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Supplementary Materials for

Global importance of Indigenous Peoples, their lands, and knowledge systems for saving the world's primates from extinction

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SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT

Definition of Indigeneity

The principles of Indigeneity which we have adopted in the article are consistent with those of the International Labour Organisation Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention 1989 (No. 169) Article 1 (*51*) of which describes Indigenous Peoples as:

"(a) tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations; (b) peoples in independent countries who are regarded as Indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions."
(https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312314)

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples has adopted a similar definition (https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/publications/martinez-cobo-study.html)

"Indigenous communities, peoples and nations are those which, having a historical continuity with pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories, consider themselves distinct from other sectors of the societies now prevailing on those territories, or parts of them. They form at present non-dominant sectors of society and are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their ancestral territories, and their ethnic identity, as the basis of their continued existence as peoples, in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal system. It also notes that an indigenous person is: … one who belongs to these indigenous populations through self-identification as indigenous (group consciousness) and is recognized and accepted by these populations as one of its members (acceptance by the group). This preserves for these communities the sovereign right and power to decide who belongs to them, without external interference".

A brief history of the Malagasy ethnic groups of Madagascar

An important criterion for identifying one group as Indigenous is their "historical precedence" when compared to other sectors of the national society. This means having a historical continuity with pre-invasion or pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories and consider themselves distinct from other sectors of the societies now prevailing in these countries. In the case of Madagascar, this historical precedence does not apply, as most Malagasy ethnic groups arrived about the same time on the island. Most of the ethnic groups in Madagascar would classify as local communities. Their ancestry is largely a combination of continental African Bantu-speaking peoples who migrated from the eastern coast of mainland Africa, and Southeast Asian migrants of Austronesian stock, who migrated from Borneo and other islands of Indonesia (*251*).

Studies of phylogenetic inference of the dialects of Madagascar place the landing date of Indonesian sailors at about 650 CE. Moreover, an analysis of dialectic diversity points to the southeast coast as the location where the first people landed and gradually dispersed across the rest of the country (see *252*, *253*). A genetic assessment indicated approximately equal African and Indonesian contributions to both paternal and maternal Malagasy lineages. The most likely origin of the Asia-derived paternal lineages of the Malagasy is Borneo. This agrees with the linguistic indication that the languages spoken around the Barito River in southern Borneo are the closest extant relatives of Malagasy languages (*253*). One assessment of archeological butchery sites in Madagascar showed anthropogenic perimortem modification of bones directly dated at 10,000 BP as the earliest indication of humans in Madagascar (*251*). Other archaeological and genetic evidence suggests human occupation of Madagascar by 6000 years (*251*) and certainly by at least 2000 BP (*254*).

A recent study of the genomic landscape of human diversity across Madagascar indicates that "The origins of the Malagasy raise questions about ancient connections between continents; moreover, because ancestors are fundamental to Malagasy society, Malagasy origins are also a heated topic around the country, with numerous proposed hypotheses. This study provides a comprehensive view of genomic diversity (including maternal lineages, paternal lineages, and genome-wide data) based on a sampling of 257 villages across Madagascar. The observed spatial patterns lead to a scenario of a recent and sex-biased admixture between Bantu and Austronesian ancestors across the island. Moreover, we find geographical influences creating subtle signals of genetic structure that are independent of the Bantu/Austronesian admixture, suggesting that recent history has a role in the genomic diversity of the Malagasy" (*254*).

Currently, Madagascar has *ca* 28 million people (61% found in rural areas) composed of 18 Malagasy ethnic community groups, collectively known as Malagasy. Merina, a Malayo-Indonesian community the largest group (23% of the population), followed by the Betsileo (12% of the population), and the Côtier (a collective term for coastal communities, predominantly of mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab descent), with smaller minorities of Comorans, Creole, French and Indians (*255*). Madagascar accounts for 50% of primate species in the Afrotropics and 21% of the world's primate species. All species present (n = 107) in Madagascar are endemic to the island. The IUCN lists 95% of Malagasy primates as threatened with extinction and 100% have decreasing populations. This extinction crisis exists in Madagascar even though *ca* 86% of Malagasy primate species have at least part of their ranges located in protected areas. (Table S8; *3*). In Madagascar, major anthropogenic threats to primate populations include shifting agriculture, hunting, mining, and quarrying, smallholder grazing, housing, and urban expansion, and agro-industry farming (*3*). Sixty percent of the Malagasy people live in rural areas (*44*, *255*), and the population is expected to double from 27.7 million people in 2020 to 54 million by 2050, and then double again to *ca* 100 million by 2100 (World Population Prospects, https://population.un.org/wpp/; *9, 10*). Today only 10% of the original forests of Madagascar remain. We estimated that the primate range in Madagascar encompasses an area of 469,831 km^2 or approximately 80% of Madagascar's land area (*ca* 587,041 km^2; Table S1). While the land area of continental sub-Saharan Africa covers *ca* 24 million km^2 and harbors 107 primate species, the same number of species are present in Madagascar across an area that is only 2% of the land area of Sub-Saharan Africa (*44*, *255*). Given high levels of poverty, rapid

population increase, and food insecurity, there exists continued pressure in Madagascar to covert its remaining natural habitat to monocultures and for people to hunt. A recent study found that alternative sources of fat and protein such as raising poultry and sustainably harvesting native species of insects may offer the best solution to reducing food insecurity and promoting lemur conservation in Madagascar (*92*).

Source of primate species geographic ranges, conservation status, and population status
Primate taxonomy and species geographic ranges were obtained from the IUCN Red List (*3*). These data have limitations associated with under- and overestimations of species ranges or the true area of occupancy due to commission errors. These are minimized as long as the focus is on species assemblages at broad spatial scales instead of single species (*256*).

Species lists and conservation and population status data follow the IUCN Red List (*3*). We built density plots to visualize the relationships between species richness and Indigenous Peoples' lands (IPLs), protected areas (PAs), and other lands (OLs). Analyses were done in R (*257-260*). Raw data are available in Supplementary Tables S3-S6.

Spatial analysis
Information on the geographic distribution and conservation status of living primates was obtained from the IUCN Red List, 2020-3 (https://www.iucnredlist.org/) and from (*4*). For purposes of this evaluation, we considered the following regions as discrete entities due to their geographic separation, and unique flora and fauna, and the fact that they harbor the sum total of the world's extant primates: Neotropics (21 countries and 177 primate species), mainland Africa (45 countries and 107 primate species), Madagascar (107 primate species) and the Indo-Malay realm (23 countries and 123 primate species). We obtained spatial information to estimate the global extent (km^2) and overlap of primate species range distributions on Indigenous Peoples' lands, Protected Areas, and other lands from the IUCN Red List (www.iucnredlist.org), the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC; unep-wcmc.org) and the Protected Planet (www.protectedplanet.net). The category "other lands" may include non-indigenous community land and PAs that are not included in the WDPA and (*22*).

We combined this information to evaluate the degree to which different land management practices (Indigenous, Government protected, and Nonprotected) across the Neotropics, Afrotropic, and Indo-Malayan realms related to the conservation status of primate species and their richness. The conservation and population status for each primate species were obtained from IUCN Red List (www.iucnredlist.org). We defined species richness as the overlap of the polygons describing the geographic distributions of all primate species onto grid cells of 0.5° resolution of latitude and longitude. We used Euler plots (https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/eulerr/vignettes/introduction.html) to illustrate the magnitude of the spatial intersections between Indigenous Peoples' lands and Protected Areas within the global primate range and for each ecoregion where primates are naturally found.
To estimate of the geographic overlap of primate distributions, Indigenous Peoples' lands, and protected areas, we used the contour of the global distribution of primates to clip the areas (IPLs and PAs) within the primates' geographical distribution. Then, for each region (i.e., Neotropics, mainland Africa, Madagascar, and Indo-Malay realm), we calculated the extent of primate

distributions on IPLs, PAs, and Other lands (OLs). We built this map with the packages rgdal (*258*), raster (*259*), and ggplot2 (*260*) in the R environment (*257*).

Strengths and limitations of using the IUCN database

Brooks et al., (*49*) advocate using the area of suitable habitat (AOH) rather than the extent of occurrence (EOO) or area of occupancy (AOO) in spatial analyses. AOH is a measure of landcover, elevation, and the availability of habitat types suitable for a species to exploit, in determining species' distributions. A previous study modeling species richness of 5,027 terrestrial mammals reported that the estimated AOH was on average, one-third less than the value estimated using the EOO (*261*). However, areas of relatively intact tropical forest, like those used by the majority of primate species showed the lowest differences between EOO and AOH (*261*). In addition, estimates of EOO do not appear to be subject to high omission errors. For example, 95% of the known occurrence of 4500 amphibian species examined in a recent study fell within or immediately adjacent to their mapped distribution (*262*). Similarly, the IUCN distribution maps of terrestrial avian, mammalian, and amphibian species have been shown to be robust to commission errors (i.e., the species is mapped as present in locations where it is in fact not present (*261*). Finally, we note that the IUCN data files have been used extensively in previous analyses (e.g., *262–264*), including modeling the effectiveness of protected areas in representing biodiversity (*265–270*), and in examining patterns of bat diversity in Amazonian Indigenous lands (*271*). And, although we acknowledge that the IUCN spatial data may underestimate the extent of occurrence and overestimate the true area of species occupancy (*49*, *272*), the processes used by the IUCN to estimate primate species distributions minimize these potential errors (*50*). That said, future studies will need to prioritize identifying the remaining area of suitable habitat (AOH) in order to obtain the most accurate estimate of a species current and future distribution. This is critical for management strategies designed to create corridors for dispersal, gene flow, and to reconnect isolated populations. AOH also provides a stronger measure of forest fragmentation, fragment size, and recent habitat loss, all of which affect species survivorship (*49*). For example, a recent study of the Endangered Guizhou snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus brelichi*) found that although the IUCN Red List indicates an AOO of 490-500 km^2 and an EOO of 514 km^2, fine-scale mapping indicates a remaining area of suitable habitat of only 134 km^2 (*240*). Moreover, due to forest fragmentation and infrastructure construction (aerial tram, roads) only 28 km^2 of suitable habitat is accessible to the monkeys. This underscores the importance of detailed field observations, ground-truthing, and fine-scale vegetation analysis in determining the area of accessible suitable habitat available for a given species.

Euler plots in Fig. 4A. For the Euler plots, we first obtained the area of each spatial feature (i.e., primate range, IPLs, and PAs) and their intersections. We did this using the R package rgdal (*257*). Then we used the R package eulerr (*273*) to obtain the plots for each region.

Estimates of primate species in Indigenous Peoples' lands (IPLs), protected areas (PAs), and other lands (OLs).

To estimate the primate species richness inside IPLs, PAs, and OLs, we used an ensembled map containing all species ranges from the IUCN (*3*), then intersected it with the map of each area

type and obtained the number of species whose geographical distribution overlapped the set of polygons of each area type.

Assumptions tested in the spatial analysis

(1) Indigenous Peoples' lands, in the Neotropics, mainland Africa, and the Indo-Malayan realm contain significantly more primate species than expected by chance in equal size areas randomly located across each ecoregion. The method used to test this assumption consisted of randomly placing the polygons of each area-type across each ecoregion. We repeated this procedure 999 times for each ecoregion. We then obtained a frequency distribution of species richness found in these random placements. This frequency distribution reflects the range of probabilities of finding patterns of species richness by a random geographic distribution of these areas. We then compared the observed richness in IPLs in each ecoregion with the distribution of richness obtained by chance for that ecoregion. We counted the number of times the random placement yielded a species richness equal to or higher than the actual richness pattern. This count provided the probability (i.e., *p-value*) of finding the observed species richness only by chance. A low probability (considering a significance level of 5%) indicates that the IPLs from that ecoregion have a higher species richness than expected by chance. We found a significantly higher species richness in IPLs in the Neotropics (*p-value* = 0.008) and Indo-Malayan region (*p-value* = 0.0), but not for mainland Africa (*p-value* = 1).

(2) We tested whether each species' distribution overlaps IPLs and PAs (divided into I-IV and V-VI categories) greater than expected by a random assignment of these areas across geographical space. For these analyses, we performed a spatial null model test in which we randomized - 999 times - the spatial position of the areas. We tested each area type (ILPs, PAs I-IV, and PAs V-VI) separately. We estimated the frequency distribution of the percentage of range overlap in these random areas for each species. From these randomly generated data, we estimated how many were higher than the actual overlap of the species. Each species was deemed highly (i.e., significantly) protected if its observed overlap with each area type was higher than 5% of those obtained by chance. This estimate gives the probability (i.e., the *p-value*) of finding the overlap between a species' distribution in IPLs, PAs, and OLs by chance.

Human Footprint and Linear infrastructure Density

We compared the Human Footprint, a composite measure of human population density, roads, rail, and electrical power generating infrastructures, agricultural and pasture lands, and the built environment associated with cities and towns (*159*), both inside and outside Indigenous Peoples lands, as well as at buffer distances of 1-10 km, 10-25 km, and 25-50 km from the border of Indigenous Peoples' lands. This was accomplished by performing a two-way ANOVA, using "biogeographic realms" (Neotropics, Afrotropics and Indo-Malayan realm) and 'Zone' (IPL, Buffer distances) as predictors, and a one-way ANOVA for each realm using 'Zone' as a single predictor. ANOVAs were complemented with Tukey tests with adjusted *p-values*.

Information on linear infrastructures (roads and railroads) throughout the Brazilian Amazon was used to construct Fig. 6B. This was accomplished by retrieving data from OpenStreetMap (OSM; www.openstreetmap.org) using a customized R script and the R package 'osmdata' (*257*). To determine infrastructure density, we obtained data from OSM of the infrastructure spatial lines for each 50 x 50 km grid inside this region, reprojected them to an equal-area projection, and summed the total length of all linear infrastructures.

Indigenous Peoples' traditional practices and primate conservation: hunting

Results of biodemographic models predicting spider monkey densities in the Konashen Community-Owned Conservation Area (KCOCA), Guyana over the next 20 years are based on six scenarios of Indigenous Waiwai hunting (*95*; Fig. S6). Model parameters are based on empirically driven quantitative assessments of Waiwai hunting and current demographic trends (See *145*). These model results show the importance of traditional hunting technology (e.g., bow and arrow versus shotgun) and the presence of unhunted "source" areas surrounding intensively hunted "sink" areas for sustainable hunting. While the most extreme scenario (bottom right) shows considerable depletion of spider monkey populations throughout the KCOCA, a more realistic scenario (middle left) predicts spider monkeys to be at carrying capacity throughout >90% of the KCOCA and an extinction radius (densities ≤ 10% of carrying capacity) of 7 km around the village of Masakenari (Fig. S1).

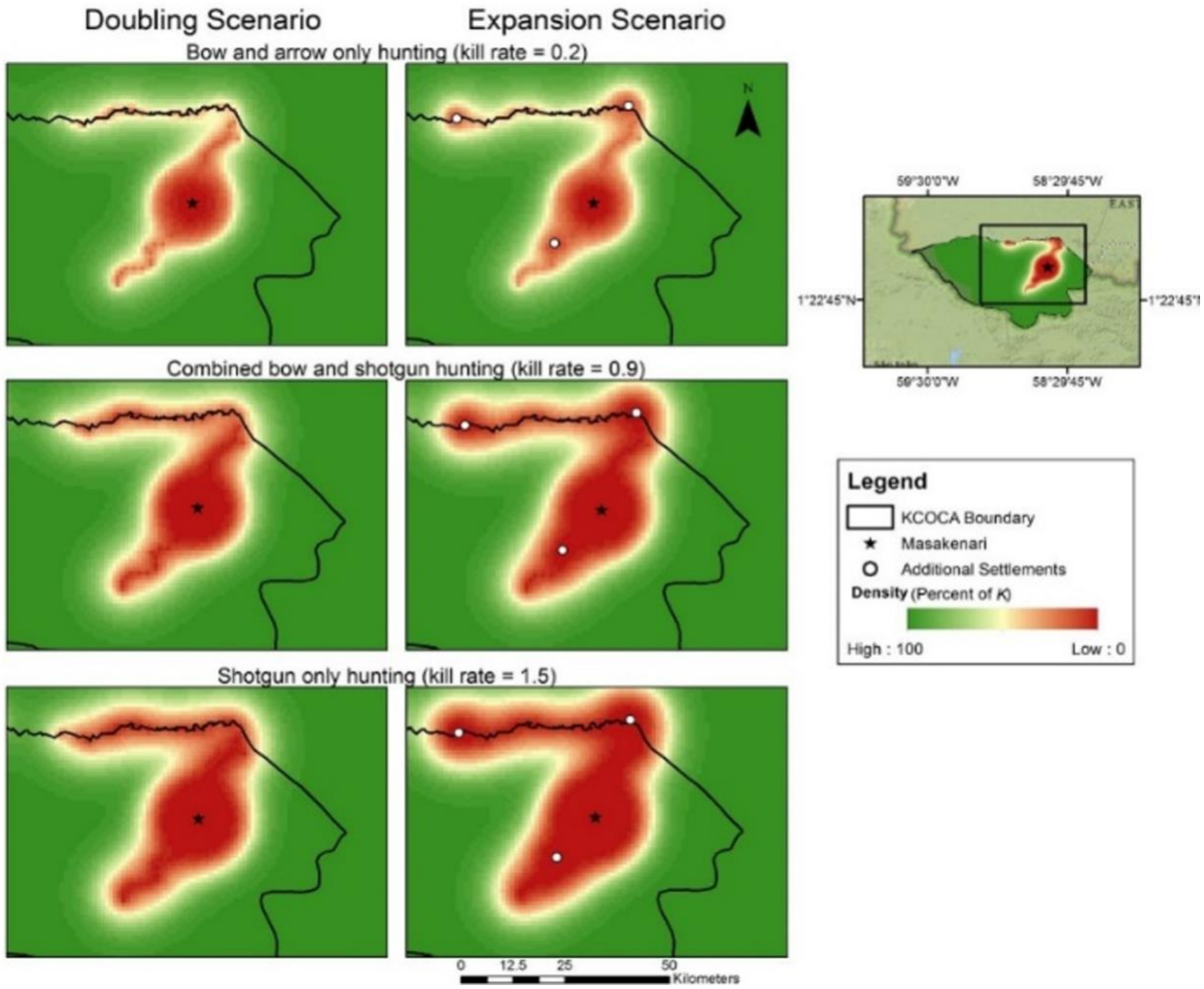
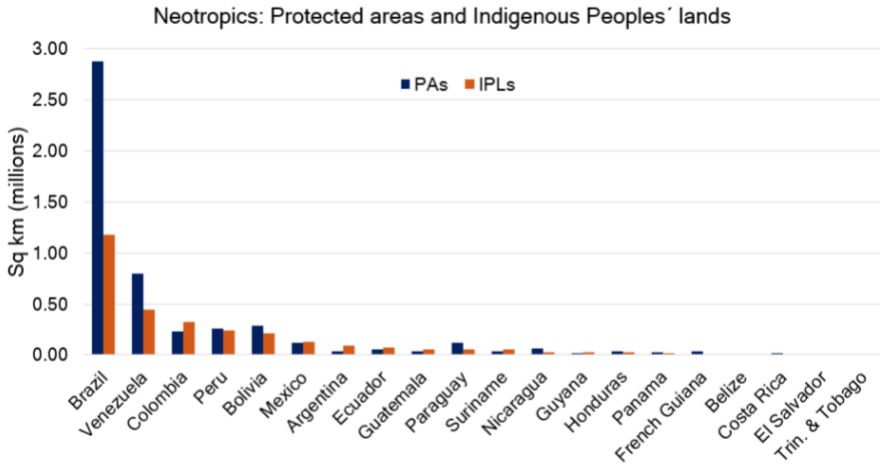
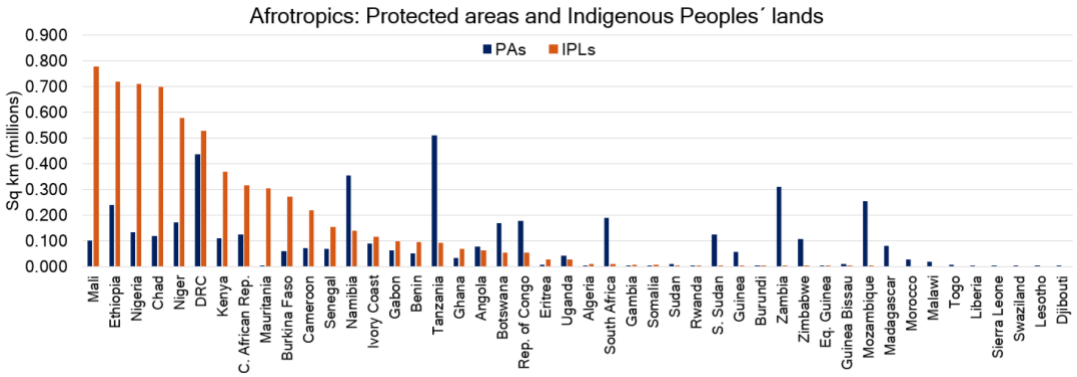


Fig. S1. Biodemographic models, hunting by Indigenous Peoples, and primate densities on Indigenous Peoples' lands. Results of biodemographic models predicting spider monkey densities in the Konashen Community Owned Conservation Area (KCOCA), Guyana in 20 years based on six scenarios of Indigenous Waiwai hunting (*95*). Model parameters are based on empirically derived quantitative assessments of Waiwai hunting and current demographic trends (*95*, *146*). The primary Waiwai village of Masakenari is predicted to grow from 225 to 500 individuals in the scenarios on the right (the "doubling" scenario), while images on the left depict the "Expansion" scenario, where the total population of the KCOCA grows to 500 people and additional settlements are formed in areas that are currently household farms. The top row shows a bow only technology scenario, the middle row shows a combination of bow and shotgun hunting, and the last row shows a shift to only shotgun hunting. These model results show the importance of traditional hunting technology (e.g., bow and arrow versus shotgun) and the presence of unhunted "source" areas surrounding intensively hunted "sink" areas for sustainable hunting.

A



B



C

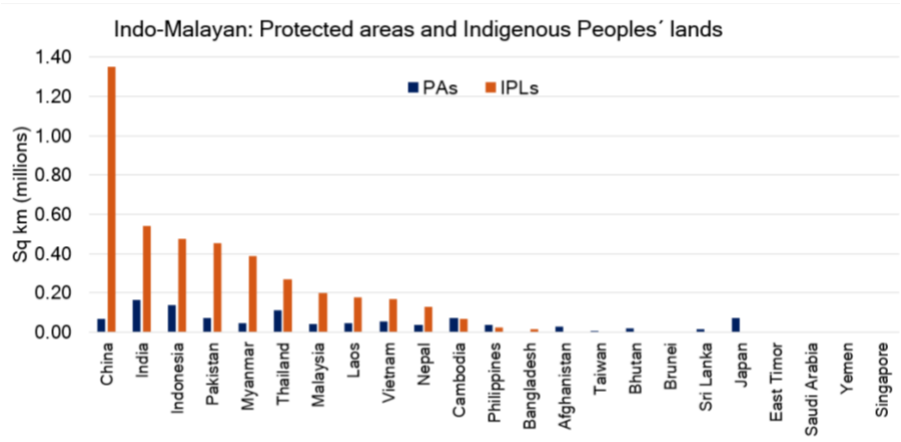


Fig. S2. Protected areas and Indigenous Peoples' lands in primate range regions. Extent of protected areas (PAs) and Indigenous Peoples' lands (IPLs) in (A) the Neotropics, **(B)** the Afrotropics and (C) the Indo-Malayan region. Countries ranked by the extent of Indigenous Peoples' lands in their territories. Original data in Table S1.

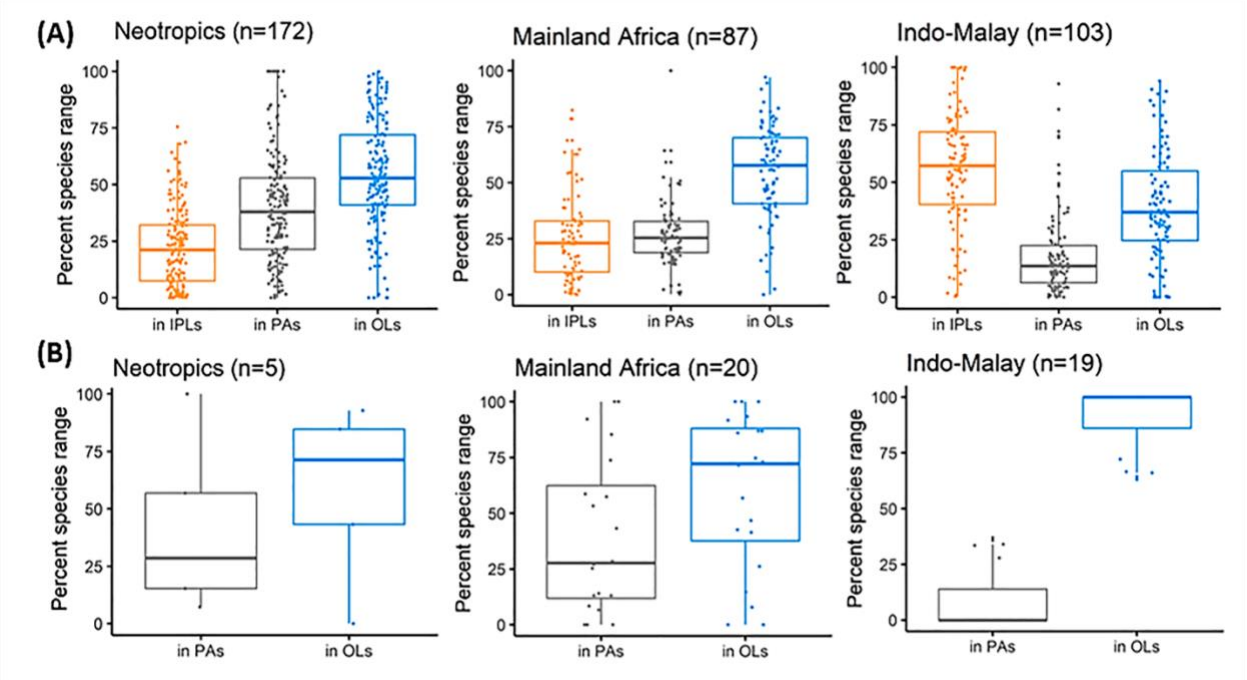


Fig. S3. **Primate species whose range intersects Indigenous Peoples' lands.** Boxplots showing (A) percent of primate species in each primate range region whose ranges intersect with Indigenous Peoples' lands (IPLs), protected areas (PAs) and other lands (OLs). (B) Global percent of primate species whose range do not intersect Indigenous Peoples' lands but intersect protected areas and other lands. Each boxplot contains 50% of the records and indicates the median value per area type (horizontal line) (see Tables S2-S5 for the species' lists).

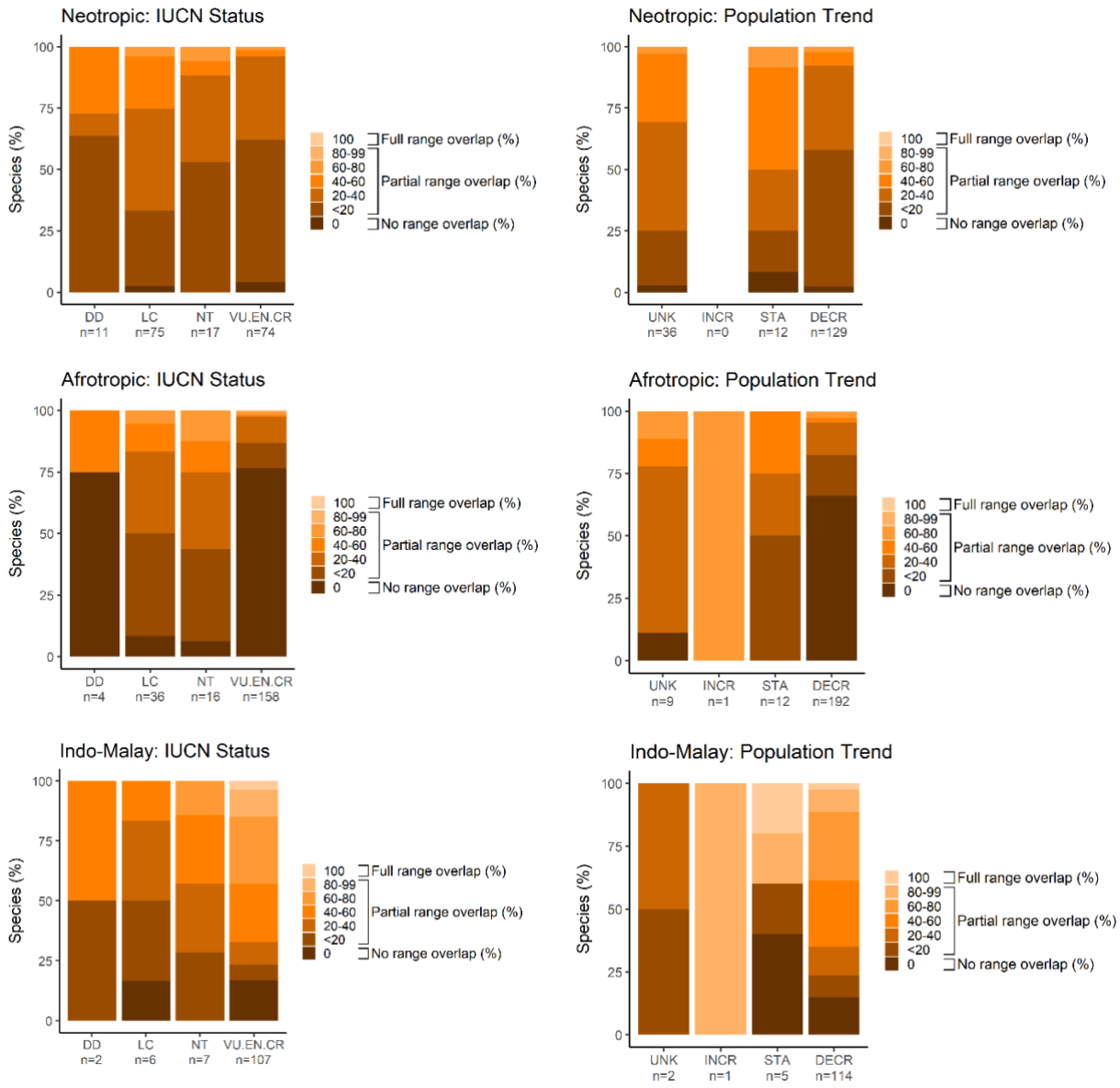


Fig. S4. Conservation and population status of primate species inhabiting Indigenous Peoples' lands. Left graphs: Percent of primate species with zero to 100% range overlap with Indigenous Peoples' lands and their IUCN conservation status. IUCN conservation categories: DD data deficient, LC least concerned, NT near threatened, VU vulnerable, EN endangered, CR critically endangered. These last three categories are grouped by the IUCN under the category Threatened. In the Neotropics, 15 species are classified as CR (Critically Endangered) on Indigenous Peoples' lands. In mainland Africa there are 4 CR species, and in the Indo-Malayan realm there are 18 CR species on Indigenous Peoples' lands. Right graphs: Percent of primate species with zero to 100% range overlap with Indigenous Peoples' lands and their IUCN population trend: UK unknown, INCR increasing, STA stable, DECR decreasing. Afrotropics in both cases includes Madagascar. Source of IUCN data IUCN Red List (https://www.iucnredlist.org/, accessed July 2021). Numerical data in Tables S3-S7.

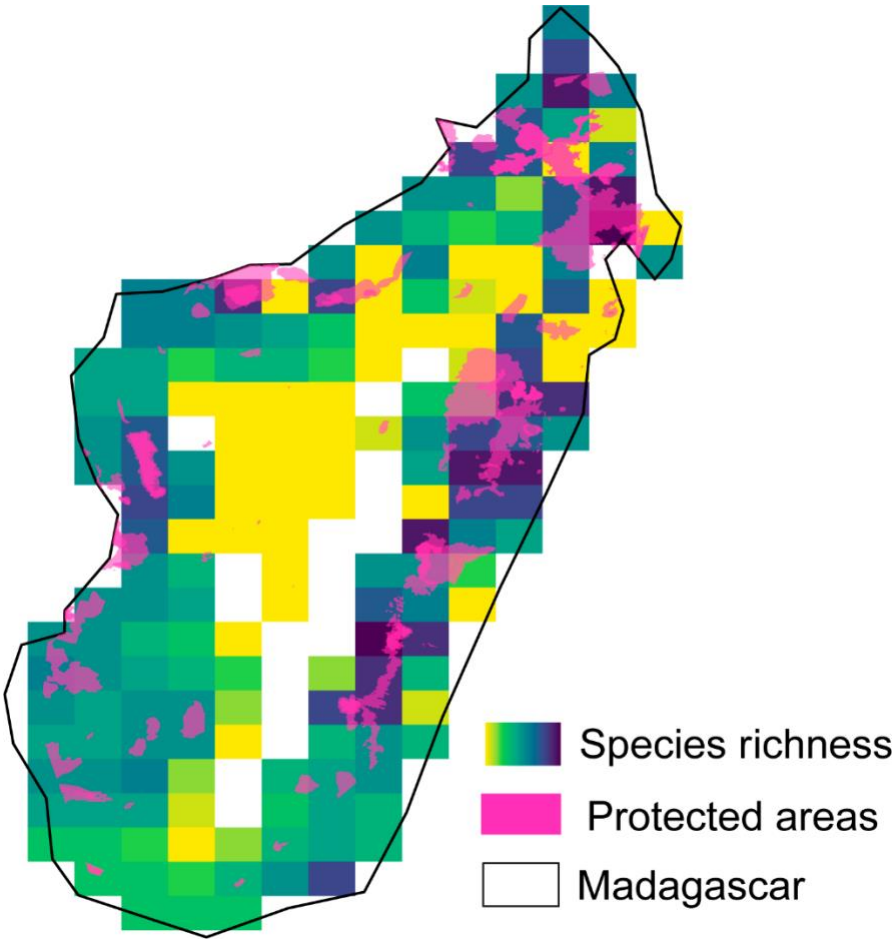


Fig. S5. Geographic overlap between primate ranges and protected areas in Madagascar. Source of the primate range data is the IUCN Red List (*3*; see Text S2). Source of locations of protected areas is from the Protected Planet (*51*). Extent of primate ranges *ca* 469,830 km^2. Extent of protected areas is *ca* 80,199 km^2. The resolution of the pattern of species richness (0.5°) is the same as in Fig 3.

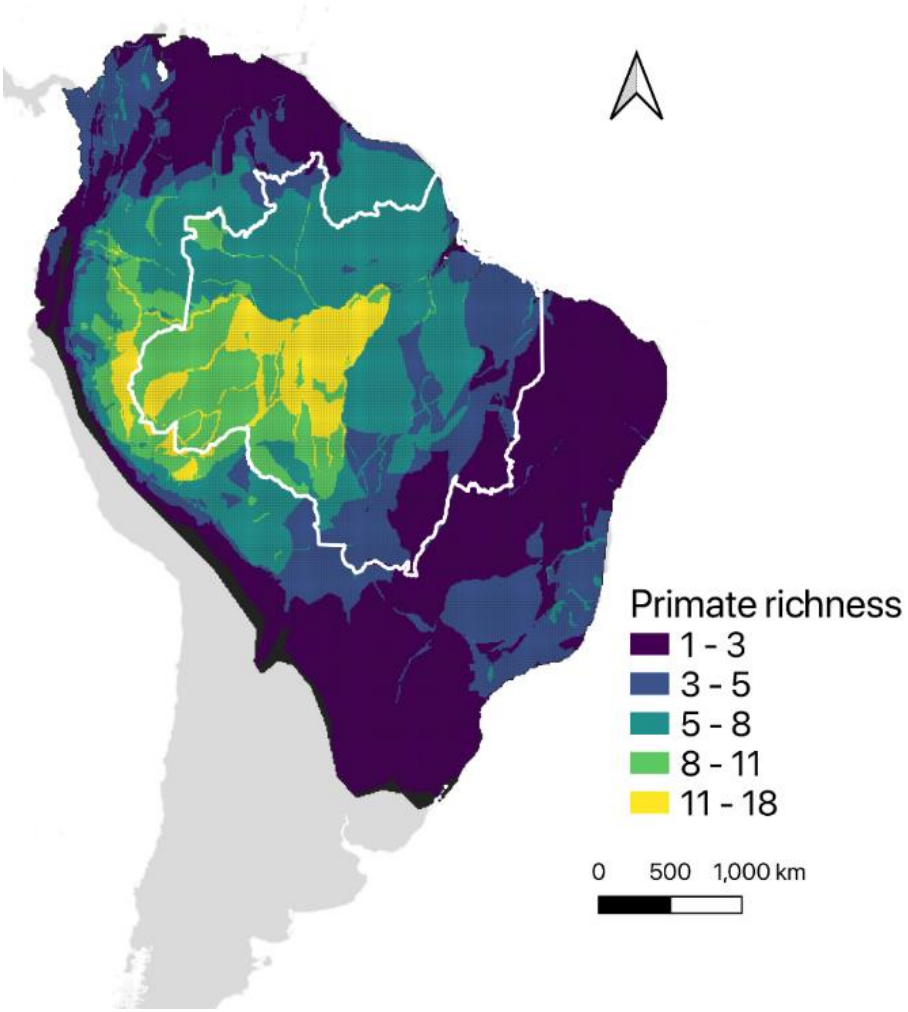


fig. S6. **Number of primate species for every 10x10km cell in South America.** Richness was based on overlapping IUCN species range polygons (URL: https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/spatial-data-download, assessed June 2021). White polygon represents the Legal Amazonia (retrieved from TerraBrasilis URL: terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br, accessed June 2021).

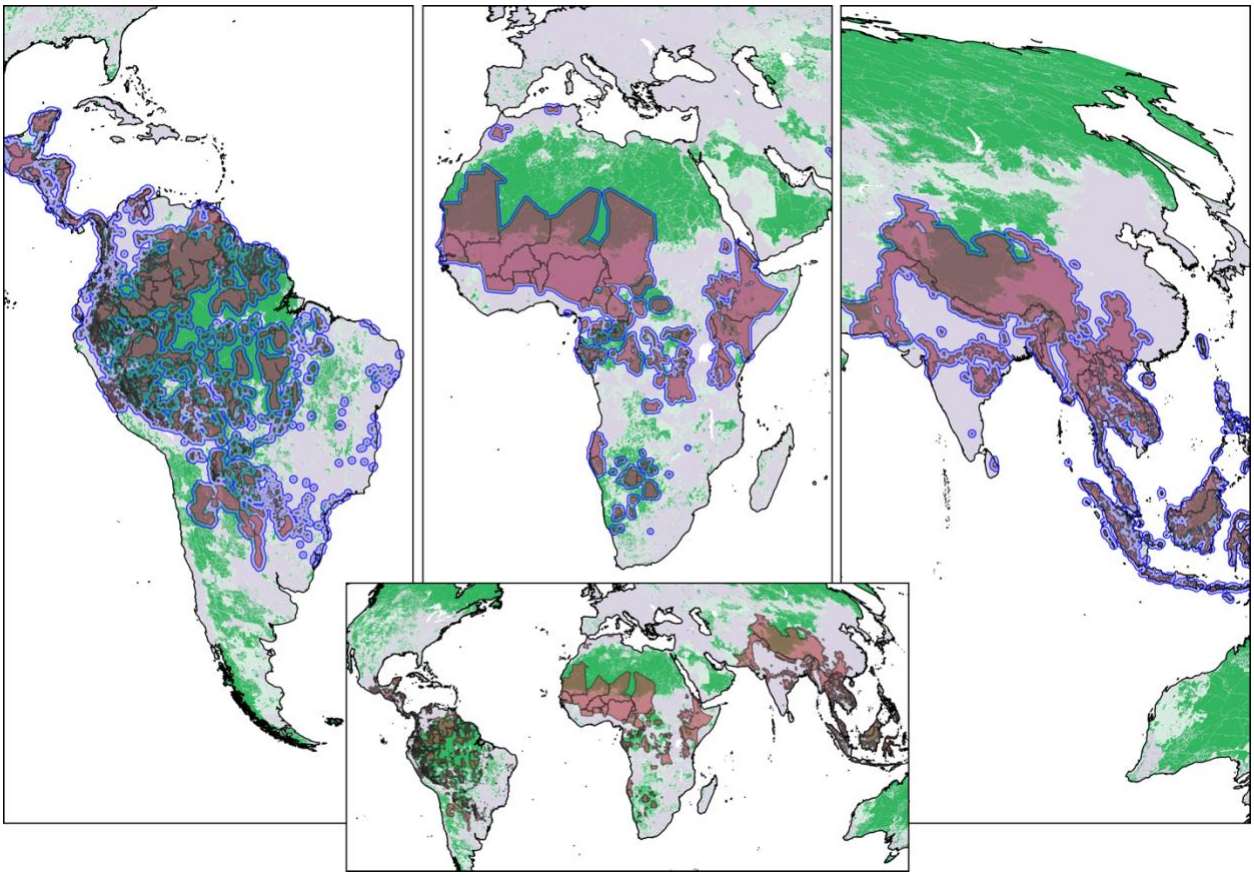


Fig. S7. Distribution of 'Intact' land areas (Human Footprint <4) inside and within 50 km of the border of Indigenous Peoples' lands. Areas in green represent intact habitats and areas in red denote Indigenous Peoples' Lands across the Neotropics (left), Africa (middle) and Indo-Malay realm (right). The purple areas depict a 50 km buffer zone surrounding Indigenous Peoples' Lands. The definition of intact lands follows *160* and *161*.

Table S1. Primate range and Indigenous Peoples' lands in primate range countries. Primate distributional range, Indigenous Peoples' lands protected areas, and other lands. Primate distributional range (km^2) and the extent of primate ranges (prim) on Indigenous Peoples lands (IPLs), protected areas (PAs) and other lands (OLs) in countries in the Afrotropics, Neotropics Madagascar and in the Indo-Malay realm. Source of spatial data for primate range: IUCN Red List (www.iucnredlist.org). Sources of spatial data of Indigenous Peoples lands: UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC; unep-wcmc.org) and Garnett et al. (*22*). Source of spatial data for protected areas: Protected Planet (www.protectedplanet.net). Source of Primate species and percent Threatened: IUCN Red List (www.iucnredlist.org). Summary statistics shown at the end of the table.

Countries	Primate range km^2	IPLs km^2	PAs km^2	OLs km^2	% primate range in IPLs	% primate range in PAs	% primate range in OLs	Number of species	% speciesIUCN Threatened (VU,EN,CR)
AFROTROPICS									
Algeria	26,234	10,940	1,148	14,146	42	4	54	1	100
Angola	1,230,225	62,554	76,321	1,091,349	5	6	89	23	22
Benin	116,999	94,790	51,060	28,852	81	44	25	13	38
Botswana	437,376	53,724	168,167	215,485	12	38	49	3	0
Burkina Faso	271,594	271,594	60,764	50,764	100	22	19	9	33
Burundi	26,239	651	1,051	24,538	2	4	94	15	33
Cameroon	460,308	219,094	73,116	168,099	48	16	37	32	31
C. African Republic	621,860	315,230	125,273	181,358	51	20	29	22	18
Chad	748,602	699,474	120,335	71,207	93	16	10	5	0
Rep of the Congo	338,128	53,227	176,888	108,013	16	52	32	25	32
DRC	2,323,149	527,803	438,130	1,357,216	23	19	58	49	41
Djibouti	19,478	0	89	19,389	0	0	100	2	0
Equatorial Guinea	24,531	296	5,323	18,913	1	22	77	24	50
Eritrea	108,364	29,050	5,776	73,538	27	5	68	4	0
Ethiopia	1,079,591	720,496	240,234	118,861	67	22	11	14	7
Gabon	249,631	99,482	64,069	86,081	40	26	34	21	29
Gambia	12,382	7,116	1,303	3,963	57	11	32	7	14
Ghana	209,318	69,281	32,578	107,459	33	16	51	17	41
Guinea	239,565	1,181	56,961	181,424	0	24	76	16	38
Guinea Bissau	27,982	133	9,081	18,767	0	32	67	13	31
Côte d'Ivoire	291,600	117,130	89,291	85,180	40	31	29	20	55
Kenya	590,837	370,638	108,626	111,574	63	18	19	21	29
Lesotho	1,464	0	702	762	0	48	52	1	0
Liberia	48,365	0	4,928	43,437	0	10	90	13	69
Malawi	111,197	0	19,943	91,254	0	18	82	7	14

Mali	798,108	781,137	99,939	82,968	98	13	10	7	43
Mauritania	309,274	303,935	62	5,277	98	0	2	3	0
Morocco	51,698	0	26,607	25,090	0	51	49	1	100
Mozambique	766,855	56	255,842	510,956	0	33	67	9	11
Niger	610,051	577,050	172,399	139,397	95	28	23	4	0
Nigeria	901,369	711,567	134,783	55,019	79	15	6	27	48
Rwanda	23,365	2,285	2,741	18,339	10	12	78	19	37
South Sudan	624,909	1,323	124,223	499,363	0	20	80	12	17
Senegal	174,484	152,994	67,898	46,409	88	39	27	11	9
Sierra Leone	62,105	0	4,056	58,049	0	7	93	16	38
Somalia	310,098	5,536	369	304,194	2	0	98	9	0
South Africa	1,132,153	9,924	189,187	933,042	1	17	82	6	0
Sudan	994,407	3,776	9,089	981,542	0	1	99	7	0
Swaziland	18,119	0	1,836	16,283	0	10	90	4	0
Tanzania	932,241	91,579	511,985	328,677	10	55	35	29	41
Togo	60,064	0	8,126	51,938	0	14	86	13	31
Uganda	245,769	28,135	43,661	173,973	11	18	71	20	30
Zambia	751,921	407	310,932	440,583	0	41	59	11	9
Zimbabwe	376,328	401	106,692	269,235	0	28	72	6	0
Namibia	795,385	140,790	353,345	301,250	18	44	38	3	0

Countries	Primate range km^2	Malagasy land area km^2	PAs km^2	OLs km^2	% primate range in IPL	% primate range in PAs	% primate range in OLs	Number of species	% IUCN Threatened
Madagascar	469,831	389,960	79,871	310,069	0	17	83	107	96

Countries	Primate range km^2	IPLs km^2	PAs km^2	OLs km^2	% primate range in IPLs	% primate range in PAs	% primate range in OLs	Number of species	% IUCN Threatened
NEOTROPICS									
Argentina	209,087	90,205	34,649	84,234	43	17	40	5	20
Belize	22,045	7,437	8,505	6,104	34	39	28	2	100
Bolivia	917,882	209,908	289,129	418,845	23	31	46	25	28
Brazil	8,415,006	1,174,900	2,873,779	4,366,327	14	34	52	131	37
Colombia	1,142,434	320,873	231,843	589,718	28	20	52	30	57
Costa Rica	50,417	5,884	18,821	25,712	12	37	51	4	100
Ecuador	240,193	73,249	56,582	110,362	30	24	46	21	43
El Salvador	12,728	2,185	2,119	8,424	17	17	66	1	100
French Guiana	74,672	7,439	40,524	26,709	10	54	36	10	10

Guatemala	94,601	59,076	38,968	3,442	62	41	4	3	100
Guyana	202,624	30,517	18,278	153,829	15	9	76	10	10
Honduras	99,102	25,316	34,456	39,329	26	35	40	3	100
Mexico	391,409	128,302	115,700	147,408	33	30	38	3	100
Nicaragua	116,698	31,103	60,488	25,107	27	52	22	3	100
Panama	53,621	22,399	27,105	4,118	42	51	8	8	75
Paraguay	401,336	55,927	122,168	223,241	14	30	56	5	0
Peru	891,062	242,482	256,325	392,255	27	29	44	51	29
Suriname	139,813	55,408	32,625	51,780	40	23	37	9	11
Trinidad & Tobago	3,341	0	1,009	2,332	0	30	70	1	0
Venezuela	886,989	440,972	799,544	353,527	50	90	40	22	32

Countries	Primate range km^2	IPLs km^2	PAs km^2	OLs km^2	% primate range in IPLs	% primate range in PAs	% primate range in OLs	Number of species	% IUCN Threatened
INDO-MALAYAN									
Afghanistan	270,500	3,393	28,366	238,742	1	10	88	2	0
Bangladesh	129,831	13,004	3,705	113,122	10	3	87	10	30
Bhutan	39,377	2,193	18,743	18,441	6	48	47	8	50
Brunei	8,042	1,492	1,353	5,197	19	17	65	11	100
Cambodia	182,236	68,173	71,342	42,722	37	39	23	12	100
China	3,110,745	1,351,572	69,020	1,690,153	43	3	54	25	48
East-Timor	4,494	0	710	3,783	0	16	84	1	100
India	3,035,746	542,498	162,187	2,331,062	18	5	77	23	61
Indonesia	1,112,617	473,142	138,658	500,817	43	12	45	62	95
Japan	200,300	0	71,510	128,790	0	36	64	1	0
Laos	229,080	177,249	45,126	6,706	77	20	3	19	89
Malaysia	292,181	201,208	42,008	48,965	69	14	17	24	96
Myanmar	666,156	389,561	47,491	229,105	58	7	34	18	83
Nepal	150,707	127,751	35,711	12,755	85	24	8	4	0
Pakistan	693,933	452,137	73,053	168,743	65	11	24	3	33
Philippines	191,885	23,471	35,320	133,095	12	18	69	3	67
Saudi Arabia	612	0	0	612	0	0	100	1	0
Sri Lanka	43,811	601	14,067	…	1	32	67	5	60
Taiwan	21,181	2,279	6,121	29,143	11	29	60	1	0
Thailand	501,814	268,864	112,600	12,781	54	22	24	18	78
Vietnam	323,795	168,352	52,945	120,350	52	16	32	23	91
Yemen	151,317	0	0	102,498	0	0	100	1	0
Singapore	728	---	44	151,317	…	…	…	4	25

Table S2. Primate range and Indigenous Peoples' lands in the Neotropics. Estimated distributional range and percentage of primate species in the Neotropics that overlaps with Indigenous Peoples lands (IPLs), protected areas (PAs) and other lands (OLs). Also shown are the IUCN conservation and population trend status for each species. Distributional range of each species is based on our estimates using the IUCN Red List spatial dataset. Source of conservation and population status is the IUCN Red list (https://www.iucnredlist.org/; last consulted 14-April-2021). Source of spatial data of Indigenous Peoples lands: UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (*22*, *51*). Note that the sum of percent values for a species range in IPLs, PAs, and OLs exceed 100% because IPLs and PAs may coincide partially or entirely with each other in geographical space.

Species (n = 172)	Range (km^2)	% of range in IPLs	% of range in PAs	% of range in Ols	IUCN Status	IUCN Population trend
Lagothrix flavicauda	24,210	26.6	36.4	42	**CR**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus grovesi	102,300	16.9	18.6	81.6	**CR**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus oenanthe	9,107	11.8	1.5	86.8	**CR**	**DECR**
Ateles hybridus	165,627	9.7	44.3	59.5	**CR**	**DECR**
Cebus kaapori	182,393	6.4	21.4	78.6	**CR**	**DECR**
Cebus aequatorialis	58,847	5	7.1	88	**CR**	**DECR**
Saguinus oedipus	51,722	3.5	15.1	83.6	**CR**	**DECR**
Saguinus bicolor	20,258	2.8	42.5	57.4	**CR**	**DECR**
Brachyteles arachnoides	72,928	0.9	53.9	46.6	**CR**	**DECR**
Sapajus xanthosternos	457,791	0.4	7.8	92.2	**CR**	**DECR**
Callicebus barbarabrownae	129,698	0.2	3.2	96.8	**CR**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus caquetensis	1,361	0.1	0	99.9	**CR**	**DECR**
Brachyteles hypoxanthus	95,640	0.1	3	97	**CR**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus vieirai	900	52.2	52	47.7	**DD**	**UNK**
Pithecia hirsuta	169,430	45.8	24.7	35.6	**DD**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus miltoni	62,430	43.9	65.3	37.1	**DD**	**UNK**
Pithecia vanzolinii	49,144	23.6	37.5	64.2	**DD**	**DECR**
Pithecia irrorata	2,439,076	18.9	47.6	53.3	**DD**	**DECR**
Pithecia pissinattii	154,321	12.2	57.8	44.6	**DD**	**DECR**
Pithecia isabela	29,238	7.7	100	0	**DD**	**DECR**
Aotus jorgehernandezi	1,186	4.8	0	95.2	**DD**	**UNK**
Mico marcai	7,001	4.1	32.8	67.2	**DD**	**DECR**
Pithecia cazuzai	10,071	1.7	100	1.2	**DD**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus stephennashi	31,741	1.4	62.3	37.8	**DD**	**UNK**
Ateles belzebuth	815,705	50.6	89	25	**EN**	**DECR**
Alouatta pigra	231,456	49.1	48.7	17.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Ateles geoffroyi	802,879	33.9	35.3	43	**EN**	**DECR**
Cebus malitiosus	3,002	33.2	27.6	60.4	**EN**	**DECR**

Ateles marginatus	524,100	27.8	60	40.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Ateles chamek	2,602,958	25.6	43.1	51	**EN**	**DECR**
Aotus miconax	27,619	23.5	32.7	48.3	**EN**	**DECR**
Ateles fusciceps	205,110	16.1	18.9	71.7	**EN**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus modestus	6,540	15.2	13.2	74.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Cebus cesarae	42,864	14.7	13.8	79.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Saimiri oerstedii	6,830	7.6	22.3	72	**EN**	**DECR**
Chiropotes satanas	264,249	7.3	20.4	79.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Leontopithecus chrysomelas	16,762	3.4	14.6	85.4	**EN**	**DECR**
Saimiri vanzolinii	2,931	2.4	100	3.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Sapajus flavius	13,880	2	6.2	93.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Cebus versicolor	129,601	1.3	13.1	85.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Callithrix aurita	155,937	0.3	24.6	75.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Leontopithecus chrysopygus	63,671	0.2	19.1	81.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Callicebus coimbrai	34,987	0.1	1.2	98.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Sapajus robustus	215,624	0.1	5.3	94.7	**EN**	**DECR**
Saguinus inustus	380,407	68.7	84.7	0	**LC**	**STA**
Cebus albifrons	374,884	64.2	85.2	18	**LC**	**DECR**
Cheracebus lugens	913,301	61.4	79.6	19.3	**LC**	**UNK**
Leontocebus cruzlimai	42,374	59.7	71.4	28.5	**LC**	**UNK**
Cacajao melanocephalus	473,238	56	80.5	1.5	**LC**	**STA**
Aotus trivirgatus	752,045	55.9	97.5	20.2	**LC**	**DECR**
Pithecia napensis	151,358	54.6	14.2	38.9	**LC**	**DECR**
Cebus olivaceus	935,399	51.3	69.4	34.4	**LC**	**STA**
Cebus brunneus	1,430	51.3	100	0	**LC**	**UNK**
Cheracebus regulus	221,340	49.8	63.9	34.3	**LC**	**UNK**
Saimiri cassiquiarensis	1,833,420	47.5	62.3	26.5	**LC**	**UNK**
Leontocebus fuscus	116,300	46.8	40.9	21.3	**LC**	**UNK**
Chiropotes chiropotes	1,363,927	45.8	83.3	25.1	**LC**	**STA**
Leontocebus nigrifrons	48,161	45.3	18.8	46.9	**LC**	**STA**
Alouatta macconnelli	1,720,685	44	77	29.9	**LC**	**STA**
Mico intermedius	62,624	43.2	65.1	37.4	**LC**	**DECR**
Aotus vociferans	1,054,333	42	58.8	19.6	**LC**	**UNK**
Cheracebus lucifer	253,308	41	34.5	33.6	**LC**	**UNK**
Mico saterei	19,281	40.5	49.9	50.2	**LC**	**UNK**
Leontocebus lagonotus	200,103	38.5	14.5	49.8	**LC**	**UNK**
Plecturocebus urubambensis	21,639	36.8	84.8	0	**LC**	**UNK**
Plecturocebus aureipalatii	58,372	34.9	29	44.4	**LC**	**STA**
Saguinus mystax	589,295	34.4	46.5	48.6	**LC**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus discolor	356,789	34.2	30.4	41.1	**LC**	**UNK**
Alouatta juara	2,335,697	33.1	44.6	39.8	**LC**	**UNK**

Plecturocebus cupreus	776,067	32.5	43.4	51.4	**LC**	**UNK**
Alouatta seniculus	2,266,187	32	42.3	38.6	**LC**	**DECR**
Mico emiliae	151,987	31.6	40.9	59	**LC**	**UNK**
Cheracebus torquatus	247,898	31.4	100	14	**LC**	**UNK**
Pithecia monachus	196,622	31.2	38.4	49.4	**LC**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus bernhardi	119,558	29.7	52.9	47.3	**LC**	**STA**
Leontocebus leucogenys	106,104	29.4	17.5	54.1	**LC**	**UNK**
Chiropotes sagulatus	824,347	28.9	60.8	32.9	**LC**	**UNK**
Plecturocebus donacophilus	163,768	28.8	37.3	54.8	**LC**	**UNK**
Sapajus apella	5,931,508	27.9	47.1	44.3	**LC**	**DECR**
Saguinus midas	841,586	27.8	58.5	35	**LC**	**STA**
Leontocebus fuscicollis	413,459	27.8	45.8	53.5	**LC**	**DECR**
Pithecia pithecia	857,034	27.2	50.2	41.4	**LC**	**DECR**
Saguinus melanoleucus	59,668	26.8	40.2	57.5	**LC**	**DECR**
Leontocebus nigricollis	211,768	26.6	26.4	53.6	**LC**	**DECR**
Saimiri sciureus	936,368	26.1	58	36	**LC**	**DECR**
Cebus castaneus	279,172	26	31.7	52.8	**LC**	**UNK**
Plecturocebus moloch	944,034	24.9	44.5	55.4	**LC**	**UNK**
Pithecia inusta	139,352	24.1	26.4	57.4	**LC**	**DECR**
Saimiri boliviensis	1,371,286	23.2	37.1	52.9	**LC**	**DECR**
Saguinus imperator	234,321	23.1	42.7	49.8	**LC**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus pallescens	323,675	23	52.8	41.2	**LC**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus cinerascens	210,385	22.7	55.3	45.4	**LC**	**UNK**
Aotus nigriceps	1,569,879	21.3	45.1	52.5	**LC**	**UNK**
Leontocebus weddelli	601,318	21.2	46.1	46.7	**LC**	**UNK**
Aotus azarae	3,145,681	19.5	34.9	61.1	**LC**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus toppini	291,716	16.4	45.6	49.9	**LC**	**DECR**
Pithecia chrysocephala	114,365	16.1	64.1	34.2	**LC**	**DECR**
Mico chrysoleucos	36,453	15.9	35.1	64.8	**LC**	**DECR**
Alouatta arctoidea	394,812	15.7	40	49.4	**LC**	**UNK**
Plecturocebus dubius	122,427	15.3	55.8	47.5	**LC**	**UNK**
Saimiri collinsi	907,130	14.6	37.4	62.5	**LC**	**DECR**
Saguinus labiatus	286,447	11.1	53	48	**LC**	**DECR**
Sapajus cay	618,153	10.8	15.7	77.4	**LC**	**DECR**
Alouatta nigerrima	236,116	10.7	52.8	47.3	**LC**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus baptista	14,741	10.4	10.5	89.5	**LC**	**STA**
Pithecia aequatorialis	45,738	10.2	31.9	59.9	**LC**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus caligatus	73,487	9	42.7	56.7	**LC**	**UNK**
Mico argentatus	137,206	8.5	30.9	69.4	**LC**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus hoffmannsi	92,128	7.4	54.7	46.1	**LC**	**UNK**
Cheracebus purinus	152,853	6.9	22.1	77.9	**LC**	**STA**

Pithecia albicans	63,174	3.5	18.2	81.9	**LC**	**DECR**
Callithrix penicillata	1,309,808	2	10.1	90.7	**LC**	**DECR**
Callibella humilis	25,729	1.6	43	56.9	**LC**	**UNK**
Callithrix jacchus	927,369	1.1	12	88.1	**LC**	**DECR**
Mico leucippe	14,839	1	47.4	52.4	**LC**	**DECR**
Callithrix geoffroyi	111,835	0.2	4.9	95.1	**LC**	**DECR**
Mico mauesi	29,586	0.1	74.9	25.1	**LC**	**UNK**
Leontocebus tripartitus	25,700	67.9	45.6	13.9	**NT**	**DECR**
Mico nigriceps	63,293	52.3	76.5	24.3	**NT**	**DECR**
Saguinus geoffroyi	117,043	38.9	32.2	50.1	**NT**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus parecis	58,031	38.6	38.7	61.2	**NT**	**DECR**
Cebus yuracus	480,016	36.2	29.8	41.1	**NT**	**DECR**
Aotus zonalis	132,387	26.6	24.9	60.8	**NT**	**UNK**
Alouatta sara	341,403	25.6	30.8	57.8	**NT**	**DECR**
Cebus cuscinus	208,799	22.8	41.1	37.9	**NT**	**DECR**
Saimiri ustus	1,753,420	19.2	49.3	53.2	**NT**	**DECR**
Leontocebus illigeri	80,567	16.7	69	23.9	**NT**	**DECR**
Mico melanurus	769,939	15.2	34.3	60.6	**NT**	**DECR**
Mico humeralifer	63,580	12.7	58.4	43.3	**NT**	**DECR**
Saguinus martinsi	84,218	11.7	35.9	59.8	**NT**	**DECR**
Alouatta caraya	3,046,347	8.6	16.1	80.4	**NT**	**DECR**
Sapajus libidinosus	5,213,330	4.8	12.6	87.8	**NT**	**DECR**
Sapajus nigritus	1,748,229	3.1	12	86.1	**NT**	**DECR**
Callicebus nigrifrons	488,536	0.2	14.7	85.4	**NT**	**DECR**
Cacajao hosomi	69,745	75.5	100	76.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Cebuella pygmaea	497,081	39	27.1	41.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Cacajao calvus	210,952	38.8	27.7	50	**VU**	**DECR**
Aotus nancymaae	509,598	38.1	46	41	**VU**	**DECR**
Lagothrix lagothricha	2,573,664	33.6	44.5	41.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Callimico goeldii	602,353	30.2	32.7	45.8	**VU**	**DECR**
Cebus leucocephalus	120,545	28.6	100	12.8	**VU**	**DECR**
Alouatta discolor	375,751	27.6	59.3	41	**VU**	**DECR**
Ateles paniscus	909,835	26.9	57.5	36.4	**VU**	**DECR**
Cebuella niveiventris	1,180,127	26.2	45.7	49.5	**VU**	**DECR**
Cebus imitator	233,502	26	49.4	44.5	**VU**	**DECR**
Chiropotes utahickae	352,115	24.2	30.8	68.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Cebus unicolor	1,403,481	23.6	43.7	52.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Mico munduruku	53,302	23.3	91.3	8.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Chiropotes albinasus	981,562	23.1	49.2	51	**VU**	**DECR**
Alouatta puruensis	1,044,791	21.6	47.3	54.5	**VU**	**DECR**
Alouatta palliata	484,431	21.2	32.3	59.4	**VU**	**DECR**

Pithecia rylandsi	123,056	20.9	26.6	67.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Pithecia mittermeieri	1,665,803	20.4	44.6	57.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus brunneus	184,935	20.3	47.9	61.5	**VU**	**DECR**
Saguinus niger	279,941	19.1	41.6	57.8	**VU**	**DECR**
Alouatta belzebul	1,685,177	17.1	35.1	64.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Pithecia milleri	55,168	16.9	26.7	67.8	**VU**	**DECR**
Cebus capucinus	193,355	15.8	19.8	71.4	**VU**	**DECR**
Cheracebus medemi	15,663	10.1	27.6	63.7	**VU**	**DECR**
Aotus griseimembra	233,276	9.7	33	68.7	**VU**	**DECR**
Aotus brumbacki	123,964	8.6	7.5	84.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Saguinus ursulus	310,920	8.6	19.8	80.4	**VU**	**DECR**
Mico rondoni	141,152	5.7	21	78.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Aotus lemurinus	177,192	4.5	27.3	69.4	**VU**	**DECR**
Callithrix kuhlii	80,777	1.4	8.3	91.7	**VU**	**DECR**
Alouatta guariba	921,200	1.1	11.4	88.3	**VU**	**DECR**
Callicebus melanochir	84,979	0.7	9.2	90.7	**VU**	**DECR**
Callicebus personatus	139,312	0.1	5	95.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Saguinus leucopus	56,862	0.1	7	92.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Callithrix flaviceps	24,733	0.01	2.3	97.8	**CR**	**DECR**
Alouatta ululata	97,223	0.04	28	72	**EN**	**DECR**
Plecturocebus ornatus	23,836	0.01	27.6	72.4	**VU**	**DECR**

Table S3. Primate range and Indigenous Peoples' lands in mainland Africa. Estimated distributional range and percentage of primate species in mainland Africa that overlaps with Indigenous Peoples lands (IPLs), protected areas (PAs) and other lands (OLs). Also shown are the IUCN conservation and population trend status for each species. Distributional range of each species is based on our estimates using the IUCN Red List spatial dataset. Source of conservation and population status is the IUCN Red list (https://www.iucnredlist.org/; last consulted 14-April-2021). Source of spatial data of Indigenous Peoples lands: UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (*22*, *51*). Note that the sum of percent values for a species range in IPLs, PAs, and OLs exceed 100% because IPLs and PAs may coincide partially or entirely with each other in geographical space.

Species (n = 87)	Estimated range (km^2)	% of range in IPLs	% of range in PAs	% of range in OLs	IUCN Status	IUCN Population trend
Erythrocebus baumstarki	14,175	32.8	100	2.5	**CR**	**DECR**
Gorilla gorilla	681,356	28.4	39.7	40.3	**CR**	**DECR**
Gorilla beringei	48,938	25.4	50.8	40.8	**CR**	**DECR**
Colobus vellerosus	423,194	19.4	25.4	67	**CR**	**DECR**
Sciurocheirus makandensis	10,215	51.5	1	47.6	**DD**	**UNK**
Piliocolobus foai	1,939	82.4	32.9	15.2	**EN**	**DECR**
Cercocebus chrysogaster	78,981	68.9	3.9	31	**EN**	**DECR**
Macaca sylvanus	20,186	42.5	59.1	18.3	**EN**	**DECR**
Allochrocebus preussi	33,799	38.8	20.8	40.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Pan paniscus	415,766	32.9	31	46.7	**EN**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus dryas	3,513	27.3	13.5	68.4	**EN**	**UNK**
Pan troglodytes	2,242,092	22.7	29.9	55.2	**EN**	**DECR**
Piliocolobus lulindicus	95,387	16.2	13.9	74.5	**EN**	**DECR**
Cercocebus torquatus	490,665	13	28.8	63.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Piliocolobus langi	50,126	12.4	4.4	83.2	**EN**	**DECR**
Piliocolobus bouvieri	19,916	9	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Piliocolobus parmentieri	19,100	8	0.2	91.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Piliocolobus badius	256,346	6.1	19.5	77.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Cercocebus lunulatus	123,222	5.1	33.8	72.4	**EN**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus sclateri	34,374	1.7	4	94.5	**EN**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus erythrogaster	71,222	0.3	20.2	79.7	**EN**	**DECR**
Papio hamadryas	874,455	63.6	17.8	35	**LC**	**INCR**
Chlorocebus sabaeus	1,416,666	62.7	20.8	30.1	**LC**	**DECR**
Chlorocebus tantalus	3,935,517	54.6	17.5	38.9	**LC**	**STA**
Galago senegalensis	15,444,930	54.2	21.2	36.8	**LC**	**DECR**
Papio anubis	7,799,765	53.6	18.9	38.8	**LC**	**STA**
Galago gallarum	593,131	42.4	15.3	55.4	**LC**	**STA**
Colobus guereza	5,189,624	36.4	25.1	47	**LC**	**DECR**

Allenopithecus nigroviridis	526,623	32.4	40.7	39.8	**LC**	**DECR**
Chlorocebus aethiops	2,287,892	31.7	18	60.1	**LC**	**STA**
Euoticus elegantulus	1,533,666	30.9	35.9	40.6	**LC**	**UNK**
Galago matschiei	173,452	28.6	52.4	34.7	**LC**	**DECR**
Arctocebus aureus	1,304,288	28.4	40.9	39.3	**LC**	**UNK**
Cercopithecus cephus	820,363	25.9	35.5	45.7	**LC**	**UNK**
Cercopithecus neglectus	4,576,350	24.6	24.4	57.8	**LC**	**UNK**
Cercocebus agilis	990,299	23.6	33.9	50.3	**LC**	**DECR**
Perodicticus edwardsi	4,826,599	23.1	20.2	62.1	**LC**	**STA**
Galagoides thomasi	8,525,081	22.7	20.6	62	**LC**	**STA**
Sciurocheirus gabonensis	1,052,999	22.6	42.4	43.1	**LC**	**UNK**
Galagoides demidoff	8,418,296	19.8	18.8	65.5	**LC**	**STA**
Cercopithecus ascanius	5,239,246	19.5	16.7	68.6	**LC**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus denti	408,498	18.6	24	64	**LC**	**DECR**
Chlorocebus pygerythrus	9,048,685	18.1	31.4	55.7	**LC**	**DECR**
Theropithecus gelada	207,704	17.3	1.2	81.9	**LC**	**DECR**
Perodicticus ibeanus	1,722,392	14.5	20.2	69.8	**LC**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus mitis	2,278,866	14.2	29	60.1	**LC**	**DECR**
Paragalago cocos	17,053	11.8	25.7	68.6	**LC**	**DECR**
Otolemur garnettii	1,109,640	11.3	49.7	46.1	**LC**	**DECR**
Chlorocebus cynosuros	6,148,699	10.5	15.8	75.1	**LC**	**STA**
Papio kindae	2,210,188	9.3	15.6	75.4	**LC**	**STA**
Papio cynocephalus	1,614,601	8.3	36.9	57.1	**LC**	**STA**
Otolemur crassicaudatus	9,551,243	7.6	29.5	64.8	**LC**	**STA**
Galago moholi	8,239,642	6.8	30.5	65	**LC**	**STA**
Papio ursinus	3,207,468	6.2	26.3	71.5	**LC**	**DECR**
Erythrocebus patas	6,390,906	64.8	18.7	29	**NT**	**DECR**
Allochrocebus solatus	37,884	62.7	33.1	17.6	**NT**	**UNK**
Papio papio	486,091	50.6	20.3	37.9	**NT**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus mona	643,022	44	15.1	47.2	**NT**	**DECR**
Miopithecus ogouensis	942,976	31.7	26.9	48.8	**NT**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus wolfi	710,552	28.4	23.1	57.9	**NT**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus nictitans	1,330,848	26.1	27.9	51.7	**NT**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus pogonias	1,101,655	23.6	32.8	49.4	**NT**	**DECR**
Arctocebus calabarensis	147,786	21.4	14.1	65.2	**NT**	**DECR**
Perodicticus potto	560,921	6.8	24.1	77.2	**NT**	**DECR**
Sciurocheirus alleni	92,357	4.3	19.1	76.8	**NT**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus petaurista	435,279	2.9	16.9	81.7	**NT**	**DECR**
Euoticus pallidus	93,273	2	19.6	78.5	**NT**	**DECR**
Paragalago zanzibaricus	6,382	1.1	28.5	70.4	**NT**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus campbelli	231,373	0.3	13.7	86.0	**NT**	**DECR**

Chlorocebus djamdjamensis	18,165	78.5	49.2	20.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus lomamiensis	19,607	38.8	48.8	27.5	**VU**	**DECR**
Piliocolobus tholloni	498,485	38.7	31.5	42.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Mandrillus sphinx	651,418	34.9	28.4	45.2	**VU**	**DECR**
Colobus caudatus	4,665	33.6	64.3	10.2	**VU**	**DECR**
Colobus satanas	315,599	31	25.7	51.2	**VU**	**DECR**
Piliocolobus semlikiensis	54,082	30.9	35.5	38.5	**VU**	**DECR**
Lophocebus aterrimus	706,964	28.1	23.2	58.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus hamlyni	225,790	24.8	24.9	60.2	**VU**	**DECR**
Allochrocebus lhoesti	432,043	23.3	28.1	59.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Lophocebus albigena	1,494,662	23.1	27.3	55.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Piliocolobus oustaleti	424,140	17.2	32.6	58.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Colobus angolensis	2,122,381	16.9	14.4	72.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus lowei	219,668	9.6	27.5	71.7	**VU**	**DECR**
Procolobus verus	305,042	2.4	19.3	78.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Cercopithecus erythrotis	53,963	1.6	31.1	67.4	**VU**	**DECR**
Miopithecus talapoin	394,458	0.7	2.2	97.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Paragalago orinus	18,913	0.02	28.7	71.3	**VU**	**DECR**

Table S4. Primate range and Indigenous Peoples' lands in the Indo-Malayan realm. Distributional range and percentage of primate species in the Indo-Malayan region that overlaps with Indigenous Peoples lands (IPLs), protected areas (PAs) and other lands (OLs). Also shown are the IUCN conservation and population trend status for each species. Distributional range of each species is based on our estimates using the IUCN Red List spatial dataset. Source of conservation and population status is the IUCN Red list (https://www.iucnredlist.org/; last consulted 14-April-2021). Source of spatial data of Indigenous Peoples lands: UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (*22*, *51*). Note that the sum of percent values for a species range in IPLs, PAs, and OLs exceed 100% because IPLs and PAs may coincide partially or entirely with each other in geographical space.

Species (n= 103)	Range (km^2)	% of range in IPLs	% of range in PAs	% of range in Ols	IUCN Status	IUCN Population trend
Nomascus nasutus	8,312	100	0.9	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Rhinopithecus strykeri	203	100	81.8	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus leucocephalus	835	100	0	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Nomascus hainanus	165	95.2	0	4.8	**CR**	**STA**
Trachypithecus poliocephalus	945	88.4	0	11.6	**CR**	**INCR**
Nomascus leucogenys	51,341	85.2	26.1	12.7	**CR**	**DECR**
Nomascus siki	26,549	82.7	57.6	9.8	**CR**	**DECR**
Pongo abelii	17,731	82.2	92.9	8.8	**CR**	**DECR**
Pongo tapanuliensis	1,024	81.4	10.5	9	**CR**	**DECR**
Presbytis chrysomelas	32,911	79.9	24.6	16.6	**CR**	**DECR**
Nomascus concolor	26,326	78.8	16.2	20.9	**CR**	**DECR**
Rhinopithecus avunculus	10,210	78.6	10.6	20	**CR**	**DECR**
Pygathrix cinerea	24,681	76.3	11.7	21.7	**CR**	**DECR**
Pygathrix nemaeus	91,143	72.5	38.8	17	**CR**	**DECR**
Macaca nigra	1,405	66.1	1.2	33.9	**CR**	**DECR**
Pongo pygmaeus	211,445	59.7	17.5	35.1	**CR**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus delacouri	6,008	58.8	12.8	35.7	**CR**	**DECR**
Pygathrix nigripes	93,733	57.8	28.9	30.8	**CR**	**DECR**
Tarsius lariang	23,697	51.5	4.7	48.4	**DD**	**DECR**
Presbytis bicolor	25,007	10.6	6	85.6	**DD**	**UNK**
Rhinopithecus bieti	29,674	100	22	0	**EN**	**STA**
Trachypithecus shortridgei	10,597	100	30.8	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Tarsius pumilus	396	99.7	2.6	0.3	**EN**	**DECR**
Macaca munzala	1,723	98.8	4.5	0.4	**EN**	**DECR**
Rhinopithecus brelichi	503	93.4	69.5	1.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Nomascus annamensis	38,530	77.8	43.7	2.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus francoisi	248,808	73.4	0.8	26.5	**EN**	**DECR**

Hylobates funereus	252,247	71.1	13.9	25	**EN**	**DECR**
Nycticebus pygmaeus	472,834	70.2	18.3	24.9	**EN**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus hatinhensis	18,902	69.8	32.3	26.2	**EN**	**DECR**
Hylobates abbotti	128,164	69.3	10.2	29.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Presbytis canicrus	58,718	66.3	3.5	32.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus laotum	2,850	62.3	70.2	19.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus phayrei	1,137,203	60.8	11.1	36.5	**EN**	**DECR**
Hylobates lar	604,936	60.4	23.7	33.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Nycticebus bengalensis	2,030,986	60.3	14.9	34.7	**EN**	**DECR**
Hoolock hoolock	628,495	60.3	6.4	37.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Nycticebus hilleri	56,537	55.2	49.5	40.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Nomascus gabriellae	39,497	55.2	39.6	30.5	**EN**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus margarita	91,410	54.4	18.6	37.2	**EN**	**DECR**
Hylobates albibarbis	191,356	54.1	10	43.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Nasalis larvatus	502,492	51.9	9.8	44.9	**EN**	**DECR**
Hoolock tianxing	266,542	51.2	2.4	48.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Presbytis melalophos	86,874	49.3	36.5	45.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus germaini	339,396	48.7	33.3	37	**EN**	**DECR**
Hylobates muelleri	94,496	48	4.3	49.7	**EN**	**DECR**
Symphalangus syndactylus	309,259	45.4	25.6	51.3	**EN**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus obscurus	231,416	44.8	17.7	48.2	**EN**	**DECR**
Hylobates pileatus	121,029	43.2	48.4	31	**EN**	**DECR**
Presbytis sabana	47,382	43.2	23	43	**EN**	**DECR**
Presbytis comata	21,948	38.6	6.1	56.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Hylobates moloch	30,998	38	4.7	58.5	**EN**	**DECR**
Nycticebus coucang	379,311	35.7	16.2	60.7	**EN**	**DECR**
Presbytis sumatranus	52,946	32.6	4.8	65.4	**EN**	**DECR**
Hylobates agilis	335,812	29.4	14.6	67	**EN**	**DECR**
Macaca maura	4,786	20.8	0.4	79.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Rhinopithecus roxellana	306,615	19.8	6.7	76.3	**EN**	**DECR**
Semnopithecus ajax	8,509	7.9	4.1	89.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Macaca sinica	34,566	1.7	35	64.5	**EN**	**DECR**
Semnopithecus vetulus	29,213	0.3	30	69.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Semnopithecus schistaceus	311,697	55.6	18.1	37.5	**LC**	**DECR**
Macaca mulatta	7,346,696	39.2	6.2	58.1	**LC**	**UNK**
Semnopithecus entellus	531,191	37.1	3.8	61.3	**LC**	**DECR**
Semnopithecus hypoleucos	407,285	5.6	4	90.5	**LC**	**DECR**
Macaca cyclopis	19,880	8.5	27.9	65.7	**LC**	**STA**
Macaca assamensis	1,807,463	77.2	11.7	20.4	**NT**	**DECR**
Semnopithecus hector	101,205	53.2	9.9	40.5	**NT**	**DECR**
Presbytis siamensis	132,072	52	16.5	45.4	**NT**	**DECR**

Macaca thibetana	1,324,553	37.5	2.4	61.2	**NT**	**DECR**
Loris lydekkerianus	442,994	20.6	8.2	72.6	**NT**	**DECR**
Carlito syrichta	83,041	17.8	14.4	69.9	**NT**	**DECR**
Semnopithecus priam	172,050	0.6	11.1	88.5	**NT**	**DECR**
Presbytis hosei	116,496	89.2	18	9.3	**VU**	**DECR**
Tarsius wallacei	557	80.6	37.1	18.5	**VU**	**DECR**
Presbytis frontata	308,049	77	8.7	21.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Tarsius dentatus	27,693	73	17.6	24.3	**VU**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus barbei	21,124	71.4	72.1	25.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Nycticebus kayan	232,483	68.6	14.3	27.4	**VU**	**DECR**
Presbytis rubicunda	477,690	66.7	11	30.7	**VU**	**DECR**
Hoolock leuconedys	112,318	66.5	19	33	**VU**	**DECR**
Macaca ochreata	23,356	66.1	13.2	28.3	**VU**	**DECR**
Tarsius tarsier	16,345	65.8	3.1	31.3	**VU**	**DECR**
Macaca tonkeana	58,550	64.4	14.6	32.8	**VU**	**DECR**
Nycticebus menagensis	667,762	62.6	10.5	35.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Macaca leonina	1,490,558	61.5	18.9	32.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Presbytis thomasi	49,533	60.8	53.9	35.8	**VU**	**DECR**
Tarsius spectrumgurskyae	2,884	59.3	11.3	37.8	**VU**	**DECR**
Cephalopachus bancanus	752,853	57.2	10	40.2	**VU**	**DECR**
Macaca arctoides	1,692,673	55.8	12.9	41.3	**VU**	**DECR**
Nycticebus borneanus	212,713	55.5	11.4	42.7	**VU**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus pileatus	303,751	54.9	8.2	41.7	**VU**	**DECR**
Macaca nemestrina	1,209,198	51.1	14.5	45.4	**VU**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus cristatus	1,068,981	51	13.6	46.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Macaca nigrescens	1,556	50.2	19.8	44.3	**VU**	**DECR**
Macaca fascicularis	2,320,474	43.7	16.6	49.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Macaca hecki	16,758	41.5	15.6	53.4	**VU**	**DECR**
Tarsius supriatnai	15,756	38.2	15.1	56.4	**VU**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus mauritius	6,499	33.6	10.7	58.7	**VU**	**DECR**
Presbytis femoralis	122,321	26.7	14	62.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Tarsius fuscus	4,796	20.8	0.4	79.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Trachypithecus auratus	127,237	13.7	1.9	85.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Presbytis mitrata	99,170	11.6	7.2	83.5	**VU**	**DECR**
Macaca radiata	585,401	0.9	5	94.1	**VU**	**DECR**

Table S5. Primate species whose range do not overlap Indigenous Peoples' lands. Estimated distributional range and percentage of primate species that **do not overlap** with Indigenous Peoples lands (IPLs) in mainland Africa (*n* = 20), Indo-Malayan region (*n* = 19) and Neotropics (*n* = 5). Also shown are the IUCN conservation and population trend status for each species. Distributional range of each species is based on our estimates using the IUCN Red List spatial dataset. Source of conservation and population status is the IUCN Red list (https://www.iucnredlist.org/; last consulted 14-April-2021). Source of spatial data of Indigenous Peoples lands: UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (*22*, *51*). Note that the sum of percent values for a species range in IPLs, PAs, and OLs exceed 100% because IPLs and PAs may coincide partially or entirely with each other in geographical space.

	Region	Total species (n= 44)	Range (km^2)	% of range in IPLs	% of range in PAs	% of range in OLs	IUCN Status	IUCN Population trend
1	Mainland Africa	*Cercocebus galeritus*	215	0	73.8	26.2	**CR**	**DECR**
2	Mainland Africa	*Cercopithecus roloway*	95,025	0	25.3	74.7	**CR**	**DECR**
3	Mainland Africa	*Piliocolobus preussi*	8,527	0	58.6	41.4	**CR**	**DECR**
4	Mainland Africa	*Piliocolobus epieni*	6,521	0	8.3	91.7	**CR**	**DECR**
5	Mainland Africa	*Piliocolobus rufomitratus*	201	0	53.3	46.7	**CR**	**DECR**
6	Mainland Africa	*Piliocolobus waldroni*	59,035	0	28.5	71.5	**CR**	**DECR**
7	Mainland Africa	*Piliocolobus pennantii*	323	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
8	Mainland Africa	*Erythrocebus poliophaeus*	100	0	0	100	**DD**	**DECR**
9	Mainland Africa	*Colobus polykomos*	260,643	0	13.1	86.9	**EN**	**DECR**
10	Mainland Africa	*Mandrillus leucophaeus*	17,117	0	57.4	42.6	**EN**	**DECR**
11	Mainland Africa	*Cercocebus sanjei*	376	0	92.2	7.8	**EN**	**DECR**
12	Mainland Africa	*Rungwecebus kipunji*	142	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
13	Mainland Africa	*Paragalago rondoensis*	121	0	27	73	**EN**	**DECR**
14	Mainland Africa	*Cercopithecus diana*	300,204	0	14	86	**EN**	**DECR**
15	Mainland Africa	*Piliocolobus tephrosceles*	3,893	0	85.3	14.7	**EN**	**DECR**
16	Mainland Africa	*Piliocolobus kirkii*	1,582	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
17	Mainland Africa	*Paragalago granti*	694,639	0	43.2	56.8	**LC**	**DECR**
18	Mainland Africa	*Galagoides kumbirensis*	18,835	0	6.6	93.4	**NT**	**UNK**
19	Mainland Africa	*Cercocebus atys*	237,847	0	13.1	86.9	**VU**	**DECR**
20	Mainland Africa	*Piliocolobus gordonorum*	3,420	0	100	0	**VU**	**DECR**
1	Indo-Malay	*Macaca pagensis*	6,004	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
2	Indo-Malay	*Nycticebus bancanus*	11,526	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
3	Indo-Malay	*Nycticebus javanicus*	4	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
4	Indo-Malay	*Presbytis potenziani*	6,004	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
5	Indo-Malay	*Simias concolor*	6,004	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
6	Indo-Malay	*Tarsius tumpara*	115	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**

7	Indo-Malay	*Macaca silenus*	25,575	0	35.7	64.3	**EN**	**DECR**
8	Indo-Malay	*Trachypithecus geei*	7,414	0	34	66	**EN**	**DECR**
9	Indo-Malay	*Loris tardigradus*	4,061	0	33.5	66.5	**EN**	**DECR**
10	Indo-Malay	*Hylobates klossii*	6,004	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
11	Indo-Malay	*Macaca siberu*	3,864	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
12	Indo-Malay	*Presbytis siberu*	3,864	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
13	Indo-Malay	*Tarsius niemitzi*	663	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
14	Indo-Malay	*Tarsius pelengensis*	2,615	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
15	Indo-Malay	*Tarsius sangirensis*	556	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
16	Indo-Malay	*Macaca fuscata*	112,096	0	37	63	**LC**	**STA**
17	Indo-Malay	*Semnopithecus johnii*	21,936	0	27.9	72.1	**VU**	**STA**
18	Indo-Malay	*Macaca brunnescens*	7,445	0	0	100	**VU**	**DECR**
19	Indo-Malay	*Presbytis natunae*	1,644	0	0	100	**VU**	**DECR**
1	Neotropics	*Leontopithecus caissara*	206	0	100	0	**CR**	**DECR**
2	Neotropics	*Plecturocebus olallae*	677	0	15.3	84.7	**CR**	**DECR**
3	Neotropics	*Leontopithecus rosalia*	3,991	0	28.6	71.4	**EN**	**DECR**
4	Neotropics	*Cacajao ayresi*	6,367	0	7.2	92.8	**LC**	**STA**
5	Neotropics	*Mico acariensis*	22,442	0	56.8	43.2	**LC**	**UNK**

Table S6. Primate species of Madagascar whose range overlaps protected areas.

Estimated distributional range and percentage of primate species in Madagascar that overlaps with Indigenous Peoples lands (IPLs), protected areas (PAs) and other lands (OLs). Also shown are the IUCN conservation and population trend status for each species. Distributional range of each species is based on our estimates using the IUCN Red List spatial dataset. Source of conservation and population status is the IUCN Red list (https://www.iucnredlist.org/; last consulted 14-July-2021). Source of spatial data of Indigenous Peoples lands: UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (*51*).

Species (n = 107)	Range (km^2)	% of range in IPLs	% of range in PAs	% of range in OLs	IUCN Status	IUCN Population trend
Allocebus trichotis	5,424	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Avahi betsileo	971	0	57.5	42.5	**EN**	**DECR**
Avahi cleesei	460	0	100	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Avahi laniger	51,656	0	36.6	63.4	**VU**	**DECR**
Avahi meridionalis	1,560	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
Avahi mooreorum	482	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Avahi occidentalis	3,050	0	73.9	26.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Avahi peyrierasi	4,374	0	82.1	17.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Avahi ramanantsoavanai	2,278	0	57.1	42.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Avahi unicolor	498	0	100	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Cheirogaleus andysabini	616	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
Cheirogaleus crossleyi	20,512	0	67.2	32.8	**VU**	**DECR**
Cheirogaleus grovesi	924	0	100	0	**DD**	**DECR**
Cheirogaleus lavasoensis	52	0	18.2	81.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Cheirogaleus major	5,297	0	54.4	45.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Cheirogaleus medius	8,983	0	62.9	37.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Cheirogaleus shethi	135	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Cheirogaleus sibreei	502	0	58.2	41.8	**CR**	**DECR**
Cheirogaleus thomasi	134	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
Daubentonia madagascariensis	96,882	0	46.2	53.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Eulemur albifrons	16,307	0	72.3	27.7	**VU**	**DECR**
Eulemur cinereiceps	1,656	0	100	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Eulemur collaris	1,879	0	55.5	44.5	**EN**	**DECR**
Eulemur coronatus	1,357	0	85.5	14.5	**EN**	**DECR**
Eulemur flavifrons	2,071	0	17.3	82.7	**CR**	**DECR**
Eulemur fulvus	48,170	0	34.2	65.8	**VU**	**DECR**
Eulemur macaco	7,232	0	55.8	44.2	**EN**	**DECR**
Eulemur mongoz	6,113	0	70.4	29.6	**CR**	**DECR**
Eulemur rubriventer	51,229	0	66.9	33.1	**VU**	**DECR**

Eulemur rufifrons	27,835	0	47.4	52.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Eulemur rufus	27,769	0	31.5	68.5	**VU**	**DECR**
Eulemur sanfordi	389	0	91.7	8.3	**EN**	**DECR**
Hapalemur alaotrensis	216	0	100	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Hapalemur aureus	2,393	0	100	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Hapalemur griseus	77,150	0	32.1	67.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Hapalemur meridionalis	4,880	0	78.4	21.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Hapalemur occidentalis	22,469	0	70.6	29.4	**VU**	**DECR**
Indri indri	30,055	0	43.6	56.4	**CR**	**DECR**
Lemur catta	72,114	0	13.8	86.2	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur aeeclis	358	0	38.6	61.4	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur ahmansonori	281	0	100	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Lepilemur ankaranensis	121	0	99.9	0.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur betsileo	2,186	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur dorsalis	3,810	0	75.9	24.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur edwardsi	8,721	0	23.6	76.4	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur fleuretae	1,496	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur grewcockorum	139	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
Lepilemur hollandorum	282	0	86.7	13.3	**CR**	**DECR**
Lepilemur hubbardorum	213	0	98.9	1.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur jamesorum	64	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
Lepilemur leucopus	1,954	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur microdon	2,506	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur milanoii	1,569	0	71.6	28.4	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur mittermeieri	530	0	67.8	32.2	**CR**	**DECR**
Lepilemur mustelinus	9,892	0	63.5	36.5	**VU**	**DECR**
Lepilemur otto	3,486	0	16.9	83.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur petteri	7,106	0	10.9	89.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur randrianasoloi	1,885	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur ruficaudatus	15,568	0	34.3	65.7	**CR**	**DECR**
Lepilemur sahamalaza	107	0	32.9	67.1	**CR**	**DECR**
Lepilemur scottorum	482	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Lepilemur seali	7,397	0	93.7	6.3	**VU**	**DECR**
Lepilemur septentrionalis	139	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
Lepilemur tymerlachsoni	53	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
Lepilemur wrightae	585	0	48.7	51.3	**EN**	**DECR**
Microcebus arnholdi	393	0	77.7	22.3	**VU**	**DECR**
Microcebus berthae	546	0	98.3	1.7	**CR**	**DECR**
Microcebus bongolavensis	789	0	74.5	25.5	**EN**	**DECR**
Microcebus boraha	170	0	0	100	**DD**	**DECR**
Microcebus danfossi	938	0	4.2	95.8	**VU**	**DECR**

Microcebus ganzhorni	154	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
Microcebus gerpi	21	0	89.8	10.2	**CR**	**DECR**
Microcebus griseorufus	12,816	0	18.3	81.7	**LC**	**DECR**
Microcebus jollyae	157	0	1.4	98.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Microcebus lehilahytsara	2,972	0	34.9	65.1	**VU**	**DECR**
Microcebus macarthurii	677	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Microcebus mamiratra	77	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
Microcebus manitatra	25	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
Microcebus margotmarshae	903	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Microcebus marohita	28	0	100	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Microcebus mittermeieri	347	0	95.5	4.5	**EN**	**DECR**
Microcebus murinus	66,206	0	32.4	67.6	**LC**	**DECR**
Microcebus myoxinus	17,844	0	29	71	**VU**	**DECR**
Microcebus ravelobensis	3,337	0	74.7	25.3	**VU**	**DECR**
Microcebus rufus	2,607	0	100	0	**VU**	**DECR**
Microcebus sambiranensis	705	0	84.9	15.1	**EN**	**DECR**
Microcebus simmonsi	737	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Microcebus tanosi	760	0	0	100	**EN**	**DECR**
Microcebus tavaratra	1,634	0	71.4	28.6	**VU**	**DECR**
Mirza coquereli	16,733	0	37.2	62.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Mirza zaza	8,556	0	36.1	63.9	**VU**	**DECR**
Phaner electromontis	435	0	83.4	16.6	**EN**	**DECR**
Phaner furcifer	17,255	0	60.1	39.9	**EN**	**DECR**
Phaner pallescens	41,567	0	32.3	67.7	**EN**	**DECR**
Phaner parienti	1,413	0	38.2	61.8	**EN**	**DECR**
Prolemur simus	1,709	0	100	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Propithecus candidus	1,361	0	100	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Propithecus coquereli	7,101	0	22.5	77.5	**CR**	**DECR**
Propithecus coronatus	45,076	0	2.7	97.3	**CR**	**DECR**
Propithecus deckenii	16,874	0	48.4	51.6	**CR**	**DECR**
Propithecus diadema	16,421	0	48.1	51.9	**CR**	**DECR**
Propithecus edwardsi	909	0	100	0	**EN**	**DECR**
Propithecus perrieri	62	0	0	100	**CR**	**DECR**
Propithecus tattersalli	868	0	98.9	1.1	**CR**	**DECR**
Propithecus verreauxi	18,448	0	37.2	62.8	**CR**	**DECR**
Varecia rubra	2,760	0	100	0	**CR**	**DECR**
Varecia variegata	20,361	0	66.4	33.6	**CR**	**DECR**

Table. S7. A comparison of the Human Footprint on Indigenous Peoples' lands and at different distances from the border of those lands across the global primate range.
Summary results of GLMs relating the occurrence of intact areas at different distances from IPL borders (reference level). Zones examined are (1) up to 10 km from IPL borders (10 km), (2) at 10-25 km form IPL borders (25 km) and (3) between 25 to 50 km (50 km) from IPL borders Results are presented for each region (Neotropics, Africa and Indo-Malayan realm). Est. = Estimate, CI = Confidence Interval, p = *p-value*.

	Neotropics			Africa			Indo-Malayan Realm		
Predictors	Est.	CI	p	Est.	CI	p	Est.	CI	p
Intercept	0.83	0.82 – 0.83	<0.001	0.56	0.55 – 0.56	<0.001	0.47	0.46 – 0.47	<0.001
10 km	-0.11	-0.12 – -0.10	<0.001	0.00	-0.01 – 0.02	0.512	-0.28	-0.28 – -0.27	<0.001
25 km	-0.14	-0.15 – -0.14	<0.001	0.02	0.01 – 0.03	<0.001	-0.29	-0.30 – -0.29	<0.001
50 km	-0.19	-0.20 – -0.19	<0.001	0.02	0.01 – 0.03	<0.001	-0.3	-0.30 – -0.29	<0.001

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