Annex VII

African Great Ape Population Trends by Taxon, in Descending Order of Abundance

Taxon	Abundance	Trend	Annual rate of change	Total estimated change	Period assessed	Source
Western lowland gorilla *Gorilla gorilla gorilla*	361,919 (302,973–460,093)	Declining	–2.7%	–19.4%	2005–13	Strindberg *et al.* (2018)
Eastern chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*	181,000–256,000	Declining	–5.1%	–22% to –45% in eastern DRC only	1994–2015	Plumptre *et al.* (2015, 2016a)
Central chimpanzee *Pan t. troglodytes*	128,760 (114,208–317,039)	Declining[a]	n/a	n/a	2005–13	Maisels *et al.* (2016)
Western chimpanzee *Pan t. verus*	52,800 (17,577–96,564)	Declining	–6.53%	–80.2%	1990–2014	Heinicke *et al.* (2019)
Bonobo *Pan paniscus*	15,000–20,000 minimum	Declining	–5.95%[b]	–54.9%	2003–15	Fruth *et al.* (2016)
			–1%[c]	>–50%	2003–78	
Nigeria–Cameroon chimpanzee *Pan t. ellioti*	4,400–9,345	Declining	–0.92% to –2.14%	–50% to –80%	1985–2060	R. Bergl, A. Dunn, L. Gadsby, R.A. Ikemeh, I. Imong, J.F. Oates, F. Maisels, B. Morgan, S. Nixon and E.A. Williamson, personal communication, 2018
Grauer's gorilla *Gorilla beringei graueri*	3,800 (1,280–9,050)	Declining	–7.34%	–77%	1994–2015	Plumptre *et al.* (2015, 2016c)
Mountain gorilla *Gorilla b. beringei*	>1,000	Increasing	+3.7%	+26%	2003–10	Gray *et al.* (2013); Hickey *et al.* (2018); Roy *et al.* (2014)
Cross River gorilla *Gorilla g. diehli*	<300	Declining	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dunn *et al.* (2014); R. Bergl and J. Oates, personal communication, 2000

Notes: Abundance estimates for mountain gorillas include infants; all other estimates represent the number of weaned individuals capable of building nests. Estimates are based on both surveys and spatial predictions. The 95% confidence intervals appear in parentheses.

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 estimates at taxon level were derived from modeling approaches in the source publications, except for the Cross River gorilla, mountain gorilla and the Nigeria–Cameroon chimpanzee.

[a] While Strindberg *et al*. (2018) do not detect any statistically significant change in central chimpanzee numbers, they note that it is unlikely that the population remained stable between 2005 and 2013. Moreover, Maisels *et al*. (2016) observe: "Given the scale of the poaching problem across Central Africa, this taxon is likely to be experiencing declines significant in terms of the population status, which we do not have the statistical power to detect."

[b] The confidence interval for this analysis is very large, suggesting uncertainty in the data.

[c] A 1% decline per year would yield more than a 50% reduction of the bonobo population for the period 2003–78.

Source: GRASP and IUCN (2018, table 4)

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