

THE ROLE OF ACADEMIC–COMMUNITY COLLABORATION IN TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION FOR ISLAMIC PHILANTHROPY: A CASE STUDY AT RUMAH AMAL SALMAN, BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

Collaboration between academic institutions and community organizations has emerged as a strategic and effective approach for developing innovative solutions to complex social challenges. This study examines the partnership between Rumah Amal Salman (RAS) and the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) in fostering technological innovations within the realm of Islamic philanthropy. Employing a case study methodology, the research explores several programs implemented through this collaboration and analyzes their social, economic, and spiritual impacts. A prominent example is the construction of the Al-Hidayah Mosque in Cibeureum Village, Kertasari District, Bandung Regency, which was designed with earthquake-resistant principles through the joint efforts of RAS and architects from ITB's School of Architecture, Planning, and Policy Development (SAPPK). This initiative illustrates how the integration of Islamic philanthropic principles with technological innovation can deliver tangible benefits to communities while reinforcing the social contribution of academic institutions. Findings indicate that this collaboration not only provides practical solutions to community challenges but also strengthens community empowerment through sustainable, needs-oriented programs. Furthermore, the combination of modern technology, academic research, and Sharia-based values enables the creation of philanthropic models that are transparent, accountable, and responsive to community needs. This study contributes both theoretically and practically to understanding the dynamics of academic–community collaboration and offers a replicable framework for other philanthropic organizations seeking to develop innovative programs with wide-reaching social impact and sustainable outcomes.

Keywords: Academic-community collaboration, technological innovation, Islamic philanthropy, Rumah Amal Salman, Bandung Institute of Technology.

I. INTRODUCTION

Islamic philanthropy, which includes zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf, holds significant potential for community empowerment. However, challenges such as uneven distribution, lack of transparency, and limited access remain major obstacles. Collaboration between academic institutions and communities can serve as a solution to address these challenges. Rumah Amal Salman (RAS), a philanthropic organization affiliated with ITB, has implemented various programs that integrate technological innovation with the principles of Islamic philanthropy.

In this context, academic–community collaboration emerges as an innovative mechanism to tackle these structural issues. Higher education institutions can contribute through research, solution design, and technical assistance, while community organizations provide on the ground perspectives and implementation capacity. This synergy fosters needs-based and technology-driven innovations with more effective and sustainable impacts.

As a concrete example, Rumah Amal Salman (RAS), affiliated with the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), has implemented several innovative programs based on academic–community collaboration. These initiatives include the construction of the earthquake-resistant Al-Hidayah Mosque, the distribution of Kurban Terbaik 1446 H emphasizing food accessibility and community

health, and the application of aquaponics technology to support nutritional resilience. These programs exemplify the integration of Sharia-based approaches, technological innovation, and social-benefit principles.

Through this study, the author aims to document and analyze this collaborative model from both academic and community perspectives. The goal is to illustrate how such collaboration enhances the effectiveness of Islamic philanthropy, generates tangible socio-economic impacts, and provides a foundation for scalability and replication in other philanthropic organizations.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The body of literature on Islamic philanthropy, technological innovation, and academic–community collaboration demonstrates a significant paradigm shift toward a more adaptive, data-driven, and sustainability-oriented philanthropic model. Contemporary philanthropic institutions no longer function merely as fund distributors; they now serve as incubators of social innovation, facilitators of community empowerment, and strategic actors in societal development. This review synthesizes six major thematic domains: (1) Modernization of Islamic Philanthropy; (2) Digitalization and Technology in Philanthropic Practice; (3) Academic–Community Collaboration; (4) Social Innovation; (5) Theoretical Frameworks of Open Collaboration and Collective Impact; and (6) Community Sustainability and Resilience.

Modernization of Islamic Philanthropy

Islamic philanthropy has long been recognized as a key instrument for promoting social justice, economic equity, and collective welfare. Foundational works, such as Hafidhuddin (2002), emphasize that zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf not only fulfill religious obligations but also serve as catalysts for socio-economic transformation. Later research by Beik & Pratama (2017) and Nasir & Nurzaman (2018) reveals that productive philanthropic models have a measurable impact on poverty reduction, income improvement, and community well-being particularly when supported by clear governance structures and data-driven decision-making.

The modernization of Islamic philanthropy is marked by the adoption of principles such as good governance, digital transparency, beneficiary mapping, sustainability, and social impact measurement. These developments reflect a broader shift in the philanthropic landscape, where institutions are expected to operate with professional standards equal to those found in the corporate and public sectors.

Digitalization and Technology in Islamic Philanthropy

Digital transformation has dramatically reshaped the methods through which philanthropic institutions mobilize resources and deliver services. Kharima et al. (2021) highlight the increasing importance of digital platforms and social media in expanding donor engagement, enhancing transparency, and improving the visibility of philanthropic initiatives. Technologies such as mobile applications, artificial intelligence, data analytics, and blockchain allow for greater efficiency, reduced operational costs, and improved accountability.

Furthermore, Kabir, Kabir & Islam (2024) demonstrate that digital Islamic lifestyle applications contribute to strengthening spiritual engagement while providing practical tools for daily worship, giving, and financial management. Crowdfunding platforms such as those examined by Izniyah et al. (2024) enable rapid and inclusive fundraising, making philanthropy more participatory and democratized.

Digitalization not only optimizes the fundraising process but also enhances program implementation through real-time monitoring, automated reporting, impact tracking, and geospatial analysis. This strengthens donor trust and ensures evidence-based program development.

Academic–Community Collaboration

Collaboration between academic institutions and local communities has become an essential driver of socially responsive innovation. Saefulloh (2018) emphasizes the strategic role of communities in co-developing social entrepreneurship models linked to Islamic philanthropy. Meanwhile, Rahmawati (2023) argues that academic expertise—ranging from engineering, public policy, and social sciences contributes significantly to improving the rigor, relevance, and sustainability of community empowerment initiatives.

Academic–community collaboration is grounded in the principles of Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR), where communities are not merely recipients of aid but rather equal partners in all phases of the program cycle:

- a. needs assessment
- b. co-design
- c. co-implementation
- d. evaluation and learning

This ensures that technological solutions are context-appropriate, culturally aligned, and directly responsive to real problems faced by the community.

Social Innovation in Islamic Philanthropy

Social innovation has become one of the defining characteristics of contemporary Islamic philanthropy. It refers to the development of new ideas, technologies, and collaborative mechanisms aimed at improving societal welfare. Examples include zero-waste qurban management, aquaponic farming for food security, earthquake-resilient mosque infrastructure, and digital service models such as WhatsApp Chatbots.

Duan et al. (2021), through their exploration of metaverse applications for social good, highlight the potential of immersive technologies in enhancing education, awareness, and community engagement. This indicates that philanthropic organizations must continuously adapt by integrating emerging technologies into their operational strategies.

Social innovation within Islamic philanthropy requires an interplay of technical expertise, religious ethics, and community engagement, ensuring that programs remain grounded in Islamic values while achieving modern standards of efficiency and sustainability.

Theoretical Foundations: Open Collaboration and Collective Impact

a. Open Collaboration

Levine & Prietula (2014) describe open collaboration as an inclusive, decentralized, and participatory model of problem-solving where diverse actors contribute their knowledge and expertise toward common goals. This framework is highly applicable to Islamic philanthropy, where multiple stakeholders, scholars, community members, donors, volunteers, and technologists work together within an ecosystem that values transparency, flexibility, and shared ownership.

b. Collective Impact

The collective impact framework provides a structured approach to cross-sector cooperation. It outlines five key elements necessary for large-scale social change:

- a. a shared agenda
- b. shared measurement systems
- c. mutually reinforcing activities
- d. ongoing communication
- e. a backbone organization

In many philanthropic environments, organizations such as Rumah Amal Salman play the role of backbone institution by coordinating partners, mobilizing resources, and ensuring alignment among various actors.

Together, these theoretical models underscore the importance of sustained, multi-stakeholder collaboration in achieving scalable and lasting social outcomes.

Community Sustainability and Resilience

Sustainability has emerged as a critical priority in the field of philanthropic development. Programs integrating aquaponics, renewable energy, disaster-resilient architecture, and environmental stewardship demonstrate the expansion of Islamic philanthropy into ecological and resilience-based initiatives.

Studies in the field of sustainable development, such as Saputra (2024) on digital green waqf, highlight new opportunities for combining digital tools with long-term environmental management. These innovations strengthen community resilience by enhancing food security, disaster preparedness, and economic independence.

The literature consistently emphasizes that sustainable philanthropic programs must:

- a. incorporate community capacity-building,
- b. integrate environmental considerations,
- c. employ adaptive technological tools, and
- d. foster collective responsibility grounded in Islamic ethics.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative research approach with a single case study design, aimed at providing an in-depth exploration of the interactions between Rumah Amal Salman (RAS), the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), and the surrounding community in the co-creation of technology-based Islamic philanthropy innovations. The single case study design was selected due to its suitability for investigating complex social phenomena within their real-life context, allowing the research to capture the dynamic processes of collaboration, decision-making, and knowledge transfer between academic and community actors.

Data were collected through a triangulation strategy to ensure comprehensiveness and credibility. First, in-depth interviews were conducted with multiple stakeholders, including RAS program administrators, ITB architects and project designers, and field implementers responsible for operationalizing the programs. These interviews sought to uncover motivations for collaboration, operational strategies, perceived challenges, and expectations of program outcomes. Second, direct participatory observation was carried out across five key initiatives implemented by RAS in collaboration with ITB: DonASI POD, the earthquake-resistant Al-Hidayah Mosque, impactful Qurban programs, aquaponics-based food production, and post-earthquake community shelter projects. Participatory observation enabled the researchers to document practices, interactions, and contextual nuances that are not always captured through interviews alone. Third, document and archival analysis was conducted, including official reports, project materials, and visual documentation of program activities. This multi-source approach provided a layered understanding of both planning and implementation processes.

The research design aligns with the principles of Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR), emphasizing the active engagement of community members as partners throughout all phases of the research from planning and data collection to interpretation and dissemination of findings. This approach ensures that the study maintains both contextual accuracy and social relevance, while empowering community actors to contribute to knowledge production.

Data analysis was conducted using thematic coding techniques. Analytical categories were identified inductively and deductively, including collaboration motivation, operational mechanisms, implementation challenges, program sustainability, and social impact. The study also situates its findings within theoretical frameworks, notably Levine and Prietula's (2014) open collaboration

concept and the collective impact model, which provide insights into cross-sector collaboration structures, governance, and sustainability.

To strengthen the validity and credibility of the study, multiple strategies were employed, including member checking with key respondents, meticulous documentation of the research process through an audit trail, and critical reflection on researcher positionality and potential biases. Ethical considerations, particularly regarding informed consent, confidentiality, and cultural sensitivity, were rigorously observed throughout the study.

Overall, this methodological approach allows for the production of a rich, nuanced, and accountable analytical narrative, offering deep insights into how synergies between academic institutions, philanthropic organizations, and local communities can drive innovation in Islamic philanthropy through technology. The approach not only captures the operational and organizational dynamics of these collaborations but also provides a replicable framework for studying similar academic-community partnerships in other socio-cultural contexts.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of Rumah Amal Salman

Rumah Amal Salman (RAS) is a national zakat management organization established as an expression of the social and humanitarian concern of Masjid Salman ITB. RAS is committed to managing zakat, infaq, sadaqah, and waqf (ZISWAF) funds with integrity, professionalism, and transparency. With a focus on education and technology, RAS implements various community empowerment programs that integrate the values of Islamic philanthropy with technology and social innovation approaches.

The vision of RAS is to become a leading Islamic philanthropic institution that is professional, innovative, and impactful in building self-reliant and just communities. To realize this vision, RAS has developed strategic programs in economic empowerment, education, health, food security, disaster management, and social infrastructure. Key programs include the post-earthquake Community Shelter, sustainable agriculture development through aquaponics, the DonASI POD portable nursing space innovation, and the Impactful Qurban Program which emphasizes zero waste principles.

RAS's success is also reflected in the wide reach of its programs, involving more than 100 local partners across dozens of provinces in Indonesia. Close collaboration with the Bandung Institute of Technology, local communities, and regional governments strengthens the effectiveness and sustainability of each initiative. RAS also employs technology-based reporting and monitoring systems to enhance transparency and accountability to donors and the public.

Guided by core values such as integrity, transparency, professionalism, collaboration, and innovation, Rumah Amal Salman continues to transform into an institution that not only distributes aid but also creates tangible societal change. Through a data-driven, technology-enabled, and spiritually grounded approach, RAS serves as a bridge between communal care and real needs on the ground, building a more just and empowered future.

DonASI POD

DonASI POD is a portable nursing space designed to provide comfort, privacy, and security for breastfeeding mothers in public areas. This initiative emerged from a synergistic collaboration between RAS, ITB, and local communities, collectively addressing an important but often overlooked public need.

The DonASI POD design incorporates advanced technology, making it portable, easy to install, and adaptable to various locations. Lightweight yet durable materials, along with optimized ventilation and lighting systems, ensure comfort and safety for both mother and child. The compact design maximizes space efficiency, ideal for limited public areas.

The technology embedded in DonASI POD supports optimal resource usage, including environmentally friendly materials and energy-efficient air circulation systems, making it

user-friendly and eco-conscious. Beyond functionality, DonASI POD embodies the values of Islamic philanthropy, emphasizing ease, comfort, and respect for community needs. This principle is reflected in its human-centered and inclusive design, enabling mothers to exercise their rights without environmental limitations (Levine & Prietula, 2014).

The program also empowers the community by involving them in the development, installation, and maintenance of DonASI POD, fostering ownership and raising social awareness about supporting breastfeeding mothers. Overall, DonASI POD is not only a practical solution but a tangible manifestation of social and spiritual values, enhancing family and community well-being.

Earthquake-Resilient Mosque

The earthquake-resilient mosque in Kertasari is a strategic initiative integrating modern construction technology with community and spiritual values. This program is a result of close collaboration between RAS, ITB, and local communities, collectively aiming to create a place of worship that is both spiritually functional and structurally safe.

The mosque is designed with disaster mitigation in mind, including strong and flexible construction materials, robust foundations, and earthquake-resistant architectural design. This approach ensures that the mosque remains safe and functional even during natural disasters, providing security and protection for the community.

Beyond being a physical structure, the mosque serves as an educational center, raising awareness about disaster preparedness and strengthening community solidarity. The collaboration reflects Islamic philanthropic principles emphasizing social responsibility and long-term protection, demonstrating that philanthropy is not merely material aid but also sustainable empowerment (Duan et al., 2021).

Thus, the earthquake-resilient mosque symbolizes the harmony of technology, spirituality, and community empowerment, meeting both worship needs and raising collective awareness about disaster risk mitigation.

Impactful Qurban and Zero Waste Management

The Impactful Qurban program integrates sustainability and efficiency in the practice of Qurban by applying a zero-waste concept. The program maximizes the utilization of every part of the sacrificial animal, minimizing waste while supporting environmental preservation and increasing the social value of meat distribution to underprivileged communities.

A key strength of the program is its broad network of 104 local partners across 25 provinces in Indonesia, ensuring equitable and effective distribution. Local partner empowerment is enhanced through participation in Qurban management, strengthening their capacity in both logistics and distribution.

Digital technology plays a critical role in enhancing transparency and accountability, with integrated digital reporting and monitoring systems allowing real-time tracking from slaughter to distribution. This increases donor and community trust by clearly showing how resources are utilized. The program also reflects deep social and philanthropic values such as justice, care, and social responsibility, core principles of Islam (Usman & Oyefolahan, 2014). Consequently, the Impactful Qurban program is not only an act of worship but also a mechanism for community empowerment and environmental preservation, serving as a modern, efficient, and sustainable model for Qurban practices.

Aquaponics Program

The Aquaponics Program in Karyasari Village is an innovative sustainable agriculture initiative combining modern technology with community empowerment. This program results from collaboration among RAS, ITB, and local government, aiming to enhance local food security through an efficient, environmentally friendly, and accessible agricultural system.

Aquaponics integrates aquaculture (fish farming) with hydroponics (soil-less plant cultivation) in a closed-loop ecosystem. Fish waste serves as fertilizer for plants, while plants purify the water for fish. This approach minimizes water and land use, making it suitable for resource-limited areas.

The program emphasizes local community empowerment through training and capacity building. Residents are actively involved in planning, construction, and operations, increasing skills in modern agriculture and fostering program sustainability. RAS contributes Islamic philanthropic values emphasizing economic empowerment, ITB provides technological and research expertise, and local governments offer policy support and facilitation.

This program exemplifies how community-focused philanthropic initiatives can drive sustainable social change, bridging technology, social engagement, and spiritual principles (Levine & Prietula, 2014).

Post-Earthquake Community Shelter

The Community Shelter Post Earthquake is an innovative emergency and long-term recovery initiative for earthquake-affected communities. This program, a collaboration between RAS and ITB, provides safe, comfortable, and socially supportive temporary housing.

The shelter is quickly deployable, environmentally friendly, and designed to meet residents' social, psychological, and economic needs. It also functions as a community hub for skills training, health education, and social activities, facilitating holistic recovery. Collaboration ensures continuous improvement in design, including disaster risk mitigation, natural ventilation, and renewable energy usage.

The Community Shelter Post Earthquake thus offers both physical protection and social empowerment, enabling affected communities to rebuild stronger and more self-reliant lives.

Impact of Academic-Community Collaboration at Rumah Amal Salman

The collaboration between Rumah Amal Salman (RAS), academic institutions particularly the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) and local communities has led to a multifaceted transformation in the development and implementation of technology-driven Islamic philanthropic initiatives. At its core, this collaborative model leverages the complementary strengths of each stakeholder to address complex societal challenges that cannot be resolved through isolated interventions. The involvement of ITB provides not only an infusion of scientific knowledge and technological expertise but also a disciplined research orientation that strengthens the evidence base behind every program. Academic experts contribute rigorous methodological approaches, including needs assessment, feasibility analysis, prototype development, and impact evaluation, ensuring that each initiative aligns with broader principles of sustainability, efficiency, and community empowerment.

From the academic perspective, this collaboration allows for the translation of theoretical frameworks into practical applications. Researchers, faculty members, and students engage with real-world community issues, transforming classrooms and laboratories into living laboratories for social innovation. This process enhances the relevance of academic research and creates opportunities for experiential learning, while simultaneously ensuring that philanthropic innovations developed by RAS benefit from systematic inquiry and technological precision. Moreover, the academic contributions also help in documenting the outcomes, refining interventions through iterative feedback, and producing analytical insights that can inform policy and future program designs. The structured academic input thus elevates Islamic philanthropic practices beyond traditional charity, positioning them within a modern, research-informed development paradigm.

Equally vital is the role of local communities, community leaders, and regional institutions who participate actively in the design, implementation, and maintenance of each program. Their involvement ensures that every intervention is rooted in contextual realities, cultural norms, and

locally perceived needs. Instead of a hierarchical, top-down approach, RAS employs participatory strategies consistent with community-based development principles. Community members are included as co-creators, implementers, and evaluators of initiatives, cultivating a sense of ownership that is crucial for long-term program sustainability. Their indigenous knowledge, understanding of local challenges, and capacity for mobilization enrich the design process and ensure the adoption of appropriate and realistic solutions. Through this participatory ecosystem, communities evolve from passive beneficiaries into empowered partners capable of sustaining innovations independently.

The collaborative approach also enhances institutional trust and builds social capital. Through continuous engagement, transparency in decision-making, and co-responsibility in program implementation, RAS strengthens its legitimacy in the eyes of community members. At the same time, ITB's involvement reinforces the credibility of technical interventions, particularly in programs requiring engineering precision or scientific validation such as earthquake-resistant mosque construction, aquaponic farming systems, and technological innovations like DonASI POD. These collaborative achievements demonstrate how academic knowledge and community insight can work hand-in-hand to produce impactful, culturally sensitive, and technologically appropriate solutions.

The combined efforts of RAS, ITB, and community stakeholders have given rise to a philanthropic ecosystem characterized by innovation, accountability, and sustainability. Flagship initiatives illustrate this synergy: the Community Shelter Pascagempa project showcases effective disaster-responsive design grounded in engineering science and community readiness; DonASI POD highlights how inclusive design and portable technology can cater to public health and social needs; the Sustainable Aquaponics Program exemplifies environmentally friendly food production models supported by scientific research; and the Impactful Qurban initiative demonstrates how technology and Islamic ethical values can enhance efficiency, transparency, and environmental sustainability through zero-waste methods.

Collectively, these initiatives underscore how the convergence of academic rigor, technological innovation, and Islamic philanthropic principles can generate holistic social impact. This integrated model advances Islamic philanthropy from merely fulfilling charitable obligations to actively shaping resilient communities, strengthening socio-economic structures, and fostering environmentally sustainable development pathways. Through ongoing collaboration, continuous learning, and shared responsibility, RAS and its partners contribute to a dynamic ecosystem that not only addresses immediate community needs but also builds long-term capacities for future generations. Ultimately, this model represents a promising blueprint for modern Islamic philanthropy one that aligns scientific advancement with spiritual values to achieve just, sustainable, and transformative social change.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

The collaboration between Rumah Amal Salman (RAS), the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), and local communities has resulted in numerous innovative and sustainable programs. These initiatives range from emergency housing solutions, modern agricultural systems, and portable nursing spaces to earthquake-resilient infrastructure and efficient Qurban distribution.

The integration of technology in program design and implementation has enhanced efficiency, safety, and transparency while supporting environmental sustainability principles. Furthermore, Islamic philanthropic values serve as a foundational guiding principle for all initiatives, emphasizing not only material assistance but also economic empowerment, social development, and community awareness on critical issues such as disaster mitigation and food security.

Active participation of local communities in every stage of program planning and implementation has ensured ownership and sustainability, thereby strengthening the social impact of each intervention. Overall, the synergy of academic expertise, philanthropic vision, and community engagement demonstrates a holistic model for sustainable and socially impactful development.

Recommendation

1. Community Capacity Building: Enhance training and educational programs for local communities to increase their autonomy in managing and developing ongoing initiatives.
2. Sustainable Technology Development: Continue adopting and advancing environmentally friendly and accessible technologies to ensure long-term program sustainability.
3. Program Expansion: Encourage replication and adaptation of successful initiatives in other regions with similar characteristics to extend the benefits to a broader population.
4. Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation: Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure program effectiveness and enable continuous improvement based on data and community feedback.
5. Strengthening Partnerships: Expand collaborations with diverse stakeholders, including the private sector, government institutions, and civil society organizations, to enhance program reach, resources, and impact.

In conclusion, the RAS-ITB-community collaboration illustrates a replicable model where technology, philanthropy, and community engagement converge to produce sustainable social change with measurable benefits for society.

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