

The Impact of Endowments (Waqf) on Achieving Environmental Sustainability through Engineering Systems Management

Mohammed Ali M. Alasmari¹, Nasser H. Al-daeir²

¹Associate Professor in the Fundamentals of Jurisprudence, Department of Sharia, College of Sharia and Fundamentals of Religion, Najran University, Najran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Email ID: mamalasmari@nu.edu.sa - ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-3016-3283>

²scientific researcher, Deanship of Postgraduate studies and scientific research, Najran University, Najran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Email ID: nhaldaeir@nu.edu.sa - ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-6771-9597>

Abstract:

This study explores the growing role of Islamic endowments (waqf) in supporting sustainability within the management of engineering systems. It presents a flexible and sustainable financing mechanism that contributes to the funding of infrastructure projects, technical and engineering education, and the operational maintenance of public facilities. The paper emphasizes how waqf can evolve from a traditional charitable tool into a strategic economic instrument aligned with the technical, environmental, and economic requirements of modern engineering systems. The study also highlights global and local case studies linking waqf to smart city initiatives and renewable energy projects and proposes operational models for managing waqf in this context.

Keywords: Islamic Waqf – Engineering Systems – Sustainability – Sustainable Finance – Infrastructure – Smart Waqf – Green Waqf – Smart Cities – Sustainable Engineering – Renewable Energy.

INTRODUCTION:

Historically, Islamic waqf has been associated with funding education, healthcare, and social services. However, contemporary socio-economic challenges necessitate expanding its scope to include engineering systems, especially projects with long-term technical sustainability, such as water and electricity networks, energy plants, and digital infrastructure.

In this context, waqf emerges as an innovative and scalable solution through smart waqf mechanisms, green waqf, and dedicated waqf investment funds targeted at technical and infrastructure projects. Its added value lies in being a long-term, non-profit financial source that provides stable funding and reduces reliance on public budgets (Sait & Lim, 2006).

Research Problem:

Engineering systems, particularly infrastructure and public utility projects, face increasing financial challenges due to economic fluctuations and rising costs. As government support diminishes in many Muslim countries, there is a pressing need for alternative and sustainable financial mechanisms. Despite the historical significance of waqf in funding public services, its integration into modern engineering and operational frameworks remains limited. Accordingly, the study seeks to answer the following questions:

How can Islamic waqf be activated as an effective tool for achieving financial and operational sustainability in engineering systems?(Ahmed & Abdul-Hadi, 2020)

Research Objectives:

- To examine the modern conceptualization of Islamic waqf in the context of engineering systems.
- To analyze the roles of waqf in supporting engineering projects across design, operation, and maintenance stages.
- To present real-world experiences of integrating waqf with smart cities and infrastructure facilities.
- To propose a planning and operational framework for waqf-based investment in engineering systems.

Theoretical Framework: Waqf and Sustainability from Legal, Economic, and Engineering Perspectives:

1. Definition of Waqf

In Arabic, *waqf* linguistically refers to “restriction and prevention.” In Islamic jurisprudence, it means “withholding the asset and dedicating its benefits,” i.e., allocating a tangible or financial asset whose principal is preserved while its revenues serve public or private interests (Hamza, 2020). Historically, waqf has been a pivotal mechanism in sustaining education, healthcare, and infrastructure projects (Abdulhamid, 2022; Abdulaziz, 2021).

2. Legal and Economic Context

Legally, waqf is an irrevocable contract that transfers asset ownership to God, managed by an appointed trustee under the conditions of the donor. Economically, it is a long-term investment tool with assets managed across sectors such as real estate, industrial ventures, and modern technologies, including smart infrastructure (Al-Zahrani, 2021).

3. Waqf and Sustainable Engineering Development

3.1 Financial Sustainability

Waqf relies on reinvesting returns while preserving capital, making it ideal for sustaining infrastructure like electricity and sewage systems (Al-Omr, 2023).

3.2 Social Justice

Waqf helps fund essential services in underserved areas—such as housing and schools—thereby contributing to equitable infrastructure distribution (Abdulaziz, 2022; Al-Otaibi, 2021).

3.3 Economic Growth

By financing renewable energy and infrastructure, waqf stimulates the engineering sector and generates employment (Al-Zahrani, 2021; Abdulhamid, 2022).

3.4 Support for Engineering Education and Research

Waqf institutions have historically supported educational institutions like Al-Azhar and Al-Qarawiyyin. Today, waqf can fund engineering faculties and research centers in renewable energy and artificial intelligence (Hamza, 2020).

3.5 Environmental Sustainability

Green waqf initiatives contribute to environmental protection and carbon neutrality through investments in clean energy and ecological projects (Al-Omr, 2023).

The Contemporary Concept of Waqf in Engineering Systems:

1. Redefining Waqf in the Digital and Technical Era

Modern waqf extends beyond mosques and religious centers. It now encompasses investments in productive and technical sectors such as IT, infrastructure, and engineering education. Thus, waqf can be redefined as “dedicating financial or physical assets and investing their returns to support sustainable engineering and technical services” (Zainal Abidin, 2017).

2. Global Models of Waqf Integration

- Malaysia: Waqf funds used to develop technical universities.
- Turkey: Endowment institutions fund water and sanitation networks.
- Saudi Arabia: Endowments support smart housing and water infrastructure projects (Abdullah et al., 2019).

The Role of Waqf in Engineering Systems Sustainability:

1. Infrastructure Financing

Waqf significantly contributes to capital-intensive infrastructure projects such as water treatment, sewage systems, and solar energy facilities in underserved communities (Ali & Mohd Noor, 2018).

2. Operational and Maintenance Support

Ongoing maintenance is a major cost in engineering systems. Waqf can fund long-term maintenance contracts for hospitals, schools, and other public facilities (Ismail et al., 2022).

3. Support for Smart Cities and Digital Transition

Waqf can finance digital infrastructure, including fiber optics, energy-monitoring

sensors, and big data analytics systems (Marzuki et al., 2020).

4. Innovation in Engineering Resource Management

Waqf can fund R&D in energy-efficient construction, renewable technologies, and sustainable engineering innovations (Ahmed & Abdul-Hadi, 2020).

Challenges and Opportunities:

Challenges

- **Rigid Legal Frameworks:** Many legal systems restrict waqf investment in technical sectors.
- **Weak Governance:** Lack of technical expertise among waqf administrators.
- **Limited Integration:** Weak collaboration between waqf institutions and engineering sectors.

Opportunities

- **Rise of Green and Digital Economies:** New avenues for sustainable waqf investment.
- **Expansion of Technical Education:** Opportunities to fund technical training for future engineers.
- **University Partnerships:** Academic collaborations for engineering research and smart waqf simulations.

Proposed Framework for Activating Waqf in Engineering Systems:

1. **Establish Specialized Waqf Engineering Funds:** Professionally managed funds targeting smart infrastructure.
2. **Legislative Reform:** Update waqf laws to allow technical and innovation-oriented investments.
3. **Integration into National Development Plans:** Include waqf in sustainable development agendas and Vision 2030 frameworks.
4. **Digital Governance Tools:** Implement blockchain, smart contracts, and digital waqf management systems.
5. **Promote “Engineering Waqf” Culture:** Raise public awareness and integrate the concept into education and policy narratives.

CONCLUSION:

Islamic waqf is no longer confined to traditional charitable functions—it holds immense potential as an economic and development engine.

By integrating modern technologies and expanding its investment scope to include engineering and infrastructure, waqf can provide sustainable solutions to pressing societal challenges.

Reinvigorating waqf in this manner requires legal reform, enhanced governance, and cross-sector partnerships that align waqf with modern sustainable development goals.

Acknowledgment:

The authors are thankful to the Deanship of Graduate Studies and Scientific Research at Najran University for funding this work under the Growth Funding Program grant code (NU/GP/SEHRC/13/456-7)

REFERENCES:

- Abdullah, M., Ismail, M., & Zulkifli, M. (2019). *Waqf-based infrastructure development in Malaysia: Issues and prospects*. Journal of Islamic Finance, 8(2), 45–60.
- Ahmed, H., & Abdul-Hadi, M. (2020). *Revitalizing waqf for engineering sustainability: A framework approach*. International Journal of Islamic Economics, 6(1), 29–47.
- Ali, H., & Mohd Noor, M. (2018). *The role of waqf in sustainable development goals (SDGs): Infrastructure perspective*. Journal of Islamic Architecture, 5(3), 102–111.
- Ismail, R., Hassan, N., & Nasir, M. (2022). *Green waqf for smart cities: Opportunities in renewable infrastructure*. Smart and Sustainable Cities Review, 4(1), 66–77.
- Marzuki, A., Fadzil, A., & Latif, R. (2020). *Digital transformation in Islamic finance: Waqf and smart infrastructure*. IEEE Smart Cities Conference.

- Sait, S., & Lim, H. N. (2006). *Waqf, law and Islamic civil society*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Zainal Abidin, M. (2017). *The engineering of endowments: Revisiting the potential of waqf assets in civil infrastructure*. Islamic Economic Studies, 25(2), 77–98.
- Abdulhamid, A. (2022). *Waqf and its impact on sustainable development*. Cairo: Center for Islamic Studies.
- Abdulaziz, A. B. (2021). *Waqf and economic development*. Riyadh: Dar Al-Fikr Al-Islami.
- Hamza, M. (2020). *Managing awqaf in the modern era: Challenges and solutions*. Beirut: Dar Al-Nahda.
- Al-Otaibi, Y. (2021). *Waqf legislations and their role in achieving sustainable development*. Kuwait: Arab Journal of Awqaf.
- Al-Zahrani, M. (2021). *The impact of waqf on social and economic solidarity*. Amman: Center for Islamic Research.