

# Measurement of Zakat Impact through Sustainable Livelihood Impact Assessment on Balai Ternakin Tanah Datar

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## Article Info

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## Abstract:

**Purpose:** This paper measures the impact of zakat on beneficiary mustahiq beneficiaries in Tanah Datar Animal Husbandry programs.

**Design/methodology/approach:** This research uses quantitative methods with a measurement model of Sustainability Livelihood Impact Assessment (SLIA).

**Findings:** The results showed that the Tanah Datar Animal Husbandry program had quite an impact on the increase in Mustahik Community Assets. This is seen from the increase in 5 (five) SLIA assets with a variant value of 1.09 points. The highest increase occurred in Social Assets with a variant value of 1.25. Meanwhile, the lowest increase was in Natural Assets with a variant value of 0.93 points. For Financial Assets, there was an increase in changes with a variant value of 1.19, which shows the high impact of the Tanah Datar Animal Husbandry program on increasing the income of mustahik families. This increase was influenced by the sale of organic fertilizer and compost processed from goat manure. The aspect of vulnerability that can affect the Tanah Datar Livestock Center is a fairly high outbreak of livestock disease which results in the death of the mother and child during childbirth.

**Originality/value:** Originality / value: The authenticity of this study is to assess the impact of zakat on the beneficiary's mustahik. Another new aspect of this research is the methodology that uses Sustainability Livelihood Impact Assessment (SLIA).

**Keywords:** zakat impact, sustainable livelihood impact assessment, balai ternak.

JEL Classification :M41, M42, O14, O33

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## INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a major problem from year to year. To overcome this problem, the National Zakat Board (BAZNAS) provides a solution by utilizing zakat through program Balai Ternak. The program is an effort of BAZNAS in achieving the poverty alleviation target of 1% of the

number of poor people in Indonesia. As stated in the 2016-2020 National Zakat Management Roadmap(BAZNAS, 2016).

Utilization of zakat to mustahiq through program Balai Ternak is an implementation of poverty alleviation strategies. This is in line with Qaradhawi's view(Setiadi, 2016)which states

there are 4 (four) ways to alleviate poverty, namely: by working, guaranteeing relatives, state guarantees and through zakat. Through the mechanism of zakat, the mustahiq economy as a recipient of zakat is expected to be able to grow and develop.

To find out how far the utilization of zakat can have a positive impact on the beneficiaries' mustahiq, it is necessary to measure and evaluate. It aims to determine the extent to which the objectives of zakat management are achieved. One of the relevant methods for measuring and evaluating the impact of zakat is the Sustainable Livelihood Impact Assessment (SLIA) method. The SLIA method measures and evaluates the sustainability of the program in 5 (five) assets, namely: human, natural, financial, physical and social. These five assets affect the aspect of vulnerability and aspects of policy or regulation so that it influences livelihood strategies to achieve better livelihood outcomes.

Based on the above description, the writer's team conducted a study entitled Measurement of Zakat Impact Through Sustainable Livelihood Impact Assessment on Balai Ternak in Tanah Datar. The purpose of this study was to measure and assess the impact of zakat on program sustainability. The scope of the study is program Balai Ternak in Tanah Datar which is managed by mustahiq as a beneficiary of zakat funds.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Utilization of Zakat

Zakat includes worship which has a very strategic position (BAZNAS, 2016, p. 5) both in terms of religious, social, economic, and community welfare. This is as contained in the Qur'an and Hadith, and is manifested in Islamic history. Alms (Amiruddin, 2015, p. 138) is also a religious obligation and is one of the five pillars of Islam. According to Syalthut (Ahmad Satori Ismail, 2018, p. 285), Zakat is part of the wealth spent by rich people for needy brothers and for public purposes which is a vital need for the community.

Zakat collected from muzaki, then distributed to mustahiq through programs both distribution and utilization programs. Utilization comes from the word "guna" which means benefit (Bariadi, 2005:55) in (Tika Widiastuti, 2015, p. 93-94). In terms of sharia, the use of zakat is permitted to improve the economic lives

of the mustahiq. (Zalikha, 2016) The purpose of utilizing zakat includes: to increase the welfare of mustahiq in the long run (Ahmad Satori Ismail, 2018, p. 285), increasing mustahiq income, empowerment, is one method to tackle poverty (Tika Widiastuti, 2015, p. 89, 91 and 93), improving the quality of life from mustahiq status to muzaki (Bidol, 2014, p. 3), used for economic activities and empower people (Aibak, 2015, p. 200-201)

While from the aspect of regulation, based on Law No. 23 of 2011 concerning Management of Zakat, empowerment is channeled to productive businesses in the framework of handling the poor and improving the quality of the people (Sintha Dwi Wulansari, 2014) which is done if the basic needs of the mustahiq have been fulfilled. In BAZNAS Regulation No. 3 of 2018 concerning Distribution and Utilization, it is explained that what is meant by utilization is the optimal use of zakat without reducing the value and its usefulness in the form of productive business, so that it is useful to achieve public benefit (BAZNAS, 2018). Thus, zakat becomes an important pillar of development, which includes aspects of improving the quality of the economy, health, education, and diversity (Qomar, 2015, p. 729).

According to Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari, the utilization of zakat for the empowerment of the ummah's economy can be done by providing facilities or equipment to mustahiq that are tailored to the skills possessed by mustahiq. Meanwhile, those who can develop their productive businesses must be given working capital. (Bidol, 2014, p. 6)

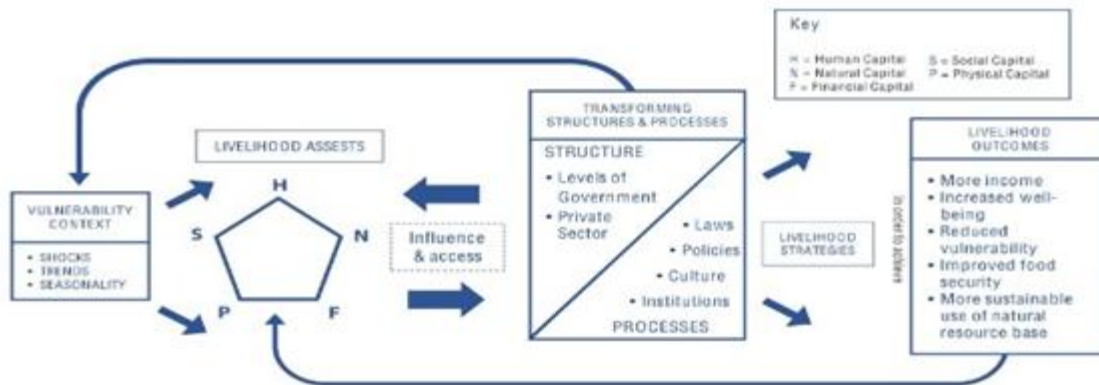
### 2.2 Sheep Farm Business

Animal husbandry is one of the agricultural sub-sectors that experienced an increase in the value of the gross domestic product (GDP) of agriculture from 2005 to 2009 with an average increase in GDP of the livestock subsector per year by 2.88 percent (BPS, 2009). The livestock sub-sector is also an important sub-sector for the fulfillment of food and community nutrition, especially animal protein (BPS, 2007); (Farmayanti, 2011, p. 96).

Based on the type, livestock are grouped into large livestock (beef cattle, dairy cows, buffaloes, and horses), small livestock (goats, sheep, and pigs), poultry (free-range chicken, laying hens, broilers, ducks, and ducks) manila, and various livestock (rabbits, quails, and

pigeons)(Pertanian, 2018, p. 79).Goats are one type of livestock that are familiar with farming

systems in rural areas(Sarwono, 2008, p. 1).



Limitations of business development from breeders with traditional small scale businesses leading to a larger scale of business are access to production input and limited family human resources(Chalid Talib, 2007).The condition of limitations that occur in farmers becomes a need for the great support. In this case, the livestock business becomes the choice to empower mustahiq. This is following the potential of local resources owned by farmers. Thus, zakat funds are expected to be a solution in transforming farmers from mustahiq to muzaki.

**2.3 Sustainable Livelihood Impact Assessment**

The model of the Sustainable Livelihood Impact Assessment (SLIA) method is used to measure changes in community assets before and after the program (Ashley, 2000). Change data is the result of the acknowledgment of the respondents obtained from in-depth interviews (in-depth interview) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). In general, the sustainable livelihood framework (Sustainability Framework) with the approach and impact assessment can be seen in the figure below.

Figure 1: Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF)

Source: Graph from DFID (1999) (UNDP, 2017, p. 2)

The above framework shows the relationship between the five livelihood assets namely human (human), natural (natural), financial (financial), physical (physical), and social (social). These five assets are very influential on the aspects of vulnerability and policy or regulatory aspects so that it influences livelihood strategies to achieve better livelihood outcomes.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**3.1. Location and Time of Implementation**

This research activity was carried out in July 2019 with the location of the program Balai Ternak in Tanah Datar located at three distribution points, namely: Nagari Parambah Limo Kaum Subdistrict, Nagari AndalehKecBatipuah and Nagari LawangMandailingSalimpaung Subdistrict Tanah Datar District West Sumatra Province.

**3.2. Population, Sample, and Data Collection Techniques**

The population is a collection of all individuals who constitute all mustahiq as beneficiaries of Program Balai Ternak in Tanah Datar District, West Sumatra, Program Facilitators, and Related Stakeholders. Meanwhile, sampling was taken by purposive sampling, namely Mustahiq from 3 (three) groups in 3 (three) locations.

**3.3. Pengolahan dan Analisis Data**

The data obtained will be processed through the process of editing, coding, scoring, cleaning, and data analysis. Data will be analyzed using 3 methods, namely: a descriptive, qualitative, and quantitative analysis. Descriptive analysis is used to describe the variables in this study, which consists of program profiles, regional profiles, and beneficiary profiles. Qualitative and quantitative analysis is used to measure and analyze program impacts.

**3.4. Measurement of Change in Community Assets**

The measurement of changes in community assets includes five livelihood assets,

namely: human assets, natural (natural), financial (physical), physical (physical), and social (social). These five assets greatly affect the aspects of vulnerability and aspects of policy or regulation that affect livelihood strategies to achieve better livelihood outcomes.

Change data is the result of the acknowledgment of the respondents obtained from in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Quantitative results are obtained by comparing the values between before and after the program runs. The range of values used is 0 - 3 with the following categories:

Value 0 = None

Value 1 = Less,

Value 2 = Enough,

Value 3 = Good

Meanwhile, the range of value changes that occur between before and after the program uses Class Interval Technique. The formula is:

$$\text{Class Intervals (IK)} = \frac{\text{Maximum Score (Sman)} - \text{Minimum Score (Smi)}}{\text{Number of categories}}$$

The categories are as follows:

Fixed = Smi to (Smi + IK);

Less impact = (Smi + IK) + 0.01 to (Smi + 2IK);

Enough impact = (Smi + 2IK) + 0.01 to (Smi + 3IK);

Impact = (Smi + 4IK) + 0.01 to Sma

As for the Range of Changes in SLIA Rating, are as follows:

**Table1. Range of Value Changes in SLIA Assessment**

Value	The Category
0.00	Fixed
0.01 - 0.76	Less
0.76 - 1.50	Enough
1.56 - 2.25	High
2.26 - 3.00	Vey High

### 3.5 Sustainability Analysis

Furthermore, a descriptive analysis is carried out from the data obtained through in-depth interviews & FGDs about the influence and access to changes in structure and processes carried out as well as aspects of existing vulnerability (outside the control of local stakeholders) on changes in community assets that have occurred, whether it is able to guarantee the sustainability of the source livelihood or not.

### MSC (Most Significant Change Success Story)

This method measures the most significant changes seen before and after the program. Most

Significant Change is a complementary instrument in uncovering the most influential and recognized changes by the public. The result of using this method is a story of change that is purely felt and agreed upon by the community as the biggest change.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1. Program Overview

Program Balai Ternak is a mustahiq economic empowerment program in the livestock sector. The Livestock Center combines the concepts of livestock breeding and fattening livestock with community empowerment, especially farmers and small farmers.

The pilot program A was originally run by the Zakat Community Development Institute (ZCD) since 2017. However, along with the establishment of the Mustahiq Farmers Empowerment Program Institute (LPPM), all current program Balai Ternak that are already running or will be realized will be managed by LPPM. In addition to overseeing livestock production, LPPM also helps mustahiq in terms of marketing, ensuring the achievement of good quality cattle (quality assurance) and institutional assistance for farmers.

The business process program for the livestock center is divided into the process of breeding and fattening cattle which ultimately aims at the independence of beneficiaries. The model applied is economic community development by providing productive assets in the form of sheep, goats or cattle.

### 4.2. Scope of Balai Ternak

The scope of the Balai Ternak program includes Animal Husbandry Centers, Animal Feed Centers, Livestock Auction Centers, Product Processing Centers, and Byproduct Processing Centers.

### 4.3. Stages of the Balai Ternak Program

The Balai Ternak Program is implemented in several stages, namely program preparation, program implementation, and program independence.

### 4.4. Distribution of Balai Ternak Areas

Until now, Balai Ternak is spread over 21 regions in Indonesia. The distribution of area Balai Ternak can be seen in Table 5.

Table2. Regional Distribution Balai Ternak



No	Balai Ternak	The region		Total Mustahiq	Number of Livestock	
		Regency/City	The Province		Sheep	Cow
1	Baja Farm	Serang	Banten	24	159	-
2	Pusaka Farm	Bekasi	Jawa Barat	63	391	-
3	Cimande	Bogor	Jawa Barat	30	230	-
4	Barokah	Garut	Jawa Barat	20	174	-
5	Banjarnegara	Banjarnegara	Jawa Tengah	22	-	-
6	Banjarnegara ZCD	Banjarnegara	Jawa Tengah	29	120	-
7	Banyumas	Banyumas	Jawa Tengah	8	140	-
8	KTT AlifBringinsari	Kendal	Jawa Tengah	30	68	-
9	Berkah Makmur	Magelang	Jawa Tengah	20	236	-
10	Semarang	Semarang	Jawa Tengah	12	177	-
11	Malang	Malang	Jawa Timur	22	49	-
12	PangkalanBatu	Meranti	Riau	15	53	-
13	Centai	Meranti	Riau	26	103	-
14	Tanjung Sari	Meranti	Riau	21	-	40
15	Beting	Meranti	Riau	7	-	15
16	Al-Hikmah	Lombok Barat	Nusa Tenggara Barat	10	-	16
17	Alor	Alor	Nusa Tenggara Timur	18	-	18
18	Enrekang	Enrekang	Sulawesi Selatan	19	-	21
19	Secanggang	Langkat	Sumatera Utara	30	135	-
20	Selotong	Langkat	Sumatera Utara	30	412	-
21	Tanah Datar	Tanah Datar	Sumatera Barat	30	648	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>486</b>	<b>3.095</b>	<b>110</b>

#### 4.4. Indicators of the Success of the Balai Ternak Program

The Balai Ternak program has several indicators of success that can be used as material for program evaluation. The indicators of the success of the Balai Ternak Program can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Indicators of the Success of the Balai Ternak Program

No	Aspect	Indicator
1	Business Independence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Production stability (livestock productivity)</li> <li>2. Market stability (certainty and ease of marketing)</li> <li>3. Stability of income</li> <li>4. Ownership of assets (increase in the number of productive assets)</li> </ol>
2	Independence of Farmer Groups or Organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The ability to finance the organization's operations</li> <li>2. The functioning of the organizational structure</li> <li>3. Member participation</li> </ol>
3	Independence of Individual or Family Mustahiq	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased income up to the standard of independence</li> <li>2. The ethos of Independence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work ethic, desire, and sincerity to work</li> <li>• Not easily discouraged</li> <li>• Don't always depend on other people or parties</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Intellectual-Spiritual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The level of adherence to religious rules</li> <li>• The ability to convey attitudes and hold principles</li> <li>• Ability to analyze and solve problems</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

#### 4.5. Results of Assessment of Change in Community Assets

The 5 (five) assets measured in the impact assessment of the Animal Husbandry Program

using the SLIA method are Human Resource Assets, Natural Assets, Financial Assets, Physical

Assets, and Social Assets. The results showed that there were an increase in points in 5 (five) aspects studied between before and after the program by 1.09 points. This result can be seen from the pentagonal diagram that is expanding/widening after the presence of the Balai Ternak Program (Figure 1). This means

that the Balai Ternak Program has quite an impact on increasing Community Assets (especially mustahiqbeneficiaries). Table 4 shows that the highest increase points were in Social Assets with a variance of 1.25. Meanwhile, the lowest increase was in Natural Assets with a variance of 0.93 points.

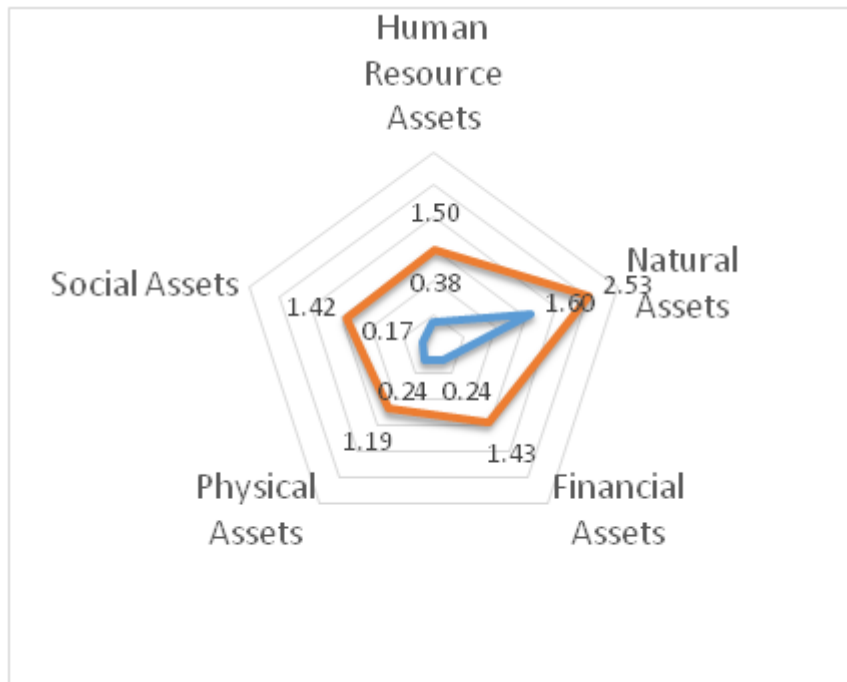


Figure 2. Results of Assessment of Change in Community Assets

Table 4. Change in SLIA Assets

Asset Type	Before the Program	After the Program	Variant	Change Category
Human Resource Assets	0.38	1.50	1.13	High enough
Natural Assets	1.60	2.53	0.93	High enough
Financial Assets	0.24	1.43	1.19	High enough
Physical Assets	0.24	1.19	0.95	High enough
Social Assets	0.17	1.42	1.25	High enough
Average	0.52	1.61	1.09	High enough i

The results of the evaluation of changes in 5 SLIA Assets are as follows: HR Assets increased by 1.13, Natural Assets increased by 0.93, Financial Assets increased by 1.19, Physical Assets increased by 0.95 and Social Assets increased by 1.25.

**Human Resources Assets**

Human Resources Assets are measured based on 8 (eight) indicators as shown in Table 5. There is an increase of 1.13 points in this Asset. This means that the Animal Husbandry Program has quite an impact on increasing human resource assets.

The indicator that has the highest increase in points is the Cultivation / Nursing Technical Knowledge and Skills by 2 points. Meanwhile, there was no increase in points in the Indicators of Knowledge and technical skills in fattening. This is because the mentoring process carried out by the program manager (companion program) is more focused on the knowledge and skills of technical cultivation/breeding but not yet focused on technical fattening.

The results of in-depth interviews with program facilitators obtained

information that in the future, there will be special training for Mustahiq on cattle fattening techniques.

Indicators of Compost Processing Knowledge and Technical Skills also experienced a significant increase in points. This is proven by the production of derivative products from livestock products

in the form of compost which are then marketed / sold by Mustahiq. Of the 3 (three) livestock groups studied, the Aur Family group is the best at making compost. Meanwhile, 2 (two) other groups (Rimbonai and LawangMandailing) still do not practice composting.

**Table 5. Value of Changes in Indicators of Human Resource Assets**

No	Indicator	Score		Variant
		Before	After	
1	Knowledge and technical skills cultivation/breeding	1	3	2
2	Fattening technical knowledge and skills	0	0	0
3	Knowledge and technical skills of feed processing	0	1	1
4	Compost processing knowledge and technical skills	0	2	2
5	Business/business management knowledge and skills (financial recording, marketing, profit/loss calculation)	0	1	1
6	Organizational/institutional management skills (a division of tasks and roles of group members)	0	1	1
7	Worship awareness	1	2	1
8	The attitude of the mandate and responsibility (schedule of activities, attitudes, and behavior of the beneficiaries)	1	2	1
<b>Average Human Resource Assets</b>		<b>0.38</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.13</b>

#### Natural Assets

Table 6 shows the 5 (five) indicators used to measure Natural Assets in SLIA. There is an increase of 0.93 points in this Asset. This means that the Animal Husbandry Program has quite an impact on increasing Natural Assets.

The results showed that the Indicator that had the highest change value of 2 points was the Availability of Sheep / Goat Superior Seedlings. This is because the Animal Husbandry Program provides superior livestock breeds to farmers. And some mustahiq also sell their cattle to other communities so that community access to improved livestock breeds is more open.

Besides, the Environmental Support Indicator for Livestock Cultivation (Green

Planting) also has a significant change value. This is because livestock manure that has been processed into compost is also used by farmers for greening the environment such as fertilizing fields, fodder grass, etc. which also impacts on soil fertility. Farmers also began to plant crops to be used as animal feed.

Meanwhile, the indicator that has not changed in value is the availability of quality animal feed. This is because Farmers have not yet processed feed for livestock because animal feed still relies on nature. Likewise, the Indicator of water availability for animal husbandry and cage cleaning due to excellent water access in the target area of the program which is a mountainous area.

**Table 6. Change in Value of the Natural Asset Indicator**

No	Indikator	Skor		Varian
		Before	After	
1	Availability of superior sheep/goat breeds	0	2	2
2	Availability of quality animal feed	2	2	0
3	Environmental support for livestock farming (green planting)	1	3	2

4	Increased soil fertility affected by natural compost (sheep/goat droppings)	2	3	1
5	Water availability for animal husbandry and cage cleaning	3	3	0
<b>Average Natural Assets</b>		<b>1.60</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>0.93</b>

### Financial Assets

There are 7 (seven) indicators used for evaluating Financial Assets as shown in Table 7. There is an increase of 1.19 points in this Asset. This means that the Animal Husbandry Program has quite an impact on increasing financial assets.

The results showed that there was a significant increase in the Indicators of Ownership of assets (livestock, motorcycles, houses, home appliances). The most significantly increased asset ownership is livestock ownership (2-point variant), which previously had no livestock assets to become owned and breed. There is 1 (one) mustahiq who buys a motorbike from the results of his farming business.

The increase in financial assets was significantly affected by the sales of derivative products (Business Development Indicators in Other Areas Outside Livestock), such as livestock manure, compost, and the reduction in agricultural production costs owned by Mustahiq because they no longer incurred costs for purchasing fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers that Mustahiq usually buys for agriculture are eventually replaced by organic fertilizer from livestock manure or compost produced by Mustahiq. The average increase in Mustahiq's

income before and after the program is around Rp 1.5 million / month.

Meanwhile, based on the results of in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with Beneficiaries, information was obtained that in general there had not been a significant increase in sales of Mustahiq cattle because cattle were not sold monthly. Livestock can only be sold at least every 6 (six) months following the development of livestock to be appropriate for age for sale. So that livestock becomes productive assets of Mustahiq, because some Mustahiq does not want to sell livestock that has been breeding because they want to be breed even more. However, a small proportion of Mustahiq (less than 10%) routinely sell their livestock and breeding is significant during the program period (2 years), 13 cattle have been breeding to 56 livestock.

The results also showed that Beneficiary Mustahiq had never borrowed capital/money from other financial loan sharks/LK. This can be seen from before and after the program with a 0 point variant. Mustahiq claimed that they were afraid of making loans to other financial loan sharks/LK so they preferred to borrow from relatives/friends.

**Table 7. Change in Value of Financial Asset Indicators**

No	Indicator	Score		Variant
		Before	After	
1	Household income level	0	1	1
2	Total savings / savings / earning assets / education investment	0	1	1
3	Asset ownership (livestock, motorcycles, houses, home appliances)	0	2	2
4	The health of business financial turnover	0	1	1
5	Avoid loans from moneylenders/other financial institutions	2	2	0
6	Business/market chain network (PPKDY/Yogyakarta Sheep Goat Breeders Association)	0	1	1
7	Business development in other fields (excluding livestock)	0	2	2
<b>Average Financial Assets</b>		<b>0.24</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.19</b>

### Physical Assets

Physical Assets are measured based on 7 (seven) indicators as shown in Table 8. There is an increase of 0.76 points in this Asset. This means that the Animal Husbandry

Program has quite an impact on improving Physical Assets.

Table 8 shows the value of changes in each indicator contained in Physical Assets. The highest point increase/score is found in the Adequate Availability Indicator of



Sheep/Goat (Breeding) Cages following the 2-point variant. In addition to providing livestock germs, the Animal Husbandry Program also provides livestock cage development facilities. However, the program has not been focused on fattening activities so there are no cages focused on fattening. Likewise with the feed processing program. This has also not been given to the assistance program. But going forward, program managers will focus on fattening activities and quality food processing.

The results also showed that there was an increase in the Availability Indicator and Access to Public Facilities with a variant of 1 point. This is demonstrated by the Rimbonai Group Beneficiary initiative working together to build a small mosque that can be accessed by the entire community. According to the Beneficiary's statement at the time of the FGD, they established the Musholla with the aim that

the Program Beneficiaries and the community could increase their worship. Besides, the Musholla that was established was also used as a place to hold group meetings which took place at least once a month.

Besides, there is also an increase in the Joint Managed Land Availability Indicator with a 2-point variant. This is indicated by the existence of agricultural land which is managed jointly by the AIB Group Beneficiaries. When the research was conducted, 1 (one) harvest had been done and the results were used as group savings to be used for group activities. Besides, the Rimbonai Group also received a bid from donors to manage the land freely because they saw the spirit of the Beneficiaries in running the Animal Husbandry Program. However, the land has not yet been cultivated as has been done by the KelompokSerumpunAur.

**Table 8. Value of Changes in Physical Asset Indicators**

No	Indicator	Score		Variant
		Before	After	
1	Availability and access of public facilities (hardening, asphaltting, construction of houses of worship)	1	2	1
2	Availability of sheep/goat pens for breeding that is adequate according to the standard	1	3	2
3	The availability of sheep/goat pens for fattening is adequate according to the standard	0	0	0
4	Availability of community institutional facilities and infrastructure (group meeting place)	0	1	1
5	The availability of a special place for composting	0	1	1
6	The availability of a special place for processing feed	0	0	0
7	Availability of managed land together	0	2	2
<b>Average Physical Assets</b>		<b>0.24</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.95</b>

### Social Assets

Table 8 shows the 5 (five) indicators used to measure Social Assets in SLIA. There is an increase of 1.25 points in this Asset. This means that the Animal Husbandry Program has quite an impact on increasing Social Assets. The high increase in Social Assets was also influenced by the social conditions of the community in the program area which were already good before the program was launched. These village communities already have inherited social values and are still attached to this day.

Some notes related to changes before and after the program on social assets, namely:

1. Indicators of PM Contribution to Surrounding Communities with 2-point variants Since the program began, Beneficiaries can contribute to the community through donations/charity and group study. The donation/alms provided can be in the form of money or livestock dung/compost which is given voluntarily to the people who ask and need. Besides, the Beneficiary Group of the Aur Family also held a study by inviting the cleric and was attended by the surrounding community.
2. Indicator of Community Nutrition (Protein) Fulfillment Level. After receiving the Animal

Husbandry Program, some of the beneficiaries slaughtered their cattle at major events or deliberately invited the

surrounding community to eat together. This did not happen before the Animal Husbandry Program.

**Table 9. Value of Changes in Social Asset Indicators**

No	Indicator	Score		Variant
		Before	After	
1	The spirit of mutual help/mutual assistance / togetherness between members	1	2	1
2	Contribution of the facilitator to the surrounding community (donation/alms/study groups)	0	2	2
3	Fulfillment of community nutrition (protein)	0	1	1
4	Being a reference or other source of information for farmers	0	1	1
5	Participation and role of beneficiaries in village development (construction of prayer rooms and road paving works)	1	2	1
<b>Average Social Assets</b>		<b>0.17</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.25</b>

4.6. Sustainability Analysis Balai Ternak Tanah Datar

**Vulnerability Aspects of External Change**

The condition of community livelihoods is also directly affected by various events that occur outside the reach of the control of the community and local stakeholders. The events or circumstances that have arisen become aspects of vulnerability for the existence of community livelihoods. Vulnerability aspects that can affect Tanah Datar Livestock Centers include Animal outbreaks. High levels of livestock disease cause low rates of livestock breeding. Livestock affected by the disease generally die. The diseases that often attack livestock are bloating and ringworm. This is because Farmers / Beneficiaries do not have good knowledge about the prevention and treatment of livestock diseases.

**Community Asset Aspect**

The availability of the five components of community assets is the main capital that is mutually supporting in creating a decent source of livelihood for the community. As for some notes on community assets that need to be a concern of program managers, namely:

- 1) Fattening technical knowledge and skills. The low level of knowledge about fattening techniques is one of the vulnerability factors in the livestock raising process. Because livestock breeding is strongly influenced by the knowledge and skills of farmers in the

fattening process. This can prevent and reduce livestock mortality, especially knowledge in preventing livestock diseases.

- 2) Availability of sheep/ goat pens for adequate fattening according to the standard. The absence of separation between breeding cages and fattening affects breeding livestock. This is because in the process of breeding a special cage is needed to reduce the death of the mother and goat during the birth process. This is the one that becomes the vulnerability factor of Program Balai Ternak.
- 3) Availability of a special place for processing feed. Until now, animal feed still relies on resources from natural surroundings. So there is no quality feed from processing results. This also has an impact on the availability of special places for processing feed. If livestock feed is of higher quality, it will increase cattle breeding in the future.

**STORY BASED CHANGE IN THE BENEFITS OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE**

This method measures the most significant changes seen before and after the program. Most Significant Change is a complementary instrument in uncovering the most influential and recognized changes by the public.

**Table 10. The Most Significant Changes Occurred in Pre and Post Program Communities**

No	Pre-program	Post-Program
1	Business capital is very minimal	Increased business capital in the form of livestock assets and breeding. The existence of assets in the form of cattle pens

2	Monthly income is very low	Increase monthly income through products derived from livestock business and reduced agricultural business capital from organic fertilizer/compost produced from livestock
2	Lack of knowledge and skills about the world of animal husbandry	Knowledge about the world of animal husbandry is increasing and good especially about breeding and raising livestock
3	Worship awareness is low	Worship awareness is increasing
4	The lack of contribution to the surrounding community	Contributions to the surrounding community are increasing, for example by giving alms, giving/giving alms, etc.

### Story of Change

One of the beneficiaries who felt a significant change was Mr. Jon Masri who was a member of the Rimbonai Nagari Andaleh group, Batipuah Subdistrict, Tanah Datar District. Mr. Jon Masri told me that at first, he got 2 goats which were help from the Tanah Datar District Baznas in 2016.

Then in 2017 through the ZCD program institute get 1 goat male Etawa (PE) male goat and 10 breeders. Supported by adequate enclosure conditions, the availability of adequate feed and the tenacity of Mr. Jon and his wife in managing and caring for goats so that goats breed well up to 45 goats and can be sold as expected.

In addition to the sale of goats that began to stabilize as many as 1-2 heads in 2 (two) months, organic fertilizer produced from goat manure also increased his income. From the sale of goats and organic fertilizer, currently, Mr. Mas Masri's wife has a fertile garden/flower garden for sale.

One that makes a flower garden fertile because it is given fertilizer from goat manure. Mr. Jon Masri and his wife are very grateful for the assistance provided by BAZNAS which has delivered the economic independence of the family.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results showed that the Tanah Datar Animal Husbandry program had quite an impact on the increase in Mustahiq Community Assets. This is seen from the increase in 5 (five) SLIA assets with a variant value of 1.09 points. The highest increase occurred in Social Assets with a variant value of 1.25. Meanwhile, the lowest increase was in Natural Assets with a variant value of 0.93 points.

For Financial Assets, there was an increase in changes with a variant value of 1.19, which shows the high impact of the Tanah Datar Animal

Husbandry program on increasing the income of mustahiq families. This increase was influenced by the sale of organic fertilizer and compost processed from goat manure. The aspect of vulnerability that can affect the Tanah Datar Livestock Center is a fairly high outbreak of livestock disease which results in the death of the mother and child during childbirth.

Based on the results of the impact assessment of the livestock breeding program above, a number of the following are suggested: To encourage the stability of livestock production, there is a need for intention mentoring by LPPM, LPPM needs to make effort to access the livestock market and to activate group activities.

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