Project update: November 2024

Community Engagement (June 2024)

In early June 2024, we formally encountered local administration (dean officer, mayor), the reserve and traditional authorities (conservator, chief) of study sites (Nkongsamba Cameroon) in order to briefly inform them of the project and ensure their participation and facilitation during project implementation. They responded positively to the project and provided facilitation measures for the socio-economic aspects and investigation of the goliath frog.

Socio-economic survey

From mid-June to September 2024, we completed questionnaire surveys with interviews and discussions in 19 communities (villages) living around the Mount Nlonako reserve to assess the perceptions and attitudes of local actors towards the conraua goliath species (June to September 2024).

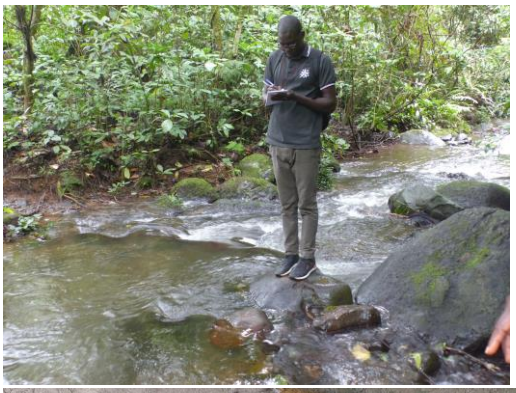
During this phase of our study, we focused on understanding the perceptions and attitudes of local communities towards the goliath frog, identifying the main factors threatening the goliath frog in the region. The semi-structured questionnaires were designed to capture demographic, socioeconomic data, perceived value of Conraua goliath, feeding and resting hotspots, and prevalence of illegal hunting, as well as local conservation measures proposed.

So far, we have met 311 people in 19 villages in Nlonako district (Manjo, Nlonako, Baré, Bakem)

Marcel Marcel AWE DJONNGMA'A during questionnaire surveys (interview and focus)

Goliath Frog surveys

From mid-June to the end of September 2024, surveys were carried out in 19 villages covered by the Mount Nlonako reserve. Data were collected by direct frog counts at viewpoints and survey point counts along rivers and streams. Observations were made between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. The micro-habitats of the goliath frog identified by residents during the questionnaires were visited early in the morning and evening, and observations were made. Thus, the following information was recorded: the size of the groups and the number of nests. Additionally, information on existing habitat characteristics and potential conflicts between human activities and the goliath frog was also recorded at each hotspot. Point count sampling was carried out along rivers and streams in 11 hotspot areas (19 villages). The Mount Nlonako reserve was associated with hotspot counts to assess the size of the goliath frog. Point count sampling took place at speeds of 1 to 3 km, and we stopped when a Conraua goliath species was observed and recorded data at that time. Unfortunately, some counting points were not accessible due to the state of the road in four villages. Thus, 37 goliath frogs were recorded in the study sites.




صندوق محمد بن زايد
للمحافظة على الكائنات الحية
The Mohamed bin Zayed SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND