

## **Empowering Refugee Women in Indonesia: A Case Study of the Liberty Society's Social Enterprise Initiatives**

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**Abstract.** Global refugees are a group of people with ongoing problems that must be addressed, especially by the countries from which they seek protection. The Liberty Society is a socioentrepreneurial organization that answers the challenge of how to improve the quality of life of refugees, especially women. This research investigated refugee empowerment through social entrepreneurship, focusing specifically on the case of the Liberty Society in Indonesia. The purpose of the study was to understand how the Liberty Society met the needs of refugees, particularly women and enhanced their skills. Using qualitative research methods, including interviews and observations, the study explored the responsiveness of the Liberty Society to refugee needs, its creation and delivery of value as a social enterprise provider, and its impact on the livelihoods of refugees. The findings revealed that the Liberty Society provided skill enhancement opportunities and access to markets for refugees, utilizing a business model centered around the production of ecofriendly goods and services that had value for their purchasers. The research contributed to both theory and practice by shedding light on the potential of social enterprises to empower refugees and drive social change. By providing insights into the role of social entrepreneurship in refugee empowerment, this study enhanced our understanding of how social enterprises can positively impact the lives of refugees and the wider community.

**Keywords:** refugee empowerment, social entrepreneurship, Liberty Society, skill enhancement, access to markets

## 1. Introduction

Refugees worldwide face significant challenges, as evidenced by research published in reputable international journals. One article in the *International Journal of Refugee Studies* (Smith et al., 2022) estimated that the global refugee population surpassed 26 million by the end of 2022, driven by factors such as armed conflicts, political instability, human rights violations, and environmental disasters. Another study in the *International Journal of Migration and Border Studies* (Johnson et al., 2021) highlighted the concentrations of refugees in neighboring countries and the stresses refugees placed on resources and infrastructures.

On December 21, 2021, the UNHCR Indonesia stated that as many as 13,149 refugees were registered in Indonesia and that 56.6% of them were from Afghanistan. Many of them escaped from situations of conflict, persecution, and human rights violations. However, in their new country these individuals faced numerous obstacles, including limited access to education, employment, and essential services. This was because Indonesia is a country that has yet to ratify the 1951 convention/1967 protocol, so the government has no obligation to support refugees and the refugees do not have the opportunity to work legally and earn their own livelihoods. According to anthropologists Nikolas Feith and Antje Missbach and to human rights researchers, Indonesia's Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No.125/2016 does not fully protect refugees in the country (Tempo.Co, n.d.)

Social businesses may hold the key to resolving this crisis. Contemporary initiatives that generate social value can be pursued by nonprofit, commercial, or government organizations based on the concept of social entrepreneurship (Austin et al., 2006). In Indonesia, there are several well-known social enterprises that can serve as role models, such as Ruangguru, which focuses on helping students to navigate the educational system and receive tutoring; Waste4Change, which prioritizes environmental sustainability; and Du Anyam, which seeks to enhance community welfare by helping artisans produce and sell handcrafted woven souvenirs. In Indonesia, 64% of social entrepreneurs are young individuals aged 18 to 34 and 40% of them are female, as reported by the British Council Indonesia in 2020.

Still, social entrepreneurs face challenges on two fronts, the social and economic fronts. Many focus mainly on one or the other, either social issues or financial matters. Their activities can be short-lived as many large companies become fragmented for various reasons unique to each company. This fragmentation has had a negative impact on community institutions and organizations, as it leads to requirements for more funding and makes it difficult for companies to improve services for people in need.

This research focused on the Liberty Society, a social entrepreneurship venture that positively empowers refugees and local artisans by helping them to produce gift products worth buying (@housebyliberty, #CraftedForChange, n.d.). Since 2019, the Liberty Society has provided education for more than 80 refugees, primarily women, in the Serpong region. The venture aims to support and uplift 1000 skilled artisans from 10 different areas in Indonesia by offering them training, helping them articulate their unique stories, and promoting their crafts (Liberty Society, n.d.).

*Empowerment* is the state of having the power, right, and authority to do something. This may include having the freedom and ability to make well-informed decisions, considering the available resources and expertise, to respond effectively to emergencies. Empowerment is the gradual process of developing strength and self-assurance so that one can take control of one's life and assert one's rights (Arain, 2015). The ability of women to attain economic empowerment is crucial for their participation and influence in their families and communities. According to Porter (2007), empowerment is crucial for achieving human security, as Maracine (2020) cited. Porter (2013) argued that empowering women economically through development organizations leads to greater community development and peace.

The case study examined two research questions: (1) How does the Liberty Society create, deliver, and capture value as a social enterprise provider? (2) How well is the Liberty Society responding to the needs of refugees in the community, especially in terms of empowering women, improving their skills,

and helping to shape their futures?

When addressing these research questions, this study aimed to contribute to the existing literature by providing insights into the operations and impacts of the Liberty Society as a social enterprise. It further examined the organization's effectiveness in meeting the needs of refugees, particularly women, and empowering them to improve their livelihoods and participate actively in their families and communities.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1. Introduction to Entrepreneurship and Social Entrepreneurship**

Entrepreneurship is a unique status that combines the abilities to detect opportunities, think creatively, and create something new. Entrepreneurs possess a distinct brand of determination and think outside the box, and this enables them to identify unmet needs and pioneer innovative solutions (Martin & Osberg, 2007). These types of persons can be involved in profit-making ventures, but they can also be powerful forces for social change, or social entrepreneurs. Social entrepreneurship transcends the boundaries of traditional entrepreneurship by placing equal importance on both financial viability and positive social outcomes (Ogliastri et al., 2015). It represents a paradigm shift that challenges the notion that business success should solely be measured in terms of financial gains, and it encourages entrepreneurs to strive for holistic and sustainable solutions that address pressing social and environmental challenges.

### **2.2. Empowering Women Refugees Through Entrepreneurship**

Entrepreneurship has emerged as a powerful tool for empowering women refugees, offering them a pathway toward economic self-reliance and social integration. For women who have been displaced by conflict or forced to flee their home countries, entrepreneurship provides a means to rebuild their lives and find opportunities in challenging environments (Al-Shammari & Samaratunge, 2020). By fostering the development of entrepreneurial skills, providing access to capital, and offering mentorship and support, entrepreneurship programs enable women refugees to start their own businesses, become economically independent, and contribute to the social and economic fabric of their host communities. These initiatives recognize the unique potential of women refugees and seek to overcome the barriers they face, such as gender-based discrimination, limited access to resources, and cultural constraints, empowering them to become agents of change and resilience within their communities (Betancourt & Woerner, 2019).

### **2.3. Social Entrepreneurship and Its Approaches**

Social entrepreneurship represents a distinct approach to addressing social issues and market failures. It goes beyond charity or philanthropy by harnessing entrepreneurial methods to create sustainable solutions with lasting social impact. Social entrepreneurs prioritize social value creation over personal profit, seeking to tackle systemic problems and improve the well-being of individuals and communities (Miller, Wesley, & Williams, 2012, as cited in Bikse, Rivza, & Riemere, 2015). This type of entrepreneurship can take various forms, such as a socially minded commercial business, a nonprofit organization that uses entrepreneurial approaches (e.g., corporate social entrepreneurship), or a hybrid structure that merges profit and nonprofit goals across industries. Its purveyors engage in creative exercises with a purpose, demonstrating that the application of business knowledge and market-based skills can drive positive change in the nonprofit sector (Ogliastri et al., 2015). The field of social entrepreneurship recognizes the critical need for innovative and sustainable approaches to tackling complex societal challenges, and social entrepreneurs play a vital role in bridging the gap between social needs and market forces.

### **2.4. Cultural Contexts and Challenges of Social Entrepreneurship for Refugees**

The practice of social entrepreneurship for refugee empowerment is intricately tied to cultural contexts

and faces unique challenges that need to be understood and addressed. Cultural factors significantly influence the success and sustainability of social enterprises aimed at empowering refugees. Language barriers, cultural norms, and social integration play crucial roles in determining the effectiveness of initiatives (Janta, Ladkin, & Brown, 2019). Cultural sensitivity is essential for designing programs that respect and integrate the cultural identities of refugees, ensuring that empowerment efforts align with their values, aspirations, and sociocultural dynamics. Moreover, gender norms and roles within refugee communities can present additional challenges, requiring targeted strategies to promote women's participation and leadership in social entrepreneurship ventures. Overcoming these challenges necessitates collaborations and partnerships with local communities, cultural brokers, and relevant stakeholders to foster a supportive and inclusive environment that enables the success of social entrepreneurship initiatives for refugee empowerment.

## **2.5. Business Models in Social Enterprises and the Role of the Social Business Model Canvas**

Business models form the backbone of social enterprises, guiding their strategic planning efforts, operations, and impacts. They provide a structured approach to understanding how organizations create, deliver, and capture value. In the realm of social entrepreneurship, effective business models are essential for balancing social impact with financial viability. The business model canvas has gained significant recognition as a valuable tool for social enterprises, offering them a visual framework for mapping out and communicating the key components of their businesses (Umar et al., 2020). This tool allows social entrepreneurs to identify their target beneficiaries, define their value proposition, outline their revenue streams, and articulate their key partnerships and resources. For social enterprises focused on empowering refugees, the social business model canvas has proven especially useful because it can align social impact objectives with sustainable business strategies (Grassl, 2012, as cited in Umar et al., 2020). By utilizing business model frameworks, social enterprises can gain a comprehensive understanding of their operations, create innovative approaches to social problem-solving, and effectively communicate their value proposition to stakeholders.

## **2.6. Social Enterprise Policies and Support for Refugee Empowerment**

The role of policies and support mechanisms is crucial in fostering the growth and impact of social enterprises, particularly those aimed at refugee empowerment. Governments and policymakers play a vital role in creating an enabling environment that recognizes and supports the unique contributions of social enterprises. In the context of refugee empowerment, supportive policies can range from easing regulatory burdens to providing financial incentives and access to resources. Understanding the policy landscape is essential for identifying barriers, gaps, and opportunities in the support ecosystem for social entrepreneurship initiatives targeting refugees. Research has explored the state of social enterprises and the policy environment in different contexts, shedding light on the challenges faced by social entrepreneurs and providing insights into effective strategies for fostering refugee empowerment through entrepreneurship (Pradhan et al., 2019; Suryanto et al., 2020).

In conclusion, entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship are powerful drivers of change and empowerment, particularly for women refugees. Social entrepreneurship, in its pursuit of innovative solutions to social problems, has the potential to transform the lives of individuals and communities. By fostering entrepreneurship among women refugees, programs and initiatives can empower them to become economically self-reliant, socially integrated agents of change within their communities. Cultural contexts and challenges specific to the refugee context play a significant role in the success and sustainability of social entrepreneurship initiatives. Business models provide a structured approach to aligning social impact with financial viability in social enterprises. The business model canvas, in particular, has proven valuable for mapping out the operations and value creation processes of social enterprises. Policies and support mechanisms are critical for creating an enabling environment for social enterprises and promoting refugee empowerment through entrepreneurship.

### **3. Research Methodology**

#### **3.1. Purpose and Objective**

The aim of this exploratory research was to examine how the Liberty Society's social business model canvas contributed to the well-being and empowerment of foreign refugees in Indonesia. The research sought to understand the creation, delivery, and capture of value through this social enterprise and its impact on empowering women and improving the skills and shaping the futures of refugees.

#### **3.2. Data Collection**

##### **3.2.1. Primary data**

The primary data collection process used multiple methods to gather insights from key individuals directly involved in social entrepreneurship and the Liberty Society. Telephone interviews, direct visits, observations, and face-to-face interviews took place with individuals who founded or actively supported a social business (Guest et al., 2021; Smith et al., 2020). [02] The selection criteria for participants were carefully considered, and they focused on individuals who were actively involved in a social business and possessed a minimum of 1 year of experience in the field of social entrepreneurship. Participants were chosen based on their involvement in an organization; understanding of the organization's concept; commitment to its goals, vision, and mission; and expertise in the social business sector (Bryman, 2016; Yin, 2018).

##### **3.2.2. Interview process**

The interview process commenced with a brief introduction of the research team and an explanation of the subject matter to be covered in the interview. Subsequently, interviewees were asked to describe their roles in the social organization. Open-ended questions were employed to enable interviewees to freely express their experiences and viewpoints. In order to ensure accurate comprehension and mitigate any potential misinterpretations, the responses provided by the interviewees were paraphrased. All interviews were carefully recorded and subsequently transcribed for thorough analysis.

##### **3.2.3. Research team**

The research team consisted of four experts with significant roles in the study, including the chief executive officer of the Liberty Society, the leader of the society's environment, social, and governance (ESG) department, the society's business development manager, and a client and collaborator representing the refugees.

##### **3.2.4. Data analysis**

Data analysis in qualitative research is a meticulous and structured process that encompasses data reduction, data display, and the drawing of conclusions about the data (Miles et al., 2020). The initial stage of data reduction involves techniques such as coding, categorizing, and triangulating data from diverse sources to effectively manage the substantial volume of information (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Through this reduction process, the researcher identifies key patterns, themes, or concepts in the data. The reduced data are subsequently organized and presented in a coherent manner using tables, diagrams, graphs, or other suitable means to facilitate a clear understanding of the findings (Miles et al., 2020). Lastly, conclusions are derived through a comprehensive analysis of the data, which entails considering the perspectives of various stakeholders and thoroughly examining the data set to generate meaningful insights (Nowell et al., 2017). By following these systematic steps, researchers can ensure the reliability and validity of their qualitative data analysis.

#### **3.3. Secondary Data**

The secondary data collection involved browsing the internet, reading articles by other researchers, and gathering information related to companies and research cases (Hart, 2018; Khan et al., 2020). The utilization of secondary data was particularly relevant in the literature review, results, and discussion

sections of the research paper. It provided additional context, theoretical foundations, and empirical evidence to support the research findings and enrich the overall analysis (Greenfield & Al-Khaled, 2018; Webster & Watson, 2002).

### **3.4. Validation of Data**

To enhance the reliability and validity of the research findings, triangulation was employed as a data validation method (Miles et al., 2020; Saunders et al., 2018; Sekaran & Bougie, 2016; Strauss & Corbin, 1998). Triangulation, a widely recognized approach in qualitative research, involves cross-referencing information obtained from multiple data sources and methods. This process ensures data reliability and provides a comprehensive understanding of the research topic.

According to Saunders et al. (2018), triangulation helps address the limitations inherent in individual data sources by comparing and contrasting different data sets, perspectives, or interpretations. By incorporating primary data collected through interviews and observations, as well as secondary data from various sources, the researchers achieved a more robust and credible study.

Sekaran and Bougie (2016) emphasized the importance of triangulation in ensuring data accuracy and reliability. By utilizing both primary and secondary data sources, the research minimized the risk of relying solely on one source and enhanced the validity of the study. Miles et al. (2020) highlighted the value of triangulation in qualitative research, as it allowed for a more comprehensive understanding of the research phenomenon. By integrating multiple data sources and perspectives, the study delved deeper into how the Liberty Society's social business model canvas supported foreign refugees in Indonesia.

Similarly, Strauss and Corbin (1998) described triangulation as a means of validating and enhancing the trustworthiness of qualitative research. By triangulating data from different sources and methods, the researchers gained a richer and more nuanced understanding of the experiences and perspectives of key individuals involved in social entrepreneurship and the Liberty Society.

In summary, the use of triangulation as a data validation strategy, drawing on the insights of scholars such as Saunders, Sekaran and Bougie, Miles and colleagues, and Strauss and Corbin, contributed to the reliability and validity of the research findings, ensuring a comprehensive exploration of the research topic.

## **4. Results and Discussion**

The Liberty Society is a business-to-business company specializing in the social sector. Its workers make ecofriendly goods, such as souvenirs, gifts, apparel, and tote bags, and also provide services, such as corporate social responsibility (CSR) event services. [03] The income earned is invested in the House of Freedom, which is a facility dedicated to empowering women suffering from the effects of poverty and violence through training and education programs (Liberty Society, Eco-Friendly & Impactful Goods & Gifts Commerce, n.d.).

The Liberty Society earns profits by producing goods made from high-quality materials, such as jackets, t-shirts, and tote bags. Some of the materials are sourced from industrial recycling processes and are then transformed into products with a high resale value. The company hires foreign refugees from the Middle East to produce its high-value recycled goods. The Liberty Society divides the profits generated from sales as follows: 30% for company operations and profits, 15% for providing living wages to refugees, 30% for purchasing materials, and 10% for training and skill development.

The vision of the Liberty Society is to make every product useful and beneficial, so that it can inspire a more generous society. Its mission is to enable 10,000 informed consumers to connect with 1,000 influential women, empowering them to achieve economic independence.

The House of Freedom is a training community provided by the Liberty Society for refugees, offering classes in sewing, languages, arts, and other subjects that can enrich the lives of women and children. The House of Freedom provides workshops, distributes food, and hosts community gatherings to ensure that every woman who attends can earn wages and be productive for a minimum of 40 hours

per week.

#### **4.1. Liberty Society's Responsiveness to the Needs of Refugees**

The Liberty Society, a business-to-business company specializing in the social sector, has demonstrated its commitment to addressing the needs of refugees in the community. The organization provides skill enhancement opportunities and access to markets, both of which are crucial for refugee empowerment (Fhiri et al., 2021; Ogliastri et al., 2015). The Annual Impact Report 2022 highlighted the Liberty Society's pillars of impact directly related to refugees (Liberty Society, n.d.). These pillars included skill enhancement opportunities and access to markets, which are vital components for the socioeconomic integration of refugees.

##### **4.1.1. Skill enhancement opportunities**

Refugees often lack educational opportunities and activities that can engage them with their new society, and these lacks hinder their skill development and knowledge acquisition. The Liberty Society recognizes these challenges and organizes sewing and entrepreneurship training sessions to address them (Liberty Society, n.d.). These sessions provide refugees with the skills that are essential for establishing small businesses and achieving financial independence after resettlement. The training programs not only empower refugees but also contribute to their mental well-being by preventing prolonged periods of inactivity, which can lead to feelings of depression (Fhiri et al., 2021). By investing in initiatives for enhancing skills, the Liberty Society has witnessed an increase in yearly productivity of over 1200 hours and has reinvested 10% of its profits into a training program for artisans, including sewing training (Liberty Society, n.d.).

The literature on refugee empowerment emphasizes the importance of skill development and training for refugees to enhance their employability and economic independence (Fhiri et al., 2021). The Liberty Society's efforts are like those described in the literature, as they provide refugees with the necessary skills to navigate the job market and build sustainable livelihoods. They also enhance mental well-being; the connection between skill enhancement programs and improved mental well-being among refugees has been established in previous research (Fhiri et al., 2021).

##### **4.1.2. Access to markets**

Refugees often face financial challenges and limited access to job opportunities in foreign countries, making it difficult for them to meet their basic needs (Fhiri et al., 2021). The Liberty Society has addressed this issue by setting up a production facility in which refugees can work and earn extra income (Liberty Society, n.d.). By engaging refugees in the creation of environmentally friendly products, the Liberty Society provides them with market access and empowers them to improve their lives and the lives of their families. The positive impact of market access for refugees has been well-documented, as it enhances their socioeconomic well-being and reduces their dependency on other sources of financial aid (Fhiri et al., 2021).

The literature on social entrepreneurship emphasizes the significance of market engagement for marginalized communities, including refugees (Ogliastri et al., 2015). The Liberty Society's focus on connecting refugees with consumers who buy their ecofriendly products aligns with the efforts described in the literature. By creating market opportunities for refugees, the Liberty Society enables them to generate income, access essential services, and improve their overall quality of life. This not only contributes to their economic empowerment but also enhances their social integration and sense of belonging in the community.

The combination of skill enhancement opportunities and access to markets provided by the Liberty Society demonstrates the society's commitment to addressing the needs of refugees and empowering them through sustainable means. The organization recognizes the potential of refugees and seeks to create an environment where they can thrive and shape their own futures.

Madeline, the spokesperson for The Liberty Society, expressed the following statement regarding

the situation of refugees: “Before being expelled by their countries, the refugees were educated individuals with dreams, just like us. However, living in Indonesia, they were not allowed to pursue their aspirations, leaving their hopes dampened.” The Liberty Society aims to assist makers in achieving their aspirations by offering an entrepreneurship course that emphasizes the cultivation of soft skills and business acumen, including leadership, marketing, branding, and product development. “The goal is to assist refugees who possess skills and interests in starting their own businesses, thereby shaping their own future,” said Madeline Evadne, the ESG (Environment Social Governance) leader at The Liberty Society.

One of the refugees working at the Liberty Society stated, “I have never been employed as an adult, and my opportunities for work and education have been limited. However, at the Liberty Society, I not only learned sewing but also gained valuable life lessons. I feel grateful to the Liberty Society because this experience has greatly increased my confidence in the future, empowering me to embrace new challenges with an ‘I can do it’ attitude.”

#### 4.2. Liberty Society’s Value Creation as a Social Enterprise Provider

The Liberty Society operates as a social enterprise, utilizing a business model that aims to create, deliver, and capture value for both refugees and the community. The organization’s business model, adapted from the business model canvas framework (Osterwalder & Pigneur, 2010), shows its approach to value creation. The society’s efforts have been especially successful in assisting refugees, particularly women who are otherwise unable to work and provide for their families. Through training and education, the refugees are equipped with important skills, such as sewing and entrepreneurship, which can help them improve their livelihoods. After completing their training, they receive an invitation to join the Liberty Society and House of Liberty Society[06], enabling them to produce something meaningful. As a bridge between refugees and companies, the Liberty Society provides value by connecting with clients and companies in need of its services and products, such as tote bags and other merchandise and CSR events[07]. The refugees then create environmentally friendly tote bags and other products. For every item sold, 10% of the revenue is directly dedicated to training and skill development.

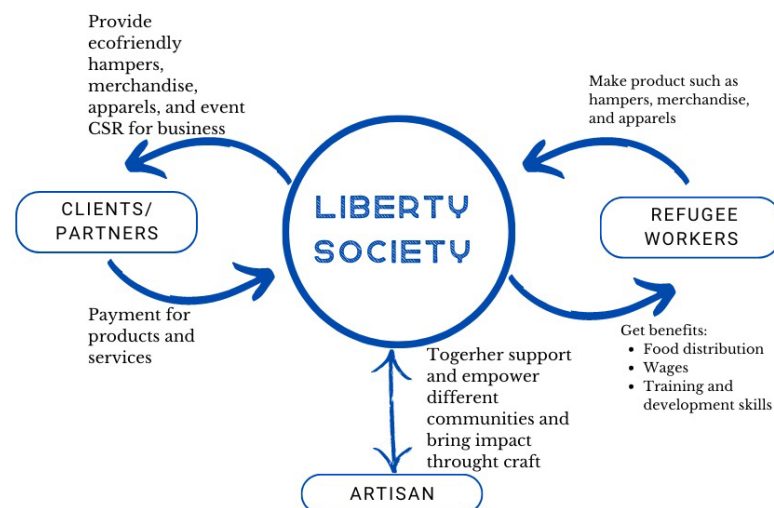


Fig. 1: Liberty Society Framework Business Model

To disclose the business model, a business model canvas is required to present a detailed account of the vision, mission, and impact that it generates, delivers, and captures. Moreover, it highlights the positive social contribution, especially towards displaced women refugees, in the realm of socio-entrepreneurship (Osterwalder & Pigneur, 2010). Figure 2 utilizes a triple-bottom-line business model, adapted from the business model canvas, to elucidate how the Liberty Society prioritizes people, the

planet, and profit. This framework offers a comprehensive understanding of the Liberty Society's operations and underscores the tangible benefits it provides to society.

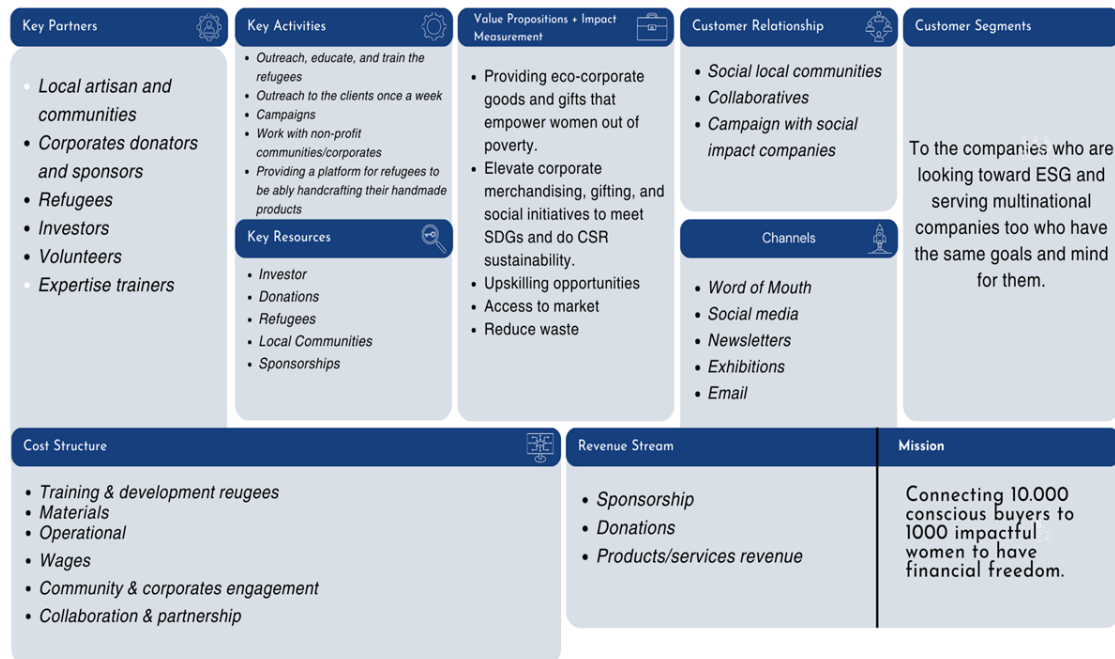


Fig. 2: Social Business Model Canvas of Liberty Society

The Liberty Society's value proposition revolves around providing ecofriendly and impactful goods and gifts that empower women to rise out of poverty (Liberty Society, n.d.). This aligns with the literature on social enterprises, which emphasizes that social value proposition is a core element of operations (Ogliastri et al., 2015). By targeting conscious buyers and multinational companies committed to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles, the Liberty Society establishes customer relationships with companies that have a social impact, local communities, and collaboratives (Liberty Society, n.d.). These relationships are nurtured through various channels, including word-of-mouth descriptions, social media reports, newsletters, exhibitions, and emails.

The key activities of the Liberty Society include outreach, education, and training programs for refugees, as well as collaborations with nonprofit communities and corporate entities (Liberty Society, n.d.). Through these activities, the Liberty Society provides a setting in which refugees can make handcrafted products, offers training programs for enhancing skills, and creates a safe community and employment opportunities for refugees. This aligns with the literature on social entrepreneurship, which emphasizes the importance of providing training and development opportunities to improve the skills and socioeconomic status of marginalized communities (Ogliastri et al., 2015).

The business model of the Liberty Society relies on key partners, such as local artisans and communities, corporate sponsors and donors, refugees, investors, volunteers, and expertise trainers (Liberty Society, n.d.). These partnerships provide the necessary resources and support for the Liberty Society's operations. The cost structure includes expenses for training and development, materials, operations, wages, community and corporate engagement, collaboration, and partnership (Liberty Society, n.d.). To cover these costs, the Liberty Society relies on existing profits, as well as donations and sponsorships.

By creating and delivering value through its business model, the Liberty Society captures value in the form of revenue streams, including sponsorships, donations, and revenues from the sale of products and services (Liberty Society, n.d.). A significant portion of the revenue is directly dedicated to training and skill development, reinforcing the Liberty Society's commitment to the empowerment of refugees.

The findings from this study provide valuable insights into how social enterprises such as the

Liberty Society can effectively create, deliver, and capture value while addressing the needs of refugees. The literature on social enterprises and refugee empowerment informs and supports these findings, emphasizing the importance of market engagement, skill development, and collaboration in achieving a sustainable social impact (Fhiri et al., 2021; Ogliastri et al., 2015).

### **4.3. Limitations and Future Implications**

Despite this study's findings on the positive impact of the Liberty Society's initiatives, it is important to acknowledge the limitations and challenges of the study. Accessing refugee communities and capturing the long-term impact of the Liberty Society's programs may present logistical difficulties. Future research should aim to address these limitations by conducting more extensive studies and evaluations to assess the sustained outcomes and effectiveness of social enterprise interventions in empowering refugees. Additionally, further exploration of contextual factors, such as policy frameworks, cultural dynamics, and community support systems, can provide valuable insights into the success and scalability of social enterprises in refugee empowerment.

The theoretical implications of this study contribute to the literature on social entrepreneurship, refugee empowerment, and social impact. The findings support and expand upon existing theoretical frameworks, highlighting the importance of skill enhancement opportunities, market access, and collaboration in empowering refugees. The practical implications of this study are relevant for practitioners, policymakers, and organizations working with refugees. The insights gained from the Liberty Society's initiatives can inform the design and implementation of interventions that effectively empower refugees, particularly women, by providing them with skill development opportunities, market access, and a supportive ecosystem.

One of the limitations of this study is its focus on a specific social enterprise, the Liberty Society, and its impact on refugees. While the findings provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of this particular organization, it is important to recognize that different social enterprises may have varying approaches and outcomes. Therefore, caution should be exercised when generalizing the findings to other social enterprises or refugee populations in different contexts.

## **5. Conclusions**

This study's findings demonstrated that the Liberty Society has been highly responsive to the needs of refugees, offering skill enhancement opportunities and facilitating access to markets. These findings aligned with those of the existing literature on refugee empowerment and social enterprises, contributing to our understanding of how social enterprises can effectively empower refugees, particularly women. The study highlighted the significance of creating, delivering, and capturing value as a social enterprise provider.

The theoretical and practical implications of the findings underscored the importance of skill development, market engagement, and collaboration in empowering refugees. By providing skill enhancement programs and facilitating market access, social enterprises such as the Liberty Society can empower refugees and enhance their self-sufficiency. The researchers acknowledged the limitations of the research, such as its focus on a specific organization and the need for further investigation into different social enterprises and contexts.

The social enterprise business model of the Liberty Society offered valuable insights into addressing the needs of marginalized communities. The prioritization of education and skill development, as well as the emphasis on partnerships and collaboration, were key factors in achieving a sustainable social impact. The success of the Liberty Society's model showcased how businesses could create positive social changes while generating revenue.

This study contributed to the field of refugee empowerment and social enterprise by providing evidence of the effectiveness of the Liberty Society's approach. Future research should explore the effectiveness of other social enterprises and interventions in empowering refugees, considering diverse contexts and populations. By continually advancing our understanding of these mechanisms, we can

develop more effective interventions and policies to support and empower refugees worldwide.

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