

## The Role of BAZNAS RI in Supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda in the Environmental Development Pillar

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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

*SDGs can be used as a measuring tool and guide empowerment programs carried out by various National Amil Zakat Agencies. Even though there are some people or groups who are still taboo or still unfamiliar with the sustainable development agenda and the link between zakat and SDGs. Therefore, BAZNAS RI has a role and effort in supporting the SDGs agenda, especially in the Environmental Development Pillar with six goals: clean water and proper sanitation, decent cities and settlements, responsible consumption and production, handling climate change, marine ecosystems, and terrestrial ecosystems.*

Keywords: *Zakat, BAZNAS RI, SDGs, Environmental Development Pillar.*

### INTRODUCTION

Zakat management's overarching goal is to boost the practice's effectiveness and efficiency while expanding its use to better community welfare and poverty alleviation. Therefore, it must be investigated or evaluated to see if the current course of zakat administration has been consistent with these goals. In order to ensure that the zakat issued by muzakki is effective and in accordance with the aim of Zakat is prescribed, BAZNAS, an autonomous government organization that is trusted to administer zakat, has implemented improvements linked to the simplicity of distributing zakat, collecting zakat, and maintaining zakat. (maqashid al-Syariah). (Sa'adah and Hasanah 2021)

Indonesia, as a densely populated and diverse archipelago in Southeast Asia, is no stranger to the challenges outlined by the SDGs. While the country has made significant progress in many areas, it continues to grapple with poverty, income inequality, environmental degradation, and other social and economic disparities.

The urgent need to address issues including poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation has gained more and more attention in recent years. In response, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established by the United Nations (UN) as a comprehensive framework to aid nations in attaining sustainable development by the year 2030. The SDGs include 17 interconnected goals, each with specific targets to address pressing social, economic and environmental issues and create a more just and sustainable future for all (Khasanah et al. 2023)

The efforts that have been made by Indonesia in implementing the SDGs, one of which is through Islamic philanthropy, namely zakat. It takes government cooperation with various other institutions for the realization of the SDGs program. Therefore, the government joins hands with BAZNAS (Badan Amil Zakat Nasional) as one of the Islamic philanthropy institutions in Indonesia to contribute to efforts to realize SDGs through zakat. (Gabriele Lailatul

Muharromah and Mustofa 2021)

The Law No. 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Management, which declares that zakat is a religious institution with a mission to advance justice and communal welfare, is another argument in favor of zakat's support of the SDGs. The same law also clearly states in Article 3 that zakat management strives to: 1) Improve the efficacy and efficiency of services in zakat management; and 2) Increase the benefits of zakat to realize community welfare and poverty reduction. (Pusat Kajian Strategis Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (Puskas Baznas) 2017)

Zakat strives to achieve its goal, namely to prosper and provide justice for the community, especially mustahiq or people who are entitled to zakat, and can increase the income of the community through BAZNAS programs that concentrate on productive zakat issues, it is hoped that community income will increase and the SDGs will be achieved. The main goal of the productive zakat program is to provide business capital assistance in the form of funds or business goods to community groups or individuals.

Therefore, Zakat is often considered as a resource as well as a potential source of funds in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda Programs, while SDGs, can be used as a measuring tool and guide empowerment programs carried out by various National Amil Zakat Agencies. Even though there are some people or groups who are still taboo or still unfamiliar with the existence of the sustainable development agenda and the link between zakat and SDGs. (ADE 2021)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG'S) stands for sustainable development objectives, a document that will be used as a guide in international talks and development frameworks. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), commonly referred to as "post-2015," are a framework for the subsequent 15 years, from 2030. Contrary to the MDGs, which

were developed in a more bureaucratic and technical manner, the SDGs were created through a more inclusive process that included civil society organizations (CSOs). (Wahyuningsih 2018)

The SDGs are present as a refinement of the Millennium Development Goals (SDGs), but are more extensive, and their execution calls for collaboration between developed and developing nations, as well as an expansion of financing sources, an emphasis on human rights, and the involvement of community organizations, the media, charities, businesses, academia, and experts. (Gabriele Lailatul Muharromah and Mustofa 2021)

The 17 goals of the SDGs that will apply until 2030 are still limited to documents that do not yet have binding legal force to be implemented in development in Indonesia. Therefore, in order for the acceleration of development to have an effect in accordance with the goals and targets that have been set, it must adopt the SDGs concept into government regulations. In order not to repeat the non-achievement of results such as the MDGs which are still far from expectations and are still criticized. So what needs to be done is to adjust the various goals and targets of sustainable development to all elements of society. In this case, the macro scale of sustainable development goals and targets can be included in the RPJMN and government regulations to support the legitimacy of SDGs implementation. So that cross-sector work programs can adopt the concept of sustainable development into government policies. This is a manifestation of the government's 'political will' in committing to participate in sustainable development that contributes to improving the welfare of the community. (Ngoya 2015)

By releasing Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of 2017 about the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, Indonesia demonstrated its commitment to carrying

out the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program. This includes pressure on stakeholders, including big organizations, philanthropy, businesspeople, academics, and other stakeholders, to achieve the sustainable development goals. (ADE 2021).

## RESEARCH METHODS

This paper is included in library research. Library study research is research that uses a variety of written reference sources such as reports, research journals and other references that can be used as research data. Then a review of the problem to be studied through literature study is used to find out the form of the SDGs paradigm that can be implemented in OPZ management in Indonesia. The data sources used are taken from books, journals and internet sites such as pages from OPZ which contain zakat management programs, as well as other sources that are in accordance with the topic of the research problem.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

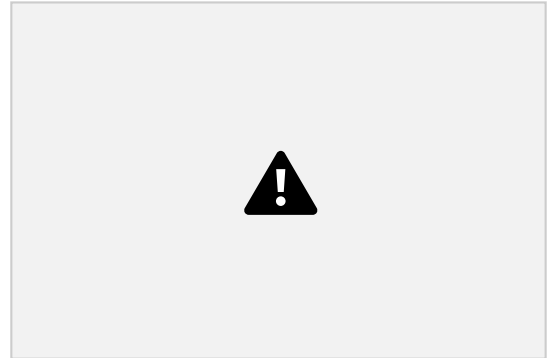
### *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Environmental Development Pillar.*

The Sustainable Development Goals' Environmental Development Pillar seeks to manage the environment and natural resources sustainably for the benefit of all life. In There are six SDGs in the environmental development pillar, including;

#### 1. Clean Water And Proper Sanitation.

Currently, there are still people who do not have easy access to clean water and proper sanitation. According to the World Bank in 2014 there were 780 million people who did not have access to clean water and 2 billion people also did not have sustainable sanitation. This has an impact on the number of victims who died and material losses reaching 7

percent of the world's GDP. Because this is a basic need for public health, it can be used as a target for zakat. One of the OPZs that applies this principle is BAZNAS district Baru, which has a program to build access to sanitation and clean water.



**Figure 1.** Activity Documentation

Source: BAZNAS RI

The step taken by the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) RI by distributing 48 thousand liters of clean water to residents in Rancabungur District, Bogor Regency, West Java. The distribution of four clean water tanks was carried out in four RW in Rancabungur Village on Wednesday (16/8/2023) and two RW in Cimulang Village on Thursday (17/8/2023), aiming to overcome the drought that has occurred in western Bogor in recent times.

#### 2. Decent Cities And Settlements

Increase in population and there is an increase in urbanization to urban areas. This phenomenon has an impact on the shortage of housing, resulting in the emergence of slums. High competition in urban areas means that those who do not have the necessary skills will be excluded. This leads to an increase in unemployment. A step to reduce the occurrence of urbanization is to carry out development and development in rural areas, so that to find a job there is no need to urbanize the city. Zakat can contribute to the BAZNAS Livable House program

in 2023, in collaboration with the Ministry of PUPR, Provincial / District / City BAZNAS, and LAZ. The success of a similar program in 2022, which managed to improve 9,238 mustahik livable houses, is a reference for BAZNAS in holding this program again. The details are: BAZNAS RI managed to increase the number of houses by 1,236 units, BAZNAS Province 1,451 units, and BAZNAS Kab / City as many as 6,399 units. Meanwhile, amil zakat institutions (LAZ) also played a role by increasing 152 housing units.



Figure 2. Activity Documentation

Source: BAZNAS RI

The Chairman of BAZNAS RI, Prof. Dr. KH. Noor Achmad, MA, during the BAZNAS Decent Homes Technical Working Meeting, in Jakarta, Wednesday (26/07/2023) said "Adequate housing plays a very important role in poverty alleviation programs because it has a huge impact on people's lives as a whole. When people have access to decent homes, several aspects of their lives can benefit, such as: Health and Sanitation, Education, Economic Productivity, Social and Psychological Wellbeing, and others,"

### 3. Responsible Consumption And Production

Responsible consumption and production means having a sustainable nature, namely the use of goods and services to meet the basic needs of life, by paying attention to minimizing the use of natural resources, toxic materials, and

waste emissions so as not to have a harmful impact on future generations. Therefore, the assistance provided by OPZ to mustahik who are given capital for business can be carried out training on production ethics that pay attention to the environment. BAZNAS conducted training on cocoa pests and composting for its assisted mustahik. The use of organic-based cocoa pest control and composting applications can benefit the environment because they do not leave residues in the environment.

The National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) held training and development of the ZChicken program to improve the economic empowerment of mustahik. This training was attended by the beneficiaries of the ZChicken Program and was held at Bumi Cengkareng Indah Flat, Blok Melati 5, Cengkareng, West Jakarta, Tuesday (06/09/2022).



Figure 3. Activity Documentation

Source: BAZNAS RI

The training provided is business management training and training in crispy chicken making techniques to these mustahiks. Meanwhile, business capital provided to mustahiks includes the manufacture of business carts, cooking equipment, business raw materials, and business support branding.

### 4. Climate Change Management

The occurrence of climate change is inevitable. Extreme climate change will have an impact on human life. Disasters that can be caused by climate change such as tropical cyclones, floods,

droughts, and so on. Zakat can contribute to providing assistance to mustahik who become victims caused by disasters due to climate change.

One of the activities carried out by BAZNAS in assisting in disasters that occurred this year in Padang, namely the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) deployed a rescue team to help victims of floods and landslides in Agam Regency and Padang Pariaman Regency, West Sumatra.



Figure 4. Activity Documentation

Source: BAZNAS RI

Humanitarian service actions were carried out by BAZNAS West Sumatra Province. The assistance provided through the BAZNAS Disaster Response (BTB) team included cleaning houses affected by landslides, setting up a public kitchen in Nagari Lampuang Galapuang, Ulakan Tapakis District, and providing basic food assistance in Nagari Sungai Gimba and in Nagari Seulayat.

#### 5. Marine Ecosystem

The goal to be achieved in the Marine Ecosystem SDGs, the hope is that marine and coastal ecosystems can be protected. OPZ's contribution in realizing the SDGs is to create awareness of good marine ecosystem protection. As has been implemented by BAZNAS, namely utilizing the momentum of the Baznas 2023 Ramadan Expedition Flash Pesantren to bring millennials closer to the implementation of the utilization of

zakat funds.



Figure 5. Activity Documentation

Source: BAZNAS RI

In the activity carried out on the warship KRI Dr. Radjiman Wedyodiningrat (992) owned by the Indonesian Navy, BAZNAS invited participants who were millennial groups to visit Pramuka Island in the Thousand Islands, North Jakarta, Saturday (08/04/2023).

In addition to witnessing the distribution of 300 Ramadhan Bahagia Packages to mustahik families, free health services to the community, they were also directly involved in cleaning mosques and beaches, and planting 500 mangrove seedlings from the Ministry of Environment's Rumpin Modern Nursery in Bogor.

#### 6. Terrestrial Ecosystems

In addition to realizing the economic condition of the ocean, it is also necessary to protect the land ecosystem. Zakat management can be managed to ensure the survival of a sustainable land ecosystem. The form of preserving the land ecosystem can be exemplified by planting trees. BAZNAS has tried to realize this SDGs by planting thousands of trees simultaneously in 15 provinces to commemorate "World Tree Day" on November 21, 2019.

The 15 provinces include Riau,

Banten, West Java, NTB and South Sulawesi. The trees planted are of various types, ranging from fruit trees to hardwood trees.

This tree planting activity was initiated by BAZNAS' Zakat Community Development (ZCD) Program.

Not only planting, ZCD will also monitor the results of tree planting periodically, so that this activity provides positive benefits for mustahik groups, for environmental protection, and carbon emission reduction as part of climate change mitigation.



Figure 6. Activity Documentation

Source: BAZNAS RI

After planting the trees, the ZCD Team, SCB and BAZNAS Disaster Response (BTB) collaborated with the youth of Cibungbulang Village's labor-intensive program to clean up the Ciantean River. By inviting the participation of the local community, this activity is expected to increase awareness to preserve the environment where they live.

### *Correlation Between Zakat And Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) In The Environmental Development Pillar*

The global issues in the SDGs have been incorporated into Indonesia's long-term vision. This implies that the problems faced by the global population are also relevant to Indonesia's current development challenges. Indonesia's commitment to achieving the SDGs not only fulfills the global agreement but also

achieves Indonesia's vision to improve the welfare of the people. Especially in Indonesia with 1,340 ethnic groups with diverse cultures, languages and beliefs, a multidisciplinary approach is needed that also involves various stakeholders from the government, academics, NGOs, the private sector, and the entire community to achieve the goals in the SDGs by determining the priority scale on goals and targets. (Firdaus 2022)

Specifically for the SDGs, environmental issues are an interesting point because in practice this issue is not only carried out by the ministry of environment but also across sectors such as the ministry of mineral resources, energy and mining, the ministry of agriculture, and others. The lack of government performance related to the program, implementation and process of SDGs implementation raises its own problems. As we understand, the SDGs program is a global program that has been ratified by the Indonesian government to be implemented continuously until 2030. Seeing the many environmental issues included in the SDGs, it becomes very important to understand how the media, as the 4th pillar of the State (in addition to the executive, legislative and judiciary), reports on SDGs with environmental issues. The research question that then arises is how the online media framing of the SDGs news related to environmental issues. (Wijayanto and Nurhajati 2019)

In the development process carried out by the Indonesian government is the presence as the key to the entire development process. The main factor in successful development implementation is community involvement since it makes the community the engine or the target of development rather than just an object. The community feels ownership and responsibility for every development process and its outcomes when development is done in a participatory manner. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are currently the top

priorities for village development. (Hidayat 2022)

But the existence of this large population is sometimes also an obstacle that greatly disrupts the development process. People who are indifferent and do not care about the life of the nation and state will become obstacles in this development. National development with high community participation will result in a society that is increasingly empowered so that it becomes a force capable of realizing national goals as envisioned.

Law No. 6/2014 on Villages mandates that one of the obligations of the community is to participate in any development that is carried out. Through involvement in the entire process, the community will become more empowered and able to influence the process in order to achieve its own welfare. This will result in community empowerment. In the development process, community empowerment refers to the act of the community taking the initiative to begin the process of activities for change for the better. Only with the community's involvement can there be communal empowerment.

Global warming is the impact of human behavior that lives excessively and does not apply a simple lifestyle. Based on the Quran surahs Fathir (39), Al Qashash (77), and Ar Rum (41), Muslims are encouraged to always care for the environment and not destroy it because humans are considered as khalifah (leaders) on Earth. The term leader in this case does not mean controlling and utilizing nature as much as possible, but managing and protecting it properly. In Islam, humans are strictly forbidden to do damage on earth and if they violate it, they will feel the consequences of their actions both directly in the world and indirectly in the hereafter. (Humaida et al. 2020)

If a country is in a budget deficit and difficult economic conditions, the involvement of BAZNAS (Badan Amil Zakat Nasional) as a philanthropic

institution that manages zakat can have a positive impact on the achievement of development, if the management of zakat is aligned with the implementation of SDGs. (Gabriele Lailatul Muharromah and Mustofa 2021)

Clean water and appropriate sanitation are part of the BAZNAS RI Program, which is contained in point 1 of the environmental development pillar, according to the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) 2017 document. Water that satisfies specified quality standards as raw water for usage, including groundwater, rainwater, surface water sources, and seawater.

Capacity of raw water infrastructure to service families, cities, and businesses, as well as raw water provision for islands, is listed in Indicator 6.1.1.(b). The capacity of raw water infrastructure is the average discharge capacity of raw water infrastructure used to meet the needs of households, cities, industries and islands. (Jusuf and Darajati 2017)

Indonesia is also a stakeholder who agrees to the realization of SDGs in Indonesia and is committed to realizing the SDGs. The largest country in ASEAN through BAPPENAS sees that the SDGs are a development that maintains the improvement of people's economic welfare in a sustainable manner, starting from the social life of the community, the quality of the environment and ensuring justice and the establishment of governance that is able to maintain the quality of life from one generation to the next.

SDGs and Zakat both have a lot of relevance. This is due to the fact that zakat is a tool for Islamic economic development, with the maqasid shariah serving as the ultimate goal of its application. On the other side, the SDGs are mostly following the same course as maqasid shariah. SDGs can be utilized as an intermediate goal reference for zakat to

meet the major development goals expressed in maqasid shariah because of their more constrained scope when compared to maqasid shariah.

In the publication of *A Study on Zakat on SDGs The Role of Zakat in Sustainable Development Goals for the Achievement of Maqashid Shariah* published by the Center for Strategic Studies of the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) in 2017 contains about; The next issue is whether SDGs characteristics should be given precedence over others given that zakat can be used as a development platform for the SDGs. The fact that not all SDGs activities can be funded with zakat money should be emphasized. First, there are eight asnaf in zakat that are unalterable and set. Furthermore, even though it has no bearing on the ban on channeling for hajiyah initiatives, zakat is likewise primarily concerned with meeting the needs of the daruriyah. Additionally, zakat funds are scarce. The best way to optimize zakat for SDG projects must therefore be found. Which SDGs activities BAZNAS and other amil zakat institutions should prioritize was determined in this study using ANP. (Pusat Kajian Strategis Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (Puskas BAZNAS) 2017)

BAZNAS RI has made efforts to assist zakat management organizations in the form of assistance and empowerment programs. Some of what zakat managers do is included in the SDGs Environmental Development Pillar by mobilizing and significantly increasing financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably utilize biodiversity and ecosystems.

#### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The SDGs Environmental Development Pillar aims to achieve sustainable management of natural resources and the environment as a support for all life. It

consists of six SDGs, namely clean water and proper sanitation, decent cities and settlements, responsible consumption and production, tackling climate change, marine ecosystems, and terrestrial ecosystems.

The government is trying to realize the achievement of SDGs through zakat. Because the proper distribution and management of zakat can be harmonized for SDGs goals. The SDGs paradigm has also been implemented in the Zakat Management Organization in zakat management in Indonesia. So it can be said that Zakat and SDGs can go hand in hand.

Indonesia has abundant natural resources, so humans in order to meet their needs are prohibited in ways that disturb the ecological balance and endanger the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Since Islam is an environmentally friendly religion based on the Qur'an, sustainable environmental development is the obligation of every Muslim to realize it.

The correlation between Zakat and SDGs can coordinate zakat into the SDGs financing plan through BAZNAS programs related to the SDGs Environmental Development Pillar, which is in accordance with the goal to alleviate poverty and improve the quality of life of mustahik or poor people.

In order to promote the SDGs, BAZNAS must put its attention on a sustainable development approach based on three interrelated social, environmental, and economic components. The SDGs' aims and goals are difficult to meet, and the government must make significant efforts if they are to be accomplished by 2030, when they are set to go into effect. Furthermore, the government's sincere efforts will be in vain if other groups do not also support the achievement of these objectives. In an effort to positively influence sustainable development, numerous stakeholders must participate.

The suggestion in this research is

that better media engagement is needed because the media should be involved more in this issue, especially because the SDGs issue prioritizes collaboration and wider involvement of communities and civil organizations. For this reason, understanding through further socialization and training is needed for the media, regarding the publication of news and dissemination of information about the SDGs.

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