

Research Article

Multiweighted Analysis (MWA): Environmental Aspects in Community Empowerment

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Abstract.

One of the impacts of the pandemic on zakat institutions is the occurrence of a very significant change in the zakat intermediation program, including in the assessment of the (community empowerment program performance) that is funded by zakat funds. There are three aspects that become the indicators of community empowerment performance, namely; social, economic, and environmental aspects. In this article, the authors give their assessment of the performance of community empowerment based on environmental aspects. It is followed by an assessment of community empowerment performance using multiweighted analysis (MWA). The goal of this research is to evaluate the performance of a community empowerment program from the environmental aspect with MWA. The research method used is a case study method with a descriptive analysis approach. Data collection techniques used were documentation and interviews. The result of the research is the weight for the environmental dimension and shows the performance of community empowerment is good and can be received as the standard of performance for community empowerment environment dimension.

Keywords: environment, multiweighted analysis, empowerment

1. INTRODUCTION

The BAZNAS of West Java as a government zakat institution has carried its role in role zakat intermediation, namely: raising funds from muzaki and distributing them to mustahik . The role of zakat distribution is conducted by various zakat distribution programs. One of them is a community economic empowerment program. BAZNAS of West Java carry six Zakat Community Development (ZCD) programs spread across West Java province. The ZCD program is a community empowerment program society. An aml (administrator) is appointed to guarantee the community empowerment program by monitoring and evaluating the program. This leads to achieving a good performance

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of the community economic empowerment program and it can help solve the problems of poverty and unemployment in West Java province.

According to Ramdani et al (2019:51- 52) the success of zakat empowerment program has not been maximized due to the factors: (1) the assistance is not accordance with the results of need assessment, (2) the absence of assistance or the assistance with minimal competence, (3) unclear duration or length of mentoring, (4) written targets and the size of success are not available from the beginning, and (5) the absence of local institutions as continuation of post-termination activities where in reality a community activity is discontinued after the program is terminated. Meanwhile, Zakat funds in Indonesia are quite large and have the potential as a source of funding for socio-religious institutions and programs [Saripudin, 2022 #77]{Saripudin, 2022 #77}[1]. Saripudin et al suggested that a program termination does not occur because the community is considered independent but, it is more because of the lack of funds or the project lasted too long [1]. An assessment of the level of sustainability of the target group is needed as a basis for making decisions on the sustainability of community empowerment programs.

The evaluation of the sustainability level of Community Development is conducted as a way to create a recommendation for decision making and further program improvements. However, in monitoring community economic empowerment, the ZCD program still has problems, especially knowing the performance of the terminated/funded programs. This monitoring activity is needed to prevent ZCD empowerment activities from being ineffective. Along with the Covid-19 pandemic which has an impact on all fields, including community economic empowerment. One of the tools for monitoring the ZCD program is the Multi-Weighted Analysis (MWA). MWA analysis is a multi-weighted ratio analysis to assess the performance of community empowerment programs [2]. To determine the level of performance of the ZCD program, research is needed to avoid losses after the termination of zakat funds. The evaluation of the program and performance of ZCD is important to do to create a recommendation for decision making and further improvement of the program.

2. STUDY LITERATURE

2.1. Zakat Community Development

In the context of zakat utilization program, zakat funds can be distributed in the form of community empowerment so that it has a broad impact on economic welfare, health

and education. BAZNAS has community development in many areas of Indonesia [3]. Specifically based on Perbaznas 3/2018, article 14 which states that zakat utilization program can be carried out by creating fostered villages with the aim of alleviating poverty. The broad impact on beneficiaries can be realized in the empowerment of the targetted area model, such as Zakat Community Development (ZCD) program.

Zakat Community Development (ZCD) is a group empowerment program integrating social aspects (education, health, advocacy, environment, and other humanity) and economic aspects in a comprehensive manner with main funding coming from zakat so as to create a prosperous and independent society. At the national level, BAZNAS RI (2016:37) plans to establish 161 ZCDs in 2022. BAZNAS of West Java Province (2016:26) is based on the 2022 Strategic Plan to create 45 ZCDs. The main goal of ZCD (BAZNAS. 2013:5) is the realization of a prosperous and independent society. While the objectives and indicators of ZCD in particular can be explained as follows: (1) To grow the awareness and concern of mustahik as the beneficiaries about quality life, (2) to build participation towards community independence with the indicator of success, (3) to create community socio-economic network and (4) to create sustainable empowerment programs in realizing community welfare and independence.

2.2. Sustainability

The government through Bappenas states that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are: the development that maintains the continuous improvement of the economic welfare of the community, maintains the sustainability of community social life, maintains the quality of the environment, and ensures justice [4]. The implementation of governance that is able to maintain the improvement of the quality of life from one generation to the next generations.

A research conducted by Fatoki, on 170 business owners in South Africa showed that there is a significant positive relationship between individual entrepreneurial resilience and organizational success [5]. Strengthening the resilience of business actors will strengthen the economic security of their businesses. To ensure the sustainability of small and medium enterprises, it is recommended to increase the resilience of business owners. Furthermore, the sustainability of the life of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is very important for job creation, poverty alleviation, and sustainable economic growth

Riach (2002) stated that sustainability is one of the development principles that is difficult to achieve [6]. One of the ways to achieve it is by providing assistance in the

field. This assistance aims to increase the income of individual or group beneficiaries. Furthermore, Riach (2002) said to that there are three important principles of group assistance that must be implemented in community development programs, namely: Participation, sustainability and, equity and social justice [6].

2.3. Multistage Weighted Index Method

The use of the multistage weighted index method is by performing a hierarchy process in the weighting stage. The method combines each stage of weighting in each of the components that make up the index. As in the calculation estimation technique to obtain the IDZ (Zakat Village Index) and IPZ (Zakat Empowerment Index) values. The multistage weighted index method is used in research to measure and evaluate micro-enterprises or business communities, such as:

2.4. Zakat Village Index (IDZ) and Zakat Empowerment Index (IPZ)

Puskas BAZNAS issued a measuring instrument called the Zakat Village Index (IDZ) which is used to measure the level of village level empowerment. IDZ serves to assess the processes that occur before the program, during the program, and after the program. BAZNAS through the Center for Strategic Studies [7] has made a measuring tool, namely the Zakat Empowerment Index (IPZ). IPZ is a tool used to measure changes in mustahik, meaning that the benefits are measured from bad to better level.

2.5. Enviromental Dimension and its indicators

Munizu suggested that micro and small businesses will grow if the regulatory or policy environment is supportive, the macro policy environment is stable and predictable, information is reliable and easily accessible, and there is a social environment that encourages and rewards the success of the business [8]. On the other hand, for the environmental dimension, according to Riach (2002), who has a missionary background, mentions the existence of basic values and needs that bind people together in a community [6]. Communities in society will be able to live together if their needs are met in the environment. According to Riach, the fulfillment of the need for the environment is related to: (1) friendship need, (2) security need, (3) employment need, (4) spiritual need, (5) culture need [6].

In line with this opinion, Purwakananta emphasized the role of zakat on poverty alleviation in zakatnomics that the dimension of poverty alleviation has a role in the economic, social and advocacy/da'wah dimensions [9]. Communities that receive zakat funds are expected to fulfill spiritual aspect by increasing their religious knowledge individually and socially. Furthermore, zakat institutions are obliged to manage zakat funds from muzakki to be empowered according to their designation [10]. In community social and economic empowerment programs, assistance in community development is to identify and utilize the resources, and to stimulate sustainable economic activities [6]. Furthermore, to identify the size of the community, it is divided into Local Industry Development, Economy Development, and Community Development. BAZNAS has designed a program that must be implemented by BAZNAS throughout Indonesia, both at the provincial and city/district levels. The program that is designed for BAZNAS Jabar includes: Health (Jabar Sehat), Education (Jabar Cerdas), Economics (Jabar Mandiri), Social-Humanity (Jabar Peduli) and Da'wah and Syiar Islam (Jabar Takwa). In designing the utilization program, there are many basics that are taken into consideration because the program's performance will be linked to the utilization of the social and economic value of zakat, namely the level of effectiveness of the use of zakat funds in accordance with the philanthropy of religious funds [11].

According to Ramdani et al, the success of zakat utilization program has not been optimal, especially social and economic empowerment, including: the assistance is not matched with the results of the need assessment, there is no assistance or the assistance does not have proper competence, unclear timing mentoring, the absence of written targets and measures of success and the absence of local institutions as a continuation of post-termination activities [12].

The assessment on economic impact is a systematic assessment of the impact on the quality of daily life of people and groups whose environment is affected by the policies, plans and programs proposed in a project [13]. The assessment of economic activities by previous researchers was carried out using the Sustainability Index [14-16]. The business group in the utilization program at LPEM-BAZNAS of West Java is a collection of individuals in a group whose level is lower than a village. Therefore, an alternative measurement is needed from the IDZ (Village Zakat Index). For this reason, an assessment with more specific indicators is needed to assess the level of sustainability of zakat beneficiaries (the level of sustainability zakat beneficiary) in these micro-enterprises. The dimension of measurement can use multidimensional in the SDGs which is a continuation of the MDGs [17]. Furthermore, Hakim & Bahri (2017) suggested to measure the level of sustainability with the dimension of triple bottom

line of sustainability that form a triangle, through 3 dimensions, namely: (1) economy, (2) social and (3) environmental. The research uses dimensions and more specifically mention indicators, Environmental; (1) electricity cost, (2) customer perception about environmentally – friendly image, (3) number of injuries [16].

Economic impact assessment is a systematic assessment of the impact on the quality of daily life of people and groups whose environment is affected by the policies, plans and programs proposed in a project [13]. Multi-Weighted Analysis (MWA) is a multi-weighted ratio analysis to assess program performance. MWA analysis calculates the performance of community economic empowerment programs using several weighting ratios.

The multi-weighting ratios are carried out in the following steps: (1) obtain Eigen Value and Mean Value from the contribution of each indicator, (2) get consistency Index (CI), the IR value is obtained from the Index Ratio table (4) The Mean Value as the contribution value of each indicator is acceptable and considered as consistent after checking the Consistency Ratio (CR).

3. METHOD

The survey research method referred to in this research is a survey on ZCD program assisted by LPEM BAZNAS West Java. The approach in this research is descriptive analysis research. It consists of one variable, namely the Performance Assessment of Community Economic Empowerment with Multi-Weighted Analysis (MWA) in the Pandemic era. Variable operationalization is described in the following table:

TABLE 1: Operationalization of Variable.

Variable	Indicator	Dimensi
Performance of Community Empowerment Environmental Aspect With Multi Weighted Analysis (MWA)	Environmental Aspect	Friendship Security Work Spiritual Cultural

Data collection techniques used in this research are open questionnaires, observations, (depth interviews); and documentation. The research location is the ZCD program areas (6 cities/districts). The reason for taking the location and survey of the ZCD program assisted by LPEM BAZNAS of Wet Java is that this program has long been fostered by zakat funds and has the potential to be developed. By assessing the performance of community economic empowerment with Multi-Weighted Analysis (MWA), especially in the pandemic era, it will be the basis for decision making related to community economic empowerment programs. The selection of respondents used

a random sampling technique with respondents to the population of people registered as beneficiaries since 2019.

3.1. The Weighting of Indicators in Dimension

The weighting uses the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) technique assisted Excel. The stages are explained as follows:

1. Obtaining the value of the contribution of each indicator through weighting by comparing the level of importance between indicators with a comparative assessment between one indicator and other indicators in dimension. The pairwise comparison matrix between dimensions (perspectives) is made by experts, in this case by the administrators(amil) in Baznas West Java . Preference through the opinion of experts by assigning a level of importance to the Indicator in the same dimension on a scale of 1 to 9, where 1 = equally important, 3 = moderately important, 5 = highly important, 7 = much highly important, 9 = extremely important.
2. Measuring the consistency value of the comparison results by making Eigen values to get the average value of each indicator in the dimension. This value will be used to fill in the maximum lambda value used to get the Consistency Index (CI). Calculation of the CI value with the following formula:

$$CI = (\lambda_{max} - n)/n - 1 \quad (1)$$

Dimana:

λ = (lambda)

n = Jumlah Indikator

1. Checking the consistency ratio. The contribution value of each indicator in a dimension is declared consistent if the Consistency Ratio or CR value <0.01. This means that if the CR value is above 0.1 or 10%, the opinion is considered inconsistent. The CR value is obtained by the following formula (3):

$$CR = \frac{CI}{IR} \quad (2)$$

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Results: Weighting of Environmental Dimension

The Environmental Dimension consists of 5 Indicators, where the Indicators and Eigen values are weighted by first making a comparison of each Indicator. The table is used to get the average max.environmental value or the Mean which is the contribution value of each Indicator in its dimension:

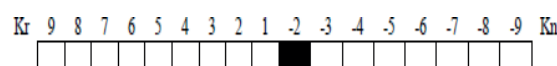
TABLE 2: Environmental Dimension Weighting.

Enviromental	Co de	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5
Friendship	L1	1	0,5 00	0,5 33	0,3 33	0.3 33
Security	L2	2	1	0,5 00	0,3 33	0.3 33
Work	L3	3	2	1	0,3 33	2
Spiritual	L4	3	3	3	1	2
Cultural	L5	3	3	0,5 00	0,5 00	1
		12.0 00	9.5 00	5.3 33	2.5 00	5,6 67

The weighting pattern of the economic dimension table is carried out using a pair to pair comparison pattern. The practice is carried out by comparing the Friendship Indicator (example) which is placed on the left (Kr) with other comparison indicators on the right (Kn). Negative values are only used as a sign if the comparison is better, the value is placed on the right. The negative value on the right is not interpreted as a bad value, but only as a perceived value that the comparison is more important. Therefore if the location of the black block is in a negative value location, it is interpreted that the comparison value is considered more important. The black block listed on the scale is the perceived value decided by the experts.

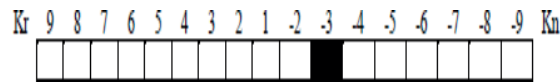
4.2. Assessment of Friendship Indicator (L1)

The weighting of the Friendship Indicator (L1) against Security (L2) is described as follows:



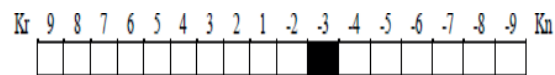
Security is considered a little more important than Friendship. Where security comes first in starting a business. The value of this perspective is entered into the table in the form of Friendship (L1) with a value of 1/2 or 0.5 and Security (L2) with a value of 2.

The weighting of Friendship Indicator (L1) against Employment (L3) is described as follows:



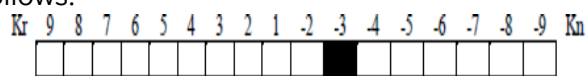
Employment is considered more important with a moderate level than Friendship. Where work takes precedence over friendship. The value of this perspective is entered into the table in the form of Friendship (L1) with a value as much as 1/3 or 0.33 and Employment (L3) with a value of 3.

The weighting of Friendship Indicator (L1) against Spiritual is illustrated as follows



Spiritual is considered more important with a moderate level compared to friendship. Where spiritual takes precedence over friendship, in many occupations the religious factor often takes precedence in considering hiring. The value of this perspective is inserted into the table in the form of Friendship (L1) with a value of 1/3 or 0.33 and Spiritual (L4) with a value of 3.

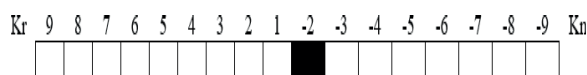
The weighting of the Friendship Indicator (L1) against Culture (L5) is described as follows:



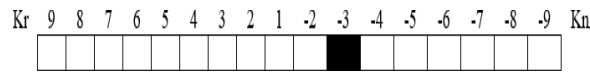
Culture is rated as more important with a moderate level than Security. Where culture comes first despite security risks. The value of this perspective is entered into the table in the form of Security (L2) with a value of 1/3 or 0.33 and Culture (L5) with a value of 3.

4.3. The Assessment of Security Indicator (L2)

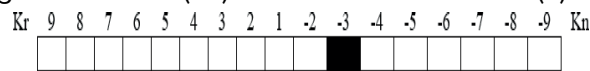
The weighting of Security Indicator (L2) against Employment (L3) is described as follows :



Employment is considered slightly more important than Security. Employment is prioritized as an effort to meet the needs, eventhough with the emergence of security risks. The value of this perspective is inserted into the table in the form of Security (L2) with a value of 1/2 or 0.5 and Employment (L3) with a value of 2.



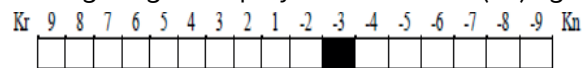
Spiritual is considered more important with a moderate level compared to Security. Where spiritual comes first even though there is a security risk. The value of this perspective is entered into the table in the form of Security (L2) with a value of 1/3 or 0.33 and Spiritual (L4) with a value of 3. The weighting of Security Indicator (L2) against Culture (L5) is described as follows (9):



Culture is rated as more important with a moderate level than Security. Where culture comes first even though there is a security risk. The value of this perspective is entered into the table in the form of Security (L2) with a value of 1/3 or 0.33 and Culture (L5) with a value of 3.

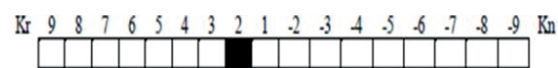
4.4. The Assessment of Employment Indicator (L 3)

The weighting of Employment Indicator (L3) against Spiritual (L4) is described as follows:



Spiritual is considered more important with a moderate level compared to employment. Where spiritual precedence in choosing a job. The value of this perspective is inserted into the table in the form of Employment (L3) with a value of 1/3 or 0.33 and Spiritual (L4) with a value of 3.

The weighting of Employment Indicator (L3) against Culture (L5) is described as follows :



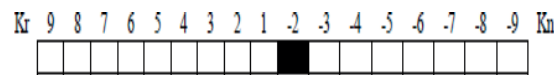
Employment is prioritized as an effort to meet the needs. The value of this perspective is inserted into the table in the form of Culture (L5) with a value of 1/2 or 0.5 and Employment (L3) with a value of 2.

4.5. The Assessment of Spiritual Indicator (L4)

The weighting of Spiritual Indicator (L4) against Culture (L5) is described as follows :

TABLE 3

Co de	Eigen Value					Amm ount	Me an
L1	0.0833	0.0525	0.0625	0.1333	0.0588	0.3906	0.078
L2	0.1667	0.1053	0.0938	0.1333	0.0588	0.5578	0.112
L3	0.2500	0.2105	0.1875	0.1333	0.3529	1.1343	0.227
L4	0.2500	0.3158	0.5625	0.4000	0.3529	1.8812	0.376
L5	0.2500	0.3158	0.0938	0.2000	0.1765	1.0360	0.207
						5.0000	1.000



Spiritual is considered more important with a moderate level compared to Culture. Where spiritual precedence over culture. The value of this perspective is inserted into the table in the form of Spiritual (L4) with a value of 2 and Culture (L5) with a value of or 0.5.

The Mean value as the contribution value of each indicator can be accepted and considered consistent if the Consistency Ratio (CR) < 0.1 CR is calculated by the following formula:

$$CR = \frac{CI}{IR}$$

Where the Consistency Index (CI) value is searched with the following formula: = $(\lambda_{max} - n) / (n - 1)$. The value of $\lambda_{max} = 5.3221$, with a value of $n = 5$, the value:

$$CI = (5.3221 - 5) / (5 - 1)$$

$$CR \text{ Environmental} = \frac{0.0805}{1.1200} = 0.0719 \text{ consistence}$$

The IR value is obtained from the Index Ratio table (attached), with the number of Indicators 5 obtained in the table IR= 1.1200, which is then used to calculate the Environmental CR with the following formula: When the Consistency Index (CI) value is searched with the following formula:

$$= (\lambda_{\max} - n) / (n - 1)$$

The value of $\max.\lambda_{\max} = 5.3221$, with a value of $n = 5$ Then the value: $= (5.3221 - 5) / (5 - 1)$, $CI = 0.0805$.

The weighting results in Table 3 are then processed to obtain the Eigen Value and Mean Value (average) of the contribution of each Indicator. Data processing is presented as follows:

Table 3. Nilai Eigen Of Environment Aspect

The result of checking Consistency Ratio (CR) is $0.0719 < 0.1$, meaning that Mean Value in the weighting of the Environmental Dimension is acceptable.

4.6. Discussion

The Consistency Index (CI) value is obtained with the following formula: $= (\lambda_{\max} - n) / (n - 1)$ where the value of $\max.\lambda_{\max} = 5.3221$, with a value of $n = 5$ then the value: The result of checking Consistency Ratio (CR) is $0.0719 < 0.1$. Mean Value in the weighting of the Environmental Dimension is acceptable. This value indicates that based on the results of the weighting for the environmental dimension, it shows good performance and can be accepted as a performance measure for community empowerment from the environmental dimension. The aspects that are assessed for the environmental dimension consist of Friendship, Security, Employment, Spiritual and Culture values

An environment that supports business will make it easier for business actors to develop. A good and supportive environment is needed for business development and business actors. Such an environment can affect the performance of community empowerment, especially from the environmental dimension. The aspect of friendship will become inseparable because in carrying out the business of friendship relations which is called partnerships are very important. Carrying out a business must interact with many parties such as vendors, consumers, governments, banks and many other stakeholders. Business actors must be given an understanding of how to build good and effective relationships and partners to support businesses.

Another environmental aspect is security. Security will provide assurance that business activities can run well. Security aspect can be seen from physical security, social security, economic security and others. The security aspect is also related to work for business actors. By being able to run a business, work security is automatically guaranteed, but on the other hand, if business security is not good and cannot be continued, the employment aspect for business actors will be disrupted.

Another environmental aspect which definitely becomes very important and must be the spirit of all business aspects is the spiritual aspect. Spiritual aspect is the belief of business actors in the existence of Allah, the God. Spiritual aspect will be the basis of all business activities and processes. Spiritual aspect of business activities can be seen from the attitude of work spirit, innovation, honesty, compassion and fairness. Spiritual aspect becomes intangible capital in running a business. Spiritual aspect will be complete if its implementation is supported by culture aspects. Culture that translates spiritual aspects into various rules of life such as norms and ethics. Culture will also be adapted to local wisdom of the business actors. The combination of spiritual and culture aspects will enrich business actors in running their business. All environmental aspects will ultimately construct community empowerment performance on the environmental dimension.

This research contains limitations, including the respondents or business actors of the research, namely:

1. The business actors based on zakat funds. In general, the business actors' education background is up to high school.
2. The difficulties in collecting complete data because the business actors were reluctant to conduct interviews and fill out questionnaires.
3. The number of ZCD programs studied in ZCD programs assisted by LPEM BAZNAS West Java will be more complete in all ZCD programs spread across cities and districts throughout West Java.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, the conclusions of this study are as follows: The weights for the environmental dimension show good community empowerment performance and can be accepted as a performance measure for community empowerment from the environmental dimension. Aspects assessed for the environmental dimension consist of Friendship, Security, Employment, Spiritual and Culture values.

Based on the previous discussion, the suggestions for this research are as follows:

- (a) This Multi-Weighted performance appraisal (MWA) model can be used as a model for assessing the performance of community empowerment for the ZCD program and other community empowerment programs.

- (b) The Multi-Weighted Model (MWA) can also be used as a guide to assist staff in conducting monitoring and evaluation activities in community empowerment programs.

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