 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 primate species are in danger of extinction due to human activities.

Other causes of primate decline are:

- Unsustainable hunting & trade
- Human-borne diseases
- Climate change

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

**FOOD SECURITY INDEX IN 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH ASIA</td>
<td>49.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTHEAST ASIA</td>
<td>55.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAINLAND AFRICA</td>
<td>61.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NECTROPICS</td>
<td>64.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PRIMATES IN PERIL**

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**

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**HUMANS & PRIMATES: TRENDS**

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

**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
- 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.

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.