



ONE | FOREST

# One Forest Project Description

This work will be conducted by the One Forest Project, a group that works to study and protect endangered vertebrates and their rainforest habitats in Borneo. Established in 2000 and active continuously since 2007, we have conducted research, conservation, and capacity building activities in the tropical forests in and around Gunung Palung National Park, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

When the project was established, our primary focus was research on two primate species, gibbons and red leaf monkeys. Over time, the scope of the project has widened considerably. Our research now encompasses all large vertebrates and is focused on key questions in conservation biology and landscape, population, and community ecology. This focus led us to establish a large-scale camera trapping study in 2015 to monitor threatened vertebrates across a range of natural forest types, and more recently we have begun sampling in several sites exposed to anthropogenic disturbance. We have also formalized and expanded our longstanding work in conservation, capacity building, and community outreach and more tightly integrated it with our scientific research. Our expanded range of activities and more holistic approach led us to rename ourselves the One Forest Project in 2017.

The One Forest Project's overarching conservation goals are to:

- conduct rigorous, creative field research that meaningfully advances theoretical and applied conservation science and that makes concrete contributions to the effective conservation and adaptive management of critically endangered vertebrates at Gunung Palung National Park and other strategic sites in Indonesia;
- promote awareness, appreciation, and knowledge among local people to reduce the threats to threatened vertebrates and their forest habitats and inspire active, engaged involvement in collaborative conservation and management; and
- build scientific and technical capacity among key stakeholder groups to inform and empower the individuals, groups, and institutions on which the future of Indonesian biodiversity and forest conservation depends.

We believe that achieving these goals requires a holistic approach that integrates collaborative conservation research, community outreach, and capacity-building activities. Our partners in these endeavors are indigenous research assistants, citizen-scientists from local communities, the public in villages surrounding GPNP, members of local and international conservation NGOs, Indonesian students and scientists, and staff from GPNP and other national parks in Borneo. Our approach fosters involvement of multiple stakeholder groups in every phase of the project, promoting cross-pollination of ideas and approaches, mutual understanding and respect among diverse stakeholders, and scientific research that is directly translatable into effective, adaptive management.

Our taxonomic focus is primarily on critically endangered, large-bodied taxa— especially apes, hornbills, and large cats— but our scientific approach and field methods will provide information of relevance for a wide range of tropical forest species and promote the healthy functioning of the entire ecosystem. Similarly, while the research site in GPNP is the focal point for much of the work, we see the positive conservation impacts radiating out in a series of concentric circles to include disturbed and degraded forests on the edge of the park, local communities bordering the park, students in local and regional universities, multiple national parks across Borneo, and ultimately, the entire Indonesian forest conservation community.