

## Impact Analysis Of Zakat Empowerment Program Using Sroi (Case Study Of BESMA IZI)

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### ABSTRACT

*As one of the programs formed and funded by LAZNAS IZI, the BESMA IZI Program requires evidence that an impact has occurred, besides that the BESMA IZI Program also requires an exact number regarding the magnitude of the impact that has occurred on the program to be taken into consideration whether the BESMA IZI Program is feasible to be continued or simply analyzed to improve the program in the future. This study aims to determine what impacts arise from the BESMA IZI program and calculate the social, economic, and environmental impacts resulting from the BESMA IZI program using the Social Return On Investment (SROI) measurement method. The results of this study found that the impact that emerged from the BESMA IZI Program was the impact of increasing memorization/quality of reading the Quran, increasing worship activities, having life skills relevant to needs, diverting funds for other needs, increasing beneficiary income, increasing income from facilitators as well as increasing the income of residents. The magnitude of the impact of the BESMA IZI program is 1.92:1. In other words, every IDR 1 invested has generated IDR 1.92 impact both economically, socially, and environmentally. This means that the BESMA IZI program has been able to provide benefits 1.92 times greater than the input value invested. The smallest impact felt by stakeholders is social and has no environmental impact, so if LAZNAS IZI can increase activities that can increase social and environmental impacts.*

**Keywords:** BESMA IZI, Empowerment, Impact, Social Return on Investment (SROI), Zakat

### INTRODUCTION

Poverty is still a major issue faced by the Indonesian government. The poverty rate in Indonesia in 2020 was 27.55 million people (BPS, 2021). This is a very large number for a poverty rate that must be resolved immediately. In Development Economics, one of the theories that explains the reason for poverty is the existence of a vicious circle of poverty, which states that poverty is created because it is poor (Bass, 2009). This will certainly make poor people continue to be poor, furthermore, poor countries will continue to be poor countries that will never find a bright spot

towards their welfare. This makes poverty like a vicious circle that is not known where the head and tail of the circle are, so that breaking poverty becomes something that seems difficult to do.

Pohan (2013) states that education is an effort to break the vicious cycle of poverty. Pohan states that with proper education, the quality of human resources will increase and will ultimately increase productivity. The increase in productivity will generate greater income and can increase the capital that is used as a foundation in the economy. It can be concluded that education is the key to

freeing this country from the vicious cycle of poverty.

Furthermore, the Indonesian Minister of Education, Nadiem Makarim stated that higher education (college) can improve the quality of individuals, and in character building, to increase the productivity of a nation. However, from a survey conducted by BPS in 2020, there were only around 8.5% of Indonesians who graduated from college. So it is necessary to make serious efforts to increase the participation rate of the Indonesian people in college amidst the large poverty rate in Indonesia. (Lailika et al, 2020).

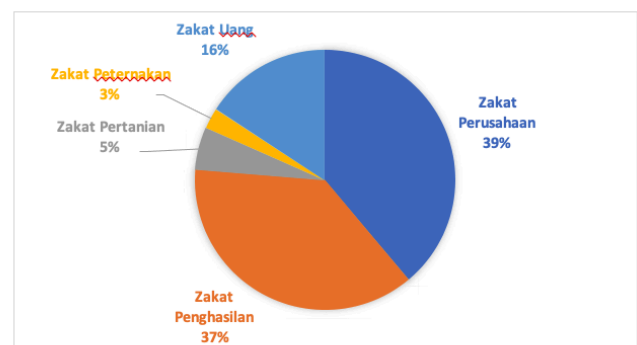
Poverty is closely related to the economic level of a country. Beik revealed that in several western countries a new concept has been found in an effort to improve the economy, namely through the Sharing Economy Concept. Sharing Economy Concept is an economic concept where the economy is built on the principle of sharing and giving.

Islam, in this case, offers solutions to humans that are universal in nature to realize a prosperous life together. This means that the teachings of Islam teach the principles of life for humans in order to become humans of mercy for humans and the universe. One of the efforts made by Islam in realizing the welfare of the ummah and equitable economic development is very measurable and detailed, namely on the basis of mutual assistance between others, people who have excess wealth can give a small portion of their wealth in the form of zakat, infaq and alms (ZIS) to the poor (Arthur, 2007).

As a country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Islamic society recognizes a poverty alleviation instrument called Zakat (Istifhamah, 2018). Zakat itself is one of the obligatory worship for Muslims that must be issued when it reaches a certain level of wealth (Chaniago, 2015). Qardhawi (1999) argues that the need for review (research) and

re-emphasis on zakat is a must, considering that the obligation to give zakat is equal to the obligation to pray.

Referring to the results of research conducted by the Center for Strategic Studies of BAZNAS (National Amil Zakat Agency), as illustrated by the table, the research found that the potential for national zakat in 2020 reached 327.6 trillion Rupiah (BAZNAS, 2021). This figure has increased from the National Zakat Potential as of 2019, which is 233.8 Trillion Rupiah (BAZNAS 2020).



Source: Outlook Zakat 2021

The utilization of Zakat funds can be done by providing a distribution for consumptive needs (charity) or in the form of empowerment programs. In this regard, the utilization of zakat funds has the potential to improve the standard of living of the community if channeled programmatically, meaning that the distribution of zakat funds channeled to the poor will actually have an impact on improving their economy. because one of the wisdom of zakat itself is to meet the needs of people in need (Utsaimin, 2014).

One of the Zakat Institutions that seriously makes the issue of improving the quality of education in Indonesia is LAZNAS Inisiatif Zakat Indonesia (LAZNAS IZI). One of the programs deliberately created to improve the quality of education in Indonesia is the BESMA program which provides opportunities for students in all regions in Indonesia to get tuition assistance to meet their daily consumption and intensive coaching. This is solely done to build qurani characters

who can face the demands of the times by having the character of Generation Rabbani.

This program has been running since 2017 - 2021, and has provided great benefits to 180 beneficiaries from 19 universities spread throughout Indonesia in 2020. The total allocation of funds that have been given for this program for approximately 10 students in each region is IDR 240,997,000.00. With the length of the program and the amount of funds allocated for the program, the zakat institution should be able to measure the impact given by the program, and evaluate whether the program is worth continuing or not. Because the impact cannot be measured with the naked eye, zakat institutions need to measure by using certain methods, whether the program has had the desired impact.

In the 2021, BESMA program itself, there are some beneficiaries in one area who do not feel the benefits felt by beneficiaries in other areas, because some technical matters in the field are often different from the expectations of the program. For example, there are differences in the amount of money given, or in different programs that differ in the personal capacity building of each beneficiary.

Not only that, the distribution of the economic background of the beneficiary families is also very diverse, so that the BESMA IZI program also covers the needs that should be incurred by the beneficiaries. The differences in the benefits received by each BESMA IZI beneficiary in each region also add variations to the total benefits felt by BESMA beneficiaries.

As a community empowerment program, the IZI BESMA Program is expected to have a large and increasing number of impacts. Given that the input funds used belong to the people from the management of Zakat, Infaq and Sadaqah, so it must have a clear output, and can be accounted for. Unfortunately, until now

there has been no research that examines the impact of the BESMA IZI Program.

One of the measurement tools commonly used to measure the benefits/impacts that have been provided by a program or community is Social Return on Investment (SROI). SROI is a framework for measuring and accounting for this much broader concept of value; it seeks to reduce inequality and environmental degradation and improve well-being by incorporating social, environmental and economic costs and benefits (Nicholls J. L., 2009).

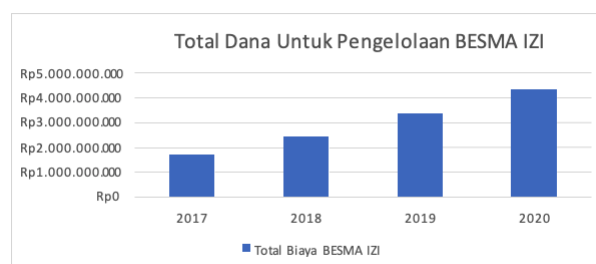
If the SROI ratio shows 3:1, it means that every Rp. 1,- investment spent, has produced a social impact of Rp. 3,- for each stakeholder. By using this SROI method, researchers can see how much impact a program can produce, then can evaluate independently what can be done to increase the SROI ratio.

SROI itself has been used since 2008 until now, in calculating the impact of a community/program. Meanwhile, in Indonesia itself, SROI has been used by several researchers to calculate the social impact of a Non Government Organization (NGO) program (Donnie Cahya Gumilang Silalahi, 2017), the Government, Corporate CSR (Mellianny Budiarti Santoso, 2018), to Zakat Management Organizations (Aditia Rahman Allawi, 2021). So the reliability of this method has been tested and has a strong empirical basis.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### *Basic Concept of Zakat*

Zakat is one of the five joints of Islam or pillars of Islam. Zakat is also one of the main obligations in Islam. Therefore, the law of zakat is mandatory



Source: Directorate of Utilization, IZI, 2021

(fardhu) for every Muslim who has fulfilled certain conditions.

Zakat is included in the category of worship (such as prayer, hajj, and fasting) which has been regulated in detail and patently based on the Qur'an and Sunnah, as well as a social and humanitarian charity that can develop in accordance with the development of mankind. The verses that explain the obligation to pay zakat are found in surah At-Taubah: 103 and surah Ar-Ruum: 39. As for the distribution itself is for mustahik, namely those mentioned in QS At-Taubah: 103, namely Fakir, Miskin, Amil Zakat, Mualaf, Riqab, Gharim, Fii Sabilillah, Ibnu Sabil.

Bariadi (2005) suggests 2 forms of distribution of zakat funds, namely:

1. Momentary form / charity.

In the momentary form, zakat is only given to mustahik without the target of economic independence in mustahik. This form is applied because the relevant mustahik is no longer possible to be independent, such as old people who are elderly or disabled mustahik.

2. Form of Empowerment

It is the distribution of zakat accompanied by the target of changing the recipient's condition from the mustahik category to the muzakki category, which of course is accompanied by various zakat utilization programs in encouraging mustahik motivation to change. Thus, in the allocation of zakat in the form of empowerment, the zakat that has been given is utilized so that it becomes something that produces for mustahik in the future so that it can achieve the main purpose of zakat that has been mentioned earlier, namely turning mustahik into muzakki.

Empowerment includes efforts to develop the power and potential possessed by the community, protect the weak, strengthen financial and development institutions managed by the community and increase the degree of independence in the community. The community is

considered empowered and has reached the level of independence when the community is able to utilize access to capital resources or other formal financial institutions (Triwibowo & Subono, 2009).

### ***Concept of Change (Theory of change)***

The theory of change is a theory that explains how organizations take resources (inputs) to do work (activities) that lead directly to more significant outputs or results, namely impact, and part of the results the organization can take credit for the impact it creates. It provides a framework for organizations to better understand how their actions actually make a difference, by analyzing the causal chain of inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impacts.

A theory of change lays out the causal chain that leads to the creation of social value. A theory of change tells the story of how an organization makes a difference in the world - that is, how it carries out its mission to create change in the world.

Theory of Change is part of SROI. Nicholls et al. (2009) and Lawlor et al. (2008) apply the theory of change in their SROI guidebooks. This theory of change is included in SROI Stage 2, namely the Impact Mapping stage. According to Lawlor et al. (2008) the term 'theory of change', refers to the story of how an organization or project makes a difference in the world: that is, how it uses resources to deliver activities that then cause specific outcomes for individuals and society.

Researchers should do this through diagramming by creating an impact map, thus sketching how stakeholders contribute inputs to an activity, and how this leads to the outputs, outcomes, and ultimately the impact it creates. Researchers use 'impact maps as a tool to develop a theory of change for an organization.

### ***Social Return On Investment (SROI)***

### *Definition of Social Return On Investment (SROI)*

Social Return On Investment (SROI) is a way to translate impact into tangible monetary value, helping many organizations and investors to see a broader and fuller picture of the benefits that flow from their investment of time, money, and other resources. These benefits can then be seen in terms of “returns” for individuals, communities, social, and environmental (Nicholls. et, al 2009).

Social Return on Investment (SROI) measures change in ways that are relevant to the person or organization regarding their experience or contribution. SROI is not about money but about value, money is just a common unit, but it is a useful and widely accepted way to convey value. SROI is more than just numbers, it is a story of change, which includes qualitative case studies, quantitative and financial information (Nicholls et, al 2009).

### *SROI Approach*

The SROI approach is suitable for application in both the public and private sectors. In the public sector, SROI can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of ministry-owned projects. Various ministry and agency programs can be evaluated using SROI including using SROI in the planning process.

For the private sector, companies can use SROI techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of their CSR programs. Other parties that can also utilize SROI are international donor agencies, social entrepreneurship, foundations, or amil zakat institutions, which want to measure the impact of the investments they have made in addition to increasing accountability for the use of funds they manage (Purwohedi, 2023).

According to Nicholls, et.al., (2009, p. 8) there are two types of SROI including:

#### a. Evaluative

Evaluative SROI analysis is done retrospectively and based on actual results that have occurred or are ongoing.

#### b. Forecast

Forecast analysis predicts how much social value will be created if the planned activity runs and meets the expected results. Forecast analysis is carried out when planning an activity because it can show how to maximize investment and show obstacles that must be overcome.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This type of research uses quantitative methods. According to Dr. Deni Darmawan, quantitative research is a process of discovering knowledge that uses data in the form of numbers as a tool to find knowledge that uses data in the form of numbers as a tool to find information about what we want to know (Darmawan 2014).

The approach is empirical, objective, measurable, systematic, rational and provides information and findings related to the relationship between two or more variables, with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2008).

Primary data in this study are interview data and questionnaires where interviews are conducted to the BESMA IZI program assistants and questionnaires are given to BESMA Awardees as recipients of their zakat funds. Secondary data is data obtained from second data sources or secondary sources of the data we need (Mungin 2017, 132). The secondary data used is the last report data of the BESMA program and the annual financial report at LAZNAS IZI.

The population in this study is the 2021 BESMA Scholarship Recipients, which are 97 people in 10 regions spread throughout Indonesia. Meanwhile, the sampling technique used to obtain the number of samples is Consecutive Sampling. This sampling is done by

determining subjects who meet the research criteria and are included in the study until a certain time. The total final respondents were 78 people.

## DISCUSSION

### *Impact of the BESMA IZI Program*

From the results of interviews and the author's analysis of Stakeholders, the author can conclude several impacts resulting from the BESMA IZI program. The impacts of the BESMA IZI Program are as follows:

#### *Increased Income (Scholarship Recipients)*

This impact is part of the direct impact felt by the main stakeholders, namely the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries feel an increase in their income from their previous income. This is because these beneficiaries receive cash as assistance provided directly by the activity implementer.

Based on the data in table 5 (results of tabulation of questionnaire data) to the beneficiaries, 77 out of 78 people or 98.72% of beneficiaries, felt an increase in income. This increase in income is based on the provision of a sum of money to the beneficiaries.

#### *Increased Income (Neighborhood Residents)*

This impact is the impact felt by residents whose houses are rented out to be used as BESMA IZI dormitories and a number of residents who get money from purchasing a number of items needed to set up the dormitory. With this activity, residents get a share of the economic activity carried out.

This is because there are cash transactions that flow which have a direct economic impact on residents whose services are used for the needs of the dormitory. The average amount for that is IDR 72,000,000 per dormitory. There are about 10 dormitories throughout

Indonesia, which means the size is IDR 720,000,000 per year.

#### *Increased Income (Facilitators)*

This impact is felt by the Facilitator as the party who accompanies the running of the agenda and activities of the BESMA IZI program. This is due to the kafalah paid by the organizer to the facilitator. So that the facilitator gets some money from this activity.

This is based on the data in attachment 7 (Input), that there are funds given, namely IDR 4,950,000 per month in each dormitory to the facilitators, which means that the facilitators get IDR 59,400,000 per year in each region.

#### *Funds Diverted To Other Needs*

This impact is an indirect effect felt by the beneficiaries as the object of this BESMA IZI activity. Beneficiaries who previously had to spend a certain amount of money to pay rent, spend pocket money, and buy electronic equipment, with this BESMA IZI program can reduce their expenses and direct them to other activities.

Based on the data in Appendix Table 6 (the results of tabulating the data from the questionnaire results) to the beneficiaries, on average the beneficiaries get benefits of Rp.1,095,513 per month or Rp.13,146,154 per year in the form of funds that can be saved / or used for other purposes with the BESMA IZI program. The amount of the difference in nominal benefits is based on the different facilities received by each beneficiary, including housing, life support such as irons, dispensers, etc. (complete in Appendix 6).

#### *Improved Quran Memorization (Recitation)*

This impact arises due to an increase in the quantity of memorization (Tahfizh) and the quality of reading (Tahsin) of the beneficiaries felt by the participants due to the Quranic activities

carried out while in the BESMA IZI dormitory. This indicates that the BESMA IZI program has had an impact in the form of changes in social activities, so that beneficiaries can memorize / improve the quality of their Quran reading.

Based on the data in Appendix 5 (results of tabulation of questionnaire data) to the beneficiaries, 75 out of 78 people or 96.72% of beneficiaries, felt an increase in the quality of Quran reading / memorization quantity.

#### *Increased Worship Activities*

This impact arises due to an increase in the worship activities of the beneficiaries. This is felt by the participants because worship activities become activities that are emphasized during boarding. This indicates that the BESMA IZI program has had an impact in the form of changes in social activities, so that beneficiaries can increase their worship activities.

Based on the data in Appendix 5 (results of tabulation of questionnaire data) to the beneficiaries, 76 out of 78 people or 97.43% of beneficiaries, felt an increase in worship activities.

#### *Having Lifeskills That Are Relevant To The World Of Lectures*

This impact arises due to the activities of togetherness and studies/classes on lifeskills training, which are needed and have relevance to the world of college/work. This indicates the relevance of the training provided by the program organizers to the beneficiaries.

Based on the data in Appendix Table 5 (the results of tabulating the questionnaire data) to the beneficiaries, 72 out of 78 people or 92.30% of the beneficiaries, felt the relevance of the training received and could be applied in campus activities. The details of the training activities that are felt are very diverse, ranging from religious training / studies, to skillsets needed in college

activities such as using Microsoft Excel and others which can be seen in Appendix 6.

#### *Calculating the Social Return on Investment (SROI) Ratio*

##### ***Defining the Scope***

The purpose of this analysis is to determine the impact that the BESMA IZI program can have on each of the stakeholders involved. While the audience is LAZNAS IZI, because the results that will be obtained can be a measuring tool for the success of the program, and can be found what can be optimized from the program and what can be improved. While the purpose of the BESMA IZI Program is to provide economic assistance and provide religious guidance to students who are considered worthy of being beneficiaries of the program.

The resources used in this activity are Zakat funds collected by LAZNAS IZI, using asnaf Fakir Miskin. The organizer of this SROI Analysis, is the author himself. And the activity analyzed by the researcher is the BESMA IZI Program, which includes agendas carried out throughout the program.

The time period studied was the beneficiaries of BESMA IZI from the period 2020 - 2021. This analysis is for evaluation, because it is carried out to calculate the SROI ratio for programs that have been implemented.

##### ***Identifying Stakeholders***

Table 1. Stakeholders

Stakeholder Interests	Put in SROI	Reason for inclusion
Student Beneficiaries of BESMA IZI	Yes	Because the beneficiary students are the ones who feel the direct impact of the program. BESMA IZI
Local Residents	Yes	Because Citizens have a big role to play and benefit from the existence of this program.
Program facilitator	Yes	Because the management / program officers have a very significant important role in the sustainability of the BESMA IZI program and feel the direct impact of the program. the existence of the program.
Local government	No	Because it does not have a significant role and does not feel the direct impact

Table 2. Program Input

No .	Input	Value
1	Program Preparation Cost	IDR 8 ,300,000
2	Pre Program Implementation	IDR70 ,270,000
3	Program Implementation	IDR 1,850,600,000
4	Program Monitoring and Evaluation	Rp31 ,300,000
5	Operational	IDR 449 ,500,000
Total		IDR 2,409,970,000

**Mapping Impacts**

In conducting this impact mapping, the analysis is carried out by conducting discussions with stakeholders so that the results of the analysis can be relevant to the facts on the ground. In this impact mapping, two key informants were involved, namely program administrators/officers and beneficiaries of the BESMA IZI program. Data is taken from the results of interviews and questionnaires given. From the data obtained from the informants, the theory of change experienced by the beneficiaries of the BESMA IZI Program was obtained.

*Input and Input Valuation*

The analysis was carried out using data found in the costs listed in the BESMA IZI

program proposal. The following is a table of input identification and assessment of inputs.

*Clarifying Output*

Output shows an impact that can be immediately seen/felt from the impact. From the analysis that has been carried out from interview data, program reports and field observations, the following are the outputs generated from the BESMA IZI program.

Table 3. Classification of Output

LAZNAS IZI	No	Has a role as a provider of funds but does not feel the impact of the funds. directly
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No .	Problem	Output
1	Lack of guidance and moral education	Students who have good morals and good reading / memorization of the Quran and have lifeskills
2	The Importance of Capacity Building and Skills	Students have their basic needs met
3	The need for a qualified coaching facility	Availability of qualified facilities

*Determining Benefits*

This stage is to determine what benefits have been felt by the beneficiaries after a facility/program runs. Benefits are analyzed from the results of interviews, field observations and program reports. The following is the determination of the benefits of the BESMA IZI program.

The impacts that are already known from the impact mapping carried out previously can be classified in accordance with the SROI character, which is assessing a program based on economic, social and environmental impacts. The BESMA IZI program has two classifications of impacts, namely economic and social impacts. Because the environmental indicator itself measures several changes created due to chemical and biological changes in a program, while

in the activities of the BESMA IZI Program there are no activities that trigger changes in the environment.

### *Proving Impact and Giving Value*

In the stage of proving the impact and giving it value, there are several stages that need to be done. These stages are as follows:

#### *Indicator*

The third stage in this SROI analysis is to find evidence that an impact actually occurs and is felt by the beneficiaries. An indicator is a condition or fact in the field that can be used as a basis for SROI users that the change is really happening. What is used as an indicator at this stage of the analysis is the questionnaire tabulation. The questionnaire tabulation is attached in the appendix.

#### *Financial Proxy*

Table 4. SROI Impact Indicator

Impact	Indicator
Increased Income (Scholarship Recipients)	97
Increased Income (Neighborhood Residents)	10
Income Generation (Facilitator)	10
Funds are diverted for other needs	97
Improved Quran Recitation	97
Increased Worship Activities	97
Have Lifeskills that are relevant to the world of lectures	97

After determining the outcome to be analyzed and its supporting indicators, then the SROI analysis must determine the outcome value. Each outcome will have a financial proxy that will be used to calculate the total outcome (benefit) of a program/project. The determination of this financial proxy is based on the approach that has been explained. The following is

an explanation of the determination of financial proxies for each impact:

#### **a) Increase in Beneficiary Income**

The financial proxy for the increase in income for the beneficiaries is the

Table 4. 5 Impact and Financial Proxy

Impact	Financial Proxy
Increased Income (Scholarship Recipients)	Amount of Scholarship Money received
Increased Income (Neighborhood Residents)	Amount of rent paid
Income Generation (Facilitator)	Amount of Kafalah received
Funds are diverted for other needs	Money spent before receiving the Scholarship
Improved Quran Recitation	Average program value
Increased Worship Activities	Average program value
Have Lifeskills that are relevant to the world of lectures	Average program value

amount of the scholarship provided. This is because the beneficiaries will feel the direct impact of the scholarship provided, so that there is an increase in income for each of the students who receive benefits. In this case, the amount received by the student varies, with the average amount of scholarship given to each beneficiary being IDR 584,211, - or an average of IDR 7,010,532 per year for each beneficiary throughout Indonesia.

#### **b) Increased Income of Neighborhood Residents**

The financial measure of the increase in income of local residents is the cost given to pay rent and set up the dormitory used. This is because there is a cash flow transaction that has a direct economic impact on the residents whose services are used for the needs of the dormitory. The average amount for that is Rp 72,000,000 per dormitory. There are about 10 dormitories throughout Indonesia, which means the size is Rp 720,000,000 per year.

#### **c) Facilitator Income Increase**

The financial measure of the increase in facilitator income is the amount of salary paid to each facilitator. This is due to a direct increase in the financial side of the facilitators. Namely IDR 4,950,000 per month in each dormitory, which means that the facilitators get IDR 59,400,000 per year in each dormitory. 59,400,000 annually in each region.

**d) Funds diverted to other needs**

The financial measure of funds diverted for other needs is the amount of money that the beneficiaries previously had to spend, but did not spend because they received a scholarship program from BESMA IZI. The average amount of funds diverted for other needs for each beneficiary student is as much as IDR 1,089,744, - or around IDR 13,076,928, - annually.

Table 4. 6 Duration Time Impact Times Value

IMPACT				
Impact	Financial Proxy	Indicator Quantity	Duration	Value
Increased Income (Scholarship Recipients)	Amount of Scholarship Money received	97	1	IDR 7,010,532
Increased Income (Neighborhood Residents)	Amount of rent paid	10	1	IDR 72,000,000
Income Generation (Facilitator)	Amount of Kafalah received	10	1	IDR 59,400,000
Funds are diverted for other needs	Money spent before receiving the Scholarship	97	1	IDR 13,076,928
Improved Quran Recitation	Average program value	97	3	IDR 3,000,000
Increased Worship Activities	Average program value	97	3	IDR 3,000,000
Have Lifeskills that are relevant to the world of lectures	Average program value	97	3	IDR 3,600,000

**e) Improved Quran memorization / recitation**

The financial measure used as a reference for improving memorization/reading of the Quran is the Quran memorization/Tahsin reading program held by the Quran Institute. In this case, the author has conducted benchmarking at one of the Quran houses in Depok, namely the Indonesia Quran Foundation and obtained a figure of IDR

500,000 for the price of the program with the output of increasing Quran memorization/reading and increasing worship activities every month. Or about Rp 6,000,000 per year.

**f) Improved Worship Activities**

The financial measure of Improved Worship Activities is included in the costs used as a financial measure in improving memorization/recitation of the Quran. This is because the activity that is used as a reference for financial measures already includes the output of increasing worship activities.

**g) Having relevant Lifeskills**

The financial measure of having lifeskills is the price of the program on activities that have similar benefits, such as training conducted. For this reason, the researcher took a benchmark on training conducted by a professional training institution, namely Glints Expert Class, which is IDR 300,000. This is because the program provided will be worth the training provided is very intensive and worth the program. Or around Rp. 3,600,000, -.

*Duration*

In the SROI guidebook, the maximum duration of time applied in the analysis is five years and the minimum is one year (Nicholls, et, al 2012). The impact in this study takes place according to each output. Each output has a different duration of impact as described in the following table:

**Assigning Impact**

The next stage after the impact is given a nominal value, then the impact is filtered with four forms of filters as follows.

### a. Deadweight

Table 4. 8 Attribution

Program Impact	Attribution
Increased Income (Scholarship Recipients)	0%
Increased Income (Neighborhood Residents)	0%
Income Generation (Facilitator)	0%
Funds are diverted for other needs	0%
Improved Quran Recitation	0%
Increased Worship Activities	0%
Have Lifeskills that are relevant to the world of lectures	0%

Deadweight results are obtained from the results of questionnaires and interviews with beneficiaries. The deadweight amount is obtained based on the impact that this program has on each recipient is different. The percentage of those who do not get the impact of the deadweight program is the source of the deadweight. Of the 78 respondents asked, 78 of the respondents said they felt almost all the impacts.

As for the impact of increasing memorization / recitation of the Quran, there were 3 respondents who did not feel the impact, while in the impact of

Table 4. 7 Deadweight

Program Impact	Deadweight
Increased Income (Scholarship Recipients)	0%
Increased Income (Neighborhood Residents)	0%
Income Generation (Facilitator)	0%
Funds are diverted for other needs	0%
Improved Quran Recitation	3%
Increased Worship Activities	2%
Have Lifeskills that are relevant to the world of lectures	7%

increasing worship activities, there were 2 people who did not feel any impact, and in the impact of having lifeskills that affect the world of lectures / work there were 6 people who did not feel the impact of the

program. For this reason, those who do not feel the impact of the program will be included to reduce the accumulated impact of the program on the calculation

### b. Attribution

The attribution results are obtained from the results of questionnaires and interviews with BESMA IZI beneficiaries. The Attribution value is obtained from the impact generated from the answer to the question, is the program the only one that triggers change or is there something else?, for this reason, because there is no impact of other programs that are run, so we can say that the Attribution is 0%.

### c. Displacement

The displacement results are obtained from the results of questionnaires and interviews with BESMA IZI beneficiaries. From the results of field observations and interviews, there were no other positive programs that were replaced after the BESMA IZI program.

Table 4. 9 Displacement

Program Impact	Displacement
Increased Income (Scholarship Recipients)	0%
Increased Income (Neighborhood Residents)	0%
Income Generation (Facilitator)	0%
Funds are diverted for other needs	0%
Improved Quran Recitation	0%
Increased Worship Activities	0%
Have Lifeskills that are relevant to the world of lectures	0%

### d. Drop-off

The percentage of drop-off shows the percentage of decline in impact value each year. In this case there are several

impacts that are direct and not obtained after the beneficiaries have finished receiving the program which is only one year, so the drop-off value is 100%, namely on the benefits of increasing income for scholarship recipients, local residents and facilitators. As for other impacts, it is adjusted to a reasonable decrease in the impact provided.

**Table 4. 10 Drop Off**

Program Impact	Drop-Off
Increased Income (Scholarship Recipients)	100%
Increased Income (Neighborhood Residents)	100%
Income Generation (Facilitator)	100%
Funds are diverted for other needs	100%
Improved Quran Recitation	50%
Increased Worship Activities	50%
Have Lifeskills that are relevant to the world of lectures	50%

### *Calculating the SROI Ratio*

The SROI calculation can be done using the impact map. The complete calculation is attached in the appendix. The following are the stages in calculating the SROI value.

- Calculating total input. From the activity financial report records, it is known that the total input value is Rp. 2,409,970,000.
- Calculating Adjusted Value, which is the value of each benefit after deducting the filter for each impact. The calculation of Adjusted Value is by multiplying the indicator by its proxy financial measure and then deducting the percentage of deadweight, attribution and displacement.
- After that, we can find out the total value of each outcome by using the drop-off percentage over a certain period of time. For example, if the

impact of increasing worship activities is 50%, then at the end of year 0 or 1 year of the project/program, the benefit value is still the same as the adjusted value. And decreases every year according to the amount of drop-off.

- By using the total value of each year, then the net present value can be calculated using the NPV formula with an interest rate in 2021 of 3.5% of the total outcome resulting in an NPV of benefits of IDR 4,664,631,373 then the total figure is divided by the total input of IDR 2,409,970,000 resulting in an SROI ratio of 1.92. This means that every Rp 1 invested in the program produces a benefit of Rp 1.92.

The final result of this SROI ratio calculation is 1.92: 1, which means that for every Rp 1 invested, it produces social value in the form of benefits received by the community of Rp 1.92 This SROI ratio compares the benefits generated by a program/project with the value of inputs that have been provided. The investment cost input of Rp 2,409,970,000 has resulted in benefits of Rp 4,664,631,373. The ratio is quite high because every Rp. 1 invested produces benefits 1.92 times greater benefits that have been received by the community.

After calculating SROI, there are several things that the data does, including:

### *Reporting to relevant stakeholders*

Reporting the results of the analysis means ensuring that stakeholders know and understand how the benefits they get and how big these benefits are. The form of reporting is in the form of submitting research results to LAZNAS IZI as the manager of the BESMA IZI Program.

### *Using the Results*

SROI analysis can justify which is used in decision making by providing some suggestions and recommendations for the research that has been done. The recommendation from researchers is that in the future, it must be strengthened in memorization programs, worship activities and others. So that the internalization of the value of the Quran can be more optimal for participants. Scholarship recipients in the future can create an alumni association of scholarships from each BESMA IZI region, so that it can add value to the benefits received by scholarship recipients. It is also hoped that there will be regular data updates, so that the beneficiaries can continue to be followed up by LAZNAS IZI.

### CONCLUSION

From the BESMA IZI program that was held, it has caused seven socio-economic impacts, namely, increased income for scholarship recipients, increased income for local residents, increased income for facilitators, funds diverted for other needs, increased memorization / recitation of the Quran, increased worship activities and having lifeskills that are relevant to the world of lectures.

While the final result of the research obtained an SROI ratio of 1: 1.92, which means that every Rp.1,- invested by BESMA IZI will create a socio-economic impact of Rp. 1.92,-. This shows that BESMA IZI has succeeded in creating social and economic impacts that bring benefits to beneficiaries and the surrounding community and this ratio still has the opportunity to be increased, if it optimizes several areas of impact.

LAZNAS IZI as an institution that holds the BESMA IZI program, can increase the quantity and quality of the social impact provided by the beneficiaries. The economic impact is the biggest impact felt by the beneficiaries. While the social impact when measured from the specified impact, the contribution

is still smaller in impact. So the hope is that there will be strengthening in memorization programs, worship activities and others. So that the internalization of the value of the Quran can be more optimal for participants.

Scholarship recipients in the future can create an alumni association of scholarships from each BESMA IZI region, so that they can add value to the benefits received by recipients. Add value to the benefits received by scholarship recipients. It is also hoped that there will be data updates carried out regularly, so that the beneficiaries can continue to be followed up by LAZNAS IZI.

Future research can examine more deeply the perceived impact can examine with more comprehensive activity variables, and can compare the SROI method with more rigid methods such as CIBEST, or other methods in order to reduce the level of subjectivity that generally arises when using the SROI method.

For the researchers themselves, they can deepen other research in the future by sharpening the analysis on other impacts that may arise. This is because the SROI method is highly influenced by the subjectivity of the researcher.

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