



Optimizing Zakat Potential Management to Achieve SDGs: Case in BAZNAS of North Sumatera, Indonesia

M. Ridwan ^{1*}, Muhammad Syahbudi ², Venny Fraya Nasution ³, Sri Rahayu ⁴, Reza Nurul Ichsan ⁵

¹ Department of Sharia Economics, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

² Department of Sharia Economics, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

³ Universitas Dharma Agung, Medan, Indonesia

⁴ Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

⁵ Universitas Pembangunan Indonesia, Medan, Indonesia

* Corresponding author: m.ridwan@uinsu.ac.id

Article history: Received December 13, 2024 | Revised January 13, 2025 | Accepted March 8, 2025 | Available online on April 11, 2025.

To cite this article [*Turabian of style 8th edition*]: Ridwan, M., Muhammad Syahbudi, Venny Fraya Nasution, Sri Rahayu, and Reza Nurul Ichsan. "Optimizing Zakat Potential Management to Achieve SDGs: Case in BAZNAS of North Sumatera, Indonesia". *IQTISHODUNA: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam* 14, no. 1 (April 11, 2025): 261-286. Accessed April 11, 2025.

ABSTRACT

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are sustainable development programmes that are an advanced programme of the MDGs or Millennium Development Objectives. Zakat is a major factor in the expropriation of the property of the Muslims, with 85% of Indonesians Islamic, Islamic in North Sumatra itself is 66%, and the province's potential zakat ranks sixth out of 34 provinces. It can help the success of these SDGs. This research uses a qualitative research approach with the type of research Study and Case Documentation. This method of research with a qualitative approach is used to analyze the potential impact of achieving SDGs through Zakat in BAZNAS North Sumatra. It has been found that many previous studies have discussed the BAZNAS of North Sumatra which have not been able to scan economic growth but are able to minimize poverty. Various programmes are proposed to create SDMs that support the achievement of the SDGs. This study provides practical insights for policymakers and zakat institutions globally, emphasizing the importance of integrating zakat frameworks into national and international development agendas.

Keywords: zakat potential management, SDGs, zakat.

INTRODUCTION

Islamic economic progress is sustained by inexhaustible effort and passion for continual growth, both ethically and materially. This relates to both Islamic economic development and Islamic economic development. Islamic economics and the economic prosperity that arises from it are both long-term. This way of thinking necessitates not only considering the environment and natural resources in terms of the long-term viability of the material benefits they provide, but also being aware that these are genuine gifts, blessings, letters, evidence, manifestations of good names, and ephemeral examples of the permanent

blessings that Allah will bestow in the hereafter. One method to achieve this goal is to propose and host a strategy that is relevant, reasonable, thorough, and humanistic. This plan should respect the natural environment by eliminating unnecessary waste, and it should give equal weight to the spiritual and material advancement processes.

Indonesia faces different challenges and innovates with alternative financing sources, including Islamic social finance tools like zakat and donations. Zakat, a social finance instrument in Islamic economics, has been resilient to the global financial crisis, rising at 17%/year and accounting for about \$2 trillion in assets under administration.¹

As of 31 December 2021, 86.9% of Indonesians are Muslims, according to Kemendagri data. In Indonesia, Muslims are the most numerous. By 2022, Indonesia will have the world's largest Muslim population, according to the Royal Islamic Strategic Studies Centre (RISSC). Indonesia has 12.30% of the world's Muslim population. Global Religious Future predicts 256.82 million Muslims in Indonesia by 2050, growing 87.2 percent. This large Muslim population has great zakat potential. Province North Sumatera has 66% of muslim population.²

BAZNAS is a non-profit organisation (NPO). NPOs need care and the right consideration of factors (manager) to learn how to handle NPOs, the community, and the environment. This is backed up by what ³ said about how far the zakat institution's image for *muzakki*, which will make *muzakki* trust it more.

There are two types of organisations: commercial and noncommercial. The goal of non-profit organisations is to improve the general welfare by providing goods and services, rather than making as much money as possible. Right now, non-governmental organisations (NGO) play a big part in solving social, economic, and environmental problems on a global and national level. These groups also help make sure that issues are taken into account in the process of making good decisions in both the public and private sectors. To deal with these issues, NPOs have used various methods based on the resources they have access to in order to carry out other activities that are good for everyone and increase the chances of real growth in society ⁴ .

¹ Muhammad Said, Darmawati, Dwi Irianty Hadiningyadha, Yulian Hadromi. (2023). *Effect of Zakat Potential Management on Achieving SDGs: Case of the Indonesian National Amil Zakat Agency*, DOI: [10.54427/ijisef.1186151](https://doi.org/10.54427/ijisef.1186151) p. 160-188

² Website of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022.

³ Nonnis, Marcello, Davide Massidda, Claudio Cabiddu, Stefania Cuccu, Maria Luisa Pedditzi, and Claudio Giovanni Cortese. (2020). *Motivation to Donate, Job Crafting , and Organizational Citizenship Behavior in Blood Collection Volunteers in Non-Profit Organizations*. 1-17.

⁴ Kassem, Hazem S., Mohammed Aljuaid, and Bader Alhafi Alotaibi. (2020). *"Mapping and Analysis of Sustainability-Oriented Partnerships in Non-Profit Organizations : The Case of Saudi Arabia."*

Indonesia faces poverty. Poverty impacts civilization's quality, economy, society, education, and health. Although the government spending for poverty initiatives is increasing, the reduction in poverty is less significant. In March 2020, the percentage of impoverished individuals in Indonesia was 9.78%. This number rose by 0.56 percent from September 2019.⁵

Anxiety is caused by the myriad difficulties that are affecting people all around the world. The problem of climate change is one that endangers the lives of every living thing that exists on this planet. High carbon footprints are left on the globe by all cultures, regardless of whether they are developed or developing. All nations are increasing their energy consumption, which results in increased carbon emissions. Because of this, the globe must now contend with an increased number of environmental and climate hazards.

On the other hand, traditional issues such as poverty, starvation, and lack of access to excellent education are other complex concerns that push the leaders of the country to announce their dedication to altering the world through the implementation of sustainable development goals. It is necessary to have access to financing in order to address the issues that are already present. This can be accomplished through the supply of investment financial sources or by other policies that, from the perspective of the government, can promote problem-solving.

Poverty in Indonesia is a widespread issue, not limited to individuals or certain groups. According to Islam, poverty must be addressed with concrete remedies. Fair income distribution can help reduce poverty, particularly extreme poverty in Indonesia⁶.

Although Indonesia's hunger index is moderate at 19.01 percent, the situation in 17 other nations is already alarmingly bad due to hunger. Illiteracy is another significant issue that needs to be addressed in Indonesia. According to the findings of a national socioeconomic survey conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in the year 2020, the percentage of illiterate persons in Indonesia's total population reached 1.71%, or 2,961,060 individuals. This number declined by 1.78 percent when compared to 2019 to 3,081,135 persons.⁷

Zakat, which is one of the components of Islamic social finance, has the potential to help alleviate issues such as hunger, poverty, and inadequate educational opportunities by acting as a preventative measure. According to BPS 2022, the establishment of zakat has an immediate effect on the economic system. It not only helps the poor consume more, but it also helps the poor become less impoverished and enhances their social status by assisting them in overcoming the challenges they face in their daily lives. Additionally, it has socioeconomic components and functions in addition to social solidarity, a statement of humanity and justice, proof of Islamic brotherhood, followers of the oneness of

⁵ Central Statistics Agency, 2020.

⁶ Jaenuddin dan Herianingrum, *Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqahonmustahikincome To Realizeno Poverty In Indonesian Zakat Institution*, *JEBIS:Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam*, Volume 8, No.1, January - June 2022, Page 134-152

⁷ Kompas, 2022.

the people and the nation, and as a remover of the gap that separates the rich from the poor.

Some of research talked or analysis potential zakat are Muhammad Said⁸, The qualitative analysis revealed that BAZNAS' strategic programmes enable access to quality education through scholarship instrument allocation, research grants, and zakat-related education programmes. Research indicates that BAZNAS scholarship recipients, Mustahik, enhance their skills through regular programmes, such as meetings⁹. According to the results of the partial test, the variable of Zakat Fund Management appears to have a negative and insignificant influence on the Rate of Mortgage Income, whereas the Variable of Utilisation of Zakat Funds appears to have a positive impact on the Return Rate¹⁰. It is well known that Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Knowledge Quality, and Organisational Trust all improve BAZNAS's reputation as an Indonesian Zakat Management Institution.

M. Jaenuddin & Herianingrum said that a change that took place in the amount of money earned by LMI mustahik both before and after receiving funding from ZIS. When considered from the point of view of the indicator metadata of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the distribution and application of ZIS become absolutely necessary in order to achieve the goal of eradicating poverty¹¹.

Tabel 1. Province Scale Zakat Potential and Literate

No	Province	Zakat Potential (billion Rp)	Index Literation Zakat %
1.	East Java	547,4	65,87 %
2.	Weast Java	535,4	73,38 %
3.	Central Java	505,4	71,39 %
4.	DKI Jakarta	302,9	54,60 %
5.	South Sulawesi	217,6	57,90 %
6.	North Sumatera	201,9	70 %

Source : Potential Zakat Province, 2022

⁸ Muhammad Said, Darmawati, Dwi Irianty Hadiningyadha, Yulian Hadromi. (2023). *Effect of Zakat Potential Management on Achieving SDGs: Case of the Indonesian National Amil Zakat Agency*, DOI: [10.54427/ijisef.1186151](https://doi.org/10.54427/ijisef.1186151) p. 160-188

⁹ Anggi Mayasari Lubis, et al. "The Influence of Management and Utilization of Zakat Funds on the Income Level of Mustahik at Baznas, North Sumatra Province". *Insight: Journal of Management, Economics and Entrepreneurship*, vol. 1, no. 4, Aug. 2023, pp. 275-91, doi:10.58192/wawasan.v1i4.1267.

¹⁰ Wardani, Ardia Rahma, Olivia Fachrunnisa. (2022). *Strengthening Reputation of Zakat Management Institution Through Organizational Trust*, *AZJAF : AZKA International Journal of Zakat and Social Finance*, 3(2)

¹¹ Jaenuddin dan Herianingrum, *Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqahonmustahikincome To Realizeno Poverty In Indonesian Zakat Institution*, *JEBIS:Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam*, Volume 8, No.1, January –June 2022, Page 134–152

Tabel 2. Optimizing Zakat Collection

No	Province	Optimizing Zakat Collection (Billion Rp)
1.	Weast Java	392,88
2.	Central Java	360,81
3.	East Java	360,57
4.	DKI Jakarta	165,38
5.	North Sumatera	141,33
6.	Aceh	136,78

Source : Puskas BAZNAS, 2022

BAZNAS Northern Sumatera was chosen as the research site because it ranks 6th out of 34 provinces in Indonesia, then North Sumatera has an index of basic literacy understanding of zakat of 78.21 (middle) and advanced understanding of the zakat at 74.48 (middle categories). (PUSKAS BAZNAS, 2022). Therefore, it is interesting to study the development of the potential impact of zakat on the BAZNAS of North Sumatera for achieving the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals).

METHODS

The research uses a qualitative approach that produces descriptive data that is a description of written or oral words obtained from people and from observed behavior.¹² This qualitative assessment will be done by gathering the data related to this research, then analysing the data and then drawing conclusions from the analysis. The type of research used in this study is a case study or case and document study. The objective is to obtain a complete and in-depth discovery of the potential effects of Zakat in North Sumatera that have synergies in achieving SDGS. Case studies produce data for further analysis to produce theory. To study the readability of a text, or to determine the level of achievement of understanding of a particular topic of a phenomenon being studied. Analysis use QSPM (Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix) method to find priority programs.¹³

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The idea that an approach that is based on the belief system or spirituality of the community will be accepted by the society with the existence of values and beliefs is the link that connects the administration of this zakat to the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In point of fact, Zakat can serve as a source of finance for the empowerment program; but, its scope extends much beyond this single function. There are values that can be

¹² Sugiyono, *Education Research Methods: Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Approaches*. Bandung: Alfabeta. (2008), p. 97

¹³ F.R David, *QSPM: a quantitative approach to strategy formulation: The strategic planning matrix – a quantitative approach*.

established inside Zakat that have the potential to respond to the process of reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Zakat Potential (The Data From BAZNAS RI and BAZNAS North Sumatera)

The largest Muslim population in the world is 207.2 million, accounting for 87.18% of the total population of Indonesia. (BPS, 2010 population census). The RISSC research estimated that 240.62 million Indonesians were Muslims in 2023, 86.7% of the 277.53 million people. Understanding zakat potential is crucial for planning and management strategies, monitoring performance, and ensuring its proportional role in the public domain. Sudiby, Chairman of BAZNAS, reported that Indonesia has a zakat potential of 213.3 trillion (1.57% of GDP). With the new legislation, zakat as a tax deduction will rise to Rp.462 trillion, or 3.46% of GDP. Zakat potential impacts SDG achievement, as measured by the Zakat Potential Mapping Indicator (IPPZ), which considers all zakat objects, including agricultural, livestock, money, income, and corporate zakat. The following table displays the zakat potential based on the IPPZ component calculation results.¹⁴

The management of ZIS-DSKL is carried out with a pattern of distribution and utilization that complements each other and provides support for the implementation of the program based on the analysis of mustahik needs. Distribution programs that are in line with the SDGs continue to be pursued in a circular manner continuously to achieve welfare missions in all aspects, namely education, health, economy, humanity, and da'wah. BAZNAS as the coordinator of national zakat management has the function of planning zakat management nationally and in the province of North Sumatera in particular.

Effect of Zakat Potential on SDGs in North Sumatera

According to a number of studies that were conducted in the past, zakat is considered to be an area of expertise in this study, specifically zakat on North Sumatera BAZNAS. This research shows that zakat has the capacity to have an effect on the acceleration of the SDGs, as well as the ability to aid impoverished communities and the growth of UMKM businesses in North Sumatera. It is a reference for PemprovSumut to research and debate successes in other provinces that may be practised on North Sumatera BAZNAS, when compared to the management of Baznas management outside of North Sumatera. This can be done in comparison to the management of Baznas management outside of North Sumatera.¹⁵

¹⁴ Puskas BAZNAS, Indikator Pemetaan Potensi Zakat (IPPZ), Jakarta: Jl. Kebon Sirih Raya No. 57, 10340, ISBN : 978-602-5708-39-8, <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-eaMjj3JYoiPIXu29E88B61QpP0t5938/view>

¹⁵ BAZNAS SUMUT Fund Changes Report 2018-2022. From <https://sumut.baznas.go.id/keuangan>

Tabel 3. BAZNAS SUMUT Fund Changes Report 2018-2022

Year	Acceptence of The Zakat Fund	Channeling of The Zakat Fund
2018	4.465.412.167	5.214.937.400
2019	6.570.060.369	3.864.336.300
2020	9.931.671.982	5.493.669.280
2021	8.709.692.566	13.247.723.500
2022	18.626.564.423	9.723.152.052

Source : BAZNAS Prov. SUMUT Fund Changes Report 2018-2022

In the third quarter of this year, BAZNAS Sumut managed to raise Rp2.4 billion of funds to be channeled to impossible (acceptence zakat). BAZNAS Sumut Chairman Mohammad Hatta said, according to BPS data in 2022 the poor population in Indonesia reached 26.3 million people. In Sumut itself in the same period the poverty figure dropped 0.18 points, from 8.33% to 8.15%.

Distribution and utilization of Zakat, Infaq, Alms, and Other Religious Social Funds (ZIS-DSKL), which includes ZIS-DSKL management activities. Information to the public regarding the performance of distributing and utilizing ZIS-DSKL by the Zakat Management Institution (Zakat Manager) is carried out regularly. This section will review the performance of ZIS-DSKL distribution nationally based on the type of Zakat Manager. Before explaining the performance of distribution and utilization of zakat, the initial indicator of the zakat management process is the collection of zakat.

The collection of zakat from various institutions in 2022 and 2023 shows a significant upward trend, reflecting public awareness of the importance of zakat as a religious and social instrument. BAZNAS recorded significant growth from year to year, with the amount of zakat funds collected increasing minus 28,73% from 2002-2023.¹⁶

Tabel 4: Optimizing Zakat Collection

No	Types of funds	Amount of Collection (Rp)		Growth
		2022	2023	
1	Provincial BAZNAS	721,158,129,685	854,114,735,640	18.44%
2	LAZ Province	280,983,321,376	406,979,461,826	44.84%
3	BAZNAS North Sumatra	18,626,564,423	13,274,659,764	-28,73%

Source : BAZNAS Prov. SUMUT Fund Changes Report 2022-2023

Tabel 5: Optimizing Zakat Distribution

No	Types of funds	Amount of Distribution and Utilization (Rp)		Growth
		2022	2023	
1	Provincial BAZNAS	702,895,644,256	891,077,692,917	26.77%
2	LAZ Province	269,676,297,868	311,342,509,564	15.45%
3	BAZNAS North Sumatra	9,723,152,052	20,647,543,323	112.35%

Source : BAZNAS Prov. SUMUT Fund Changes Report 2022-2023

¹⁶ <https://sumut.baznas.go.id/>

According to the facts presented above about the management of finances in the BAZNAS Province of North Sumatra, it is possible to deduce that the amount of zakat and infaq received on an annual basis is rising. Not only is there a slight rise in the amount of zakat and infaq that is accepted each year, but there is also a rise in the amount of infaq that is given. BAZNAS has a number of programs that it uses to distribute its own gifts, and these tools are used for distribution. These initiatives have been given an original twist in order to better fulfill the goals of the North Sumatra BAZNAS.

One of these organizations is called BAZNAS Sumatera Utara, and its goal is to maximize the zakat donations that are dispersed across the community in order to fight poverty and improve the overall health of the area. For the year 2023, the total amount of money collected for zakat, infaq, and sedekah from January until August of that year was Rp 6.971.625.698, while the total number of persons who benefited from the charity from January until August of that year was as high as 2.537 million. With regard to the specifics of the distribution¹⁷. In general, zakat distribution activities carried out by zakat institutions in Indonesia, both BAZNAS and LAZ, are in 3 main scopes of activities, namely:

- a. Economic activities include capital assistance, assistance in increasing production capacity, and marketing assistance.
- b. Social-based activities include the fulfillment of basic access, expanded access, and also emergency access.
- c. Advocacy-based activities include increasing *mustahik* capacity, expanding networking, and formulating policies that are in favor of the interests of *mustahik* and zakat stakeholders.

Furthermore, the three scopes of activities are packaged in 5 main clusters of Zakat distribution programs, namely Humanitarian, Health, Educational, Economic and Advocacy/*Da'wah* Programs. All of these activities are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The development of the field of distribution in national zakat distribution programs and activities is elaborated based on the type of distribution, both distribution and **utilization**. The distribution fields are divided into 7, namely

1. Social humanitarian programs,
2. Programs in the field of social health,
3. Programs in the field of social utilization,
4. Programs in the field of social education,
5. Programs in the field of educational utilization,
6. Programs in the field of economics, and
7. *Da'wah*-advocacy program.

¹⁷ *Ibid*

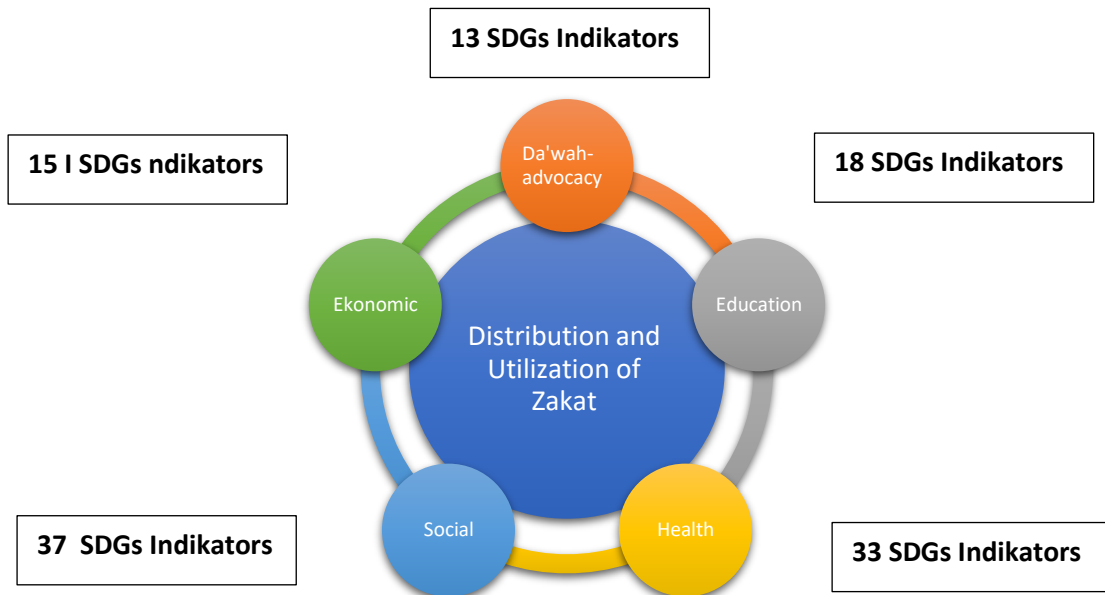


Figure 2: SDGs-Based Distribution Model

The BAZNAS Through its five SUMUT programs – Taqwa, Care, Healthy, Smart, and Wealthy – North Sumatra has optimized the distribution of the zakat in order to reach the greatest number of people. On the other hand, this optimization has room for further improvement. When compared to the humanitarian and prestigious sectors, the economic sector's education and health care sectors are still a long way from securing the distribution of zakat. As a result, with an increase in the annual receipt of zakat, the number of people who can benefit from the program's announcement can potentially grow even further. The number of poor people in Sumut was recorded at 1.3 million in September 2020, dropped to 1.27 million in September 2021, dropped again to 1.26 million in September 2022, and continued to decline to 1.24 million in March 2023. This explicitly means that BAZNAS SUMUT is able to minimize poverty figures, but it is not able to cope with its economic growth¹⁸. Based on the explanation above, it can be shown in the table below :

¹⁸ LG, 13 Oct 2023: *Zakat, Infak and Sedekah BAZNAS SUMUT reached Rp2.4 Billion, PJ Governor Hassanudin Hope Public Awareness Continues to Rise*. Accessed from: <https://diskominfo.sumutprov.go.id/article-6984-zakat-infak-and-sedekah-baznas-sumut-up-rp24-billion-pj-gouverneur-sumt-hassanudin-hope-consciousness-society-continuously-increasing.html>

Tabel 6. Programme BAZNAS of North Sumatera 2023

Program	Acceptence Benefit (Soul)	Percentage %
Da'wah and Advocacy (SUMUT TAQWA)	191	16,20 %
Health (SUMUT SEHAT)	9	0,89 %
Social and Humanity (SUMUT PEDULI)	2.129	29,85 %
Education (SUMUT CERDAS)	82	0,47 %
Economy (SUMUT MAKMUR)	126	2,58 %

Source : <https://sumut.baznas.go.id/>

From the above program, the researcher conducted a survey and analysis with FGD to experts to determine the priorities of the BAZNAS program of North Sumatera province in achieving the 2030 SDGs in North Sumatera in particular. The results of the FGD with initiator restrictions to make it easier with the results with the QSPM (Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix) method with the results below:

Table 7 : QSPM Matrix Analysis of BAZNAS Program in Supporting the SDGs

SDGs Indicators	Weight	Economic		Social and Humanitarian		Da'wah		Education		Health	
		A	S	A	S	A	S	AS	TAS	AS	TAS
Without Poverty											
Comprehensive Social Protection	0.247	4	0.988	4	0.988	4	0.988	4	0.988	4	0.988
Financial services	0.253	4	1.012	3	0.759	3	0.759	4	1.012	4	1.012
Continuous collection	0.257	4	1.028	3	0.771	3	0.771	3	0.771	4	1.028
Durability	0.243	4	0.972	3	0.729	4	0.972	4	0.972	3	0.729
No Hunger	1.000										
Food durability	0.277	4	1.108	4	1.108	3	0.831	4	1.108	4	1.108
Technology research and development investment	0.253	4	1.012	3	0.759	3	0.759	4	1.012	4	1.012
Consumption quality	0.227	4	0.908	4	0.908	3	0.681	4	0.908	4	0.908
Welfare of business actors	0.243	4	0.972	3	0.729	3	0.729	4	0.972	4	0.972
Good Health	1.000										
Access to healthcare services	0.270	3	0.81	3	0.81	4	1.08	3	0.81	4	1.08
Disease control and environmental health	0.257	4	1.028	3	0.771	3	0.771	3	0.771	4	1.028

Health HR	0.236	3	0.708	4	0.944	4	0.944	3	0.708	4	0.944
Quality of pharmaceuticals and medical devices	0.238	3	0.714	3	0.714	3	0.714	3	0.714	4	0.952
Quality Education	1.001										
Access to Education and Training	0.265	3	0.795	3	0.795	3	0.795	4	1.06	4	1.06
Educational Services	0.247	3	0.741	3	0.741	3	0.741	4	0.988	4	0.988
Learning environment	0.249	4	0.996	3	0.747	3	0.747	4	0.996	3	0.747
Literacy and numeracy skills	0.239	3	0.717	3	0.717	3	0.717	4	0.956	4	0.956
Gender Equality	1.000										
Ending Discrimination	0.256	3	0.768	4	1.024	4	1.024	4	1.024	4	1.024
Eliminates forms of violence	0.274	4	1.096	4	1.096	3	0.822	4	1.096	3	0.822
Guarantee Participation	0.243	3	0.729	4	0.972	4	0.972	4	0.972	4	0.972
Increasing the use of technology	0.227	4	0.908	4	0.908	3	0.681	4	0.908	4	0.908
Clean Water and Proper Sanitation	1.000										
Community participation	0.245	3	0.735	4	0.98	4	0.98	4	0.98	4	0.98
Synergy of drinking water and sanitation	0.263	4	1.052	4	1.052	4	1.052	3	0.789	4	1.052
Maintenance of water source restoration and skosystem	0.232	3	0.696	3	0.696	4	0.928	3	0.696	4	0.928
Fulfillment of water needs	0.260	4	1.04	4	1.04	4	1.04	4	1.04	3	0.78
Clean and Affordable Energy	1.000										
Universal Access	0.286	3	0.858	3	0.858	3	0.858	4	1.144	4	1.144
Energy proportion	0.233	4	0.932	3	0.699	3	0.699	3	0.699	3	0.699
Global energy efficiency	0.238	3	0.714	3	0.714	3	0.714	3	0.714	4	0.952
Infrastructure and Technology	0.243	4	0.972	3	0.729	3	0.729	4	0.972	4	0.972
Decent Work & Economic Growth	1.000										

Maintenance of economic growth per capita	0.286	4	1.144	3	0.858	3	0.858	4	1.144	3	0.858
Achieving high levels of economic productivity	0.238	4	0.952	3	0.714	3	0.714	4	0.952	3	0.714
Pushing for Rill's pro-sector policies	0.249	4	0.996	3	0.747	3	0.747	4	0.996	3	0.747
Strengthening financial inclusion	0.227	4	0.908	3	0.681	3	0.681	4	0.908	3	0.681
Innovation & Infrastructure Industry	1.000										
Quality infrastructure	0.265	4	1.06	3	0.795	3	0.795	4	1.06	4	1.06
Industry Access	0.238	3	0.714	3	0.714	3	0.714	4	0.952	4	0.952
Scientific Research	0.244	4	0.976	3	0.732	4	0.976	4	0.976	4	0.976
Technology Development	0.253	3	0.759	3	0.759	4	1.012	4	1.012	4	1.012
Reducing Inequality	1.000										
Income 40% of the population	0.274	3	0.822	3	0.822	3	0.822	3	0.822	3	0.822
Sosekpol Participation	0.254	4	1.016	3	0.762	3	0.762	3	0.762	3	0.762
Reducing income inequality	0.242	3	0.726	3	0.726	3	0.726	4	0.968	3	0.726
Adopting Policies	0.230	4	0.92	3	0.69	4	0.92	4	0.92	3	0.69
Sustainable Cities & Settlements	1.000										
Housing Access	0.281	4	1.124	3	0.843	3	0.843	3	0.843	4	1.124
Transportation System	0.235	3	0.705	3	0.705	3	0.705	4	0.94	4	0.94
Urbanization	0.236	4	0.944	3	0.708	3	0.708	3	0.708	3	0.708
Disruptive Impact	0.248	3	0.744	3	0.744	3	0.744	3	0.744	4	0.992
Responsible Consumption-Production	1.000										
Efficient Use of Natural Resources	0.278	3	0.834	3	0.834	3	0.834	3	0.834	4	1.112
Reducing Waste	0.234	4	0.936	4	0.936	3	0.702	3	0.702	3	0.702
Recycling	0.250	3	0.75	4	1	3	0.75	4	1	4	1
Strengthening Science and Technology	0.238	4	0.952	4	0.952	3	0.714	4	0.952	4	0.952

Climate Change Handling	1.000										
Hazard resistance	0.262	4	1.048	4	1.048	3	0.786	3	0.786	3	0.786
Integrity of Anticipation	0.234	3	0.702	4	0.936	3	0.702	3	0.702	4	0.936
Mitigation Education	0.260	4	1.04	3	0.78	3	0.78	3	0.78	4	1.04
Planning Capacity	0.244	3	0.732	3	0.732	3	0.732	3	0.732	4	0.976
Ocean ecosystems	1.000										
Marine Pollution	0.241	3	0.723	3	2.724	3	0.723	3	0.723	4	0.964
Destructive Fishing Practices	0.237	4	0.948	3	2.916	3	0.711	3	0.711	3	0.711
Utilization of marine resources	0.246	3	0.738	3	3.324	3	0.738	3	0.738	4	0.984
Access to fishermen	0.272	4	1.088	4	4.048	3	0.816	3	0.816	3	0.816
Terrestrial ecosystems	0.996										
Ecosystem Restoration	0.271	4	1.084	3	0.813	3	0.813	3	0.813	4	1.084
Protection of Flora and Fauna	0.231	3	0.693	3	0.693	3	0.693	3	0.693	3	0.693
Ecosystem integration	0.246	4	0.984	3	0.738	3	0.738	3	0.738	3	0.738
Ecosystem preservation	0.252	3	0.756	3	0.756	3	0.756	3	0.756	4	1.008
Peace, justice & resilient institutions	1.000										
Reduce violence	0.250	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	0.75	3	0.75
Stop exploitation	0.258	4	1.032	4	1.032	4	1.032	3	0.774	3	0.774
Reduce KKN	0.249	4	0.996	3	0.747	4	0.996	3	0.747	3	0.747
Developing institutions	0.243	4	0.972	3	0.729	4	0.972	4	0.972	3	0.729
Partnership To achieve the goal	1.000										
Dosmestic resources	0.265	4	1.06	3	0.795	3	0.795	3	0.795	3	0.795
Investment Promotion	0.250	4	1	3	0.75	3	0.75	3	0.75	3	0.75
Triangular Cooperation	0.243	4	0.972	3	0.729	3	0.729	3	0.729	3	0.729
Increasing Exports	0.242	4	0.968	3	0.726	3	0.726	3	0.726	3	0.726
	1.000		61.527		65.496		55.213		59.206		61.011

Source : Data processed, 2024

Table 8 : Results of North Sumatra Province BAZNAS Strategy Priorities from SDGs Instruments

Element	Score	Priority
Social and Humanitarian	65.496	Priority 1
Economics	61.527	Priority 2
Health	61.011	Priority 3
Education	59.206	Priority 4
Da'wah	55.213	Priority 5

Source : Data processed in 2024

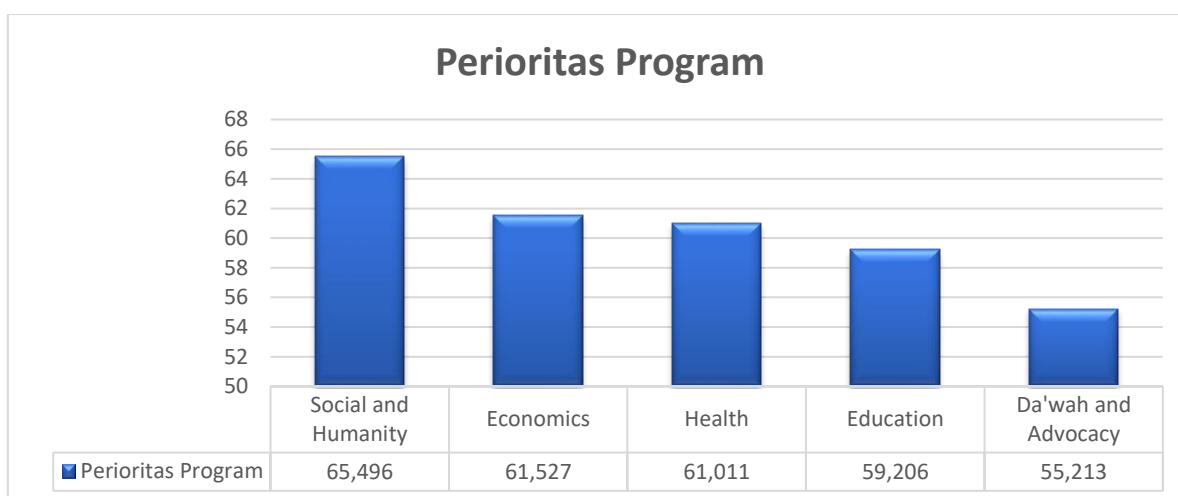


Figure 3 : Results of North Sumatra Province BAZNAS Strategy Priorities from SDGs QSPM Instruments

The further description of the social and humanitarian priority fields and programs of zakat distribution in the achievement of the SDGs is shown in the following table:

In Goal 1 - No Poverty, BAZNAS North Sumatra Province has a main program in poverty alleviation efforts which is the focus of BAZNAS in this problem in the form of the Zakat Community Development / ZCD program. To support this goal, BAZNAS North Sumatra has a BAZNAS Disaster Response (BTB) program which has three subprograms, namely: Disaster management through rescue, relief, recovery, and reconstruction steps; Disaster Risk Management (DRR) through disaster education; Volunteerism through volunteer recruitment and training. To support Goal 2 Zero Hunger, BAZNAS North Sumatra has programs to reduce the prevalence of stunting, increase the added value of products produced by MSMEs, and utilize agricultural waste for productivity and efficiency of livestock maintenance. In Goal 3 - Healthy and Prosperous Life, BAZNAS established the BAZNAS Healthy House which provides integrated health services to all mustahik. BAZNAS North Sumatra provides education funds to ensure the sustainability of educational programs for students from

underprivileged families to support Goal 4 - Quality Education. Based on the explanation above, it can be shown in the image below¹⁹

DISCUSSION

Zakat plays a pivotal role in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in addressing social and humanitarian priorities, while simultaneously reflecting the core principles of Islamic economics. Below is a descriptive narrative that encapsulates the analysis provided.

Zakat, as a cornerstone of Islamic social finance, aligns seamlessly with the objectives of the SDGs, especially In Goal of 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,16 and 17. Rooted in the principles of *maqashid syariah* (the higher objectives of Islamic law), zakat prioritizes the fulfillment of basic human needs, equitable wealth distribution, and economic empowerment. These priorities resonate with the Islamic values of protecting life (*hifz al-nafs*), ensuring justice, and fostering sustainable economic growth.

Empirical evidence underscores zakat's transformative potential in reducing poverty. Structured zakat programs have demonstrated the ability to decrease poverty levels by 12–18% over five years through initiatives such as Islamic microfinance and entrepreneurship training. These programs not only address immediate needs but also empower beneficiaries to achieve long-term self-sufficiency.

From an institutional perspective, zakat organizations like BAZNAS of North Sumatera have developed innovative distribution models that integrate SDG targets. For instance:

1. Economic empowerment programs provide microfinance to small businesses with an impressive repayment rate of 87%.
2. Preventive healthcare initiatives have reached over 1.2 million beneficiaries with basic health services.
3. Inclusive education programs offer scholarships to approximately 450,000 underprivileged students.

However, challenges remain in fully integrating zakat with certain SDGs. For example, some SDG goals has yet to be effectively incorporated into zakat-funded programs. Additionally, data asymmetry between zakat institutions and government agencies poses obstacles to monitoring and evaluating impact comprehensively which is in line with Rahayu, Asmuni and Marliyah research.²⁰

From the perspective of Islamic economics, prioritizing social and humanitarian programs through zakat reflects key principles such as:

1. Balance (*tawazun*), which seeks harmony between economic growth and social justice.

¹⁹ <https://sumut.baznas.go.id/>

²⁰ Sri Rahayu., Asmuni & Marliyah, *Solution Priority of the Problems in the Implementation of Zakat Financial Statement Accountability: ANP Approach*. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal), 5(3) 2022.

2. Allocative efficiency, achieved through strategic prioritization of impactful interventions.
3. Sustainability ethics, exemplified by productive waqf models that support long-term development.

To enhance the role of zakat in achieving SDGs, several strategic recommendations emerge which is in line with Ichsan et al²¹ and Syahbudi et al²² research that recommendations are :

1. Developing an integrated Zakat-SDG Index aligned with both global development indicators and *maqashid syariah*.
2. Strengthening collaboration between zakat institutions, financial regulators like OJK, and government bodies to establish blended Islamic finance schemes.
3. Leveraging blockchain technology to improve transparency and accountability in zakat distribution.

Ultimately, zakat transcends its traditional role as a philanthropic tool; it serves as a structural mechanism within Islamic economics to achieve sustainable social justice. The challenge lies in articulating its values within the global development framework while preserving its distinct ethical and ontological identity. Through innovation and collaboration, zakat has the potential to become a cornerstone for achieving inclusive and sustainable development worldwide which is in line with Zulfikar²³, Wiwit Khusnul²⁴, Amymie²⁵, Mazro'atus²⁶ and Said²⁷ research.

This narrative highlights how zakat aligns with global development goals while maintaining its foundation in Islamic principles, offering a comprehensive perspective on its socio-economic impact.

²¹ Ichsan, Syahbudi, Elida & Venny. *The Role Of Islamic Banking Literacy And Ease Of Use On Achieving Sustainable Development Goals And Maqashid Al-Shariah In Indonesia*. *International Journal of Economics and Finance Studies*, 16(2) (2024), p. 190-208.

²² Syahbudi, Arifin & Soemitra. *Zakatech: Readiness and Development of Zakat Fundraising in Indonesia*, p. 165.

²³ Zulfikar Hasan. *Distribution of Zakat Funds To Achieve SDGs Through Poverty Alleviation in BAZNAS Republic of Indonesia*, *AZJAF : AZKA International Journal of Zakat and Social Finance*, 1(1) (2020). P. 23

²⁴ Wiwit Khusnul & Imam Anas : *Optimization Of The Use Of Zakat For Achievement SDGs (BAZNAS Bojonegoro Productive Bojonegoro Program) November(2022)* p. 97

²⁵ Amymie, Farhan. *Optimization of Distribution and Disclosure of Zakat Funds in Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. p 1-18.

²⁶ Mazro'atus Sa'adah & Uswatun Hasanah. *The Common Goals of BAZNAS' Zakat and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) according to Maqasid Al-Sharia Perspective* (2021). P. 64

²⁷ Muhammad Said, Darmawati, Dwi Irianty Hadiningyadha, Yulian Hadromi.. *Effect of Zakat Potential Management on Achieving SDGs: Case of the Indonesian National Amil Zakat Agency* p.1186151. p.56

CONCLUSION

The SDGs consist of goals of 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,16 and 17 that aim to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure well-being for all by 2030. Zakat has great potential in supporting the achievement of various SDGs goals. Zakat funds that are managed effectively can make a significant contribution to improving community welfare, reducing inequality, and preserving the environment. The contribution of zakat can be seen through several dimensions relevant to the SDGs. The contribution of the impact of zakat funds to the achievement of the SDGs has had a significant positive impact in supporting the achievement of the SDGs. It is hoped that this report can provide insight and inspiration for stakeholders to jointly optimize the potential of zakat in sustainable development. Collaborative efforts between the government, the private sector, zakat institutions, and the community are urgently needed to achieve more inclusive and sustainable development worldwide.

Author's Contribution

M. Ridwan, Muhammad Syahbudi: Contribute to formulating research ideas, collecting data, processing data, and interpreting data.

Venny Fraya Nasution, Sri Rahayu: Contributing to writing systematics, research methods, analyzing interpretation results.

Reza Nurul Ichsan: Contributed to compiling a literature review.

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to those who helped in the completion of this article, especially during the data collection process and article review.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval

Ethical approval No patient-identifying parts in this paper were used or known to the authors. Therefore, no ethical approval was requested.

REFERENCES

- Abdul Hanafi, et.all. (2022). *The impact of poverty as a moderating variable in the northern province of Sumatra on the economic situation*
- Ahmad Riyansyah, et.all. (2023). *Assessing the Impact of Zakat on Developing New Entrepreneurs in Medan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia, International Journal of Advances in Social Sciences and Humanities 2 (2)*
- Anghel, G. A., & Neculau, B. C. (2022). *Quality education as a predictor of education for sustainability 1*. 132–141.
- Anggi Mayasari, et.all. (2023). "The Influence of Management and Utilization of Zakat Funds on the Income Level of Mustahik at Baznas, North Sumatra Province". *Insight: Journal of Management, Economics and Entrepreneurship*, vol. 1, no. 4, Aug. 2023, pp. 275-91, doi:10.58192/wawasan.v1i4.1267.
- Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Endah Murniningtyas, *Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia: Konsep, Target dan Strategi Implementasi / Penulis, Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Endah Murniningtyas ; , --Cet. 2 - Bandung; Unpad Press; 2018, ISBN 978-602-439-313-7*

- Amalia, E. (2018). *The Shariah Governance Framework For Strengthening Zakat Management in Indonesia: a Critical Review of Zakat Regulations*. 162(Iclj 2017), 133–138. <https://doi.org/10.2991/iclj-17.2018.28>
- Amymie, Farhan. (2019). *Optimization of Distribution and Disclosure of Zakat Funds in Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. Anida (Updates to Nuances of Religious Sciences) 17(1): 1–18.
- Ayuniyyah, Q., Pramanik, A. H., Saad, N. M., & Ariffin, M. I. (2018). *Zakat for Poverty Alleviation and Income Inequality Reduction*. *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, 4(1), 85–100. <https://doi.org/10.21098/jimf.v4i1.767>
- BAZNAS SUMUT Fund Changes Report 2018-2022. From <https://sumut.baznas.go.id/keuangan>
- David, F.R, QSPM: a quantitative approach to strategy formulation: The strategic planning matrix – a quantitative approach [https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-6301\(86\)900154](https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-6301(86)900154).
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/0024630186900154>
- Fahmi Ali, et.all (2020) : Zakat and SDG 6: A Case Study of BAZNAS Indonesia, *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, 6(4)
- Ichsan, R. N., Syahbudi, M., Barus, E. E., & Nst, V. F. H. (2024). *The Role Of Islamic Banking Literacy And Ease Of Use On Achieving Sustainable Development Goals And Maqashid Al-Shariah In Indonesia*. *International Journal of Economics and Finance Studies*, 16(2), 190-208.
- Jaenuddin, M, Herianingrum, Sri, *Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqahonmustahikincome To Realizeno Poverty In Indonesian Zakat Institution*, JEBIS:Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam, Volume 8, No.1, January –June 2022, Page 134–152, doi:10.20473/jebis.v8i1.36360, <https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/JEBIS>
- Kassem, Hazem S., Mohammed Aljuaid, and Bader Alhafi Alotaibi. (2020). *“Mapping and Analysis of Sustainability-Oriented Partnerships in Non-Profit Organizations : The Case of Saudi Arabia.”*
- Kompas. 2,0 Million Indonesians are Illiterate. Edukasi.Kompas.com. Online, accessed October 22, 2023
- LG, 13 Oct 2023: *Zakat, Infak and Sedekah BAZNAS SUMUT reached Rp2.4 Billion, PJ Governor Hassanudin Hope Public Awareness Continues to Rise*. Accessed from: <https://diskominfo.sumutprov.go.id/article-6984-zakat-infak-and-sedekah-baznas-sumut-up-rp24-billion-pj-gouverneur-sumt-hassanudin-hope-consciousness-society-continuously-increasing.html>
- Li, G., Jiao, Y., Li, J., & Yan, Q. (2022). *Spatiotemporal Evolution and Influential Factors of Rural Poverty in Poverty-Stricken Areas of Guizhou Province : Implications for Consolidating the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation*. 1–26.
- Liu, T., Zhu, X., & Cao, M. (2022). *Impacts of Reduced Inequalities on Quality Education : Examining the Relationship between Regional Sustainability and Higher Education*.

- Liza Amelia & Alim Murtani. (2020). *Factors Effecting Muzakki Paying Zakat (Study of North Sumatra BAZNAS)*, *Student Journal of the Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business*, 1(1). <http://e-journal.potensi-utama.ac.id/ojs/index.php/FEB/article/view/757/1126>
- Lukala, M. S., & Mramba, P. T. (2022). *East African Journal of Education Studies Contributions of Educational Stakeholders Towards Access to Quality Education in Morogoro Municipality*. 5(3), 311-319. <https://doi.org/10.37284/eajes.5.3.945>
- Muhammad Raihan & Kamila (2021) : *Effectiveness of Productive Zakat Usage by Mustahik in the National Zakat Board of North Sumatra Province during the Covid-19 pandemic*, *MAZAWA : Management of Zakat and Waqf Journal*, 3(1), <https://doi.org/10.15642/mzw.2021.3.1.13-28>
- Muhammad Syafii & Dhoir. (2022). *Integration of SDGs Platforms with BAZNAS Jember District Work Program (Case Study in Badan Amil Zakat District Jember)*
- Nazajriyah Lubis, et.all. (2022). *Analysis Of Productive Zakat as Micro Business Capital in National Zakat Amil Agency (BAZNAS) North Sumatera Province*, *Research Inovation Journal (JIP)*, 2(10).
- Mazro'atus Sa'adah & Uswatun Hasanah. (2021). *The Common Goals of BAZNAS' Zakat and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) according to Maqasid Al-Sharia Perspective*
- Nonnis, Marcello, Davide Massidda, Claudio Cabiddu, Stefania Cuccu, Maria Luisa Pedditzi, and Claudio Giovanni Cortese. (2020). *Motivation to Donate, Job Crafting , and Organizational Citizenship Behavior in Blood Collection Volunteers in Non-Profit Organizations*. 1-17. doi: 10.3390/ijerph17030934.
- PUSKAS (Center for Strategic Studies) BAZNAS. (2022). *Out look Zakat Indonesia 2022*.
- Rahayu, S., Kurnianingsih, H. T. A., & Lubis, F. K. (2020). *Accountability, Transparency of Financial Reporting and Acceptance of Zakat*. *European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences*.
- Rahayu, S., Asmuni, A., & Marliyah, M. (2022). *Solution Priority of the Problems in the Implementantation of Zakat Financial Statement Accountability: ANP Approach*. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 5(3).
- Rohmania, A., & Cokrohadisumarto, W. B. M. (2022, February 4). *Optimization Optimization Analysis of Zakat Fund Collection Management*. *Indonesian Conference of Zakat - Proceedings*, 243-256. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37706/iconz.2021.277>
- Said, Muhammad, Darmawati, Dwi Irianty Hadiningyadha, Yulian Hadromi. (2023). *Effect of Zakat Potential Management on Achieving SDGs: Case of the Indonesian National Amil Zakat Agency*, *International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance Studies*, 9 (1). DOI: 10.54427/ijisef.1186151

- Santi Arafah, et.all. (2022). *Analysis Of Revolving Capital Program Implementation In Increasing UMKM Prosperity At BAZNAS Of North Sumatra*, 1(1). <http://e-journal.potensi-utama.ac.id/ojs/index.php/FEB/article/view/740>
- Sulistiyowati (2023), Zakat and Sustainable Development Goals: Overlap or Highly Compatible?, *International Journal of Management Studies and Social Science Research*, Vol 5 Issue 2 March-April, ISSN 2582-0265 p. 73-79 www.ijmsssr.org DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56293/IJMSSSR.2022.4576>
- Sugiyono, (2008). *Education Research Methods: Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Approaches*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sitorus, Rizka Phianita. (2018). *Analysis of Basnas Performance in North Sumatra Province with Balanced Scorecard Method (Studi Kasus Baznas Provinsi Sumatera Utara)*. Thesis, Islamic State University of North Sumatra Medan.
- Syahbudi, M., Arifin, Z., & Soemitra, A. (2023). *Zakatech: Readiness and Development of Zakat Fundraising in Indonesia*. *IQTISHODUNA: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 12(1), 157-180.
- Syafira Sardini & Imsar. (2022). *The Role of Earning Zakat Distribution in Mustahik Economic Empowerment Effort in North Sumatera Province BAZNAS*, *CERMIN: Research Journal*, 6(1).
- Ubogu, R. (2022). *Quality Education : A Strategic Tool For Human Capital*. June.
- Wardani, Ardia Rahma, Olivia Fachrunnisa. (2022). *Strengthening Reputation of Zakat Management Institution Through Organizational Trust*, *AZJAF : AZKA International Journal of Zakat and Social Finance*, 3(2)
- Windy, et.all. (2023). *The effectiveness of the management and distribution of funds in improving public well-being (Case Study : BAZNAS Province North Sumatera)*, *EKSYA : Journal of Sharia Ekonomi*, 4(1).
- Wiwit Khusnul & Imam Anas (2022) : *Optimization Of The Use Of Zakat For Achievement SDGs (BAZNAS Bojonegoro Productive Bojonegoro Program Case Study)*
- Yahya, Imam (2020) *Zakat Management in Indonesia: Legal Political Perspective*, *Al-Ahkam*, 30(2), 195–214. <https://doi.org/10.21580/ahkam.2020.30.2.6420>
- Zulfikar Hasan. (2020). *Distribution of Zakat Funds To Achieve SDGs Through Provety Alleviation in BAZNAS Republic of Indonesia*, *AZJAF : AZKA International Journal of Zakat and Social Finance*, 1(1).