

Waqf Implementation in Supporting SDGs-6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) at Salman Waqf Institution in Indonesia

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This research is motivated by the problems listed in the sixth Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs-6), namely related to the fulfillment of clean water and proper sanitation which is expected to be achieved by 2030, however this goal has not been achieved optimally until now. Beside that, the development of waqf in Indonesia has potential and contributes to addressing various socio-economic problems, including the provision of clean water and proper sanitation infrastructures. Salman Waqf Institution is one of the Waqf Institutions that is committed to overcome clean water and sanitation problems, both in Bandung city and other areas. This study aims to describe the form of waqf implementation in the provision of Clean Water and Proper Sanitation at Salman Waqf Institution and to review the SDGs-6 indicator targets from this implementation practice. This study used a qualitative method of field research with the case study of waqf institutions. Then analyzed descriptively using the Miles and Huberman models with the help of the NVivo 12 application. The results showed that there were several forms of implementation of waqf in support of SDGs-6, (1) Drinking Water Machines, (2) Drilling Wells (3) Toilet Washing Facilities (MCK), and (4) Piping. Then, it was also support for the global target 6.1 through the Ready-to-Drink Water Machine program, as well as the global target 6.2 through the MCK supply program, Clean Healthy Habits (PHBS) socialization, and providing convenience to vulnerable communities in accessing proper hygiene sanitation. With a strong institutional and partnership system, efforts to support SDGs-6 can be maximized so that the existing indicator targets can be achieved in 2030.

Keywords: Waqf; SDGs-6; Basic Needs; Water; Sanitation

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INTRODUCTION

Islam is a religion that is harmonious and brings mercy, of course, presenting itself as a philanthropic religion sourced from the Qur'an, Hadith and then refined through the intermediary of *ijtihad* so that philanthropy can develop (Bahjatulloh, 2016). Therefore, Islam directs anyone to spread goodness by fulfilling the needs of the community itself, and must also be sustainable through philanthropic instruments, one of which is waqf. Many philanthropic activities have the opportunity to fulfill social and economic needs that exist in society, so many communities, institutions, and countries continue to strive to fulfill these needs through philanthropic instruments (Kasdi, 2016). Currently, there are still problems that exist in the community, one of which is the lack of clean water and proper sanitation facilities, which is one of the goals that must be realized in the Sustainable Development Goals / SDGs (Normasyhuri et al., 2022). So, Islam must ensure the distribution of Islamic philanthropy in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is an international action program agreed by various leaders around the world, including Indonesia. The SDGs have 17 goals and 169 targets that are expected to be achieved by 2030 (Kumi, 2019). The SDGs are aimed at addressing various social, economic, and environmental challenges facing the world, with the overarching goal of achieving a more sustainable and equitable future for all. The goals cover areas such as poverty alleviation, health, education, gender equality, clean energy, climate action, and more.

The Sustainable Development Goals focus on a wide range of interconnected issues to promote sustainable development worldwide. These goals are interconnected and require collaborative efforts from governments, businesses, civil society, and individuals to achieve meaningful progress towards sustainable development by 2030. In Indonesia, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a key focus for the government and various stakeholders. The country has made significant efforts to align its national development strategies with the SDGs to address social, economic, and environmental challenges effectively.

However, in reality, many of the goals of the SDGs have not been achieved optimally (Sachs, 2022). In 2022, Indonesia itself has actually managed to achieve 69.16% of all SDGs goals which is an increase compared to 2015 where the percentage was 65.03%, but has major challenges in handling hunger, health, urban

sustainability, preservation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, peace, justice and institutions, and global partnerships. Then it has significant challenges in addressing poverty, gender equality, clean water and proper sanitation, clean and affordable energy, employment opportunities and economic growth, infrastructure innovation industry, and reducing inequality.

Water and sanitation are very important needs for human health, but in some areas in Indonesia, the fulfillment of clean water and sanitation needs has not been fully implemented (Elysia, 2018). In fact, Indonesia represents about 6% of the country's water resources, so it should have a fairly abundant water supply. Most areas in Indonesia such as East Nusa Tenggara, Java, Bali, and Sulawesi experience clean water shortages. This includes the province of West Java, which has the largest urban poor population in Indonesia (Azizah et al., 2022). The amount of urban poverty in West Java shows that the programs initiated by the government have not been maximized so that effective planning is needed in overcoming this. One aspect that can be influenced by the level of urban poverty is the availability of sanitation facilities.

Then Bandung City as the capital city of West Java Province certainly has sanitation problems that are a big job for cities that are quite high in population density. The Bandung City Government has a target to improve sanitation so that it is hoped that there will be no more people who defecate in the open by 2025 (Pamungkas et al., 2022). Entering 2022, it was revealed that the target of improving sanitation had not been maximized according to the plan because around 32% of the community still practiced open defecation in both closed and open places. In addition, during field observations, researchers also found that a clean water crisis in the community can occur, especially during long droughts, so solutions need to be found so that this problem can be resolved.

On the other hand, the existence of Islamic philanthropy in Indonesia - including waqf - has continued to experience significant growth in the past decade (Fuadi, 2018). In fact, the potential of waqf funds collected by a waqf institution can be said to be very large, which can reach IDR 180,000,000,000,000,000 (Darnis, 2019). Likewise, if it is simulated with the assumption that the middle-class Muslim population in Indonesia is 50,000,000 people with an average income between IDR 500,000 to IDR 10,000,000 per month with the following calculation:

Table 1. Waqf Potential in Indonesia (Lubis, 2020)

Income level/month	Muslim population	Total Waqf/month	Cash Waqf Potential/month	Cash Waqf Potential/year
IDR. 500,000,-	20.000.000	IDR. 5,000,-	IDR. 100,000,000,000	IDR. 1.200.000.000.000
IDR. 1.000.000,- 2.000.000,-	15.000.000	IDR. 10,000,-	IDR 150,000,000,000	IDR. 1.800.000.000.000
IDR. 2.000.000,- 5.000.000,-	10.000.000	IDR. 50,000,-	IDR.500,000,000,000	IDR.6,000,000,000,000,000
IDR. 5,000,000,- 10,000,000	5.000.000	IDR. 100,000,-	IDR.500,000,000,000	IDR.6,000,000,000,000,000
Total				IDR.15.000.000.000.000

If the waqf is utilized and managed properly, it will certainly provide useful and economically valuable *output* for the people. From the urgency of the Islamic philanthropy instrument (waqf) in improving access to clean water and proper sanitation for the community, the Indonesian Ulema Council issued fatwa no. 001/MUNAS-IX/MUI/2015 on the Utilization of Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqah & Waqf Assets for the Construction of Clean Water and Sanitation Facilities for the Community at the MUI National Conference in 2015. The fatwa strengthens the opportunity to collect, manage and empower waqf funds specifically for the provision of clean water and proper sanitation for communities in dire need.

From previous studies that discuss the implementation of waqf for the provision of clean water and sanitation facilities, there is Mohammad Abdulloh's research that discusses the relationship between waqf instruments, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Maqashid Shariah, but the forms of implementation of waqf for clean water and proper sanitation have not been discussed in full and are only limited to the main elements of thought (Abdullah, 2018). Then followed by Darnis' research that has discussed the practice of waqf implementation for clean water provision in waqf institutions, but this research is only limited to one of the programs and a review of the Maqashid Shariah perspective. In addition, there is research by Rika Yulita Amalia et al. that discusses the strategy of improving access to clean water and sanitation in a waqf institution, but this improvement still focuses on the strategy and is carried out by the Amil Zakat Institution - although there is management of waqf funds in the provision of clean water and sanitation facilities for people in need (Amalia et al., 2020).

Therefore, this study describes the form of Waqf implementation in supporting the achievement of the sixth Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs-6) at the Salman Waqf Institution which is committed to addressing clean water and sanitation problems in the community, both in Bandung City and other areas. This research is different from previous studies because it

focuses on the form of waqf implementation to the provision of clean water and sanitation infrastructure facilities carried out directly and specifically by waqf institutions. Then this research also focuses on the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in terms of each form of waqf implementation program for clean water and proper sanitation.

The objectives of this research are (1) to identify the form of Waqf Implementation, especially in the field of Clean Water and Proper Sanitation, and (2) to analyze the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) review of the waqf implementation activities at the Salman Waqf Institution. It is important to know the overview of information related to the efforts that have been made by the Salman Waqf Institution in implementing waqf programs, especially those related to SDGs goals. By knowing the efforts that have been made, more development actors (such as the Government, Academics, Philanthropic Institutions or Non-Governmental Organizations) will be able to fulfill the needs of the community and develop strategic plans to optimally achieve the SDGs goals until 2030.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative method, where data is collected directly from the field with a case study approach in the form of a waqf institution (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). The informants were determined using *purposive snowball sampling* technique (Sugiyono, 2017), where the sample is based on certain criteria, namely the *nazir* who knows and plays a role in the implementation of clean water and sanitation waqf at Salman Waqf Institution, as well as the *mauquf alaih* who receive and experience the waqf implementation program. The data that has been collected is analyzed descriptively using the Miles and Huberman model (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). In addition, the NVivo 12 application is used which is an advantage of this research because it can help and facilitate researchers in the process of analyzing and interpreting the data obtained until the research objectives are answered through this research (Rahadi, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Waqf for Clean Water and Proper Sanitation

- Boring Well

It is a program that involves digging into the ground in order to find water sources in the ground, so that the water can be consumed to meet the needs of the community. In one case, the borehole program can be a solution when there is a water crisis in the surface area. The shape of the borehole wells is tailored to each community's needs and local conditions.

- MCK (Mandi Cuci Kakus)

It is a form of proper sanitation infrastructure as well as the provision of clean water and a place to bathe, wash, and defecate or urinate in communities that have limited sanitation infrastructure. This MCK program is a solution and convenience for the community in meeting the need for sanitation while supporting proper hygiene and health.

- Pipanization

It is the installation of pipes that connect clean water from its source to be distributed to beneficiary points through certain methods tailored to the needs and conditions of an area. This pipeline can facilitate the community, especially in mountainous or hilly areas that have complex contours with installations that are easily accessible to the community. So that the water connected by this pipeline can be consumed in meeting the needs and used in various sectors, such as agricultural land, plantations, to other sectors of economic value.

- Ready-to-drink Water Machine

It is a water filtration machine that can be consumed to meet the drinking water needs of the community which is placed at several points of public facilities, such as mosques, boarding schools, agencies, to rural places that need proper drinking water facilities. Unlike the previous program, the Ready-to-Drink Water Machine has existed since 2020 in the form of an erco machine (simple drinking water tap), and began to be disseminated in 2021. To date, there have been several versions that are more up-to-date than the early versions that used makeshift *filters*.

From the implementation of clean water and proper sanitation waqf above, management or

implementation procedures of waqf programs are needed to be carried out professionally and productively (Medias et al., 2019). The goal is that the waqf funds entrusted to waqf institutions can be channeled to the right target and the implementation process in the field can run well in accordance with the Operational Standards and Procedures (Saadah, 2017). Here are some of the stages in the implementation process by the Salman Waqf Institution, namely:

- 1) The applicant can submit a program to the Salman Waqf Institution according to the needs of the beneficiary location point described in the form of a submission proposal.
- 2) The submission proposal is received by the Salman Waqf Institution, then a review study is carried out to test the feasibility based on several conditions, criteria, and indicators by reviewing the conditions of the residents, the location point, and the urgency to be distributed.
- 3) The Salman Waqf Institution conducts a survey to the area where the prospective beneficiaries are located to test their eligibility and validate whether they meet the requirements, criteria and indicators of program acceptance. The Salman Waqf Institution can entrust third parties (partners) in carrying out field surveys if it is not possible to do it yourself.
- 4) The Salman Waqf Board can decide whether the application is acceptable or rejected for waqf implementation to be channeled to the clean water and proper sanitation program at the location in question.
- 5) The implementation process runs until the program is completed, then received and can be distributed to *manquf alaiib*. The role of third parties is needed in the implementation process until the implementation process is complete.
- 6) It does not stop at the end of the program implementation process. Salman Waqf Institution together with third parties need to conduct *monitoring* so that the waqf programs that have been implemented can run well and sustainably. The program *monitoring* process is carried out for a minimum of 1 (one) year, with a distribution of 6 (months) once to the relevant location point area.

For a simple understanding, the following is a scheme of the implementation procedure of the clean water and proper sanitation waqf program at Salman Waqf Institution.

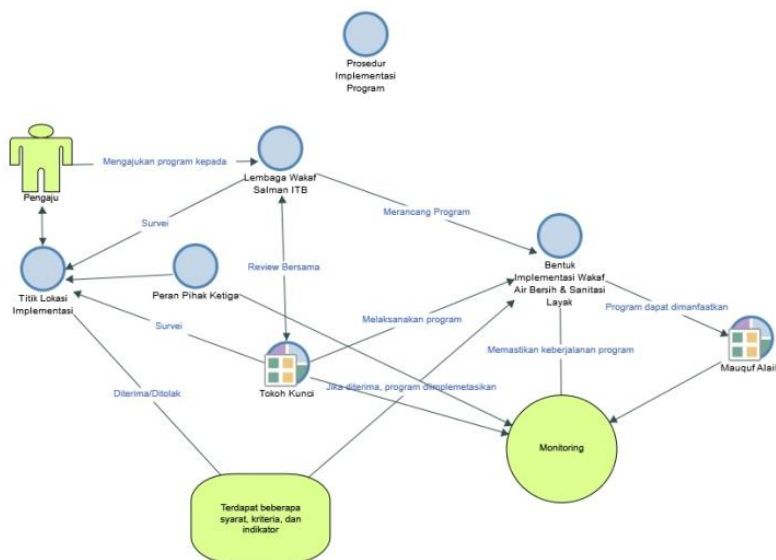


Figure 1: Program Implementation Procedure

These programs aim to solve various problems in the community so that they can meet the needs related to clean water and proper sanitation, then it can affect various sectors that have economic value - depending on the reciprocity of the institution to the *mauquf alaih* community at each point to continue the programs that have been received. In the *Hierarchy of Needs* theory (Maslow, 1959), where there are physiological needs which are the most basic needs for every human being in the form of food, clothing, shelter, physical health, and so on, the clean water and sanitation program at the Salman Waqf Institution can help these physiological needs to the people in need. In addition, this physiological need is related to the principle of *maslahah*, which Imam Al-Ghazali classified from the principles of *Maqashid Al-Syariah*, specifically to *Hifz An-Nafs* (Mighwar et al., 2022).

This is in line with research conducted by Abdullah (2018) that the missions contained in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are closely related to the principle of *maqashid al-shariah* as a universal goal of every Muslim in every activity of his life. In addition, research by Shaikh et al. (2017), Aliyu (2019), Lamido & Haneef (2021), Shahid et al. (2023), stated that waqf instruments managed by waqf institutions play an important role in the development of public facilities to meet the needs of the wider community, including clean water and proper sanitation infrastructure.

Overview of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1) Target 6.1 Access to Safe and Affordable Drinking Water

Based on the global target of the Sustainable Development Goals (Bappenas, 2017), it is necessary to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 (UN, 2018). Salman Waqf Institution also supports the global target of the SDGs, especially through the implementation of waqf to the Ready to Drink Water Machine program which is distributed to various locations in need. Then there is also global indicator 6.1.1 which states the proportion of the use of access to drinking water that is safely managed, available in various places when needed, comes from sources that are proven clean and free from contamination. A total of 40 Ready to Drink Water Machines have been distributed by the Salman Waqf Institution to various cities / districts in West Java in 2023 and targeted 25 distribution locations, so that anyone can consume drinking water on the machine.

The efforts of the Salman Waqf Institution are in line with the research of Darnis (2019), which states that healthy clean water is a basic need of all people. In the study, waqf institutions aim to reach out to areas - especially remote areas that suffer from clean water crisis. The programs at the *maqf* institution are based on the fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) regarding the use of *zakat*, *infaq*, *sadaqah* and endowment funds for the construction of clean water infrastructure facilities as a form of *maqashid al-shariah* implementation.

Waqf can be a new financing instrument for sustainable development in the Water Supply and Sanitation (WASH) sector. This new financing sector can significantly assist the government-initiated sustainable development process through additional financing assistance. The government cannot walk alone in the development process so that it requires the role of the private or third sector (partners) in assisting the sustainable development process according to the needs of all parties ranging from the government, private/partners, to the general public (Machete & Marques, 2021). In addition, the existence of a good drinking water system can expand the reach and improve technical and non-technical systems (institutional, management, financial, community and legal) in an integrated unit to carry out the provision of drinking water to the community towards better conditions (Hanim, 2018).

2) Target 6.2 Access to Sanitation and Hygiene

In the global target of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is necessary to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene

for all, then stop the practice of open defecation, and pay special attention to the needs of women and vulnerable groups by 2030. The Salman Waqf Institution also supports the global targets of the SDGs through the implementation of waqf for the provision of bathing and washing facilities (MCK) built in areas that lack proper sanitation infrastructure, then encouraging Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS) behavior by providing socialization to *manquf alaih* followed by providing additional facilities in the form of hand washing facilities if needed. The Salman Waqf Institution also facilitates the needs of children, women and the elderly so that their needs - in this case access to proper sanitation - can be easily reached. In addition, there is a global indicator 6.2.1 which states the proportion of use of safely managed sanitation services, including hygiene facilities. Approximately 2,328 *manquf alaih* have been reached through the MCK program along with other similar programs throughout 2023. Until the end of the year, the sanitation hygiene program at Salman Waqf Institution has the potential to increase and the reach of *manquf alaih* will also increase.

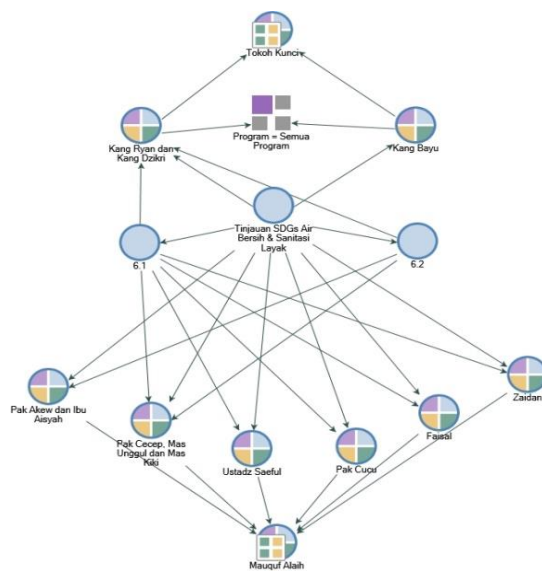


Figure 2: SDGs Target 6.1-6.2 based on respondent

Project Map of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

There will be various health diseases if the sanitation, water, and hygiene conditions in the community are inadequate. In line with Amalia et al.'s research (2020), the Amil Zakat Institution - through the waqf instrument - seeks to overcome these sanitation, water, and hygiene problems. Some of the strategies carried out include educating, optimizing the role of

facilitators, establishing cooperation, involving the community directly, and collaborating with various partners. The efforts of the Salman Waqf Institution in providing hygiene facilities also support Suryani's research (2020) which states that in 2019, efforts to reduce the practice of defecation and improve a Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS) in the community are still a challenge to achieve. Until during the Covid-19 pandemic, many changes were felt in people's behavior patterns, then sanitation and hygiene facilities - especially

hand washing stations - were increasingly available in various locations. Salman Waqf Institution since the Covid-19 pandemic has started the implementation of waqf in programs to provide sanitation facilities in the form of toilets and hygiene infrastructure until after the pandemic where these programs are growing.

The implementation of waqf programs in waqf institutions as a third party (partner) of the government can help build proper sanitation and hygiene infrastructure facilities in communities in need. Access to clean water, sanitation, and basic hygiene services is closely related to poverty and health. Therefore, if these services are inadequate or even non-existent, it will affect the incidence of diseases in vulnerable communities.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to explain the forms of Waqf Implementation and review of the targets of the sixth Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs-6) namely Clean Water and Proper Sanitation at the Salman Waqf Institution. There are 4 (four) forms of waqf implementation in the field of Clean Water and Proper Sanitation at the Salman Waqf Institution, namely: (1) Ready-to-Drink Water Machine, (2) Borehole Well, (3) Bathing and Toilet Facilities, and (4) Pipanization. These programs aim to solve problems that exist in the community to meet the needs of clean water and proper sanitation, both on a regional, national and international scale. In addition, there is also reciprocity from the institution to the *mauquf alaih* community at each point to continue the programs that have been received so as to add economic *value to the mauquf alaih* community. Given the challenges in the form of regional conditions, time, *monitoring*, and the urgency of the needs of residents who are of concern, the Salman Waqf Institution in implementing the clean water and sanitation waqf program must establish rules and limits based on the established Operational Standards and Procedures (SOP), so that the implementation of clean water and proper sanitation programs can be distributed to the right targets and the implementation process can run well.

Salman Waqf Institution has supported the first global target (target 6.1) to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 through the implementation of waqf to the Ready to Drink Water Machine program that is distributed to various locations in need. The Salman Waqf Institution also supports the global indicator related to the proportion of the use of access to safely managed drinking water, available in various places

when needed, coming from sources that are proven to be clean and free from contamination through the distribution of Ready-to-Drink Water Machines distributed at various points. In addition, Salman Waqf Institution has also supported the second global target (target 6.2) to achieve adequate and equitable access to sanitation and hygiene for all, to end open defecation, and to pay special attention to the needs of women and vulnerable groups by 2030 through: (1) the implementation of waqf to the provision of Mandi Cuci Kakus (MCK) and hand washing facilities built to areas that lack proper health sanitation infrastructure, (2) encouraging Healthy Clean Lifestyle (PHBS) behavior by providing socialization to *mauquf alaih*, and (3) facilitating the needs of children, women and the elderly so that their needs in using proper sanitation and hygiene facilities can be easily reached.

1. Therefore, Salman Waqf Institution significantly plays a role in achieving universal goals - which in Islam refers to the principle of *maslahah* - and supports the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are currently being intensively carried out by the government through existing developments - including the provision of clean water and proper sanitation facilities, through the implementation of waqf in the existing programs of Salman Waqf Institution. Cooperation between various parties ranging from the government, third parties (partners), to the general public - both *wakif* (donors) and *mauquf alaih* can strengthen efforts to accelerate sustainable development until 2030.

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