



LKP

Lembaga Konservasi dan Pembangunan  
(Conservation and Development Institute)  
conserving biodiversity while reducing poverty

### WHAT IS LKP?

LKP (formerly *Yayasan Lestari* or Foundation for Sustainability) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) dedicated to promote biodiversity conservation while reducing poverty in Indonesia. It was formed in Southeast Sulawesi, eastern Indonesia, in 1984 by a group of people representing conservationists, indigenous peoples, civil society groups, and scientists.

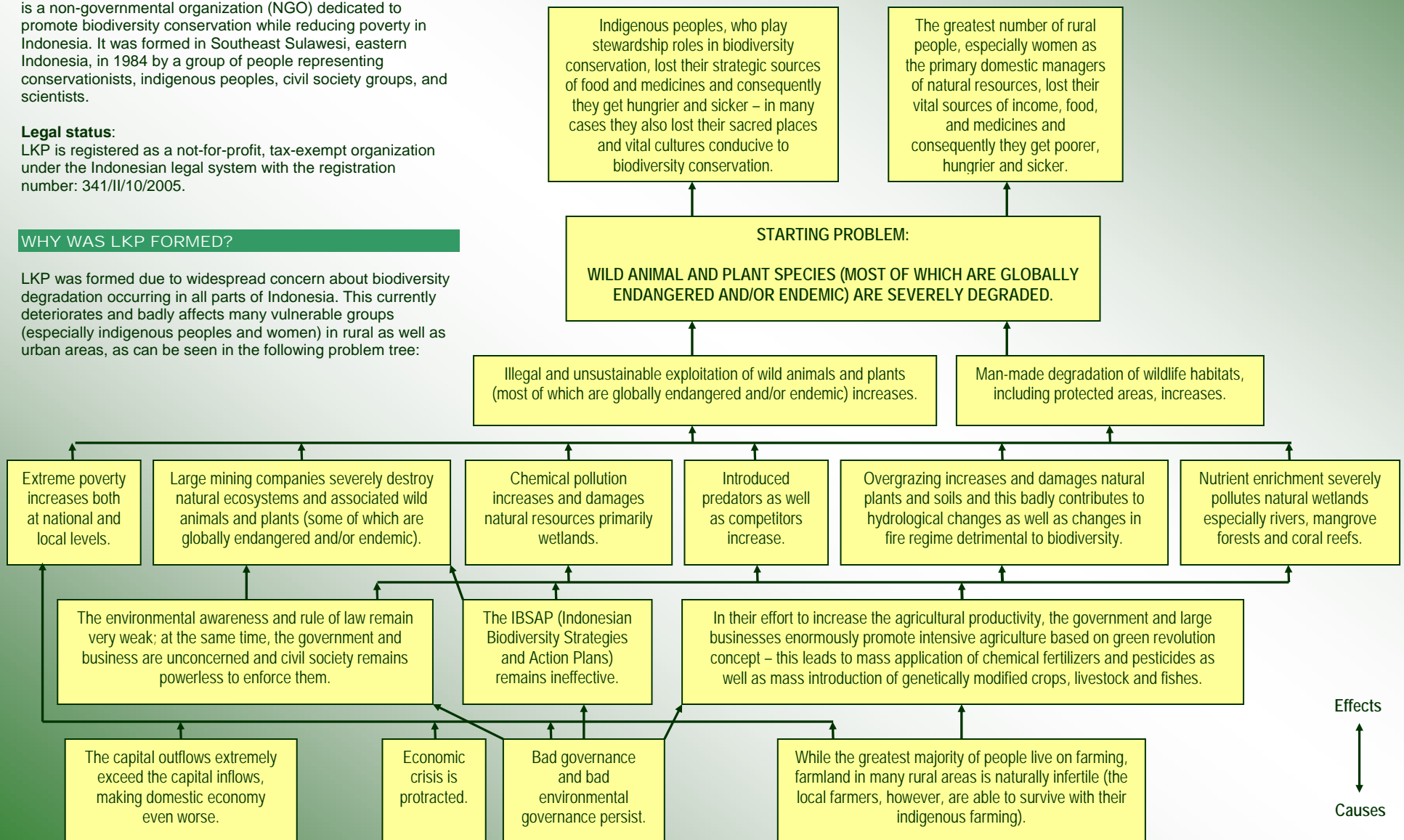
#### Legal status:

LKP is registered as a not-for-profit, tax-exempt organization under the Indonesian legal system with the registration number: 341/II/10/2005.

### WHY WAS LKP FORMED?

LKP was formed due to widespread concern about biodiversity degradation occurring in all parts of Indonesia. This currently deteriorates and badly affects many vulnerable groups (especially indigenous peoples and women) in rural as well as urban areas, as can be seen in the following problem tree:

### THE PROBLEM TREE OF BIODIVERSITY DEGRADATION IN INDONESIA



## STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Based on the problem tree and objective tree (not shown here) and intensive discussions with the stakeholders, we established the following strategic framework:

### VISION:

We strive to contribute to a sustainable environment in which biodiversity is properly managed to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.

### VALUES:

- We will fully involve civil society (primarily indigenous peoples and local communities), the business, and government (primarily the policy-makers) in all phases of our program development (problem identification/needs assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). We, therefore, will give top priority to the use of participatory development methods such as participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) etc.
- We will fully involve women (primarily indigenous women) in our policy-making and management processes. Due to persisting prejudices and stereotypes – primarily in rural areas – such women severely suffer from gender inequality, disempowerment, and feminization of poverty. Women, for example, are ignored in biodiversity policy-making, whereas in fact they are the primary managers of biodiversity at domestic level. Obviously, women as mothers are the first to feel the effects of biodiversity degradation. So, it is very clear that unless women are fully involved, biodiversity conservation and any other development efforts would appear as gender terrorism!
- We will foster democracy and human rights as without which development and biodiversity conservation would lose their sole *raison d'être*. We, therefore, will promote good governance, and will fully support the elimination of poverty, terrorism, corruption and debts, and we will be non-denominational and non-discriminative.
- We will fully participate in achieving the objectives of international conventions relevant to biodiversity conservation such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), etc. We also will support efforts toward the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

### MISSION:

We are a biodiversity conservation NGO working in Indonesia. We aim to integrate biodiversity conservation and poverty eradication. We do this by influencing civil society (primarily indigenous peoples and local communities), the business, and government (primarily the policy makers) to conserve biodiversity whilst using it in sustainable ways and sharing its benefits equitably within the framework of the ecosystem approach.

### OVERALL GOAL (2006-2016):

Degradation rates of wild animals and plants (primarily those considered as globally endangered and/or endemic) and associated ecosystems in Indonesia's bioregions, primarily on Sulawesi Island, decreased by at least 50% within 2006 through 2016.

### IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES (2006-2011):

- Rates of illegal and unsustainable exploitation of wild animals and plants (primarily those considered as globally endangered and/or endemic) will decline significantly by 2011.
- Man-made degradation rates of wildlife habitats including protected areas will decline significantly by 2011.

### PRIMARY PROGRAMS:

1. Facilitating local governments to prepare Integrated Development and Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (IDBSAP)
2. Facilitating local governments, business, and civil society to develop Community Based Sanctuaries (CBSs)
3. Facilitating communities living on endangered biodiversity to develop sustainable livelihoods primarily eco-tourism ventures
4. Cooperating with relevant stakeholders to develop carbon trading through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
5. Providing environmental education and awareness to the public

### WORK TO DATE (December 2006)

- We had facilitated 17 rural governments existing around endangered biodiversity in preparing Integrated Development and Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (IDBSAP) respectively for a ten-year period;
- We had influenced local governments, business, and civil society existing around endangered biodiversity in developing and managing 11 Community Based Sanctuaries (CBSs);

- We had trained and facilitated local communities of 17 villages in developing sustainable livelihoods, such as aquarium fish collection, beekeeping, etc. which strategically incorporate biodiversity conservation and income generation;
- We had facilitated indigenous communities (of six different ethnic groups) living in healthy biodiversity in developing eco-tourism projects – two projects are underway;
- We had facilitated key stakeholders to establish Carbon Trading Initiative of S.E. Sulawesi Development Board (CISESEB) in order to galvanize carbon trading through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); and
- We had provided environmental education and awareness to over 300,000 individuals representing the government, business, and civil society primarily through dialogues, discussions, and dissemination of various manuals, textbooks, posters, leaflets, etc.

## SUMMARY FINANCING STRATEGY

We secure the funding for our projects primarily by selling professional services and by publishing various books relating to biodiversity conservation and community development. We also sell other books, stationery, postcards, and handicrafts to eco-tourists and the public.

We obtained funding support from various agencies primarily:

- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through COBSEA EAS/RCU;
- Rufford Small Grant for Nature Conservation, England through Mr. Alimaturahim as personal grantee; and
- Koningschool through BothEnds, Holland.

In order to enhance our financial capacity, we attempt to search for more support from national and international resource institutions and individuals.

(The complete financing strategy is available upon request).

## GOVERNANCE

**Board of Directors:** *S.F. Uloh* (Chairwoman); *Elly S.A.* (Treasurer); *I.L. Kurniasari* (Secretary); *Abdul Malik, I.S. Anam*

**Advisors:** *S. Azier* (Biodiversity Conservation); *L. Rauf* (Indigenous Knowledge); *R. Kine* (Environmental Law); *L.M. Ghalib* (Environmental Education); *Has Hafid* (Eco-tourism); *Mariana Salman* (Carbon Trading)

**Staff:** *Alimaturahim* (Executive Director); *Lily S.M.* (Program Manager); *Yusniwati R.* (Finance Manager); *Rini Tatontos* (Fundraising Coordinator); *L. Tahir* (Carbon Trading Coordinator); *Rosa Linda L.D.* (Administration Officer).

For more information contact: **LKP (Conservation and Development Institute)**

Head office: Jalan Saranani 27 Kendari 93111 Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia – Tel. ++62 401 3012120 – Fax. ++62 401 322683

URL: [www.lkpindonesia.net](http://www.lkpindonesia.net) – E-mail: [lkp@telkom.net](mailto:lkp@telkom.net) – Contact person: *Alimaturahim* (Executive Director)