



THE ROLE OF THE ZAKAT MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (ZMO) IN RESTORING THE CONDITION OF POST-DISASTER VILLAGES IN NORTH LOMBOK REGENCY

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Article Info	Abstract
Article History Received: June 2024 Revised: June 2024 Published: June 2024 Keywords: Earthquake, ZMO, Management Disaster	<i>The earthquake that occurred in NTB province resulted in many deaths, refugees, and damaged buildings. The earthquake disaster also damaged the community's economic, social, and educational conditions. One of the areas most severely affected by the earthquake was North Lombok Regency (KLU). Many non-governmental organizations, including zakat management organizations (ZMO), have participated in distributing aid and restoring the condition of villages in KLU. This study aims to determine the role of ZMO in restoring the condition of villages in KLU. This research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The results of the study found that: ZMO began to distribute disaster assistance in KLU during the phase when the disaster occurred, starting from steps 1) rescue and search for victims; 2) evacuation of victims. Then in the post-disaster phase, starting from steps 1) donations and services, 2) consolidation and 3) reconstruction and rehabilitation. The last phase carried out by ZMO is the pre-disaster phase, where the steps taken are disaster preparedness.</i>
Informasi Artikel	Abstrak
Sejarah Artikel Diterima: Juni 2024 Direvisi: Juni 2024 Dipublikasi: Juni 2024 Kata Kunci: Gempa Bumi, OPZ, Manajemen Bencana	Gempa bumi yang terjadi di provinsi NTB mengakibatkan banyak korban jiwa, pengungsi, dan kerusakan bangunan. Bencana gempa juga merusak ekonomi, sosial, dan sarana pendidikan masyarakat. Salah satu daerah yang terkena dampak paling parah akibat gempa adalah Kabupaten Lombok Utara (KLU). Banyak lembaga swadaya masyarakat, termasuk organisasi pengelola zakat (OPZ), yang turut serta menyalurkan bantuan dan memulihkan kondisi desa-desa di KLU. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran OPZ dalam memulihkan kondisi desa di KLU. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa: OPZ mulai menyalurkan bantuan bencana di KLU pada fase terjadinya bencana, dimulai dari langkah 1) penyelamatan dan pencarian korban; 2) evakuasi korban. Kemudian pada fase pasca bencana dimulai dari langkah 1) donasi dan pelayanan, 2) konsolidasi dan 3) rekonstruksi dan rehabilitasi. Fase terakhir yang dilakukan OPZ adalah fase pra bencana, di mana langkah yang dilakukan adalah kesiapsiagaan bencana.
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INTRODUCTION

In the 2018 earthquake in Lombok, at least 564 people died, 1,584 people were injured, and 445,343 people had to evacuate.¹ North Lombok Regency (KLU) became the district with the most deaths, as many as 467 people or 82.8% of the total fatalities in NTB Province. In addition, KLU is also the district with the most damage to buildings among other districts and cities in the province of NTB, which is 58.5% of the total damage to buildings in the province of NTB.

The World Organization for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) noted that economic losses due to natural disasters in the world from 2000–2019 reached USD 2.97 trillion.² Several studies also show that natural disasters have a solid link to community poverty^{3,4,5}.

This situation occurs because when a disaster strikes, people are often faced with the loss of livelihood, decreased income, and limited economic activity during recovery^{6,7,8}. In aggregate, some of these things have resulted in a decline in economic growth in the affected areas and nationally^{9,10}. All these things limit the lives of survivors of natural disasters and lack the economic aspect.

According to Qardhawi, poverty alleviation by using zakat is a necessity, although, in its implementation, it uses different strategies¹¹. Because zakat can become an instrument for redistributing income and wealth for the Muslim community¹². Zakat can reduce social inequality, reduce the dividing line between

¹F. Mustafa, M. Nursyamsi, and P. Nugraha, *Gempa Lombok 2018: Sejumlah Kisah Dan Catatan Dari Lapangan* (Mataram: Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Provinsi NTB, 2019).

²Mami Mizutori and Debarati Guha-Sapir, *The Human Cost of Disasters: An Overview of the Last 20 Years (2000-2019)* (Switzerland, 2020).

³Muchammad Farid, Nanik Setyowati, and Zainal Mukhtar, "Analisis Kemiskinan Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Di Indonesia Dengan Spatial Error Model (SEM)," in *Potret Pengentasan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia: Tantangan, Strategi, Dan Capaian* (Bengkulu: UNIB Press, 2019), 64–71.

⁴John V Rush, "The Impact of Natural Disasters on Education in Indonesia," *Economics of Disasters and Climate Change* 2, no. 2 (2018): 137–158.

⁵Megan Silbert and Maria del Pilar Useche, *Repeated Natural Disasters and Poverty in Island Nations: A Decade of Evidence from Indonesia*. (Gainesville, 2011).

⁶Osasogie Daniel Izevbuwa and Alabi Reuben Adeolu, "Economic Analysis of Effect of Flood on Income Distribution among Farmers in Edo State, Nigeria," *International Journal of Research in Agriculture and Forestry* 2, no. 3 (2015): 7–13.

⁷Md. Ismail and Md. Mustaqim, "Socio-Economic Status of Population In Flood Prone Areas OF Chanchal Sub-Division In Malda District, West Bengal," *International Journal of Research in Applied, Natural and Social Sciences (IJRANSS)* 1, no. 3 (2013): 141–151.

⁸Syed Shabib ul Hasan and Syed Shahid Zaheer Zaidi, "Flooded Economy of Pakistan," *Journal of Development and Agricultural Economics* 4, no. 13 (2012): 331–338.

⁹Muzakar Isa, "Bencana Alam: Berdampak Positif Atau Negatif Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi?," in *The 3rd University Research Colloquium (URECOL)* (Kudus: LPPM STIKES Muhammadiyah Kudus, 2016), 147–156.

¹⁰Julius M. Huho and Rose C. Kosonei, "Understanding Extreme Climatic Events for Economic Development in Kenya," *IOSR Journal Of Environmental Science, Toxicology And Food Technology (IOSR-JESTFT)* 8, no. 2 (2014): 14–24.

¹¹Ahmad Atabik, "Peranan Zakat Dalam Pengentasan Kemiskinan," *ZISWAF: Jurnal Zakat Dan Wakaf* 2, no. 2 (2015): 339–361.

¹²Irfan Syauqi Beik, "Analisis Peran Zakat Dalam Mengurangi Kemiskinan: Studi Kasus Dompot Dhuafa Republika," *Zakat & Empowering: Jurnal Pemikiran dan Gagasan* 2 (2009): 45–53.

rich and poor groups, and grow the value of kinship and brotherhood among Muslims¹³. The obligation to distribute zakat shows social concern that orientation for the value of togetherness which is the basis for achieving prosperity by living together in the community¹⁴.

After the earthquake in Lombok, several Zakat Management Organizations (ZMO) carried out various programs to restore disaster-affected villages. The Rumah Zakat runs the Empowered Village program in Menggala Village and Senaru Village. Then Baznas ran the Zakat Community Development (ZCD) program in Sambik Elen Village, Teniga Village, and Gumantar Village. These ZMO programs are designed to rebuild destroyed villages from all aspects such as economic, social, religious, health, and education.

This study aims to analyze the model of assistance carried out by ZMO in carrying out recovery post-disaster in KLU.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses descriptive qualitative research that is useful for investigating the role of ZMO in village recovery after the disaster in KLU. This approach is used so that researchers get an overview of the empowerment model carried out by ZMO during village recovery activities. The type of data in this study is primary data. Data collection techniques used are observation and interview techniques. Determination of the sample using judgment sampling, where the research sample must be villages that have received community-based empowerment programs. So that the samples in the study were Menggala Village and Senaru Village, which received the Empowered Village program from Rumah Zakat, then Teniga Village, Gumantar Village, and Sambik Elen Village received the ZCD or Zakat Community Development program.

FINDINGS

If viewed from the phase of disaster management, the programs carried out by ZMO in KLU depart from 1) the phase when the disaster was and is still happening, 2) the post-disaster phase, and 3) the pre-disaster phase.

A. The phase when the disaster is and is still happening

This phase began when an earthquake occurred on July 29, 2018, with a magnitude of 6.4 on the Richter Scale. The earthquake's epicenter was located on land 47 km northeast of Mataram, meaning that the epicenter was right in the northern region of the island of Lombok with a depth of 24 km. So in a release issued by BMKG, the earthquake has the potential to damage buildings adjacent to the epicenter. The trigger for the earthquake was the Flores Back Arc Thrust activity. As a result of the earthquake, at least 14 people died, and 162 injured. The damage to buildings reached thousands of units¹⁵.

The first step is to rescue and search for victims. Various ZMO volunteers came to KLU to rescue and search for victims. Baznas, through the Baznas

¹³Firmansyah, "Zakat Sebagai Instrumen Pengentasan Kemiskinan Dan Kesenjangan Pendapatan," *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Pembangunan* 21, no. 2 (2013): 179–190.

¹⁴Supawi Pawenang, *Islam Perspektif Manajemen* (Yogyakarta: Idea Press, 2010).

¹⁵Nur Hidayati et al., *Ulasan Guncangan Tanah Akibat Gempa Lombok Timur 29 Juli 2018* (Mataram, 2018).

Tanggap Bencana (BTB), carried out rescue and search for victims, one of which was in Sambik Elen Village.

“BTB helps find and rescue the victims because society is unfamiliar with the initial steps for disaster response, what should be done, and what they should do (Habiburrahman, Baznas)”

The presence of volunteers during the intermediate and ongoing disaster phase means a lot to the community. People do not know how to rescue and search for victims during an earthquake. People chose to save themselves because the earthquake at that time was still happening with varying intensity. In addition, the role of volunteers at the beginning of a disaster helps minimize the impact of the disaster¹⁶.

After the earthquake on July 29, 2018, another earthquake occurred on August 5 and 9, 2018, with a magnitude of 7 SR and 6.2 SR. Based on the BMKG release, the earthquake on August 5 was significant compared to the earthquakes on July 29 and August 9. This earthquake made the ground shaking bigger and more victims; namely 82 people, died¹⁷.

The rescue system at the beginning of a disaster is something that must be strong. Because of good early disaster management will reduce the risk of disability, even the victim's death¹⁸. Rescue and search steps are followed by actions such as first aid or basic life support and the process of evacuating victims. In the second earthquake on August 5, the role of ZMO volunteers, such as BTB from Baznas, Banser from Lazisnu, and Relawan Nusantara from Rumah Zakat could work more optimally to rescue and search for victims. Because before the second earthquake, the volunteers were already at the earthquake site.

“At that time, Lazisnu sent Banser to help people in KLU affected by the earthquake (Solihin, Lazisnu)”

The second step is evacuation, namely the transfer of victims to a safer place. Various ZMOs also took steps to evacuate by making emergency tents and temporary shelters (huntara). The refugees are placed in emergency tents first while receiving help and treatment.

“The Baznas team built refugee camps, so the survivors were asked to stay there (Habiburrahman, Baznas)”

One aspect that is needed and must be prioritized for refugees is the need for housing¹⁹. Shelters that provide security, health, and safety are essential for

¹⁶Merina Widyastuti et al., “Motivasi Dan Pengetahuan Relawan Tentang Penanggulangan Bencana,” *Jurnal Ilmiah Keperawatan* 16, no. 1 (2021): 1–6.

¹⁷Ardian Yudi et al., *Ulasan Guncangan Tanah Akibat Gempa Lombok Timur 5 Agustus 2018* (Mataram, 2018).

¹⁸Wasis Nugroho and Sari Prihatin, “Penerapan Metode Simulasi Pada Praktik Penanganan Korban Bencana Sebagai Penguatan Ketrampilan Masyarakat,” *J-Abdi: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 1, no. 10 (2022): 2669–2673.

¹⁹Muchammad Irwan, Sri Nastiti Nugrahani Ekasiwi, and Kirami Bararatin, “Bangunan Portabel Sebagai Solusi Kebutuhan Hunian Temporer Yang Layak Huni,” *Jurnal Sains dan Seni ITS* 5, no. 2 (2016): 226–230.

refugees affected by disasters²⁰. Therefore, ZMO does not only set up tents for the refugees. The establishment of shelters is a step taken by ZMO in this evacuation step. The establishment of this shelter aims to make refugees get a better place to live than just living in emergency tents.

"The tent is there. We have made a shelter for the residents made of wood. Spread in various regions (Solihin, Lazisnu)"

After a while, staying in a makeshift tent for help and treatment. Then the ZMO began to build shelters for the victims. Baznas make shelters in several villages, one of which is in Sambik Elen Village. Lazisnu made shelters in Teniga and several other areas. Zakat house builds shelter in Menggala Village.

B. The post-disaster phase

This phase occurs when there are no more disasters that can endanger the lives of the community. In this phase, the victims are slowly restored to their normal condition as before the earthquake.

The first step in this phase is service and sponsorship. Services and donations for disaster victims are a form of restoring the condition of the community in the health and socio-economic fields. In the health sector, the victims were given medical treatment and services. Baznas, provide health services and makes a field hospital. Meanwhile, Lazisnu and Rumah Zakat provide health services by traveling from one village to another.

"The focus was on the supply of clean water and food supplies for refugees, and there are other aids, such as trauma healing, etc." (Refi, Rumah Zakat)

ZMO provides various essential assistance such as meeting the needs of sanitation, clean water, food, and medical services to maintain the victim's quality of life while in evacuation. Because poor access to sanitation and clean water can trigger health problems and the proliferation of infectious diseases in refugee camps. In addition, food shortages can also trigger a decline in the quality of life of refugees. Because in the long term, it will affect the nutritional needs of the refugees²¹.

"We brought a psychologist from Jakarta to help with trauma healing. So we take it around from one place to another; the psychologist stays at the disaster site, the psychologist has been here for a long time" (Solihin, Lazisnu).

ZMO also provides psychological assistance to restore the mental health of the refugees due to the trauma experienced during the disaster. This situation is because living as a refugee is tricky and can potentially disrupt the psychology of the refugee²². Because the refugees have lost their property and livelihood, they

²⁰Intan Findanavy Ridzqo, Estuti Rochimah, and Verdy Ananda Upa, *Model Sambungan Untuk Struktur Lantai Panggung Bambu Sebagai Alas Tidur Pengungsi* (Tengerang, 2021).

²¹Imran Tumenggung, "Masalah Gizi Dan Penyakit Menular Pasca Bencana," *Health and Nutrition Journal* 3, no. 1 (2017): 1–9.

²²O. O. Akinyemi, E. T. Owoaje, and E. O. Cadmus, "In Their Own Words: Mental Health and Quality of Life of West African Refugees in Nigeria," *Journal of International Migration and Integration* 17, no. 1 (2016): 273–287.

may also have lost their families, and the various limitations in the evacuation have put heavy pressure on refugees²³.

The second step in this phase is consolidation. Consolidation is a form of program evaluation. That has been carried out along with the implementation of collaboration with other institutions also aiding the victims of the 2018 earthquake in Lombok. The form of program evaluation carried out includes standard operating procedures (SOP), contingency plans, budget planning, and the capacity of each ZMO.

“Cooperation with Relawan Nusantara, BPBD, and the government of the village, because they are the ones who know the condition of the village” (Refi, Rumah Zakat)

The consolidation carried out by ZMO takes various forms. There is a permanent form of partnership in the event of a disaster, such as by zakat houses and archipelago volunteers. The aids distributed by the zakat house for disaster victims are generally through archipelago volunteers. Then the consolidation between ZMO and local government through the Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD). Every time in disaster conditions, BPBD always makes releases related to regional conditions and the needs of the area. So, ZMO needs to coordinate so that the assistance provided follows the release issued by BPBD.

“In Lazisnu, the consolidation is with NU internally. For example, in our education, there is Ma'arif (LP Ma'arif NU); now, we will assist in the field of education in cooperation with Ma'arif earlier. For example, to help several Islamic boarding schools, there is a collaboration with RMINU. There are Banser, and the point is that we are consolidating internally with NU to formulate the program” (Solihin, Lazisnu)

Then there are two types of cooperation carried out by ZMO. Cooperation with external parties and cooperation with internal parties. Lazisnu implements internal cooperation, where all aspects of Lazisnu's activities involve various autonomous bodies (banom) under the auspices of Nahdatul Ulama (NU). So whatever the aid program distributed by Lazisnu, the banom involved are also elements of NU, such as LPBI, Sernu, Banser, LP Ma'arif, LKNU, RMINU, and PDNU.

The third step in the post-disaster phase is reconstruction and rehabilitation. Reconstruction is a recovery process by rebuilding all institutional facilities and infrastructure in post-disaster areas. The purpose of this reconstruction is to revive economic, social, and cultural activities, enforce rules and order, and revive the role of the community in all aspects of community life in post-disaster areas.

“In terms of the economy, ZCD has also been actively assisting MSMEs in KLU. There have also been made emergency schools in several villages” (Habiburrahman, Baznas).

²³Dicky Pelupessy, S. S. Budi Hartono, and Yurik Yang, “Kesejahteraan Psikologis Dan Rasa Kekomunitasan Pada Perempuan Penyintas Bencana Alam Yang Mengungsi,” *Jurnal Sains Psikologi* 9, no. 1 (2020): 46–56.

“There is also a Da'wah program from Baznas, and we activate TPQ-TPQ in the village; the assistance is in the form of prayer tools, Iqro, and Al-Quran” (Alfi, Baznas).

In the reconstruction process, ZMOs provided group or village-based programs. Baznas runs the Zakat Community Development (ZCD) program in three villages: Sambik Elen, Gumantar, and Teniga. The Zakat House carries out Empowered Village activities in two villages, Senaru and Menggala. The utilization of village-based or group-based zakat is based on a regional and community approach. Namely, the program is based on regional similarities and similar activities²⁴.

The utilization of group or village-based zakat aims to optimize the role of zakat funds for mustahik and optimize village potential and resources. Zakat funds are more focused and can be enjoyed by more people. The concept of village empowerment also emphasizes progress for mustahik so that they can be economically and socially independent. In addition, the success of utilization is more measurable, considering that mustahik companion volunteers make activity and financial reports every week.

“Our term is capacity building. Rumah Zakat makes empowerment programs in areas such as KLU. We make all kinds of things, and there are farms. There is a hydroponic house. Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). There is also a da'wah program. The point is that post-disaster is how the community's capacity increases; that is the program” (Refi, Rumah Zakat).

Baznas distributes economic assistance to empower joint business groups (KUBE), da'wah, and religion by making TPQ. Then Rumah Zakat distributes assistance in the economic field by empowering women farmer groups (KWT), in the field of religion in the form of the Rumah Quran, in the field of da'wah in the form of majlis taklim. Lazisnu distributes economic assistance in the form of MSEs capital assistance, land rental assistance, da'wah, and religion in the form of taklim majlis.

Rehabilitation is a process of repairing and restoring all aspects of public services or aspects of community services. To an adequate stage for use in post-disaster areas with the primary objective of making service activities run for all aspects of government services and community activities in post-disaster areas. There are no ZMOs that carry out the rehabilitation process. Because carrying out the rehabilitation process takes a long time, human resources, and many funds. Therefore, the rehabilitation process in the post-disaster phase is carried out by the local government and village governments.

C. The pre-disaster phase

This phase is a phase where people live in normal conditions and are prepared for possible disasters to occur in the future. This phase is divided into three steps: 1) prevention, 2) mitigation, and 3) preparedness. Preventive measures

²⁴Izza Mafruhah et al., “Implementasi Konsep Zakat Community Development (ZCD) Dalam Rangka Pemberdayaan Mustahiq Produktif Di Kabupaten Sukoharjo,” *Journal and Proceeding FEB Unsoed* 5, no. 1 (2015).

are preventive by making rules that seek to prevent disasters from occurring or reduce the impact of disasters if they occur in the future. ZMO cannot carry out this step because it has no authority to make regulations or legislation. Mitigation measures were also not carried out for the earthquake in Lombok in 2018. Because the earthquake has occurred, and mitigation efforts have been carried out too late.

The step taken by ZMO in this phase is preparedness. After all, residents return to everyday life as before the disaster. ZMO and organizations and institutions such as BPBD began forming a team for disaster preparedness activities in villages in KLU called Tim Siaga Bencana Desa (TSBD). TSBD is a community self-help group that receives counseling, training, and education from volunteers who can deal with disasters. The formation of TSBD is the result of collaboration between various government-owned organizations and agencies. Includes ZMO's disaster preparedness team.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the description above, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. ZMO begins to distribute disaster assistance in KLU during the phase when the disaster occurs.
- b. The first step in the phase when a disaster occurs is carried out by ZMO, namely rescue and search for victims.
- c. The second step in the phase when the disaster occurs is carried out by ZMO, namely the evacuation of victims.
- d. The first step in the post-disaster phase carried out by ZMO is donations and services.
- e. The second step in the post-disaster phase carried out by ZMO is consolidation.
- f. The third step in the post-disaster phase carried out by ZMO is reconstruction and rehabilitation.
- g. The first step in the pre-disaster phase carried out by ZMO is disaster preparedness.

B. Recommendations

Some suggestions that need to be considered by ZMO in disaster assistance, especially in KLU, include:

- a. ZMO should provide training on mitigation and disaster preparedness for land/forest fires in the pre-disaster phase because this disaster happens almost yearly in KLU.
- b. In the post-disaster phase, namely the reconstruction step. ZMO should also focus on the health sector because several villages in KLU do not have a permanent medical practice.

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