

Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Zakat Fund Distribution Program (ZIS) at BAZNAS West Kalimantan 2019 - 2023: "Approach Using Secondary Data"

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the effectiveness of the zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS) fund distribution program by BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province in the 2019-2023 period. This research uses a secondary data approach derived from official BAZNAS reports, government publications and relevant literature. Data analysis shows that the amount of ZIS funds collected by BAZNAS West Kalimantan fluctuated during this period, with a significant increase in 2020 due to government assistance. The distribution of ZIS funds includes various programs such as direct cash assistance, education, health and economic empowerment. The research results show that the West Kalimantan ZIS BAZNAS fund distribution program has generally had a positive impact on the welfare of the beneficiary communities, especially in access to education and health. However, effectiveness in long-term economic empowerment still needs to be improved. Factors that influence the success of the program include the quality of BAZNAS management, community participation, as well as support from the government and other institutions. Recommendations for increasing effectiveness include increasing managerial capacity, using technology for transparency and efficiency, and strengthening collaboration with various parties. Through analysis of the ACR ratio (Allocation to Collection Ratio), this research found that the distribution of zakat funds by BAZNAS West Kalimantan was at an effective level, with most of the funds collected being successfully distributed to mustahik. It is hoped that this research can provide constructive recommendations for program improvements in the future, so that the management of ZIS funds can be more optimal and on target. This research is useful not only for BAZNAS, but also for various parties involved in the management and supervision of zakat funds in Indonesia, in a joint effort to alleviate poverty and improve community welfare.

Keywords: zakat, infaq, alms, effectiveness, BAZNAS, West Kalimantan, Allocation to Collection Ratio (ACR).

1. INTRODUCTION

Zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS) are important instruments in the Islamic economic system which function as tools for the redistribution of wealth to achieve social justice and general prosperity. The National Zakat Amill Agency (BAZNAS) as the official institution tasked with collecting and distributing ZIS funds has a strategic role in optimizing the potential of zakat to alleviate poverty and improve community welfare. West Kalimantan, as one of the provinces in Indonesia, has its own challenges in managing ZIS funds considering its extensive geographical conditions and the still high level of poverty in several regions. Therefore, it is important to evaluate the effectiveness of the ZIS fund distribution program carried out by BAZNAS West Kalimantan. This research focuses on the period 2019-2023, a sufficient time span to assess the development and impact of the program that has been implemented. The approach used in this research is secondary data analysis, where the data taken comes from official BAZNAS reports, government publications, as well as relevant literature. This approach allows researchers to obtain a comprehensive picture of the extent to which the ZIS fund distribution program has achieved its objectives.

The aim of this research is to analyze the effectiveness of the ZIS fund distribution program by BAZNAS West Kalimantan in improving the welfare of the beneficiary communities. It is hoped that this research can provide constructive recommendations for future program improvements, so that ZIS fund management can be more optimal and on target through line analysis, it is hoped that we can find out what factors influence the success or failure of the program, as well as how strategies can be implemented by BAZNAS West Kalimantan to increase the effectiveness of ZIS fund distribution. Thus, this research is not only useful for BAZNAS, but also for various parties involved in the management and supervision of zakat funds in Indonesia.

The National Amil Zakat Agency for West Kalimantan Province has a working method for distributing zakat, infaq and Ishadaqah. To facilitate the distribution of zakat, West Kalimantan Province BAZNAS collaborates with the UPZI/Da'irah BAZNAS in the Village/Kelurahan area. The stages in the distribution of zakat funds that are carried out are that prospective recipients of assistance submit application files directly to BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province or agencies that have collaborated with BAZNAS West Kalimantan, after that BAZNAS will carry out direct visits to the location. Then, the office holds a plenary meeting to give a decision on the file with the decision being approved, postponed or rejected. If accepted then BAZNAS West Kalimantan

will provide assistance. The data regarding the collection and distribution of zakat funds to BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province for the period 2019-2023 are as follows:

Table 1 Collection And Distribution Fund BAZNAS Zakat Pontianak City

Year	Collection (Rp)	Distribution (Rp)
2019	3,794,405,169	3,794,405,169
2020	8,763,215,583	8,763,215,583
2021	4,190,041,456	4,190,041,456
2022	3,564,326,571	3,564,326,571
2023	4,278,338,471	4,278,338,471

Source: BAZNAS Annual Financial Report for West Kalimantan Province

Based on the data above, this is the collection and distribution of zakat funds for BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province from the 2019-2023 period, the collection of zakat funds for 2019 reached IDR. 3. 1794.405. 1169, then zakat funds in 2020 experienced an increase reaching IRp. 8. 1763.215. 1583, due to assistance from the government, then in 2020 there was a decrease which reached IRp.4. 1190,041. 1456, and again experienced a decrease in 2022 amounting to IDR 3,564,326,571, then in 2023 zakat funds experienced an increase of IDR 4,278,338,471, and that is the existing zakat funds in

Kalimantan Province for the last 5 year period.

Agriculture (AVCMP) funded by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) through the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Contract Farming (CF) has been adversely impacted. has been concentrated in the ters region.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The origin of the word zakat comes from the word "zakal" which is the term *Imashdar*. Letymologically, this word has various meanings, such as holy, growing, blessed, praised and developing. Literally, zakat is a certain amount of property or wealth that is required by Allah SWT to be given to those who are entitled to receive it (Batubara and Syahbudi, 2023:108). According to Law no. 23 of 2011 concerning the administration of zakat, zakat is treasure or wealth that must be issued by every Muslim or institution to be distributed to people who are entitled to receive it in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law. From an economic point of view, zakat can have a positive impact and have a good effect. Zakat is an obligation for Muslims as a form of devotion to Allah SWT. Therefore, the process of collecting and distributing zakat must be considered a form of worship because it includes the rights of other people. If it is not implemented, their legal rights will be neglected (Dewi and Tarigan, 2022: 1034). The main objectives of the order to give zakat are: 1. Raising the dignity of the poor and helping those who suffer. 2. Overcoming the difficulties faced by people who are in debt, *libnussabil*, and *Imustahiq*. 3. Establishing *ukhuwah* between fellow Muslims and humans. 4. Eliminate stinginess. 5. Keep away from envy and envy. 6. Reducing disparities in society. 7. Increase the sense of social responsibility for the rich. 8. Teach people to be disciplined in carrying out their obligations and providing the rights of other people, etc. *Itrahl* or soul zakat is zakat which can cleanse or purify the soul and must be paid by Muslims once a year. Zakat *maall* or zakat on assets is zakat that is issued to clean up wealth and must be paid by Muslims if the assets have fulfilled the mandatory requirements for zakat. Types of assets subject to *zakatmaal* include agricultural products, mining goods, livestock, marine products, trade results, professional results, factory investment, gold and silver.

The meaning of distribution is not only related to business or business, but in the context of Islamic teachings, it also includes religious activities that have social value, such as paying zakat, donations and alms (Dewi and Tarigan, 2022: 1033). The word "distribution" comes from the English word "distributel" which means division, while *lingo*, distribution means division or delivery to many people or groups of several places (Batubara and Syahbudi, 2023: 109). Distribution of zakat means distributing zakat to recipients (*mustahik*) both *consumptive* and *productive*. Distribution of zakat funds is one aspect of zakat administration management. According to Law No. 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Management, management of zakat administration involves planning, implementation and coordination in the collection, distribution and utilization of zakat. The objectives of zakat administration management include: 1). Increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of services in managing zakat; 2). Creating social welfare and helping to eradicate poverty. Zakat must be distributed to *mustahik* or people who have the right to receive it in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law. The distribution of zakat, as regulated in article 125, is carried out with certain priorities while prioritizing the principles of equality, justice and regionalism. Zakat collection is carried out by IBAZNAS, Provincial BAZNAS and Regency/City in accordance with government regulations.

Effectiveness is the success or achievement of a goal in accordance with planning and needs, including the use of data, facilities and the right time (Umar, 2008). According to Hidayat, effectiveness is a measure that shows how far the target has been achieved; The greater the percentage of targets achieved, the higher the level of effectiveness. According to Gibson, effectiveness can be measured using several criteria, namely: 1). Clarity of goals to be achieved; 2). Clarity of strategy; 3). Process analysis and policy formulation; 4). mature planning; 5). Preparation of appropriate plans; 6). Availability of facilities and infrastructure; 7). Good control and supervision system. From this definition, it can be concluded that effectiveness is a form of success in an activity that is in accordance with the goals and achievements that have been set (Marliyah and Sari, 2022: 924). Thus, an activity is said to be effective if it is completed on time and achieves the predetermined goals.

The ACR ratio is a comparison between the amount of zakat distributed and the total zakat collected (Nafi, 2020: 158). The ACR ratio is good to do because it can measure the ability of zakat distribution.

an body. There are five levels of values in IACR, namely highly effective (> 90%), effective (70% - 89%), fairly effective (50% - 69%), below expectations (20% - 49%) and ineffective (among rice farmers in the Northern Region. [7] also reported a higher level of technical efficiency among soybean contract farmers compared to non-contract farmers in the same region. However, [6]

reveals a mix

3. DATA AND METHODS

3.1 Study Area, ZIS BAZNAS Data Collection

The author directly conducted research by going directly to the West Kalimantan Province BAZNAS office. As for types

The research used is qualitative research, qualitative research is a research method that is based on descriptive analysis of the studies studied. The effectiveness of zakat distribution is carried out using the ACR ratio (Allocation to Collection Ratio) in the Zakat Core Principle model. This research uses two types of data, namely data primary and secondary. Primary data was obtained directly through observation, interviews and in the form of the annual financial report of BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province for 2019-2023 and secondary data came from journals, the internet, books and others.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Sources and Collection

This research uses qualitative data obtained through documentation methods from various trusted sources. The following are the data sources used:

- a. BAZNAS West Kalimantan Annual Report (2019-2023): - This report includes data on the amount of ZIS funds collected and distributed, types of distribution programs, number of beneficiaries, as well as program evaluations carried out by BAZNAS West Kalimantan.
- b. Government Publications: - Official documents from the government, such as reports from the West Kalimantan Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Ministry of Religion, which provide information regarding the socio-economic conditions of the community, poverty levels, and distribution of zakat in the region.
- c. Scientific Articles and Literature: - Journals and scientific articles discussing zakat management, the effectiveness of social programs, and case studies related to zakat programs in various regions. These sources provide relevant theoretical and empirical insights to support the analysis.
- d. BAZNAS Internal Documents: - Internal documents such as meeting minutes, strategic plans, and activity reports that provide operational details and strategic decisions taken by BAZNAS West Kalimantan in managing ZIS funds.
- e. Mass Media and Online Publications: - News and articles from mass media and online publications that report developments and current issues related to the distribution of ZIS funds by BAZNAS West Kalimantan. - News and articles from mass media as well as online publications that report the latest developments and issues related to the distribution of ZIS funds by BAZNAS West Kalimantan

4.2 Distribution of ZIS BAZNAS Funds for West Kalimantan Province

West Kalimantan Province ZIS BAZNAS Fund distribution Zakat must be distributed to individuals who are entitled to receive zakat, or mustahik, in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law. BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province has a number of programs to ensure that the distribution of ZIS Funds is right on target, namely:

- Scholarships, providing educational assistance to underprivileged students.
- Livable houses, building or renovating houses for poor families.
- BAZNAS healthy house, health services for people in need.

- BAZNAS Disaster Response, fast response assistance for disaster victims.
- BAZNAS Microfinance/Micro Zakat Bank: Supports micro businesses through interest-free financing.
- ZMart and ZChicken, economic empowerment programs through retail and culinary franchises.
- Santripreneur, supports entrepreneurship among santri (BAZNAS: National Zakat Amil Agency)

Ministry of Religion, which provides information regarding the socio-economic conditions of the community, poverty levels, and distribution of zakat in the area.

4.3 Discussion

- **Transparency and Accountability Challenges** BAZNAS West Kalimantan faces challenges in ensuring that the management of ZIS funds is carried out transparently and accountably. The lack of structured and clear reporting makes it difficult for zakat distributors to understand how and where their funds are used.
- **The Importance of Economic Empowerment** The importance of ensuring that ZIS funds are used to empower beneficiaries economically, not just for short-term assistance. In this context, efforts to provide skills training and support for small businesses can be an effective strategy.
- **Collaboration and Involvement of External Parties:** Discussions should include the importance of collaboration with external parties, including local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other civil society. This kind of collaboration can help strengthen oversight, increase transparency, and ensure that ZIS funds are used effectively.
- **Program Impact Evaluation** It is important to carry out regular evaluations of the impact of the ZIS fund distribution program. This evaluation should cover not only financial aspects but also long-term social and economic impacts for beneficiaries. In this way, BAZNAS West Kalimantan can continue to improve the effectiveness of their programs and ensure that ZIS funds are used as well as possible.

4.4 Analysis of the Effectiveness of ZIS Fund Distribution at BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province

One of the performance indicators used by zakat institutions is assessing the effectiveness of the distribution of zakat funds. In this way, zakat assessors can determine whether zakat distribution is optimal or not. Therefore, institutions can assess the level of effectiveness of zakat distribution using the ACR ratio (Allocation to Collection Ratio) based on the Zakat Core Principle (ZCP) model. By applying this ratio, zakat institutions can assess their ability to distribute the zakat funds collected by comparing the amount of zakat funds distributed with the total zakat funds collected.

The ACR ratio measurement at BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province was carried out using data for 2019-2023. The results of calculating the effectiveness of distribution and collection of zakat funds using the ACR ratio can be seen as follows:

Table 2. Effectiveness of Collection and Distribution of Zakat Funds

Year	Collection	Distribution	ACR
2019	3,794,405,169	3,794,405,169	100%
2020	8,763,215,583	8,763,215,583	100%
2021	4,190,041,456	4,190,041,456	100%
2022	3,564,326,571	3,564,326,571	100%
2023	4,278,338,471	4,278,338,471	100%
Total	24,590,327,250	24,590,327,250	
Average	4,918,065,450	4,918,065,450	100%

Based on the data that has been presented, we can understand the effectiveness of zakat distribution

by BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province during the 2019-2023 period. Measuring effectiveness shows that the Average Collection Rate (ACR) reaches 100%, which is included in the very effective or highly effective category, with a value above 90%. Over the past five years, the average zakat collected each year has reached IDR 4,918,065,450. Interestingly, the amount of zakat distributed is also the same, namely IDR 4,918,065,450 per year. In other words, every rupiah collected by BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province is distributed optimally to those entitled to receive it. This effectiveness shows that BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province has excellent capabilities in managing and distributing zakat. The high percentage of distribution reaching 100% shows that BAZNAS is able to ensure that all funds collected can be immediately distributed to zakat recipients. Overall, this data indicates that BAZNAS West Kalimantan Province is not only effective in collecting zakat, but also very efficient in distributing it, ensuring that zakat can provide maximum benefits for people in need.

5. CONCLUSION

This research analyzes the effectiveness of the zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS) distribution program by BAZNAS West Kalimantan in the 2019-2023 period using a secondary data approach. Based on data obtained from BAZNAS annual reports, government publications, scientific articles, and other sources, several important points can be concluded:

Collection and Distribution of ZIS Funds: Data shows that ZIS fund collection experienced fluctuations during the 2019-2023 period. Even though there was a significant increase in 2020 due to government assistance, fund collection decreased in the following years, although it increased slightly again in 2023. Fund distribution always reaches 100% of the funds collected each year, indicating that all the funds collected have been successfully distributed to beneficiaries.

Effectiveness of Distribution Program: Based on the ACR ratio (Allocation to Collection Ratio), BAZNAS West Kalimantan shows high effectiveness in distributing ZIS funds. With an ACR ratio that consistently reaches 100% every year, it can be concluded that BAZNAS has succeeded in distributing all the funds collected, showing effectiveness in managing and distributing funds.

Welfare of the Beneficiary Community: The ZIS fund distribution program by BAZNAS West Kalimantan has had a positive impact on the welfare of the beneficiary community, especially in access to education and health. However, the long-term impact on economic empowerment still requires improvement to achieve more optimal results.

Success Factors: The success of the program is influenced by the quality of BAZNAS management, community participation, government support, and collaboration with various institutions. Active community involvement in the process of collecting and distributing funds is very important to increase program effectiveness.

Strategy to Increase Effectiveness: Several recommendations to increase the effectiveness of the ZIS fund distribution program include increasing the managerial capacity of BAZNAS, utilizing technology for transparency and efficiency, and strengthening cooperation with various related parties.

Overall, this research shows that BAZNAS West Kalimantan has succeeded in managing and distributing ZIS funds effectively during the 2019-2023 period. However, there is still room for improvement, especially in long-term economic empowerment for beneficiaries. By improving management and distribution strategies, it is hoped that the effectiveness of the program can continue to be improved for the welfare of the community.

Based on the research findings, several recommendations can be proposed to increase the effectiveness and impact of the ZIS fund distribution program by BAZNAS West Kalimantan:

a. **Strengthening Economic Empowerment:** Focus on programs that can increase the economic independence of ZIS recipient communities, such as skills training and development of local economic infrastructure.

b. **Increasing Transparency and Accountability:** Increasing transparency in the management and use of ZIS funds so that the public can monitor and supervise more effectively.

c. Improvement of Program Management: Continuous evaluation of ZIS program management to identify areas that require improvement and innovation, such as developing strategies that are more adaptive and responsive to community needs.

d. Collaboration with External Parties: Strengthen collaboration with external parties, including local governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to expand program coverage and support sustainable implementation. e. Periodic Program Impact Evaluation: Conduct regular program impact evaluations to ensure that ZIS funds provide optimal benefits for recipient communities and improve programs according to the results of these evaluations.

COMPETING INTERESTS

In analyzing the effectiveness of the ZIS fund distribution program at BAZNAS West Kalimantan in 2019-2023, competing interests can emerge between various parties. Local governments may prioritize significant social impact and program sustainability, while BAZNAS focuses on transparency and accountability in managing funds. On the other hand, muzakki (zakat givers) want to ensure that their donations are used effectively, while mustahik (zakat recipients) hope to receive adequate and well-targeted assistance. These interests need to be balanced to achieve common goals in managing ZIS funds.

REFERENCE

1. Afif, M., & Oktiadi, S. (2018). The effectiveness of the distribution of productive zakat funds and its strengths and weaknesses in Baznas Magelang. *Journal of Islamic Economics*, 4(2), 133
2. Alam, A. (2018). Analysis of the Efficiency of Management of Zakat Infaq Alms Funds (Zis) in Baznas Districts/Cities throughout the Surakarta Residency Using the DEA Data Envelopment Analysis Method. *Iqtishoduna: Journal of Islamic Economics*, 7(2), 262-290.
3. Al Arif, N., & Imsar, I. (2022). Analysis of the Effectiveness of Distribution of Zakat Funds by Baznas Langkat Regency in 2020. *Journal Uhamka*, 13(1), 42-51
4. Amarodin, M., & Hi, M. (2019). Optimizing Zakat Funds in Indonesia (Zakat Distribution Model Based on Economic Empowerment). *Journal of Sharia Economics*, 7(01), 1-13
5. Bahri, ES, & Khomeini, S. (2020). Analysis of the effectiveness of zakat distribution at the national zakat amil agency. *Al Maal: Journal of Islamic Economics and Banking*, 1(2), 164-175.
6. Darmawan, MI, & Solekah, NA (2022). Optimizing the Distribution of Zakat, Infaq, Alms (ZIS) Baznas Pasuruan City on the Level of Mustahik Welfare. *Scientific Journal of Islamic Economics*, 8(2), 1196-1204.
7. West Kalimantan BAZNAS Annual Report for the 2019-2023 Period
8. Nafi, Muhammad Agus Yusrun. (2020). "Analysis of the Effectiveness of BAZNAS Zakat Distribution in Kudus Regency". *ZISWAF: Journal of Zakat and Waqf*. 7(2). 151-165
9. Nisa, K., & Hasibuan, RRA (2022). Analysis of the Effectiveness of Distribution of Zakat Funds at Laznas, Indonesian Zakat Initiative, North Sumatra. *El-Mujtama: Journal of Community Service*, 2(3), 232-241
10. Nurhasanah, E. (2021). Effectiveness of Distribution of Zakat Infaq and Alms Funds to the National Zakat Amil Agency (Period 2016-2018). *Journal of Islamic Economics*, 6 (1), 1-15.
11. Putri, RR (2021). Strategy for Distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah Funds (Case Study of Baznas Prabumulih City). *ADL ISLAMIC ECONOMIC: Journal of Islamic Economic Studies*, 2(1), 89-100.
12. Sari, K., & Tarigan, AA (2022). Effectiveness of Distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Alms (Zis) Funds at the National Zakat Amil Agency (BAZNAS) Asahan Regency. *El-Mal: Journal of Islamic Economics & Business Studies*, 3(6), 1262-1271
13. Setiawan, I. (2019). Innovation in distributing zakat funds in empowerment programs at

- zakat amil institutions. *Ash-Shari'ah*, 21(1), 59.
14. Susilowati, D., & Setyorini, CT (2018). Effectiveness of zakat fund governance. *Journal of Multiparadigm Accounting*, 9(2), 346-364.
 15. Siagian, S., & Marliyah, M. (2021). Analysis of the Effectiveness of Zakat Distribution at BaznasLangkat Regency. *JESKaPe: Journal of Sharia Economics, Accounting and Banking*, 5(2), 218-234.
 16. Umar, H. (2008). *Strategic Management in Action*. Canisius
 17. Wahyu, ARM, & Anwar, WA (2020). Zakat Management System at Baznas. *Al-Azhar Journal of Islamic Economics*, 12-24.
 18. Yudhira, A. (2020). Analysis of the Effectiveness of Distribution of Zakat Funds, Infaq and Alms at the Rumah Zakat Foundation. *VALUE*, 1(1), 1-15.
 19. Qoyyim, SH, &Widuhung, SD (2020). Analysis of the distribution strategy for zakat, infaq, alms (ZIS) funds and the inflation rate on economic growth in Indonesia in the 2015-2019 period. *Al Azhar Indonesia Journal Social Sciences Series*, 1(2), 53-62.
 20. Zaenal, MH (2020). *Financial Ratios of Zakat Management Organizations*. Books-Puskas Baznas,
 21. Zulkarnain, W., & Murtani, A. (2021). Analysis of the Implementation of Zis Fund Distribution for Educational Scholarships (Case Study: Lazismu Medan). *AL-QASD ISLAMICECONOMICALTERNATIVEJOURNAL*,2(1),11

UNDER PEER REVIEW