

2022- CLEAN WATER AND PROPER SANITATION ACHIEVING SDGs THROUGH WASTE WAQF ON WASTE BANK

SYAMSURI

Postgraduate Program of Islamic Economic Law
University of Darussalam Gontor
syamsuri@unida.gontor.ac.id

DWI KARUNIA ARTI

Postgraduate Program of Islamic Economic Law
University of Darussalam Gontor
karuniaartidwi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by waste management which is currently a major challenge in almost all cities in Indonesia due to rapid urbanization and population increase. To respond to this, researchers will provide innovation for the waste problem in Indonesia through waste bank-based waste waqf. The method used in this research is library research, which uses primary data and secondary data. The results of this research show that waste waqf through waste banks can be an innovation to achieve one of the SDGs goals, namely clean water and proper sanitation. The existence of waste-based waqf innovation is because waqf funds are intended for the welfare of the community and one of the services provided is in the form of health services and social services. Through waste waqf, the benefits of waqf can be felt by the community in the form of clean water and proper sanitation. This is being pursued because it is something that is very crucial for society because of its use in various daily activities so its quality must be considered. Apart from that, the existence of waste waqf can increase people's interest in waqf as a form of worship to Allah, and they will also be aware that waste is not the responsibility of the government alone but of themselves.

Keywords: *Clean Water and Adequate Sanitation, Waste Waqf, Waste Bank*

INTRODUCTION

Waste management is currently the main challenge for almost all cities in Indonesia due to rapid urbanization and population increase.(Gobai et al., 2021, p. 2) This is because the ability of city managers to handle waste in the last 10 years has tended to decline, partly due to the era of autonomy and low financing capabilities.(Prihatin, 2020, p. 3) In general, waste problems are caused by several factors, namely population growth, changes in consumption patterns and people's lifestyles which will increase the amount of waste, types and diversity of waste characteristics.(Juniartha et al., 2019, p. 206)

According to data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPN) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), Indonesia produced 19.45 million tons of waste generation throughout 2022.(Baihaqi, 2023, p. Accessed On 15th of August 2023 At 19.05 WIB) Of this amount, the majority of waste generation comes from household waste with a percentage of 39.63%.(Mountrash Avatar Indonesia, 2023, p. Accessed On 15th of August 2023 At 18.59 WIB) The next largest source of national waste generation comes from commerce, at 21.07%. Then 16.08% of waste generation comes from the market. There are also 7.14% of waste generated from commercial, industrial, other areas, 6.82% from public facilities, 5.96% from offices, and 3.3% from other sources.(Cindy Mutia Annur, 2023, p. Accessed On 29th of July 2023 At 14.55 WIB)

Community participation is certainly needed in tackling waste, but people believe that the waste system in Indonesia is always based on the end of pipe, where various waste impurities are collected, transported, and disposed of to landfill which will continue to narrow.(Primajana & Widanta, 2019, p. 224), (Amaliah et al., 2022, p. 104) The community in general has not carried out and processed the economic value of waste processing, except for the scavenger profession.(Hudaifah et al., 2021, p. 15) It is as if the problem of waste management is only enough to provide land to be used as landfill.(Agung et al., 2021, p. 121)

In addition, one of the mistakes of urban governance is the assumption that waste management is only needed by large-scale cities. In fact, if explored opportunities to build waste management systems in cities on a medium scale still have wide-open effectiveness and efficiency.(Prihatin, 2020, p. 4) Increasing the volume of waste in an area without being balanced with improving the quality of waste management will potentially have various negative impacts on human life. In terms of health,(Chotimah, 2020, p. 14) waste that is not managed properly can cause the spread of disease, thus reducing the quality of public health.

In terms of the environment,(Rahman, 2021, p. 4) waste is a source of pollution, be it water, soil, or air pollution. Garbage can also be a cause of flooding when a lot of garbage is dumped into water bodies. From an economic point of view, waste can have a negative impact on the tourism sector. Garbage that accumulates and is not managed properly will reduce the interest of tourists to come to the city.(Prihatin, 2020, p. 2) Education to overcome waste problems is carried out by learning the community how to process household waste not only by burning, landfilling,(Musyarofah et al., 2023, p. 121) or throwing it into landfills.

However, it can be done through sorting with the 3 R concepts, namely reuse, reduce, and recycle.(Mulyati et al., 2023, p. 28) For this waste problem, efforts will be made through waqf-based waste management, because the existence of waqf-based waste banks can reduce waste problems in Indonesia with the help of waqf and to fulfill one aspect of the SDGs.(Suryani & Mursyidah, 2020, p. 18) Through saudades in waste management listed in the waste bank program will make people aware that managing waste is important.(Mustafirin et al., 2021, p. 312) the community is also aware that if the waste bank is waqf-based, this effort is carried out by the community and for the people to return.

This is because if they use funds from the people, they must participate in contributing to their management for waste handling(Ratnawati Kusuma Jaya, 2021, p. 125) and not the responsibility of the government alone. Indonesia as a Muslim country, waqf is a very potential instrument to be developed in the socio-economic field. Especially for countries that are categorized as developing countries. In various countries, waqf has been widely used in productive terms, the management of this waqf should have been carried out from the beginning, so that within a certain period of time waqf can be used to empower the people.(Miftakhuddin et al., 2021, p. 83)

One type of endowment that has a socioeconomic function and is most often used is money endowments. In the socio-economic function, money endowments are used as a form of solidarity which becomes a contributive instrument to the eternal and social welfare of society.(Saadati, 2016, p. 82) According to Dr. Irfan Syauqi Beik's explanation that in addition to the increasing number of individual wakifs, currently the number of institutional wakif also shows a significant increase, such as endowments based on higher education institutions. The initiation carried out by ITS with a waqf of IDR 50 billion and IPB with a

waqf of IDR 200 billion, is expected to encourage other campuses to place their endowment funds in CWLS (Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk) instruments.(Irfan Syauqi Beik, 2022, p. Accessed On 2nd of August 2023 At 06.36 WIB)

This was agreed by Mohammad Nuh, who is optimistic that waqf will move faster in 2023 with a prediction of breaking the Rp. 1 trillion mark. According to him, the prediction is based on improving the quality of waqf nazhirs and collecting money endowments using CWLS guaranteed by the government so that the risk is zero.(BWI, 2023, p. Accessed On 2nd of August 2023 At 06.47 WIB) Through the resolution of waste which is the main problem in Indonesia, if it can be solved it can help Indonesia to achieve one of the goals of the SDGS, namely Clean Water and Proper Sanitation.(Elysia, 2018, p. 159) Water is a very important element to support human health.(Rahman, 2021, p. 5) Unfortunately, the fulfillment of clean water and sanitation needs has not been fully implemented in some parts of the world. There is actually enough clean water on the planet to meet these basic needs.

However, due to weak economic conditions (Suryani & Mursyidah, 2020, p. 24) or poor infrastructure, millions of people die each year due to various diseases associated with inadequate water supply and poor sanitation. Today an estimated 1.1 billion people in the world do not have access to clean water supplies and 2.6 billion people lack adequate sanitation. In fact, every day nearly 1,000 children die from diseases associated with poor water quality and sanitation.(Elysia, 2018, p. 157) Therefore, this paper was made to examine the role of waste waqf in overcoming waste problems in Indonesia to achieve one of the sustainable development goals or commonly called SDGs, namely Clean Water and Proper Sanitation.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the author used the library research method. Library research is a research method that analyzes a text or research results from an event conducted by previous research. Data sources in library research are based on information derived from books, journals, notes, magazine, research results, and so on.(Milya Sari, 2020, p. 44) The object to be studied is *wakaf sampah untuk memenuhi salah satu tujuan SDGs*. Data collection carried out by researchers goes through several stages, namely;(Darmalaksana, 2020, p. 3) collecting literature related to bank sampah, wakaf, and SDGs, classifying research sources that are primary and secondary, analyzing and researching *bank sampah berbasis wakaf yang bertujuan penerapan SDGs di Indonesia*. This research has data sourced from primary data and secondary data, primary data are all forms of information derived from books or journals that contain *bank sampah, wakaf, dan SDGs*. While secondary data is data obtained from other sources related to research, such as articles, journals, and citing or reviewing things related to research.(Balakrishnan & Forsyth, 2019, p. 216)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous research related to this research is research conducted by Rahmawati, Sarrah, and Arna in 2022 which shows that waqf funds are used to build waste banks to reduce the amount of waste in Islamic boarding schools. This research uses literature study as a research method and the analysis method uses PESTEL (Political, Economic, Social, and Technology) analysis. The research results show that Islamic boarding schools have positive potential in terms of waste bank management. The formation of a waste bank itself requires quite a large

amount of funds, so waqf instruments can also be an alternative solution to overcome this lack of funds.(Apriliani et al., 2022, p. 3)

Subsequent research, conducted by Nurwinskyah and Nur in 2023, showed that the waste alms program was used to increase cash waqf in Indonesia. The research methodology used is qualitative by reviewing various existing documents. The result is that the existence of cash waqf innovation based on the waste alms program will increase the realization of cash waqf revenues. Second, public literacy regarding cash waqf will increase. And third, the long-term benefits of cash waqf will be obtained by the community. (Nurwinskyah Rohmaningtyas, 2023, p. 59) Of the two research topics described above, the two studies only describe the use of waqf funds for waste and waste alms which are used to optimize cash waqf. Therefore, researchers will create new ideas by making waste a waqf asset in the program to produce waqf to achieve SDGs goal No. 6.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Waqf

Waqf in Arabic "Waqf" means "al-Habs", where a word with the form masdar (infinitive noun) according to the main meaning is standing or stopping.(Fuadi, 2018, p. 156) If this notion of stopping is connected with the science of tajweed, it is the procedure for saying letters, where and how to stop. So in the sense of tajweed science it means stopping reading. Then also waqf is interpreted as holding (something) with wealth.(Miftakhuddin et al., 2021, p. 82) In Islamic Legal terminology, the word is defined as an act of restraint from the use and delivery of assets in which a person can utilize or use the proceeds for charitable purposes, as long as the goods are still in existence. Other sources state that waqf means withholding legal action. The issue of waqf is a matter of transferring property rights that are used for public interest.(Syamsuri et al., 2021, p. 83)

In fiqh books, scholars differ in giving the definition of waqf. According to Imam Shafi'i and Ahmad bin Hambal, waqf is the release of the property entrusted from the ownership of the wakif, after the completion of the waqf procedure. The wakif may not do anything to the property entrusted, such as transfer its ownership to another, whether in exchange or not. If the wakif dies, the property that is entrusted cannot be inherited.(Al Faruq, 2020, p. 66) For the explanation of waqf as an instrument for solving economic problems, Law No. 41 of 2004 concerning waqf was formed to fill the spirit of the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, namely promoting general welfare. As stated in Law No. 41 of 2004 Article 5, namely:(UU RI No 41 Tahun 2004 Tentang Wakaf, 2004, p. 3)

“Waqf serves to realize the potential and economic benefits of waqf property for the benefit of worship and to promote general welfare”

Based on Law No. 41 of 2004 does not explain in detail but written the purpose of waqf is general welfare. Making waqf as one of the instruments to promote public or social welfare means making waqf a medium to create social justice and provide public service facilities such as health, education, and so on. In addition, considering the considerable potential of money endowments in Indonesia, it can provide a large percentage to realize the ideals of the opening of the 1945 Constitution.(Abd Kadir Arno, 2018, p. 45)

Waste Bank

The beginning of the existence of waste banks was motivated by the regulation on the establishment of the Main Waste Bank in Law Number 18 of 2008 (Agustina et al., 2017, p. 68) concerning waste management, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Similar Waste of Household Waste, Minister of Environment Regulation Number 13 of 2012 (Primajana & Widanta, 2019, p. 126) about implementation guidelines of *Reduce, Reuse, Recycle*. (Ratnawati Kusuma Jaya, 2021, p. 126) Based on some of these regulations, the community has the legitimacy to participate in building creativity in dealing with waste problems. One of them is by organizing themselves to gain knowledge about handling waste problems, through waste handling training and the establishment of waste banks. (Sutarni Arifin & Rijal Syukri, 2022, p. 6) (Mukhlis, 2018, p. 20)

With new knowledge about waste, it is hoped that the horizon of thinking (world view) about waste will grow and foster creativity in handling waste. Meanwhile, with waste banks, strategies will emerge to build community awareness so that they can "befriend" with waste to get direct economic benefits from waste. So, waste banks cannot stand alone but must be integrated with the 4R movement, namely: a. Reduce, b. Reuse, c. Recycle, d. Replace, so that the immediate benefits are felt not only economically, but the development of a clean, green, and healthy environment. (Mubarok & Koidin, 2020, p. 3)

The main waste bank (BSI or Bank Sampah Induk) functions in a) setting targets for reducing sub-district-scale waste generation based on waste banks, b) developing waste management programs, c) conducting data collection and guidance to unit waste banks through mentoring, increasing technical capacity, and unit waste bank management (BSU) and growing the number of BSUs, d) recording the amount of managed waste and its residues into a log book, f) report to the MoEF on the status of unit waste banks in their cities, g) maintain price stability, h) facilitate after-sales of recycled products. The government also requires each city and district to have at least one main waste bank. It is also included by the government as one of the assessment indicators of each city and district in their waste management. For cities that are considered to have good performance in waste management, the central government provides additional waste management fund incentives to selected cities and districts. (Ratnawati Kusuma Jaya, 2021, p. 126)

Currently, inorganic waste management is dominated by informal recycling business actors, including scavengers, flea makers, craftsmen of recycled products specifically for plastic waste packaging coated with aluminum foil. However, now there is another alternative, namely inorganic waste management through the Waste Bank. Optimization of waste management can be achieved by sorting waste from its source (household) and encouraging housewives to become waste bank customers so that recycling activities through waste bank business actors can be sustainable. (Elysia, 2018, p. 7) Through waste banks, Indonesia strives to improve the quality of a decent environment for the community, especially in clean water and proper sanitation.

This is attempted because a lot of pollution occurs due to household waste. As previously described, the largest contribution of waste in Indonesia comes from household waste. This further strengthens the correlation between water quality and existing sanitation quality,

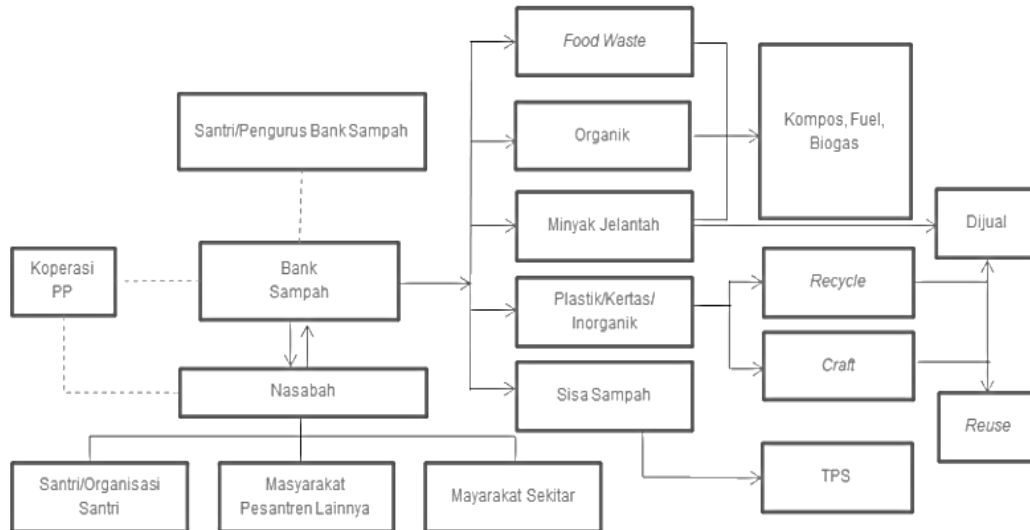
where water quality is determined by sanitation quality. If the sanitation condition is in the poor category, the water quality also becomes poor. Clean water and sanitation is one of the classic problems that have not been resolved in Indonesia. The sanitation achievement target both in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which ended in 2015, as well as in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are still ongoing today, has not been achieved optimally. In addition, SDGs are a reference for global development in the field of environmental sustainability absorbed by Indonesia for its welfare.(Shanaz Vindi Setyarini, Ari Subowo, 2020, p. 1)

Waste Bank based On Waste Endowments

From a religious point of view, Islam views the environment as the integrity of human life, which should be maintained and preserved in order to avoid damage and disaster. It is stated in the Qur'an Surah Al-A'raf verse 56 which is so clear, that it is forbidden not to make damage to the face of the earth and do good, but the global community does not heed it and considers that the environment can be exploited as desired.(Amaliah et al., 2022, p. 104) To carry out the nature conservation, according to Teguh Usis in building a waste bank there are several construction requirements that must be met, namely; (Usis, 2021, p. 30)

1. Floor; strong or intact, clean, conus or curved floor and wall meeting, waterproof, flat, non-slippery, not tilted, bank floor area less than or equal to 40 m²,
2. Wall; strong, flat, clean, light-colored and dry
3. Ventilation
 - a. If the Garbage Bank with combined ventilation (natural and mechanical); natural ventilation (ventilation holes at least 15% fifteen hundredths) x floor area) and mechanical ventilation (fan, AC, exhauter)
 - b. If the garbage bank is only natural ventilation, then the ventilation holes are at least 15% (fifteen hundredths) x floor area
4. Roof; insect-free and non-leaking and strong rats,
5. Ceiling; height at least 2.7 m from the floor, strong, light-colored and easy to clean,
6. Waste bank door; can prevent the entry of insects and rats, strong and open to the exit,
7. Waste bank environment
 - a. Fence; safe from the risk of accidents and strong
 - b. Yard; clean, not dusty or muddy and willing to have a closed trash can,
 - c. Garden; beautiful and neat, there are trees,
 - d. Parking; separate from treatment rooms, clean and organized or tidy
8. Drinase around waste banks; there are infiltration wells/Biopores and water flows smoothly
9. Depositor's service room;
 - a. There is a garbage selection room
 - b. There are tables, chairs, scales, cupboards, light fire extinguishers (APAR), there are waste bank instruments
 - c. Free of insects and rodents
 - d. Not mixed (especially H²S and or NH³)

Figure 1: Waqf Based Waste Bank in Pondok Pesantren

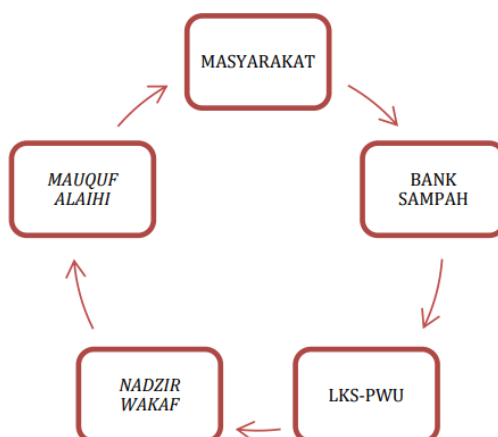


The picture above is an example of a waqf-based waste bank in an Islamic boarding school, it can be explained:(Apriliani et al., 2022, p. 24)

1. Waste entering the waste bank has been sorted by the customer and brought independently to the waste bank. In this example, the main customer is the Islamic boarding school community consisting of students, employees, and teachers. Sometimes customers also come from the community around the Islamic boarding school, but still adjusted to the ability and capacity of the waste bank so that there is no accumulation of waste that causes negative effects. The waste produced consists of waste in general, namely organic and inorganic, as well as used cooking oil left over from the cooking process in Islamic boarding schools.
2. The output of waste from waste bank management can be in the form of handicrafts or products that must be processed first such as craft paper products or plastic seeds. Especially those that come from plastic waste such as beverage packaging, food packaging, shampoo, soap and other products that have similar packaging, can be reused for the benefit of santi and Islamic boarding school activities or sold through cooperatives and events that are usually held by Islamic boarding schools by inviting the general public.
3. Unmanaged waste such as used cooking oil will be purchased by companies that provide used cooking oil purchase services. In this case, the pesantren has collaborated with used cooking oil buying companies, so that the proceeds from the sale of used cooking oil can be reused for waste bank operations or set aside for the economic development of the Islamic boarding school.

Then, another example in alms-based waste processing that has the aim of realizing the potential of cash endowments. The garbage alms program can be explained in the following figure;(Nurwinsyah Rohmaningtyas, 2023, p. 64)

Figure 2: Flow of alms grooves

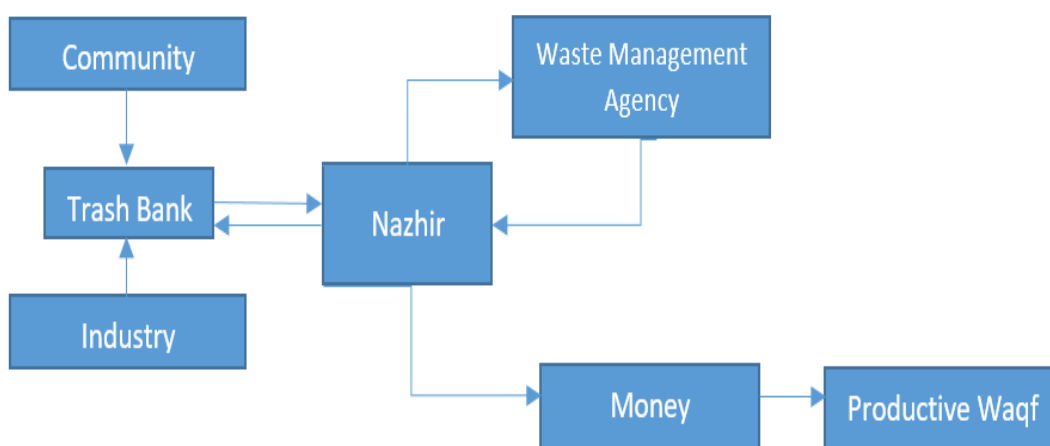


In the picture, garbage alms grooves can be carried out; First, the community gives, gives or endows waste that has been sorted and selected in their respective homes to be handed over to the waste management agency periodically or can also at any time by adjusting the policies of the waste management agency. Second, the waste manager will record the acquisition of funds for the waste given and collected using a *muabbad* cash waqf contract. Third, recording is carried out openly and witnessed by the public manually and digitally.

Fourth, reporting records by waste managers to Islamic Financial Institutions Receiving Waqf Money (LKS-PWU) to be invested. Fifth, through the appointed nazhir, the results of the cash waqf management are distributed to *mauquf alaih* which is the community itself. In its utilization, it can be in the form of school scholarships, working or business capital assistance and other social assistance. All programs are tailored to the needs of the community in certain areas so that the proceeds from this waste alms can be expected to become an endowment fund for the benefit of the community.(Nurwinsyah Rohmaningtyas, 2023, p. 64)

In this paper, researchers will provide new proposals in which waqf-based waste banks that aim to achieve one of the SDGs, namely clean water and proper sanitation, can be explained in the following figure;

Figure 3: Flow of Waste Waqf Based On Waste Bank By Author



Explanation of the flow of waste waqf based on waste banks, namely;

1. The community and industry sort waste independently which will then be entrusted to the waste bank
2. The waste bank will accommodate waste from the community and industry
3. Garbage will be managed by nazhir
4. Nazhir collaborates with waste management agencies to turn waste into valuable goods or nazhir sells waste to waste management agencies
5. Nazhir gets money that will be used as a productive endowment

From this scheme, all communities can waqf using waste so that people think that waste is not something unimportant but goods that can be reprocessed and become valuable goods. Through the cultivation of the principle that waste becomes waqf, the community will be happy with sorting the waste considering that waqf is one of the worship in Islam and the results of this waste waqf will again be felt by the community through waqf money produced by Nazhir. In addition, the benefits of this waste endowment also provide benefits to reduce waste pickers that sometimes disturb the community and also overcome water pollution in rivers, lakes and seas.

Efforts to Achieve SDGs No. 6 Based On Waqf

The distribution of waqf funds can be used in various fields, especially in clean water and proper sanitation. This includes waqf services in the health sector and the field of social services.(Hidayat, 2016, p. 8) Although not explained in detail, the book of the Directorate of Waqf Empowerment explains the use of cash waqf can be used to build more adequate and human public facilities.(Wakaf, 2013, p. 41) In this regard, SDGs number 6 which ensures the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all.(Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2018, p. 62) (Syabil et al., 2022, p. 550) The availability of clean water and sanitation is very crucial for the community because of its usefulness in various daily activities so that its quality must be considered.(Ronika et al., 2022, p. 1)

Clean water is one type of good quality water-based resources and is commonly used by humans for consumption or in carrying out their daily activities including sanitation. Water is divided into 4 categories of classes, namely: First class, is water whose designation can be used for raw drinking water, and / or other designations that require the same water quality as the use. Class two, is water whose designation can be used for water recreation infrastructure/facilities, freshwater fish farming, animal husbandry, water to irrigate crops, and/or other designations that require the same water quality as those uses. Class three, is water whose designation can be used for freshwater fish farming, animal husbandry, water to irrigate crops, and / or other designations that require the same water quality as the use.

Class four, is water whose designation can be used to irrigate crops and / or other designations that require the same water quality as the use. Clean water has the initial characteristics of colorless, odorless and tasteless. In healthy clean water, there are no microbiological contaminants or chemical compounds. The cleanliness of this water is judged by physical, chemical and biological properties. Unworthiness in one of the assessments indicates that water is not included in the category of clean water that can be drunk or used for other purposes. Some important criteria before using water, namely; Clear and not cloudy, colorless, tasteless, odorless, has a normal temperature, neutral pH, does not contain excess and harmful chemicals and is free from all bacteria. While proper sanitation must meet the

requirements for health, namely; The toilet uses a gooseneck or plengsengan with a lid, the fecal landfill uses a septic tank or Wastewater Treatment System (SPAL), and the sanitation facility is used by the household alone or together with certain other households (Sirusa BPS).(Sari, 2022, pp. 17–20)

CONCLUSION

Derived from the overall presentation of the assessment of waste waqf through waste banks, it can be an innovation to achieve one of the goals of development goal number 6, namely clean water and proper sanitation for the Indonesian people by 2030. In Islam, waqf funds are shown for the welfare of the community, while meeting the needs of clean water and proper sanitation for the community is one form of waqf services in terms of health and social services. In addition, with the existence of waste waqf, a sense of awareness will be awakened that waste waqf is a form of worship to Allah SWT and the community will understand that waste is not only the responsibility of the government but themselves.

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