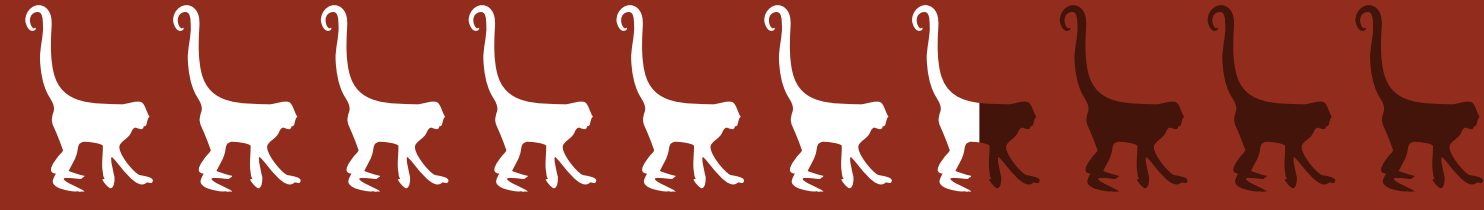


Linking Human Well-Being and Global Primate Conservation

Primates are our closest living biological relatives. There are some **512 primate species** in **91 countries**. Their activities sustain a range of community-wide ecological functions and services that also **benefit humans**.

PRIMATES IN PERIL

65% of primates species are **in danger of extinction** due to human activities.



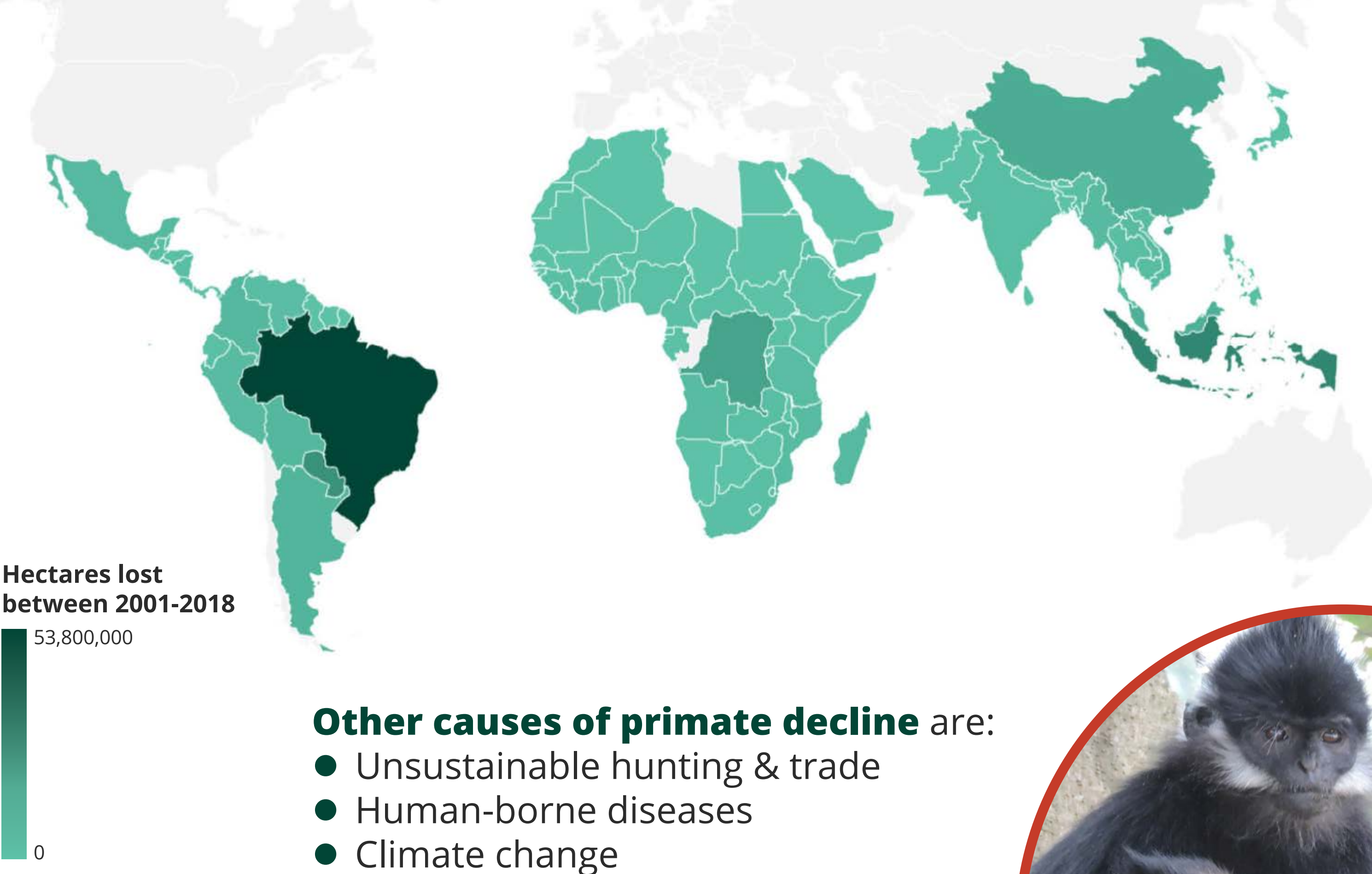
There exists a **strong interdependent relationship between human well-being, sustainable development, and primate conservation**.

CAUSES OF PRIMATE DECLINE

The main **drivers are deforestation, habitat degradation, and land conversion** caused by the unsustainable consumer demands of developed nations such as the US, China, EU, Canada, the UK, and Japan.

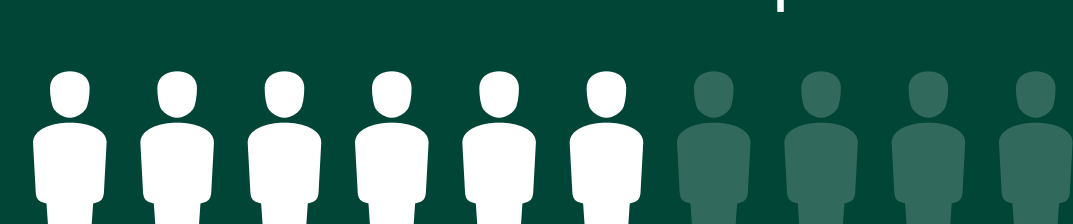
Between 2001 and 2018, **191 Mha of tropical forest was lost** as a result of human activities in primate range regions. Countries with the greatest losses (ca 57% of total tree cover loss) were Brazil, Indonesia, DRC, China, and Malaysia. Together these countries harbor almost 50% of all extant primate species.

DISTRIBUTION OF TREE COVER LOSS IN PRIMATE RANGE COUNTRIES



HUMANS & PRIMATES: TRENDS

60% of the world's human population currently lives in primate range countries.



Projections show **rapid growth in the human population** through the year 2100.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

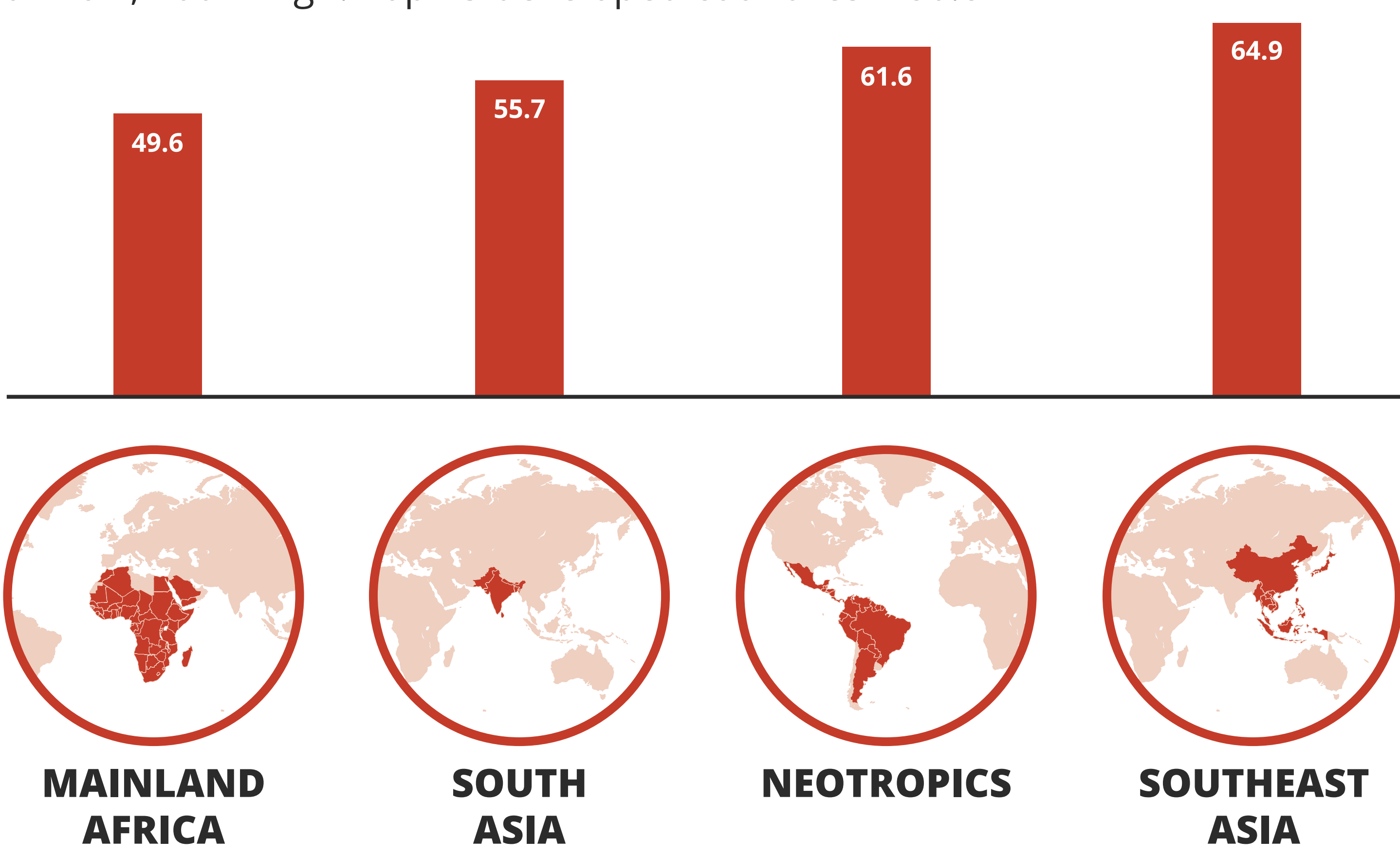
Despite increased industrial agricultural production and land conversion in primate range regions, there continues to be:

- High levels of poverty, income inequality, and corruption
- Low levels of human development and food security
- Weak governance

Land use changes resulting in forest loss mostly have had a **negative impact on the well-being of the local human and primate populations**.

FOOD SECURITY INDEX IN 2019

0 = low, 100 = high. Top 25 developed countries = 80.8



LINKING HUMANS & PRIMATES

Sustainable land use practices and environmental protection laws rather than exploitative global market demands represent solutions to improve human well-being and primate survivorship.

Possible mitigation measures include:

- Reducing birth rates
- Guaranteeing income
- Reducing poverty
- Ensuring food security
- Improving health and well-being
- Improving governance
- Implementing sustainable food production for local and global markets
- Preserving indigenous peoples' ways of life
- Developing policies to reduce civil conflict
- Increasing protection of biodiversity, primates, and tropical forests as natural capital for local human populations