

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE MANGROVE FOR COASTAL RESILIENCE (M4CR) PROGRAM IN INDRAGIRI HILIR REGENCY, RIAU PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the existence and role of social capital in supporting the Mangrove for Coastal Resilience (M4CR) program in Indragiri Hilir, Riau Province. The focus of the study lies on three main variables of social capital: trust, social networking, and norms. Data were collected using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative approach was carried out through a questionnaire distributed to members of KTH Bakau Mandah and KTH Pantai Lapang. The qualitative approach involved interviews with key informants, including village officials, facilitators from BRGM, KTH leaders, and seedling providers. Triangulation of quantitative and qualitative data was used to strengthen the validity of the findings and to formulate strategies for reinforcing social capital in the local context. The results show that the level of trust was 84% (very high), social networking 85% (very high), and norms 78% (high). These three variables reflect a high level of social capital within the M4CR program. The findings also indicate that the role of social capital in supporting community cooperation and engagement in the program can be categorized as highly significant. However, the study reveals that community trust in village government remains uneven; social networks are still predominantly concentrated among elite actors (BRGM, KTH, and village government); and mangrove management norms are mostly informal and lack a formal legal foundation.

Keywords: Social Capital, M4CR Program, Mangrove Rehabilitation, Forest Farmer Group (KTH)

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PERAN MODAL SOSIAL DALAM PROGRAM *MANGROVE FOR COASTAL RESILIENCE* DI KABUPATEN INDRAGIRI HILIR PROVINSI RIAU

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini menganalisis keberadaan serta peran modal sosial yang mendukung program *Mangrove for Coastal Resilience* (M4CR) di Indragiri Hilir, Riau. Fokus kajian ada pada tiga variable utama dalam modal sosial, yaitu kepercayaan (*trust*), jaringan sosial (*social networking*), dan norma (*norm*). Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kombinasi metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Pendekatan kuantitatif dilakukan menggunakan instrument kuesioner yang disebarakan kepada responden yaitu anggota KTH Bakau Mandah dan KTH Pantai Lapang. Sedangkan pendekatan kualitatif dilakukan melalui wawancara dengan *key informan* seperti Perangkat desa, pendamping dari BRGM, Ketua KTH, serta Penyedia bibit. Triangulasi data kuantitatif dan kualitatif digunakan untuk memperkuat validitas hasil dan menyusun strategi penguatan modal sosial yang relevan dalam konteks lokal. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa tingkat variable kepercayaan sebesar 84% (sangat tinggi), jaringan sosial sebesar 85% (sangat tinggi), dan norma sebesar 78% (tinggi). Ketiga variabel mencerminkan tingkat modal sosial yang tinggi dalam program M4CR. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa tingkat peran modal sosial dalam mendukung kerja sama dan keterlibatan masyarakat dalam program M4CR dapat dikategorikan sebagai sangat signifikan. Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap pemerintah desa belum merata, pada jaringan sosial hubungan antaraktor masih dominan di tingkat elite kelompok (BRGM, KTH, pemerintah desa), sementara itu norma pengelolaan mangrove yang berlaku masih informal dan belum memiliki dasar hukum tertulis.

Kata Kunci: Modal Sosial, Program M4CR, Rehabilitasi Mangrove, KTH

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