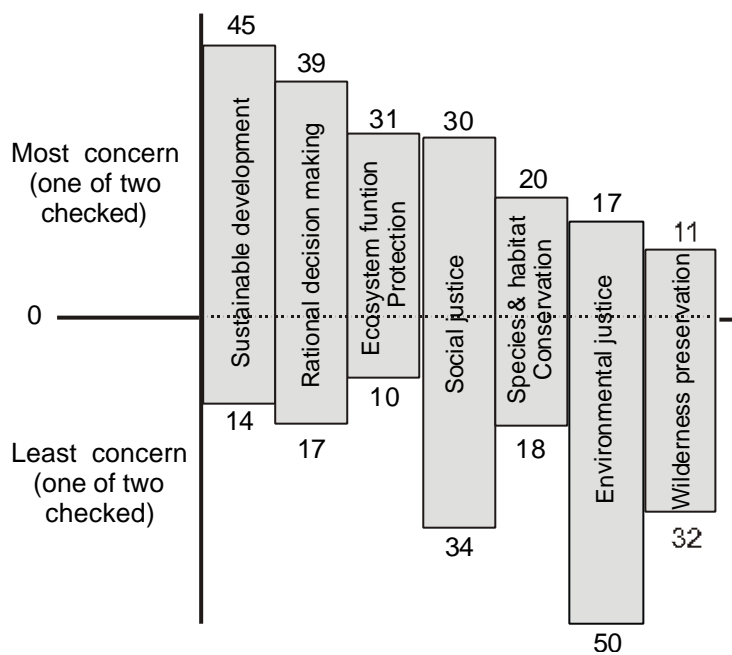


Supplementary information to Nature correspondence

**“Conservation International’s biodiversity blueprint may not match the concerns of Indonesia-based biodiversity policy makers” by Paul Jepson.**

Fig 1. Issues that concern a population of professionals active in biodiversity policy formulation in Indonesia (counts, n=105)



**Survey approach and methods**

My questionnaire was initially developed in Indonesia between June & August 1998, and further developed through a series of exploratory interviews among a cross section of the international conservation policy community in Oxford and Cambridge, UK during September, 1998.

Question 11 of my 8-page questionnaire asked “The following list describes some of the issues that concern the conservation community. Please check that two issues that concern you most and the two issues that concern you least”. The choices, with summary descriptors in brackets (not included in the questionnaire), were as follows: changing power relations and economic structures to ensure that poor or weaker communities do not suffer the environmental degradation, pollution or other hazards created by more affluent sectors of society (ecological justice); creating balanced and responsible uses of land and

renewable natural resources in the interests of sustainable resource utilisation and quality livelihoods for people (sustainable development); empowering local communities – the redistribution of power concerning natural resource management and land use planning and fair distribution of the economic and social benefits of development (social justice); preserving native forests and other wild places, where humankind has minimal impact on the landscape (wilderness preservation); maintaining the ecological processes, services and benefits that underpin human activity and ecosystem function (ecosystem function protection); conserving species and habitat diversity, including the conservation of endangered species or habitats (species & habitat conservation); developing informed and rational spatial planning and environmental decision making (rational decision making).

I constructed a list of names of approximately 140 professionals active in biodiversity policy based on my personal knowledge gained as head of the BirdLife International-Indonesia Programme (1991-1997), supplemented by information from colleagues. I surveyed 125 of these people during 1999. My questionnaire was translated into Indonesian by a qualified native speaking Indonesian translator and myself working together, and reviewed by the head of the Indonesia branch of A.C. Nielsen prior to distribution. Questionnaires were delivered by hand to people based in Jakarta and Bogor (the majority) and by post to those based in the regions.

The response rate was 84% (i.e. 105) breaking down to Indonesian, 74; expatriates, 31. The breakdown of respondents by organisational background was: government (19); Bilateral donor agency (12); International non-government organisation (36); national non-government organisation (19); independent consultant (15); university academic (4).