



# The fruit of discord? Saba senegalensis use by chimpanzees and local people in southeastern Senegal

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Distribution area of Western chimpanzees

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## Western Chimpanzees in Senegal, West Africa

- Western Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes verus) is facing local extinction in Senegal, with less than 400 individuals<sup>1</sup>.
- More than 56% of Senegal's human population lives in rural areas, where they rely on forest products.
- Chimpanzees are threatened by competition with humans over access to **natural resources**, including Saba senegalensis fruit<sup>1</sup>.
  - The Jane Goodall Institute Spain runs a programme to conserve chimpanzees in the Dindefelo Community Nature Reserve (**RNCD**), Kedougou region, southeastern Senegal<sup>2</sup>.

## Saba senegalensis: a key fruit

### For chimpanzees:

It is the most essential fruit resource during the transition between the dry and wet season<sup>3</sup>.



Chimpanzees the are most important seed dispersers.



#### For humans:

It is an important source of income when crop stores are exhausted<sup>4</sup>.



The human exploitaition to supply external markets is unsustainable<sup>4</sup>.

# Actions by the JGI (2012)

To make this fruit available for people chimpanzees in the RNCD<sup>2</sup>:

- **Protection** of gallery forests
- Awareness campaign of sustainable and nondestructive harvest methods
- Community managed Saba plantations



#### <sup>1</sup> Carter, J., Ndiaye, S., Pruetz, J. & McGrew, W. (2003). Senegal. In: R. Kormos, C. Boesch & M. B. T. Bakarr, ed. West African Chimpanzees Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

<sup>2</sup> Pacheco, L. et al. (2012). Perspectives on sustainable resource conservation in community nature reserves: a case study from Senegal. Sustainability, 4, pp. 3158-3179. MSc Dissertation, Iowa State University, IA, USA.

# Need for an updated understanding

Field work (May-July 2017) in the RNCD to:

- 1) Evaluate the **importance** of Saba
- 2) Assess **spatiotemporal differences** in harvest
- 3) Identify **factors** related to collection
- 4) Estimate the amount extracted

**Biological** methods

- Presence/absence of seeds in faeces
- Fruit trails

Social sciences methods

- Semi-structured interviews
- Participant obervation

#### Results

- Integrated to the JGI strategies
- Influence regional action plans

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Pruetz, J. (2006). Feeding ecology of savanna chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes verus) at Fongoli, Senegal. In: G. Hohmann, M. Robbins & C. Boesch, ed. Feeding ecology in apes and other primates. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, pp. 161-182. <sup>4</sup> Knutsen, P. (2003). Threatened existence: Saba senegalensis in southeastern Senegal.