% CI: 0.14-0.40] in 2013 to 0.70 individuals / 100 km2 [95% CI: 0.44-1.23] in 2023, based on 11 years of camera trapping within Hunchun Nature Reserve. Monitoring data show that in the past five years, one to two Amur tiger cubs were born every year in this study area. Half of these cubs were continuously photographed on our camera traps, and some of them grew to successfully produce their own cubs. New adult individuals that immigrated into the study area were detected every year as well. For leopards, unlike tigers, most of the increase in numbers is presumed to come from migrating individuals, since fewer females with cubs were photographed.
Partners: *(Please give details of partners, including communities, academic institutions etc. for this project.)*	

Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park, the Hunchun Municipal Forestry Bureau, township government and village committees are our primary partners. As a conservation management organization, NCTLNP gives us policy support. The Hunchun Municipal Forestry Bureau is the executive agency for the activities in this grant. We have worked with them on a range of conservation efforts in the past. In this project, we work together with their staff to carry out community patrol work. The township government and village committees are our key partners since local people play central roles in most project activities.
Project Contact Name: (*main contact via email)* Mr. Wang Aimin
Email: awang@wcs.org
Reporting period: February 1, 2025 - January 31, 2026

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 overall vision is to safeguard the global population of Amur tigers and leopards and to recover viable populations of them in Northeast China. Community involvement is key to realizing this vision, as acceptance or intolerance by local people will ultimately determine these cats' future.

The community patrol teams supported by this grant led to real, improved protection of tiger and leopard habitat in Northeast China by encouraging local communities to participate in conservation, enhancing their awareness of its importance, and removing dangerous snares present in community-managed forests. The new, additional responsibility of patrol teams to minimise human-tiger conflicts gave further agency to villagers to respond to nearby presence of these big cats, thus supporting human-tiger coexistence. This also demonstrates the flexibility of the community patrol system to meet emerging conservation challenges.

We emphasise that human-tiger conflict remains the most serious threat identified by authorities and wildlife managers in Northeast China. The measures we supported through this award are

helping address this widespread concern of the government and enhance opportunities by offering a concrete example of community engagement in threat reductions and conflict response.

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

Together with our team of collaborators, we continued to support community patrol teams in Hongqihe village within NCTLNP to reduce the threat of snares to Amur tigers and leopards and increase local support for these species' conservation. We also extended the community patrol team model to two additional townships: Machuanzi and Jingxin (**Figure 1**). Over the past year, these three communities removed 54 snares from the collective forests around the villages. This work helped provide a safer environment for tigers, leopards, and their prey, as well as for villagers. Our introduced system for reporting nearby presence of tigers and leopards – a potential threat for human safety – resulted in nine cases of tiger and leopard signs found close to villages, which were quickly shared with wildlife managers and residents alike. Through our public education campaigns, community residents acquired greater knowledge about the need to protect wildlife, as well as how to reduce chances of conflict with big cats and other wildlife.

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

With the support of WCCA, WCS China, in cooperation with the Hunchun Municipal Forestry Bureau (HMFB), continued to support community patrol teams in the village of Hongqihe in Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park (NCTLNP) and extended the program to two new townships, Machuanzi and Jingxin, outside NCTLNP. From April to December 2025, the three teams conducted 204 daily patrols, covering 1,276 km across prime Amur tiger and leopard habitat. During these patrols, community teams removed 54 snares placed by poachers, which remain a key threat to the recovery of tigers, leopards, and their prey. We also conducted three public education campaigns, engaging ~150 members of local communities on topics such as the importance of coexistence with tigers and leopards and how to reduce and respond to human-tiger conflicts. To assess our impact, we cooperated with HMFB to conduct two questionnaire surveys of villagers, comparing communities' conservation knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) before and after the start of community patrols. We found that project interventions were highly effective in motivating villagers' participation in conservation activities in both Machuanzi and Jingxin. We also compared survey data of Hongqihe in 2025 and 2024. We found Hongqihe maintained consistently high scores across all dimensions with no significant changes. In addition, we established clear communication systems and training programs within each village to mitigate human-tiger conflicts.

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)*

Objective 1: Remove snares in community forest.

Activity 1.1. Identify two communities and establish community patrol teams.

This year, we took a new approach to identifying communities suitable for patrol teams. The two new communities this year were selected at the higher administrative level of township, allowing us to not only include more young people, but also to patrol a larger number of community-managed forest areas scattered throughout the township. This avoids the situation where some villages struggle to carry out patrols due to too few community rangers, or patrol only a very small community forest area.

From May to June 2025, WCS and HMFB conducted preliminary investigations and discussions with the township government before finally selecting Machuanzi and Jingxin townships, located to the south of the main area of the national park (**Figure 1**). These two townships are areas where human-tiger conflicts have occurred frequently in recent years, so are a priority for our patrol team program. In addition to these new townships, we continued to support the community patrol work in the village of Hongqihe (**Figure 1**) where – thanks to the investment of WCCA – we organized a community patrol team starting last year (2024).

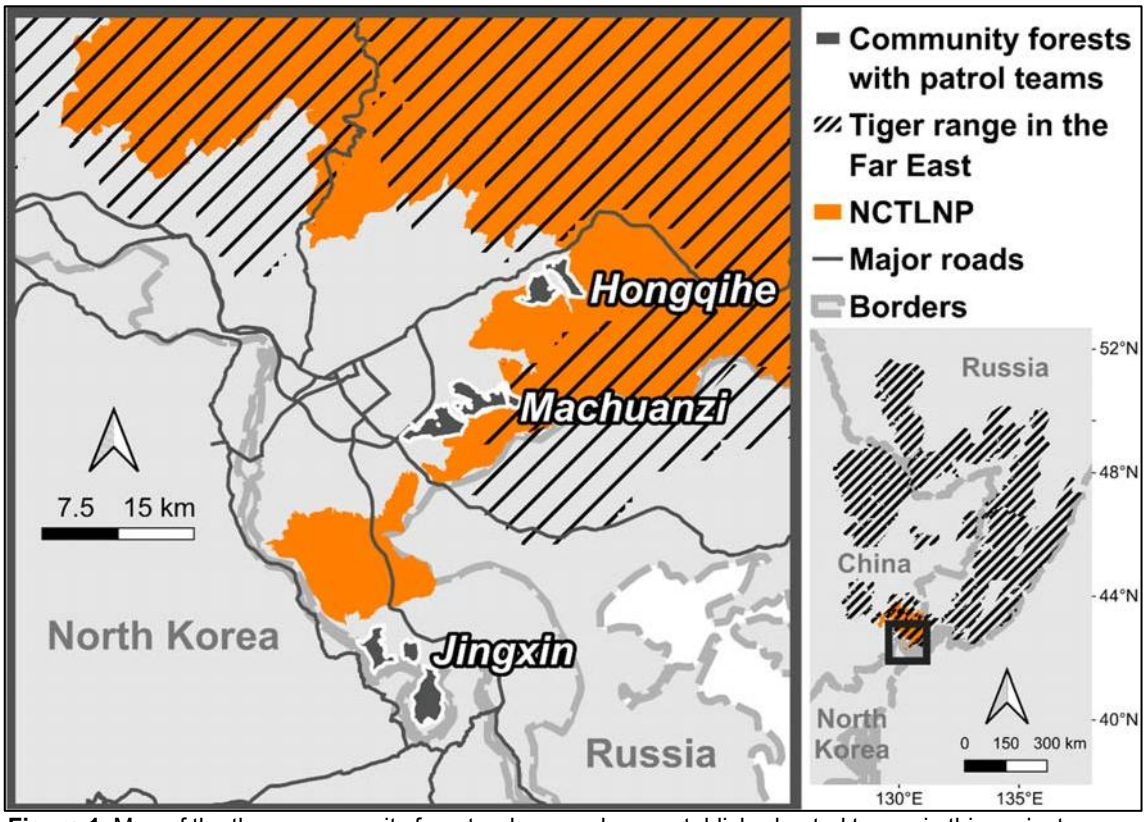

Figure 1. Map of the three community forests where we have established patrol teams in this project. NCTLNP: the Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park. Tiger range refers to the "species conservation landscapes" of Sanderson et al. (2023): *https://doi.org/10.3389/fcosc.2023.1191280*

To identify potential members of the patrol teams, the township governments posted announcements and interested villagers signed up. The township government then conducted a preliminary screening of applicants and provided the list of proposed personnel for the patrol teams to the forestry bureau. On June 13 and 24, WCS and the forestry bureau

conducted a skills training and assessment for the potential community rangers. The training started indoors and focused on the use of GPS, how to fill in patrol record forms, and how to identify wildlife tracks. After the training, the trainees completed a written test to assess their learning. Outside, the professional rangers of the forestry bureau led the team to conduct GPS field practice training, and at the end, the trainees were scored individually for their GPS operation. After a final evaluation, a total of 12 people were selected from two communities, six people (divided into two patrol groups) in each community. After the formation of the patrol teams, WCS distributed uniforms, field supplies, and safety equipment to the community rangers. This equipment not only ensures their safety in the field, but also helps instil a sense of pride in becoming a community ranger.

Activity 1.2. Establish support teams.

After the establishment of the new community patrol teams, we also organized two support teams consisting of two staff from HMFB, two experienced patrol team members from the village of Hongqihe, and two new patrol team members of Machuanzi and Jingxin. In the early stages of the project, the support teams provided further extensive training for the new community patrol teams. During the training, the experienced rangers passed on their patrol experience to the new members and shared the sense of achievement from contributing to wildlife conservation. During the patrol season, the support teams were available to offer guidance via a shared WeChat group. In August and December 2025, the support teams also participated in patrol inspections, enabling them to better connect with the new community patrol teams.

Activity 1.3. Organize patrol teams to carry out daily patrol work.

In 2025, we continued to work with HMFB to support community teams in Hongqihe, Machuznai and Jingxin to carry out daily patrols. We used the SMART patrol system to record and analyse patrol data. We divided the patrol area into a 0.5 X 0.5 km grid that would guide patrol efforts and set the basis for our patrol effort and result analyses. Each community patrol team was tasked with completing eight patrols per month. During the reporting period, patrol work was carried out as planned in each village's respective jurisdiction. From April to December 2025, the three community patrol teams conducted 204 patrols across roughly 60 km^2, covering a total of 1,276 km, averaging 6.3 km per patrol (**Table 1, Figure 2**), and removing a total of 54 snares. 83% of snares found were old (we distinguish between old and new snares based on the marks on the tree – the marks of an old snare in the tree are deep. Old snares are usually older than one year, yet remain a threat to wildlife). The snare encounter rate was 4 snares/100 km (**Figure 3**), within range of total snare encounter rates across communities in previous years. In Hongqihe, the snare encounter rate was 3 snares/100 km, which is the same as last year (June – December 2024). Community rangers also recorded many wildlife signs (tracks and scats) and direct sightings (live animals) during their patrols. Among them, wild boars were recorded the most (90), followed by sika deer (69), roe deer (65), badgers (10), Amur tigers (7), Amur leopards (2), and Racoon dogs (1) (**Table 2**).

Table 1. Summary statistics for each community patrol team.

Hongqihe, Machuanzi and Jingxin, April to December 2025					
Patrol team	**Number of Patrols**	**Distance (km)**	**Hours**	**Animal obs.**	**Snares removed**
Hongqihe	64	366	206	57	12
Machuanzi	64	491	202	79	8
Jingxin	64	340	192	104	25
Patrol inspection	12	79	38	4	9
Total	**204**	**1276**	**638**	**244**	**54**

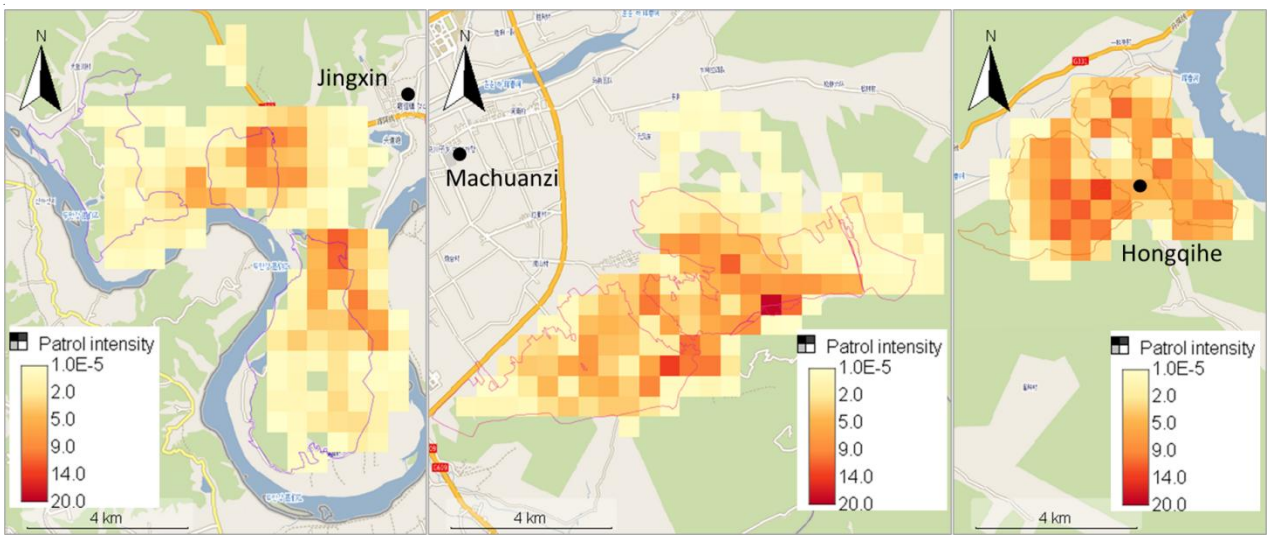

Figure 2. Patrol intensity (patrol distance) in three communities. Grid size: 500m.

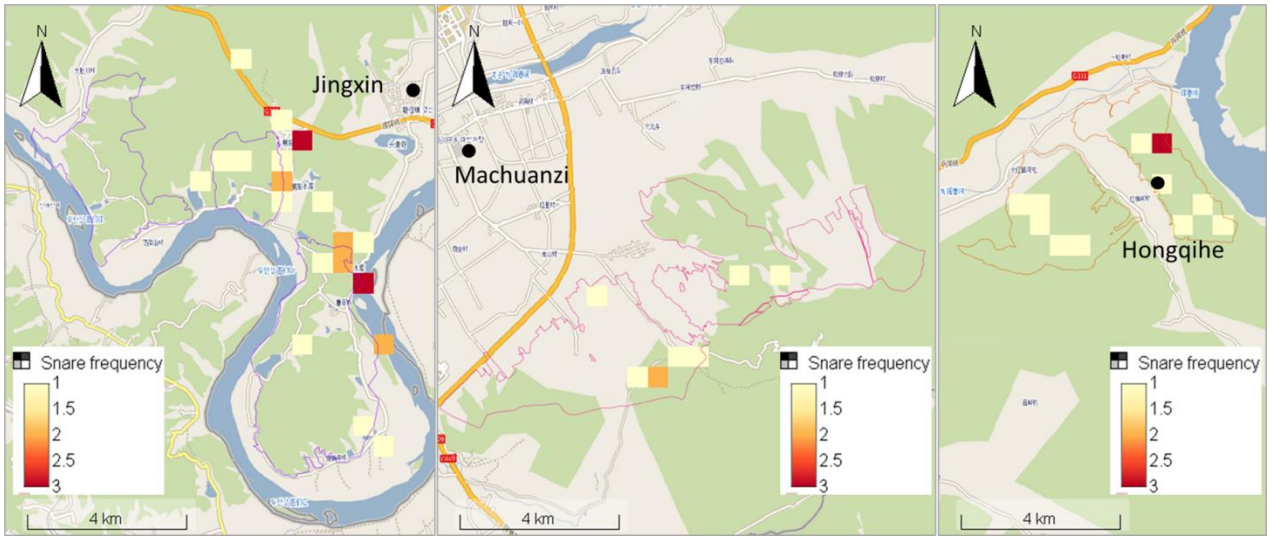

Figure 3. Frequency of snare removed (snare numbers) in three communities. Grid size: 500m.

Table 2. Summary statistics for animal observations of Hongqihe, Machuanzi and Jingxin.

Hongqihe, Machuanzi and Jingxin, April to December 2025				
	Live	Sign	Carcass	Total
Tiger	0	7	0	7
Leopard	0	2	0	2
Wild boar	0	87	3	90
Sika deer	5	64	0	69
Roe deer	14	49	2	65
Badger	1	9	0	10
Racoon dog	0	1	0	1
Total	20	219	5	244

In August and December 2025, WCS and HMFB conducted inspections of patrol teams for each community patrol area, assessing the quality of work and helping improve the skills of community rangers. The support team was divided into two groups, patrolling together with community rangers of Machuanzi and Jingxin to check their GPS use and data collection, as well as their skills in finding and removing snares.

Overall assessment of *Ouput 1.1* in *Logframe*: Community patrols remove snares [mostly achieved; target 960 km patrolled exceeded, 2 patrol inspections completed, but constant snare encounter rate].

Objective 2: Mitigate human-tiger conflict in local communities.

Activity 2.1. Patrol teams mitigate human-tiger conflict.

This year, we expanded the responsibilities of community rangers to include human-tiger conflict mitigation. In June 2025, we provided safety training on human-tiger conflicts and emergency response mechanisms for the 18 community rangers of the three teams. We explained the types of conflicts and best practices for preventing and responding to those conflicts. We shared experience mitigating human-tiger conflicts from other WCS programs, then explained the new emergency communication system. This system was established before the training between the community rangers, township governments, and HMFB: when community rangers detect signs of tigers or leopards during their patrols, they report the location immediately to the forestry bureau. The bureau then contacts the township government, which notifies the head of each village to take preventive measures. These include warning villagers through the village's public address system and village's group WeChat. Community rangers also notify any villagers they encounter of the presence of tigers nearby.

At the beginning of the project, in order to assess the villagers' perception of the risk of human-wildlife conflict, a questionnaire survey was conducted across the three villages. A total of 67 valid questionnaires were collected, and the results were as follows: 1) Perceived safety: 56% of the villagers believed that there are potential safety hazards in their living area, mainly due to possible tiger activities around the community. 2) Behavioural perception: 68% of the villagers knew the correct strategy of "not turning and running away immediately when encountering a tiger", while only 19% still held the misconception of "running away immediately". 3) Demand for protection: the vast majority of villagers (85%) supported the distribution of flares and other protective tools, believing that this will significantly improve the sense of security. 4) Evaluation of Early Warning Mechanism: 94% of villagers were satisfied with the role of the new communication system to inform villagers of nearby tiger activity (described above). 5) Recognition of patrol responsibility: 90% of villagers believed that Community Patrol Teams play an important role in identifying wildlife signs and providing quick warnings through the village committee.

As of December 2025, the community patrol teams recorded a total of nine signs of tigers and leopards and promptly reported them to HMFB. At the same time, they informed the nearby villagers that there were tigers and leopards in the forest area and reminded them to pay attention to safety. Among them, the Jingxin community patrol team recorded the most observations of tigers, including one scrape, 3 tracks and 2 resting sites. The Hongqihe community patrol team only recorded one tiger scat, and Machuanzi community patrol team recorded two leopard tracks. During this period, we also distributed 300 flares to the three village committees to be used for defense in case the tigers or leopards approached the village.

Unfortunately, due to the freezing of funds/cancelation of funding opportunities that followed the U.S. government's Executive Order 14169 ("Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid"), the WCS office in NE China was closed in September 2025. This prevented us from conducting the follow-up survey to evaluate whether the reporting system and education

campaigns resulted in increased feelings of security among villagers. Though we are not able to report on this concrete outcome, the community patrol team reporting system continues.

Assessment of *Output 2.1* in *Logframe*: Community patrol teams reduce fear of tigers in local communities [unknown; activities completed but unable to conduct follow-up survey].

Activity 2.2. Conduct public education campaigns on human-tiger conflict.

In May 2025, together with HMFB, we carried out a publicity and educational event for 60 staff of the Zijin mining company. Tigers and leopards have been appearing near places where the company works in recent years, and many employees have witnessed tigers and leopards on the roadside while driving. The main messages of these campaigns included conservation knowledge and measures to prevent human-tiger conflict. This information was shared through speaking events, video presentations, and educational brochures.

To evaluate how well participants absorbed the information, we surveyed participants before and after the activities of the day. The contents of the questionnaire were the same, including questions leading to a final rank between 1 and 10 as an index of knowledge of the importance of tiger and leopard conservation. A total of 54 valid questionnaires were collected. We used the Mann-Whitney test to determine the difference in the index before and after our education efforts, and the Kruskal–Wallis test for groups with more than two levels. We considered a p value of 0.05 as the statistical significance threshold. The survey results (mean ± SD) showed that the scores after our efforts (8.15 ± 0.82) were significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) than those before (7.59 ± 1.08). We found no significant difference by gender ($p = 0.54$), but the differences by education level were borderline significant ($p = 0.06$). Younger respondents tended to have greater improvements in score ($p = 0.04$), which also indicates that young people are more likely to understand and accept conservation knowledge.

In December 2025, WCS and HMFB jointly carried out two additional community publicity and education activities in Jingxin Townships. Although a community patrol team was established here this year, the increasing number of human-wildlife conflicts still require extensive community education and publicity efforts. Because these activities occurred after the closure of the WCS office in Northeast China, we were not able to include surveys to assess changes in local residents' feelings of security as originally planned.

Assessment of *Output 2.2* in *Logframe:* Education campaigns increase knowledge of self-protection in tiger encounters [partially achieved; education campaign evaluated only for mining company; unable to complete survey for three communities in this award].

Objective 3: Raise conservation awareness among local communities.

Activity 3.1. Assess project impact in raising conservation awareness.

To assess the impact of the community patrol teams on the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) of local villagers in Machuanzi and Jingxin, we cooperated with HMFB to conduct two questionnaire surveys at the beginning in June and the end in December 2025. In Hongqihe, since we conducted

an initial KAP survey in 2024, we therefore compared survey results from December 2025 with those from the year before as a better assessment of the long-term impact of the community patrol team there. We sampled 5% of the population and collected a total of 84 questionnaires. The questionnaires were designed to assess villagers according to an index of their knowledge, attitude, and practice of conservation. The higher the score, the more knowledge the villager has about the importance of conservation, the more positive their attitude towards conservation work, and the higher their participation in local conservation initiatives. We used the t-test and the Mann-Whitney test to determine the difference between groups. We considered 0.05 as the significance threshold.

The three villages showed distinct patterns of change during the project period. Hongqihe maintained consistently high scores across all dimensions with no significant changes from 2024 to late 2025 (P_K = 0.058, P_A = 0.512, P_P = 0.883, P_T = 0.315) (**Figure 4**). In contrast, both Machuanzi and Jingxin demonstrated significant improvements in behavioural and total scores. For Machuanzi, knowledge and attitude scores remained stable (K: from 76.35 to 76.03, P_K = 0.932; A: from 70.83 to 67.33, P_A = 0.304), while practice and total scores increased significantly (P: from 40.50 to 71.60, P_P < 0.001; T: from 62.67 to 71.87, P_T = 0.035) (**Figure 5**). For Jingxin, knowledge and attitude scores also showed no significant changes (K: from 74.87 to 81.43, P_K = 0.112; A: from 74.70 to 74.29, P_A = 0.942), while practice and total scores increased significantly (P: from 53.95 to 77.71, P_P = 0.001; T: from 67.86 to 78.76, P_T = 0.021) (**Figure 6**). These results indicate that project interventions were highly effective in motivating villagers' participation in conservation activities in both Machuanzi and Jingxin. However, attitudes remained stable in all three villages, suggesting that while behavioural change can be achieved in the short term, deeper attitudinal transformation may require longer-term engagement.

Assessment of *Output 3.1* in *Logframe:* increased conservation awareness among local communities [partially achieved; for the two new villages, villager desire to participate in conservation significantly increased and in the new village, remained high. No significant changes in knowledge or attitudes, suggesting long-term engagement may be necessary].

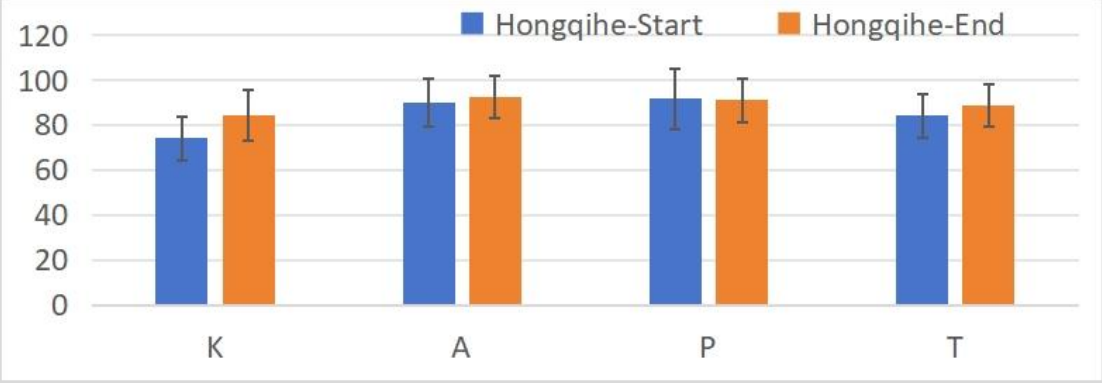

Figure 4. Comparison of the KAP (knowledge, attitude, practice) metrics between 2024 and 2025 of the community patrol project in Hongqihe village. Error bars represent mean ± SD.

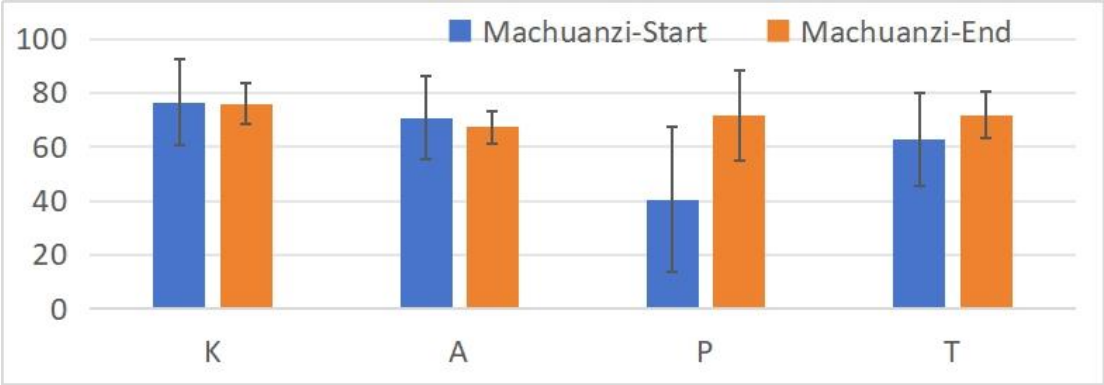

Figure 5. Comparison of the KAP (knowledge, attitude, practice) metrics between the June 2025 and December 2025 of community patrol project in Machuanzi village. Error bars represent mean ± SD.

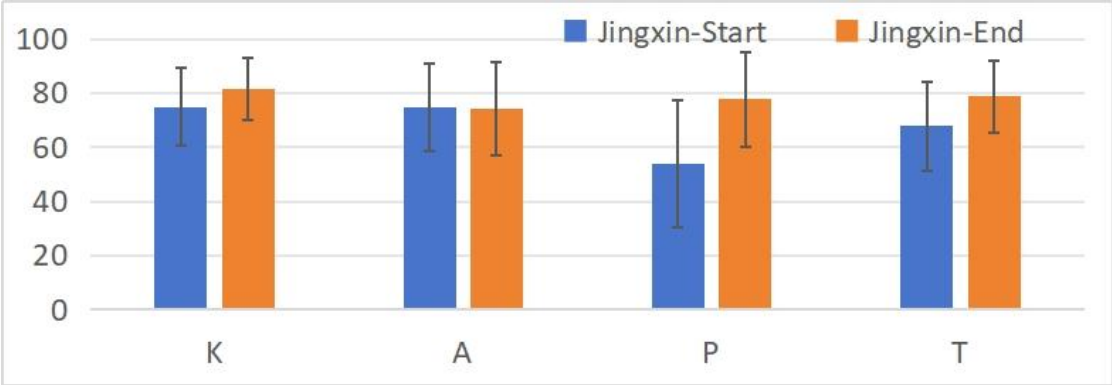

Figure 6. Comparison of the KAP (knowledge, attitude, practice) metrics between the June 2025and December2025 of community patrol project in Jingxin village. Error bars represent mean ± SD.

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*)

- 3 Community patrol teams supported in prime Amur tiger and leopard habitat around Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park;
- 12 new community rangers from Machuanzi and Jingxin trained in patrol skills;
- 204 daily patrols covering 1,276 km led by community patrol teams;
- 54 large snares removed from community-managed forests patrolled by these teams;
- 9 alerts issued across 3 communities through a new community warning system that alerts of nearby tigers and leopards;
- 300 flares distributed across 3 communities to increase public safety and capacity for non-lethal self-defense in case of tiger/leopard encounters;
- 3 community education campaigns conducted throughout the park, reaching 150 people;
- Increased desire to engage in conservation (practice) in the two new villages supported by this award, and consistently high practice in the other village compared to last year.

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)*

Due to the closure of the WCS NE China office in September 2025, we were not able to complete *Output 2.2* (Education campaigns increase knowledge of self-protection in tiger encounters).

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

Objective	Indicator	Monitoring Method	Completion Status
Objective 1: Remove snares in community forest	1) 960 km patrols in total, and average snare encounter rate no higher than 6 snares / 100km 2) 2 patrol inspections 3) Decrease in snare encounter rate	Conduct community patrol training and support activities.	1) 1,276 km patrols, and snare encounter rate was 4 snares/100km. 2) 2 patrol inspections completed. 3) Snare encounter rate was consistent (both in Honqihe and aggregated).
Objective 2: Mitigate human-tiger conflict in local communities	4) 3 public education campaigns with 90 people representative of the community (including men, women and children), and 2 questionnaires for education 5) Increase in feelings of security	Community work inspection and acceptance.	4) 3 public education campaigns reaching 150 people 5) Not complete (closure of WCS office)
Objective 3: Raise conservation awareness among local communities	6) Increase in KAP scores	Community work inspection and acceptance.	6) P and Total KAP scores increased in new villages of Machuanzi, Jingxin; were consistent in Hongqihe with last year.

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

We share the outputs with HMFB, village committees and community rangers in the form of written reports. We also discuss any problems with the program with HMFB to help summarize our experience and apply these lessons to future community projects. We will also share the outputs with the NCTLNP administration and continue to promote the community patrol team model to other communities around NCTLNP.

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)*

This article from August 2025 highlights the story of coexistence between humans and nature in Hunchun City. It mentions the conservation actions carried out by the Hongqihe patrol team supported by this project. The article was published on the Hunchun Municipal People's Government Website. Links to the articles are below:
http://www.hunchun.gov.cn/xw/hcyw/202508/t20250817_552560.html

Budget Narrative:

Spending for this project was mostly in line with our proposed budget. Minor adjustments were made due to the fluctuating cost of some items and field conditions. No major revisions to our proposed budget were made during the project.

Underspending on service fee, fuel, and patrol equipment:

Cost reductions were primarily achieved through strategic partnerships with the Hunchun Municipal Forestry Bureau (HMFB), which contributed to the evaluation survey, training delivery, and monitoring data analysis. Further savings resulted from cost-sharing arrangements with other WCS funding sources and lower unit prices for patrol equipment and supplies.

Overspending on personnel and meal:

The China Director spent more time on the project than originally planned, and work meals with partners for communication and coordination incurred higher actual costs than anticipated.

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

Yes, please see the attachments.

Have you provided at least 15 high quality images with details of the relevant credit? Y/N?

Yes, please see the attachments.

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 N	
If yes: **Total camera trap nights/days:**	**Total area surveyed:**
Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded	**Please include data on other species recorded**
Are numbers of tigers/leopards/prey increasing or decreasing in your project area? Please show trends	
Did you carry out other surveys? Y/N N	
If yes: **Please give details**	
Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project? Y/N Y	

If yes: **Total distance patrolled:** foot; 1,276 km **(please give figures for different methods, vehicle/foot/boat etc)**	**Total area patrolled:** About 60 km^2
Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Y/N Y	
If yes: **Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software?** 1,276 km	**How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details?** We patrol with GPS and fill out the patrol record form(paper) to record the observation information.
Please provide comparison data on from your patrolling over time 2021, 1 village, 170 patrols with total distance of 882km. 2022, 5 villages, 615 patrols with total distance of 3,321km. 2023, 6 villages, 255 patrols with total distance of 1,373km. 2024, 6 villages, 460 patrols with total distance of 2,585km. 2025, 3 villages, 204 patrols with total distance of 1,276km.	
Please provide data on violations recorded/arrests/successful prosecutions Removed 54 snares placed by poachers.	

Does your project work with local communities? Y/N Y		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split) **Who?** community rangers (male and female) community villagers	**What did you do? Was it successful?** We worked with HMFB to coordinate community patrol teams to carry out patrol work and conduct public education campaigns. It was successful.	**How many people did you reach?** About 150 people
How do you measure the success of this activity? The number of patrols, the total distance of patrols, the number of cleaning snares, the number of education campaigns, the number of people receiving education, and questionnaire survey on the effects of our promotional content before and after the activities.		
Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? Y/N Y		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender and numbers) **Who?** The community villagers (male and female)	**What did you do?** We worked with HMFB to conduct public education campaigns, including speaking events, video presentations, and handing out brochures.	**How many people reached?** About 150 people

The staffs of the Zijin mining company		
Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and of how this is measured) We conducted a questionnaire survey on the effects of our promotional content for 60 staffs of the Zijin mining company before and after the activities of the day. The contents of the questionnaire were the same and the full score for each questionnaire is 10 points. A total of 54 valid questionnaires were collected. The results clearly show that staffs had a better understanding of measures to prevent human-tiger conflict and support for conservation after our efforts.		
Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Y/N Y		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split) **Who?** community rangers	**What did you do? Was it effective?** We worked with HMFB to conduct skills training and assessment for the potential community rangers. It was effective.	**How many staff trained? How many others trained?** 12 community rangers were trained.
How do you measure the effectiveness of this training? The training was divided into indoor training and outdoor training. The indoor training content mainly included the use of GPS, filling out patrol record forms, and identifying wildlife footprints. After the training, the trainees completed a written test. Outside, the professional rangers of HMFB led the team to conduct GPS field practice training, and at the end, the trainees were scored for GPS operation. After an evaluation, a total of 12 people were selected in Machuanzi and Jingxin.		

Did you carry out conflict mitigation activities with community members? Y		
If yes: **Who?** community rangers	**What?** We provided safety training on human-tiger conflict prevention for community rangers and established a clear communication system between the community rangers, township governments, and HMFB.	**How main people did this include?** Staff of HMFB and township governments, the head of village, community rangers
Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and how this is measured) The community patrol team had recorded a total of 9 signs of tiger and leopard and promptly reported them to HMFB. But mmeasuring whether the conflict between humans and tigers has eased is a comprehensive assessment process that requires long-term monitoring and analysis from multiple dimensions such as ecology, society, and economy.		
Were any scientific papers/articles published because of your project? Y/N N		
If so, please give details or provide copies.		