

Annex VIII

Asian Great Ape Population Decline by Taxon, in Descending Order of Abundance

Taxon	Abundance	Annual rate of change	Total estimated change	Survey period	Source
Southwest Bornean orangutan <i>Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii</i>	97,000 (73,800–135,000)	–4.71%	–53%	1999–2015	Voigt <i>et al.</i> (2018)
Northeast Bornean orangutan <i>Pongo p. morio</i>	30,900 (22,800–44,200)	–4.45%	–52%	1999–2015	Voigt <i>et al.</i> (2018)
Sumatran orangutan <i>Pongo abelii</i> *	13,900 (5,400–26,100)	–2.37%	–30%*	2015–2030	Wich <i>et al.</i> (2016)
Northwest Bornean orangutan <i>Pongo p. pygmaeus</i>	6,300 (4,700–8,600)	–4.71%	–53%	1999–2015	Voigt <i>et al.</i> (2018)
Tapanuli orangutan <i>Pongo tapanuliensis</i>	800 (300–1,400)	–2.36%	–83%	1985–2060	Nowak <i>et al.</i> (2017)

Notes: * Temporal trends for the Sumatran orangutan are based on various forest loss scenarios (Wich *et al.*, 2016). Under the current land use scenario, as many as 4,500 individuals could disappear by 2030.

The 95% confidence intervals, which appear in parentheses, are rounded to the nearest 100.

Due to variations in modeling approaches, the taxon-specific estimates per country are not necessarily equivalent to the sums of regional estimates per country. All orangutan estimates at taxon level were derived from modeling approaches in the source publications.

Source: GRASP and IUCN (2018, table 8)