

## Short Communication

# Implementation of the Mahyani Rehab Program by Baznas in an Effort to Overcome Housing Poverty in Bugis Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency

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**Abstract.** This study aims to describe the implementation of the MAHYANI Rehab Program by BAZNAS as an effort to overcome housing poverty in Bugis Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency. The approach used is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques in the form of observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the program involves data collection of prospective aid recipients, verification of house conditions, and distribution of aid with funding sources originating from zakat, infak, and sedekah (ZIS). This program has encouraged the improvement of uninhabitable houses to be more suitable and comfortable, such as replacing dirt floors with permanent floors, repairing the structure of stilt houses with stronger materials, and building permanent houses made of bricks. This program not only provides decent housing for the poor, but also reflects the principles of social justice and concern that are in line with Islamic values. The positive impacts of this program include improving the quality of life, reducing the number of uninhabitable houses, and creating public awareness of the importance of adequate housing.

**Keywords:** BAZNAS, Mahyani Rehab, Decent Housing, Housing Poverty, Bugis Village.

## 1. Introduction

Poverty is one of the most complex and ongoing challenges faced by developing countries, including Indonesia [1]. Poverty is not only related to low income, but also reflects the inability of people to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health services. This phenomenon is multidimensional, because it is closely related to social inequality, access to resources, and uneven development [2]. In Indonesia, the problem of poverty has become a national priority issue, given its broad impact on people's quality of life and socio-economic stability. One real form of poverty manifestation is the existence of uninhabitable houses spread across various regions, both in rural and urban areas [3].

Uninhabitable houses are a crucial indicator in measuring community welfare. Houses that do not meet physical standards of eligibility, such as fragile building structures, poor sanitation, and inadequate ventilation, not only threaten the physical safety of their occupants, but also affect their psychosocial conditions and productivity. Therefore, the provision of decent housing is an integral part of the poverty alleviation agenda [4]. The Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, through the social rehabilitation program for uninhabitable houses, has attempted to address this problem by providing stimulus assistance for low-income communities to improve their living conditions [5].

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In the context of social policies based on religious values, the Indonesian Government also involves religious institutions such as the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) in poverty reduction efforts. BAZNAS was established based on Presidential Decree No. 8 of 2001, as an institution tasked with collecting and distributing zakat funds nationally. Zakat, as an Islamic economic instrument, has great potential in supporting policies for the redistribution of wealth and sustainable empowerment of the poor [6]. One of BAZNAS' flagship programs is the rehabilitation program for habitable houses or known as MAHYANI (Decent Homes), which targets poor people living in uninhabitable houses. This program not only aims to improve the physical condition of the house, but also becomes a strategic effort in improving the dignity and quality of life of the beneficiary community [7].

The implementation of the MAHYANI program by BAZNAS shows the active involvement of religious institutions in social development. This approach broadens the meaning of zakat, from mere consumptive assistance to a form of productive intervention that has a long-term impact on community welfare. By providing decent housing, BAZNAS seeks to break the chain of intergenerational poverty. A healthy and safe home is an important foundation for the development of individual and family potential, especially in terms of children's education, family health, and social stability. This is in line with the spirit of the Qur'an in Surah An-Nisa verse 9 which emphasizes the importance of protecting the weak generation and guaranteeing their basic rights. This verse morally emphasizes that development that favors vulnerable groups is a real form of piety and social concern.

The MAHYANI program also reflects the essence of Surah Al-Ma'un which condemns religious attitudes that are only ritualistic without concern for the poor and orphans. In this context, BAZNAS through its uninhabitable house rehabilitation program answers these moral challenges with concrete actions oriented towards social justice. House rehabilitation is not only about physical buildings, but also about providing new hope, a dignified living space, and a symbol of the presence of the state and people in the lives of marginalized communities. This reinforces the idea that empowerment through zakat must lead to increasing the capacity and autonomy of beneficiaries so that they can be socially and economically independent [8].

One of the areas that is the locus of the implementation of the MAHYANI program by BAZNAS is Bugis Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency. This village is included in the developing area, but there are still houses that do not meet the eligibility criteria [9]. The gap in access to decent housing in Bugis Village is a real reflection of the socio-economic inequality that occurs at the local level. Although in aggregate this area is experiencing economic growth, not all community groups enjoy the results of development equally [10]. Most people work in the informal sector with irregular incomes, such as daily laborers, fishermen, and small traders, thus increasing their risk of housing insecurity [11].

The MAHYANI house rehabilitation program in Bugis Village was allocated through the BAZNAS budget of West Sumbawa Regency of IDR 300 million, with an allocation of IDR 15 million per house. Based on initial data, there are 8 uninhabitable houses that are the target for repair in this area. This number reflects the urgent need for appropriate and targeted social interventions. In addition, this program also involves community leaders and local stakeholders in the verification, implementation, and monitoring processes, thereby strengthening the principles of participatory and public accountability in the management of zakat funds. The MAHYANI program can be studied as a form of implementation of religious-based social policies that make a significant contribution to

the sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially the first goal (ending poverty in all forms) and the 11th goal (inclusive, safe, and sustainable cities and settlements). Through an approach that integrates spiritual values, social responsibility, and improving material conditions, this program is an alternative model for poverty alleviation that is worthy of being developed in other areas [12]. The successful implementation of the MAHYANI program in Bugis Village also strengthens the strategic role of zakat in supporting the national development agenda [13].

Based on this background, this study aims to examine the implementation of the MAHYANI Rehab Program by BAZNAS in Bugis Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency. The focus of the study is directed at analyzing the program implementation process, identifying achievements and obstacles, and evaluating the program's contribution to efforts to overcome housing poverty in the area. The approach method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative approach, which allows researchers to explore in depth the dynamics of program implementation, the perceptions of beneficiary communities, and the relevance of the program to local needs [14].

## 2. Method

This study uses a qualitative approach to explore in depth the implementation of the MAHYANI Rehab Program in an effort to overcome housing poverty in Bugis Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency. The qualitative approach was chosen because it is in accordance with the objectives of the study which aims to understand social reality holistically through non-numerical data collection techniques such as narratives, observations, interviews, and documentation. According to Chai et al. [15], qualitative research is a comprehensive approach that investigates social phenomena in their natural context, with the aim of understanding individual subjective experiences in depth. The type of research used in this study is descriptive with a normative approach. The relevant normative approach is used because the study also examines Islamic values and the legal basis underlying the zakat program, especially those implemented by BAZNAS in the form of a habitable housing rehabilitation program. In accordance with Soekanto's opinion, normative legal research is conducted through a literature study that examines secondary data in the form of legal documents and relevant Islamic literature [16].

The research design is systematically arranged to guide researchers in identifying the stages of program implementation, data collection techniques, and analysis strategies used. According to Kabir et al. [17], research design is a conceptual framework that makes it easier for researchers to move in a structured manner in achieving research objectives. In this context, the research design is directed to describe the implementation of the MAHYANI program as a whole, starting from the planning process, implementation, to the impacts on the welfare of beneficiaries. Data collection techniques in this study consist of three main methods, namely observation, interviews, and documentation. Research informants were selected using purposive and snowball sampling techniques, with specific criteria based on their relevance and knowledge of program implementation. Informants are divided into three categories: key informants consisting of the Head or Manager of the MAHYANI Program at BAZNAS West Sumbawa; main informants, namely beneficiaries of the program; and additional informants including the Head of Bugis Village, community leaders, and RT/RW officials. The presence of researchers in a qualitative context is the main instrument in data collection. Researchers are directly involved in the field as observational participants and interact with informants to explore information contextually and in depth [18].

The research location was determined in Bugis Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency, which was chosen based on the consideration that the MAHYANI program has been active in this area. Initial observations showed that the implementation of the program in this area was relatively well running so that it could be a representative study location. The data collection procedure was carried out through direct observation of the program implementation, semi-structured interviews with various informants, and documentation of archives, photos, decrees, and administrative data of the program [19].

To maintain data validity, this study applies triangulation which includes source triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation. Source triangulation is done by comparing information from various types of informants, technique triangulation is done by combining observation, interviews, and documentation, while time triangulation is applied to verify the consistency of data collected at different times [20]. This triangulation effort aims to strengthen the credibility and reliability of the research results.

Data analysis in this research follows the Xu et al. [21] model which consists of three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction is carried out by filtering and summarizing relevant information from interviews and observations, to simplify raw data into more focused findings. Data presentation is carried out by arranging information in narrative, matrix and table form to facilitate understanding and interpretation. Furthermore, conclusions were drawn in stages during the data collection process and analyzed critically to produce an in-depth understanding of the implementation of the MAHYANI program in the field.

**Table 1. Data Presentation in Matrix Form**

Aspect	Information from BAZNAS	Information from Beneficiaries	Information from the Village Government
Recipient Criteria	Determined based on verification of the condition of the house and the family's economy.	Claiming to meet the criteria according to the survey results.	Stating that there is coordination with RT/RW for recipient selection.
Verification process	The BAZNAS team conducted a survey and coordinated with the sub-district.	The survey team came to check the house.	Receive report.
Source of funds	Funds from zakat, infak and alms managed by BAZNAS	Not knowing the specific source of funds.	Stating that the funds come from the provincial and district BAZNAS.
Impact of the Program	Reducing the number of uninhabitable houses in Bugis Village.	Feel the condition of the house is more suitable and comfortable.	Assess this program as helpful in poverty alleviation.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1 Researcher Informant

This study uses several categories of informants including key informants, primary informants, and additional informants [22]. Research data were collected through a structured interview method, where researchers prepared interview guidelines or protocols in advance to ensure the information collection process runs effectively. The following table presents a list of informants who contributed to this study.

**Table 2** Research informants

No	Informant Name	Gender	Description	Status
1	Ir Ramli Sarbini	Male	Mahyani Rehab Program Manager	Key Informant
2	M. Salih	Male	Aid recipients	Key Informant
3	Mahrim	Female	Aid recipients	Key Informant
4	Dedy	Male	Aid recipients	Key Informant
5	Fatimah	Female	Aid recipients	Key Informant
6	Toni	Male	Aid recipients	Key Informant
7	Sumarni	Female	Aid recipients	Key Informant
8	Nurmah	Female	Aid recipients	Key Informant
9	Zulkifli S.E	Male	Head of Bugis Village	Additional Informant
10	Hermanto	Male	RT 02/RW 05	Additional Informant
11	Lalu Supardi	Male	Head of Temempang Neighborhood	Additional Informant
12	Sofyan	Male	RT 01/RW 05	Additional Informant
13	Roky	Male	RT 03/RW 05	Additional Informant
	Total	13		

From the informant data table, it can be seen that the key informant is the manager of the MAHYANI Rehab program at BAZNAS, West Sumbawa Regency. Interviews with key informants were conducted in his office located in Dalam Village, Taliwang District. Before starting the research, the researcher had conducted preliminary observations and submitted a research permit letter to the BAZNAS West Sumbawa Office. Then, the researcher was directed by the service staff to meet with the key informant in his office. This study involved 7 main informants who were beneficiaries of the MAHYANI Rehab Program using initials in the discussion results. In addition, there were 5 additional informants consisting of village heads and environmental officials. The interview process was carried out by considering the condition of the informant, where the researcher first asked for confirmation of the informant's willingness to be interviewed [23].

### 3.2 Implementation of the MAHYANI Rehab Program

The results of this study will be presented in several points that will discuss the Implementation of the Livable Home Rehabilitation Program, namely:

#### 3.2.1 Program Funding Sources

The MAHYANI Rehab Program or the Decent Home Rehabilitation Program is a program that aims to repair the houses of Bugis Village residents whose conditions are not suitable for habitation. This program is managed by BAZNAS (National Zakat Agency), which is tasked with collecting and distributing zakat, infak, and alms from the community. BAZNAS has an important role in running this program. They organize all stages starting from finding and selecting families who really need help, calculating the cost of repairing the house, to supervising the construction process [24].

Based on the results of interviews with the West Sumbawa Baznas, the funds used come from zakat, infak, and alms collected from the well-off community. In this way, the MAHYANI Rehab Program not only helps poor people get decent houses, but also becomes a means for Muslims to carry out their obligations to pay zakat and share with others. BAZNAS ensures that all funds are managed honestly and on target, so that the trust of zakat givers is maintained and people in need are truly helped. This was conveyed by the Manager of the Mahyani Rehab Program at Baznas:

*"The funds for this program come from zakat, infak, and sedekah (ZIS) funds intended for asnaf, namely groups who are entitled to receive them. Among the eight asnaf are the poor and needy as recipients of ZIS funds."*

The conclusion of the sentence is that the zakat, infaq, and sedekah (ZIS) system in Islam has a clear purpose as a wealth distribution mechanism, where the funds collected are specifically allocated for eight groups of recipients called asnaf, with a special emphasis on the poor and needy as the main priority for distributing these funds, so that ZIS functions as an important instrument in realizing socio-economic justice and eradicating poverty in society in accordance with the principles of Islamic law which teach concern for others and social responsibility for those who are more capable.

The Livable House Rehabilitation Program (MAHYANI) carried out by BAZNAS is a concrete manifestation of Allah SWT's command in Surah At-Taubah verse 60, which firmly stipulates that zakat is intended for eight groups, especially the needy and poor. In this context, BAZNAS carries out its function as 'amil (zakat manager) by distributing zakat, infaq and alms funds to groups of zakat recipients.

### 3.2.2 Program Process

#### a) Data collection of aid recipients

Data collection of program assistance recipients is carried out through a direct survey process to Bugis Village. In this activity, officers visit residents' homes and conduct observations and assessments of the socio-economic conditions of each family. Houses that are considered to meet the criteria or are deemed in need of assistance are then recorded as prospective recipients of program assistance. As conveyed by the Mahyani Rehab Program Manager:

*"The team will conduct a direct field survey, then notify the recipients that they are receiving assistance from the MAHYANI Program. After notification, the recipients will be assisted in making a list of material needs (simple RAB)."*

The involvement of the Bugis Village Office in the data collection of recipients of this assistance is related to recipients who must make a certificate of poverty (SKTM). As conveyed by the program manager:

*"There is still involvement from the village office. They know, even when the RAB is made, the village head also knows about it. However, the term is after the process is underway. Before receiving assistance, recipients must also have a certificate of poverty (SKTM) from the village head. The RAB is also submitted and known by the village office, but we do not ask for data directly from the village head, because if we ask for data, the amount can be a lot, while our assistance quota is limited, only around two or three. So, we still go to the village office because there must be an SKTM and the RAB is also known at the village office."*

This is what the Head of Bugis Village said:

*"Houses that will be built or renovated still go through us, because we are the ones who sign the certificate of poverty. After that, the relevant agencies process the assistance, but it still goes through us first."*

However, the beneficiaries do not directly take care of the administration at the Bugis Village Office, because based on the interview results, the administration is directly taken care of by BAZNAS. As conveyed by the beneficiary (M):

*"There is no need to take care of anything directly at the sub-district office, all administrative processes have been taken care of by Mr. Ramli."*

Based on the information presented, it can be concluded that the data collection process for MAHYANI Program beneficiaries in Bugis Village was carried out through



direct field surveys by the program management team, not based on data from the village. However, the involvement of the Bugis Village Office remains in the form of issuing a Certificate of Inability to Pay (SKTM) as a requirement for recipients of assistance and knowledge of the Budget Plan (RAB) that was made. The interesting thing is that although the administrative requirements must go through the village, beneficiaries do not need to take care of the documents directly because BAZNAS handles the entire administrative process for them, thus facilitating access for the underprivileged to this assistance program.

b) Budget receipts

This housing assistance program uses funds sourced from zakat, infak, and sedekah. Each recipient house receives a budget of 15 million rupiah for repairs or renovations. These funds are distributed directly to people who have been verified as beneficiaries of the program, according to the established criteria. However, the budget provided is not in the form of cash but in the form of building materials including labor costs. As conveyed by the manager of the Mahyani Rehab program:

*"The budget for the MAHYANI Program of 15 million rupiah is given in the form of building materials. The 15 million rupiah budget includes the wages of the workers. As a facilitator, I work together with building material providers. Usually I use two suppliers, namely Emi and Ilham, but currently I prefer Ilham. I buy materials based on the RAB that has been prepared with a value of 15 million rupiah including the cost of the workers."*

Based on this information, the MAHYANI Program is a housing assistance program funded through zakat, infak, and sedekah with an allocation of 15 million rupiah per recipient house for repairs or renovations. Funds are not given in cash, but are distributed in the form of building materials including labor costs to communities that have been verified as beneficiaries. The program manager as a facilitator works with building material providers and purchases materials based on the previously prepared Budget Plan (RAB).

c) Implementation of Rehabilitation

The implementation of rehabilitation of habitable houses is carried out according to the needs of the recipients carried out by builders with the participation of community self-help. According to what was conveyed by the program manager:

*"The work will be carried out by builders with community self-help participation. In our program there must be a self-help contribution of at least 15 percent, but the amount depends on the ability of the recipient of assistance. Our main principle is to ensure that the house must be completed."*

Based on the information for construction work, the community receiving assistance participated independently by looking for their own builders. The builders chosen by the community were then paid directly by Baznas. "The builders were looked for by themselves but the costs came from there," said the recipient of assistance (D) explaining that they were responsible for looking for builders independently, but all the costs of the builders' wages were paid by Baznas.

The implementation of building rehabilitation is carried out based on the needs of the community, especially to replace parts of the building that are already rotten with new ones. According to the results of interviews with aid recipients, they mostly received building materials such as bricks, sand, cement, and roofing. With these materials, they can then repair parts of the house that need repair. As stated by the aid recipient (M.S):

*"The building material assistance given to me consisted of 20 boxes of ceramics, 1 truck of sand, 2,000 bricks, 6 sheets of roofing spandek, and 20 sacks of cement. With these materials, I can repair parts of the house that need renovation."*

This habitable housing rehabilitation program is implemented by involving community self-help participation of at least 15%, although the amount is adjusted to the ability of the aid recipient, with the main principle of ensuring that the house is completed. The recipient community is responsible for finding builders independently, but the cost of the builder's wages is paid directly by Baznas. Rehabilitation is carried out based on the needs of the community, especially to replace parts of the building that have rotted, with the help of building materials in the form of bricks, sand, cement, ceramics, and spandek roofs that are adjusted to the home repair needs of each recipient.

#### d) Monitoring

Monitoring is a supervision activity carried out regularly to ensure that the program is running well. In the rehabilitation program for habitable houses, Baznas conducts direct supervision in the field, checks the use of funds and materials, and assesses the results of the work. The purpose of monitoring is to identify problems early on, ensure that assistance is on target, and evaluate the success of the program so that improvements can be made if necessary. Based on the results of interviews with program managers:

*"Baznas has a direct supervision system for this program. As the implementer, we at Baznas work with SAI (Internal Audit Unit) which is tasked with evaluating and auditing the results of the work. SAI will check whether the use of funds is in accordance with the Budget Plan (RAB), and ensure that the materials purchased are exactly as planned. Supervision by SAI is important to ensure transparency and accountability of the program."*

Baznas closely monitors this housing program through an internal audit team (SAI) that checks all expenditures. The SAI team ensures that money is used according to the budget plan and that the materials purchased are exactly the same as those listed in the planning document. This monitoring system is very important to maintain honesty and openness in the implementation of the program so that the community can trust the management of aid funds.

Based on the confession of the aid recipient (F) who said "Yes, Mr. Ramli often comes here", it can be seen that Baznas carries out good supervision. Mr. Ramli, who is an officer from Baznas, routinely visits the house rehabilitation location to monitor the progress of the work. These routine visits are very important to protect aid recipients who may not understand the ins and outs of the building from dishonest workers. With direct supervision like this, Baznas ensures that the aid is used properly and the houses are repaired according to the expected standards.

#### e) Benefits of the Program

The Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Program provides many benefits for low-income communities. This program helps underprivileged residents get habitable houses so that their standard of living improves. A decent house supports a clean and healthy lifestyle that has a long-lasting impact. The problem of uninhabitable houses is very important because it is directly related to human welfare and dignity. Based on the results of interviews with BAZNAS managers, this program has proven effective in eradicating the problem of uninhabitable housing.



*"Distribution of zakat, infak, and sedekah (ZIS) funds to help the poor and needy, namely groups who are entitled to receive such assistance, so that they can have a decent place to live that meets the standards of living."*

One of the main benefits of the rehabilitation program for habitable houses by BAZNAS is the optimization of the distribution of zakat, infak, and sedekah (ZIS) funds to the poor and destitute in accordance with sharia provisions, so that the funds are right on target for those who are entitled to receive them and can meet their basic needs for decent and dignified housing. This can be seen from another statement that:

*"The main objective of this program, as the name suggests, is MAHYANI (Decent Homes) to transform previously uninhabitable homes into habitable homes."*

Based on the observation results, several houses of aid recipients previously only had wooden or dirt floors. After receiving assistance from Baznas, the houses were repaired. The residents now have a more decent and comfortable place to live. The condition of their houses is much better than before. In the Bugis area, there are stilt houses that have been converted into permanent brick houses. There are also stilt houses that still maintain their shape, and rotten wood has been replaced with strong teak wood. In addition, houses that previously had dirt floors now have permanent floors. The beneficiaries also feel grateful for receiving assistance from BAZNAS, as conveyed by one of the main informants (N):

*"Yes, we are grateful, thank God, that the government can help us."*

The sentence shows the gratitude and thankfulness of an informant (N) who is a beneficiary of assistance from BAZNAS. This statement shows that the informant acknowledges and appreciates the assistance he received from the government through BAZNAS. The use of the word "alhamdulillah" (praise be to Allah) reflects the religious values held by the recipient of the assistance, who feels grateful to God for the assistance of a decent house received. The gratitude felt can be reflected through the An-Nahl verse 53 which reads:

*All the blessings you have (come) from Allah. Then, if you are struck by misfortune, you will ask Him for help (An-Nahl verse 53).*

Surah An-Nahl verse 53 explains that all the blessings we receive come from Allah. This verse also reminds us that when we experience difficulties, we will return to ask for help from Him. This is very much in line with the expression "alhamdulillah" uttered by the recipients of the decent housing assistance. They realize that although the assistance was given by humans, it is actually Allah who arranges all of it. The gratitude they express shows their deep faith. They understand that Allah is the source of all goodness and when they receive blessings such as this housing assistance, they immediately remember Allah as the true giver of blessings.

#### f) Target Accuracy

The housing assistance program in Bugis Village is right on target, although many similar programs in other places are often misdirected. Researchers found that the recipients of assistance truly met the established criteria. Their houses were indeed in an uninhabitable condition and some recipients were vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and the elderly. Although the people of Bugis Village have various jobs such as farmers and entrepreneurs, the selection team managed to find families who needed assistance the most. The results of the researchers' observations prove that this program has been implemented well and is right on target in accordance with the aim of helping

people who really need home repairs. Based on interviews with the local RT (H) head as a living witness, the local community said:

*"It's right on target for that location"*

The housing assistance program has been right on target for those who receive it. However, there are still many other residents who also need assistance but have not received it. This does not mean that the program has failed, but rather because assistance is provided in stages. Limited funds and resources mean that the government cannot help all eligible residents at the same time. Those who have not received assistance even though they need it must wait for the next stage. This situation shows that even though the selection of aid recipients is right, there are still challenges in reaching all people who need housing assistance. As conveyed by the Baznas manager:

*"We did not face any obstacles because the main obstacle was only the small budget of 15 million rupiah, we could not make the house completely habitable because this budget was not sufficient for complete repairs to make it 100 percent habitable."*

The housing assistance program in Bugis Village has been implemented well and according to its purpose, namely to help residents who really need it. Although there are still other residents who have not received assistance, this is due to budget limitations and a gradual distribution process. Overall, this program is right in selecting targets and implementing it in the field.

#### 4. Conclusion

The Livable Home Improvement Program (MAHYANI) run by BAZNAS in Bugis Village has been implemented well and on target, as indicated by the transparent and accountable data collection, aid distribution, and technical implementation processes. This program has had a significant positive impact on beneficiaries, not only through physical improvements to homes, but also through improving the quality of life, comfort, and sense of security. Active community participation in providing honest data has contributed to the success of the program, while the application of Islamic principles in the management of zakat, infaq, and sedekah makes this program a real form of social concern that can be accounted for morally and spiritually. BAZNAS, local governments, communities, and researchers are expected to continue to strengthen collaboration, education, and evaluation of the MAHYANI program so that its benefits are broader and more sustainable.

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#### 6. Declaration

**Author contributions and responsibilities** - The authors made major contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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**Competing interests** - The authors declare no competing interests.

**Did you use generative AI to write this manuscript?** - I do not use AI assistance in my manuscript.

**Declaration of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process** - During the preparation of this work the author did not use AI to write, edit, or other things related to the manuscript.

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