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The Role Of Charities In Achieving Sustainable Development: Kuwait Society For Humanitarian Work (Kshw) As A Case Study

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**The Role Of Charities
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The Role Of Charities In Achieving Sustainable Development: Kuwait Society For Humanitarian Work (Kshw) As A Case Study

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Abstract

The main idea of the study is to highlight the effective role of charities in achieving the pillars of sustainable development. Emphasizing **the importance** of sustainable development as an increasingly discussed international issue, the study focuses on the role of charities in achieving socioeconomic goals and underscores Islam's contemporary relevance by considering charities as part of the social economy—the seventh largest in the world worth about USD 2.2 trillion. Addressing **the problematic** of expanding the scope of charities and promoting their practices for sustainable development, the study sets out its **objectives** to introduce a variety of recent charitable projects and illuminate successful experiences, particularly those led by the Kuwait Society for Humanitarian

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Work (KSHW)—an inspiring model to other charities. **Methodologically**, the study employs descriptive research based on extrapolation and analysis, alongside an exploratory indicative approach. **The findings** elucidate the Islamic economic system's development-oriented vision, emphasizing its call for a spiritually enhanced sustainable development, and underscore the significant role of contemporary Islamic jurisprudential efforts in expanding the scope of charity. Notably, the KSHW emerges as an innovative model of charity, showcasing diverse projects for social, economic and environmental sustainability. In light of these findings, **the study recommends** activating the role of charities in achieving sustainability through sustainable projects, and advocates for efforts to launch new projects and reduce dependence on financial aid and in-kind donations for the welfare and progress of Muslim societies.

Keywords: Charity, Sustainable Development, Endowment, Zakat.

دور الجمعيات الخيرية في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة "الجمعية الكويتية للعمل الإنساني أنموذجاً"

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تاريخ الاستلام: مارس ٢٠٢٤م

تاريخ الإجازة: إبريل ٢٠٢٤

ملخص البحث

الفكرة الرئيسية للبحث هي توضيح الدور الفعال للجمعيات والمؤسسات الخيرية في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة بأبعادها المختلفة، وتبرز أهمية البحث في عنايته بقضية دولية تزايد الاهتمام تجاهها وهي التنمية المستدامة، والتنبية على مواكبة الدين الإسلامي لقضايا العصر، بالإضافة إلى تسليط الضوء على مكانة الجمعيات الخيرية ودورها الاقتصادي والمجتمعي، فهي تعد جزءاً من الاقتصاد الاجتماعي الذي هو سابع أكبر اقتصاد في العالم بما يقدر بنحو 2.2 ترليون دولار أمريكي، وتتمثل مشكلة البحث في توسيع دائرة أنشطة الجمعيات الخيرية وتطوير أساليبها، من خلال استغلال الموارد التي لديها لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة بمجالاتها المتعددة، ويهدف البحث إلى تسليط الضوء على نماذج مبتكرة لمشاريع خيرية تساهم في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة بأبعادها الثلاثة، وذلك من خلال توضيح بعض التجارب الحديثة الناجحة التي قامت بها الجمعية الكويتية للعمل الإنساني كأ نموذج تستنير به بقية الجمعيات والمؤسسات الخيرية، ولهذا استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي القائم على الاستقراء والتحليل، والمنهج الاستكشافي الاسترشادي، وتمثلت أبرز نتائج البحث في أن النظام الاقتصادي الإسلامي يدعو إلى تحقيق التنمية المستدامة بأبعادها الثلاث من

(*) د. مزنة عدنان القادري: أستاذ مشارك في كلية الشريعة والدراسات الإسلامية قسم الفقه المقارن والسياسة الشرعية-جامعة الكويت. حصلت على شهادة الدكتوراه في الفقه وأصوله من جامعة أم القرى عام ٢٠١٦، والمجستير في الفقه وأصوله من جامعة الكويت عام ٢٠٠٩، والبكالوريوس في الفقه وأصوله من جامعة الكويت عام ٢٠٠٧. لها سبعة بحوث عالمية محكمة.

الاهتمامات البحثية: الاقتصاد الإسلامي، المعاملات المالية.

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حقوق الطبع والنشر محفوظة - مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت

خلال رؤيته التنموية، بل ويضيف لها البعد الروحي، وأن للاجتهاد الفقهي المعاصر دور في توسيع أنشطة الجمعيات والمؤسسات الخيرية، كما أن الجمعية الكويتية للعمل الإنساني تعتبر أنموذجاً مبتكراً في صناعة العمل الخيري متمثلة بمشاريعها الخيرية التي تحقق التنمية الاجتماعية المستدامة والتنمية الاقتصادية المستدامة والتنمية البيئية المستدامة، لذلك يرى الباحث أن الحاجة ماسة لتفعيل دور الجمعيات والمؤسسات الخيرية في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة بأبعادها المختلفة، من خلال إطلاق مشاريع خيرية مستدامة، وتكثيف الجهود لابتكار أدوات ومشاريع خيرية جديدة تسد حاجة المستفيدين وتقلل من اعتمادهم على المساعدات العينية والمادية بشكل مستمر، بما ينهض بالدول والمجتمعات الإسلامية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: العمل الخيري، التنمية المستدامة، الوقف، الزكاة.

Introduction

In the name of Allah. Praise be to Allah the Lord of all mankind. Peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, upon his honourable family and companions.

The economic recession and financial crises are increasingly threatening the global economy. Voices all over the world claim for joint cooperation to achieve sustainable development. Governments of some countries are, unfortunately, still unable to act separately in order to address emerging challenges. Subsequently, the world stands in front of an urgent need for alternative solutions

Charities and voluntary organisations, also called “third sector”, are getting more and more attention: they are considered as partners for both public and private sectors, in the perspective of developed and developing economies. Many charities are, in fact, leading several development projects to help people around the world, improve their living conditions and meet the increasing requirements for sustainable development.

Rationale for the Study

Importance of the Research:

The study is significantly important for several aspects. It aims at:

1. Focusing on “sustainable development” as an increasingly discussed international issue in order to improve living conditions for both current and future generations.
2. Shedding the light on Islamic efforts to keep up with contemporary issues and deeply consider the Supreme Objective of Sharia.

3. Highlighting the role of charities, as a comprehensive and alternative tool, to promote economy, society and environment.
4. Considering the economic position of non-profit sector as part of social economy - the seventh largest economy in the world with about USD 2.2 trillion⁽¹⁾. This sector requires careful attention for a better development.

Objectives of the Research:

The study aims at spotlighting different models of charity for sustainable development. It also introduces some recent successful experiences by exploring “Kuwait Society for Humanitarian Work (KSHW)” as a case study.

Problematic of the Research:

The study raises the problematic of developing practices of charities and expanding the scope of their activity by investing available funds raised from Zakat and other forms of donation to achieve the different pillars of sustainable development. Charities try to help underdeveloped governments make individual efforts to cope with emerging challenges. On this basis, the study tries to answer the following question: “What is the role of charities in achieving sustainable development?”

Scope of the Research:

This study introduces a variety of charitable projects for sustainable development by investing funds raised from Zakat and other forms

(1) Deibel, Kenneth (2016). Non-profit Sector Organization: Global Overview and Model of the United Kingdom. 6th Non-profit sector development international forum.

of donation, considering the fact that “investment of Zakat funds is permissible in the view of Sharia,” and regardless of divergence over this issue, relevant matters, and other questions related to sustainable development.

Literature Review:

1. “*The Role of Nongovernmental Organisations and Charities in Achieving Sustainable Development*,” by Dr. Kamal Mansoori, a refereed study published by the Journal of Saleh Abdullah Kamel Centre For Islamic Economics, Al-Azhar University, coll. 11, no. 31, 2007. This study aims at exploring the role of nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and different charities in achieving economic, social, and environmental pillars of sustainable development. It refers to the concept of human sustainable development as defined in the reports of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and contributions of experts from the World Bank. It also focuses on the position of NGOs and charities for modern economies. For this purpose, the study used analytical descriptive approach and found that NGOs and charities play an increasingly multipurpose role in expanding activities in order to cover the different vital sectors of development.
2. “*Civil Associations and Sustainable Development, an Exploratory Study of an Egyptian Village*,” by Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Abdul-Ghani, a refereed study published by the Journal of Literature Faculty, Cairo University, coll. 85, P. 3, 2018. This study explores success stories of stakeholders in

achieving sustainable development through complementarity of outcomes, aspirations, and perspectives. For this purpose, the study used observations, interviews, case study, and interior and exterior stakeholders' records as research tools. It mainly found that stakeholders' know-how enabled them to guide people towards environment-friendly resources, and explained agreement between those stakeholders and values such as volunteering, justice, etc.

3. *“Contribution of Charity Programmes in Achieving Sustainable Development,”* by Dr. Ghada bint Abdul-Rahman Al-Tarif, a refereed study published by the Journal of Islamic University for Human Affairs, Islamic University of Gaza, coll. 27, no. 2, 2019. This study aims at exploring the way charity programmes contribute to achieving sustainable development and tough challenges they are addressing. This analytical descriptive research is based on social survey and finds that charity foundations mainly focus on economic sustainability, and then, on social sustainability, healthcare sustainability and environment sustainability respectively. It also highlights the main obstacles relevant to beneficiaries as follows: applicants in need may get financial aid without launching investment activities due to low entrepreneurship, illiteracy and lack of awareness. On the other hand, charities still focus on conventional and discouraging charitable practices, limited to in-kind donations and financial aid.

Contribution to the Field:

1. The study combines theory and practice by exploring Kuwait Society for Humanitarian Work (KSHW) as a pioneering model of charity in Kuwait.
2. It provides practical and innovative proposals and applications to activate the role of charities in achieving economic, social, and environmental pillars of sustainable development. It also comes up with practical solutions to reduce, gradually and effectively, the dependence of people in need on financial aid and in-kind donations, and turn them into productive hands through realistic models led by KSHW worldwide.

Methodology:

In this study, I use descriptive research based on extrapolation and analysis. Accordingly, I extrapolate the components of charity and sustainable development, besides efforts of contemporary Muslim scholars on charity. Then, I analyze the collected information seeking to answer the problematic of the study as part of the objectives. Therefore, exploratory indicative approach is adopted to observe and make use of the recent successful experiences in order to achieve sustainable development through charities.

Paper Content: Three main chapters are discussed herein;

I. Definition of the Key Terms of the Title.

I.1. Definition of Charity and Relevant Terminology

I.1.a. Definition of Charity

I.1.b. Relevant Terminology

I.2. Definition of Sustainable Development and Relevant Aspects

II. KSHW and Effects of Contemporary Jurisprudential Efforts in Expanding the Scope of Charity

II.1. Kuwait Society for Humanitarian Work

II.2. Effects of Contemporary Jurisprudential Efforts in Expanding the Scope of Charitable Projects of KSHW.

III. Projects of KSHW for Sustainable Development

III.1. Projects of KSHW for Social Sustainable Development

III.1.a. Creation and Sponsorship of Schools and Academies.

III.1.b. Sponsorship and Support for University Students.

III.2. Projects of KSHW for Economic Sustainable Development

III.2.a. Investment of Waqf.

III.2.b. Investment Wallet for Zakat Takers.

III.2.c. Productive Hands

III.3. Projects of KSHW for Environment Sustainable Development

III.3.a. Solar Energy.

III.3.b. Kuwait Green Mosques

III.3.c. Rainwater Wells.

III.3.d. Eolian Energy.

III.3.e Pure Energy

III.3.f. Investment Waqf Farms

IV. Conclusion.

I. Definition of the Key Terms of the Title

In order to ensure coherence and cohesion of this study, key terms of the title need to be accurately defined in two subthemes. That includes; charities, sustainable development, the Supreme

Objectives of Sharia and psychology.

I.1. Definition of "charity" and Relevant Terminology

I.1.a. Definition of "charity / plur. charities":

"organizations for helping people in need, considered as a group; the money, food, help, etc. that they give"⁽¹⁾ Also, "an organization whose purpose is to give money, food, or help to those who need it, or to carry out activities such as medical research that will help people in need, and not to make a profit"⁽²⁾.

On this basis, "charity" can be defined as "a corporate personality that offers benevolent and humanitarian services for non-profit purposes".

I.1.b. Relevant Terminology:

1. Third Sector.
2. Civil Sector.
3. Non-profit Sector.
4. Independent Sector.
5. Tax-free Sector.
6. Social and Solidary Economy Sector.
7. Nongovernmental Organisations (NGOs).
8. Voluntary Organisations⁽³⁾.

(1) Oxford learner's dictionaries. retrieved on 1/3/2024.

<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/society>

(2) Cambridge Dictionary. retrieved on 1/3/2024.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/charity> Cambridge Dictionary

(3) Al-Uuayr, Muhyi al-Din Khayr-Allah, Charities, Definition, Fundamentals, and Relationship with Waqf Institutions, Journal of Islamic Economics, no. 115 (2021), 20.

I.2. Definition of Sustainable Development and Relevant Fields

I.2.a. Definition of Sustainable Development:

Definition of “Development”:

- The steady growth of something so that it becomes more advanced, stronger, etc.
- The ability to continue or be continued for a long time⁽¹⁾.

Economics: Development stands for providing productive jobs and improving living conditions for all the peoples. This requires a high level of productivity, income, and human capability⁽²⁾.

Sociology: In his book, David Harrison defined development as saying “... it seems reasonable to regard development as a far-reaching, continuous, and positively evaluated process of social, economic and political change which involves the totality of human experience”⁽³⁾.

Definition of “Sustainability”:

Sustainability is about ensuring consumption is constantly enough over time⁽⁴⁾. Ibn Mandoor also said: Sustainability stands for continuation and permanence⁽⁵⁾.

(1) Oxford learner’s dictionaries. retrieved on 1/3/2024.

<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/development>

(2) Qassim, Khalid Mustafa, ‘edarat albeea watanmiyyah al-mustadama fi dil al-awlama al-mu’athira, Alexandria, AlDar Al-Jamiyah, 2012, 3rd edition.

(3) Harrison, David, Sociology of Modernization and Development, Taylor&Francis e-Library, 2005, 152, 3rd edition.

(4) Qassim, Khalid Mustafa, ‘edarat albeea watanmiyyah al-mustadama fi dil al-awlama al-mu’athira, Alexandria, AlDar Al-Jamiyah, 2012, 3rd edition.

(5) Ibn Mandoor, ‘lisanal’arab’, (Beirut, Dar Sader, 1414). P: 12, 213

“Sustainable Development” first appeared in 1987 in the UN Brundtland Commission⁽¹⁾ report that defined sustainability as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”⁽²⁾

In other words, sustainability implies using available resources to serve current generation without harm to next generations.

It is worth mentioning that sustainable development is considered as a form of human succession and resource development in the view of Islamic economic system and its goals⁽³⁾. In this context, Allah the Al-Mighty said: “*He (Allah) brought you forth from the earth and settled you therein.*”⁽⁴⁾

Fields of Sustainable Development:

The concept of Sustainable development consists of interconnected fields and pillars that can be summarized as follows:

- 1. Economic Sustainable Development:** This concept is differently dealt with by rich and poor countries. In poor countries, it means: “Using available resources to improve living conditions for the most suffering people”. For developed countries, it means: “Reducing deeply and constantly power consumption and the use of natural resources, and completely

(1) Formerly, “The World Commission for Environment and Development (WCED) for international sustainable development.

(2) “Sustainability”, UN official website, retrieved on 31/07/2023. /<https://www.un.org/ar>

(3) Lehmamsi, Hafid, *Contribution of Waqf in Financing Sustainable Development: Questions and Models*, Journal of Human and Social Studies, coll. 5, no. 1, 31. (2022).

(4) Hud:61

changing current lifestyles”.

2. **Environment Sustainable Development:** It stands for rational use of water resources and farming lands worldwide without compromising green spaces, but promoting them instead.
3. **Social and Human Sustainable Development:** This aspect aims at achieving balanced population growth to reduce rural exodus by ensuring access to education, healthcare and other necessary services in remote areas. It also implies establishing equitable distribution of wealth and resources, and putting in place systems of social protection for all community members⁽¹⁾.

Islamic economic system with its development-oriented vision calls for these pillars of sustainable development, namely; economic, social and environmental⁽²⁾. Accordingly, Islamic economic system calls for economic development, encourages promoting cash investment and prevents hoarding money. Allah the Al-Mighty said about this act “*And those who hoard up gold and silver [Al-Kanz: the money, the Zakât of which has not been paid], and spend it not in the Way of Allâh, -announce unto them a painful torment*”⁽³⁾. In addition, social sustainable development confirms the fact that money belongs to Allah alone; humans are

(1) Qassim, Khalid Mustafa, ‘edarat albeea watanmiyyah al-mustadama fi dil al-awlama al-mu’athira,

(2) F. Khan and M.A. Haneef, ‘Religious Responses to Sustainable Development Goals: an Islamic Perspective’, *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance* 8, no. 2 (2022): 79-161, <https://doi.org/10.21098/jimf.v8i2.1453>.

(3) At-Taubah:34

only entrusted to use and manage it. Allah the Al-Mighty has also said: *“And give them something yourselves out of the wealth of Allâh which He has bestowed upon you”*⁽¹⁾. Environmental sustainable development appears through prohibiting mischief-making on earth *“And when he turns away (from you “O Muhammad PBUH”), his effort in the land is to make mischief therein and to destroy the crops and the cattle, and Allah likes not mischief”*⁽²⁾.

Those aspects mentioned above can be achieved as forms of Waqf investments. Economic sustainable development implies sustainable assets and resources, besides public interest that can be achieved by doing financial accumulation of assets and benefits. As part of social sustainable development, Waqf calls for social solidarity in order to meet the needs of education, healthcare and infrastructure. It also helps fight poverty and satisfy the needs of the greatest deal of people in need. Moreover, environment sustainability implies farming Waqf, dam and canal maintenance⁽³⁾.

(1) An-Nur:33

(2) Al-Baqarah:205

Zizi, Mustafa Ahmad, *Aspects and Objectives of Sustainable Development in the view of Islamic Sharia*, Journal of Arab and Islamic Studies, College of Girls, Damanhour University, coll. 7, P: 2, 872-875, (2022).

(3) Leila Djoudi and Moussa Rahmani, *Sustainability of Islamic Waqf*, Journal of Faculty of Economics and Commerce, University of Mohamed Khider, Biskra, no. 22, 110-114, (2017). A. Robani and K. Salih, 'Positioning Islamic Gift Economy for Sustainable Development at the Local Level', *Humanities and Social Sciences Reviews* 6, no. 2 (2018): 20-111

II. KSHW and Effects of Contemporary Jurisprudential Efforts in Expanding the Scope of Charity

As part of this study, I will briefly introduce Kuwait Society for Humanitarian Work (KSHW), and highlight the effects of contemporary jurisprudential efforts in expanding the scope of charity in two parts.

II.1. Kuwait Society for Humanitarian Work

KSHW was declared under the Ministerial Decree no. (72/A) 2016, and in accordance with the provisions of Law no. 24 Year 1962 of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor in Kuwait. It is located in Shamiyah, Kuwait City. KSHW's Chairman of Board of Directors is Adnan Abdul-Qader and his Deputy Chairman of the Board is Eiad Alobaidan.

KSHW aims at achieving a series of goals, mainly by strengthening the role of Kuwait in humanitarian work worldwide, through largely diverse activities inside and outside the State of Kuwait. KSHW has branches in several countries, including; Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, North and Latin America.

In March 2018, House of Lords of UK has honoured KSHW thanks to its remarkable humanitarian efforts all over the world.

KSHW also supports several Islamic centres around the globe, such as the reputed Green Lane Centre in Birmingham, UK, highly appreciated by scholars and key personalities including; Sheikh Abdul-Rahman Sudays and Sheikh Saud Shuraym, both Imams of the Holy Mosque of Makkah, Sheikh Abdul-Muhsen

Al-Qasim, Imam of the Holy Mosque of Madinah, and Sheikh Abdullah Turki, former Saudi Minister of Religious Affairs.

For the purpose of this study, I have chosen KSHW for several reasons, mainly:

1. KSHW is a pioneering and unique charity that endeavours to spread moderate Islam in an honourable image worldwide, cope with the western propaganda to create and spread the so-called Islamophobia.
2. Promoting “Productive Hands” project by investing funds raised from Zakat (donation), endowment (Waqf) and other forms of donation to achieve financial autonomy. This action turns needy hands into productive hands. It also has a significant effect on society and economy around the globe⁽¹⁾.

II.2. Effects of Contemporary Jurisprudential Efforts in Expanding the Scope of Charitable Projects of KSHW

Charities and foundations play a major role in achieving social solidarity through the different actions endorsed by Islam, Including Zakat, Waqf and other forms of donation. Considering its remarkable role in life, solidarity may be regarded as a necessary function in some societies, under certain circumstances.

Ancient Muslim scholars provided fully detailed explanation of the provisions of Zakat, Waqf and other forms of donation, in accordance with their life circumstances at that time, aiming at

(1) “About us”, KSHW official website, retrieved on 25/09/2023

<https://new.kshw-kw.net/ar/about.aspx>

achieving the essence of Sharia.

Due to the increasing number of questions related to life in modern societies, mainly economic troubles for States and individuals, it became necessary for contemporary scholars to keep up with the latest developments of the issue. They endeavour to come up with sustainable solutions that comply with the Supreme Objectives of Sharia. In this regard, Ibn Qayyim Al-Jawziyyah said: “Islamic law (Sharia) is established on purposes and interests of people in life and after death (in Hereafter). Sharia is basically known for justice, mercy, usefulness, and wisdom⁽¹⁾. In the same context, Taher Bin ‘Ashour added, “Sharia aims at establishing order worldwide through Islamic legislation. It regulates human behaviour to avoid harm or misconduct by serving public interests and avoiding mischief-making for the purpose of realizing the essence of interest and mischief⁽²⁾”.

Jurisprudential judgments may, in fact, change over time, especially for issues inducted by reason and can be argued by reason. In this regard, Ahmad Bin Idris Al-Qarafi said: “Jurisprudential judgements and legislations change according to time and circumstances; this is Allah’s decision upon mankind. This is the legislation of our ancestors is ours too. This fact confirms that whenever circumstances change, judgments change

(1) Ibn QayyimAl-Jawziyyah, Muhammad bin Abu Bakr, ‘e’lam almuaqi’een ‘an rabal’alameen’, verified by Muhammad Ibraheem, (Beirut, dar al-kotob al-ilmiyyah , 1991), P: 3, 11.

(2) Bin Ashour, Taher, ‘maqasid esh-sharia al-islamiyyah’, verified by MuhammadIbn Khodja, (Qatar, Ministry of Waqf and Religious Affairs, 2004), P: 3, 230.

accordingly as part of the rules of Sharia. It is not in fact and odd aspect”(1). In this context, Ibn Qayyim Al-Jawziyyah wrote awhile chapter about the concept of volatility in fatwa (jurisprudential judgment) that changes according to time, place, circumstances, and consequences and that is all included in Sharia(2) .

Muslim scholars, mainly in the field of jurisprudence, need to review the latest developments of relevant contemporary economic issues, where efforts for induction may go beyond the essence of the text in order to help generous charities survive, progress and contribute to the aspired sustainable development.

Investing Zakat funds is one of the relevant issues where KSHW has been established as a legal trustee to pay or to take Zakat. Considering the legal aspect of this action in Islam, several new benevolence opportunities are open for charities and KSHW in particular. This action implies investing Zakat funds in compliance with the provisions of Sharia, to guarantee capital is preserved and grown, and benefit as many people as possible. This project turns Zakat funds into a source of productive development instead of being a source of consumption(3).

(1) Al-Qarafi, Ahmad Bin Idris, ‘ad-dakhira’, verified by Muhammad Hajji and al. (dar al-gharb al-islami, 1994), P: 4, 157.

(2) Ibn Qayyim Al-Jawziyyah, Muhammad bin Abu Bakr, ‘e’lam almu’aqi’een ‘an rabal’alameen’, verified by Muhammad Ibraheem, (Beirut, dar al-kotob al-ilmiyyah , 1991), P: 3, 11.

(3) Abdullah Bin Mansoor Alghufaily, ‘nawazil az-zakat, a Jurisprudential and Fundamental Study of the Latest Issues Relevant to Zakat, (Riyadh, Daralmainan, (2008), and Hashemi, Eman Ahmad, Partenership Between Zakat and Waqf Institutions, Islamic Judgment and Sources of Financing, Arab Studies Journal, Minia University, no. 42, coll. 1 (2020).

Investing Zakat funds in sustainable projects has offered opportunities for people in need to own production equipments in order to make a regular income, meet their own constant needs and contribute to local economic development.

Waqf of Cash stands for another relevant issue. In this regard, the resolution no. 140 (15/6) issued by the Council of the International Islamic Fiqh (jurisprudence) Academy has declared, during its 15th session held in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, (in 2004), that Waqf of Cash is permissible for vested interests. Cash investment and Waqf management have grown significantly; therefore opportunities are open to offer service for public interest through cash Waqf investment, and charitable megaprojects that necessarily require joint efforts.

Temporary Waqf Investment has also contributes to several interests as proved by contemporary experiences. Some benevolent real-estate owners offer their properties as Waqf for a limited period for public interest before being regained. Livestock, seen as a form of temporary property, can also be offered as Waqf. Even a worker can offer his efforts as Waqf for a limited time.

Those actions encourage more Waqf activists alongside a large number of beneficiaries.

Yet, if such forms of Waqf were not permissible, we wouldn't consider such a number of good doers⁽¹⁾.

(1) Majda Mahmood Hazza', Temporary Waqf: a comparative jurisprudential study, Conference on Forms

Those actions shed the light on the efforts of contemporary scholars in promoting charitable projects led by charities and organisations, in particular KSHW. They deeply understand the relationship between the Supremes Objectives of Sharia and financial acts of devotion. They also endeavour to come up with practical solutions to emerging problems and keep up with the fast growing industry of economics and investment, all in the framework of Sharia.

III. Projects of KSHW for Sustainable Development

The projects of KSHW for sustainable development have benefited about 40 countries worldwide. Thanks to Allah, KSHW is proudly the first charity to have reached the Maldives through different investment projects relevant to Zakat, Waqf and other forms of donation. These aspects will be fully detailed in three parts⁽¹⁾:

III.1. Projects of KSHW for Social Sustainable Development

KSHW adopts and endeavours to achieve its vision about “fighting poverty” by investing idle capacities, encouraging initiatives, and fostering skills for public and individual interests in society, in order to make financial incomes for individuals and

of Development and Future Perspectives of Waqf, Umm Al-Qura University, 15, Noura Sa’ad Al-Balam, ‘alwaqf almu’aqat, mafhumuh nitaquh wa mustajadatu’, Kuwait: Afaq ed., 2018)

(1) Data included in this study have been retrieved from different KSHW sources including, the official website [<https://new.kshw-kw.net/ar/about.aspx>], brochures issued by KSHW and the interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors, Adnan Abdul-Qader, on 10/11/20²³, 21:00, to discuss new visions and detailed information.

societies, and achieve psychological and social stability. Human development is, in fact, the pillar of improving living conditions for a better progress towards success. On this basis, KSHW has launched several projects, including;

III.1.a. Creation and Sponsorship of Schools and Academies

KSHW believes that education, mainly at primary stages, is the key to improve living conditions and support Muslim communities in non-Muslim countries. Therefore, several projects for education have been launched by KSHW, including;

- Date Valley kindergarten and primary school in London, UK, near Wimbledon, covers British national curriculum besides teaching Quran and religious disciplines. This school, the first of its kind in the region, is important for Muslims as it allows access to formal education within a Muslim environment⁽¹⁾.
- Nouvel Horizon primary and middle school in Lyon, the second largest city of France, covers French national curriculum besides teaching Quran and religious disciplines including; Sunnah (Prophet Muhammad's "PBUH" rituals), belief, Seerah (Prophet Muhammad's "PBUH" life), Islamic jurisprudence and morals, in order to inculcate Islamic principles in the hearts of Muslim children, 15% of the inhabitants of Lyon, before they join French secondary school teaching the national curriculum⁽²⁾.
- International Islamia School Otsuka (IISO), in Tokyo, the

(1) Our Humanitarian Work in Europe, Kuwait Society of Humanitarian Work, 62.

(2) Our Humanitarian Work in Europe, 80.

capital of Japan, for primary, middle and secondary education, follows the same educational system⁽¹⁾.

- Taiba Islamic Centre in Copenhagen is the first academy for Islamic sciences in Denmark⁽²⁾.
- In addition to “School Bag” project for Syrian refugees, and children in need living in Yemen, India, Morocco, Lesotho, Djibouti, Senegal and Swaziland⁽³⁾.

III.1.b. Sponsorship and Support for University Students

KSHW fights poverty by helping successful students in need. It sponsors students and supports them until their graduation. It also helps getting better job opportunities by following promising majors like medicine and branches, nursing, engineering, technology, artificial intelligence, programming and others. In this regard, KSHW supports selected students according to their financial situation⁽⁴⁾.

- **Method One (Student Support):** This project is designed for excellent students on scholarship but having financial troubles to pay for housing and living. In this case, students are whether given a one-year equivalent an interest-free Loan (Qard hasan), to pay for housing and living that will be paid back during the year or from seasonal work to be eligible to

(1) Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/2023, 21:00

(2) Our Humanitarian Work in Europe, 92.

(3) Our Achievements, KSHW official website, retrieved on 13/11/2023, <https://kshw-kw.net/ar/achievements.aspx>

(4) Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/2023, 21:00

benefit from this project for themselves or for other students during the next years. This action is financially supervised by accountants and others from KSHW. If any student doesn't have a guarantor, or is unable to pay back the interest-free Loan (Qard hasan), they will benefit from Zakat donations⁽¹⁾.

- **Method Two (Student Sponsorship):** This project is designed for excellent students who got conditional admission over payment, and who are unable to pay for school fees, to work or to borrow money for that. Those students will benefit from one-term equivalent school fees and living allowance, given from donations. During the term, they will be followed by KSHW to confirm high level of education (excellent or very good marks) in order for them to keep benefiting from schooling fees for the next term, until graduation.

This project has been launched in Kuwait, Yemen, Jordan, Egypt and Turkey⁽²⁾.

- **Postgraduate Student Sponsorship:** This project consists of training locally qualified staff and leaders to serve society, lead responsibilities, and develop their counties by selecting experts of different academic fields to meet the growing needs of the market. Successful students in need are then selected to follow up post graduation studies, masters or PhD, in Islamic studies, management, education, psychology.

(1) Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/2023, 21:00

(2) Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/2023, 21:00

They are also given living allowance. This project is offered to excellent students from countries like Kuwait, Yemen, Syria, UK and the Maldives⁽¹⁾.

III.2. Projects of KSHW for Economic Sustainable Development

KSHW highlights the role of Zakat, Waqf and other forms of donation in achieving economic sustainable development by turning funds raised from Zakat into pioneering projects instead of remaining limited to consumption. This action contributes to third sector development, private sector, and national economy as well. In this regard, KSHW endeavours to achieve sustainable development through the following projects:

III.2.a. Investment of Waqf: This project implies establishing “Investment Islamic Centres” hosting shops and apartments and whose income will be invested in operating and maintenance of centres. It also helps Muslims meet their needs, spread the message of Islam (Da’wah) and awareness, and, weekly, provide financial aid for elderly care centres, and food and clothes for homeless people. Islamic Diversity Centre (IDC) in Newcastle, north east of the UK, known for its action in favour of authentic Islamic awareness through participation and education. It hosts the only existing mosque of the city, and rented shops making a yearly income of 155,000 GBP. In addition to Green Lane Community Centre in Birmingham and Nottingham Islam information Centre

(1) Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/20^{٢٣}3, 21:00

in the UK⁽¹⁾.

III.2.b. Investment Wallet for Zakat Takers: Most people pay Zakat during the holy month of Ramadan to be given to the poor and other unfortunate social classes. Funds raised from Zakat may not be enough for the whole year, whereas the poor's need is. This fact urged to invest raised funds for a wider sustainable welfare in accordance with the Supreme Objectives of Sharia.

In other words, Zakat Investment Wallets have been established for the purpose of investing funds raised from Zakat in safe manners to ensure offering yields throughout the year⁽²⁾.

III.2.c. Productive Hands: This project aims at turning people in need into autonomous investors whose projects make enough income, achieve financial growth, and create jobs for others. In order to put in place such projects, KSWH has adopted different methods including; interest-free Loan (Qard hasan), donation-based titling like from Zakat funds, and other forms of diminishing partnership such as rent-to-own. This project consists of four aspects as follows:

– **Kiosks:** This project is designed for traders in need who are facing unexpected financial crises or for the purpose of business expansion. In this case, KSWH cooperates with experts to lead a feasibility study of the project, and check the record of every applicant before providing the necessary equipments and machines,

(1) Our Humanitarian Work in Europe, 24, 40.

(2) Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/2023, 21:00

find a shop for rent or pay for 6 months or 1 year delayed rent. This aspect of support is provided in the form of interest-free Loan (Qard hasan), titling, and other forms of diminishing partnership according to the nature of the project and the circumstances of the country. This operation is supervised by expert accountants and controllers. KSHW also helps bakers, among others, planning to expand their businesses, in order to make a better income and create jobs for other people. KSHW will take charge of all these necessary steps until a larger shop and activity are provided.

These projects have been launched in several countries including; Syria, Morocco, Turkey, Djibouti and Somalia⁽¹⁾.

– **Handicraft and Vocational Training with Equipment**

Supply: This project aims at fighting poverty by using idle capacities and fostering skills of people in need within a complete training programme, and providing the necessary materials and equipments for successful applicants to help them launch their own mini-projects, make enough income, and create more job for their communities. Applicants take several tests before their qualification is approved. The first test measures how proactive applicants are. If successful, they will undergo a series of small business entrepreneurship training courses in:

- Market study
- Appropriate project based on their vocation or handicraft
- Project feasibility

(1) Eight (8) Lines Book Catalog, KSHW, 41

- Small business management.

Applicants who successfully pass the programme will be provided with the necessary tools and equipment to launch their own projects, promoted on media and supervised by KSHW's incubators. Some successful applicants are hired by different firms and are partly paid by KSHW for their first months in a way to encourage employers and prove the skills of applicants.

This programme implies courses for professions of high income benefiting people in need including, executive secretariat, mobile phone maintenance, computer maintenance and programming, website design, TV cameraman. Trainees will be supplied with the necessary equipments like recording cameras, computers, and specific software...etc. Workshops will be rented for a determined period.

There are also handicraft training courses and supply with the necessary equipments that include; sewing and embroidery, spinning and weaving, car mechanics, electricity and turning with an equipped workshop, carpentry, and metalwork, an electrician with the necessary equipments, cuisine with an equipped kitchen. In some cases, only necessary equipments are provided to some handicrafts like in maritime villages where fisherman are offered fishing nets or boats. Also in farm villages, grain milling machines are provided to farmers in need. All the trainees are supervised by a qualified team of experts to ensure support and advisory in case of trouble especially in their first steps, until there are able to lead and grow their own business.

Those projects have been launched in several countries, including; Kuwait, Syria, Morocco, Turkey, Djibouti, Indonesia and the Philippines⁽¹⁾.

- **Livestock Investment:** Livestock industry has a great value for villagers. It promotes living condition of people in need and fights poverty. It also achieves food security, improves nutrition and contributes to agricultural development. The idea of this project implies providing a dairy cow, a dairy cow with a cub, a cow and a bull, cattle or poultry, alongside fodder and the necessary materials. Livestock is then raised and consumed as meat, dairy or eggs. Beneficiary families can also sell what is beyond their own need to make a regular income.

In addition to apiculture industry where people benefit from beehives, apiaries and the necessary equipment for honey production like protective suits and furnish. Farmers are also trained for apiculture and honey production to make an income.

In this regard, KSHW keeps offering advisory about the advantageous practices in livestock industry, and provides support and assistance in case of eventual animal diseases.

These projects have been launched in several countries including; Morocco, Niger, Somalia, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Senegal, Yemen, Malawi and India⁽²⁾.

(1) Mini-Projects for Development Catalog, KSHW, 11, 19.

(2) Mini-Projects for Development Catalog, KSHW, 23.

– **Transportation and Delivery:** This idea implies providing means of transportation for decent families enabling them to make a monthly income and be “productive hands” instead of remaining needy hands.

- **Toktoks:** a **Toktok** is a three-wheeled bike for goods and passengers, offered to families of 6 or more. It costs 545 KWD and generates monthly income that covers the needs of families like food, dress, housing and medical care. Using Toktoks, families become autonomous productive hands instead of being needy hands. In Yemen, for example, a Toktok generates a monthly income of 150 KWD, or 1800 KWD a year.

For this purpose, a team of experts from KSHW led a case study to select families to be offered Toktoks whether in the form of titling from funds of Zakat or other forms of donation, or in the form of an interest-free Loan (Qard hasan), to buy new Toktoks for other families in need.

- An animal-drawn carriage for goods transportation.
- A bike for family.
- A carriage
- A motorcycle.

The project also implies spare parts supply (like batteries), or maintenance for broken bikes whose owners are unable to pay for maintenance fees. It has been launched in Syria, Yemen, India, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Niger, Tanzania, Somalia, Senegal and

Mali⁽¹⁾.

III.3. Projects of KSHW for Environment Sustainable Development

Environment Sustainable development has now become a major concept for international and local development policies, especially in front of the increasing environmental challenges. KSHW stands for a model in adopting and applying those policies. Such an action confirms the role of charities for environmental sustainability as a key factor to ensure a sustainable future for next generations.

This part introduces KSHW's projects and activities for environment development and the way that contributes to preserve environment and improve living conditions.

III.3.a. Solar Energy: The world is increasingly turning towards renewal energies, as a main pillar for environment sustainable development. KSHW's project on using solar energy as a promising solution to renovate pure energy thanks to solar energy availability and electric power effective generation. This action contributes to power sufficiency, reduces CO₂ emissions, and encourages rational use of natural resources without harm to the balanced ecosystem.

Through this project, KSHW aims to supply remote poor villages

(1) Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/2023, 21:00

with solar energy. Houses, mosques, schools, and dispensaries will be equipped with solar panels to generate the necessary power for light and fans. In addition to other positive aspects; it doesn't only offer pure sustainable energy, but also provides financial support to poor families, public services and healthcare systems by ensuring power supply in care centres in order to store medicines in fresh places and operate medical equipments.

Moreover, KSHW offers solar energy powered well pumps as diesel powered pumps remain ineffective, due to recurrent and costing failures. Also, diesel supply is expensive and has harmful effects on environment. KSHW has launched a project for "solar energy powered pump for a rest area in Yemen" to supply more than 10 remote villages, of about 5000 people in need, with water for drink, household and irrigation for themselves and their cattle. This project is worth 11.200 USD⁽¹⁾.

III.3.b. Kuwait Green Mosques: This project implies turning mosques across Kuwait conglomerations into Green Mosques. Solar energy will be stored in batteries to be used later for the following purposes:

- Generation of pure energy for interior and exterior lighting.
- Refresh toilets and ablution rooms using desert air conditioners and fans.
- Provide fresh water in summer and warm water in winter.

(1) Eight (8) Lines Book Catalog, KSHW, 18. And Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/2023, 21:00

- Providing captor-equipped electronic taps to avoid water waste.

Goals of the Project:

- Contribute to rational power consumption to help Government reduce power generation fees.
- Reduce wastes of ablution water.
- Use solar energy as a natural resource for the State of Kuwait⁽¹⁾.

III.3.c. Rainwater Wells: KSHW has inaugurated “Rainwater Wells” project to improve rainwater management and achieve the greatest benefit of this natural resource, especially in poor areas. This project implies digging a large well for several homes relevant of the same family in order to avoid any disputes. Wells are lined with waterproof sealing materials to prevent underground water contamination. They are tightly covered to avoid any pollution, litters or impurities. Water filtration system can also be put in place to ensure the quality of stored water.

The project aims at providing a reliable source of water during dry seasons and periods of shortage while reducing dependence on unsustainable water resources. This action will ensure supply and water security for about one year for those families. It also aims at promoting awareness about water preservation and wise management by enabling societies to use rainwater for irrigation and household. It is a key action towards sustainable development as it enhances climate change adaptability.

(1) Brochure of Kuwait Green Mosques Project, KSHW.

KSHW leads the initiative of “Rainwater Dams” that implies building small-sized dams, between mountains and hills surrounding poor and remote areas, designed for storing huge quantities of rainwater yearly, taking into consideration civil engineering and environmental criteria to ensure safety and effectiveness of dams. These infrastructures will be equipped with practical system of evacuation to allow gradual water distribution, make balance between human consumption and irrigation, and avoid any unexpected floods or landslides.

The project aims at ensuring a sustainable resource of water to save farming during dry seasons, and helps remote area address water shortages. Dams may be a key source for small hydropower to help poor villages save a pure and renewable energy. KSHW’s initiatives led in Yemen, Pakistan and India, combine environmental sustainability and economic development. They also reflect KSHW’s commitment to support local infrastructure and improve living conditions for remote societies in rural areas⁽¹⁾.

III.3.d. Eolian Energy: Kuwait Society for Humanitarian Work is committed to environmental responsibility and sustainable development. Therefore, it has launched “Eolian Energy” development project to generate power using eolian energy. For this purpose, small and medium-sized effective turbines have been established on carefully chosen elevated zones where wind speed

(1) Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/2023, 21:00

is steady and suitable for generating purely renewable electric power from eolian energy.

The project stands for a promising action towards enabling poor societies in remote areas by providing a pure source of renewable energy for local use in mosques and hospitals of remote areas lacking infrastructure. It also helps reduce CO₂ emissions by limiting the use of fossil-fuel generators and supports local societies for wise management of natural resources.

This project has been launched in countries like Turkey known for steadily suitable winds for operating this kind of turbines⁽¹⁾.

III.3.e. Pure Energy: “Pure energy” is an innovative and sustainable initiative to address two major challenging problems: waste management and power shortage. Waste accumulation leads to health and environment troubles. Power shortage also causes socio-economic development to shrink. The process implies providing a sustainable solution to generate power from wastes using locally available and limited resources and materials.

This action helps preserve environment and reduce pollution and greenhouse gases by limiting buried wastes and providing a renewable source of energy.

The project also implies building small facilities for waste sorting including; organic wastes, leftovers, plant and plastic wastes,

(1) Eight (8) Lines Book Catalog, KSHW, 18. And Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/20^{٢٣}3, 21:00

from which power -electricity or heat -can be generated using technology and through different ways like heat dissolution, organic gas generation or effective burning. Local societies will be trained effectively to operate and manage facilities, and carry out periodic maintenance.

This project contributes to make profit by selling, or supplying surrounding areas with generated power, for lighting, heating or machine operating. It also helps create more jobs in waste management, maintenance and facility operating industries⁽¹⁾.

III.3.f. Investment Waqf Farms: This innovative initiative is also led by KSHW for environmental, social and economic sustainability. It aims at promoting Green Economy to make a sustainable income, ensure food security and create more job opportunities for the poor.

Green spaces play a vital role in enhancing healthy sustainable environment and improve living conditions for individuals and societies. Just like natural filters, green spaces absorb CO₂ emissions, release O₂, enhance air purification by reducing air pollution and fine particles, lower temperatures with shade and fresh air and help rainwater absorption to reduce flood risks. Rotational farming, on the other hand, improves farm productivity and reduces the use of chemical fertilizers.

The idea of this project implies offering farms as Waqf. Mango,

(1) Eight (8) Lines Book Catalog, KSHW, 18. And Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/2023, 21:00

papaya, watermelon, olives and other widely consumed fruits will be planted and sold in international markets at lucrative prices in order to be invested later in financing 8 charitable projects, namely: courses of teaching Quran, kiosks for orphans and widows, postgraduate student sponsorship, Islamic education student sponsorship, caravans of Islamic Dawah (calling for Islam) in remote villages, poor and orphans, and teacher development courses. A part of their income will be invested to buy new farms. People wishing to participate in this project, launched in Yemen, Africa, Turkey, and Albania, can buy a tree for Waqf at 20 KWD. To conclude, in front of the great deal of projects, I remain unable to introduce all the projects led by KSHW for sustainable development and the mentioned projects are examples of its great work⁽¹⁾.

IV. Conclusion

At the end of this study, several results and recommendations have been concluded:

IV.a. Results:

1. Islamic economic system with its development-oriented vision, calls to achieve the three pillars of sustainable development, in a spiritual aspect.
2. Contemporary Islamic efforts play a major role in expanding the scope of charities and their activity. Charities understand the relationship between financial acts of devotion and the

(1) Eight (8) Lines Book Catalog, KSHW, 18. And Interview with the Chairman of Board of Directors of KSHW on 10/11/2023, 21:00

Supreme Objective of Sharia. They also endeavour to come up with practical solutions to emerging problems and keep up with the fast growing economics and investment industry, all in the framework of Sharia.

3. KSHW stands for an innovative and inspiring model to other charities thanks to its diverse and proactive solutions to address poverty and environment problems around the world.
4. Projects of KSHW to achieve social sustainable development imply different charitable projects including; creation of schools and academies and student sponsorship throughout different educational stages. For economic sustainable development, KSHW has launched several projects such as; investment wallet for Zakat takers, Waqf investments and Productive Hands. In addition to other projects for environment sustainability that include; solar energy, Kuwait Green Mosques rainwater wells, eolian energy, pure energy and investment farms.

IV.b. Recommendations

1. The study urges charity activist to promote the role of charities in achieving the different pillars of sustainability through sustainable projects.
2. It also calls for more efforts and a better cooperation in order to launch new projects for the purpose of reducing dependence on financial aid and in-kind donations, for Muslim societies' welfare and development.

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مَجَلَّةُ الشَّرِيعَةِ وَالدراسَاتِ الإِسْلَامِيَّةِ

فصلية علمية محكمة تصدر عن مجلس النشر العلمي - جامعة الكويت

دور الجمعيات الخيرية في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة "الجمعية الكويتية للعمل الإنساني أنموذجاً"

د. مزنة عدنان القادري
كلية الشريعة والدراسات الإسلامية
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