The Effect of the Breeder Empowerment Program on Poverty Alleviation (Case Study of Balai Ternak BAZNAS in Purworejo Regency, Central Java Province)

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ABSTRACT

Poverty in rural areas is always higher than poverty in urban areas. Therefore, poverty alleviation programs should be scaled up to reduce poverty in rural areas. Most of the potential resources in rural areas are in the agricultural sector, one of which is animal husbandry. The National Board of Zakat (BAZNAS) as a zakat management institution has initiated a program for utilizing zakat through empowering livestock breeders known as Balai Ternak. The research was conducted to determine the influence of Balai Ternak program in alleviating poverty. The research method was carried out by quantitative analysis of income data of 58 mustahik breeder families assisted by BAZNAS in the Balai Ternak program in Purworejo Regency, Central Java Province. Breeder income data was compared before the program and after the program. Furthermore, income after the program is compared with the Central Java Province poverty line standard, the Central Java Province had kifayah standard, and the national zakat nisab standard. The research results show that the Purworejo Regency Balai Ternak BAZNAS program was able to reduce the number of poor families by 50.0 percent. The decrease in the number of poor families was followed by an increase in the number of breeders whose income was above the kifayah limit by 41.5 percent and mustahik breeders who became muzakki by 10.3 percent.

Keywords: *Empowerment of Livestock Breeders, Poverty Alleviation, utilization of zakat, had kifayah, mustahik becoming muzakki*

INTRODUCTION

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) report for March 2023 shows that the number of poor people in Indonesia is 25.90 million people or 9.36 percent. From this data, the number of poor rural residents is 14.16 million people, higher than the number of poor urban residents of 11.74 million people. The number of poor people is calculated based on the National Poverty Line in March 2023 of IDR 550,458.00/capita/month. In March 2023, the average poor household in Indonesia will have 4.71 household members. Thus, the average Poverty Line per household is IDR 2,592,657.00/poor household/month.

Based on the national poverty data above, one lesson can be drawn that rural poverty is higher than in urban areas.

Therefore, poverty alleviation programs should be increased to resolve poverty in rural areas. In preparing poverty alleviation programs, it is best to prioritize local wisdom and social capital as well as the natural potential that exists in rural areas. The potential for natural resources and human resources in rural areas is mostly in the agricultural sector at large, one of which is the livestock subsector. Thus, livestock-based community empowerment programs are very strategic as a poverty alleviation program in rural areas.

The National Board of Zakat (BAZNAS) as a non-structural government institution which has the duties and functions of managing zakat, from collection to distribution, has various distribution programs in the form of productive or utilization assistance. One of the zakat utilization programs in the field of

livestock empowerment is the Balai Ternak. This program is designed to empower mustahik breeders in rural areas by providing productive assets in the form of livestock and intensive assistance from a mental, spiritual, institutional and economic perspective. The Balai Ternak program that is run by BAZNAS and has been running for more than a year is the Balai Ternak for poultry groups in Purworejo Regency, Central Java Province.

Studies on the effect of utilizing zakat on poverty alleviation have been carried out by many previous researchers. In general, existing research focuses more on the concept of zakat utilization, implementation or models of zakat utilization, and the impact or analysis of the effectiveness of zakat utilization. This research was conducted to see the extent of the influence of the zakat utilization program through the Balai Ternak BAZNAS program in Purworejo Regency on poverty alleviation using an economic indicator approach. Poverty alleviation indicators are measured using the approach of achieving income above the poverty line, fulfilling basic living needs (had kifayah), and the success of turning mustahik into muzakki.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Utilizing Zakat

According to the Decree of the Chairman of BAZNAS RI number 27 of 2022, zakat utilization is a form of optimal use of zakat without reducing its value and usefulness in the form of productive businesses, so that it is effective in achieving the public benefit. The use of zakat in the economic sector can be provided in the form of assistance aimed at alleviating poverty, improving work ethic and productive capacity, entrepreneurship, and improving the welfare of mustahik, and includes providing access to capital, production access, and market access. The use of zakat in the economic sector can be provided in the form of empowering mustahik communities based on regional areas and local economic potential. In general, it can be said that the economic use of zakat can be used as a poverty reduction strategy.

The utilization of zakat is often also referred to as productive zakat. Productive zakat is the productive use of zakat. Zakat funds given to zakat recipients (mustahik) are not spent (consumptive), but are developed and used to help their businesses, so that they can meet their living needs independently and sustainably. In research conducted by Amir (2023), the strategy to overcome the problem of poverty faced by the community in Gunung Kerinci District, especially breeders, is to optimize land use by developing agricultural and livestock businesses by utilizing productive zakat fund sources and village funds.

The distribution of productive zakat will not only raise the standard of living of the poor because they are able to do their own business, it will also leverage the economy to be able to absorb local labor (reducing unemployment) and contribute to increasing economic growth. The Zakat Management Organization (OPZ) is expected to be able to optimize muzakki data through the zakat data bank so that it can be more optimal in collecting zakat, as well as mapping zakat recipients and potential mustahik who have the ability to manage zakat to implement productive zakat distribution to the people who will receive the zakat (Jaya, 2023).

In order to ensure that zakat utilization program can work in accordance as expected, Lestari and Alwi (2022) provide input accordingly through results in their research. Giving zakat in productive form is required to enable coaching and mentoring of the mustahik for activities he/she can undertake in business in an effective way. Besides that, muzakki is a must get coaching of religion and for the quality of faith and Islam to work in an upright way. Productive zakat is highly recommended if we look atlook at condition of of society in Indonesia at now. Lestari and Alwi (2022) rely for their opinion on

one hadith narrated by Imam Muslim which states that giving zakat assets can be a way to create empowerment or in other words giving zakat in a productive way. To resolve problems that exist in society and in practice, it is important to customize zakat utilization with conditions and needs in an area.

The requirements that must be met in implementing the utilization of zakat were also reminded by Zulkifli *et. al.* (2022) based on the results of his research which shows that the empowerment program for zakat collecting organizations in East Kotawaringin and West Kotawaringin Regencies in carrying out community empowerment through zakat needs to pay attention to the form and mechanism of the program, mustahik response, and continuous assistance, long-term productive business development, providing productive business training, and opening up job opportunities for mustahik through collaboration with government and private parties. This must be done to resolve several obstacles faced by philanthropic institutions in community empowerment practices, including lack of human resources, goodwill from recipients of funds, and community literacy.

By conceptual, Benazir and Marzuki (2022) stated that zakat is one of the coping strategies to deal with poverty, because zakat as a central pillar of Islamic state finances, has implications for moral, social and economic transformation. In the moral field, zakat can potentially erode greed in the rich. Whereas in social field, zakat acts as Islamic instrument in abolishing poverty. Likewise, in the field of economy, zakat ensures donation from Islamic state treasury.

Practice Models for Utilizing Zakat

As time goes by, zakat da'wah activists continue to adapt their services, both in collection and distribution. This includes distribution in the form of utilizing zakat. Zakat utilization programs are synonymous with zakat empowerment or productive zakat. Likewise, in distribution, the term zakat-based community empowerment is often used.

Zakat management organizations (OPZ) in the practice of utilizing zakat carry out various innovations so that the utilization of zakat can truly be used as an instrument for poverty alleviation. The National Board of Zakat (BAZNAS) and the Zakat Institute (LAZ) as OPZ continue to strive to create efficient utilization programs that have an optimal impact on the beneficiary community (mustahik). At BAZNAS RI, the zakat utilization program in the economic sector is divided into two clusters, namely the urban cluster which consists of the Z-chicken, Z-Mart, Z-Auto, Santripreuner and micro small and medium enterprises (UMKM) empowerment programs. Meanwhile, the second is the rural cluster which consists of the Balai Ternak, Lumbung Pangan, BAZNAS Microfinance Desa (BMD), and Zakat Community Development (ZCD) (Afqidah, 2023).

The National Zakat Institute (Laznas) Dompet Dhuafa, as the Laznas that carries out the most program innovations, divides its distribution programs into 5 pillars, namely economics, health, education, social, da'wah and culture. In the economic pillar, the zakat utilization program has 7 program clusters, namely Healthy Agriculture, People's Livestock, UMKM and Creative Industries, Regional Development, Trading Areas, Agro Industry, and Sharia Microfinance Development (PKMS). Specifically, for breeder empowerment programs, Dompet Dhuafa has several programs, including empowerment of Quail Breeders, empowerment of Bobara Fishermen, empowerment of Eel Fishermen, empowerment of Organic Catfish Breeders, empowerment of Grouper Fishermen, empowerment of Green Mussel Breeders, empowerment of Sheep Breeding Centers (Dompet Dhuafa, 2019).

The Muhammadiyyah Zakat Infaq and Sadaqah Institution (LazisMu) has several productive zakat programs. The productive zakat program is dedicated to making zakat mustahik able to become

muzakki and improving the standard of living for mustahik. The programs implemented consist of: 1) *From Mustahiq to Muzakki Program* (from Recipient to Zakat Giver), namely an economic empowerment program for the mustadafin or dhuafa (the poor and needy) in the form of providing business capital, so that they can improve their economy, free from the poverty line, and mustahik becomes muzakki; 2) Empowerment of the Creative Economy of the Dhuafa, namely activities to empower and strengthen the creative economy of the dhuafa which is currently underway and needs to be strengthened in terms of access to development, capital and marketing; 3) Development of Small Dhuafa People's Enterprises, namely activities to provide work solutions and strengthen the economy of small dhuafa people's businesses, so that their economic conditions become better (Bashori, 2019).

Rumah Zakat as one of the National Zakat Institute (Laznas) has 4 economic programs. The first is BUMMas, which is a group-based economic empowerment program and carries out the initiation and design of an institutional framework (Social Enterprise) in an effort to strengthen the community's economy and become the backbone of the sustainability of the Empowered Village program. The aim of this program is the formation of an institutional framework and the birth of businesses run in groups which have an impact on the birth of *social enterprises* and the independence of Empowered Villages. The second program is Tani Berdaya, namely economic empowerment based on local potential targeting individual micro and small business actors (Social Entrepreneurship), especially agro-businesses. This program is implemented in the form of seed capital assistance, fertilizer or feed, legality advocacy and product strengthening, business assistance and entrepreneurial education (Rumah Zakat, 2023).

The third program is Microfinance, namely community economic empowerment through providing revolving capital assistance accompanied by assistance for business development and recording business finances. The microfinance program is carried out in the form of managerial assistance and business financial recording, financial education, capital distribution, and business support assistance. Lastly is Entrepreneurship Assistance, in the form of an economic empowerment program based on local potential targeting individual micro and small business actors (Social Entrepreneurship) in the non-Agro business sector. The aim of this program is to improve the economy of business actors in Desa Berdaya. Program implementation takes the form of business assistance, entrepreneurial education assistance, capital assistance, business facilities assistance, legality advocacy, and product strengthening (Rumah Zakat, 2023).

The Impact of Utilizing Zakat on Poverty Alleviation

Many studies have been conducted to measure the impact of zakat utilization programs on poverty alleviation in Indonesia. Wijaya's research (2020) proves that the utilization of zakat carried out by BAZNAS has helped in the development of mustahik businesses, so that growing businesses will increase income to meet daily needs and other needs, so that the lives of mustahik improve. Other research conducted by Afqidah (2023) shows that the Z-Chiken BAZNAS program has been able to alleviate poverty, this can be seen from the presence of two mustahik whose income has exceeded the kifayah limit and one mustahik who has become muzaki. Likewise, with research conducted by Hajrah (2023), the results provide an illustration that the zakat given to mustahik in the form of the zakat community development (ZCD) program in East Kutai Regency plays a role in supporting their economic improvement if it is aimed at productive activities. The ZCD program is implemented by providing capital to mustahik groups to help their economy, such as cattle fattening businesses, drinking

water depots and tourist villages.

The management of productive zakat funds carried out by BAZNAS Bandar Lampung City has a significant and positive impact on poverty alleviation. This is proven by the test results with a significance value of 0.000, significance below 0.05 (P; 0.05) and a regression coefficient with a positive value of 0.671. The effect on poverty alleviation is 64.4%. This proves that good management of productive zakat funds influences the growth of mustahik income which influences poverty alleviation in the city of Bandar Lampung (Rosa, 2023). Apart from the growth in income of mustahik, the variables of material poverty and spiritual poverty of mustahik have improved after receiving productive zakat from BAZNAS Sragen Regency. The classification of mustahik poverty in the CIBEST model analysis has changed with additions for the better (Prakoso and Santosa, 2023).

The programs that have been implemented by Dompet Dhuafa are able to have a positive impact on poverty alleviation. The Green Mussels, Dairy Cows and Green Horti programs were 100% successful in alleviating poverty and turning 28% of the beneficiaries into muzzaki. These three programs can increase income by 30% so that they get out of the poverty line. Another impact of the program is a reduction in the gap index ratio by 0.385 to 0.322 and a reduction in the depth of poverty by 16.3% (Dompet Dhuafa, 2019).

The implementation of productive zakat at LazisMu is quite good, although there are several evaluations that must be carried out, especially in terms of supervision and guidance of mustahik. In terms of implementation in the field, productive zakat has been able to utilize society from an economic perspective. So it is necessary to expand the goals and targets of productive zakat recipients (Bashori, 2019).

The findings of research conducted by Icksani (2022) on the zakat utilization program from Laznas Rumah Zakat, show that the Empowered Village program has had implications for increasing knowledge and entrepreneurial practices in the Mrican Village community. The Empowered Village Program has implications for independence in having an income through cultivating vanilla, coffee and sheep farming. The implications of Empowered Villages if linked to the *maqâshid al-syariah* theory include safeguarding assets, because this program has given rise to an entrepreneurial spirit that is able to obtain results from halal sources. This is proven by the community's ability to process marine products in the form of various preparations from fish and seaweed. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that in the Empowered Village program in Mrican Village, seen from a *maqâshid al-syarîah* perspective, there is an element of property preservation (hifz al-mal).

Empowering Livestock Breeders in Alleviating Poverty

Empowering livestock breeders is one of the programs for utilizing zakat in the economic sector or productive zakat. The Balai Ternak as a breeder empowerment program managed by BAZNAS needs to measure its impact on poverty alleviation. Diska's research (2022) shows that community economic empowerment based on productive zakat in the Bogor Regency Balai Ternak BAZNAS program has resulted in increasing the community's economic independence. This program can increase productivity and increase the income of beneficiaries to meet living needs and children's education costs. In line with that, research conducted by Argo (2020) stated that the Kampoeng Ternak Dompet Dhuafa Yogyakarta program could have an impact in the form of increasing knowledge in animal husbandry in the Ngudi Makmur Group, increasing the income of group members, knowing how to manage livestock in the form of marketing milk, and getting knowledge in organization. Apart from that, there are beneficial results for the people of Balong Wetan Village, namely that abundant livestock waste (cow dung) has been successfully used to make biogas to be used

as a free energy supply for all residents of Balong Wetan Village.

The results of other research conducted by Leviana (2022) show that there is a positive influence between DD Farm empowerment on the income of breeders assisted by Dompet Dhuafa Banten and the significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.05, so that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. The R² value is 0.403 which means that the ability of the DD Fam empowerment variable to explain its influence on income is 40.3% (quite strong and in the same direction) while the remaining 59.7% is influenced by other variables not included in this research. In general, this research shows that the DD Farm breeder empowerment program initiated by Laznas Dompet Dhuafa is able to influence the income of mustahik beneficiaries.

Specifically measuring the impact of utilizing zakat in the form of a breeder empowerment program, in 2021 BAZNAS through the Center for Strategic Studies (Puskas) had carried out an impact study. The BAZNAS breeder empowerment program through the Balai Ternak program run by the Mustahik Breeders Empowerment Institute (LPPM) has succeeded in reducing the poverty rate by 65% if using the poverty line (GK) standard and by 15% if using the had kifayah (HK) standard. Balai Ternak also succeeded in reducing the poverty gap by 28% based on HK standards and the poverty severity rate by 37% based on GK standards. The most significant is the reduction in the severity of poverty, which is calculated based on the zakat nisab, which was successfully reduced by 23%. Based on the data and information above, it can be concluded that the utilization of zakat through empowering livestock breeders is able to reduce poverty rates and the severity of poverty. In this way, breeder empowerment can be relied upon as an instrument for alleviating poverty in rural areas.

Ikballudin (2022) reported the results of his research on the sheep breeder empowerment program in Cilembu, Sumedang Regency, which is a zakat utilization program from the Al Azhar National Zakat Institute (Laznas), that the benefits felt from the program were economic benefits and social benefits. The impact of the mentoring role in the community empowerment program is 1) the development of animal breeder institutions that have members, communal pens and shared odot feed land, 2) economic development for the sheep breeding community by having both main and side jobs because they receive revolving capital assistance so that the breeders' income increases, 3) social change by forming groups that bind the community and grow new networks for the livestock community as well as trust in the community from various parties, including the government.

The achievements of the mustahik breeder empowerment program through the Siak Regency Balai Ternak BAZNAS in 2021 have been reported by Septrimadona (2022) in his research which states that there has been an increase in population numbers and livestock sales results. Apart from that, livestock cultivation implemented at the Siak Regency Balai Ternak BAZNAS has so far had an economic impact on mustahik breeders. The average income of breeders before the program was IDR 1,661,111.00 per person. After the program was implemented, the average income of breeders became IDR 1,786,466.00. So it can be concluded that there has been an increase in the income of each breeder by 7.32% from the initial income. The Siak Regency Balai Ternak BAZNAS program was able to help 12 breeders (33.30%) and get out of the poverty line in 2021.

BAZNAS Poverty Standard Calculation

The Directorate of Research and Development of BAZNAS (2023a) defines the Poverty Line (GK) as the minimum limit of expenditure incurred by a person for basic needs for a month, both related to food and non-food needs. This Poverty Line is an official standard that is regularly released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). In general, BPS sets poverty measurement

standards using two parts: The Food Poverty Line (GKM) measurement standard and the Non-Food Poverty Line (GKBM) measurement standard.

The Food Poverty Line (GKM) measurement standard is the minimum expenditure limit for food needs which is equivalent to consumption requirements of 2,100 kilocalories per capita per day. The basic food needs commodity package is represented by 52 types of commodities (grains, tubers, fish, meat, eggs and milk, vegetables, nuts, fruit, oil and fat, etc). Measures for determining the Food Poverty Line (GKM) refers to the results of the Widyakarya Food and Nutrition in 1978. The equalization of the expenditure value for minimum food requirements was carried out by calculating the average calorie price of the 52 commodities. Meanwhile, the measurement standard for the Non-Food Poverty Line (GKBM) is the limit measurement standard minimum expenditure value for non-food needs in the form of housing, clothing, education and health. The commodity package for basic non-food needs is represented by 51 types of commodities in urban areas and 47 types of commodities in rural areas.

BAZNAS has also determined poverty standards using the Had Kifayah (HK) measurement standard. Had Kifayah is a calculation standard used in calculating poverty figures regarding the living needs of individuals or families by considering the average position or level of life of a person in society, both from the aspects of prosperity and wealth. If seen in general, the had kifayah measurement standard is a level of economic capability that is appropriate to guarantee the survival of individuals and families under their responsibility, so that it is not only a determinant of the minimum limit but also looks at issues related to this level of capability (BAZNAS, 2023a).

The standard adequacy limit for the Had Kifayah measurement method includes seven (7) dimensions, namely: food, clothing, shelter, worship, education, health and transportation. These seven dimensions are

based on an analysis of the needs for a decent living for individual households from a *maqasid sharia* perspective. There are at least two aspects that make up had kifayah, namely *had kafaf*, which means things that are *dharuriyat asliyat* which are very important, such as the need for clothing, food, shelter and worship. The second aspect is *had fawqa kafaf*, meaning things that are *hajiyat asliyat* or fundamental needs, namely education, health and transportation. In the context of modern life, these two aspects can be included in the category of basic needs (Kifayah). The calculation of the Had Kifayah measurement standard is different from other poverty line measurement standards. The Had Kifayah measurement method has a magnitude higher than the poverty line measurement and lower than the standard of living needs used as the basis for determining the minimum wage (BAZNAS, 2023a).

Nisab zakat is the minimum limit of a person's assets that must be subject to zakat. Nisab of zakat can be used as a parameter for the success of the zakat program in improving the welfare of mustahik and making them muzaki. The provisions for the amount of nisab for zakat in Indonesia have been regulated in Minister of Religion Regulation (PMA) number 31 of 2019. In the PMA, it is stipulated that the nisab for zakat is 2.5% or the equivalent of 85 grams of gold. Gold prices in Indonesia follow market prices, so gold prices fluctuate. Zakat on silver is mandatory if silver ownership has reached the nisab of 595 grams of silver with a zakat rate on silver of 2.5%. Money zakat is also mandatory if money ownership has reached the nisab equivalent to 85 grams of gold with a zakat rate on money of 2.5%. The zakat nisab figure will change every year referring to developments in the gold market price (BAZNAS, 2023).

The National Board of Zakat (BAZNAS) has issued Decree Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Nisab Value of Zakat on Income and Services in 2023. Based on this Decree, it is determined that (1) the

nisab of zakat on service fund income in 2023 is worth 85 grams of gold or the equivalent of IDR 81,945,667.00 per year or IDR 6,828,806.00 per month, (2) the zakat rate on income and services is 2.5%, (3) the object of zakat on income and services is gross income and services, (4) zakat on income and services is paid at the time income and services are received and paid through official zakat amil.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Location and Time of Research

The research was conducted at the Balai Ternak BAZNAS for the Berkah Sawung Mulyo Group in Purworejo Regency, Central Java Province, spread across 5 sub-districts and 21 villages. The Balai Ternak BAZNAS in Purworejo Regency is a poultry group with broiler chicken commodities. Data on income of mustahik beneficiaries is analyzed comprising 58 mustahik breeders during the period January to October 2023. Details of the names of villages and sub-districts as well as the number of breeders who are the objects of research can be seen in Table 1 below.

Methods and Data Analysis

The research was carried out with quantitative analysis of secondary data in the form of income of mustahik breeders. Mustahik income data was compared between income before the program and income after the program. Breeders whose income experiences change, they are then compared with the poverty line (GK) standard for Central Java Province, the minimum needs value standard or had kifayah (HK) for Central Java Province, and the national zakat nisab value standard (Nisab) issued by the National Board of Zakat of the Republic of Indonesia.

Table 1. Distribution of Locations of Beneficiaries from the Balai Ternak Purworejo Regency

Sub district	Village	Number of Mustahik (people)
Kaligesing	Ngadirejo	11
	Tlogobulu	6
	Tlogoguwo	6
	Donorejo	2
	Kaligono	1
	Ngaran	1
	Kalikalong	1
Bruno	Cepedak	2
	Mount Condong	2
	Tegalsari	5
	Kemenggen	1
	Munggang	1
	Brunosar	3
	Puspo	1
	Kaliwungu	2
Candlenut	Dilemma	7
	Billowing	1
Loano	Banyuasin Separe	2
	Sedayu	1
	Rimun	1
Right	Kaliwader	1

Source: Author (2024)

How to Calculate the Percentage of Poor Families?

The percentage of poor families from mustahik breeders who receive benefits from the Balai Ternak program is calculated by dividing the number of breeders whose income is below the poverty line (PF) by the total number of mustahik breeders who receive benefits (NP) multiplied by one hundred percent or using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ PF} = \frac{\text{PF}}{\text{NP}} \times 100\%$$

% PF : Percentage of poor families
PF   : Number of poor families
NP   : Total breeder recipients of benefits

How to Calculate Income After the Program?

To calculate the amount of income of mustahik breeders after the program, add the amount of income before the program to the

amount of income generated from the Balai Ternak's business profits or using the following formula:

$$AI = BI + PI$$

AI   : Income after the program

BI   : Income before the program

PI   : Program business income

Analysis Indicator Standards

The standard indicators used in this research are the poverty line (GK), basic living needs or had kifayah (HK), and the zakat nisab. The standard calculation of the poverty line uses standards from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). According to BPS Central Java Province, the standard poverty line for Central Java Province in March 2023 is IDR 447,580.00/person/capita or IDR 2,044,042.00 with an average number of people per family of 4.28 people. Meanwhile, the Had Kifayah value for Central Java Province based on BAZNAS RI calculations in 2023 is IDR 831,792.00/person/capita or IDR 3,560,070.00 assuming the same number of people. Furthermore, the standard zakat nisab calculation is calculated based on the Decree of the Chairman of BAZNAS No. 01 of 2023, amounting to IDR 6,828,806.00.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Decrease in the Number of Poor Families

To find out the impact of the Purworejo Regency Balai Ternak program on reducing the number of poor families, see Table 2. The results of the research show that with the standard poverty line of Central Java province, the Balai Ternak program in Purworejo Regency is able to reduce the number of poor families. Before the program started, there were 60.3 percent or 35 families whose income was below GK. After the program was running, there were 10.3 percent or six families whose income was still below the GL. In this way, there was a reduction in the number of poor families by 50.0 percent or as many as 29 families were eliminated from poverty. Likewise, if calculated using basic needs standards or Had Kifayah, the Purworejo Regency Balai Ternak program was able to reduce the number of poor families by 50.0 percent or 29 families, from previously 98.3 percent or 57 families to 48.3 percent or as many as 28 families. Based on the information in Table 2, it can be concluded that the Purworejo Regency Balai Ternak program can reduce the number of poor families by 50.0 percent, both using the poverty line standard and using the Had Kifayah standard.

Table 2. Impact of the Purworejo Regency Balai Ternak Program on the Number of Poor Families

Number of Poor Families	Poverty Line Standard	Had Kifayah Standard
Before the program	35 families (60.3%)	57 families (98.3%)
After the program	6 families (10.3%)	28 families (48.3%)
Change	29 families (50.0%)	29 families (50.0%)

Source: Author (2024)

The decrease in the percentage of poor families from previously 35 families to 6 families shows that there has been a shift in the position of poor families from previously being categorized as poor families using the GK standard to poor families using a higher standard, namely the HK standard. HK standards are far more sufficient to meet basic needs. Even when compared with the provincial minimum wage (UMP) value for Central Java Province or the regional minimum wage (UMR) for Purworejo Regency, the value of the HK amount is much higher. The meaning is that breeders who have successfully participated in the Balai Ternak program are more prosperous than formal sector employees in Central Java.

The success in reducing the poverty

rate by 50 percent with the GK standard in this research is still lower compared to the success achieved by the LPPM of 65 percent as per the Puskas BAZNAS research (2021). However, if you use HK standards, the results of this research are higher, namely 50 percent compared to the results of the Puskas BAZNAS research of 15 percent. This difference in achievement is caused by differences in livestock commodities raised, the length of time the business has been run, differences in working capital received, and the initial income of the breeder.

Changes in Breeder Income

To find out changes in income after the program, it can be seen in Table 3. Of the 58 breeder income data that joined the program, the average income before joining the program was IDR 2,074,569.00 with the lowest breeder income being IDR 1,000,000.00 and the highest income amounting to IDR 3,600,000.00. The research also provides information that the average income of breeders after participating in the program is IDR 4,351,825.00 with the lowest income being IDR 1,175,123.00 and the highest income being IDR 18,171,488.00. Income data before the program is then compared with income data after the program. The results show that there was an increase in the average income of breeders of IDR 2,277,256.00, with the smallest increase in income being IDR 50,000.00 and the highest increase in income being IDR 14,671,488.00. The income increased by 109.8 percent when compared to income before the program.

Table 3. Average Change in Breeder Family Income

Before the program (IDR)	After the program (IDR)	Increased revenue (IDR)
2,074,569.00	4,351,825.00	2,277,256.0 (109.8%)

Source: Author (2024)

If we look at the average income of breeder families after the program of IDR 4,351,825.00, it shows that poverty alleviation has been achieved using the HK standard and no longer the GK standard. In general, it can be said that the Balai Ternak BAZNAS program in Purworejo Regency is able to alleviate poverty, both by poverty line standards and had kifayah standards. The increase in breeder family income of 109.8 percent was much higher than the increase in income of breeders at the Siak Regency Balai Ternak which was only 7.32 percent. The main cause of these differences is the difference in livestock commodities raised. At the Siak Regency Balai Ternak, the livestock are beef cattle whose income takes a long time for breeders to receive, while at the Purworejo Balai Ternak it is broiler chickens which can be harvested every 45 days with quite a large value.

The Impact of the Program in Poverty Alleviation

Table 4 below shows that the Purworejo Regency Balai Ternak program has had a positive impact in alleviating poverty, and can even turn mustahik into muzakki. Before the program started, there were 35 families whose income was below the GK, 22 families whose income was above the GK but still below the HK value, there was one family whose income was above the HK value, and there were no families whose income was above the Nisab. After the program started, the number of families whose income was below GK (poor families) were only six families. Then, the number of families whose income is above the GK but still below the HK value is 22 families. Furthermore, the number of families whose income is above the HK value and below the Nihab is 24 families and there are 6 families whose income is above the Nisab. Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded that the Purworejo Regency BAZNAS Balai Ternak program is able to reduce the number of poor families, increase livestock breeders' income to above the poverty line and had kifayah, and turn mustahik into muzakki.

Table 4 below also shows that the

Purworejo Regency Balai Ternak BAZNAS program was able to reduce the number of poor families by 50.0 percent (from 60.3 percent to 10.3 percent). The decrease in the number of families whose income was below GK occurred because the family's income increased to above GK and below HK. Meanwhile, the number of breeders whose income was above HK increased significantly from 1 family to 24 families or from 1.8 percent to 41.5 percent. The most interesting thing from the results of this research is the success of the Purworejo Regency Balai Ternak program in turning six mustahik breeders or 10.3 percent into muzakki.

Table 4. Impact of the Program in Alleviating Poverty

Breeder Income	Before the Program		After the
	Number of Families	Percentage	Number of Families
< GK	35	60.3%	6
GK to < HK	22	37.9%	22
HK to < Nisab	1	1.8%	24
≥ Nisab	0	0.0%	6
Total	58	100.0%	58

Source: Author (2024)

The Balai Ternak BAZNAS breeder empowerment program in Purworejo Regency is compared with other economic empowerment programs run by BAZNAS such as Zchicken, which is able to alleviate poverty in the form of two mustahik whose income has exceeded the kifayah limit and one mustahik who has become muzaki (Afqidah, 2023). It certainly shows that this program is very effective if used as an instrument for poverty alleviation. This is in line with what Dompet Dhuafa has implemented by empowering green mussel, dairy cattle and green hortinya breeders who

succeeded in 100 percent poverty alleviation and turning 28 percent of the beneficiaries into muzzaki. All of these programs are economic empowerment programs in rural areas and optimize the potential that exists in villages, both natural resources and human resources as well as social capital in the form of local wisdom of agrarian communities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the Balai Ternak BAZNAS Purworejo Regency program was able to reduce the number of poor families by 50.0 percent. The decrease in the number of poor families was followed by an increase in the number of breeders whose income was above the kifayah limit by 41.5 percent and mustahik breeders who became muzakki by 10.3 percent. The results of this research prove that the utilization of zakat through zakat empowerment is very effective as an instrument for alleviating poverty in rural areas. In preparing a poverty alleviation program, it must be adjusted to the potential of natural resources and human resources available as social capital which greatly influences the success of the program.

As an empowerment program, especially one funded by zakat funds, it is very necessary to carry out further research using other measuring tools to determine the influence of the Purworejo Regency Balai Ternak program from a non-economic perspective, for example social, cultural, da'wah, philanthropy and sustainable development.

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