

Annex IV

African Great Ape Populations, by Range Country, 2000 and Most Recent Estimates

| Country | Taxon | 2000 abundance estimates | 2018 or most recent estimates | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|---------------|---|
| | | | Abundance | Survey period | Source |
| Angola | Central chimpanzee <i>Pan troglodytes troglodytes</i> | 200–500 | 1,705 (1,027–4,801) | 2005–13 | Strindberg <i>et al.</i> (2018) |
| | Western lowland gorilla <i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i> | Present | 1,652 (1,174–13,311) | 2013 | Strindberg <i>et al.</i> (2018) |
| Burundi | Eastern chimpanzee <i>Pan t. schweinfurthii</i> | 200–500 | 204 (122–339) | 2011–13 | Hakizimana and Huynen (2013) |
| Cameroon | Central chimpanzee | 8,500–11,500 | 21,489 (18,575–40,408) | 2005–13 | IUCN SSC (n.d.-c); Strindberg <i>et al.</i> (2018) |
| | Cross River gorilla <i>Gorilla g. diehli</i> | 100 | 132–194 | 2007–12 | Dunn <i>et al.</i> (2014) |
| | Nigeria–Cameroon chimpanzee <i>Pan t. ellioti</i> | 1,500–3,500 | 3,000–7,060 | 2004–06 | Mitchell <i>et al.</i> (2015); Morgan <i>et al.</i> (2011); Oates <i>et al.</i> (2016); J.F. Oates <i>et al.</i> , personal communication, 2018 |
| | Western lowland gorilla | 15,000 | 38,654 (34,331–112,881) | 2013 | Strindberg <i>et al.</i> (2018) |
| Central African Republic | Central chimpanzee | 800–1,000 | 2,843 (1,194–4,855) | 2005–13 | Strindberg <i>et al.</i> (2018) |
| | Eastern chimpanzee | n/a | 907 (538–1,534) | 2012–16 | Aebischer <i>et al.</i> (2017) |
| | Western lowland gorilla | 9,000 | 5,529 (3,635–8,581) | 2015 | N’Goran, Ndomba and Beukou (2016) |
| Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) | Bonobo <i>Pan paniscus</i> | 20,000–50,000 | 15,000–20,000 minimum | 2010 | IUCN and ICCN (2012) |
| | Central chimpanzee | n/a | Present | n/a | Inogwabini <i>et al.</i> (2007) |
| | Eastern chimpanzee | 70,000–110,000 | 173,000–248,000 | 2000–10 | Plumptre <i>et al.</i> (2010) |
| | Grauer’s gorilla <i>Gorilla beringei graueri</i> | 16,900 | 3,800 | 2011–15 | Plumptre <i>et al.</i> (2016c) |
| | Mountain gorilla <i>Gorilla b. beringei</i> | 183 | n/a (604, including Rwanda individuals) | 2015–16 | Hickey <i>et al.</i> (2019) |
| Equatorial Guinea | Central chimpanzee | 1,000–2,000 | 4,290 (2,894–7,985) | 2005–13 | Strindberg <i>et al.</i> (2018) |
| | Western lowland gorilla | 1,500 | 1,872 (1,082–3,165) | 2013 | Strindberg <i>et al.</i> (2018) |

| Country | Taxon | 2000 abundance estimates | 2018 or most recent estimates | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|---|---------------|---|
| | | | Abundance | Survey period | Source |
| Gabon | Central chimpanzee | 27,000–53,000 | 43,037 (36,869–60,476) | 2005–13 | Strindberg <i>et al.</i> (2018)* |
| | Western lowland gorilla | 35,000 | 99,245 (67,117–178,390) | 2013 | Strindberg <i>et al.</i> (2018) |
| Ghana | Western chimpanzee <i>Pan t. verus</i> | 300–500 | 264 | 2009 | Danquah <i>et al.</i> (2012) |
| Guinea | Western chimpanzee | 8,100–29,000 | 21,210 (10,007–43,534) | 2009–14 | Kühl <i>et al.</i> (2017); WCF (2012, 2014) |
| Guinea-Bissau | Western chimpanzee | 100–200 | 1,000–1,500 | 2016 | Chimbo Foundation, unpublished data, 2017 |
| Ivory Coast | Western chimpanzee | 10,500–12,800 | 410 (198–743) | 2007–18 | IUCN SSC (n.d.-c); Kühl <i>et al.</i> (2017); Tiédoué <i>et al.</i> (2019) |
| Liberia | Western chimpanzee | 3,000–4,000 | 7,008 (4,260–11,590) | 2010–12 | Tweh <i>et al.</i> (2015) |
| Mali | Western chimpanzee | 1,800–3,500 | Present | 2014 | Pan African Programme, unpublished data, 2014 |
| Nigeria | Cross River gorilla | 100 | 85–115 | 2007–12 | Dunn <i>et al.</i> (2014) |
| | Nigeria–Cameroon chimpanzee | >2,500 | 730–2,095 | 2005–18 | Morgan <i>et al.</i> (2011); Oates <i>et al.</i> (2016); J.F. Oates <i>et al.</i> , personal communication, 2018 |
| Republic of Congo | Central chimpanzee | 10,000 | 55,397 (42,433–64,824) | 2005–13 | Strindberg <i>et al.</i> (2018) |
| | Western lowland gorilla | 34,000 | 215,799 (180,814–263,913) | 2013 | Strindberg <i>et al.</i> (2018) |
| Rwanda | Eastern chimpanzee | 500 | 430 | 2009–14 | IUCN SSC (n.d.-c) |
| | Mountain gorilla | 129 | n/a (604, including DRC individuals) | 2015–16 | Hickey <i>et al.</i> (2019) |
| Senegal | Western chimpanzee | 200–400 | 500–600 | 2016–17 | J. Pruetz and E. Wessling, unpublished data |
| Sierra Leone | Western chimpanzee | 1,500–2,500 | 5,580 (3,052–10,446) | 2009 | Brcic, Amarasekaran and McKenna (2010) |
| South Sudan | Eastern chimpanzee | 200–400 | Present | 2011 | Plumptre <i>et al.</i> (2016a) |
| Tanzania | Eastern chimpanzee | 1,500–2,500 | 2,500 | 2010–12 | Plumptre <i>et al.</i> (2016a); A. Piel and L. Pintea, unpublished data, 2018 |
| Uganda | Eastern chimpanzee | 2,800–3,800 | 5,000 | 2003 | Plumptre <i>et al.</i> (2016a) |
| | Mountain gorilla | 12 | 400–430 | 2011 | Roy <i>et al.</i> (2014) |

Notes: Abundance estimates for mountain gorillas include infants; all other estimates represent the number of weaned individuals capable of building nests. Figures were obtained from field surveys and predictive models. The 95% confidence intervals appear in parentheses. The western lowland gorilla population estimates presented by Strindberg *et al.* (2018) for the year 2013 are likely to have declined by another 13% by the end of 2018. The mountain gorilla population in Uganda is for Bwindi only (GRASP and IUCN, 2018, table 2).

Sources: 2000 estimates: Butynski (2001); recent estimates: GRASP and IUCN (2018, table 2)