



# Species

ISSUE 63

## 2022 Report of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and Secretariat



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## The IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC)

The IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) is a science-based network of thousands of volunteer experts from almost every country of the world, all working together toward achieving the vision of “a just world that values and conserves nature through positive action to both prevent the loss and aid recovery of the diversity of life on earth.”

Members of SSC belong to one or more of near 200 Specialist Groups, Red List Authorities, Action Partnerships, Task Forces, and Conservation Committees that make up the Network, each focusing on a taxonomic group (plants, fungi, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and invertebrates), national species, or a disciplinary issue, such as sustainable use and livelihoods, translocation of species, wildlife health, climate change, and conservation planning.

Framed by the Species Conservation Cycle, SSC’s major role is to provide information to IUCN on biodiversity conservation, the inherent value of species, their role in ecosystem health and functioning, the provision of ecosystem services, and their support to human livelihoods. This information is fed into the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

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### 2021-2025 Species Strategic Plan

The IUCN Species Strategic Plan encompasses the joint work of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and a number of partnerships to achieve more than 2,700 targets proposed by the Network during the 2021-2025 quadrennium.

To accomplish those targets, the Species Conservation Cycle was established, which is the conceptual framework for the Network activities. The Species Conservation Cycle’s main purpose is to guide efforts for valuing and conserving biodiversity through three essential components that are linked to each other:

**ASSESS:** Understand and inform the world about the status and trends of biodiversity.

**PLAN:** Develop collaborative, inclusive and science-based conservation strategies, plans and policies.

**ACT:** Convene and mobilise conservation actions to improve the status of biodiversity.



Their implementation requires two transversal components:

**NETWORK:** Enhance and support our immediate network and alliances to achieve our biodiversity targets.

**COMMUNICATE:** Drive strategic and targeted communications to enhance our conservation impact.

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### SSC Species Report

Annual progress in the implementation of the 2021-2025 Species Strategic Plan is documented in the SSC *Species Report*, which consists of a comprehensive description and analysis of the activities and results generated by the members of the SSC Network each year. Each SSC Group contributes to this document by providing a yearly summarised description of their achievements, which is presented in stand-alone reports.

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## Structure of the IUCN SSC Stand-alone Report

Stand-alone reports summarize the activities conducted and results generated by each group member of the SSC. Following, is the structure of the stand-alone report and the contents under each session.

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### Title of the SSC Group

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### Photograph(s) of the Chair / Co-Chairs

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### Group information

Includes names of Chair / Co-Chairs, Vice-Chairs, Deputy Chairs, Red List Authority Coordinators and Program Officers, their institutional affiliations, number of members and social networks currently active.

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### Logo of the SSC Group

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### Mission statement

Includes the mission of the group.

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### Projected impact for the 2021-2025 quadrennium

Includes the description of the impact on species conservation resulting from the implementation of the targets formulated by the group for the 2021-2025 quadrennium.

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### Targets for the 2021-2025 quadrennium

Includes the targets planned by the SSC Group for the 2021-2025 quadrennium ordered alphabetically by component of the Species Conservation Cycle. Each target is labeled with a numerical code (e.g., T-001, T-012) that identifies it in the SSC DATA database and its status for the reported year is indicated (Not initiated, On track or Achieved).

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### Activities and results

Includes the targets for which activities were conducted and results were generated during the reported year, ordered alphabetically, first by component of the Species Conservation Cycle, and second by Activity Category. Description of activities and results includes the indicator that best describes progress, its associated quantitative or qualitative result, and the narrative description of the activity conducted or result obtained. Each activity or result reported is linked to the Key Species Result to which it is mainly associated (e.g., KSR#1, KSR#5).

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### Acknowledgements

Includes the acknowledgements to funding agencies, partners, and persons who contributed to the progress of the targets of the group.

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### Summary of achievements

Summarises information of the group's strategic plan for the quadrennium and progress achieved implementing targets for all the components of the Species Conservation Cycle during the reported year.

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### Example for the recommended citation:

Mittermeier, R, Rylands, A, Schwitzer, C, Reuter, K and Jerusalinsky, L. 2023. 2022 Report of the Primate Specialist Group. In: Nassar, JM, García, L, Mendoza, L, Andrade, ND, Bezeng, S, Birkhoff, J, Bohm, M, Canteiro, C, Geschke, J, Henriques, S, Ivande, S, Mileham, K, Ramos, M, Rodríguez, A, Rodríguez, JP, Street, B, and Yerena, E (Eds.). 2022 Report of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and Secretariat. International Union for Conservation of Nature. 10 pp.

Animalia

Fungi

Plantae

National Species

Disciplinary

Action Partnership

Task Force

Red List Authority

Committee

Center for Species Survival

# 2022 Report

# IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group



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University of Stirling,  
Stirling, Scotland, UK  
**Kim Reuter**  
Lemur Love, San  
Diego, California, US  
**NUMBER OF MEMBERS**  
800

**Mission statement**  
The mission of the Primate Specialist Group (PSG) is to maintain the current diversity of the order Primates by ensuring the survival of threatened species wherever they occur and providing effective protection for large numbers of primates in areas of high primate diversity and abundance. In essence, the PSG has a Zero Extinction policy for all primate species.

**Projected impact 2021–2025**  
A significant impact on currently saving 527 species – 717 species and subspecies – of primates from extinction.

**Targets 2021–2025**  
**ASSESS**  
**T-005** Complete all Red List assessments for primates and put in place a new rolling system for individual species assessments as new data become available.  
Status: On track

**T-006** Maintain a taxonomic, geographic and conservation status (Red List) database for primates.  
Status: On track  
**T-007** Publish articles on the taxonomy, geographic distributions, surveys and conservation status of primates.  
Status: Achieved  
**PLAN**  
**T-028** Prepare action plans for the conservation of primate species and species groups, including: (1) the Red Colobus Action Plan; (2) the Mangabey/Mandrill Action Plan; (3) a revised Lemur Action Plan, and (4) conservation action plans for all gibbon and siamang range countries encompassing all 20.  
Status: On track  
**T-031** Prepare Best Practice Guidelines for: (1) Surveying and Monitoring Gibbons and Siamang; (2) Gibbon Ecotourism Guidelines (through the Section on Small Apes, SSA).  
Status: On track

**T-035** Work with zoos to support various primate species survival plans, e.g. European Association of Zoos and Aquaria Taxon Advisory Groups (EZA TAGs) and Association of Zoos and Aquariums Species Survival Plans (AZA SSPs).  
Status: On track  
**T-036** Improve methods by which companies measure and pay damages to great apes populations from their projects – through the Section on Great Apes (SGA) and ARRC Task Force.  
Status: On track  
**ACT**  
**T-014** Manage the Primate Action Fund, a small grants programme for primate conservation, monitoring, surveys, research, and education.  
Status: On track  
**T-015** Manage the Lemur Conservation Action Fund, a small grants scheme for lemur conservation, monitoring, surveys, research, and education.  
Status: On track



Subgroup of Mountain Gorilla (*Gorilla beringei beringei*) females, juveniles and infants with silverback and juvenile in the background, Democratic Republic of Congo  
Photo: Russell A. Mittermeier



Female Mountain Gorilla (*Gorilla beringei beringei*) with 4-month-old baby, Democratic Republic of Congo  
Photo: Russell A. Mittermeier

**T-022** Decrease the number of development and private sector projects in ape habitat by working with banks to incorporate information about great ape distributions and priority populations into upstream project screening (SGA-ARRC Task Force).  
Status: On track

**T-025** Secure sustainable funding for the ARRC (Avoid, Reduce, Restore negative impacts from energy, extractive and associated infrastructure projects on apes and contribute positively to their Conservation) Task Force's work (SGA-ARRC Task Force).  
Status: On track

**T-030** Increase the capacity of regional teams to monitor development and private sector project commitments to mitigate their project's impacts on great ape populations (SGA-ARRC Task Force).  
Status: On track

**T-032** Provide technical guidance and status updates for small apes (gibbons and siamang) through the APES database (SSA).  
Status: On track

**T-037** Fundraise for all primate conservation activities; increase funding by five times over current levels up to 2025.  
Status: On track

**T-038** Promote and participate in field courses for primate field research and conservation.  
Status: On track

**T-039** Investigate and tackle illegal primate trade, including gibbon online trade in Indonesia and Malaysia.  
Status: On track

**T-040** Secure funding for and develop a website of methods to improve coexistence between people and primates (through the Section for Human-Primate Interactions, SHPI).  
Status: On track

**T-042** Provide technical guidance and status updates for great apes through the APES database and publications such as Best Practice Guidelines and Conservation Action Plans (SGA).  
Status: On track

## NETWORK

**T-001** Continue to increase and strengthen the diversity of PSG members in terms of nationality, gender and age.

Status: On track

**T-017** Add two new national/regional sections to the PSG.

Status: Achieved

**T-020** Continue to organise webinars featuring research by early career primatologists.

Status: Not initiated

**T-029** Stimulate and support the creation of new primatological societies in range countries.

Status: On track

**T-033** Establish a Youth Section for young primatologists (ages 15–25).

Status: On track

**T-034** Work to support and strengthen the Lemur Conservation Network and the Red Colobus Conservation Network.

Status: On track

**T-041** Provide training in ethical human dimensions research for primatologists globally (SHPI).

Status: On track

## COMMUNICATE

**T-003** Stimulate primate ecotourism, i.e., primate-watching and primate life-listing, as a major conservation tool for primates.

Status: On track

**T-008** Edit and publish regional newsletters/journals for the Neotropics, Africa, Asia and Madagascar: *Neotropical Primates*, *African Primates*, *Asian Primates Journal*, *Lemur News*.

Status: On track

**T-009** Edit and publish the journal *Primate Conservation*.

Status: On track

**T-010** Prepare and disseminate the biennial list of the 25 Most Endangered Primates in collaboration with the International Primatological Society.

Status: On track

**T-011** Produce four regional field guides and four pocket guides for primates.

Status: Achieved

**T-013** Promote and participate in congresses and meetings.

Status: On track

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## Activities and results 2022

### ASSESS

#### Communication

**T-006** Maintain a taxonomic, geographic and conservation status (Red List) database for primates. (KSR 5)

Number of databases maintained: 5

Result description: As of August 2023, the taxonomic list of primates maintained by the Primate Specialist Group (PSG) recognises 535 species and 727 taxa (species and subspecies) in 83 genera. This includes five new primates described from January 2022 to August 2023. In addition, a number of primates have been brought out of synonymy. All new species and taxonomic changes have been submitted by the PSG to the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS). We have also ensured that updated taxonomic notes have been shared with the IUCN Red List unit, who have updated their databases. We have also made taxonomic information available via the Primate Specialist Group website and through a number of publications, e.g. books, field guides, that the PSG has published in the past year.

#### Red List

**T-005** Complete all Red List assessments for primates and put in place a new rolling system for individual species assessments as new data become available. (KSR 6)

Number of global Red List reassessments completed: 67

Result description: Primate taxa assessments on the IUCN Red List were updated comprehensively in a set of updates that began in 2015 and concluded in end-2021. In the last year, we have continued making corrections and re-assessments where new information came to light. In 2022, we have corrected, assessed, and re-assessed 67 primate taxa.

## Research activities

**T-007** Publish articles on the taxonomy, geographic distributions, surveys and conservation status of primates. (KSR 5)

Number of scientific publications about species research that acknowledge SSC affiliation: 52

Result description: The Primate Specialist Group coordinates and edits several newsletters and peer-reviewed journals in order to support the publication of articles on the taxonomy, geographic distribution, surveys and conservation status of primates: (1) *Neotropical Primates* (the 2022 edition published 14 articles); (2) *African Primates* (the 2022 edition included five research articles); (3) *Lemur News* (no edition published in 2022); (4) *Asian Primates Journal* (four articles published in volume 10, 2022); (5) *Primate Conservation* (the 2022 edition contained 19 articles; seven articles have been posted online in advance of the 2023 edition). In the last year, the PSG also published nine reports, field guides, and books: (1) Mittermeier, R.A. *et al.* (eds.), 2022. 'Primates in Peril: The World's 25 Most Endangered Primates 2022–2023'. IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group, International Primatological Society, Re:wild, Washington, DC. 163 pp; (2) Boonratana, R. *et al.* 2022. 'Primates of Thailand. Pocket Identification Guide'. *Tropical Pocket Guide Series*, Series editors: R. A. Mittermeier and A. B. Rylands. Re:wild, Austin; (3) Mittermeier, R. A. *et al.* 2022. 'Monkeys of the Atlantic Forest of Eastern Brazil. Pocket Identification Guide'. 2nd edition. *Tropical Pocket Guide Series*, Series editors: R. A. Mittermeier and A. B. Rylands. Re:wild, Austin, TX, US.

## PLAN

### Planning

**T-031** Prepare Best Practice Guidelines for: (1) *Surveying and Monitoring Gibbons and Siamang*, (2) *Gibbon Ecotourism Guidelines (through the Section on Small Apes, SSA)*. (KSR 8)

Number of conservation plans/strategies developed: 1

Result description: In the last year, the Section on Small Apes (SSA) collaborated with the PSG Section on Human-Primate Interactions to create new best practice guidelines for primate – including gibbons – ecotourism. They have not yet published Best Practice Guidelines for Surveying and Monitoring Gibbon Populations as part of the IUCN Occasional Papers series, but it is anticipated that this will be completed in 2023. The SSA has also worked with other sections of the PSG on extractive industry guidelines for primate consultants. More broadly, the Section on Great Apes (SGA) is working on revising and developing new Best Practice Guidelines. Members of the SGA are also working on the following IUCN Best Practice Guidelines publications, which they aim to complete in late 2023/early 2024: (1) ‘Best Practice Guidelines for Health Monitoring and Disease Prevention in Great Ape Populations – Supplement’; (2) ‘Best Practice Guidelines for Surveys and Monitoring of Great Ape Populations’ – 2nd edition; (3) ‘Best Practice Guidelines for the Translocation of Wild Orangutans’, and (4) ‘Best Practice Guidelines for Mitigating the Impacts of Large-Scale Development Projects on Apes’.

**T-035 Work with zoos to support various primate species survival plans, e.g. European Association of Zoos and Aquaria Taxon Advisory Groups (EAZA TAGs) and Association of Zoos and Aquariums Species Survival Plans (AZA SSPs). (KSR 8)**

Number of conservation plans/strategies developed: 0

Result description: Working with to zoos to support gibbon species survival plans (EAZA, Gibbon TAG Gibbon SSP) is ongoing. For example, there is ongoing work with zoos and rescue centres to establish baseline data for identifying gibbon species genetically. Meanwhile, in Madagascar, the Lemur Conservation Network now counts numerous zoos among its 65 member organisations.



Muriqui (*Brachyteles hypoxanthus*), Fazenda Montes Claros, Caratinga, Minas Gerais, Brazil  
Photo: R.A. Mittermeier

## Policy

**T-028 Prepare action plans for the conservation of primate species and species groups, including: (1) the Red Colobus Action Plan, (2) the Mangabey/Mandrill Action Plan, (3) a revised Lemur Action Plan, (4) conservation action plans for all gibbon and siamang range countries encompassing all 20. (KSR 9)**

Number of policies where SSC members provided technical input: 1

Result description: In 2022, the Primate Specialist Group published the 'Conservation Action Plan for *Cercocebus* and *Mandrillus* 2023- 2027'. In addition, a number of sections of the Primate Specialist Group supported development or implementation of national action plans, including those in Argentina, Colombia, Bolivia and several other countries. In regard to specific action plans identified as priorities within this target, the Red Colobus Action Plan has been completed in previous years and is being implemented. There has been no further progress on the publication of a Lemur Action Plan. Finally, in regard to conservation action plans for all gibbon and siamang range countries, these have been completed for Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Laos. Plans for Myanmar, Vietnam, China and India are in progress.

**T-036 Improve methods by which companies measure and pay damages to great ape populations from their projects (through the Section on Great Apes [SGA] and ARRC Task Force). (KSR 9)**

Number of policies where SSC members provided technical input: 1

Result description: In 2022, the IUCN SSC PSG SGA SSA ARRC (Avoid, Reduce, Restore and Conserve) Task Force continued to provide advice to industrial development projects on how to best mitigate their impacts on apes. Guided by a steering committee of SGA members, the ARRC Task Force has provided advice to over 16 projects across six different sectors – mining, renewable energy, infrastructure, agribusiness, oil and gas, and tourism – taking place within ape ranges. This has led to more avoidance of ape habitat from project onset, strengthened mitigation measures for apes, and prompted more adequate offset requirements for apes. Following the success of the Primate WATCH training program in West Africa (2021), the ARRC Task Force conducted a second program in Central Africa funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UNEP-GRASP. The Central Africa program aimed to strengthen the capacity of eight



Peruvian Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkey (*Lagothrix flavicauda*) adult male, Corosha, Department of Amazonas, Peru  
Photo: Russell A. Mittermeier



primatologists from Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo, to better interact with and advise the private sector to improve their implementation of the mitigation hierarchy and work towards better conservation outcomes for great apes. Participants attended numerous online training sessions in addition to two in-person workshops that not only deepened their technical knowledge but also allowed participants to learn from each other and share lessons from their respective countries. Following the 2021 Great Ape Action Planning Analysis and Review, the Action Plan Working Group published a full report and a two-page summary factsheet of major findings and recommendations in 2022. The review identified a suite of minimum guiding principles, which included the need to ensure plans are actionable, stakeholder inclusive, foster ongoing engagement and evaluation, are science-based, and complement other planning layers in the region. A series of online 'brown-bag' presentations followed, where the authors of the report presented and led a Q&A session for SGA members (recordings of these presentations are publicly available on the SGA website).

## ACT

### Conservation actions

**T-014 Manage the Primate Action Fund, a small grants programme for primate conservation, monitoring, surveys, research, and education.** (KSR 10)

Number of threatened species benefiting from *in situ* conservation action: 0

Result description: Seventy-seven Primate Action Fund grants were awarded, totalling \$614,710.60 during the funding cycle of March 2022 and finalising in the upcoming March 2023. These benefitted a wide range of primate species.

**T-015 Manage the Lemur Conservation Action Fund, a small grants scheme for lemur conservation, monitoring, surveys, research, and education.** (KSR 10)

Number of threatened species benefiting from *in situ* conservation action: 33

Result description: Since 2022, when the IUCN SOS Lemur Conservation Fund ended, funding for lemur conservation has been disbursed through the Re:wild Lemur Action Fund. The Fund is in its third year (of five) of disbursement. From July 1st, 2022, to June 1st, 2023 grants are expected to be awarded to fund work in more than a dozen forests and protected areas across Madagascar, benefitting at least 33 species of lemurs.

**T-022 Decrease the number of development and private sector projects in ape habitat by working with banks to incorporate information about great ape distributions and priority populations into upstream project screening (SGA-ARRC Task Force).** (KSR 10)

Number of development and private sector projects contacted: 16

Result description: In 2022, the IUCN SSC PSG SGA SSA ARRC (Avoid, Reduce, Restore and Conserve) Task Force continued to provide advice to industrial development projects on how to best mitigate their impacts on apes. Guided by a steering committee of SGA members, the ARRC Task Force has provided advice to over 16 projects across six different sectors (mining, renewable energy, infrastructure, agribusiness, oil and gas, and tourism) taking place within ape ranges.

**T-030 Increase the capacity of regional teams to monitor development and private sector project commitments to mitigate their project's impacts on great ape populations (SGA-ARRC Task Force).** (KSR 10)

Number of regional teams trained: 1

Result description: Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UNEP-GRASP, the Central Africa program aimed to strengthen the capacity of eight primatologists from Cameroon, Gabon, the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo, to better interact with and advise the private sector to improve their implementation of the mitigation hierarchy and work towards better conservation outcomes for great apes. Participants attended numerous online training sessions in addition to two in-person workshops that not only deepened their technical knowledge but also allowed participants to learn from each other and share lessons from their respective countries.

**T-038 Promote and participate in field courses for primate field research and conservation.** (KSR 10)

Number of field courses supported or attended: 2

Result description: In the last year, there were several trainings which were organised or funded by the PSG. For example: 1) the Lemur Action Fund – which is coordinated by the PSG – provided funding for a two-week field course entitled, 'Field Methods in the Study of Primate Behavior and Ecology'; 2) the Section on Small Apes provided capacity building and training for the use of the Acoustic Spatial Capture Re-Capture software in collaboration with

the University of St Andrews (<https://gibbons.asia/acoustic-spatial-analysis-for-monitoring-gibbons/>).

**T-039 Investigate and tackle illegal primate trade, including gibbon online trade in Indonesia and Malaysia.** (KSR 10)

Number of actions addressing major drivers/emerging threats of species or population loss: 5

Result description: In the last year: the Section on Small Apes continued working with colleagues and rescue centres in Malaysia and Indonesia to tackle the illegal trade of gibbons in these countries, with additional funding from Synchronicity Earth. They also continue to arrange International Gibbon Day events which in 2022 had a reach of 35,000 thanks also to the SSA's expanded social media presence, now including Instagram, managed by a part-time social media manager. They are developing interactive maps and campaign materials for tackling online trade and posters for adaptation by projects to meet their own needs using SSA branding. The SSA website now has a translation function to help non-English speakers access the information on this site. The SSA supported the attendance at four international conferences for 50 gibbon conservationists, provided support for vets/rescue centres, and a long-term strategy for tackling online trade in gibbons is underway in collaboration with International Animal Rescue Indonesia and Gibbonnesia with support from Synchronicity Earth. Finally, the SSA collaborated with the PSG Primate Tourism Working Group to translate relevant sections of the 'Responsible Primate Watching for Tourists' guide, to be published online in September 2023, into Bahasa Indonesia. They are working on new best practice guidelines for primate – including gibbons – ecotourism.

**T-040 Secure funding for and develop a website of methods to improve coexistence between people and primates (through the Section for Human-Primate Interactions, SHPI).** (KSR 10)

Number of threatened species benefiting from *in situ* conservation action: 1

Result description: The Section on Human-Primate Interactions (SHPI) has developed and launched a website with extensive interactive information available and an information sheet detailing why primates are not pets is available in five languages (English, French, Italian, Brazilian Portuguese, and Spanish). An infographic in English and French is also available and the



Guiana Black Spider Monkey  
(*Ateles paniscus*), Suriname  
Photo: R.A. Mittermeier

English version has been shared over 500 times on Facebook. In 2023, the website underwent a total revamp and SHPI has a new logo.

**T-042 Provide technical guidance and status updates for great apes through the APES database and publications such as Best Practice Guidelines and Conservation Action Plans (SGA).** (KSR 10)

Technical guidance and status updates for great apes through the APES database and publications given: Ongoing.

Result description: The APES database continues to provide great ape researchers with data to analyse different aspects of great ape density and distribution among other research questions. In the last year, the number of survey datasets archived in the APES database has increased from 732 to 767, while the number of sites on the APES Wiki has increased from 214 to 268 sites. In addition, the APES database team organized and facilitated a number of meetings.

#### Technical advice

**T-032 Provide technical guidance and status updates for small apes (gibbons and siamang) through the APES database (SSA).** (KSR 10)

Number of technical consultations provided to support conservation actions: 120

Result description: The APES database team has been busy populating the APES database and the APES Wiki, a platform with site-level information on great ape status and conservation, as well as strengthening in-country capacity to collect, analyse and share field survey data. The number of survey datasets archived in the APES database has increased from 732 to 767, while the number of sites on the APES Wiki has increased from 214 to 268 sites. In addition, the APES database team organized and facilitated three in-depth training courses with a total of 120 participants.

## NETWORK

### Capacity building

**T-041 Provide training in ethical human dimensions research for primatologists globally (SHPI).** (KSR 2)

Number of training courses delivered: 1

Result description: The Section on Human-Primate Interactions (SHPI) has done extensive outreach in the last year, including the publication of the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group position statement regarding the capture of wild primates for biomedical and pharmaceutical research, which has now been downloaded more than 300 times since it appeared on the website. In addition, members of the SHPI have done several outreach sessions in the last year, including the International Conference on Human Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence (Oxford, UK).

### Membership

**T-001 Continue to increase and strengthen the diversity of PSG members in terms of nationality, gender and age.** (KSR 2)

Number of SSC members recruited: 50

Result description: The IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group (PSG) currently has approximately 800 members. Membership for the PSG was reconstituted for the 2021-2025 period through a process that concluded in September 2022. As such, the number of SSC members recruited in the last year was likely c. 50 people, in addition to those recruited earlier in the reconstitution cycle. The structure of the SG Executive Committee is currently as follows: Chair (one person); Deputy Chairs (five people); Foundation Liaison Officer (one person); Executive Secretariat (two people); Vice Chairs, Section on Great Apes (six people); Vice Chairs, Section on Small Apes (three people); Vice Chairs, Section on Human-Primate Interactions (one person); Regional Vice Chairs – Neotropics, Mesoamerica (two people), Northern Andean Countries (six people), Brazil and the Guianas (seven people), Southern Cone (one person);

Regional Vice Chairs – Africa (five people); Regional Vice Chairs – Madagascar (three people); Regional Vice Chairs – Asia, China (one person); East and South East Asia (nine people), South Asia (two people), Red List Authorities (three people). There is increasingly improved representation regarding gender, age and nationality.

**T-017 Add two new national/regional sections to the PSG.** (KSR 4)

Number of new national/regional sections added to the PSG: 0

Result description: In 2022, the new Red Colobus Conservation Network group in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was created, and the Global Gibbon Network was launched at COP15 in Montreal in collaboration with a delegation from China. In addition, several new thematic working groups have been constituted under the Section on Human-Primate Interactions (SHPI). There are early consultations on the potential for a new PSG section for non-lemur Prosimians.

### Synergy

**T-034 Work to support and strengthen the Lemur Conservation Network (LCN) and the Red Colobus Conservation Network.** (KSR 1)

Number of 'in kind' partnerships established and maintained: 65

Result description: (1) Over the last three years, the LCN has increased its members to 65 organizations, zoos and conservation platforms that address the conservation of more than 100 lemur species. Its online engagement has significantly increased through its social media presence and website. The platform has had a special focus on increasing its Malagasy content and engagement, and now its biggest user audience comes from Madagascar. The LCN currently has a Malagasy team and more than 15 volunteers; (2) Red Colobus Conservation Network: The Red Colobus Conservation Network (RCCN) was established in September 2019 during the African Primatological Society (APS) 2<sup>nd</sup> congress in Uganda. Currently, the global

network has more than 250 members. In 2022, the RCCN-Tanzania group was created, their objectives including improved communication among individuals, researchers, organisations, and institutions working on Red Colobus Monkeys or in their habitat range.

## COMMUNICATE

### Communication

**T-003 Stimulate primate ecotourism, i.e. primate-watching and primate life-listing, as a major conservation tool for primates.** (KSR 13)

Number of print communications materials distributed in relation to specific taxonomic groups: 3

Result description: In 2022, the following communications materials have been developed or are in development: (1) the Section on Human-Primate Interactions (SHPI) has formed a group to discuss primate provisioning as it is the cause of many negative human-primate interactions. Discussions are ongoing on how to provide advice and guidelines to discourage the provisioning of primates for research and tourism; (2) the 'primates are not pets' materials and infographic were translated into Guinea-Bissau Kriolas as well as Portuguese and have been distributed in several places in Bissau – Guinea-Bissau's capital city – such as hotels and other places, by volunteers of a local primate conservation NGO; (3) continued editing on a forthcoming publication, 'Responsible Primate Watching for Tourist Professionals'. The SHPI also published the following two publications: Cheyne, S. M. *et al.* 2022. 'The IUCN Best Practice Guidelines one year on: addressing some questions and encouraging primatologists to be responsible messengers'. *Primate Eye* 136, February 2022; <https://human-primate-interactions.org/publications/>, and McKinney, T. *et al.* 2023. 'Primates in Anthropogenic Landscapes: Exploring Primate Behavioural Flexibility Across Human Contexts'. *Springer*.

**T-008 Edit and publish regional newsletters/journals for the Neotropics, Africa, Asia and Madagascar: Neotropical Primates, African Primates, Asian Primates Journal, Lemur News.** (KSR 12)

Number of Species e-bulletin, Save Our Species newsletter, SSC Groups' newsletter editions produced: 3

Result description: In 2022, contributions were made to three volumes of regional journals: (1) *Neotropical Primates*, vol. 28 (2022), 14 articles, 110 pp.; (2) *African Primates*, vol. 16 (2022), five articles, 84 pp.; and (3) *Asian Primates Journal*, vol. 10 (online), four articles.

**T-009 Edit and publish the journal *Primate Conservation*.** (KSR 12)

Number of Species e-bulletin, Save Our Species newsletter, SSC Groups' newsletter editions produced: 1

Result description: In 2022, we edited and published the volume 36 of *Primate Conservation*, containing 19 articles.

**T-010 Prepare and disseminate the biennial list of the 25 Most Endangered Primates in collaboration with the International Primatological Society.** (KSR 13)

Number of print communications materials distributed in relation to specific taxonomic groups: 1

Result description: In 2022, we prepared and disseminated 'The World's 25 Most Endangered Primates', Mittermeier, R. A. *et al.* (eds.), 2022. 'Primates in Peril: The World's 25 Most Endangered Primates 2022–2023'. IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group, International Primatological Society, Re:wild, Washington, DC. 163 pp.

**T-011 Produce four regional field guides and four pocket guides for primates.** (KSR 13)

Number of print communications materials distributed in relation to specific taxonomic groups: 2

Result description: (1) Boonratana, R. *et al.*, 2022. 'Primates of Thailand. Pocket Identification Guide'. *Tropical Pocket Guide Series*, Series editors: R. A. Mittermeier

and A. B. Rylands. Re:wild, Austin; (2) Mittermeier, R. A., *et al.* 2022. 'Monkeys of the Atlantic Forest of Eastern Brazil'. Pocket Identification Guide. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. *Tropical Pocket Guide Series*, Series editors: R. A. Mittermeier and A. B. Rylands. Re:wild, Austin, TX, US.

**T-013 Promote and participate in congresses and meetings.** (KSR 13)

Number of SSC members' presentations developed in relation to specific taxonomic groups: 19

Result description: The Primate Specialist Group applied to the Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation in September 2022 for funds to provide small travel grants for participation in the XIX International Primatological Society (IPS) Congress and Malaysian Primatological Society (MPS) Congress in Kuching, Malaysia, August 19–25, 2023. Seven grants were awarded. A further two grants, totalling \$5,000, were awarded via Re:wild's Primate Action for applicants to the Sociedade Brasileira de Primatologia for the Ademar Coimbra-Filho Award. Eight travel grants were awarded from the Neotropical Primate Action Fund, and a further two from the Lemur Conservation Fund. Nineteen grants overall.

## Summary of achievements

**Total number of targets 2021–2025:** 31

**Geographic regions:** 27 Global, 4 Africa, 1 Asia

### Actions during 2021:

Assess: 3 (KSR 5, 6)

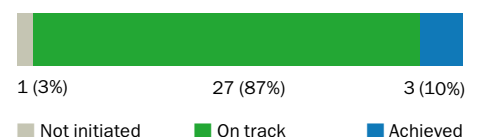
Plan: 4 (KSR 8, 9)

Act: 9 (KSR 10)

Network: 4 (KSR 1, 2, 4)

Communicate: 6 (KSR 12, 13)

### Overall achievement 2021–2025:



Legend: Not initiated (grey), On track (green), Achieved (blue)