

Analysis of Social Innovation in Supporting the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Lazismu Medan City

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ABSTRACT

Abstrak: SDGs merupakan rencana atau tujuan secara global yang telah disepakati PBB untuk mensejahterakan masyarakat. Dalam mencapai tujuan SDGs perlu adanya dukungan dari berbagai macam pihak, salah satunya lembaga pengelola ZIS yang berkomitmen mendukung adanya SDGs melalui pilar programnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu (1) untuk mengetahui seberapa besar peran inovasi sosial dalam penyaluran dana ZIS untuk mewujudkan pembangunan berkelanjutan di Kota Medan; (2) untuk mengetahui upaya apa saja yang dilakukan Lazismu Kota Medan agar inovasi sosial dapat dilakukan secara merata. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif yang bersifat deskriptif analisis dengan pengumpulan data mulai dari studi pustaka, hasil wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan ditemukan bahwa ZIS memiliki peran penting dan positif terhadap tercapainya tujuan SDGs di kota Medan melalui delapan asnaf penerima zakat dan enam pilar program: pendidikan, ekonomi, kesehatan, sosial dan dakwah, kemanusiaan serta lingkungan.

Keywords: Inovasi; Zakat; Infaq; Shodaqoh; SDGs

Abstract: SDGs are global plans or goals that have been agreed upon by the UN to improve the welfare of society. In achieving the SDGs goals, there needs to be support from various parties, one of which is the ZIS management institution which is committed to supporting the SDGs through its program pillars. The aims of this research are (1) to find out how big a role social innovation plays in the distribution of ZIS funds to realize sustainable development in Medan City; (2) to find out what efforts Lazismu Medan City has made so that social innovation can be carried out evenly. The research method used is qualitative research which is descriptive analysis with data collection starting from literature study, interview results, observation and documentation. Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it was found that ZIS has an important and positive role in achieving SDGs goals in the city of Medan through eight zakat recipient asnafts and six program pillars: education, economics, health, social and da'wah, humanity and the environment.

Keywords: Innovation; Zakat; Infaq; Shodaqoh; SDGs

A. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, poverty is an unresolved problem, many people live below the welfare level and are not even able to meet their daily needs. Poverty is a condition of lacking or losing sources of meeting basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter, health and basic education (Valence 2020). Based on data released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the population in North Sumatra Province in 2021 was 15.8 million people and the number of poor people in North Sumatra Province, both urban and rural, in September 2021 reached 1,343.86 people and the total population Poor people in Medan City reached 183.54 people (Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia, 2022).

Indonesia is one of the 193 member countries of the United Nations (UN) that agreed to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which was held at the 70th UN meeting on September 25 2015 in New York, United States by adopting the title "Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". It features 17 objectives and 169 targets. SDGs is a development program that maintains the continuous improvement of the economic welfare of the community, development that maintains the sustainability of the social life of the community, development that maintains the quality of the environment and development that guarantees justice and the implementation of governance that is able to maintain an improvement in the quality of life from one generation to the next. (Habibi & Pratama, 2021).

The Indonesian Muslim population has strategic potential that is worthy of being developed into an instrument to help alleviate poverty and handle the poor through Zakat, Infaq and Alms (ZIS). (Normasyhuri et al., 2022). Judging from the types of programs carried out by ZIS work, it is inevitable that it has a clear intersection with the goals of achieving SDGs, such as eradicating poverty and hunger, health and welfare, quality education, clean water and sanitation and economic growth. The potential linkages and intersections between ZIS and SDGs are not only in the program, but also with the actors involved, there is collaboration between multi-stakeholder society and the Amil Zakat, Infaq and alms institutions. Other relationships can arise from program management approaches and methods, energy resource allocation, zakat program recipients and responsibility and accountability. Lazismu Medan City noted that the collection and distribution of ZIS funds has increased every year, this could be a good opportunity if optimized and managed well, so that it can help the government in improving the welfare of the community, especially Medan City.

The allocation of zakat funds is distributed to eight asnaf (Fakir, Poor, Riqab, Gharimin, Muallaf, Fisabilillah, Ibnu Sabil and Amil) while infaq and alms funds are allocated through five program pillars including education, economics, health, social and da'wah and humanity.

The collection is allocated to program areas that play a significant role in several sustainable development goals (SDGs), namely; (1) No Poverty, (2) No Hunger, (3) Healthy and Prosperous Life, (4) Quality Education, (6) Clean Water and Adequate Sanitation and (8) Economic Growth. The distribution of these five programs is very interesting because in the new normal period after the Covid-19 pandemic, it is really needed to be a solution to the problems that

exist in Indonesia, especially the city of Medan. The reason is that during the Covid-19 pandemic, many people lost their jobs, either because they were laid off or their businesses went bankrupt. The lack of public knowledge about the existence of the program from Lazismu Medan City is the cause of the uneven empowerment of ZIS funds which is carried out to solve existing problems. In fact, the Medan City Lazismu program is very useful for overcoming the problem of poverty, lack of people getting quality education, lack of people getting health facilities and a polluted environment. If this problem can be resolved it will have an impact on the welfare of society.

Based on the explanation above, researchers want to conduct research to find out the forms of social innovation in the distribution of Zakat, Infaq and alms funds in supporting the achievement of SDGs in Medan City and find out what efforts Lazismu Medan City is making so that empowerment can be carried out evenly.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Social Innovation

According to (Mawardi et al. 2020) Innovation is the process of perfecting or inserting new things into existing processes or the latest discoveries from previously existing ones including ideas, methods and tools, while according to (Afiyana, 2021) Social innovation is innovation carried out to empower society as a whole which aims for the welfare of society. Social innovation that develops in society is innovation that mobilizes the will and independence of society to solve problems that exist in society by producing increased quality of life and welfare.

Meanwhile Phillis et al explained that social innovation is a new solution that is more effective, efficient and sustainable or an existing solution with added value creation. From the various definitions above, it can be concluded that social innovation is a new idea from previously existing ideas to solve social problems with new solutions that are more effective, efficient and sustainable.

2. Zakat

According to (Syahrul, 2019) Zakat is a religious obligation for Muslims, the same as prayer, fasting and pilgrimage, which must be spent in a certain amount on assets or income. Meanwhile, in fiqh, zakat is defined as assets that must be released if they have reached the nishab or conditions set by Allah SWT and handed over to people who have the right to receive them (mustahik), in other words zakat is a form of relationship between fellow humans (hablumminannas) and Allah. SWT (hablumminallah) (Mufidati, 2016).

Meanwhile, according to The Maliki school of zakat is to spend part of existing assets that have reached reckoning and then give them to people who are entitled to receive them. The Hanafi School defines zakat as making certain portions of property the property of certain people as determined by the Shari'a because of Allah SWT. According to the Syafi'i School, zakat is a special release of property or body, while the Hambali

School explains that zakat is a right that must be issued from existing assets for certain communities as required in the Qur'an. Based on the explanations above, it can be concluded that zakat is property or income that a Muslim must pay if he has reached the nishab or has fulfilled the requirements that have been determined and given to people who are entitled to receive it (Nasution et al., 2022). Because it is worship and its distribution can only be accepted by certain people, then there are 8 groups (ashnaf) targets for zakat in Islam which are in accordance with the provisions of Allah SWT as in QS. Surah At-Taubah namely: fakir, poor, amil, convert, riqab, gharimin, fisabilillah and ibn sabil. So the distribution of collected zakat funds must not go beyond the determined target recipients of zakat benefits (Pujayanti & Kusumaningtias, 2021).

3. Infaq and Shodaqoh

(Anjelina et al., 2020) explained that infaq is a social act of worship that is carried out voluntarily without expecting reciprocity in the form of giving property with the aim of the welfare of the community. Meanwhile, according to (Hafizd & Mardiatia, 2021) Infaq is a person who voluntarily gives his wealth to others with the intention of Allah SWT and does not expect remuneration. Infaq has no reckoning, infaq is issued by believers, whether they have large or small incomes. Meanwhile, according to several fiqh scholars, infaq is a form of expenditure (spending) that is used to fulfill individual, family and other interests (Manaf et al., 2021). According to the terminology, alms has the same meaning as infaq, only infaq is related to material things, while alms has a broader meaning, in other words, anything can be given in charity, whether in material or non-material form. (Anjelina et al., 2020) explained that alms is a social act of worship carried out voluntarily in both material and non-material forms, such as helping each other to get closer to Allah SWT. When carrying out almsgiving, you must have sincere intentions, not because you want to be praised by other people, because this action can eliminate the reward of almsgiving (Hakim, 2020).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that infaq and alms are different from zakat. Infaq is social worship carried out by voluntarily giving property to other people with the intention of Allah SWT and without expecting remuneration, while alms is a social worship activity carried out voluntarily in both material and non-material form (Khanifa, 2018).

4. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

According to (Rachman and Retnowati 2022) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a series of draft targets or sustainable development goals agreed upon by 193 countries on 25 September 2015 at the 70th United Nations (UN) Headquarters in New York. SDGS contains 17 goals and 169 indicators that must be achieved by 2030 by adopting the title "Transforming Our World: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development". Indonesia is one of the countries that is participating in

implementing and committing to achieving an inclusive Indonesia by 2030 (Malihah, 2022).

The UN believes that the SDGs are a global plan to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the earth by 2030. The SDGs are the most important part of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development with the aim of a better future. This agenda includes tackling global problems such as poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation and justice (Prabu Aji & Kartono, 2022).

Figure 1. SDGS indicators

According to (Prabu Aji & Kartono, 2022) The 17 SDGs goals cover



three areas of sustainable development, namely ecological, economic and social. The SDGs are aimed at politics, civil society, business, science and all individuals. The 17 SDGs goals require new multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral functions to realize the world's big challenges. All states must meet basic needs such as jobs, food, energy, clean water and sanitation to achieve harmony between environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and socio-political sustainability.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are sustainable development goals that were agreed upon by 193 countries on September 25 2015 at UN Headquarters by adopting the title "Transforming Our World: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development" containing 17 goals and 169 target indicators that must be achieved by 2030. SDGs are a global plan to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the earth by 2030.

C. METHOD

This research uses qualitative research methods which are descriptive analysis, literature study, primary data (Lazismu Medan City financial reports, annual reports), secondary data (journals, articles and books) related to sustainable development (SDGs) in Indonesia. Next, systematically compile the data obtained from the results of interviews, observations, literature studies and documentation and other primary

secondary data. Because this research is qualitative research, the data is inductive, namely analysis of the data obtained and then developed with certain relationship patterns. This qualitative data analysis was carried out before entering the field, during the field and after completing the field.

D. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

To find out how big a role social innovation plays in channeling ZIS funds towards sustainable development goals (SDGs), it can be seen by reading and analyzing the Lazismu Medan City annual report.

The following table explains the collection, distribution and beneficiary data from 2019 to 2021 which was processed based on the Lazismu Medan City annual report and proven by an effectiveness assessment Zakat Core Principles (ZCR).

Table 1. Lazismu Medan City Executive Report 2019-2021

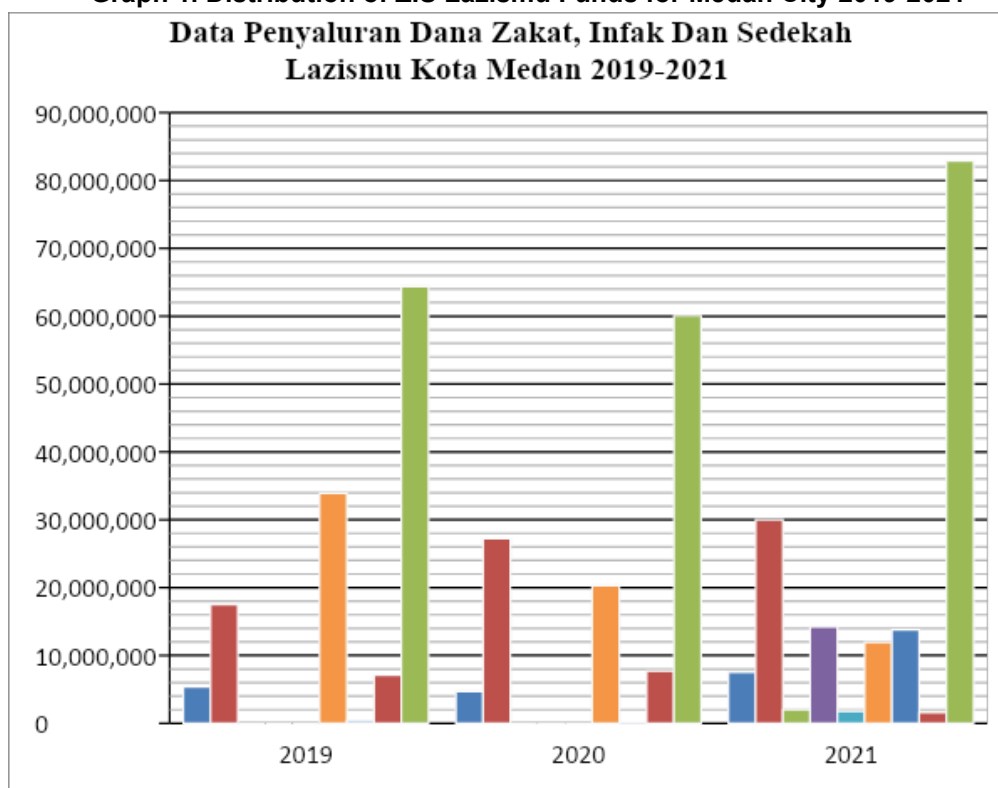
Information	2019	2020	2021
Funds Collected	IDR 736,163,273	IDR 825,519,520	IDR 1,794,403,560
Distributed Funds	IDR 644,703,430	IDR 802,917,564	IDR 1,718,843,396
Benefit recipients	4,426	144,094	27,528
ACR	87.51%	97.33%	95.78%

Table 2. Assessment of the Level of Effectiveness of Zakat Core Principles (ZCR)

Category	ACR
<i>Highly effective</i>	$\leq 90\%$
<i>Effective</i>	70% - 89%
<i>Fairly effective</i>	50% - 69%
<i>Below expectations</i>	20% - 49%
<i>Ineffective</i>	<20%

The table above explains the increase in funds collected from 2019 to 2020 by 12% and from 2020 to 2021 by 117%. The level of effectiveness using the Allocation to Collection Ratio (ACR) method in 2019 was in the effective category, in 2020 and 2021 it was in the highly effective category.

The following graph explains the distribution of funds by Lazismu Medan City from 2019 to 2021 based on the targets for distributing Zakat funds in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic religion, namely: needy, poor, riqab, gharimin, converts, fisabilillah, ibn sabil and amil.

Graph 1. Distribution of ZIS Lazismu Funds for Medan City 2019-2021

The graph above is data on the distribution of zakat funds for the 2019-2021 period, where the largest distribution of zakat was in 2021 with a total distribution of Rp. 82,868,820 distributed to eight asnaf who were entitled to receive it, with the three largest portions of distribution being the poor amounting to (Rp. 30,017,000), followed by Gharimin (Rp. 14,205 million) and Ibn Sabil (Rp. 13,799,000).

This distribution is allocated into several program pillars which play a significant role in several sustainable development goals, namely: (1) no poverty, (2) no hunger, (3) decent health, (4) quality education, (6) water clean and proper sanitation and (8) economic growth. The role of ZIS through social innovation in each program towards sustainable development goals in Medan City will increase along with the increase in the amount of ZIS fund collection in Medan City.

The following table explains the distribution of infaq and alms funds based on the program pillars in Lazismu Medan City in 2019-2021.

Table 3. Distribution of ZIS Funds in the 2019-2021 Program

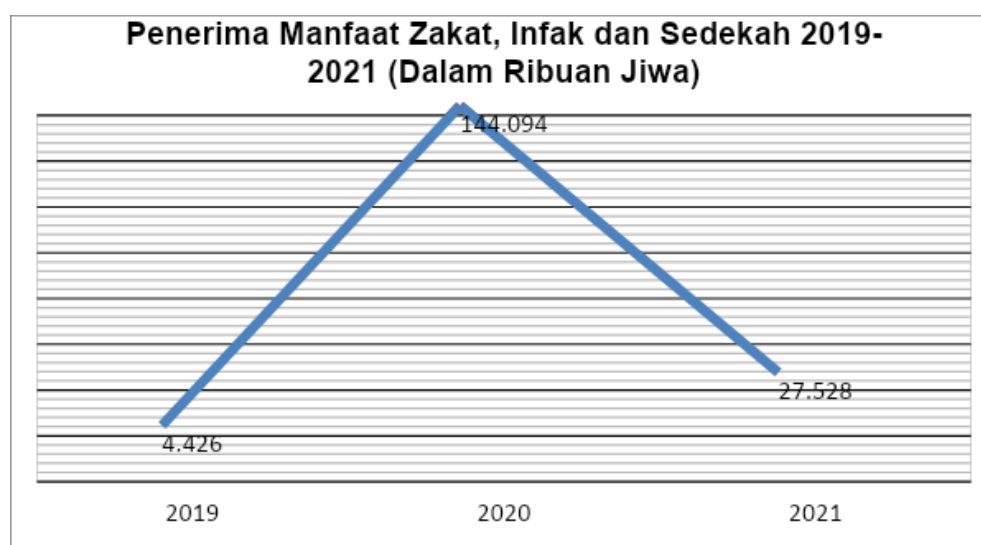
Description	2019	2020	2021
Education	IDR 65,163,500	IDR 5,907,000	IDR 88,061,900
Economy	IDR 5,992,000	IDR 6,067,500	IDR 147,040,000
Health	IDR 7,590,000	IDR 20,553,500	IDR 59,813,259
Social and Da'wah	IDR 475,643,800	IDR 260,771,200	IDR 448,871,803
Humanity	IDR 17,836,600	IDR 115,531,000	IDR 673,645,114

Routine	IDR 8,115,500	IDR 334,018,000	IDR 218,542,500
TOTAL	IDR 580,341,400	IDR 742,848,200	IDR 1,635,974,576

The table above explains that the distribution of ZIS funds based on the program areas in Lazismu, Medan City has increased every year. The largest portion of distribution was in 2021 with a nominal value reaching IDR 1,635,974,576, with the humanitarian program sector reaching IDR 673,645,114, while in 2020 the routine program sector reached IDR 334,018,000 and the social and da'wah program sector in 2019 reached nominal IDR 475,643,800.

The role of zakat in realizing sustainable development (SDGs) in Medan City cannot only be seen by how much money is distributed to the eight asnaf and mustahiq through the five program pillars, but also seen by how many people receive benefits from the distribution of ZIS funds. The following graph explains the number of beneficiaries (mustahiq) who have been assisted by Lazismu Medan City in 2019-2021.

Graph 2. Beneficiaries of Zakat, Infaq and Alms 2019-2021



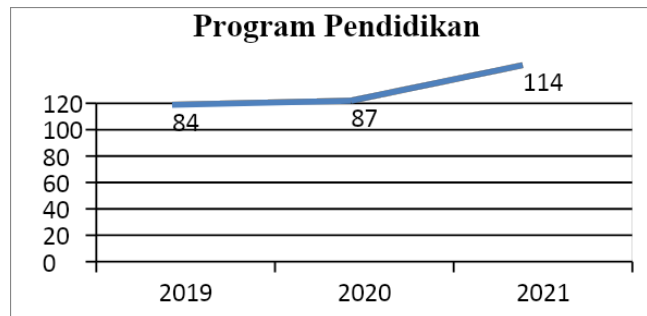
The graph above illustrates the magnitude of the role of ZIS which is channeled through forms of social innovation in Lazismu Medan City towards sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Indonesia based on the number of beneficiaries (mustahiq). The number of beneficiaries of ZIS funds in 2019 was 4,426 thousand people and increased in 2020 to 144,094 thousand people, while in 2021 it decreased with the number of beneficiaries becoming 27,528 thousand people who could be assisted by ZIS funds from work units in each pillar programs that are in line with sustainable development goals (SDGs) especially in the city of Medan (education, economy, health, social and da'wah and humanity).

1. Educational program pillars

Through the education program run by Lazismu Medan City which is in line with SDGs, namely goal (4) Quality Education, which is a

form of social innovation in helping people who have not received quality education or people who are less fortunate. The forms of social innovation carried out by Lazismu Medan City are: Ulama Cadre Scholarship, Mentari Scholarship, Teacher Service, Smart School and Save Our School.

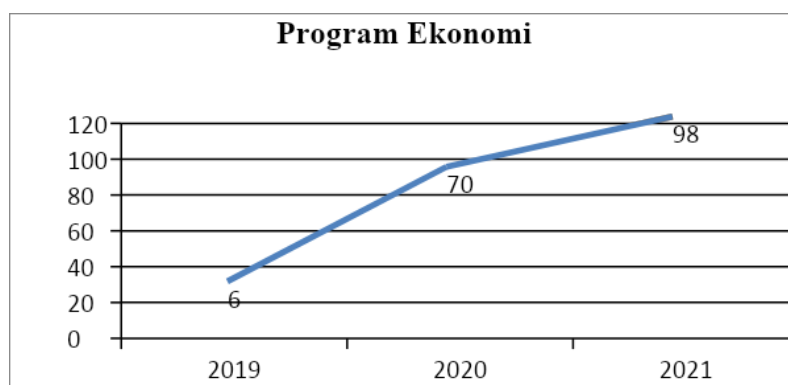
Figure 2. Number of Education Program beneficiaries



2. Economic program pillars

Through the economic program carried out by Lazismu Medan City which is in line with the SDGs, namely the goals of (1) No Poverty, (2) No Hunger, (8) Economic Growth. There are several forms of social innovation carried out by Lazismu Medan City, namely: Empowerment of MSMEs, Tani Bangkit, Rias Corner, Independent Community Farms and Entrepreneurship Training.

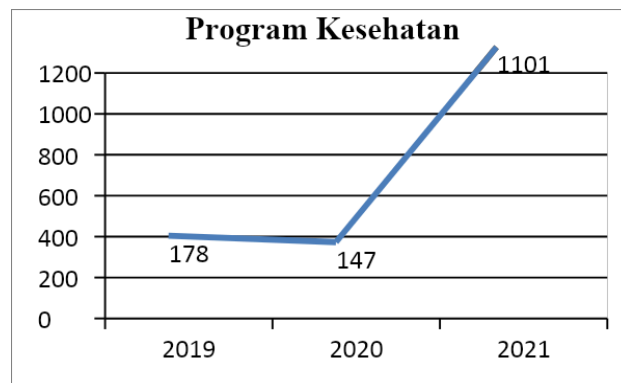
Figure 3. Beneficiaries of Economic programs



3. Health program pillars

Through the health program run by Lazismu Medan City which is in line with the SDGs goals, namely (3) Healthy and Prosperous Life, it is a form of social innovation in helping the poor who cannot afford treatment. There are several forms of social innovation carried out by Lazismu Medan City, including: Alms Prescription Glasses, Indonesia Mobile Clinic (IMC) and TIMBANG (Balanced Nutrition Capability Level).

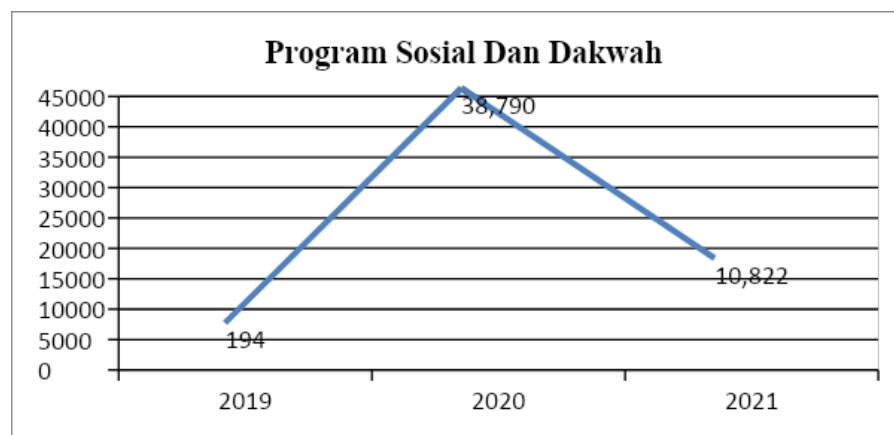
Figure 4. Health Program Beneficiaries



4. Pillars of social programs and da'wah

Through social and da'wah programs run by Lazismu Medan City which are in line with the SDGs goals, namely (4) Quality Education, this program is a form of social innovation in strengthening the spiritual side and da'wah activities, so that preachers and da'wah institutions can be independent. There are several forms of social innovation carried out by Lazismu Medan City, namely: Urban Da'I, Muhammadiyah Senior Care (MSC), Empowerment of the Disabled, Smart Home Renovation, Empowerment of Muallaf, Back to Mosque, Al-Qur'an for Remote Countries and DAI Mandiri .

Figure 5. Beneficiaries of Social and Da'wah Programs

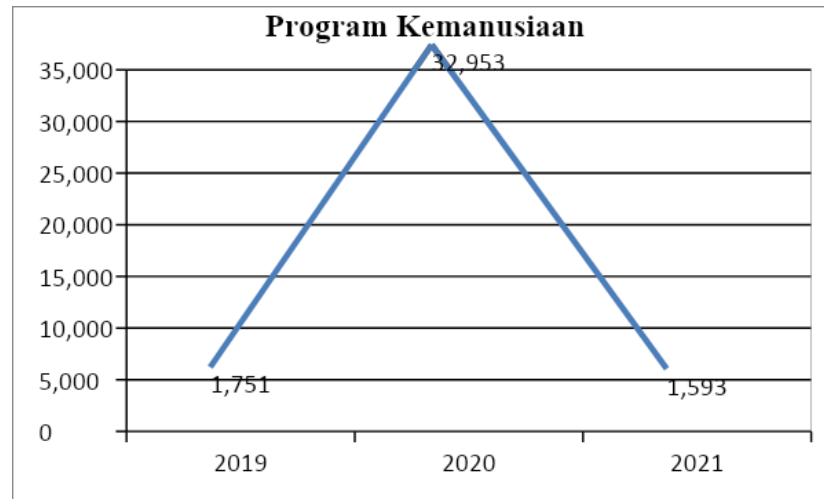


5. Pillars of humanitarian programs

Through the humanitarian program carried out by Lazismu Medan City which is in line with the SDGs goals, namely (6) Clean Water and Decent Sanitation. is a form of social innovation in helping society solve social problems that occur due to external access to mustahik life, such as providing natural disaster assistance, assisting the elderly and others. The forms of social innovation carried out by

Lazismu in Medan City are: Empowerment of Baby Homes, Sanitation and Indonesia Alert.

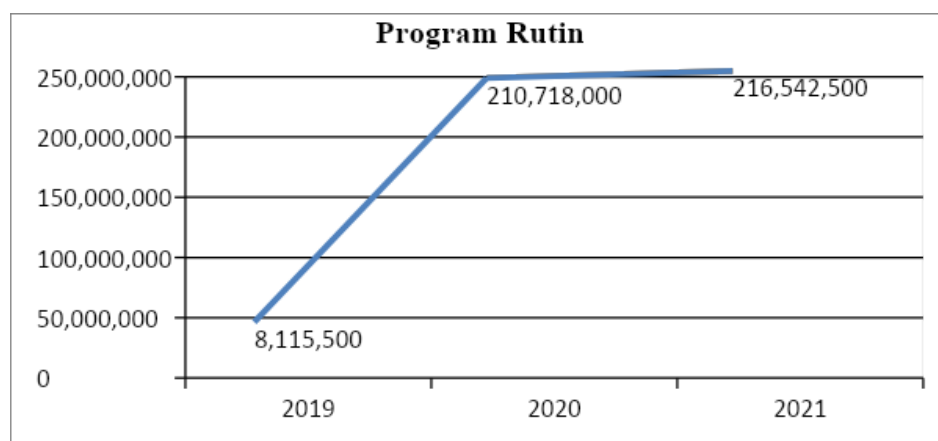
Figure 6. Humanitarian Program Beneficiaries



6. Regular program

Through routine programs carried out by Lazismu Medan City which are in line with the SDGs goals, namely (1) No Poverty, (2) No Hunger, (3) Healthy and Prosperous Life, (4) Quality Education, (6) Clean Water and Adequate Sanitation and (8) Economic Growth. The routine programs run by Lazismu Medan City are: Qurban for Humanity and Ramadhan.

Figure 7. Regular Program Beneficiaries



E. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data presented above, conclusions can be drawn as a result of the research, namely as follows:

1. The social innovation carried out by Lazismu Medan City through existing program pillars has a large and positive role in supporting the realization

- of sustainable development, such as: no poverty, no hunger, quality education, adequate health, clean water and adequate sanitation and economic growth.
2. Based on Lazismu Medan City's annual report data for 2019-2021, the total zakat, infaq and alms funds distributed to eight asnaf and through social innovation in each pillar of its program and played a role in sustainable development (SDGs) in the city of Medan in 2019 it was IDR 736,163,273, in 2020 it was IDR 825,519,520 and in 2021 it was IDR 1,794,403,560.
 3. Based on the analysis of the Lazismu Medan City annual report in 2021 which explains that the total number of beneficiaries from zakat, infaq and alms funds is 27,528 thousand people and when compared with the number of poor people in 2021 according to BPS data, which reached 193.03 thousand people, the funds Zakat, infaq and alms are able to reach 15% of the poor in Medan City.
 4. In distributing ZIS funds so that it is carried out evenly, Lazismu Medan City openly accepts input and suggestions from the community, sees real conditions in the field, and becomes a forum for solving existing problems by accommodating and discussing ideas for solving problems from the community so that Lazismu Medan City can continue to upgrade social innovations in each program with the aim of improving the welfare of society.

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