

**Community Social Capital for the Conservation of Forest Biodiversity in Forest Park Register 19,
Lampung Province, Indonesia**

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Abstract

Currently Indonesian government has conservation partnership program between community and government or other external actors such as NGOs or private companies to prevent forest biodiversity loss due to encroachment. This effort and condition necessitates need to have the social capital incorporated into forest biodiversity conservation efforts. Successful completion of this project will require incorporation of the community's social capital in forest biodiversity conservation efforts. The objectives of this research were (1) to identify and assess elements of social capital and community forest biodiversity conservation patterns, and (2) to analyze the relationship between individual characteristics and the elements of social capital, and forest biodiversity conservation outcomes. Research was conducted during March – May 2017. Data were collected by interview to respondents and validated through Focus Group Discussion. Characteristics of 198 respondents data were analyzed using Spearman rank correlation. Particularly for external and internal variables, SWOT analysis was applied. The Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM) was also used for analyze appropriate strategies towards sustainable forest biodiversity conservation. The respondents characteristics i.e. formal education, forest area (hectare), income, and social status were significantly correlated to community's social capital. Research results indicated that four variables of social capital namely proactive, network, reciprocity and caring have positive correlation with conservation partnership programs. The findings could contribute to provide a basis of policy for sustainable forest biodiversity conservation development.