

Table S1: Primate Action Plans included in this review, with key information extracted from reports to inform the study. See Literature Cited in the main body of the paper for full citation information (citation number in brackets).

	Public ation Year	Report	No. of times cited (Google Scholar)	Timeframe	Continent (Countries)	Taxa	Scope	Cost/budget USDS (May 2022 value adjusted for inflation)	Citation (languages in which plan published)
Global plan									
1	1977	A Global Strategy for Primate Conservation	13 (not publ.)	1977+	Global	All primates	69 projects	\$3,101,250 (\$14,795,367)	Mittermeier 1977 [12] (English)
Regional plans									
2	1986	<i>Action Plan for African Primate Conservation 1986–1990</i>	136	1986–1990 (5 years)	Africa (with focus on Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, DRC, Gabon, Liberia and Nigeria)	63 taxa: African primates, excluding lemurs	42 projects across 11 regional communities	\$2,290,000 (\$6,040,689)	Oates 1986 [13] (English)
3	1987	<i>Action Plan for Asian Primate Conservation 1987–1991</i>	183	1987–1991 (5 years)	Asia (18 countries)	37 high priority taxa out of 63 taxa: Asian primates	80 projects across 37 regional communities	\$4,246,000 (\$10,805,958)	Eudey 1987 [14] (English)
4	1992	<i>Lemurs of Madagascar: An Action Plan for Their Conservation 1993–1999</i>	120	1993–1999 (6 years)	Africa (Madagascar)	30 taxa: All lemurs	Unspecified	\$7,010,000 (\$14,025,288)	Mittermeier <i>et al.</i> 1992 [15] (English)
5	1996	<i>Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan: African Primates</i>	228	1996+ (not specified)	Africa	64 taxa: African primates, excluding lemurs	42 projects of which 24 projects over 11 regional communities	Unspecified	Oates 1996 [20] (English)
6	2013	<i>Lemurs of Madagascar: A Strategy for Their Conservation 2013–2016</i>	234	2013–2016 (3 years)	Africa (Madagascar)	103 taxa: All lemur taxa	Vision, with objectives and actions across 30 priority sites	\$7,628,664 (\$9,467,479)	Schwitzer <i>et al.</i> 2013 [21] (English)
Sub-regional or taxon-specific plans									
7	2003	<i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Chimpanzees in West Africa / West African</i>	279	Not directly specified but activities described from	Africa (13 West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, The	2 taxa: <i>Pan t verus</i> , <i>P. t. ellioti</i>	72 projects	\$9,000,000 (\$14,463,485)	Kormos & Boesch 2003 [22]; Kormos

		<i>Chimpanzees: Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan</i>		2004–2008 (5 years)	Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)				<i>et al.</i> 2003 [16] (English & French)
8	2005	<i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Chimpanzees and Gorillas in Western Equatorial Africa</i>	72	2005–2009 (4 years)	Africa (7 Central African countries: Angola, Cameroon, CAR, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria)	3 taxa: <i>Pan t. troglodytes</i> , <i>Gorilla g. gorilla</i> , <i>Gorilla g. diehli</i>	68 actions listed across 14 different areas/projects (later described as 12 priority areas). Coverage: 178,000 km ²	\$29,275,000 (\$43,336,743)	Tutin <i>et al.</i> 2005 [23] (English & French)
9	2007	<i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla (Gorilla gorilla diehli)</i>	73	Not specified (c. 5 years)	Africa (Cameroon, Nigeria)	1 taxon: <i>Gorilla g. diehli</i>	Coverage: 12,000 km ²	USD\$4.6 million (one-third of which had been committed at publication) (\$6.4 million)	Oates <i>et al.</i> 2007 [24] (English)
10	2010	<i>Eastern Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii): Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan 2010–2020</i>	99	2010–2020 (10 years)	Africa (CAR, DRC, Sudan, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda)	1 taxon: <i>Pan t. schweinfurthii</i>	A vision, with a 10-year goal, under which there are 7 objectives (and projects nested under each objective). Coverage: 257,950 km ²	\$50 million (\$66.3 million)	Plumptre <i>et al.</i> 2010 [25] (English & French)
11	2011	<i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of the Nigeria-Cameroon Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes ellioti)</i>	86	Unspecified (5 years)	Africa (Cameroon, Nigeria)	1 taxon: <i>Pan t. ellioti</i>	Plan aimed to protect 95% of wild populations; lists priority areas and actions	\$14,670,000 (\$18,855,019)	Morgan <i>et al.</i> 2011 [26] (English & French)
12	2012	<i>Bonobo (Pan paniscus): Conservation Strategy 2012–2022</i>	12	2012–2022 (10 years)	Africa (DRC)	1 taxon: <i>Pan paniscus</i>	A 2050 vision and a 2022 goal with 5 objectives (with	Unspecified	IUCN & ICCN (2012) [27]

							priority actions under each)		(English & French)
13	2012	<i>Grauer's Gorillas and Chimpanzees in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (Kahuzi-Biega, Maiko, Tayna and Itombwe Landscape): Conservation Action Plan 2012–2022</i>	27	2012–2022 (10 years)	Africa (DRC)	2 taxa: <i>Pan t. schweinfurthii</i> , <i>Gorilla beringei graueri</i>	Three conservation goals (with five strategies), over five provinces and 20 territorial governments. Coverage: 268,814 km ²	Budget not fully detailed, but included estimates of USD\$19.13 million in the first year	Maldonado <i>et al.</i> 2012 [28] (English & French)
14	2014	<i>Revised Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla (Gorilla gorilla diehli) 2014–2019</i>	42	2014–2019 (5 years)	Africa (Cameroon, Nigeria)	1 taxon: <i>Gorilla gorilla diehli</i>	Coverage: 12,000 km ²	\$10,556,000 (\$12,891,299)	Dunn <i>et al.</i> 2014 [29] (English)
15	2015	<i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Western Lowland Gorillas and Central Chimpanzees 2015–2025</i>	16	2015–2025 (10 years)	Africa (6 Central African countries: Angola, Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo)	2 taxa: <i>Pan t. troglodytes</i> , <i>Gorilla g. gorilla</i>	18 landscapes with clear actions/activities articulated under each; covering 51% of species range and 77% of wild individuals. Coverage: 655,800 km ²	c. \$12m per year (c.\$14.64m per year)	IUCN (2014) [30] (English & French)
16	2020	<i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Western Chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes verus) 2020–2030</i>	26	2020–2030 (10 years)	Africa (8 West African countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone)	1 taxon: <i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	9 strategies under 1 vision. Each strategy has objectives and actions embedded underneath it	Unspecified	IUCN SSC PSG (2020) [31] (English & French)
17	2021	<i>Red Colobus (Piliocolobus) Conservation Action Plan 2021–2026</i>	2	2021–2026 (5 years)	Africa	18 taxa: <i>Piliocolobus</i> spp.	7 range-wide priorities in addition to priority activities	c. USD\$2.44 million for smaller-scale activities and an	Linder <i>et al.</i> (2021) [18] (English)

								for each of the 18 taxa	additional USD\$17 million for larger/ recurring costs	
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Table S2: Examples of non-IUCN SSC PSG primate action plans not already cited in the main body of text. This is not a comprehensive list of plans but a representative sample of those not included in our review, to showcase the wide variety of plans in different parts of the world. Where papers are cited in the main text, brackets indicate the reference number in the Literature Cited. Though the plans in this table were not official IUCN SSC PSG plans, virtually all of them had significant – and sometimes major – involvement from individual PSG members.

Year	Report	Taxa	Country	Organizer	Citation
Neotropics					
1990	<i>Leontopithecus Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA)</i> – 1 st edition (1990), 2 nd edition (1997), 3 rd edition (2005)	4 taxa: <i>Leontopithecus caissara</i> , <i>Leontopithecus chrysomelas</i> , <i>Leontopithecus chrysopygus</i> , <i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i> .	Brazil	IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group	Seal <i>et al.</i> (1990) <i>Leontopithecus population viability analysis workshop report</i> . Captive Breeding Specialist Group, World Conservation Union/Species Survival Commission: Minneapolis, MN, USA. Holst <i>et al.</i> (2006) <i>Lion Tamarin Population and Habitat Viability Assessment Workshop 2005: final report</i> . IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group: Apple Valley, MN, USA. 205pp.
1999	<i>Estrategia para la Conservación del Mono Titi</i>	1 taxon: <i>Saimiri oestredii citrinellus</i>	Costa Rica	IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group	Salazar <i>et al.</i> (1999). <i>Informe del Taller "Estrategia para la conservación del Mono Titi", Parque Nacional Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica</i> . IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group: Apple Valley, MN, USA. Available online: http://www.cbsg.org/sites/cbsg.org/files/documents/Squirrel%20Monkey%201999.pdf
2011	<i>Plano de Ação Nacional para a Conservação dos Muriquis – Brachyteles arachnoides e Brachyteles hypoxanthus (2010–2017)</i>	2 taxa: <i>Brachyteles hypoxanthus</i> , <i>B. arachnoides</i>	Brazil	Government (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade – ICMBio)	Jerusalinsky <i>et al.</i> (2011). [36] Available online: https://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal_antigo/biodiversidade/faunabrasileira/plano-de-acao/616-plano-de-acao-nacional-para-conservacao-dos-muriquis.html
2010	<i>Plano de Ação Nacional para a Conservação dos Mamíferos da Mata Atlântica Central (2010–2017)</i> , later <i>Plano de Ação Nacional para a Conservação dos Primatas da Mata Atlântica e da Preguiça-de-coleira (2018–present)</i>	13 taxa: <i>Alouatta guariba clamitans</i> , <i>Alouatta guariba guariba</i> , <i>Brachyteles hypoxanthus</i> , <i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i> , <i>Callithrix aurita</i> , <i>Callithrix flaviceps</i> , <i>Leontopithecus caissara</i> , <i>Leontopithecus chrysomelas</i> , <i>Leontopithecus chrysopygus</i> ,	Brazil	Government (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade – ICMBio)	Escarlate-Tavares <i>et al.</i> (2016) [38] Available online: https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade/pan/pan/pan-mamiferos-da-mata-atlantica-central Brazil/ICMBio (2018) [39]. Available online: https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-

		<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i> , <i>Sapajus robustus</i> , <i>Callicebus melanochir</i> , <i>Callicebus personatus</i>			br/assuntos/biodiversidade/pan/pan-primatas-ma-e-preguica-de-coleira
2011	<i>Plano de Ação Nacional para a Conservação do Sauim-de-coleira</i> – 1 st cycle (2011–2017), 2 nd cycle (2018–present)	1 taxon: <i>Saguinus bicolor</i>	Brazil	Government (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade – ICMBio)	Jerusalinsky <i>et al.</i> (2017) [37] Brazil/ICMBio (2018) <i>Plano de Ação Nacional para Conservação do Sauim-de-coleira</i> . Available online: https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade/pan/pan-sauim-de-coleira
2011	<i>Plano de Ação Nacional para a Conservação dos Primatas do Nordeste</i> – 1 st cycle (2011–2017), 2 nd cycle (2018–present)	6 taxa: <i>Alouatta belzebul</i> , <i>Alouatta ululata</i> , <i>Callicebus barbarabrownae</i> , <i>Callicebus coimbrai</i> , <i>Sapajus flavius</i> , <i>Sapajus xanthosternos</i> .	Brazil	Government (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade – ICMBio)	Brazil/ICMBio (2012, 2018). <i>Plano de Ação Nacional para Conservação dos Primatas do Nordeste</i> Available online: https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade/pan/pan/pan-primatas-do-nordeste
2012	<i>Plano de Ação Nacional para Conservação da Fauna da Região do Baixo e Médio Xingu</i>	2 taxa: <i>Ateles marginatus</i> , <i>Chiropotes utahickae</i>	Brazil	Government (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade – ICMBio)	Brazil/ICMBio (2012). <i>Plano de Ação Nacional para Conservação da Fauna da Região do Baixo e Médio Xingu</i> . Available online: https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade/pan/pan-xingu
2016	<i>Plan de Acción para la Conservación de los Primates del Ecuador</i>	22 taxa: <i>Alouatta palliata aequatorialis</i> , <i>Alouatta seniculus seniculus</i> , <i>Aotus lemurinus</i> , <i>Aotus vociferans</i> , <i>Ateles belzebuth</i> , <i>Ateles fusciceps fusciceps</i> , <i>Cebuella pygmaea pygmaea</i> , <i>Cebus aequatorialis</i> , <i>Cebus capucinus capucinus</i> , <i>Cebus yuracus</i> , <i>Cheracebus lucifer</i> , <i>Lagothrix lagothricha lagothricha</i> , <i>Lagothrix lagothricha poeppigii</i> , <i>Leontocebus lagonotus</i> , <i>Leontocebus nigricollis graellsii</i> , <i>Leontocebus tripartitus</i> , <i>Plecturocebus discolor</i> , <i>Pithecia milleri</i> , <i>Pithecia napensis</i> , <i>Pithecia aequatorialis</i> , <i>Saimiri</i>	Ecuador	Government (Ministerio del Ambiente) and National Primatological Group (Grupo de Estudio de Primates del Ecuador – GEPE)	Tirira <i>et al.</i> (2018) <i>Plan de acción para la conservación de los primates del Ecuador</i> . Available online: http://aem.mamiferosdeecuador.com/images/pdf/Gepe/Tirira-et-al-2018-Marco-normativo-Plan-de-accion-primates-del-Ecuador.pdf

		<i>cassiquiarensis macrodon</i> , <i>Sapajus macrocephalus</i>			
2017	<i>Plano de Ação Nacional para a Conservação dos Primatas Amazônicos</i>	15 taxa: <i>Alouatta belzebul</i> , <i>Alouatta discolor</i> , <i>Ateles belzebuth</i> , <i>Ateles chamek</i> , <i>Ateles marginatus</i> , <i>Cacajao hosomi</i> , <i>Cebus kaapori</i> , <i>Chiropotes satanas</i> , <i>Chiropotes utahickae</i> , <i>Lagothrix cana cana</i> , <i>Lagothrix lagothricha</i> , <i>Lagothrix poeppigii</i> , <i>Mico rondoni</i> , <i>Saguinus niger</i> , <i>Saimiri vanzolinii</i>	Brazil	Government (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade – ICMBio)	Brazil/ICMBio (2017). <i>Plano de Ação Nacional para a Conservação dos Primatas Amazônicos</i> . Available online: https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade/pan/pan/pan-primatas-amazonicos
2018	<i>Plano de Ação Nacional para a Conservação das Espécies Ameaçadas da Ictiofauna, Herpetofauna e Primatas do Cerrado e Pantanal</i>	1 taxon: <i>Sapajus cay</i>	Brazil	Government (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade – ICMBio)	Polaz <i>et al.</i> (2011). <i>Plano de ação nacional para a conservação das espécies aquáticas ameaçadas de extinção da Bacia do Rio Paraíba do Sul</i> . Available online: https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade/pan/pan-cerpan
2019	<i>Plan Nacional de Conservación de los Primates Amenazados del Perú, Período 2019–2029</i>	15 taxa: <i>Plecturocebus oenanthe</i> , <i>Lagothrix flavicauda</i> , <i>Alouatta palliata aequatorialis</i> , <i>Ateles belzebuth</i> , <i>Ateles chamek</i> , <i>Lagothrix lagothricha tschudii</i> , <i>Lagothrix lagothricha lagothricha</i> , <i>Saguinus labiatus labatus</i> , <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> , <i>Aotus miconax</i> , <i>Cacajao calvus</i> , <i>Callicebus torquatus</i> , <i>Callimico goeldi</i> , <i>Lagothrix lagothricha poeppigii</i> , <i>Leontocebus tripartitu</i>	Peru	Government (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre - SERFOR) and National Primatological Association (Asociación Primatológica del Perú - APC)	Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (2020). <i>Plan Nacional de Conservación de los Primates Amenazados del Perú</i> . Available online: http://repositorio.serfor.gob.pe/handle/SERFOR/896
2021	Plan Nacional de Conservación de Primates de la Argentina	5 taxa: <i>Alouatta caraya</i> , <i>Alouatta guariba</i> , <i>Aotus azarae</i> , <i>Sapajus cay</i> , <i>Sapajus nigritus</i>	Argentina	Government (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible - MADS) and National Primatological Association	Argentina, MADS (2021). Plan Nacional de Conservación de Primates de la Argentina. <i>Resolución 430/21</i> . Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable (MADS): Buenos Aires. Available online: https://argentinambiental.com/legislacion/nacional/resolucion-430-21-plan-nacional-de-conservacion-de-primates-de-la-argentina/ .

				(Asociación Primatológica Argentina - APRIMA)	
Asia					
2005	Hainan Gibbon Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan. Version I (last updated November 2005)	1 taxon: <i>Nomascus hainanus</i>	China	Bawangling Forestry Bureau, Bawangling National Nature Reserve, Hainan Wildlife Conservation Centre, Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden	Chan, B.P.L., Fellowes, J.R., Geissmann, T. and Zhang, J. (eds.). (2005). <i>Status survey and conservation action plan for the Hainan gibbon</i> . Kadoorie Farm & Botanic Garden Technical Report No. 3. KFBG, Hong Kong SAR, iii + 33 pp.
2006	<i>A Conservation Action Plan for the Tonkin sub-nosed monkey in Viet Nam</i>	1 taxon: <i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	Vietnam		Le, X.C. and R. Boonratana (2006). <i>A conservation action plan for the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey in Viet Nam</i> . Hanoi/New York: IEBR/PCI.
2009	<i>Orangutan Indonesia Conservation Strategies and Action Plan 2007–2017</i>	4 taxa: <i>Pongo abelii</i> , <i>Pongo p. pygmaeus</i> , <i>Pongo p. wumbii</i> , <i>Pongo p. morio</i>	Indonesia	Government	Soehartono, T., Susilo, H.D., Andayani, N., Atmoko, S.S.U., Sihite, J., Saleh, C. and Sutrisno, A. (2009). <i>Orangutan Indonesia Conservation Strategies and Action Plan</i> . Ministry of Forestry, Departemen Kehutanan, Indonesia. (English & Bahasa Indonesian)
2011	Gibbon Conservation Action Plan for Lao PDR, 2011 to 2020	6 taxa: <i>Hylobates lar</i> , <i>Hylobates pileatus</i> , <i>Nomascus annamensis</i> , <i>Nomascus concolor</i> , <i>Nomascus leucogenys</i> , <i>Nomascus siki</i>	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Division of Forest Resource Conservation, Department of Forestry, Government of Lao PDR, IUCN Fauna & Flora International	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (2011). <i>Gibbon conservation action plan for Lao PDR</i> . Division of Forest Resource Conservation, Department of Forestry. Vientiane, Lao PDR.
2011	<i>Orangutan Action Plan 2012–2016</i>	1 taxon: <i>Pongo pygmaeus morio</i>	Malaysia	Government	Sabah Wildlife Department (2011). <i>Orangutan Action Plan 2012–2016</i> . Sabah Wildlife Department, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia.

2016	<i>Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Raffles' Banded Langur (Presbytis femoralis femoralis) in Malaysia and Singapore</i>	1 taxon: <i>Presbytis femoralis femoralis</i>	Malaysia, Singapore	IUCN SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group	Ang, A., D'Rozario, V., Jayasri, S.L., Lees, C.M., Li, T.J. and Luz, S. 2016. <i>Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Raffles' Banded Langur (Presbytis femoralis femoralis) in Malaysia and Singapore</i> . IUCN SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, Apple Valley, MN, USA.
2020	<i>Orangutan Action Plan for Sabah 2020–2029</i>	5 taxa: <i>Pongo abelii</i> , <i>Pongo tapanuliensis</i> , <i>Pongo p. pygmaeus</i> , <i>P. p. wurmbii</i> , <i>P. p. morio</i>	Malaysia	Government	Sabah Wildlife Department (2020). <i>Orangutan Action Plan for Sabah 2020–2029</i> . Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
Africa					
2019	<i>Stratégie et Plan d'Action pour la Conservation du Magot (Macaca sylvanus) en Algérie 2018–2027</i>	1 taxon: <i>Macaca sylvanus</i>	Algeria	IUCN	Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et Direction Générale des Forêts (2019). <i>Stratégie et plan d'action pour la conservation du magot (Macaca sylvanus) en Algérie 2018–2027</i> . Gland, Suisse et Malaga, Espagne, Alger, Algérie: UICN/DGF. x + 50 pp.

Table S3: Primate Action Plans included in this review alongside publicly available information published about their implementation, together with information about their impact or effectiveness. See Literature Cited in the main body of the paper for full citation information (citation number in brackets).

	Publication Year	Report	Impact and/or effectiveness of implementation
Global plan			
1	1977	A Global Strategy for Primate Conservation (Mittermeier 1977) [12]	This 325-page document included 69 projects costing USD\$3,101,250 (Eudey 1987; or USD\$14,795,368 in 2022, when adjusted for inflation). As noted in Eudey (1987), the report was never published or widely circulated, though it was sent to targeted conservation organizations. Within a year, two organizations – World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the New York Zoological Society – began funding projects identified in this plan. Less than two years after the plan was finished, WWF established its own Primate Program [14] and the Primate Action Fund was created to provide rapid, small-grant project support [17]. By 1987, the WWF program had supported implementation of 125 projects, large and small, in over 30 countries [14], and it also launched <i>Primate Conservation</i> , the Journal and Newsletter of the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group. Ten years after the plan, Eudey [14] noted that the “New York Zoological Society has also continued a major involvement in primate conservation, and further support has come from such organizations as Wildlife Preservation Trust International, the Brookfield Zoo, the National Geographic Society, the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society and the Frankfurt Zoo. It is not unfair to say that a good portion of this interest in primate conservation can be attributed to the work of the Primate Specialist Group and the concern generated by the original Global Strategy for Primate Conservation.”
Regional plans			
2	1986	<i>Action Plan for African Primate Conservation 1986–1990</i> (Oates 1986) [13]	This Action Plan listed 42 projects across 11 regional communities, costing <i>c.</i> \$2,290,00 (or USD\$6,040,689 in 2022, when adjusted for inflation). Within one year, work had begun on 28 of the 42 projects. A decade later, the 1996 revision of this plan [20] noted that 53 organizations had provided funding, on-the-ground management, and/or research for at least one of the 42 projects at some point in the decade following the 1986 plan’s publication. “Some action had been taken on 38 projects (90.5% of 42 projects), but in 10 cases this action has been interrupted by civil war or other political instability, a growing impediment to effective conservation in Africa” [20]. Of the 42 projects listed, 21% had achieved all of their objectives and 45% had partially achieved their work. Overall, projects were given an average progress rating of 2.4 ± 1.15 (mean \pm st. dev) on a scale of 1–5, with 1 being projects that had mostly achieved all of their objectives and 5 being projects that had made little to no progress. In addition to extensive survey and research work, specific achievements that are at least partially attributable to the plan include [20]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment or gazettement of 13 national parks and reserves in nine countries: CAR (Dzanga-Sangha Dense Forest Special Reserve and the Dzanga-Ndoki National Park), DRC (Okapi Faunal Reserve in 1992), Equatorial Guinea (Pico Basilé and Gran Caldera de Luba protected areas), Liberia (Sapo National Park in 1986), Nigeria (Cross River National Park in 1991, Okomu Wildlife Sanctuary now known as the Okomu National Park), Republic of Congo (Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park in 1993), Tanzania (Udzungwa Mountain National Park in

			<p>1992), Uganda (Bwindi-Impenetrable National Park in 1992; Kibale National Park in 1991; Mgahinga Gorilla National Park in 1992).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of park headquarters in parks in two countries: Cameroon (Korup National Park, Dja Faunal Reserve), Gabon (Petit Loango Reserve now Loango National Park). • The designation of the Dja Reserve as a World Heritage Site and Biosphere Reserve (Cameroon). • Establishment of a research stations in six countries including: Cameroon (Korup National Park), Gabon (Lopé Reserve now National Park), Kenya (Tana River Primate National Reserve), Nigeria (Okomu Wildlife Sanctuary now known as Okomu National Park), Sierra Leone (Tiwai, Gola Forest), Uganda (Makerere University Biological Field Station) • Establishment of a gorilla orphanage in Brazzaville (RoC) in 1990.
3	1987	<i>Action Plan for Asian Primate Conservation: 1987–1991</i> (Eudey 1987) [14]	There has been no assessment of the impact or effectiveness of implementation.
4	1992	<i>Lemurs of Madagascar: An Action Plan for Their Conservation 1993–1999</i> (Mittermeier <i>et al.</i> 1992) [15]	The impact or effectiveness of this plan has not been assessed. The follow up plan published in 2013 [21] did not look at the effectiveness of the 1993 plan.
5	1996	<i>Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan: African Primates</i> (Oates 1996) [20]	There has been no assessment of the impact or effectiveness of implementation. It is noteworthy that this was the first-ever follow-up action plan, coming out 10 years after the first African Primate Action Plan.
6	2013	<i>Lemurs of Madagascar: A Strategy for Their Conservation 2013–2016</i> (“Lemur Action Plan”) (Schwitzer <i>et al.</i> 2013) [21]	<p>There has been no assessment of the impact or effectiveness of implementation. However, the plan resulted in the set-up of the Lemur Conservation Network and funding for projects in Madagascar through a new funding mechanism:</p> <p><i>Public awareness and coordination:</i> Lemur Conservation Network (LCN) was launched in late 2014 with <i>c.</i> 30 NGOs united to streamline conservation in Madagascar, specifically to achieve the goals of the 2013 Lemur Action Plan [65]. By early 2022, the number of members had reached 60 organizations. LCN is the first network to connect different stakeholders working on lemur conservation; its not only connects the different members and encourages further collaboration, but also provides a platform for showcasing their work to attract funding, volunteers and other opportunities. It is now registered as an independent non-profit organization.</p> <p><i>Funding:</i> In July 2016, Save Our Species (SOS) launched a call for proposals under a new initiative – SOS Lemurs, a dedicated funding stream which was designed to fund work under the Lemur Action Plan. Grants under this program were subsequently made over the next three years (2017–2019) to non-profit organizations to support priority projects from the conservation strategy. The total invested in projects over the period was <i>c.</i> CHF 7.24 million (<i>c.</i> USD\$7.62 million in 2022 adjusted for inflation). An additional \$2.5 million was raised in 2020 to be invested in projects from 2020 to 2025.</p>
Sub-regional or taxon-specific plans			

7	2003	<p><i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Chimpanzees in West Africa / West African Chimpanzees: Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan</i> (Kormos & Boesch 2003; Kormos <i>et al.</i> 2003) [16,22]</p>	<p>This Action Plan detailed 72 projects costing \$9,000,000 (or \$14,463,485 in 2022, when adjusted for inflation). The Action Plan was detailed across four publications – a technical publication targeting practitioners and a higher-level publication targeting donors, both published in English and French.</p> <p>The impact of these two linked action plans were assessed [17] using questionnaires “sent to original workshop participants, authors of the action plan, past and current project implementers, donors, government officials in each country, conservation NGOs working in the area, bilateral, as well as multilateral organizations and representatives from the private sector.” Kormos [17] found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The action plan was appreciated as a good general and up-to-date source of information that was not easily obtainable elsewhere. • <u>Impact on funding:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The majority of grantees found the action plan useful for writing proposals and the majority of donors indicated that decisions about their awards were influenced the action plans. This included large donors, like the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF). ○ The level of funding for chimpanzee conservation in West Africa increased significantly after the 2002 workshop and publications, though it was difficult to draw a direct link to the plan. Funding for work on chimpanzees in West Africa increased 8.5% from 2002 to 2003 and there was an overall increase from 2002 to 2006. From 2003–2007 (five years after plan published), USD\$3,567,289 of funding (or c. USD\$4.8 million adjusted for inflation to 2022) was directly attributed to the plan, but this underestimates the amount of funding that was mobilized (as 50% of people who were contacted to report back did not respond). • <u>Impact on mitigating threats against chimpanzees:</u> The plan did not stop threats against chimpanzees but it may have mitigated some of the severity of those threats. For example, the Plan did not stop mining projects from going forward but was used to justify harm mitigation strategies around those sites. • <u>Impact on policy:</u> Though the action plan had a positive influence on policy decisions by raising awareness and providing background information for policy decisions, it likely was not a significant driving factor of policy development. The Plan appeared to be most effective in countries that had good baseline knowledge of chimpanzees already, which were also the countries that had greater capacity and infrastructure to receive funding. • <u>Impact on project implementation:</u> 38% (27 of 72 priority projects) listed in the action plan were being implemented (or had been implemented) five years after the plan was published. It was not clear whether the plan helped spur progress on new implementation. It was noted that civil conflict was the main external factor for why project implementation was slow. It was not obvious how the plan “actually translated into conservation on the ground” [17]. • <u>Impact on collaboration and efficiency:</u> While the workshop in 2002 was deemed useful, there were no new collaborations resulting from this plan and no evidence that collaborations resulted in better conservation on the ground. It was not possible to measure whether the efficiency of conservation work improved due to the plan. <p>The follow-up plan published in 2020 did not look at the effectiveness of this 2003 plan.</p>
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8	2005	<i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Chimpanzees and Gorillas in Western Equatorial Africa</i> (Tutin <i>et al.</i> 2005) [23]	<p>Plan detailed 68 actions across 14 different areas/projects covering an area of 178,000 km² at a cost of \$29,275,000 (or \$43,336,743 in 2022 when adjusted for inflation). Progress against this plan was assessed [55], c. 5–7 years after it was published, although this took the form of listing activities undertaken under each action point but without a more nuanced analysis of the quality of implementation or scale of impact. In other words, there was no subjective or objective assessment on the quality of implementation beyond the presence or absence of activities underneath each action point [55]. Maisels <i>et al.</i> [55] noted that of the 68 actions listed across 14 different areas/projects, 74% had registered some kind of progress. However, in some cases, activities listed as ‘progress’ were relatively few or short-term in scope (e.g., in one case visits to nine schools in one month were listed as the only progress towards “raising awareness of the need for ape conservation among local actors and organizations with anti-poaching missions”).</p> <p>A revised version of this plan was published in 2014 [30]. The 2014 document noted that most actions proposed in 2005 did get implemented between 2005 and 2013, and further noted that since 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four protected areas had been gazetted specifically to protect their great ape populations (i.e., Deng Deng and Kom National Parks in Cameroon, Ntokou-Pikounda National Park in Congo and Maiombe National Park in Angola), and another has been increased in size (Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park in Congo). • Two priority areas for great apes had been inscribed as World Heritage Sites: Lopé-Okanda National Park in Gabon and the Sangha Trinational, shared by Cameroon, CAR and Congo. <p>Extensive wildlife surveys had been undertaken since 2005 (82 surveys over 58 sites including 7,000 chimpanzee nests and 12,100 gorilla nests), which were used as inputs for “formulating the actions and strategies” in the revised version of the plan in 2014. This meant that while the 2005 plan was developed based on expert specialist knowledge, the 2014 plan could use more robust data to prioritize activities. The issue of lack of data – and the need for better survey methodologies – had been actioned with standardized methods for surveying great ape populations having been published.</p>
9	2007	<i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla</i> (<i>Gorilla gorilla diehli</i>) (Oates <i>et al.</i> 2007) [24]	<p>This plan aimed to implemented a series of actions across 12,000 km² at a cost of c. USD\$4.6 million, one-third of which had been committed at publication (or \$6.4 million in 2022 when adjusted for inflation).</p> <p>The revised version of this plan [29] contained a short review of the plan’s progress between 2007 and 2012, noting that: “Almost half of the actions planned for 2007–2012 had been fully completed, with a further third in progress. Most of the remaining uncompleted actions were not implemented due to funding constraints or different government priorities. Non-site-based actions were mostly fully implemented, with all education/awareness, research, transboundary conservation and community-based conservation activities completed or in progress. Completion of site-based actions was less successful.”</p> <p>Dunn <i>et al.</i> (2014) [29] also considered the plan to have led to the following achievements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establishment of two protected areas: Kagwene Gorilla Sanctuary (KGS) and Takamanda National Park (TNP), in Cameroon in 2008. 2) Improvement of wildlife laws in Nigeria: A forestry and wildlife law was passed in Cross River State in 2010. 3) Transboundary conservation was strengthened through the drafting of a Cooperative Agreement by the governments of Nigeria and Cameroon. Joint patrols were being conducted along the border and joint training programs were being carried out.

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Greater levels of government commitment to protect Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary, Nigeria, including provision of additional staff. 5) The Gorilla Guardian program, established in 2008, had provided a mechanism for local communities to be involved in the monitoring and conservation of gorillas. The program improved protection and monitoring of gorilla populations outside formally protected areas. 6) Creation of a community wildlife sanctuary in the Mbe Mountains, Nigeria and the establishment of the Conservation Association of the Mbe Mountain (CAMM). 7) Greater support from international agencies: The Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Great Ape Survival Partnership (GRASP) had provided new and significant funding for several initiatives in the landscape. 8) Greater donor awareness and involvement: Donors, including the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), the German Development Bank (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, KfW) and the Arcus Foundation, were more involved in decision-making and the joint implementation of conservation programs.
10	2010	<i>Eastern Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii): Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan 2010–2020</i> (Plumptre <i>et al.</i> 2010) [25]	There has been no assessment of the impact or effectiveness of implementation.
11	2011	<i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of the Nigeria-Cameroon Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes ellioti)</i> (Morgan <i>et al.</i> 2011) [26]	There has been no assessment of the impact or effectiveness of implementation.
12	2012	<i>Bonobo (Pan paniscus): Conservation Strategy 2012–2022</i> (IUCN & ICCN 2012) [27]	There has been no assessment of the impact or effectiveness of implementation.
13	2012	<i>Grauer’s Gorillas and Chimpanzees in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (Kahuzi-Biega, Maiko, Tayna and Itombwe Landscape): Conservation Action Plan 2012–2022</i> (Maldonado <i>et al.</i> 2012) [28]	There has been no assessment of the impact or effectiveness of implementation. The Ushiriki Coalition was founded, with support from the Arcus Foundation, to support implementation of this plan (D. Byler, pers. obs).
14	2014	<i>Revised Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla (Gorilla</i>	There has been no assessment of the impact or effectiveness of implementation.

		gorilla diehli) 2014–2019 (Dunn <i>et al.</i> 2014) [29]	
15	2015	<i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Western Lowland Gorillas and Central Chimpanzees 2015–2025</i> (IUCN 2014) [30]	There has been no assessment of the impact or effectiveness of implementation.
16	2020	<i>Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Western Chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes verus) 2020–2030</i> (IUCN SSC PSG 2020) [31]	There has not yet been an assessment of the impact or effectiveness of implementation. A 37-member implementation group was created, including representatives of all eight range states, in order to support implementation of this plan (D. Byler, pers. obs.).
17	2021	<i>Red Colobus (Piliocolobus) Conservation Action Plan 2021–2026</i> (Linder <i>et al.</i> 2021) [18]	There has not yet been an assessment of the impact or effectiveness of implementation. However, the plan has noted early success, which came about through collaborative working and networking during the plan’s development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The launch of the Red Colobus Conservation Network (along the lines of the Lemur Conservation Network) and a Red Colobus Working Group, a joint initiative of the Primate Specialist Group and the African Primatological Society. • US\$866,000 for red colobus projects has been raised since 2018. This surpassed USD\$1 million by the time the plan was published (R.A. Mittermeier, unpubl. data).