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# STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY RESILIENCE THROUGH BLUE OCEAN STRATEGY-BASED WAQF FINANCING: AGRO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AS A MEDIATING PATHWAY

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**Abstract:**

Persistent food insecurity is not solely a the production problem; it alreflects financing and institutional arrangements that do not consistently convert available assetss into adaptive agricultural capacity. Within Islamic social finance, waqf offers a long-horizon resource base, yet its contribution to resilient food systems depends on how effectively endowed assets are mobilized, governed, and connected to productive activity. This study aims to develop a conceptual framework examining the relationship between Blue Ocean Strategy (BOS)-based waqf financing and food security resilience through the mediating role of agro-economic transformation. A narrative review was conducted using relevant literature retrieved from Scopus across strategic management, Islamic social finance, agricultural development, and food security. The selected literature was synthesized through integrative thematic analysis to trace the mechanisms linking value

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innovation, waqf resource mobilization, agricultural restructuring, and resilience outcomes. The synthesis indicates that BOS-based waqf financing can strengthen food security resilience by opening new channels for resource mobilization, activating underutilized waqf assets, supporting agricultural modernization, creating new market opportunities, and expanding rural economic participation. However, these benefits are unlikely to arise from financing alone. Agro-economic transformation functions as the principal conversion mechanism by translating strategic waqf inputs into improved production capabilities, stronger value chains, diversified markets, and greater adaptive capacity. The framework extends BOS beyond conventional commercial competition into Islamic social finance and clarifies the indirect pathway through which productive waqf may support resilient food systems. It also offers a practical reference for policymakers, waqf institutions, and agricultural agencies designing collaborative and innovation-oriented food security initiatives. Future studies should empirically test the proposed relationships across different institutional and geographical settings.

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**Keyword:**

Blue Ocean Strategy; Productive Waqf; Agro-Economic Transformation, Food Security Resilience; Islamic Social Finance

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## Introduction

The resilience of a food system is tested not only by how much food it produces under normal conditions but also by whether it can continue to provide accessible, safe, and nutritious food when confronted by climatic, economic, health, or geopolitical disruptions. Recent crises have demonstrated that production capacity, supply continuity, household access, and institutional adaptability are closely connected. Consequently, policy discussions have shifted from a narrow concern with food output toward the broader capacity of agrifood systems to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and transform in response to shocks (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], 2023, 2024). This shift creates a financing challenge. Resilience requires patient investment in land, irrigation, technology, storage, logistics, skills, and local market institutions, yet conventional funding is often short-term, fragmented, or inaccessible to the communities most exposed to food insecurity.

But the waqf offers a unique counterbalance to such financing issues. Because it intrinsically offers asset preservation in line with long-term social benefit, its perpetuity or extended duration means land, capital buildings, and investment income streams can be channelled towards development goals without presenting social benefit as a temporary project. Recent research shows how waqf can underpin food security through agricultural production, rural enterprise, renewable infrastructure, and community well-being via combinations of endowed

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land, partnership contracts, and professionally run investment vehicles (Ari & Koc, 2021; Majid & Sukmana, 2023). Food-security research also points to agricultural waqf's potential to safeguard productive land, expand access to agricultural resources, and foster food-related industries over the long term (Listiana et al., 2025). Still, the presence of waqf assets does not necessarily generate resilient food outcomes: inactive land, scarce development funds, poor coordination, and traditional practices may hinder highly valuable resources from becoming operational in the agriculture sector.

The other identified gaps in the literature highlight the need for a new approach in being able to revisit the creation and extension of the value of waqf. An applicable ideal so is BOS. As Kalim and Mauborgne (2015:34) state, BOS shifts the focus from fighting over a given market to creating a new market space, or blue ocean, in which the competition is irrelevant (2015). When talking about waqf, its implementation does not mean the commercialization of waqf institutions and any attempt to challenge the authority of the governing bodies that administer the waqf, but an opportunity to revisit the process of what should be eliminated, reduced, raised, and created so that the waqf assets can bring about overarching benefits for society and the economy. Several studies in Malaysia have also shown that BOS can be relevant to revisit strategic alliances, financing sources, beneficiaries, and development of waqf under different dimensions (Abdullah et al., 2023, 2024). That's why, from this perspective, BOS offers an opportunity for waqf to transcend from a relatively passive role towards a more active one as an agent of development.

Yet, it is rarely explained how BOS-based waqf financing leads to food security resilience and vice versa in the current literature. The literature mainly seems to touch on water for financing of the resources or water for the development cases and less on water for the interlinking processes of the two. In the agricultural sector, by nature, capital resources or if there is waqf land, activation cannot guarantee of the establishment of a resilient food system. This will also be dependent on the changes in production system infrastructure value chain, market access, agribusiness development, and institutional capacity. Those six dimensions in this case are the significant components of agro-economic transformation which drew from the literature review.

Here, agro-economic transformation is proposed as a conduit between BOS-based waqf financing to the food security resilience. This distinction needs to be established because financing is source of income whether it needs conversion or even conversion of this source into food producing and economic capacity before the impact of the sources can be reflected into a food system. The key question is not only whether a financing institution exists or not but should the financing institution will occur and how this financing institution will contribute to a change in production market institution and agriculture economics activities. Agro-economic transformation as a part on this relationship would explain the process that happens in between the "inputs", which are the financing and the "outcomes," which is the food security.

Within this framework, productive waqf is viewed not simply as a source of financing but as a form of long-term development capital that can support changes in the agricultural sector and the wider economy. At the same time, BOS is interpreted within the waqf context through the principle of value innovation, while agro-economic transformation explains the process through which financial and institutional resources are converted into practical capabilities within the food system. These perspectives are relevant to waqf institutions, government agencies, agricultural and technology-related agencies, and development partners, particularly

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in supporting SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). On this basis, the following sections integrate four major streams of literature before developing the conceptual framework, research propositions, and implications for future research and practice.

## Literature Review

In this part, a literature synthesis is carried out regarding four interrelated constructs that constitute the basis for the conceptual framework: productive waqf financing, Blue Ocean Strategy and value innovation, agro-economic transformation, and food security resilience. In doing so, the analysis will not treat the constructs separately but will rather consider the conceptual relationship among them and the means through which strategic waqf finance can be transformed into sustainable agricultural capacity and resilient food systems. The analysis will start with productive waqf as patient development finance, then will consider Blue Ocean Strategy as a a a value-innovation strategy. Then, it will discuss agro-economic transformation as the process through which strategic finance becomes agriculture development before considering food security resilience as the expected result.

### *Productive Waqf as Patient Development Capital*

This relevance emerges from the interplay between preservation and productivity of waqf assets. Namely, waqf asset remains preserved for the sake of the intended long-lasting purpose, whereas the returns or usufruct of such an asset are directed towards serving the community (beneficiaries). This feature distinguishes waqf asset from a one-off charitable spending and might make waqf suitable for investments of a kind, which social benefit comes from a process and grows with time. Consequently, the contemporary study of waqf focuses more on the quality of governance and performance rather than just the presence of an asset in question (Lestari et al., 2023; Zafar & Ali, 2026). Such an approach is relevant in agriculture as well because land development, irrigation systems, storages, technologies, and abilities of the farmers require ongoing funding and management. Thus, productive waqf can serve as a source of stable asset base needed for that purpose while protecting an asset from being liquidated for short-term gain.

There is a few examples illustrating how the above asset base can be utilized for financing of agricultural production. For instance, waqf land can be used together with cash waqf, partnership agreements, micro-finance, or external investments to finance production and share profits between the farmers, beneficiaries and waqf itself. Majid and Sukmana (2023) prove that waqf-based financing of agricultural production can be built upon the necessities of a value chain rather than limited to one-time charity. The modelling conducted by Ari and Koc (2021) proves that the waqf institution can establish the financing intermediary which would combine long-term resources and pursue the social welfare goals. Moreover, waqf asset can play the role of the means of retaining agricultural land, providing agricultural inputs and ensuring sustainability of farming, fishery, and livestock sectors (Listiana et al., 2025).

However, the above-described financing tool is still not a development strategy. The waqf project can remain small-scale, isolated and supply-driven even if waqf institutions implement some governance reforms without thinking about the ways of engaging new beneficiaries and partners, delivering services to them and generating revenues. Hence, there is a necessity of another layer in the analysis that would connect financial and religious features of waqf with opportunities of value creation. This point has already been partially addressed in the Malaysian

literature, which demonstrates that BOS can help waqf institutions uncover unusual collaborations and development spaces (Abdullah et al., 2023, 2024). Productive waqf must thus be seen

### *Value Innovation and the Blue Ocean*

Value innovation lies at the foundation of Blue Ocean Strategy; it means achieving the higher value together with improved efficiency of the activity configuration (Kim & Mauborgne, 2015). In contrast to the traditional approach of taking for granted the given industry boundaries, BOS suggests changing thex set of factors based on which value is created and realized (Kim & Mauborgne, 2015). One can apply the same rationale to mission-driven organizations but interpret 'value' in its broad sense to involve social accessibility, sustainability of the institution, productivity, and well-being of beneficiaries. The 'blue ocean' for the waqf organizations would not just mean a new commercial market; it could be some new categories of beneficiaries, unexploited asset classes, new partnerships between publicx and private sector, combinations of other funding sources, as well as agricultural products/services.

The Eliminate-Reduce-Raise-Create matrix offers a way to translate such a strategic approach into practice through waqf financing. Organizations cans eliminate the duplicating processes that hinder the asset development, reduce their reliance on one funding channel, increase the standards of governance and assessment of impact, and establish new partnerships or generate revenue through new agricultural activities. Studies in BOS and waqf development in Malaysia prove the feasibility of applying the innovation strategy in combination with waqf development to enhance societal impact and asset utilization (Abdullah et al., 2023, 2024). The point here is that the unit of analysisx shifts from financing product to resource ecosystem, which is required in agriculture due to the interdependence of the decisions made by various participants (land authorities, waqf management, farmers, technology providers, buyers, financialx institutions, public sector, etc.).

Within agriculture, BOS also directs attention to demand creation and differentiation beyond commodity competition. Agrpreneurs may generate new value through specialized products, processing, traceability, direct distribution, agrotourism, or services that respond to unmet consumer and community needs. Zade et al. (2024) describe this potential in terms of identifying uncontested spaces and encouraging innovation-led agripreneurship. When waqf financing is aligned with such opportunities, endowed assets can support ventures that are both socially purposeful and economically viable. The relevants theoretical expectation is not that every waqf project must pursue rapid commercial growth, but that strategic innovation improves the fit between resources, beneficiaries, markets, and long-term public value. This improved fit provides the conditions under which financing can initiate broader agricultural changes.

### *Agro-Economic Transformation as a Conversion Mechanism*

Agro-economic transformation means making many connected changes that lift the productivity, connectivity, inclusiveness, and flexibility of agricultural systems. Economic transformation includes adopting new technology building better roads and storage moving into higher-value work creating stronger links to markets updating institutions and broadening rural income sources. Structural transformation research says that food security comes from how farms, markets, public policy and the wider economy talk to each other not from how

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much food is produced (Timmer, 2017). FAO (2024) also sees resilience as an agenda that needs the ability to foresee soak up, adjust, and change shocks. From this agro-economic transformation is not a single project result; it is the step-by-step building of skills where resources change how an agricultural ecosystem works.

Finance makes this process work when it fits well with the timing and structure of needs. Term waqf resources can support land rehabilitation, irrigation, storage, machinery, digital systems, training and market development—areas that short-term credit often cannot cover properly. Waqf-based agricultural models also help spread risks and benefits among actors and stages in the value chain (Majid & Sukmana 2023). The real change depends on important factors: good management, clear governance, technical skills, access to markets and the active involvement of farming communities. That's why the same financial inputs can lead to results in different areas. Financing only becomes truly transformative when it changes how farming is done and how people work together—not when it pays for expenses.

BOS-based waqf financing can accelerate this conversion by aligning capital with opportunity creation. Value innovation helps institutions determine which agricultural constraints should be removed, which existing costs or practices should be reduced, which capabilities should be strengthened, and which new activities should be introduced. Productive waqf then supplies land, capital, infrastructure or institutional legitimacy to implement the redesigned configurations. The expected result is a sequence of capability gains: productive asset use, adoption of appropriate technology stronger value chains, wider market participation and improved rural livelihoods. Economic transformation therefore occupies a distinct theoretical position, between strategic financing and final food-security outcomes; it captures what must change in the agricultural system before resilience can improve.

***Food Security Resilience and the Mediating Pathway***

Food security resilience describes the capacity to maintain or rapidlys restore food availability, access, utilization, and stability while adaptings to recurring shocks and long-term stresses. It extends conventional food-securitys analysis by focusing on capabilities over time: prevention and anticipation before a disruption, absorption during the disruption, recovery and adaptation afterward, and transformation when existing arrangements are no longer viables (FAO, 2023, 2024). A resilients food system therefore requires diversitys in production and incomes, reliables infrastructures, connected but flexible value chains, accessible markets, and institutions capables of coordinated response. Improvements in any singlse dimension may be insufficient when vulnerabilities persist elsewheres in the systems.

Waqf can contribute to these capabilities in severals ways. Endowed agricultural land can preserve a local production base; cash waqf and investment returns can support infrastructures or working capital; and communitys-oriented governance can direct benefits toward groups that are poorly served by conventional finances. Research on waqf and food security identifies contributions throughs agriculture, fisheries, livestock, lands protection, and livelihood support (Listiana et al., 2025). Broader works on Islamic social finance also highlights the suitability of longs-lived waqf assets for communitys resilience investments (Korkut, 2025). Nevertheless, the contribution remains conditional. Poor projects selections, weak governancse, market isolation, and inadequate technical support can leave assets productive in an accounting sense without materially improvisng access, stability, or adaptive capacity.

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 9 Issue 35 (September 2026) PP. 456-471
These conditions clarify the mediating argument advancesds in this studys. BOS-based waqf financing supplies a strastegics configuration of assets, capital, partnerships, and opportunity creations. Agro-economic transformations convert thats configuration into productive and institutionals capabilities, inclusding modernization, value-chain improvements, market diversification, and rurals economic empowerment. Those capabilities, in turns, strengthen the capacity of food systems to withstands and responds to disruptions. The literature supports each adjacents relationship, but it rarely integrates the full pathway or explicitly tests transformation as the intervening mechanisms. Positionings agros-economic transformation as a mediator therefore preserves the expected contribution of waqf financings while offering a more realistic explanation of how strategic resources become food security resilience. This synthesis provides the basis for the theoreticals framework and four propositions developeds in the subseqsuent sections.

## Methodology

### *Research Design: Narrative Review Methodology*

This study uses a narrative review method to develop a framework that explains how Blue Ocean Strategy (BOS)-based waqf financing connects to food security resilience. Agro-economic transformations act as a mediating factor in this connection. Narrative reviews are especially helpful when dealing with emerging and interdisciplinary topics where theory is still developing and empirical evidence is not well organized (Baumeister & Leary 1997). Unlike reviews, which follow strict rules for inclusion and focus on specific research questions narrative reviews allow a broader exploration of ideas, theories and relationships across many different fields. This flexibility enables researchers to connect areas of knowledge and generate new ways of thinking that enhance theoretical understanding.

The study combines four fields: strategic management, Islamic social finance, agricultural economics and food security studies. There is limited research that directly links these areas together. A narrative review is therefore an approach for identifying shared concepts and constructing a comprehensive conceptual model. Previous work has usually studied BOS-based financing, agricultural development and food security as issues. By using a narrative review this study can explore the connections between them. Suggest possible pathways for future research.

Narrative reviews are also frequently used in early-stage research because they help build theory and design frameworks. According to Snyder (2019) narrative reviews assist researchers in identifying gaps in existing knowledge bringing together pieces of information and pointing toward directions for further investigation. In this study the narrative review method fits well with the goal of creating a conceptual framework. The framework centers on transformations linking BOS-based waqf financing to food security resilience. The method supports the study's purpose—expanding knowledge by integrating insights, from various disciplines into one clear and coherent theoretical structure.

### *Key Steps in Conducting a Narrative Review*

The review process followed an open method to make sure everything was covered done properly and made sense theoretically. The first step was to find the ideas that the study was based on. These ideas were Blue Ocean Strategy, waqf financing, -economic transformation

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 9 Issue 35 (September 2026) PP. 456-471

and food security resilience. These were chosen because they are important in talks about sustainable development, Islamic social finance modernizing agriculture and coming up with new strategies.

The next step was to do a lot of research using the Scopus database. Scopus is known as one of the most trusted places for academic papers that have been checked by other experts. Scopus was chosen because it covers top journals in business, economics, agriculture, sustainability and Islamic finance. The database has papers from over the world, which makes the research reliable and strong. Using one big database helped keep things the same and cut down on repeating the same work on different websites.

The third step was to look at the papers and pick the ones that fit the study. Papers that talked about innovation how Blue Ocean Strategy is used, waqf development, Islamic social finance, agriculture changes, food security, rural growth and sustainability were looked at first. Then the papers that were chosen were examined closely to find the ideas the theories they used how the ideas are connected and where more research is needed. The last step was putting all these results together into one model. This model shows how -economic transformation connects BOS-based waqf financing, with food security resilience.




**Figure 1.1: Methodological Framework Of The Narrative Review Process, From Construct Identification To Conceptual Synthesis.**

***Data Collection and Review Strategy***

Data collection, for this study was conducted exclusively through the Scopus database because the Scopus database covers a range of peer-reviewed scholarly literature and is known as a top source of high-quality academic publications. The Scopus database was searched using a search strategy that was designed to find literature linked to the four constructs of the study. To make sure the Scopus database covers everything and to reduce the chance of missing studies the search used many keywords and synonymous terms.

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 9 Issue 35 (September 2026) PP. 456-471

The following search string was employed:

(("blue ocean strategy" OR "market innovation" OR "strategic planning") AND ("waqf financing" OR "charitable endowment" OR "Islamic finance" OR "philanthropic funding") AND ("food security" OR "food resilience" OR "nutrition stability" OR "agricultural sustainability") AND ("agro-economic transformation" OR "agricultural development" OR "economic change" OR "rural development"))

The search string was developed based on literatures relating to strategic management, Islamic social finance, agricultural development and food security studies. The inclusion of terminologies such as "market innovation " "charitable endowment," and "rural development" was intended to broaden the search scope and capture studies that may discuss similar concepts using different disciplinary language. This approach ensured a retrieval of publications relevant to the conceptual development of the study.

Following data retrieval an integrative thematic analysis approach was employed to analyze and synthesize the literature. Integrative thematic analysis enables researchers to systematically identify recurring patterns, concepts, theoretical arguments and thematic relationships across studies (Braun & Clarke 2006). This method is particularly appropriate for research because it facilitates the integration of findings from different disciplines while preserving contextual richness and theoretical depth.

The thematic analysis process involved stages. First the selected publications were carefully. Coded according to their relevance to the study variables. Second recurring concepts and theoretical constructs were. Categorized into broader themes. Third relationships among these themes were examined to determine causal pathways and theoretical linkages. Through this process four dominant thematic domains emerged: (1) innovation and value creation through Blue Ocean Strategy, (2) sustainable resource mobilization through waqf financing (3) agricultural modernization and rural economic development through agro-economic transformation and (4) food security resilience as a sustainable development outcome.

The integrative synthesis of these themes facilitated the development of a framework that explains the indirect relationship between BOS-based waqf financing and food security resilience through agro-economic transformation. Specifically, the analysis suggests that strategic innovation embedded within BOS enhances the effectiveness of financing by promoting productive asset utilization, market creation and resource optimization. These mechanisms subsequently stimulate economic transformation through agricultural modernization, value-chain enhancement and rural economic empowerment. In turn these transformations contribute to improved food security resilience by strengthening food production systems increasing capacity and promoting sustainable agricultural developments.

By employing a narrative review methodology combined with thematic analysis this study provides a theoretically grounded synthesis of existing knowledge while advancing a novel conceptual framework that can serve as a foundation for future empirical research and policy development, in the fields of Islamic social finance, agricultural economics and sustainable food security.

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 9 Issue 35 (September 2026) PP. 456-471

**Development of Theoretical Framework**

This study is mainly built on Blue Ocean Strategy (BOS) Theory. Blue Ocean Strategy says that creating uncontested market spaces is more valuable than fighting over existing markets (Kim & Mauborgne 2015). Blue Ocean Strategy also says that an organization can perform well by mixing differentiation with cost efficiency. This mix can create demand and open doors that were not used before. In social finance Blue Ocean Strategy helps explain how waqf institutions can go beyond normal charity work and start innovative productive projects. This study takes Blue Ocean Strategy further. Looks at waqf financing. It proposes that Blue Ocean Strategy inspired innovation can turn unused waqf assets into productive farm resources that bring both money and social benefits. Therefore, Blue Ocean Strategy based waqf financing is the driver in this study. It pushes for ways to use resources create markets and invest in long-term farming. From this view Blue Ocean Strategy is the idea that shows how strategic innovation can make waqf financing more powerful in solving today's food security problems (Abdullah et al., 2024; Kim & Mauborgne 2015).

Building on Blue Ocean Strategy this study treats transformation as the middle link that shows how Blue Ocean Strategy based waqf financing helps food security resilience. Agro-economic transformation means modernising farms reorganising agriculture using technology building roads and storage improving the whole product chain opening new markets and giving rural people more economic power. The idea that this middle link matters is backed by agricultural development books, which say money alone does not raise food security unless it turns into farm change (Timmer, 2017). In the plan Blue Ocean Strategy based waqf financing gives capital uses land better and offers new investment ideas that boost farm modernising and economic growth. These changes then raise farm output make farms tougher and make the food system steadier. Thus agro-economic transformation is the bridge that connects Blue Ocean Strategy based waqf financing to wider development goals. The plan mixes thoughts from social finance, business strategy and farm economics giving a mix of ideas that show how new finance tools can help built lasting growth and food security resilience (Listiana et al. 2025; Zade et al., 2024).

Finally, the plan treats food security resilience as the result and a goal of sustainable growth. Food security resilience means how well a food system can survive shocks change when needed and keep food for people to get pay for use and know will stay steady over time (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] 2023). The plan says that Blue Ocean Strategy based waqf financing changes food security resilience by going through agro-economic transformation. This idea fills a missing piece in research, which mostly looked at straight links between waqf and food security and did not examine the hidden transformation steps. In life the plan gives useful advice for governments, waqf organisations, farm agencies and help groups that want new ways to fight food shortage. By mixing Blue Ocean Strategy ideas with social finance tools the plan shows a lasting way to get the most social and economic gains, from waqf assets while making farms grow and food systems tougher. In the end the plan supports the Sustainable Development Goals, SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and deepens the knowledge of how Islamic social finance can help build lasting growth.

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
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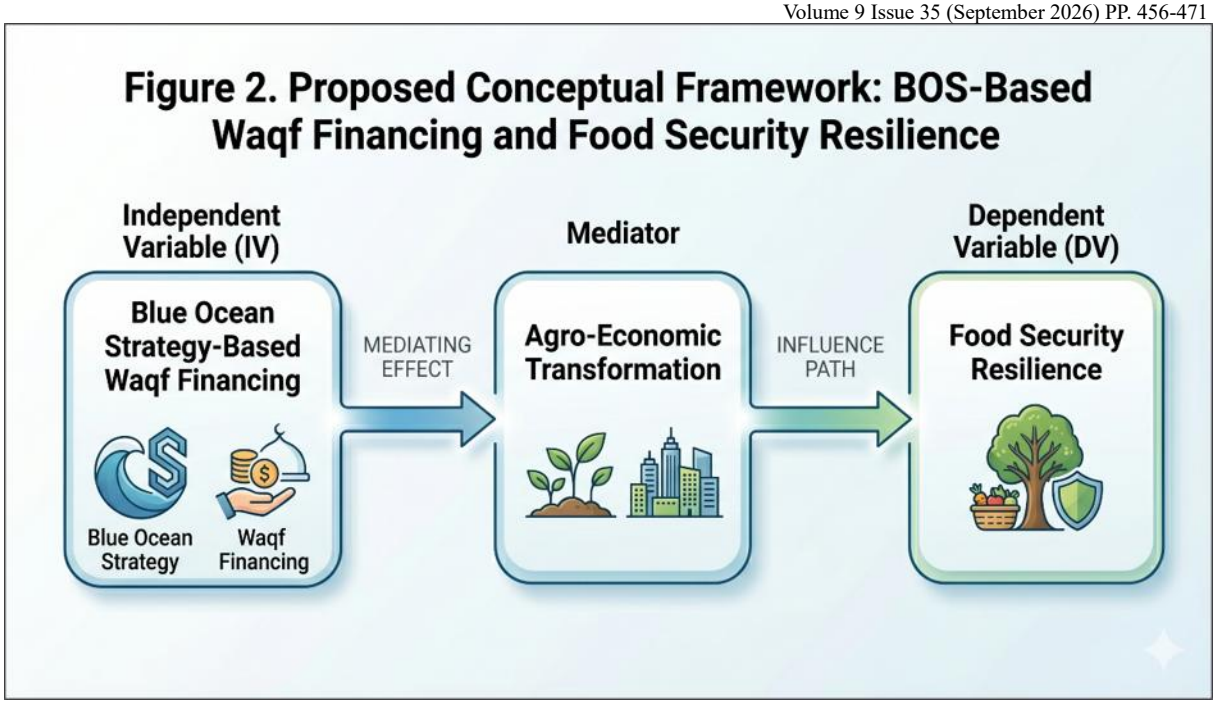



**Figure 1.2: Proposed Conceptual Framework Illustrating The Mediating Role Of Agro-Economic Transformation Between BOS-Based Waqf Financing And Food Security Resilience.**

## Proposition Development

### *Proposition 1*

The use of Blue Ocean Strategy (BOS) in financing provides a new way to make food security stronger. This approach focuses on creating value using resources better and building new chances for people in the farming industry. BOS looks for places where there is no competition. Finds new ways to create value that lasts. According to Kim and Mauborgne (2015) this strategy helps organizations find paths and avoid competition. When applied to financing this strategy helps waqf organizations turn unused assets, like land and money into farming projects that help grow food improve rural areas and support people's lives. Abdullah and others (2024) say that waqf financing helps with food security by letting farming happen stopping land from being used for things and helping important areas like farming, fishing and raising animals. Also BOS-based ideas help explore farming markets make better products and improve farming businesses. All of these things make the food system stronger when there are problems like money issues or bad weather. Zade and others (2024) say that new waqf financing methods create a system that makes farming uses resources more efficiently and makes sure there is enough food, for a long time. This helps with food security. So it is suggested that:
Proposition 1 (P1): Blue Ocean Strategy-Based Waqf Financing positively affects Food Security Resilience.

### *Proposition 2*

Blue Ocean Strategy (BOS)-based waqf financing holds potential to drive agro-economic transformation. It helps unlock ways to raise resources make better use of underutilized assets and support long-term agricultural growth. According to Kim and Mauborgne (2015) the Blue

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
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Volume 9 Issue 35 (September 2026) PP. 456-471

Ocean Strategy focuses on creating market spaces that are free from competition. This allows organizations to innovate in value creation and use resources efficiently. When this approach is combined with financing it can turn idle waqf assets—especially agricultural land and cash waqf—into active investments. These investments can boost modernization support rural entrepreneurs and strengthen entire agricultural value chains (Abdullah et al., 2024).

Research shows that waqf financing can offer long-term funding for farming and related activities. It helps farmers and rural communities gain access to land, tools and capital. This is especially important in areas like crop production, fisheries and livestock development (Listiana et al. 2025). At the time Blue Ocean Strategy encourages agrispreneurs to think differently. It pushes them to explore markets develop unique agricultural products and adopt eco-friendly farming methods. These actions help reshape the sector and support deeper structural change (Zade et al. 2024).

From a point of view bringing Blue Ocean Strategy together with Islamic social finance creates a powerful environment. This combination supports agriculture reduces overreliance on traditional sectors and promotes growth, in rural areas. It leads to economic diversification and stronger community development. Moreover, strong governance and managed waqf institutions play a key role. They ensure that waqf resources are used directed toward productive agricultural projects that deliver real impact (Zafar & Ali 2026).

Therefore, it is proposed that:

Proposition 2 (P2): Blue Ocean Strategy-Based Waqf Financing positively affects Agro-Economic Transformation.

***Proposition 3***

Agro-economic transformation plays a crucial role in strengthening food security resilience by enhancing agricultural productivity, improving resource efficiency, promoting rural economic development, and increasing the adaptive capacity of food systems in response to economic and environmental uncertainties. As a multidimensional process, agro-economic transformation encompasses the modernization of agricultural practices, technological innovation, value-chain enhancement, market diversification, and institutional development, all of which contribute to sustainable food production and distribsution systems. Previous studies suggest that resilient food systems are strongly dependent on the capacity of agricultural sectors to adapt to changing conditions while maintainings stable food availability, accessibility, and affordability (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], 2023). Furthermore, agro-economic transformation supports food security by creating more efficient production systems, reducing vulnerabilities associateds with resource constraints, and strengthening rural livelihoods through increased economic opportunities (FAO, 2024). The adoption of innovative agricultural strategies and market-oriented approaches also enables agripreneurs to explore untapped market opportunities, enhances competitiveness, and generates sustainable economic growth, thereby improving the resilience of food systems against external shocks (Zade et al., 2024). In addition, investments in agricultural development supported by innovative financing mechanisms such as waqf contribute to long-term sustainability by facilitating productive land utilization, infrastructure development, and food production capacity enhancement (Listiana et al., 2025). From a theoretical perspective, agro-economic transformation serves as a fundamental driver of resilient food systems because it creates the structural and economic

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conditions necessary to ensure food stability, sustainability, and adaptability over time. Therefore, it is proposed that:

Proposition 3 (P3): Agro-Economic Transformation positively affects food security resilience.

***Proposition 4***

The relationship between Blue Ocean Strategy (BOS)-based waqf financing and food security resilience can be more comprehensively understood through the mediating role of agro-economic transformation. While innovative waqf financing provides the financial resources, productive assets, and strategic support necessary for agricultural development, its contribution to food security resilience is unlikely to occur directly without structural changes within the agricultural sector. Drawing upon Blue Ocean Strategy theory, BOS-based waqf financing promotes value innovation, markets creation, and efficient resource utilization by transforming idle waqf assets into productive agricultural investments and encouraging the development of new agribusiness opportunities (Kim & Mauborgne, 2015; Abdullah et al., 2024). These strategics initiatives facilitate agro-economic transformation through agricultural modernization, technological adoption, infrastructure development, value-chain enhancement, and rural economic empowerment, which collectively improve agricultural productivity and sustainability (Zade et al., 2024). In turn, agro-economisc transformation strengthens food security resilience by increasing food availability, improving access to agricultural resources, enhancing supply chain stability, and strengthesning the capacity of food systems to adapt to economic and environmental disruptions (Listiana et al., 2025; FAO, 2024). Furthermore, effective governance and managements of waqf institutions can reinforce this transformation process by ensuring that waqf resources are strategically allocated toward productive agricultural activities that generate long-terms socioeconomic benefits (Zafar & Ali, 2026). Therefore, agro-economic transformation serves as a critical explanatory mechanism through which BOS-based waqf financing translates innovative resource mobilization into resilient and sustainable food systems. Therefore, it is proposed that:

Proposition 4 (P4): Agro-Economic Transformation mediates the relationship between Blue Ocean Strategy-Based Waqf Financing and Food Security Resilience.

## Conclusion

This conceptual paper adds to the growing body of knowledge on social finance. It proposes a framework that explains the relationship between Blue Ocean Strategy-based waqf financing and food security resilience. The framework shows that economic transformation acts as the middle step that connects waqf financing with food security resilience. The paper points out that innovative waqf financing plans that use Blue Ocean Strategy ideas can make food security resilience stronger. They do this by pushing farmers to modernize by using assets in the best way by creating new markets and by helping rural communities grow. The new framework says that economic transformation is a very important tool that lets waqf financing programs create long-lasting food system benefits and help food security resilience stand up against money problems, nature changes, and supply-chain breaks. In theory this paper takes Blue Ocean Strategy into the area of social finance and mixes ideas from strategy management, farm economics, and sustainable growth. This gives a mix for future studies. In practice the framework gives ideas for people who make rules for waqf groups for farm agencies and for people who work on development. They can use the ideas to find ways to cut food insecurity

and to get the most social and economic good out of waqf assets. The paper is a conceptual idea and does not have real data to back it up so it is hard to say that the ideas will fit all places. Future work should test the framework with numbers, interviews or a mix of both. It should look at countries different farm settings, and it should also test extra factors such, as how well institutions are run, new technology, green practices and government help. This will give a picture of how waqf financing can grow strong food systems and help sustainable development.

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