



MANUAL FULBE INTEGRATION

PROGRAMME ANNUAL REPORT



2025
EDITION

HIGHLIGHTS

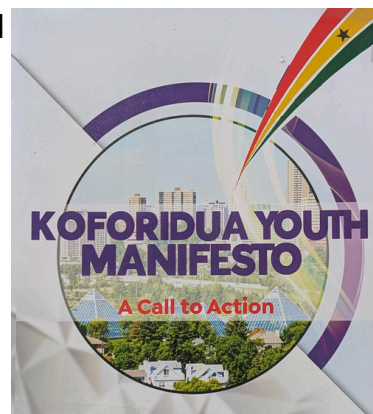
In 2024, our work reached a total of 1.2 million citizens, through 135 projects across 340 communities.

Our key achievements at a glance

Political parties mainstreamed citizens recommendations for improving healthcare, education and social protection delivery.



Youth manifesto launched to catalyse youth influence for transformative youth development policies and programmes in the New Juabeng Municipal Assembly



Strengthened communities' capacities for electoral peace and security

12 selected constituencies

12 district peace committees



Basic education received the highest ever allocation, of 800 million cedis from GETFUND, through CSOs-Education Committee of Parliament collaboration.



Strengthened resilience of vulnerable populations and border communities against radicalization and violent extremism,



700 youth peace ambassadors

The Yensomubi, an indigenous giving platform, managed by our partner, Penplusbytes, saw a 144% increase in new users, a 500% increase in views, and significant rise in campaign creation and donation resulting in financial donations of over 1,000 units and non-financial donations worth 8,000 units for the first quarter.



30% of small organizations, supported by our flagship programme-Civil Society Strengthening Programme have broadened their funding base, leading them gradually on the path of financial sustainability



What have we learnt?

Reimagining CSOs Sustainability:

While there has been a growing interest in local giving, it is still largely directed at filling services delivery gaps and not for institutional support or advocacy work of CSOs. The reliance on local philanthropy to close the funding gaps, as major donors reduce their funding support to CSOs appears over-rated. The speed of the disruptions in the funding landscape calls for a re-examination of the business model of CSOs. Developing an entrepreneurship mindset is no longer the preserve of private sector businesses. This has become important and urgent if CSOs are to thrive in the unpredictable funding landscape. This model may demand of us to save costs, scale up efficiency for example through personnel hubs and shared spaces (to cost-share with others) and accelerate diversification of resource streams.

Balancing advocacy and neutrality for supporting women's political participation in polarized environments:

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) encounter the challenge of being labelled partisan if they openly endorse candidates for presidential and parliamentary positions, especially when their political affiliations do not align. Additionally, internal conflicts may arise among members who hold differing political views. As a result, while many continue to advocate for women's political issues, they often do so discreetly. For instance, although feminist organizations typically welcomed the participation of women candidates, their support

“Yensomubi, an indigenous giving platform, managed by our partner, Penplusbytes, saw a 144% increase in new users, a 500% increase in views

”
Establishment of 12 district peace committees and youth activism of 700 youth peace ambassadors across election flash points.

”
Presbyterian Community Rehabilitation Centre over the period has reached 3,500 community donors in the Garu district raising 19,520 units to support PWDs

Building collaborative alliances for advancing equality and systemic change:

When promoting equality and inclusion, there is a risk of oversimplifying the role of marginalized groups, portraying them solely as the leaders in demanding their rights. While it is crucial for these groups to be actively engaged in systemic change efforts, it is equally important to involve other influential stakeholders who have access to decision-makers. This requires forming diverse alliances, working in solidarity with social groups to reshape social relations and policies effectively.

was often expressed in a more subtle manner. Fostering collaboration with diverse groups, including those outside the feminist movement, can help create a unified front that supports women's political participation without being seen as partisan.

Key events



Conference of Chiefs and Queen Mothers on Peace and Security in Northern Ghana



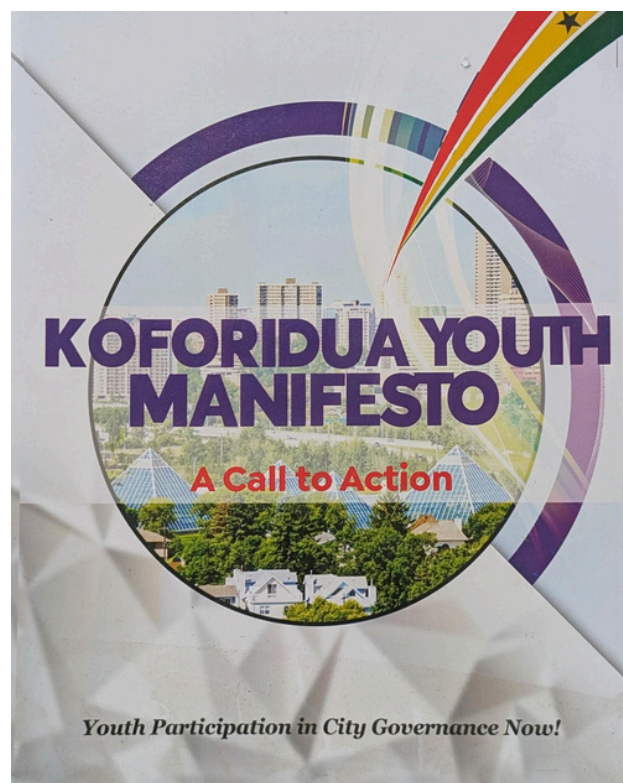
Manifesto Influencing town hall meeting for middle zone



Presidential encounter series with flagbearer of the NDC



Group photo with community member in a SING project area



Youth Manifesto



Establishing shot of participants of the 2024 GCSF



Women under the Livelihood Enhancement Project working on their farms

Introduction

The annual report presents a synthesis of progress of work in line with the programme strategy. It also captures, in one place, progress in each of the programme areas.

1.1 Key developments within the operating contexts



Political

Ghana held its general elections in 2024, which was assessed to be generally peaceful. Elections present opportunities for easier access to political leaders by citizens, and the period was characterized by citizens' engagements with political parties on manifestos, political parties' rallies and outreach to citizen groups and political debates. In seizing the moments, STAR-Ghana Foundation convened townhalls to generate citizens inputs, submitted memos, held dialogues with manifesto drafting committees of the two major political parties-NPP and NDC and facilitated several encounters with political parties' candidates. The election period was also characterized by tensions and fears of violence, and marked by pockets of violence, resulting in loss of lives. The increasing fierce competition in Ghana's elections, the unchecked abuse of incumbency and open vote buying raise concerns and fears about the fragility of our democracy.

The threats of radicalization and infiltration of elements of violent extremism in internal conflicts is high. There are fears of increased activities of violent extremist organizations in unregulated mining sites in the Savannah and Upper East regions, with suspicions of exchange of arms for gold. There are also reports of Ghanaian youth being recruited by VEOs to join fights in neighboring countries (BBC, 2025). Increasing collaboration, between state and non-state actors to address the root cause of violence has become even more urgent, to reduce incentives for radicalization among at risk groups.

The government is currently reviewing key frameworks on peace and security, including National Framework for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism & Terrorism (NFPCVET), the review of the National Border Security Strategy, and the development of Ghana's National Action Plan (NAP) for the UN's Youth Peace and Security (YPS) agenda by the National Youth Authority (NYA), to respond adequately to the threats. These changes will also necessitate iterations of the Foundation's strategies, to ensure a better alignment with the government's response plan.

Ghana passed the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act in 2024, after more than a decade of its drafting. The Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Act seeks to advance opportunities for women to thrive economically, socially and politically. A stronger CSOs front and coordination with government imperative to secure government's commitment to the implementation of this Act, to ensure that systemic barriers to women's social, economic and political empowerment are removed.

The Human Sexual Rights and Family Values Act, also known as Anti-LGBTQ+ Act, which was passed earlier in 2024 by Parliament, remains un-assented to by the President as at end of 2024. There is a legal suit against the bill following the application of two Ghanaians to the Supreme Court seeking a declaration that the Act, is null and void. This lawsuit has halted the Act from being transmitted from Parliament to the President for his assent. The change in government may offer another opportunity to achieve national consensus on balancing this Act and its roll-out with promotion of civic space and freedom.





Civic and Civil Society Space

Ghana's civic space in 2024, as ranked by Civicus as 'narrowed'. This implies a deterioration of respect for human rights, freedom of association and speech. The arrests of activists and protesters, for example arrest of fixthecountry protesters in August, 2024, along with the passage of the Human Sexual Rights and Family Values Act by Parliament are some of the factors accounting for the downgrade of Ghana's civic space.

Recent budget cuts announced by bilateral donors like the Netherlands and Switzerland are like to significantly impact funding for civic space protection and defense initiatives. This development underscores the urgent need for civil society organizations (CSOs) to diversify their funding sources, through exploring partnerships with private foundations, developing social enterprise models, or engaging in crowdfunding campaigns. By diversifying their resource base, CSOs can enhance their resilience and maintain their capacity to defend civic spaces against encroachment



Economy

Ghana's IMF programme is in its third year of implementation. Yet, inflation remains high, standing at 20.4% as of August 2024 (World Bank, 2024) due to food prices and depreciation of the cedi against its major trading currencies. The social impact of the economic situation is hikes in multidimensional poverty, with women disproportionately affected by unemployment standing at 36.7% for women, against 29.3% for men. Citizens advocacy for fiscal discipline is imperative to mitigate reckless public expenditure and debt.



1.2 Our programmes and results

Rights to Services



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



The Rights to Services programme promotes social accountability around social services delivery. We support citizens and their groups to monitor, generate and use evidence on the delivery of services, to demand equitable access to quality services in health, education and social protection.

Youth leadership and development

The Rights to Services programme promotes social accountability around social services delivery. We support citizens and their groups to monitor, generate and use evidence on the delivery of services, to demand equitable access to quality services in health, education and social protection.

Youth Manifesto developed, launched and mainstreamed in youth engagements in the 2024 election.

The manifesto development, which was led by AFES, one of Kofkro partners, was popular among the youth, reaching approximately 3,400 youth across the 8 zonal councils of the New Juaben South Municipal Assembly. The manifesto enabled the youth to clearly articulate their expectations of the Municipality Assembly as one of the key service provider. The manifesto is serving as a fulcrum between the youth and the Municipal Assembly on priority setting for youth development in the city.

• Youth in the New Juabeng Municipal General Assembly: **Out of the 34 local representatives, 11 are youth, both elected and nominated.** Additionally, there are at least two young people serving 6 out of the 8 sub-committees of the Assembly. Having youth involved in decision-making means many things. First, they represent directly their issues, leading to decisions impacting positively for them. Second, this can also encourage other youth to become active citizens, thus reducing apathy among young people.

Improving access to healthcare and education services



- Significantly influenced increased budget allocation to basic education in the 2024 budget and disbursement of 2023 allocations to improve access and quality. This was achieved through collaboration with the Education Committee of Parliament and influencing MPs to endorse more investment to basic education in the GETFund appropriation. Other notable changes on basic education financing, through our advocacy include:
- Payment of all arrears of feeding grant to special schools by the government. This ensured that the welfare of learners with special needs were catered for as they stayed in school.
- 60% of textbooks for the four core subjects supplied to schools, four years after the introduction of the standardized based new curriculum. Availability of textbooks is pre-requisite for learning, and with the availability of these books, quality of learning will be impacted.

179 out-of-school girls have (re)enrolled in school



30

out of this number are Fulbe girls who have for the first time enrolled into school



Additionally, **41 girls transitioned from Complementary Basic Education (CBE) programme to formal schools.** These results, from the work of our partners- Community Development Alliance (CDA) and School for Life (SfL) demonstrate their contribution to promoting gender equality in education as a fundamental right for all children.

- Six (6) communities- Bankpama, Chogsia, Ga, Buoti, Nankpanabule and Duu West in the Sisala East and West districts of the Upper West region have introduced a documented community byelaw against elopement of schoolgirls and betrothal of girls. This byelaw and its implementation will contribute to enabling girls to stay in school and progress.

- Through a year-long intensive advocacy of our partner, Africa Education Watch,

- Our partner, PPAG adopted various initiatives, including Girl Bozz events, in-school meetups, an inter-community drama competition, adolescent health club activities to disseminate information to girls and women. This resulted in

GHC 6.9 million
for basic school
furniture/desks



allocated in 2023 by
the GETFund
released by government
for the procurement
of basic school desks



9,500 girls in the
Central
Region

can now make informed
decisions and choices
on their reproductive and
sexual health needs



282 women and girls
have accessed
reproductive
health services including
family planning
over the period

The Nabdam district assembly has acted on its commitment to expand infrastructure for better access to maternal and child health care by commencing the construction of a maternity block at the Pelungu Health Centre.

Increased access to public services for underserved groups. Through advocacy efforts of underserved groups, their members are now benefitting directly from livelihood opportunities and social protection:

INCREASED ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES FOR UNDERSERVED GROUPS



189 women in five (5) Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)

in the West Mamprusi district have secured a loan of

GHS 398,900

from the Naara Rural Bank



to invest in their farming and other economic activities

The increased capital will lead to increased productivity, thus contributing to these women's economic wellbeing. 200 women from the United Petty Traders Association, are now enrolled onto pension schemes, a key step to achieving their wellbeing. This happened as a result of activities of the association amplifying the need for social protection for its members, through education and advocacy for these interventions to become more accessible for its non-literate members.



CITIZENS VOICE

Citizens Voice and Participation



- Underserved groups claim and exercise their rights to public services and public decision-making: Citizen's advocacy platform in the Bono region, comprising representatives of the traditional council, market women, farmer-based and youth groups for instance has influenced the adoption of a community bye law in the Banda Traditional Area to enable women to access and own land, just as men. Land access is a major barrier to women's livelihood development, and with the introduction of this bye-law, more women will be able to engage in productive activities in the communities. Secondly, in the Ahafo region, the women advocacy platform is gaining influence in local decision-making.

For example, 2 women of the Women Advocacy Platform have been nominated by the Kenyasi number 2 Zonal Council as members of the Crop Rate Review Committee, which determines and negotiates the rate of compensation for farms affected by mining activities. In the Ashanti region, the United Traders Forum, an association of traders and market women have been successful in engaging the municipal assembly to allocate 1000 pieces of plastic waste containers and 8 waste collection trucks to improve sanitation in the markets;

the allocation of 6500 electricity meters to mitigate unfair billing; and the setup of a satellite station of the Ghana Revenue Service at the Kejetia market to improve accessibility to tax collection points for the market.



- Political parties adopt citizens proposals in their manifestos: The New Patriotic Party (NPP) and the National Democratic Congress (NDC) have mainstreamed citizens recommendations for improving healthcare, education and social protection delivery. Specific examples include for the NDC, commitments to enhance early childhood education, restructure TVET, and enhancing the resourcing of the National Health Insurance Scheme as well as establishment of shelters for survivors of gender-based violence. For the NPP, commitments include investing in social services delivery infrastructure, introducing incentives for health workers in rural areas and enacting a social protection act.



- Women Manifesto & Documentaries: Women Manifesto results in victories for five (5) female parliamentary candidates out of the 12 constituencies. These were Dzifa Gomashie (Ketu South), Phillis Naa Koryoo Okunor (Awutu Senya East), the NDC candidate (Awutu Senya West), Linda Akweley Ocloo (Shai-Osudoku), and Joana Gyan Cudjoe (Amenfi Central).

Case 1. Building Sustainable Livelihood for Petty Traders

Kumasi-based United Petty Traders Association works with market women in the central business district of the Ashanti capital, where an estimated 3,000 traders ply the streets, notably in Adom and its environs. Congestion on the streets has increased during the second phase construction of the Kejetia Market, as traders previously located in the market moved to the streets. But few petty traders keep records of their trading transactions and the progress of their business. Under the AVID project, United Petty Traders Association decided to intervene between traders and city authorities, who were using a forceful approach to reducing human traffic and restoring discipline by removing the traders from the streets.

At the same time, the association decided to identify 1,000 market women whom they could empower through entrepreneurial skills training for sustainable livelihoods. A particular problem that needed to be addressed was the widespread lack of social security among older women petty traders. The Association resolved to introduce the women to the informal sector Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) pension scheme. After requesting a date from SSNIT to register petty traders on the pension scheme, an estimated 1,500 to 2,000 people were able to enrol on the informal pension scheme.

The project was then rolled out to other markets. According to Association representative Edward Takyi, "The AVID project helped others who were not even part of our activities." United Petty Traders Association has no paid staff members and relies entirely on volunteers to deliver its programmes. Through volunteerism, the Association was able to develop two policies to support programme work. These were the Financial Sustainable Rolling policy and the Volunteer Policy NGO. On behalf of the Association, volunteers move around target communities, educating members on the need to attend workshops that can benefit them. "For the first workshop we organised, we expected 150 women and got 200 plus," Edward Takyi said. He continued, "This benefited the association a lot and made us very happy." Through the AVID programme, traders are now able to engage the Mayor of the City and hold discussions with managers and stakeholders. The Association has drafted an MOU to engage the Mayor of the City on issues of concern to the traders.

Through the AVID project, volunteers were deployed to help the Association with fundraising to deepen financial sustainability.

Civil Society Strengthening

Under this workstream, we focus on strengthening spaces for citizens and their groups to interact and take actions. We also support institutional strengthening of civil society organizations, so they become stronger and better able to deliver on their mandate.



- 12, out the 20 catalyst fund organizations have transitioned to the civil society strengthening fund, adding to 26 other organizations, who are accessing core funding, for the first time, to invest in building their institutions, so they can leverage their influence and contribute to strengthening the civil society sector in Ghana. Most of the catalyst fund organizations have not prior to CSSP accessed any donor funding. Many of them are community-based organizations who are facilitating development in their communities. The catalyst fund has enabled them to clarify their vision and mobilize their constituents around the vision. The fund has also enhanced the reach of their work. Accessing core funding over the medium term will enable them to consolidate the progress they are making, strengthen their connections with their constituents and position them to attract more resource partners.
- **Students access educational resources to improve quality of learning:** LeadAfrique has reached about 1,500 Junior High students and 115 teachers in underserved schools in the Greater Accra region with learning tools including books to improve their learning. Lack of access to learning materials affects quality learning. The inequitable distribution of educational resources means that students, mostly those in underserved communities may not have access to these materials. Community donations, which are led by our partner, LeadAfrique is helping fill this gap in the short-term, as we engage in influencing redistribution of educational resources, in the long term.



Figure 2 Pentecost Students in a visualization exercise.

- Citizens donate to social change initiatives:** The Yensomubi indigenous giving platform, developed by our partner, Penplusbytes, saw a 144% increase in new users, a 500% increase in views, and significant rise in campaign creation and donation attempts compared to the previous year. This resulted in financial donations of over 1,000 units and non-financial donations worth 8,000 units for the first quarter. Additionally, our partner, the Presbyterian Community Rehabilitation Centre over the period has reached 3,500 community donors in the Garu district of the Upper East region raising 19,520 units to support persons with disabilities. The organization has also been successful in enrolling 113 volunteers as community fundraising champions to promote local resource mobilization.
- Agenda setting on Local Philanthropy for political party manifesto:** GfC mobilized about 36 CSOs to present recommendations to the National Democratic Congress on enabling philanthropy in Ghana. Some policy recommendations were presented which included enacting a National Philanthropy Policy and operationalizing tax incentives for philanthropic actors. The NDC has made a commitment to initiate a process towards considering a national philanthropy policy. With the NDC coming into government, this presents a huge opportunity to take forward collaboration on these areas of joint interest.



Figure 3 CSOs engaging the National Democratic Congress on the LP agenda.

Strengthened spaces for CSOs to act collectively.: STAR-Ghana, in partnership with other CSOs, convened the 2nd Ghana CSOs Forum, where about **400** participants were in attendance to discuss, reflect, and strategize for increased legitimacy, effectiveness, and sustainability. The forum issued a communique calling on the government to work with CSOs to create incentive based CSOs legislation.

The forum also resulted in an endorsed governance framework for CSOs coordination, which is under completion now. With the framework, the CSOs forum will become a recognized space for promoting joined up actions of CSOs with the State.



Figure 4 panel discussion at the CSOs Forum



Figure 5 participants at the CSOs Forum

Case Studies

Case 1 Dynamic Works Foundation (DWF), a Catalyst fund partner secures its first grant

Dynamic Works Foundation (DWF), a partner under the Catalyst Fund, secured its first major grant of GHC 70,000 from KGL Foundation to support teenage mothers' re-entry into schools in the Oti region. According to DWF's Executive Director, Gloria Cann, the success was driven by significant improvements in their organizational systems, including developing a website for increased visibility, strengthening financial and control systems, and finalizing their registration with the NPO Secretariat.

Case 2: Following the support provided under the Catalyst Fund, FoRD Ghana has signed a service contract with the Catholic Relief Services for a period of 5 months, projected to rake in about GHC 2000 to GHC 2500 a month. It is expected that this agreement will be renewed for 3 to 5 years.

Case 3: Gray network had an existing partnership with Plan Ghana before its enrolment onto the Catalyst fund. This partnership was activity based. Due to the availability of the requisite financial and administrative systems, Gray network will be awarded a grant in the next phase of the project. Additionally, the organization is bidding for a project worth \$100,000, for the first time in its history.

Peace and Security

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Under this programme area, we collaborate and strengthen capacities of actors at both national and local levels to address drivers of conflict and violence. We work with community members and their structures, local government authorities, regional coordinating councils and relevant security ministries and agencies towards addressing triggers of violence and conflict.

- Strengthened resilience of vulnerable populations and communities against radicalization and violent extremism: 2,198 of youth and women, across 11 in the Upper East, West and Savannah regions of northern Ghana have accessed livelihood enhancement opportunities, thus contributing to reducing their vulnerability to exploitation by violent extremist groups. Social and economic exclusion increases the vulnerabilities of youth, especially those in border communities to risks of recruitment by VEOs, who promise excluded groups status and freedom. By increasing communities' access to skills building and livelihood opportunities, this threat is being reduced, as their status are changing as a result of income they are earning from their businesses.



Figure 6 training of the youth and community members in digital literacy skills to help in PVE



Figure 7 IOM team handing over a fenced garden under the livelihood enhancement project at a border community

- Strengthening communities' capacities for electoral peace and security: In collaboration with the Regional Peace Councils, the Foundation facilitated the creation of 10 Inter-party dialogue platforms in selected constituencies across northern Ghana to promote dialogue and cohesion among youth of leading political parties including the NPP, NDC and PNC amongst others. These platforms signed MoUs, committing them to use dialogue to resolve electoral related conflicts. Additionally, about 700 youth peace ambassadors were mobilized across three flashpoints- Tamale, Walewale, and Binduri for peace education prior to the elections. This, has contributed to the reduction in violent clashes in these communities.

- Enhanced coordination of stakeholders on learning and responses to mitigate drivers of conflicts and violent in Northern Ghana: the northern Ghana security dialogue platform (a high profile convening of the regional coordinating councils and key security initiatives in northern Ghana) since its inception in March 2023, has been institutionalized as space for regular state and non-state actors diagnosis of the threats to peace and consensus on joined up areas of work. According to the RCCs, the platform has helped reduce duplication of efforts, strengthened the Regional Coordinating Councils, Regional Peace Councils and Houses of chiefs joined action on conflict resolution in flashpoint areas.
- Resource materials to accompany social integration in communities. The Foundation launched a Fulbe Integration Manual, to contribute to knowledge, among practitioners on promoting fulbe integration in all dimensions.

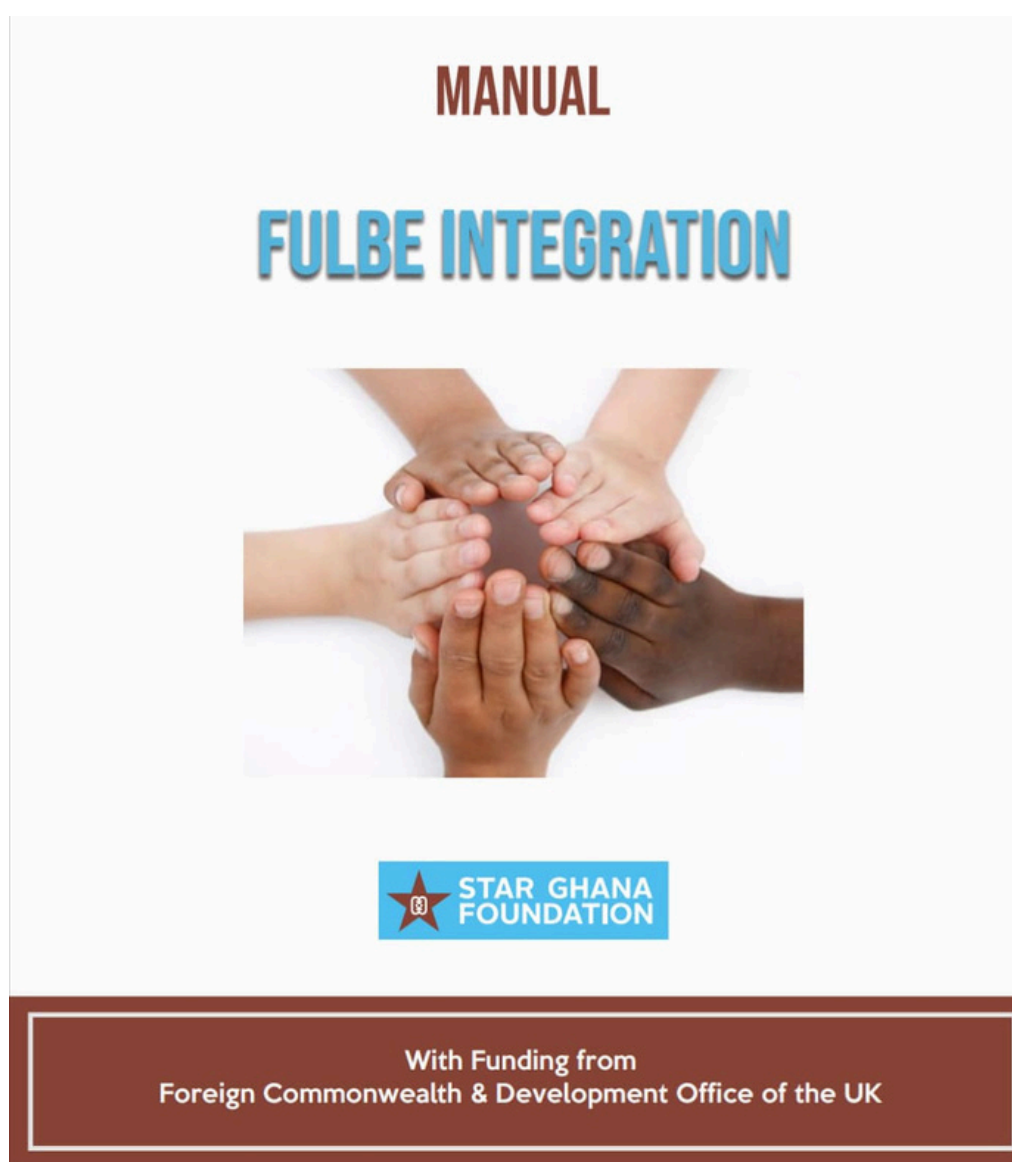


Figure 8 cover page of Manual produced by the Foundation on Fulbe Integration

- **Improved Relationship Between Project Communities and Border Security Agencies:** Significantly improved the relationship between the communities and border security officials, thereby leading to enhanced information sharing between the community and security officials. A senior official of the Ghana Immigration Service at the Mognori border post had this to say “Even though we are here as border post officials, beyond sharing security information, the community people now trust us, so they come to us to help them solve their house problems. In this area, it is not easy for someone to tell you about their house problems. It means they really see you as people to share sensitive issues with for solutions. And it is because the project has educated them to see that we are their friends, not their enemies.”

An official at the Pulmakom border post attributes the improvement in cooperation between the communities and the border management officials to citizens and dialogue members readiness to share information to support the Service’s operations. A female member of the Community Dialogue platform shared the impact of the platform in promoting education and knowledge sharing: “The platform has been a good space for us to interact more with the border officers to understand how they operate. It is because people don’t know the work of the officers that they are always having problems with them. I am happy about this project because of this platform they made us form.”

- **Youth, well-informed to combat extremist propaganda:** approximately 600 youth have acquired knowledge and skills in identifying extremist propagandist strategies to misinform and disinform youth to incite violence. With the equipment of these young people, across these three communities, their vulnerability to misinformation and disinformation by radicalism has been reduced.

Case Study: Seeds of Change – Empowering Refugee Women in Fielmou through Skills and Dignity

Context

Fielmou, a border community in the Sissala East District of Ghana's Upper West Region, has become a refuge for displaced populations fleeing insecurity in neighbouring Burkina Faso. The continuous influx of refugees has placed pressure on already limited resources and services in host communities, heightening the risk of social tensions and conflict. The Building Resilience Against Violent Extremism (BRAVE) initiative was designed to address these pressures by promoting peaceful coexistence and reducing vulnerabilities to conflict. A key component of BRAVE in Fielmou focused on empowering both refugee and host community women through livelihood support and skills development.

The Challenge

Many women in Fielmou, both refugees and members of the host community lacked stable sources of income and were heavily dependent on aid. Their daily lives were marked by uncertainty and diminished self-worth, as their capabilities went unrecognized and their economic potential remained unrealized. This economic dependence also reinforced traditional gender hierarchies, limiting their autonomy and voice in household and community decision-making.

Intervention

BRAVE introduced a livelihood and entrepreneurship skills training program targeting 200 women in the community. The training provided practical skills in baking, tailoring, and small business management, equipping participants with tools to generate income and build resilience.

Impact

The intervention has been transformative. One of the beneficiaries, Dramani Mariama, shared how the opportunity changed her life. Initially unsure of her abilities, she discovered a talent for baking bread. With this new skill, she began to earn an income and reduce her financial dependence on her husband.

"When we bake the bread, I am always able to get some to bring for us to drink tea. It has saved me from going to my husband to always ask for money for bread," Mariama explained. Her independence not only improved her household's well-being but also shifted dynamics at home. Her husband now values her contributions and includes her in decision-making, reflecting a new level of mutual respect.

Mariama's experience mirrors those of many others. Women in Fielmou are now contributing to their families and communities with confidence. Their self-reliance has grown, and so has the respect they command. Beyond income generation, the training has restored dignity, strengthened social cohesion, and offered an alternative narrative to despair.

The BRAVE initiative in Fielmou illustrates how targeted livelihood interventions can serve as a powerful tool for peacebuilding and empowerment. By enabling women to harness their skills and economic potential, the program not only alleviated household poverty but also reduced social tensions between host and refugee populations. As women transition from aid recipients to active contributors, they are helping sow the seeds of sustainable change in their communities.