

# **The Role of Islamic Philanthropy and Sustainable Development (SDGs) Achievements in Kebumen Regency, Central Java**

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## **Abstract**

This study aims to study achievements objective sustainable development goals in Kebumen Regency and analyze the role of philanthropist Islam in SDGs achievements. The method used is an analysis of descriptive qualitative and review literature from various supporting references covering Report SDGs Achievements Kebumen Regency, Strategic Environmental Assessment of RPJMD Kebumen Regency, and various source articles or results supporting research theme study. Research results show SDGs achievements in the Kebumen Regency have involved multi-sectoral roles like government regions, sector private sector, academia, and philanthropy. Achievement of 16 SDG goals and 221 SDGs indicators in the Kebumen Regency consists of 98 indicators (44%) already achieved, 37 indicators (17%) have not achieved and there are 63 SDGs indicators (28%) that are not / have not been there is data. Baznas Regency Kebumen and LazisNU Kebumen own roles important in supporting the achievements of eight SDGs goals include without poverty, without hunger, life healthy and prosperous, quality education, clean water and sanitation, job worth and growth economy, reduced gap as well as cities and settlements sustainable.

**Keywords:** goal development sustainability, multi-sector role and philanthropy Islam

## **1. Introduction**

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is global and national commitments in an effort for a prosperous public including 17 declared global goals and targets for 2030 both by developed countries and developing countries at the UN General Assembly in September 2015. Indonesia's commitment to achieving the SDGs isn't it only about fulfilling global agreements but also about reaching Indonesia's ideals in increasing the well-being of its people (Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency, 2019). Priority development national period Indonesian middle class has been documented in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN). Of the 169 targets in the SDGs, around 57 percent (96 SDGs targets) have been achieved in accordance with the priority development national. President Joko Widodo has signed Regulation President Number 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation Achieving Sustainable Development Goals as follows carry on an agreement in Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development end poverty, increase health society, promote education, and combat change climate Regulation President This set 17 goals and 169 targets and aligned them with the target of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019, and beyond explained in map roads, National Action Plan (RAN), and Regional Action Plan (RAD) Development Goals.



Figure 1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)  
Source: [sdgs.bappenas.go.id/](https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/)

The 2030 Agenda through the SDGs program has a scope wide so that needs collaboration cross-sectoral and integration policy. Pattberg & Widerberg have reviewed the study about stakeholder partnership interest In development sustainability and suggestive that a successful partnership needs several conditions, including combination partner, leadership, determination objectives, finance, management, monitoring and evaluation ( Pattberg & Widerberg, 2016) . Fusion partnership This aims to close the gap in partnership in achieving SDGs in various regions (Okitasari et al., 2020).

Indonesia as a Muslim country The largest in the world has large capital in supporting SDGs through practice philanthropy Islam Good in a way traditional or modern (professional) through various institution (Fauzia, 2010). Philanthropy is conceptualization as a practice of giving, service, and association in a way as volunteering To help other parties in need as a form of expression of love to fellow man (Amar, 2017) . In instruments Islamic philanthropy has the following pillars to support A economy, namely zakat, infaq, alms, and waqf (Hayati & Soemitra, 2022). Various forms of philanthropy are taught in Islam such as; zakat, infaq, and alms. As a country with a majority of resident Muslims, the potential for zakat, infaq, and alms in Indonesia is very large. If managed with kind and professionalism, the potential for large zakat funds will impact significantly the Indonesian economy, in particular in the effort to alleviate poverty in Indonesia (Lutfyah et al., 2021; Amar, 2017; Saripudin, 2016).

As develops time, the concept of Islamic philanthropy in Indonesia begins to experience development. Formerly Islamic philanthropy in Indonesia only grew in some sectors like waqf, infaq, and alms. However moment this Islamic philanthropy begins growing and stepping into realm public with system-structured institutions. So that Islamic philanthropy in Indonesia is not only focused to giving material form goods and services but already developed broadly and included in the sector of education like giving scholarships, and establishments school, whose funds are taken from institutions zakat managers. Not only in sectors of education, zakat funds are also allocated to fields da'wah, economics, health, and social (Yulianti et al., 2022) .

A number of philanthropy Islam the largest in Indonesia such as BAZNAS, LAZISMU and NU Care-LAZISNU have become part important in supports development programs in various areas field. The National Zakat Amil Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BAZNAS) is a non- structural government institution independent and responsible answer direct to President through the Minister based on Law No. 3 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Management. Baznas own task planning until reporting about activity collection, distribution and utilization of zakat. Amount Baznas zakat, infaq /

alms and amil fund receipts in 2022 will reach IDR. 681.2 billion and shows enhancement amounting to 25% of in 2021. From total reception the funds distributed Baznas in 2022 will amount to 676.1 billion and will be carried out throughout Indonesia covering five sectors such as religion, economics, health, education and social (Baznas, 2023). In 2022, NU Care-LAZISNU has collected a total of IDR 935.5 billion and disbursed IDR 1.007 trillion to 53.3 million recipient benefit. Through the five pillars of the program namely NU Care Smart, NU Care Empowered, NU Care Healthy, NU Care Peaceful and NU Care Green committed full for help people in need (Laziznu PBNU, 2023).

From various distribution programs the in a way direct has supported various SDGs goals and indicators in Indonesia. In the Education sector, Baznas has also allocated zakat funds reaching 20.35 percent or around 500 billion for reach development through providing educational funds to recipients, OK shaped scholarships in a way direct, research, help renovation schools, or establishment managed schools directly (Sulkifli, 2018). The results of Afifah's study show philanthropy Islam in Yogyakarta plays a role in the achievement of 11 goals and 15 targets that are aligned with SDGs goals, especially economic, health and social programs (Afifah, 2020)

Kebumen Regency as one of the areas in Central Java today has experienced development fast and dynamic through various development programs. Various program development of course must aligned with objective development sustainable for guard enhancement well-being economy public in a way sustainable, caring continuity life social community, looking after quality environment life as well as inclusive development and the implementation of capable governance guard enhancement of quality life from One generation to generation next. Fusion partnership specifically through the role philatropy Islam in development in the Kebumen Regency become important so that the SDGs program can achieved in accordance plan action regional and nationally.

## **2. Research Methods**

This study uses analysis descriptive qualitative. The qualitative method is procedure research that produces descriptive data in the form of writings from people or observed objects (Moleong, 2018). The type of data used in the form of secondary data is sourced data from literature from books or related notes with research conducted (Sugiyono, 2013). Some of the sources of information used in this study include the Kebumen Regency SDGs Achievement Report, Strategic Environmental Assessment of RPJMD Kebumen Regency, and various sources of articles or research results that support the study theme.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### ***SDGs Achievements of Kebumen Regency***

United Nations has issued SDGs consisting of on 17 goals and 169 targets for measuring achievement of SDGs targets. Based on Indonesia is developing these global SDGs indicators SDGS indicators totaling 319 indicators and 169 targets for achievement of 17 SDGs goals. Efforts to achieve 319 indicators the implemented by the Central Government, Govt Province, Govt Regency, and City/Regency Government in accordance with distribution regulated authority in Regulation President. As for the government province, govt regency, and government city's own authority achievement SDGs indicators are 235, 220 and 222 indicators respectively. Based on Regulation President Number 59 of 2017 then SDGs indicators are becoming authority Government Regency Kebumen is 220 indicators, with a number of indicators that do not fully located in the Regency area Kebumen. Referring to studies Report Annual SDGs Program, the Kebumen Regency SDGs achievement category based on the results of data analysis is divided into 6 (*e-name*) categories, namely:

1. Existing SDGs Indicators implemented, already achieving the national target (SST) ;
2. Existing SDGS Indicators implemented, not yet achieving national targets (SBT);
3. SDGS indicators that have not yet been implemented, have achieved national targets (TTC);
4. SDGS indicators that have not been implemented, not yet achieving national targets (TBC);
5. Inappropriate SDGS Indicators with character and authority regional (TKD); And
6. SDGS Indicators with No Data (TAD) .

Of the 221 SDGs indicators that are authority and relevant in the Government Regency Kebumen, SDGs Indicators have achieved the set national targets in Regulation President Number 59 of 2017 exists as many as 98 indicators with details of 70 indicators (32%) implemented, already achieve the national target (SST) and 28 indicators (13%) Not yet implemented, already achieve the national target (TTC) ( Bappeda of Kebumen Regency, 2020) . Temporary, the indicator is not yet achieved national targets There are as many as 37 indicators with details of 30 indicators (14%) Yes implemented, not yet achieved the national target (SBT) and 7 indicators (3%) Not yet implemented, not yet achieve national targets (TBC). There are 23 (10%) indicators No in accordance character and authority regional (TKD) as well as 63 (28%) indicators Not yet / not there is data (TAD) from document officially issued by the Government Regency Kebumen (Bappeda of Kebumen Regency, 2020).

The Sustainable Development Goals are divided into four important pillars, namely the Social Pillar, Economic Pillar, Environmental Pillar and Legal and Governance Pillar. The Social Pillar consists of Goal 01 to Goal 05 with a total of 96 indicators. Achievements of the Social Pillar that achieve national targets amounting to 51.04 % of the total or 49 indicators achieved (Bappeda of Kebumen Regency, 2020). Social pillar indicators achieving national targets including poverty, coverage guarantee health national and gross elementary and middle school enrollment rates (Bappeda Kab. Kebumen, 2020). The Economic Pillar consists of from Goal 07 to Goals 10 and 17 with amount indicator as many as 61. The achievements of the Economic Pillar have been implemented and have achieved achieve national targets amounting to 29.05% of the total or 18 indicators (Bappeda Kab. Kebumen, 2020). Indicators that have not achieved national targets include GDP per capita growth, GDP per capita , and percentage power formal (Bappeda Kab. Kebumen, 2020).

The Environmental Pillar consists of Goal 06, Goals 11 to 15 with a total of 43 indicators. The achievement of the Environmental Pillar is above the national target of 32.56 % of the total or 14 indicators (Bappeda Kab. Kebumen, 2020). Implemented indicators but not yet reached targets include the proportion of the population that has access to safe drinking water source services, percentage House stairs that have access to service sanitation worth and percentage rubbish urban areas that are handled (Bappeda Kab. Kebumen, 2020) The Law and Governance Pillar consists of 16 Goals with a total of 21 indicators. Achievements of the Law and Governance Pillar reached the target of 80.95 % or 17 indicators (Bappeda Kab. Kebumen, 2020). More details about the composition realization of SDGs along with achievements of every objective presented in Figures 2 and 3.

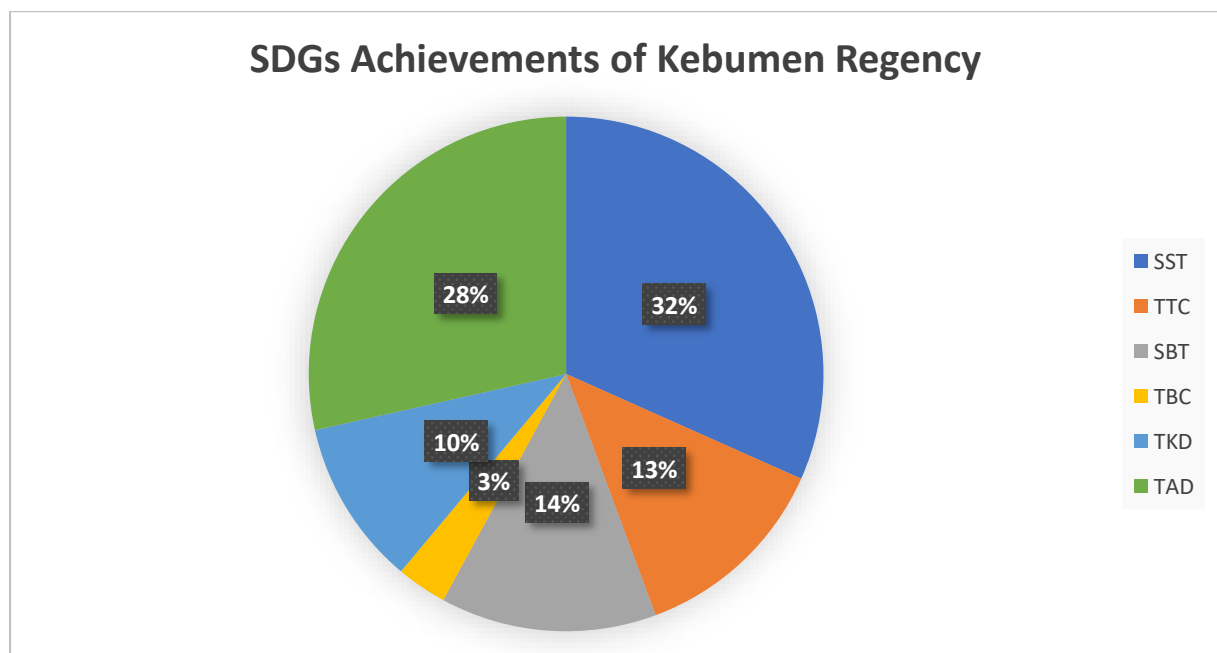


Figure 2. Composition Realization SDGs Achievements Kebumen Regency

Source : (Bappeda Kab. Kebumen, 2020, 2021)

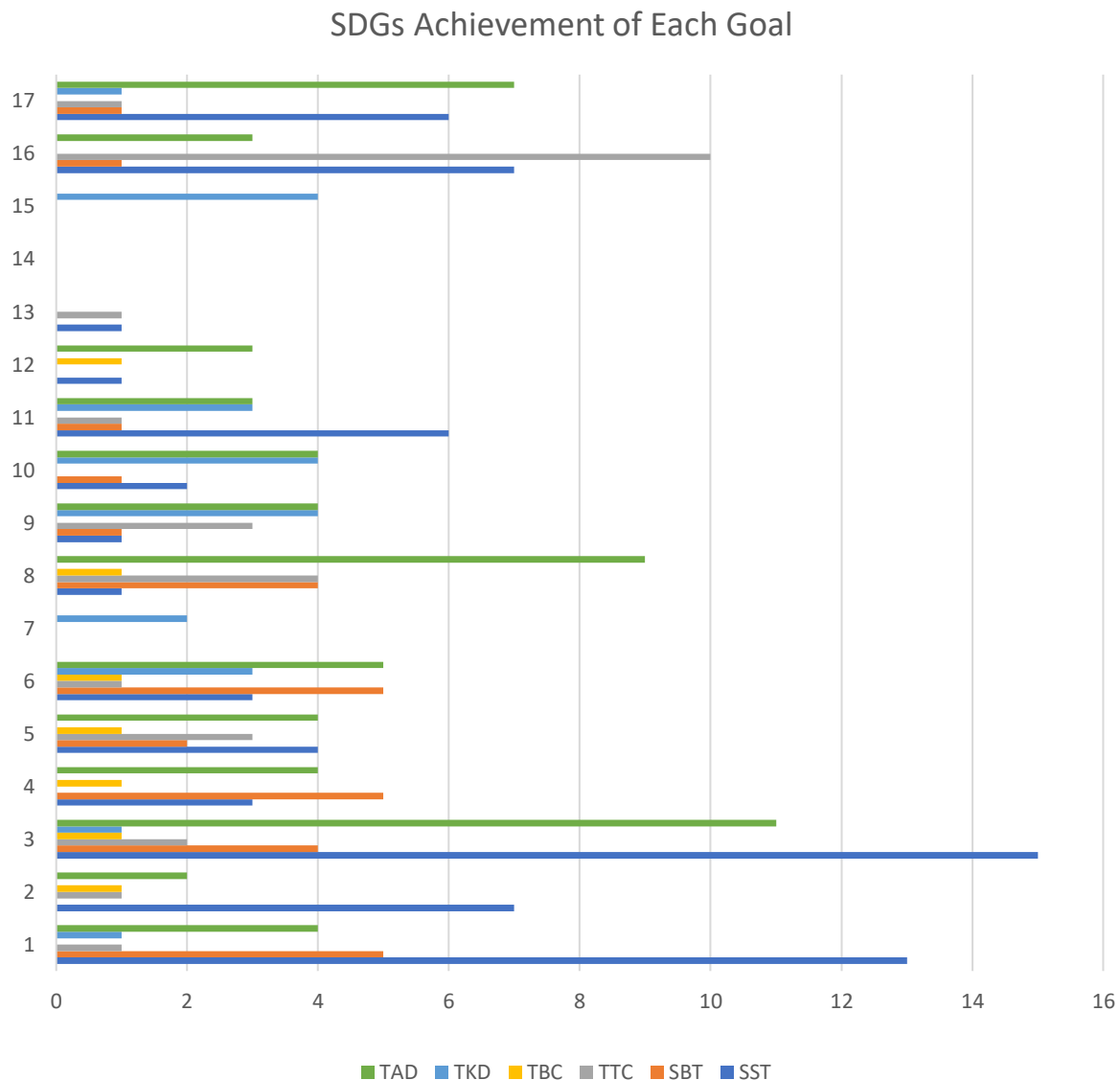


Figure 3. Chart SDGs Achievements for Each Goal in Kebumen Regency  
Source : (Bappeda Kab. Kebumen, 2020, 2021)

### ***The Role of Islamic Philanthropy in Kebumen in Achievement of SDGs***

A number of studies emphasize importance partnerships or multi- sector role in achieving SDGs up to local (Masuda et al., 2022). The role of government area in SDGs has been achieved get highlights in some community international. Government area estimated will role important in the process of achieving the SDGs because is on point front in giving service and contact directly with local (Reddy, 2016). His presence Regulation President Number 59 of 2017 has become guidelines for various parties until level local in preparation, implementation and evaluation plan SDGs action.

Achievement of SDGs in the Kebumen Regency has involved the roles of the parties like government region, private sector, academia, and philanthropy (Bappeda Kab. Kebumen, 2021) Philanthropy Islam is one of forms partnership that has influence in SDGs achievements in the Kebumen Regency. As a country with majority resident muslims, the potential for zakat, infaq and alms in Indonesia is very large. If managed well and professionalism, potential for large zakat funds will impact significantly to the Indonesian economy, in particular in an effort to alleviate poverty in Indonesia (Lutfyah et al., 2021; Amar, 2017; Saripudin, 2016). Distribution of philanthropic funds Islam proved real his contribution to the fulfillment goals on the social, economic, and environmental pillars (Pohan & Rianto, 2022).

Based on report studies SDGs achievements, the role philanthropy in the Kebumen Regency has supported achievements eight SDGs goals including without poverty, without hunger, life healthy and prosperous, quality education, clean water and sanitation, job worth and growth economy, reduced gap as well as cities and settlements sustainable (Bappeda Kab. Kebumen, 2021). The role of philanthropy Islam in eight the goals of the SDGs has also been achieved and implemented in other regions such as Kediri and Medan (Hermantoro & Zuraidah, 2023; Pohan & Rianto, 2022).

Baznas of Kebumen Regency as one of the philanthropy Islam holds role important in supporting the SDGs. Several Baznas programs Kebumen also participated supporting the SDGs, including Kebumen Aware of Zakat, Kebumen Cares, Kebumen Smart, Kebumen Healthy and Kebumen Prosperous (Muhammad, 2023). Kebumen Aware that zakat is a socialization program for increasing awareness people Muslim Kebumen performs zakat, infaq and sadaqah so that join in as well as in achievements goal 10 viz reduce gap. Kebumen Care is a zakat, infaq and sadaqah program for the poor and disadvantaged communities capable, caring for disaster victims' nature, and helping surgery House No worthy inhabit. Kebumen care is in line with achievements Goal 1 without poverty, goal 2 without hunger, and objective 10 cities and settlements tough and sustainable. Then the Smart, Healthy and Prosperous Kebumen program of course in line with achievements objectives 1, 3, 4, and 8 (without poverty, life healthy and prosperous, quality education, employment worth and growth economy).

More continued, Baznas Kebumen as one of the institution philanthropy Islam has give significant role through distribution of productive zakat funds so the effect on income public amounting to 39.3 percent and capable raising well-being House ladder by 0.02 percent as well as lower poverty amounting to 0.019 percent in the Regency Kebumen (Al Faqih & Masitoh, 2020). Accountability reporting of ZIS (Zakat, infaq, and shadaqah) funds by Baznas Kebumen Already in accordance with perspective Sharia accounting and has been pushing public to increase receipt of ZIS funds.

Apart from Baznas, philanthropy Islam plays an involved role in Kebumen's SDGs achievements is LazisNU Kebumen. Funds that have been collected through the GENUK program, infaq, shadaqah, NU Coins, and zakat are used for mitigation programs for poverty, resilience food, health, education, sanitation, and growth compatible economy with SDGs (Fajri, 2016). The program provides assistance necessities, those affected by COVID-19, compensation to child orphans, and the elderly, food Friday blessings, free ambulance, as well as educational support (scholarships help cottage boarding school and equipment school). There is also the distribution of productive funds in the empowerment economy like the development and empowerment of MSMEs, empowerment community and training making soap wash and fertilize.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Achievement of SDGs in the Kebumen Regency has involved multi-sectoral roles like government region, sector private sector, academia, and philanthropy. Achievement of 16 SDG goals and 221 SDG indicators in the Kebumen Regency consists of 98 indicators (44%) already achieved, 37 indicators (17%) have not achieved and there are 63 SDGs indicators (28%) that are not or have not been there is data.

Philanthropy Islam is one of the form partnership that influences SDGs achievements in the Kebumen Regency. Baznas Regency Kebumen and LazisNU Kebumen own roles important in supporting the achievements eight SDGs goals include without poverty, without hunger, life healthy and prosperous, quality education, clean water and sanitation, job worth and growth economy, reduced gap as well as cities and settlements sustainable.

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