

The Role of Zakat in Achieving SDGs: A Literature Review

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Paper was presented at the 7th Indonesian Conference of Zakat (ICONZ) 2023
November 07-08, Muhammadiyah University Jakarta, South Tangerang, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the importance of achieving SDGs Sustainable development Goals. This research aims to find out the role of zakat in realizing SDGs Sustainable development in Indonesia. The research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. This research uses library research. By analyzing research articles that are relevant, renewable, and have credibility. Data collection techniques in this research use documentation studies. The data collected is then analyzed qualitatively. In this case, several SDGs points can indeed be a means of objective in the distribution of zakat programs including SDGs No. 1 No hunger, No. 3 healthy and prosperous life, No. 8 Decent work and economic growth, No. 10 Reduced inequality, No. 6 Clean water and synthesis and No. 17 Partnerships in achieving goals. There is a need for a more in-depth study of this topic with more emphasis on the national SDGs Goals and how Zakat plays a role in them.

Keywords: Zakat, Role of Zakat, SDGs

INTRODUCTION

One of the pillars that can be used to build the Indonesian economy is Islamic philanthropic funds. In general, Islamic charity funds are divided into four categories: zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf. These four categories can then be further divided into several other categories. For example, zakat is divided into two categories: zakat fitrah and zakat harta, and infaq is divided into two categories: obligatory infaq and disunah infaq. By incorporating the concept of zakat as a form of care from the rich to the poor, Islam seeks to improve the economy of society. The aim is to reduce the difference between the rich and the poor, lifting them out of poverty and preventing them from living in misery. (IAIN Raden Intan (Lampung), 1990) Zakat is an act of worship related to the economy and society, and has a very important and strategic potential in terms of economic development that is useful for the welfare of mankind. In this context, zakat has a principal socio-economic function, which

means that it has the aim of equalizing welfare and happiness in the socio economic field. Zakat is the portion of wealth that has met certain requirements that is required by the owner to be given to mustahiqs. In this case, zakat is intended to give a part of the wealth that has reached the nishab to the poor, gharim, and others. The parties looked at the resources that can be used to achieve sustainable development goals, especially in Indonesia, including funding to achieve these goals. For example, ending poverty, hunger, quality of education, etc.

Therefore, zakat can be considered as one of the instruments that have strategic roles and contributions to achieve SDGs. This is also supported by Law No. 23 of 2011 on zakat management, which states that zakat is a religious institution that aims to improve justice and community welfare, and article 3 of the same law states that zakat management.

One of the amil zakat institutions that have developed in Indonesia is the

National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) which is an amil zakat institution as an alternative means that can help the economy and capital and has the aim of being a partner of the government in the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) program, one of which is to increase community independence and can increase the human development index. In addition, it also needs to be studied more deeply, especially how the study can portray the relationship between the two, and assess the priority objectives of zakat for the achievement of SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) directly in its implementation. Thus, zakat can definitively assess its performance and ensure that it can play a role for the achievement of community welfare. The key principle of the SDGs, "Leaving No One Behind", dictates that the SDGs must address two things: 1) Procedural Justice, which means the extent to which all parties, especially those left behind, can be involved in the overall development process; and 2) Substantial Justice, which means the extent to which development policies and programs can or are able to address the problems of citizens, especially those who are left behind. The SDGs program has a specific mission; in addition, the main content of the SDGs consists of 17 goals and 169 targets, which are global action plans for the next 15 years, which will run from 2016 to 2030.

In less than five years, the rapid rise of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has become a major topic in national news and scientific discussions. In 2015, world leaders officially endorsed the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda, also known as the Sustainable Development Goals, at the UN headquarters. The SDGs agenda was approved by no less than 193 heads of state, including Indonesia's vice president Jusuf Kalla. President Jokowi has signed the SDGs Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 59/2017 on the

Implementation of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals as evidence of the government's political commitment to implementing the SDGs. The Perpres also commits to implementing and achieving the SDGs in a participatory manner by involving the entire community, especially civil society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sustainable development or SDGs Sustainable Development Goals is a program designed to improve economic welfare on an ongoing basis, maintain the sustainability of people's social lives, environmental quality, and the implementation of inclusive governance. *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) are present in order to accommodate all the changes that occurred in the millennium era and are more sustainable and comprehensive by including several different goals. The fundamental difference between MDGs and SDGs is in terms of universality, MDGs are aimed at developing countries while SDGs have universal goals. (Setianingtias et al., 2019). Indonesia, the largest country in ASEAN through BAPPENAS, views the SDGs as development preservation.

The country is also a stakeholder who agrees and is committed to realizing them. consistent improvement of people's economic welfare, sustainability of people's social life, environmental quality, and creating a fair system and implementing a management system that is able to maintain the quality of life from generation to generation. improved quality of life from generation to generation In its development in Indonesia. one of the resources for funding to achieve SDGs consists of many sectors, one of which is the source of zakat. When viewed in terms of the

implementation of the zakat program, it has a big intersection with SDGs such as poverty and hunger alleviation, quality education, sanitation and clean water and others. Therefore, zakat is one of the instruments that has an important contribution and role in achieving SDGs.

Each SDGs goal is a point that is entirely in accordance with zakat, or it can be said that it can be supported by the performance of zakat. (Istiyanti, 2023). Zakat can play a significant role in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia. The Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS) and Filantropi Indonesia have facilitated the involvement of the zakat movement in achieving the SDGs through the Zakat on SDGs platform since November 2016. The Fikih Zakat on SDGs was developed to ensure that the distribution and utilization of zakat are in line with the TPB/SDGs and to promote transparency and accountability in managing funds for achieving the SDGs. Zakat can be used as an alternative source of funding to achieve the SDGs, and it can also facilitate access to healthy food, quality education, and make people more productive in the future. The role of Islamic philanthropic institutions based on zakat, infaq, and almsgiving is crucial in supporting the SDGs through various programs.

Previous Study

Trihono in (Iswanaji et al., 2021) Evidence of the relationship between zakat in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is Law No. 23 of 2021 concerning zakat management where zakat in religious institutions functions to improve the welfare of the community and eradicate poverty, one of the sustainable development goals that is in line with the orientation of zakat is

poverty alleviation In its development, SDGs activists and Stakeholders see each other's sources of funding resources to achieve SDGs including seeing the potential of zakat. Given that zakat has a clear intersection with SDGs such as poverty alleviation, quality education, water and sanitation. Therefore, zakat is said to be one of the instruments that have a strategic role in achieving SDGs. According to research conducted by (Utama, 2021) based on BAZNAS financial reports in 2015-2019 the total zakat funds that have been distributed and played a role in the SDGs Sustainable Development Goals in 2019 are IDR.6,954 billion, with a total beneficiary of more than 2.3 million people. With the role of the zakat system, one of the sustainable development goals to reduce poverty can be realized with the distribution of zakat. (Nunuk & Mansyuroh, 2020).

Research by (Hermantoro & Zuraidah, 2023) explained that the philanthropic institution in Kediri Rumah Zakat collaborated with the mayor as well as BPRS to implement nine indicators of achieving SDGs in the city of Kediri including entrepreneurship assistance, human resources and community skills, education through achievement scholarships, and environmental activities and public health. In other research by (Mahmudi & Absor, 2023) The BAZNAS institution in Boyolali City is an alternative means that can help capital and has the aim of being a government partner in realizing the SDGs sustainable development goals in order to improve community welfare and independence in the economy, education so that the human development index increases. Research (Iswanaji et al., 2021) explains the effect of zakat distribution in supporting SDGs sustainable community economic development programs in East Java is

very significant but not all programs are realized, the effect of zakat distribution can support SDGs in the social, environmental, legal, governance and economic fields but not maximally due to minimal funds.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is descriptive analysis by analyzing data from five articles relevant to the Role of Zakat in Indonesia towards the achievement of SDGs Sustainable Development Goals. The literature review was conducted with a focus on original articles that contained abstracts, introductions, methods, discussions, and results. In addition, supporting data from the BAZNAS website was also added to provide affirmation data for the main data source. Article searches were conducted using the keywords Role of Zakat, SDGs, and Zakat. The article criteria used include 1) Articles published within the last 5 years (2018-2023) 2) Articles related to the main theme of the scientific study of the Role of Zakat. 3) Research articles used are the results of scientific writing published in journals that have credibility.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have 17 goals or points. Seventeen SDGs eliminate poverty, eliminate hunger, health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water sanitation, affordable clean energy, decent work and economic growth, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and innovative industries, reduce inequality, inclusive and sustainable cities, sustainable production and consumption, climate change and disaster risk reduction, terrestrial ecosystems, peace, justice and strong institutions, and partnerships for all sustainable development goals. These goals focus on the most critical issues in human and environmental sustainability such as

poverty, inequality, and climate change. (Safitri et al., 2022) Some views emerge to link between Zakat and SDGs with the interpretation of zakat work especially zakat recipients, Zakat contribution to SDGs currently focuses only on five sustainable development goals First goal Eradicate poverty, Second goal End hunger, Third goal Good health and well being, Fourth goal Quality education and Sixth goal Clean water and Sanitation. Some say that every SDGs point is a point that can be supported by Zakat. (Hasanah & Istiqomah, 2019). Zakat has a social role, namely realizing a social sense between those who are able and those who are not able to minimize the gap between the people.

In this context, zakat is expected to equalize social welfare. One of the goals of sustainable development is to eradicate poverty (End Poverty) in accordance with the purpose of one of the objectives of zakat is the benefit of the people, where there is no social gap. The role of zakat here is very large in supporting the SDGs. In ending poverty begins with increasing population income. This can be achieved by one way of optimizing the zakat system and productive zakat distribution. (Nunuk & Manshuroh, 2020) Some of the roles that zakat can play in economic empowerment in financing MSMEs are then in the field of education because zakat can be used for training and education for MSMEs, besides that in the health sector, and empowering women. (Singagerda & Asmaria, 2023) In realizing the SDGs, the contribution of zakat is basically a rational process between various aspects, both social, economic, and environmental, with the aim of achieving the general welfare of society.

In his research (Khanifa, 2018) *"Strengthening the Role of ZISWAF in welcoming the SDGs era Study of Philanthropy BMT tamzis Wonosobo"* there is a relevance between ZISWAF and SDGs there is the achievement of the goals

of sustainable development goals in outline on the issue of issues without poverty, without hunger, quality education, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequality, environmental hygiene. Zakat has a distribution dimension that is closely related to the SDGs. Zakat has the potential to achieve SDGs in 2030, generally the intersection between SDGs and Zakat meets the objective goal of reducing poverty and its various derivatives. In line with the research above,

Research (Salsabila Putri et al., 2023) Concluded that according to the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), one of the goals is the elimination of poverty, along with the main goal of zakat, which is the welfare of the people. Therefore, if these sustainable goals are combined with the zakat system, a benefit will be achieved that has a positive impact on the national economy. (Pohan et al., 2022) Explaining in his study that the IZI Zakat Institution and Dompot Dhuafa Medan City are very closely relevant to the first and third SDGs with the distribution of productive zakat funds with the aim of transforming from mustahiq zakat to muzaki. Then the distribution of zakat funds by IZI and Dompot Dhuafa in the city of Medan is also relevant to SDGs point 8 and 10 Decent work and economic growth, and the reduction of this relevance gap is crossed with a productive zakat fund distribution program on an entrepreneurial basis. Then the next relevance is at point 6 Clean water and sanitation with IZI and Dompot dhuafa holding public bathroom facilities in rural villages.

The last relevance is in the last SDGs Point partnership in achieving goals This is due to the fact that zakat institutions function as intermediary

institutions that connect muzaki and mustahik. As a result, the existence of partners greatly affects the sustainability of the zakat institution's operations.

Zakat can play a role in achieving SDG number 1, which is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Amil Zakat Institution can optimize zakat funds to reduce poverty and increase people's economic income. Poverty is a problem in many countries that do not have Poverty. Poverty alleviation is one of Zakat's functions. Among the groupings are the poor. Zakat is paid to those who receive it. As a result, it is apparent that zakat has a role. crucial role in reducing and eradicating poverty. Poverty data is the primary source of information for zakat management. so that the primary objective of zakat might be realized more precisely and effectively through collaboration between community groups (Syamsuri et al., 2022)

No Hunger. Zakat is managed to eliminate poverty and all forms that can lead to poverty, including hunger and malnutrition experienced by the poor. Many scholars state that zakat is given to the poor who are in need of food, shelter, and others. Food security and improved nutrition are also major concerns in zakat management (Muhammad Maksum, 2018) and for Education of high quality. Zakat is also handled to promote inclusive and equitable education for all parties. Zakat administration must ensure that Quality education is provided to all community groups. opportunities. As a result, zakat can be employed as a tax. A scholarship for deserving students to attend chasing the same chances as others education (Muhammad Maksum, 2018) then in supporting decent work and economic growth Zakat is a key instrument in Islam for addressing economic inequalities in society. groups of capable and capable individuals duty to

pay zakat from both income and business as well as asset (Muhammad Maksum, 2018)

The parallels between the SDGs and zakat are striking. Many of the SDGs are based on Islamic beliefs. The SDGs aim to reduce poverty and eliminate inequality through wealth sharing. These objectives are consistent with the zakat ideals. Islam. There are five fundamental beliefs in Islam. These are also known as Maqasid al Shariah objectives. These objectives include the safeguarding of faith, life, and progeny. Reason and money. The significance of synergy between the government and zakat administration agencies to improve zakat fund management as well as their distribution in the form of formation policies and rules that can be implemented applied by all zakat administrators management in order to conform to the objectives in terms of fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Syamsuri et al., 2022).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Zakat is one of the important instruments in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs). Zakat can contribute to SDGs through various programs and activities, including: poverty alleviation, welfare improvement, and community empowerment. Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that zakat has great potential to achieve SDGs in 2030. This can be achieved by optimizing zakat management and increasing the effectiveness of zakat distribution. Further research can be conducted to more accurately measure the contribution of zakat to the achievement of SDGs, understand more deeply the role of zakat in achieving SDGs, and examine various collaboration models between zakat institutions and the government in achieving SDGs. Zakat is an important instrument in achieving SDGs. Optimizing zakat management and

increasing the effectiveness of zakat distribution will increase the contribution of zakat to the achievement of SDGs.

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