

Measuring the Impact of Social Program: A Case of BTTM Indonesia

Aam Slamet Rusydiana¹ & Abdul Haris²

¹*SMART Indonesia*

²*BTTM Tazkia, Indonesia*

This research focuses on exploring social values through Social Return on Investment (SROI) analysis in the evaluation of the BTTM Tazkia Bogor Holistic Development Project. Qualitative methods are used to analyze the social impacts produced by these projects. The SROI approach is applied using in-depth interviews as the main data collection tool. The results of the SROI analysis reveal a ratio of 1:6.43 which indicates that every investment worth Rp 1 generates a social impact worth Rp 6.43. These findings illustrate the significant positive impact of this program in creating social value in various aspects. This program not only provides financial value beyond the initial investment, but also has a profound positive influence in aspects such as financial, social, and spirituality. As research implications, these results can be used in designing, managing, and measuring the impact of similar programs in the future, as well as encouraging a broader understanding of the social value created by organizations in the context of sustainable development.

Keywords: SROI; Social Impact; Project Evaluation; BTTM Tazkia; Indonesia

OPEN ACCESS

*Correspondence:

Aam Slamet Rusydiana
aamsmart@gmail.com

Received: 8 August 2023

Accepted: 13 August 2023

Published: 2 September 2023

Citation:

(2023) Measuring the Impact of
Social Program: A Case of BTTM
Indonesia
Tamkin Journal
3.1.

INTRODUCTION

Inclusive economic development and poverty alleviation are the two main goals in sustainable economic development (Ishatono & Raharjo, 2016). Apart from that, economic development in Islam is comprehensive and contains spiritual, moral and material elements (Menita, 2017). Islam as a religion that regulates life plays a role in guiding and directing humans in managing economic resources to achieve *falah*, namely prosperity in the world and the hereafter (Rama & Makhlan, 2013). The main goal of development is to create everything that is desired in *maqâshid sharia* as the basic rights of every individual (Saifullah, 2012).

In developing countries like Indonesia, access to financial services is crucial for low-income households and micro-entrepreneurs to overcome the economic and social challenges they face (Tambunan, 2021). Unfortunately, access to adequate financial services remains a significant obstacle. In order to facilitate access to finance for this group, microfinance institutions, such as Baitul Tamkin Tazkia Madani (BTTM), play an important role. Baitut Tamkin Tazkia Madani (BTTM) is a sharia-based micro business financing institution that focuses on empowering women and financial inclusion. Officially founded by Tazkia Group in 2010 under the supervision of the Tazkia Micro-Finance Center. The development of BTTM Tazkia follows a pattern similar to that of the Grameen Bank which was founded in 1975 by Muhammad Yunus, an economist from Bangladesh. However, there are differences in how they operate. BTTM is the same as sharia-based cooperatives because BTTM is owned by business groups that are members, namely by collecting members' savings and channeling them back to members through sharia-based loan products. By providing microfinance services to low-income households and micro-entrepreneurs, BTTM has become a pioneer in efforts to increase access to productive capital and other financial services for those previously marginalized by the conventional financial system (Ajija et al., 2018). Through an approach that focuses on inclusion and empowerment, BTTM strives to not only provide access to finance, but also increase the economic, social and spiritual independence of its members.

However, while BTTM's operational success and growth may be evident in financial numbers and statistics, the social impact of their efforts requires more careful and comprehensive measurement. One of the reasons companies carry out social reporting is for strategic reasons (Rusdin, 2016). Thus, companies are

increasingly realizing the importance of implementing CSR programs as part of their business strategy. This is where the (Social Return on Investment/SROI) method emerges as the right tool. Not only calculating the value of profits in the form of money, but also includes a broader concept that includes social, economic and environmental values.

Previous research conducted by Riyadi et al., (2022) showed that the Anambas Regency Piawang Beach Program has generated economic and business value for the community receiving the program. The same results were also investigated by Santoso et al., (2018) in the Baramulyo Posdaya program, an SROI ratio of 3.70 was obtained, so it can be said to be feasible and successful. Furthermore, Wijaya et al., (2021) using SROI revealed Pertamina's success in carrying out the CSR program in Gamol Village with a focus on the mushroom cultivation program. Then research by Septasawitri et al., (2023) measured the success of the program carried out by PT Sahabat Fancy & Makmur (PT SMM) in Dendang Village. In this program it shows a ratio of 7.84. This means that every investment made by PT SMM of IDR 1 gets benefits worth IDR 7.8. In addition, Santoso et al., (2021) in his research succeeded in uncovering the transformation of socio-cultural values into economic benefits from PT. Bukit Asam Tbk. at the Bukit Asam Industrial Center (SIBA) Batik Kujur Program. This program has brought financial benefits and benefits in the form of social value.

Although the SROI method has been widely applied in measuring the success of a social program, it is very rare for research that specifically discusses economic empowerment programs in the form of financing for women carried out by BTTM or sharia cooperatives. Therefore, the authors measure the BTTM program using the SROI method to see how much impact the program has produced so that the results can be used as material for evaluation of related stakeholders.

Although the SROI method has been widely applied in measuring the success of a social program, it is very rare for research that specifically discusses economic empowerment programs in the form of financing for women carried out by BTTM or sharia cooperatives. Therefore, the authors measure the BTTM program using the SROI method to see how much impact the program has produced so that the results can be used as material for evaluation of related stakeholders.

Thus, this research has high relevance in the context of inclusive development and poverty alleviation in Indonesia and the like. By understanding the real impact that a microfinance institution like BTTM has,

more targeted policies and programs can be developed to support efforts to create greater positive change in society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In terms of definition, microfinance refers to financial services that involve raising funds, granting small loans, and providing various related financial services. The main objective is to serve groups of people with low incomes who do not meet the requirements to obtain loans from banking institutions (non-bankable). Currently, microfinance is still considered as an approach that has great potential in improving people's quality of life (Cantika, 2015). Meanwhile, Islamic microfinance is microfinance based on Islamic concepts in its implementation (As-Salafiyah & Kartikawati, 2022; Sari, 2022; Antonio, 2020).

In the context of the Indonesian economy, around 90% of all business units are classified as micro businesses (Resalawati, 2011). To help micro business actors develop their business capacity and abilities, it is important to provide capital support, one of which can be done through providing micro business loans (Anggraeni, Ningtiyas & Nurdiah, 2021). This additional capital will have a positive impact on business growth, which in turn will drive economic activity and create a chain effect that indirectly contributes to national economic development (Patta & Zulfikry, 2017).

Social Impact Investing

Even though it is not yet commonly known in Indonesia, the concept of Social Impact Investing is already common in other countries in the world. In the Indonesian context, this term refers to a type of investment that aims to create a positive social impact for society at large. Social impact investments can take the form of financial investments, such as loans, bonds, or share ownership, both in conventional companies and social businesses. Jalal and Kurniawan (2013) revealed a paradigm shift in thinking patterns about social investment. First, a shift from viewing investment as simply spending money towards the concept of resource development. Second, a change from mere good intentions to help the community to concrete efforts to improve community welfare and also provide benefits for the institutions that invest.

Social Return on Investment (SROI)

The Social Return On Investment (SROI) method was originally developed by the non-profit organization REDF (Robert Enterprise Development

Fund) with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of the social humanitarian programs they are running (Purwohedi & Gurd, 2019). As time went by, the SROI approach began to be adopted by various entities and companies around the world. Similar to Return On Investment (ROI), the concept of SROI is used to measure the impact of investment in creating meaningful benefits or changes for beneficiaries and society in general (Nurhazana et al., 2021). In simple terms, SROI is a method that calculates the value of benefits relative to the investment costs incurred to achieve these benefits, taking into account economic, environmental, social and cultural factors.

SROI also describes results in the social, environmental and economic domains by measuring the effects of the resulting changes and identifying and assessing the monetary value that can be given to each activity it represents. This approach can be evaluated through cost-benefit analysis (Kim & Ji, 2020). Furthermore, SROI measures the impact of the program, not only the economic impact, but also social and community aspects as well as the wider impact on society, especially for group members who are the main beneficiaries of the program (Susetyo & Fakhrudin, 2021). Thus, the SROI measurement process needs to be focused on the perspective of changes produced by different stakeholders or which can be predicted as a result of implemented policies or programs. SROI is a way to measure values that are often overlooked in financial reports. For example, social, economic and environmental factors. This method can identify how effectively a company budgets capital and other resources to create value for society.

There are seven core principles in the SROI approach that must be adhered to, namely involving interested parties, understanding changes or aspects that have changed, assessing existing priorities, providing relevant input, avoiding excessive claims, maintaining transparency, and conducting reviews. and verification of the results achieved (Premananto & Watulingas, 2023). These SROI principles need to be followed before starting the process of measuring the SROI value. Its main function is to provide guidelines that ensure that the SROI analysis carried out has high credibility and reliability. Therefore, in calculating SROI, it is important to clearly identify parties who have an interest and are related to the activity or program that is being implemented.

In its simplest form, the SROI ratio can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{SROI Ratio} = \frac{\text{Present Value of Impact}}{\text{Value of Input}}$$

- Present Value of Impact = The present value of the resulting social impact is measured in units of money
- Value of Input = Value of all investment funds issued to implement the program

According to Budiono (2012, p. 135), the application of the SROI method is very feasible and requires relatively low costs. So it can be concluded that the SROI method is very suitable to be applied to social institutions which incidentally have fewer resources than commercial companies.

Previous Study on SROI

This research uses previous research as a reference and reference regarding the theme of calculating Social Value using SROI Analysis. This is intended to form the basis of arguments and material for further study. Marsha & Matoati's research (2021) analyzes the impact of social investment in the village Baznas microfinance program using the social return on investment (SROI) method. Based on the results of the analysis, the SROI value was obtained at 2.66 (> 1), which means that every BAZNAS investment in the BMD program amounting to Rp. channeled. The significant impact of experiencing changes for mustahik is increasing/increasing income after receiving BMD program funds.

Habibi & Syamilah's research (2020) calculated the impact produced by STID Mohammad Natsir using the Social Return on Investment (SROI) method. This study found that the final result of the SROI ratio showed 28:1. This means that for every Rp. 1,- that is invested, it will generate social value of Rp. 28,- as benefits obtained by students, alumni and the community. This shows that STID Mohammad Natsir has succeeded in creating a social impact that brings benefits to students, alumni and the surrounding community.

Hidayat et al. (2019) calculated the impact of productive zakat on the economy of the Social Return On Investment (SROI)-based empowerment program at PT Karya Masyarakat Mandiri. The results of this study indicate an SROI ratio of 4.89:1. This means every Rp. 1 investment has resulted in benefits of around Rp. 4.98 concerning economic, social and environmental. This means that the empowerment program in the form of the Green Hortim M3 program through Sumber

Masyarakat Jaya Tani has the ability to produce benefits 4.89 times greater than the value of input invested by the Jaya Tani Community.

Research by Matoati et al. (2023) tried to analyze the impact of Social Return on Investment (SROI) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Processing Oyster Mushroom Chips located in Talang Kering Village, North Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu Province. The results of the IKM obtained show that beneficiary satisfaction is 97 percent so that it can be interpreted as the performance of PT. PLN (Persero) UIP Sumbagsel for the TJSL UMKM Oyster Mushroom Chips Program at Talang Kering Village was very satisfying. The SROI result is 1.37:1, which means that every IDR 1 invested will create a social return value of IDR 1.37 as a benefit for the program's social investment.

Research Silalahi et al. (2018) Social Return On Investment in social entrepreneurship in undip aiesec upreneurs. The research results show that the social return on investment (SROI) ratio generated in UPreneur activities is 19.03:1, which means that for every 1 Rupiah contributed, it will produce an impact in social value of up to 19x. This ratio is considered quite high and very promising for potential impact investors to invest their shares. The largest ratio recipients respectively were MSMEs (∞), foster families (162.8:1), local volunteers (123.65:1), organizing committee (75.15:1) and exchange participants (6.59:1).

Premananto & Watulingas (2023) analyzed the Social Return On Investment (SROI) in the "Sabi Bisa" program with the theme together grow stronger at UPT RSBD Pasuruan. This study shows that every IDR 1 invested in Together Grow Stronger activities will generate social returns of IDR 23.60. This ratio is quite high and promises high returns. Four main elements are needed to measure SROI, namely input, output, results and impact.

Based on some of the above studies, it can be concluded that research on social value with SROI analysis has become a research topic that has become the focus of attention in recent years. From these results, as far as research observers have not found research that specifically discusses related to calculating social values with SROI analysis in the Baitul Tamkin social institution. Therefore, this research was conducted to complement existing research and fill in the gaps in previous research. The purpose of this study is to specifically calculate social value with SROI analysis in the Baitul Tamkin social institution and see future

research opportunities by formulating a future research agenda.

METHODOLOGY

Furthermore, this chapter describes the methodology used in this study to analyze social value with the SROI (Social Return on Investment) approach in the context of measuring the social and financial impact of microfinance initiatives carried out by BTTM Tazkia. According to [Yates & Marra \(2017\)](#) the SROI method is an analytical tool used to measure the social value generated by a project or program, in the context of the financial value invested. This approach allows researchers to identify and quantify broader social impacts, including impacts that are difficult to measure directly in financial terms ([Costa, 2013](#); [Moody, Littlepage & Paydar, 2015](#)).

As for the approach, this research adopts a qualitative approach focused on in-depth interviews with the director of BTTM Tazkia. This approach was chosen to gain in-depth insight into the goals, strategies and social impacts involved in the holistic development projects undertaken by the organization. In terms of participants, the director of BTTM Tazkia was considered the main subject of the research, because he had a deep understanding of the projects and the purpose behind their implementation. To collect data, the main method used is in-depth interviews. This interview was conducted by following the interview guide that had been prepared beforehand. This guide focuses on important aspects such as the objectives of holistic development projects, the implementation strategies used, the expected and realized social impacts, and the indicators used to measure the social impacts of these projects. The interview process was conducted with the director of BTTM Tazkia, and the recording of the interview will be transcribed to make it easier for the data analysis process to be carried out next. Finally, after identifying stakeholders, it is then followed by formulating a theory of change, measuring inputs, outputs, and outcomes, as well as calculating the SROI

ratio ([Maldonado & Corbey, 2016](#)). The general steps in the SROI methodology are as follows:

1. Identification of Stakeholders
Identification of stakeholders involved in the program or project, whether directly or indirectly involved.
2. Theory of Change Approach
Building a theory of change that links the inputs invested, the activities carried out, the outputs produced, and the desired outcomes or impacts.
3. Impact Measurement
Identify and measure social impacts that occur as a result of programs or projects. These impacts can include changes in levels of knowledge, skills, income, welfare or other social impacts.
4. Impact Monetization
Perform impact measurement in financial units. This involves identifying the financial value that can be associated with each measured social impact.
5. SROI Calculation
Calculating the SROI ratio by comparing the value of the social benefits generated with the costs incurred for the program or project. The general formula is: $SROI = (\text{Net Social Benefit Value} / \text{Investment Cost}) \times 100\%$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Identify Stakeholders

During the research, the authors found the main stakeholders. Key stakeholders are people who feel the change directly as a result of the implementation of the program/project being analyzed. Identification of stakeholders is traced based on their involvement and role in efforts to improve community welfare by providing social assistance without collateral. The main stakeholders involved in this program can be seen in the following table.

Table 1: Stakeholder

| Stakeholders | Definition |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Baitul Tamkin Tazkia Madani | Main Stakeholders; BTM director who directly receives assistance in the form of grants (CSR). |
| Rural communities | The communities in Babakan Madang, Sentul City, West Java, Indonesia |
| Tazkia Group | Program initiator led by Prof. Muhammad Syafii Antonio |
| Donors | Fund givers/donors come from Islamic banking and other institutions |

Exploring the impact on each stakeholder is carried out by conducting FGDs with BTM administrators, in-depth interviews with people who receive aid and social benefits, observing and using data

in program documents. The following is an impact mapping that identifies input, output and impact (outcome).

Table 2: Input, Output and Impact Mapping

| No. | Stakeholder | Aspect | Inputs (Investment) | Output | Impact (Outcome) |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|---|---|---|
| 1. | Baitul Tamkin Tazkia Madani | Financial | Financing | The number of individuals or families who provide BTM financing is 1,200. Funding can be in the form of tabarru' and tijari. | Increasing the community's economy Poverty reduction |
| | | | Financial Planning Training | A total of 1,200 members of the assembly group took part in this training. | There is a simple financial record |
| | | | Opening a School Children's Savings Account (TAS) | A total of 400 school children's savings accounts have been opened | Guaranteed children's education in the future |
| | | Social | Compensation | 1,200 people per year receive compensation in various forms. Compensation is given 3-4 times in 1 year | Improving community welfare, one of which is in the health sector |
| | | | Free from interest | As many as 1,200 people have been spared from usury (interest) | Increased economic independence and freedom from usury |
| | | Spiritual | Coaching through assemblies | The topic of coaching is in the form of religious material As many as 1,200 people participated in the assembly coaching Assembly coaching is carried out once a week | Improving the community's faith and spirituality |

Calculation of Value of Input

The following is a calculation of the investment value (input) incurred while running the program.

Table 3. Value of Input

| Input | Total amount |
|------------|------------------|
| CSR Grants | Rp 1.200.000.000 |
| Waqf BI | Rp 50.000.000 |

Monetization Approach

Based on the impacts that occurred, the table below provides an overview of the approach to calculating the impact as well as the approach for the financial assessment (monetization) of each identified impact parameter. The following is a table of the monetization approaches used and where the information was obtained:

Table 4: Monetization Approach

| No. | Aspect | Definition | Monetization Approach | Source |
|-----|-----------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Financial | Increased revenue | Calculating the increase in the number of customers using financing as business capital using 'Tijari' and tabarru' contracts for 1200 customers. | Interview with BTM director |
| | | There is a record business finance simply | Each member gets financial training benefits of IDR. 416,666/year | |
| | | Increasing ability save | It is assumed that there are 400 families who allocate funds to school children's savings of 10 million per family. | Interviews with recipients of capital |
| 2. | Social | Avoided loan sharking practices (Mobile bank) | Calculating the interest risk of 28%/year that must be paid with the amount of capital provided if borrowing through moneylenders | Interview with BTM director |
| | | Compensation | 4 compensation programs from BTM which are assumed to be worth 400 million/year. | |
| 3. | Spiritual | Coaching through assemblies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased inner well-being or happiness Calculate the cost of the preacher's kafalah of Rp. 100,000 per arrival for all group members. | Interview with BTM director |

BTM Program Impact Calculation

The calculation of all impact events on each activity stakeholder can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5: Impact Calculation

| No. | Aspect | Impact | Event Count |
|-----|-----------|-------------------|---|
| 1. | Financial | Financing | Based on an interview with the Director of BTM West Java: Total financing = 8.4 M x 30% (impact of economic improvement) = 1.6 M |
| | | Financial Planner | Based on an interview with the Director of BTM West Java: 100 assemblies x 50 weeks x 100,000 = 500 million |
| | | Savings Ability | Based on an interview with the Director of BTM West Java: Tab. School Children = 10 million x 1 child x 400 = 4 M |

| | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------------------------|---|
| 2. | Social | Compensation | Based on an interview with the Director of BTTM West Java: 4 compensation programs x 100 million = 400 million |
| | | Free of interest | Based on an interview with the Director of BTTM West Java: 28% per year x 8.4 billion = 2.35 billion |
| 3. | Spiritual | Coaching through assemblies | Based on an interview with the Director of BTTM West Java: 100 assemblies x 50 weeks x 4 x 100,000 = 2 M |

In assigning values and calculating SROI values, all information and assumptions are calculated into financial values. With the estimated change in currency value, the resulting benefit values will be converted into one value in the form of present value. The impact assessment on BTTM can be summarized as follows:

- The impact indicator with the highest monetization value is the average increase in the community's economy by Rp. 1,333,333 per person or 1.6 M.
- The impact felt by community groups in making financial records is estimated at IDR 416,666 per person or 500 million in total, obtained through the instructor fee approach in providing training on making simple business financial records.
- Impact of compensation for community groups of Rp. 333,333 per person or 400 million in total.
- The impact of avoiding loan shark practices/usury is calculated using a risk approach where if a

community group obtains loan funds from loan sharks/mobile banks, they will pay loan interest of 28% per year. The total interest expense risk incurred is IDR 373,333 or IDR 448 million.

- The impact on the ability to save is not too significant, the increase is IDR 10,000,000
- The impact of increasing awareness of worship among community groups can be seen from the increasing frequency of participating in recitations held by the guidance council. The costs of holding a guidance assembly are calculated using the approach of how much the ustadz's honorarium usually costs to provide religious material. It is assumed that one lecture is IDR 100,000

SROI Ratio Calculation

After obtaining the monetization value, the SROI ratio is calculated as follows:

Table 6: SROI Calculation

| No. | Description | Value |
|-----|--|----------------------|
| 1. | Value Input | |
| | CSR Grants | 1.200.000.000 |
| | Waqf BI | 50.000.000 |
| | | |
| 2. | Value of Impact | |
| | Economic improvement | 1.600.000.000 |
| | Recording financial reports | 500.000.000 |
| | Avoid loan sharks/loan sharks | 448.000.000 |
| | Compensation | 400.000.000 |
| | Saving ability | 4.000.000.000 |
| | Assembly building | 2.000.000.000 |
| | Total Impact | 8.948.000.000 |
| | Attribution (5%) | 447.400.000 |
| | Total Impact (Outcome) after Discount | 8.500.600.000 |

With an estimated change in currency values, the resulting discounted impact value is converted to a single value in the form of present value. Equations (1) and (2) calculate the impact on current value after discounting. In this calculation the interest rate refers to the interest rate set by Bank Indonesia in 2023, which is an average of 5.75%.

Present Value = $8.500.600.000 / (1+5,75\%)^1 = 8.042.011.834,32$

Next, calculate the SROI ratio by dividing the discounted social impact value by the total input or investment value of IDR 1,250,000,000

The following is the calculation to get the SROI ratio:

$SROI \text{ Ratio} = \text{Present Value of Benefit} / \text{Value Of Inputs}$

$SROI \text{ Ratio} = 8.042.011.834,32 / 1.250.000.000 = 6,43$

Thus, the final result of the SROI calculation is 1:6.43, which means that for every Rp. 1.00 invested by the company, a social value in the form of benefits felt by its stakeholders will be Rp. 6.43. The results of this calculation state that the implementation program has succeeded well in providing sufficiently impactful benefits for its stakeholders because it has an SROI ratio of > 1 . The benefits in this analysis will last for one year. The program input provided for implementation amounting to IDR 1,250,000,000,- has resulted in a financial achievement value of IDR 8,042,011,834.32.

In this study, identification of the main stakeholders of the Baitul Tamkin Tazkia Madani Bogor (BTTM) program focuses on providing social assistance without collateral. This main stakeholder is BTTM itself, which is the director of the organization that directly receives assistance in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) grants. This research then carried out an impact analysis of the BTTM program using the SROI (Social Return on Investment) approach, which produced important findings.

This research found that the BTTM program effectively provided financing to around 1,200 individuals or families through various types of financing such as tabarru' and tijari. Apart from that, BTTM Bogor is also active in building real sector businesses, such as the basic food business, which helps improve the community's economy while reducing poverty levels. This finding is consistent with previous research which showed that the empowerment model adopted by Baitul Tamkin significantly increased the economic welfare of women in a sustainable manner (Kasdi, 2016; Majdi, 2021), reflecting the positive contribution of the BTTM program in reducing social inequality and increasing economic inclusion (Harahap & Ghozali, 2020).

Furthermore, this program also contributes to children's education by opening 400 savings for school children, which has the potential to increase children's access to education in the future. This reflects the

important role of Islamic microfinance in supporting education, in line with previous research on increasing access to education through similar programs (Cahyono, 2019; Wulandari & Dzakiroh, 2019).

The BTM program provides compensation to 1,200 people per year, which has a positive impact on people's welfare, especially in the health sector. This is in line with studies showing that social assistance programs can improve social conditions by strengthening social relations and mutual care (Puspitasari, 2012; Haridison, 2013; Hafid, 2016) making an important contribution in addressing social welfare challenges (Suharto, 2015).

In addition, the BTM program has helped 1,200 people avoid the practice of usury (interest), which means increasing economic independence and also building awareness of the dangers of usury, in line with previous research (Majdi, 2021). Liberation from usury creates a stronger basis for sustainable economic growth (Al Arif, 2012). Then, through coaching in assemblies, this program also helps in increasing community faith and spirituality, supporting religious and moral values in society (Perdana, 2019; Wulandari & Dzakiroh, 2019).

The final result of the SROI calculation shows that the BTM program has a high SROI ratio, around 1:6.43, which indicates that every investment made by companies in this program generates significant social benefits. The BTM program's success in providing substantial benefits to society and stakeholders makes it a strong example in efforts to increase social inclusion through Islamic microfinance. These findings also support previous research on the positive impact of CSR programs or other social assistance programs on improving people's welfare, providing further empirical support for the importance of these programs in addressing the challenges of poverty and social inequality.

The existence of social capital has also proven important in the success of this program, underlining the role of social factors in Islamic microfinance. Thus, programs such as BTM can be considered as social solidarity economic organizations that play a role in creating social inclusion (Sanrego & Rusydiana, 2021; Sanrego, 2023). This research is relevant to previous research that has measured the impact of CSR programs or other social assistance, and the SROI calculation method used can be used as a reference for further research in measuring the impact of similar social programs.

The positive impact of Tazkia's various BTM programs has been directly felt by 1200 assisted communities. This is indicated by the results of impact measurements using the SROI method which reached 1:6.43. This indicates that each investment unit of IDR 1,250,000,000 generates a social impact and value of IDR 8,042,011,834.32. These results indicate that this program has a significant positive impact in creating social value for various aspects, including financial, social, and spirituality.

In the financial aspect, this program not only creates financial value that exceeds the initial investment, but also contributes to reducing the financial burden on the target community. The increase in income earned by the assisted communities shows a positive impact in helping them achieve financial stability and reduce the risk of poverty. In the social aspect, this program has a broader impact by increasing participants' access to educational services and social facilities. In addition, the expenditure savings resulting from the program also help in alleviating social problems, such as inequality and limited access. As for the spiritual aspect, it also shows a positive impact on this program. Although difficult to monitor in conventional ways, the participants' improvement in the quality of their inner lives and feelings of deeper meaning in life can be considered as significant spiritual impacts.

Finally, in order to maximize social impact and ensure program sustainability, several recommendations are proposed in this study, including to explore the impact of spirituality more deeply, it is recommended to develop a more in-depth measurement method. This will enable a more effective articulation of the impact of spirituality in terms of monetary value, even though complex challenges may exist. Second, it is important to work with government agencies, non-profit organizations and the private sector to broaden the scope of program impact, reduce operational costs and gain access to additional resources. Third, the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the project is important to ensure consistency in achieving social impacts in accordance with the initial objectives. This step will support any necessary repairs and adjustments over time. Fourth, to attract more participants and promote wider impact, an effective information campaign is needed to raise public awareness about the program. Finally, continuing to integrate a holistic approach that includes financial, social and spiritual aspects is an important step. This approach will ensure the program achieves a sustainable and diverse impact for all the communities involved.

CONCLUSION

REFERENCES

- Ajija, S. R., SE, M. E., Ahmad Hudaifah, S. E., Wasiaturrahma, S. E., Sulistyaningsih, L., A'yun, K. Q., ... & Azzizah, U. A. (2018). Koperasi BMT: Teori, Aplikasi dan Inovasi. Inti Media Komunika.
- Anggraeni, W. C., Ningtiyas, W. P., & Nurdiah, N. (2021). Kebijakan pemerintah dalam pemberdayaan UMKM di masa pandemi Covid-19 di Indonesia. *Journal of Government and Politics (JGOP)*, 3(1), 47-65.
- Antonio, M. S. (2020). Scientometric analysis on Islamic microfinance. *Journal of Islamic Economic Literatures*, 1(1).
- As-Salafiyah, A., & Kartikawati, D. R. (2022). Islamic Microfinance as Social Finance in Indonesia. *Islamic Social Finance*, 2(1).
- Cantika, S. B. (2015). Optimalisasi Peran Wakaf dalam Pemberdayaan Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM). *Journal of Innovation in Business and Economics*, 6(1), 1-16.
- Costa, M. (2013). Social return on investment (SROI), including elements on cost-benefit analysis. *Encyclopedia of Corporate Social Responsibility*, July. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-28036-8>
- Habibi, U., & Syamilah, N. (2020). Dampak Penyaluran Dana Ziswaf (Zakat, Infaq, Sedekah Dan Wakaf) Pada Program Pendidikan Stid Mohammad Natsir Berdasarkan Social Return on Investment. *Jurnal Bina Ummat: Membina Dan Membentengi Ummat*, 2(01), 1-26. <https://doi.org/10.38214/jurnalbinaummatstidnatsir.v2i01.38>
- Hidayat, S., Wibowo, H., & Doddy, M. (2019). The Impact Of Productive Zakat On The Economic Empowerment Program Based On Social Return On Investments (SROI): Case Study Of PT Karya Masyarakat Mandiri. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah*, 7(1), 79-94. <https://doi.org/10.46899/jeps.v7i1.101>
- Ishatono, I., & Raharjo, S. T. (2016). Sustainable development goals (SDGs) dan pengentasan kemiskinan. *Share: Social Work Journal*, 6(2), 159.
- Kim, D. J., & Ji, Y. S. (2020). The evaluation model on an application of SROI for sustainable social enterprises. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 6(1), 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc6010007>
- Maldonado, M., & Corbey, M. (2016). Social Return on Investment (SROI): a review of the technique. *Maandblad Voor Accountancy En Bedrijfseconomie*, 90(3), 79-86. <https://doi.org/10.5117/mab.90.31266>
- Marsha, A. A., & Matoati, R. (2021). Penilaian Dampak Investasi Sosial Pelaksanaan CSR PT Catur Elang Perkasa Menggunakan Metode Social Return On Investment (SROI). *Sains: Jurnal Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, 14(1), 87. <https://doi.org/10.35448/jmb.v14i1.12465>
- Matoati, R., Praningrum, P., Puspita, P., & Rosyadi, I. (2023). The Analisis Social Return on Investment (SROI) UMKM Kripik Jamur Tiram Desa Talang Kering melalui Program Tanggung Jawab Sosial (TJSL) PT. PLN Sumbagsel. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Organisasi*, 14(1), 89-98. <https://doi.org/10.29244/jmo.v14i1.43706>
- Menita, H. A. (2017). Pemikiran abdul mannan tentang ekonomi islam. *Al-Intaj: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah*, 3(2).
- Moody, M., Littlepage, L., & Paydar, N. (2015). Measuring social return on investment: Lessons from organizational implementation of SROI in the Netherlands and the United States. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, 26(1), 19-37.
- Nurhazana, N., iznillah, M. L., & Pianto, S. R. (2021). Dampak Program CSR Binaan PT Pertamina RU II Sungai Pakning: Analisis Social Return on Investment (SROI) dan Sensitivitas. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Ekonomika*, 11(2), 203-212. <https://doi.org/10.37859/jae.v11i2.2817>
- Patta Rapanna, S. E., & Zulfikry Sukarno SE, M. M. (2017). *Ekonomi pembangunan* (Vol. 1). Sah Media.
- Premananto, G. C., & Watulingas, C. M. E. (2023). Analisis Social Return on Investment (SROI) pada Program “ Sabi Bisa ” Den Gan Tema Together Grow Stronger Di Upt Rsbd Pasuruan Gancar Candra Premananto Universitas Airlangga Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Program Studi Magister Manajemen Calvin Mercy Eben. *Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan Dan Kemasyarakatan*, 17(1), 1756-1768.
- Purwohedi, U., & Gurd, B. (2019). Using Social Return on Investment (SROI) to measure project impact in local government. *Public Money and Management*, 39(1), 56-63. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540962.2019.1537706>
- Rama, A., & Makhlan, M. (2013). Pembangunan Ekonomi Dalam Tinjauan Maqashid Syari'ah. *Dialog*, 36(1), 31-46.

- Resalawati, A. (2011). Pengaruh perkembangan usaha kecil menengah terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi pada sektor UKM di Indonesia.
- Sanrego, Y. D., & Rusydiana, A. S. (2021). Social Solidarity Economy and Social Capital: Beyond Lending of Islamic Microfinance Institution? Paper presented at the workshop on the Economics of Islamic Microfinance (WIMF). Universitas Islam Sultan Agung and Organization of Islamic Economic Studies and Thoughts.
- Sanrego, Y.D. (2023). Sharing Economy of Islamic Microfinance & Its Impact on Social & Financial Inclusion: Social Capital Matter?. *Tamkin Journal*, 2(1).
- Sari, M. (2022). Development of Islamic Microfinance: A Bibliometric Approach. *Tamkin Journal*, 1(1).
- Silalahi, D. C. G., Santoso, H., & Suliantoro, Y. (2018). Analisis Social Return on Investment Pada Kewirausahaan Sosial: Studi Kasus Di Upreneur Aiesec Undip. *Industrial Engineering Online Journal*, 7(2), 1–19. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/ieoj/article/view/20769>
- Susetyo, Y. A., & Fakhruddin, R. (2021). Penilaian Dampak Investasi Sosial Program Budidaya Tanaman Hidroponik PT. Pertamina (Persero) Fuel Terminal Tanjung Gerem. *Empower: Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam*, 6(2), 191. <https://doi.org/10.24235/empower.v6i2.8981>
- Tambunan, T. T. (2021). UMKM di Indonesia: perkembangan, kendala, dan tantangan. Prenada Media.
- Yates, B. T., & Marra, M. (2017). Social Return On Investment (SROI): Problems, solutions... and is SROI a good investment?. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 64, 136-144.