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The socio economic empowerment of divorced women through safety net program: A case of
Burayu sub city

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This is to certify that the thesis presented by *Girma Deresa* entitled ‘**The socio economic empowerment of divorced women through safety net program: A case of Burayu sub city**’ and which was submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of **Masters of Social Work (MSW)** compiles with the regulation of the university and meets the accepted standards with respects to originality and quality.

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Acronyms

EC - Ethiopian Calendar

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization

FDRE - Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

FGD-Focus Group Discussion

GC- Gregorian calendar

IDI_ In-depth Interview

IMF –International Monetary Fund

KII – Key Informant Interview

NGO- Non-Governmental Organization

PhD- Philosophical Doctorate

SDG- Sustainable Development Goals

SNP-Safety Net Program

USA - United State America

WB-World Bank

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study has emphasized on the socioeconomic empowerment of divorced women through a safety net program in Burayu Sub City. The study used a qualitative research approach and data sources from primary and secondary data. Qualitative sampling techniques have been used in purposive sampling. The participants were purposefully identified, and they shared their knowledge and experience about the socioeconomic empowerment of divorced women through data collection tools like key informant interviews, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions. From among the qualitative research methods, the case study has been selected for this study for the case of three homogeneity of group behavior in the study area: all of them are women, all are divorced, and all are safety net program beneficiaries. The methods of data analysis are based on writing essays in the form of thematic analysis in major categories and subgroups. When data is to be collected, consideration of ethics is a primary issue, and a researcher has to get a permission letter written by a respected body explaining the purpose and ensuring the legality of the study. The study findings reflected the socioeconomic challenges of divorced women in Burayu sub-city administration, including social challenges like social blame, changes in social status, roles, social isolation, and children's identity questions. There were through three pillars women empowered in study area. They are economic empowerment, social empowerment, and contribution of the safety net program to empowering divorced women in the study area.

Key words: Women, Empowerment and Safety net program

Table of Contents

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Pages</i>
Acknowledgements-----	VI
Acronyms-----	VI
<i>Abstract</i> -----	VI
Tables of contents-----	VI
CHAPTER ONE -----	1
1. INTRODUCTION-----	1
1.1. The Study background-----	1
1.2. Statement of the problem-----	3
1.3. Objective of the study -----	5
1.3.1. General Objective-----	5
1.3.2 Specific objective-----	5
1.4. Research questions-----	6
1.5. The Significance of the study-----	6
1.6. The scope of the study-----	7
1.7. Definition of terms -----	7
1.8. Limitation of the study-----	8
1.9. Organization of the study-----	8
Chapter Two-----	9
Literature Review-----	9

2.1. Concept of Family	9
2.2. The Impact of divorce on individuals, families and communities	9
2.3. The Women Empowerment	10
2.3.1. Women Economic Empowerment	10
2.4. Women Empowerment Strategies According to the Economic Perspective	11
2.5. Women's Empowerment Strategies According to the Social Perspective	12
2.6. Safety Net Program	15
2.7. The Ethiopia Safety Net Program	15
Chapter Three	
Research Methodology	16
3.1. Introduction	16
3.2. Research Design	16
3.3. Study Area	17
3.4. Study population	17
3.5. Sampling techniques and Sample Size	18
3.5. Source of data	19
3.5.1. Primary data	19
3.5.1.1. Key informant interviews	19
3.5.1.2. In-depth interviews	19
3.5.1.3. Observation	20
3.5.2. Secondary Data collection method	20
3.6. Method of Data Analysis	20
3.7. Quality assurance	21

3.8. Ethical Consideration	22
Chapter Four-----	26
Study Finding-----	26
4.1. Introduction-----	26
4.2. Background of the Participants -----	27
4.3. Demographic Characteristics of respondents-----	28
4.4. Participant Profiles descriptions -----	28
4.5. Socio-economic challenges experienced by divorced women in the study area -----	31
4.5.1. The Economic Challenges of divorced women in Burayu Sub city -----	32
4.5.2. Social challenges of divorced women-----	33
4.6. The empowerment mechanisms of divorced women in study area -----	35
4.7. The safety net program in study area -----	36
CHAPTER FIVE-----	42
Discussion and Analysis-----	42
5.1. Socio Economic Challenges of divorced women-----	42
5.2. Economic Empowerment-----	42
5.3. The Social empowerment of divorced women-----	44
5.4. The Effectiveness of the Safety Net Program -----	46
CHAPTER SIX-----	47
Conclusion, Implication and Recommendation-----	47
6.1. Conclusion-----	45
6.2. Implication of the study-----	49
6.3. Recommendation-----	47

References 50

Appendixes -----54

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Study Background

The family institution is one of the main pillars of social institutions, like other social actors, and divorce is the officially recognized dissolution of a marriage that affects the rights and obligations of each partner. Significant changes in the social, psychological, legal, private, and economic domains also bring about this pivotal moment in life. There is a claim that women contribute more to the family and take on greater marital duties. Hence, the legal separation of parents in a marriage has an indirect impact on the socioeconomic system of the couple and the unquestionably, the worst situation that may lead to someone experiencing an emotional setback is a romantic breakdown. Among the marriages formed, fifty percent end in divorce in thirty years, and sixty-five percent end in the first five years (Debela,2018).

In Ethiopia, women are more impacted by divorce than men are. Because the majority of women spend more time taking care of the family and the kids than engaging in economic activity at home, mental health indicators like anxiety, depression, wrath, and low self-esteem are affected by divorce. The person in question is capable of accepting responsibility for the event. Divorced families frequently include members who are in worse physical and mental condition, especially women. The results demonstrated that divorced women had a higher risk of chronic illness than married women do, especially when the sickness lasts for a long period of time. It has also been shown that a traumatic life experience has an effect on these women's psychological health after their divorce. Divorce has become a major problem that makes

it difficult to regularly build families and has a detrimental impact on people's emotional and mental health, especially for women. Since women are viewed as the family is unifying force, they are held responsible for any transgression. Families that are divorcing are affected by it all, but particularly mothers and children. It shifts from one organizational structure where every member lives in the same house to another where there are two separate households and two different sets of rules and regulations. Divorce is a process, though, and one million people worldwide must deal with it every year (Laura, 2019).

The children of a divorced family often have unanswered questions regarding their parents' divorce, which is kept a secret from them, and are extremely worried about the future. They typically wallow in denial as coping methods for the negative emotions of humiliation, worry, lack of confidence and self-worth, and helplessness to change things (Serkelam, 2006).

Coping with children after divorce or separation is a burden faced by many women. Locally, the number of divorced women and their challenges is larger than that of males. While mothers are responsible for maintaining control over their children's behavior, they may not have much control over other aspects of their position, such as their income or the actions of their ex-spouse. The concepts of alternatives (possibilities), choice, control, and power are fundamental to empowerment, and these have been the focus of much of the literature on the subject. Three aspects of empowerment are taken into account by this concept: accomplishments, agency, and resources. Resources might be material, economic, social, or human, and they relate to the individual's external circumstances (Tayech, 2018).

The safety net program has an old history and began during the Roman and Egyptian empires. Officially, the World Bank's safety net program started in the 1980s. Latin America

was affected by the severe crisis in its history throughout the 1980s. The safety net program began in Ethiopia in 2005. The objective of the Ethiopian Safety Net program is to provide basic needs and support to households experiencing food insecurity in rural Ethiopia. The program's activities are to help households develop their own assets over time and overcome vulnerabilities without depleting them. The Ethiopian safety net program is one of the biggest safety net programs and the second largest among African countries, next to South Africa. It has provided support to over seven million people as of the 2015 report, and this number is expected to rise to ten million in the upcoming years. The Ethiopian safety net program has contributed to improved food security for people suffering from different crises and low-income families (Katane, 2013).

The Ethiopian safety net program included three components the direct support program, the public work, and a conditional or temporary program. Participating in public engagement in a program based on the physical and health condition of an individual can determine work. The aim of the public work program' is to ensure and support society's resources, conservation of environmental and natural resources, and support infrastructure. The direct support program facilitates people who cannot do public work due to a disability, illness, advanced age, or other reasons. The six months of the public works program corresponded with direct support transfers during the first ten years of the Safety Net. One of the numerous new social protection initiatives in Africa is Ethiopia's creation of the Safety Net program (Elizabeth et al., 2022)

1.2. Statement of the problem

The research studied on the socioeconomic lives of women explained that family is the primary social organization, and it has an impact on women and their families when there is a break or separation, both directly and indirectly (Workensh, 2021). The different research studies

note that on divorce of family The basic problem is not differentiated based on race, religion, language, or economic status but affects all of society as a whole (Woldemichael, 2021).

The research studied on divorce and separation that uses numerous designs to examine the underlying causal techniques suggests that increased risk for partial problems is not solely due to selection factors. Rather, frequently, disagreement between husband and wife challenges low-income families; poverty resulting from the separation; and loss of contact with the non-residential parent help explain the association between parental divorce and offspring functioning (Emery, 2021).

The research studied children's perspectives. Hailameriam (2015) expresses that views freely in all matters affecting him or her and the views to be given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child and the disorganized family might be exploited to different challenges for internal and external issues. From this view, the members of the family, like women, are widely affected by divorce. The research study on the case of children in a village in Ethiopia shows the children affected by divorce exploitation, including street children, orphan children, sexual abuse, and psychological and socioeconomic vulnerability (Walelgne,2014).

The research studied how parental separation and divorce have not only affected families but have also affected the country. Socio-economic due to unplanned divorce, which occurs at a physical distance and might be the cause of internal migration from rural to urban or urban to rural, or create an unstable society. When migration and displacement occur indirectly, the country's economy is affected, and the government should focus on rehabilitating those children and their migrant families (Adam, 2010). According to the research done on divorced family children in west Shoa Gojo town(Serkalem,2018).The separated parents were affected in

their long lives, especially women and children, to get a good education in school in case they fulfilled the material requirements for them. Following a divorce, women encounter a variety of obstacles, including social rejection, guilt from family members and siblings, a lack of support from family members, difficulties obtaining a separate residence, financial difficulties, issues relating to trauma, feelings of loneliness, and low self-esteem. A few women's tales showed that social rejection followed a divorce. A few of the participants also disclosed that, because of their divorce, they were perceived as members of an alternative community. Additionally, their relationship with her friends had changed from before. They claimed that, in comparison to married women, the standing of divorced women declined. They are too afraid to get in touch with former pals and feel ashamed that they are single.

They also mentioned how friends maintain the same relationships both before and after marriage, but that because of their social standing, they attempt to keep their distance when they learn of divorce. Few informants stated that they had been held responsible for their divorce, particularly by their siblings or other relatives. Most of the divorced women said they moved back in with their parents right after filing for divorce, and several said they didn't get along well with them at first because of the psychological strain that the societal shame had placed on them. Throughout Ethiopia's lengthy history, women were not allowed to participate in socioeconomic activities on par with men. Even if the Ethiopian constitution and other international laws ensured equal rights to involvement in the social, economic, and political affairs of the country, the long-standing trend of family and neither women nor communal institutions changed (FDRE Constitution, 1995). The Ethiopian government has attempted to address and resolve the issue of food insecurity over the past thirty years, but it has not adequately provided for all of the meals required (Tesfaye,2015).

The socioeconomic effects of divorce have an impact on divorced women in the Burayu sub-city as well. After family separation, filling the basic needs is a challenge for women because of the breakup of property into two and only challenges. After separation, socioeconomic problems are putting divorced women in anxiety, depression, and isolation while living in a community with different social and economic participation. The Burayu sub-city, women, children, and social affairs in 2015 E.C. reported that 1892 women income and citizens were under absolute poverty by naming emergency food aid support for a long period. The Ethiopian government alone could not have covered this aid. Rather, receipts from different countries' donors and international organizations save the lives of citizens. However, these supports were identified and face different problems, and they need emergency support for their basic needs and their children's. In order to reduce the challenges of the socio-economic problems of divorce, research studies must be supported to disclose to stockholders the existence of problems and find sustainable solutions in the study area.

There were many non-government and private organizations like factories, construction companies, private houses, government institutions like the Burayu electric substation, the Gefarsa drinking water lake, and NGO and charity organizations found in the subcity. In Sub City, in order to support those women, they need current evidence to show the problems of women in Burayu Sub City. This research can provide a cornerstone solution for marginalized and affected women who divorce and have failed under absolute poverty. In addition, to study how the existing safety net program project solves the problems of divorced women in Burayu Sub City.

1.3. The objective of the study

1.3.1. General Objectives of the Study

To study the socioeconomic empowerment of divorced women through the Safety Net Program

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

- To explain the socioeconomic empowerment of women with divorce in study area
- To discuss the contribution of the safety net program to empowering divorced women in the study area.
- To identify the socioeconomic challenges of divorced women in Burayu sub-city
- To suggest the sustainable empowerment of divorced women and provide optional solutions for further implications in the study area.

1.4. Research Questions

1. What are the mechanisms used to promote the divorced women socio economic empowerment Burayu sub city?
2. How can a safety net program empower the socioeconomic status of divorced women in Burayu sub-city?
3. What are socio economic problems of divorced women in study area?
4. How were divorced women able to sustain themselves in Burayu Sub City?

1.5. Significance of the study

The study is entitled Socioeconomic Empowerment of Divorced Women through the Social Safety Net Program. The family separation has affected the family (mother, father, and children) social-economically, directly or indirectly. Family institution is basis for all other institutions. Therefore, it needs an update study for policymakers, researchers, and social workers practices with families. Those scholars and institutions need to engage in their existence of research

documented in the study area indicates the direction for investigators. This study can contribute its own role to disclose among different women empowerment mechanisms through the social safety net program. In short, the result of this research may help government offices and leaders working on women, non-government and charity organizations, researchers, policymakers, and social workers who have used this reference document for further study

1.6. The Scope of the study

Thesis would be spatially limited to the boundary at Burayu Sub-City Administration Shagar City, Oromia National Regional State. There are twelve sub-cities and thirty-six woreda under all sub-cities of Shagar city with a new established structure. Among those sub-cities, this research thesis was selected and delimited to the Burayu sub-city community.

1.7. Definition of terms

Family: a parent and their children living together as a unit.

Women: Means a plural form woman belonging to a particular category (as by birth, residence, membership, or occupation)

Divorce: Any legally recognized separation between a husband and wife (Dictionary.com, 2022).

Economy: This is the system of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.

Empowerment: The state of being empowered to do something : the power, right, or authority to do something.

1.8. Limitation of the study

The research study is not free from limitations. An unwillingness of respondents during data collection. Burayu Sub city is very wide geographically and may lack coverage. The problem of

getting secondary data like documented research, books, and magazines in different offices of burayu sub city administration.

1.9. Organization of the study

This research study has been organized and divided into six chapters. The first chapter introduces an introduction, a statement of the problem, research questions and objectives, the significance and limitations of the study, and introductory information about the socioeconomic empowerment of divorced women through the safety net program in Burayu Sub City. The second chapter was devoted to related literature that presented the findings of various authors and provided an overview of the socioeconomic empowerment of divorced women through the safety net program in Burayu Sub City and some related theories. The study's methodology, including data collection, method of data analysis, and ethical considerations, are covered in the third chapter. Data presentations and analysis findings are covered in the fourth chapter; the fifth chapter is about the discussion or analysis of research findings; and finally, the six chapter present implications for social work and for the researchers, conclusions, and recommendations for the study.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theories Empowerment

2.1. Strengths- Based Theory

The goal of the strengths-based approach is to empower clients by identifying and enhancing their positive traits and abilities. The focus of strengths-based social work is on identifying and making use of a person's assets, skills, and strengths. Believes that each person has special talents and abilities, and that the emphasis should be on recognizing and developing those rather than obsessing on shortcomings. Encourages client empowerment by actively include them in the evaluation and intervention procedures. It promotes teamwork and values the client's opinions.

Views people holistically, taking into account both their strengths and weaknesses in a variety of life domains, including as interpersonal, personal, and In-depth evaluations are carried out by social workers to determine and comprehend the assets, capabilities, and strengths of people and families. Social workers collaborate with clients to establish goals that support self-determination and build on strengths that have been discovered. Skill building: To improve clients' current abilities and help them acquire new competences, interventions frequently involve skill-building exercises

2.2. Resilience Theory:-

Resilience theory is an interdisciplinary framework that explores how infamies, communities, and organizations can adapt positively to adversity, trauma, or significant stressors. Resilience is viewed as a dynamic process involving the interaction of various internal and external factors that contribute to an

individual's ability to withstand and overcome challenges. Here are key principles and components of resilience theory: Resilience is conceptualized as a dynamic and evolving process, rather than a fixed trait. Individuals can develop and enhance their resilience over time through various experiences. Resilience involves the capacity to adapt to adversity, demonstrating flexibility, resourcefulness, and the ability to bounce back from setbacks. Identifies and reinforces protective factors, which are elements that contribute to an individual's ability to cope with and recover from stressors. These can include internal factors (e.g., self-Esteem, problem-solving skills) and external factors (e.g., social support, community Resources).Emphasizes the importance of understanding how individuals cope with stress and adversity. Resilient individuals often exhibit effective coping mechanisms and strategies Similar to strengths-based approaches, resilience theory focuses on recognizing and building on Individuals' existing strengths as a foundation for coping and growth.: Strong social connection and supportive relationships act as a significant external resource for resilience. Access to community resources, such as healthcare, education, and employment opportunities, can enhance resilience. Resilience theory aligns with social work values of empowerment, strengths-based practice, and the recognition of individuals' capacities for growth and positive change. By understanding and applying resilience principles, social workers contribute to the well-being and recovery of individuals and communities facing challenging circumstances when people are able to change their connections and create a healthy, secure marriage, divorce is a personal, family, and socially challenging issue. The success or failure of a marriage affects not only the couple's individual lives but also families, neighborhoods, and society as a whole .Divorce has a substantial negative impact on people's moral and mental health, particularly that of women. It also prevents a society's socioeconomic mobility from developing in a meaningful and stable way (Mulugeta, 2019).

2.3. The impact of divorce on an individual, families, and communities

Any formally acknowledged separation between a husband and wife is referred to as a divorce. Stated differently, it represents the dissolution of the husband and wife's partnership through the legal system. Official agreements concerning the best interests of the children's development, their own legal property, and the determination of the children's financial assistance are typically signed alongside divorces. Separation also refers to the formal or informal divorce of a husband and wife in accordance with recognized local norms and formal legislation her family and the divorced woman are not happy.

Due to the recognized physical separation, low contact, or meeting between spouses (mother and father), when a divorce occurs, the kids are split up between their parents and may spend some time living with either of them. They are unable to be in two places at once, and the absence of a parent-child bond is used to induce psychological issues with self-worth and confidence Women who take on extra parental responsibilities are also more likely to experience a decrease in income following a divorce and become reliant on maintenance payments from their husbands.

2.4. The Women Economic Empowerment

Women can work if they get facilities in the workplace; area business opportunities encourage them to work for their own firms; facilitate financial institutions that meet their demands in the workplace; and provide job security in harsh conditions in order to expand their prospects in the economy. Enabling the community's own production factors, ensuring wholesale and marketing ability, ensuring a living daily wage or adequate compensation, and acquiring available information, knowledge, and skills are all parts of society's economic empowerment .Economic empowerment is the major component of women's empowerment through listening to their feelings and being covered by legal rights to protect them. To realize women's rights and prosperity, fulfilling basic needs is significant for human beings, and infrastructure like health, education, and welfare are motors for women's economic engagement. Women who are economically independent can support their families, communities, and countries more). These works require attention to several details pertaining to the community as a whole as well as its policies. Empowerment is a struggle-based process that transforms non-economic social activities into profitable businesses (Elizabeth, 2007).

2.5. Women's empowerment strategies according to an economic perspective In order to address the situation of women in the workforce, where they have a shortage of access to financial resources currently and hence retain their ability for development, it is important that different dimensions be considered. These measures include the importance of giving women the ability to succeed in both personal and group settings in order to ensure women's empowerment through achieving economic goals. The perceptions and motivations planned for empowering women are among the subjects of greatest interest to different factions. The achievement of the plan for women's empowerment is to foster more women's motivation and involvement in arranging the course options that would be concluded in institutions, including coverage by women, inconsequence in revolution to raise living situations that entails a range of municipal prosperity motivations from government and private organizations (Sopandi, 2010).

The participation of women is typical of the growth of society because it delivers knowledge on the wants, conditions, and understanding of society. Women's economic independence and encouragement should be implemented, taking into consideration the conditions and issues that women experienced for policy development in the empowerment procedures.

2.6. The women's social empowerment method According to the social perspective

Focusing on the economy does not ensure development; it also supports social inclusion through different opportunities and choices. Suharto (2010) explained that empowerment entails not only organizations but also the individual members of society. The basic components of empowerment are uplifting current cultural values such as self-independency, efficiency, transparency, and an accountable attitude. The five basic goals of empowerment are raising awareness; organizing; cadre regeneration; providing technical support; and managing the system. The empowerment initiatives need to be implemented in three ways, including fostering an environment that is favorable to development and enhancing the community's potential by setting up physically and socially accessible infrastructure facilities.

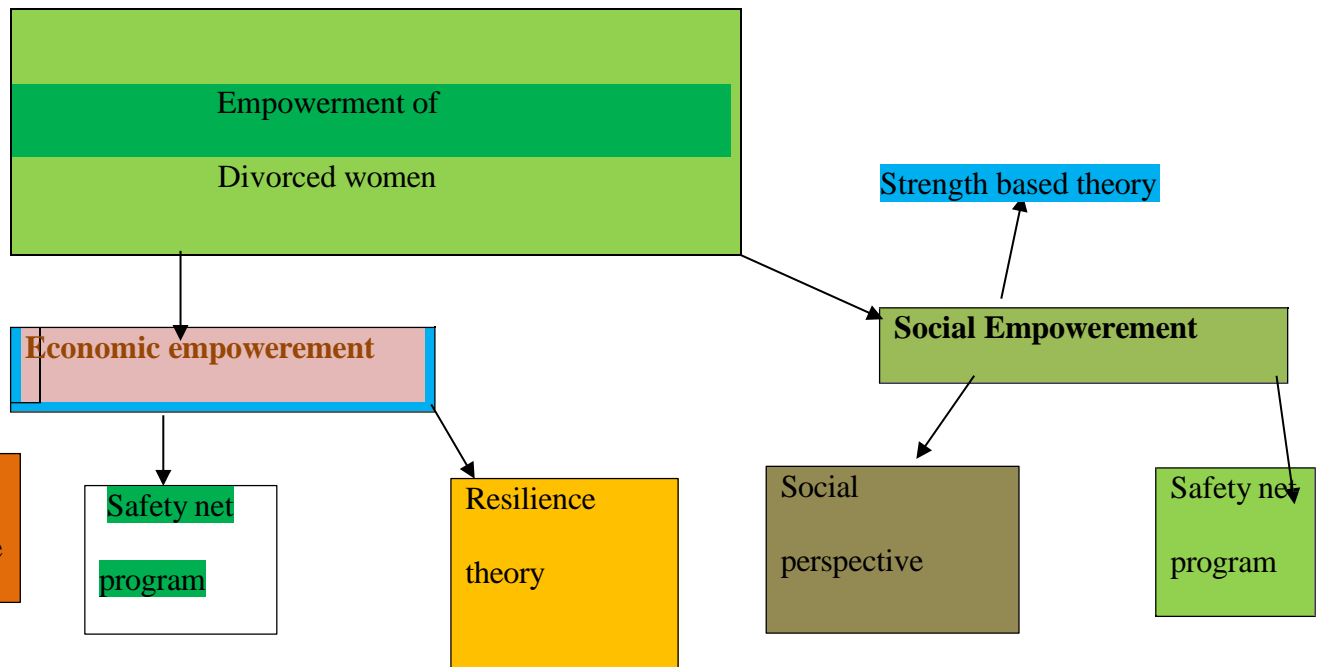
The goal of women's empowerment is to develop their sense of helplessness so that they can eventually become independent caregivers and self-sufficient. The goal of women's empowerment is not support but rather enhancing self-support and becoming independent on their own through the capacity or skills that align with their interests and talents. This is known as women's empowerment included various components like community counseling, skill guidance, local leader's facilities, and profitable businesses that aimed to enable women's needs and income (Kappelman, 2016).

Empowering women has a wide scope and malt dimension in public institutions, non-government organizations, private companies, families, and other areas. The concept of women's empowerment reflects encouraging them in financial and budgetary ideas, culturally, socially, politically, and in legitimate roles and participation. Gender is a social building that is given roles by society for men and women, categorizing the division of labor, rights, and responsibilities.

2.7. Social Safety Net Program in Ethiopia

Social safety net program Social safety nets are types of transfers, which provided to people who are vulnerable or living in poverty. It provides by governments these transfers may be in kind, cash, or vouchers. It can be targeted specific groups of peoples who are poor. Social safety net program may provide universally with the goal of including the poor and can be provided conditionally or unconditionally. In different contexts, social safety nets are also known as social assistance or social transfers. Social safety nets are just one part of a larger system of risk and poverty mitigation that also includes insurance-related interventions (such as health insurance and pensions) and a variety of labor-oriented programs. It's essential component of long-term, inclusive economic growth (Yehuala,2023) .

2.7. Conceptual Framework structure



CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Introduction

The methodology for the study was presented in this chapter. The process started with the area study, the study population, the research design, the sampling strategy, the research methodologies and data processing, the analysis techniques, and the ethical issues.

3.2. Research Design

The primary objective of this study has been to describe the socio economic challenges of divorced women in the Burayu sub-city and emphasized on empowerment mechanisms for their challenges. The qualitative type research study and case study specifically used. One benefit of using a qualitative research approach is that it encourages respondents to answer open-ended questions honestly and freely, without feeling compelled to do so. Open-ended questions can elicit answers and enable data collectors with the freedom to go deeper into participant answers by posing why- or how-questions at the outset. The case study research approach applied due to base criteria included all were divorced women have similar cases and they were the beneficiary of the safety net program. It is imperative for the researcher to pay close attention to the participants' responses, perform rapport that suits their unique personalities and styles, and utilize follow-up questions to elicit more detail from them(Tail,etal.,2011).

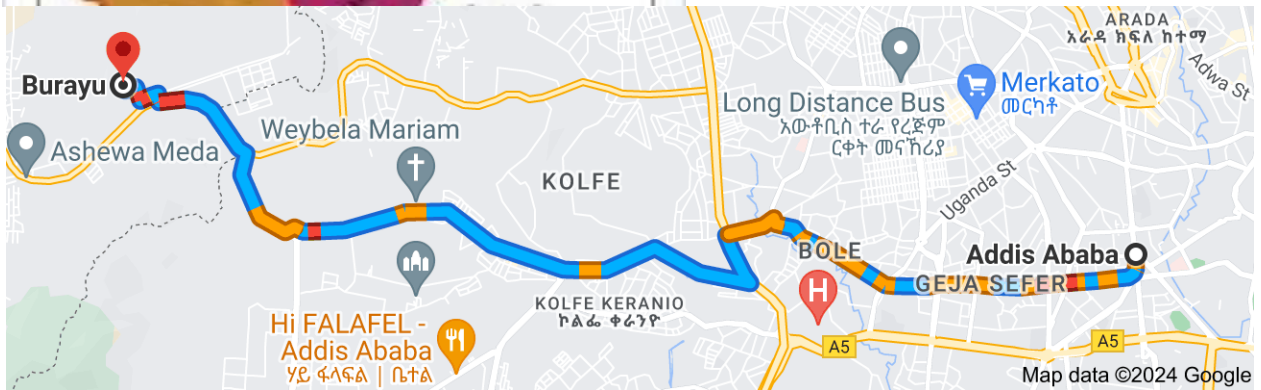
The case study research method is one of the qualitative kinds that are crucial to this investigation. The study area, the research design, the sample plan, the analysis methods, and the

ethical considerations were some of these components. The primary methodology employed to attain the intended research outcomes in this study was a qualitative technique combined with a case study research design. The available information was obtained using a variety of methods, such as focus groups discussion, key informant interviews, in-depth interview and observation. Also cross checked through assembled data from different sources in data saturation technique.

3.3. Study Area

The study has taken place in Burayu, subcity of Shagar City in the Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia. The distance from Merkato to west Addis Ababa city is 20.1 kilometers. The subcity's is a part of Shagar city administration. Its borders are Addis Ababa City in the east, Welmera District in the west, Sululta Sub city in the north, and Sebeta Hawas District in the south direction. The study area's name derived from indigenes tree (Burayu) existed in the area. The word "Burayu" is an Afan Oromo word that literally translates to black wood. A pastoralist and semi-pastoralist named Tulama-Oromo, called Gullale, lived in that area before starting modern farming around the eighteenth century. The town's current layout is essentially linear and stretched along the Addis Ababa-Ambo road. The population of the town is 590000, and the width of the town is 9,058 hectares (Addisu, 2022).

The study area's climate is relatively moderate good for living conditions. The economic activities of the sub-city have been led by agriculture for the past two decades. However, it has currently shifted to different kinds of businesses and factories along with sub-city development



Map of burayu sub city (source from Google map 2024)

3.4. Study Population

The study population focuses on divorced women and beneficiaries of the safety net program in Burayu Sub City. As Sub City reported in 2023, data shows there were 585 women beneficiaries in the safety net program who were divorced and low-income in Burayu Sub City administration totally. Also 317 were divorced women registered for legal separations in woreda first instant court data demonstrated in consecutive two years ago and from among of them, 86 women were divorced and beneficiaries of the social safety net program. Therefore, the populations study of this research 86 divorced women and beneficiaries of the Burayu safety net program. The criteria of inclusion of those target populations are based on: divorce back ground and beneficiary of safety program in the burayu sub city.

3.5. Sample and sampling techniques:

3.5.1. Sample Size:

Means any specified and computed subunit (subset) of the population that was chosen is referred to as a sample size (Sanny, 2017). The sample of the study population consisted of twenty (20) in numbers from divorced women and from women, children and social affairs offices. Those respondents have participated through focus group discussion, Key informant interviews; program staff would provide insight into program design, implementation, and strengths and weaknesses in achieving women's empowerment. Participants were the safety net program head and one professional and from women, children, and social affairs offices, one professional man and one office head were selected. Finally, participated through in-depth

interview questions to personally explore the challenges of divorce and the benefits of the safety net program. Those women participated through the given coded in order to maintain their privacy. Purposive sample has used during data collection, those have ability gave information from divorced women, have long experience position and professional persons selected by those requirements.

3.6. Data sources

The data sources are the backbone of any research study. In this study, sources used two data. They were primary and secondary data sources.

3.6.1. Primary data sources: The data were collected from respondents through key informant interviews, in-depth interviews, observation, and focus group discussions.

3.6.1.1. Key informant interviews

The aim informant interview is to get sufficient information from a wide range of people, including community leaders, professionals, and residents who have firsthand knowledge about the issue. In this study, participants would also include Burayu Sub City women, children, social affairs offices, safety net program administrators, and professionals who have a long period of years of profession and experience. From this point of view, the two respondents from women children and social affairs office and two of them from productive safety net program

3.5.1.2. In-depth interviews

The in-depth interview is a type of qualitative data collection instrument that focuses more on the participant's issue that concerns them. The six divorced women were selected for this interview from among others respondents in the study area.

During data collection, the researcher or data collector observes physical movement and takes note of the safety net program activity and how it supports divorced women. Observations involve the use of our sensory systems to record behavior. They require that humans make judgments about the occurrence of the behavior, its frequency, its duration, or its latency. These kinds of observations are in nature, more subjective than other methods of gathering data. Different people are interpreting the identical event occurring in the environment differently since evaluations are based on researcher perspectives.

Participant observation and nonparticipant observation are the two main methods used to study behavior. For the purposes of this study, it is better to use non-participant observation rather than direct observation to observe the socioeconomic empowerment activities carried out by divorced women taking part in the Safety Net program and women, and children and social affairs office of Burayu sub-city administration .

3.5.1.4. Focus Group Discussion

Focus groups bring together individuals with similar age category and experiences or backgrounds to talk about a particular topic of interest. It is a type of qualitative study in which participants' views, attitudes, beliefs, opinions, and ideas are questioned. Participants in focus

group discussion were encouraged to engage in talks with one another and were given the freedom to speak with anyone in the group.

3.6.2. Secondary Data Sources

The Burayu sub-city administration's social safety net program and food security coordination documents, reports, and drafts were used. In regards to geographical relief, historical background, culture, and the truism office of the sub-city administration were reviewed. In addition, the woreda first instance court has recorded the divorced family, categorized year by year. In this research study, the documented reports of women, children, and social affairs of the past three years about the challenges faced by women in the sub-city were used. In addition, the Burayu sub-city administration social safety net program and food security coordination documents, reports, and drafts were revised. In regards to geographical relief, historical background, culture, and the truism office of the sub-city administration reports and document used.

3.7. Method of data analysis

The researcher analyzed the data by using qualitative techniques. This study followed the procedures of thematic analysis. Qualitative data were collected through FGDs, in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, and personal observations that were coded, organized, and built on the findings in order to further explain the socioeconomic empowerment of divorced women through taking notes and voice recordings. To account for the respondents' limited language proficiency, the interview question was initially written in English and then translated into Afan Oromo by an English language teacher. After a check, the translator returned

to English to ensure equivalency. Therefore, to collect data successfully, the researcher has prepared open-ended questions. The collected data and recorded voice-translated English version were organized after organized data was also cross checked using techniques to reduce error and bias, related themes with research questions were analyzed, and the results were discussed through data triangulation from in-depth interviews, FGDs, key informants interviews, and personal observation. Thematic analysis was employed to analyze the data collected, focusing on identifying key themes related to the socio-economic challenges, empowerment mechanisms, and the role of the Safety Net Program in empowering divorced women.

3.8. Quality Assurance

The researcher has prepared the required material to ensure the quality of the research, such as a notice, and communicated on issues with respondents and government administration to identify the way to collect data and how it was recorded. This means how to keep the collected data based on rules and regular procedures through saturation. This includes strategies for preventing errors from entering the data sets, taking precautions before data is collected and establishing procedures while data is used in this study. During data collection, researcher used primary and secondary data sources through focus group discussion, key informant interviews, in-depth interviews, observation, and document review in Burayu Sub City. Divorced women's safety net program beneficiaries reflected their ideas on service delivery for them. The workers and leaders of the safety net program also provided details about the concept of the public work safety net program in the study area, crosschecking the data gathered from different sources and techniques as a means of validation rather than a false conclusion.

3.9. Ethical Consideration

The researcher has taken a letter of permission, an informed consent form, dealt with respondents, and kept the confidentiality of respondents. By taking a letter of permission from the department of social work, the first step before beginning data collection. Have been informed respondents, they have the right to participate in this study voluntarily choice without any external pressure. When they participated, there were no risk. Additionally, it is crucial to prepare the informed consent form and signed it respondents.

Also, the researcher has given priority to human rights subject protection, explained to respondents the study is free from any risk, and respected human rights during data collection. In addition, the study was only achieving the academic goal, if any one participated in this study there is no risk on respondents and there was no fund planned to paid for respondents in case of participation

CHAPTERFOUR

STUDY FINDING

4.1. Introduction

These study findings shed light on the challenges faced by divorced women, the effectiveness of the Safety Net Program in empowering them, and the importance of sustainable support mechanisms for their socio-economic well-being. The key findings thesis on the socio-economic empowerment of divorced women in Burayu Sub-City included three themes: Firstly, the study finding identified various socio-economic challenges experienced by divorced women in the study area, such as financial instability, social stigma, changes in social status, roles, social isolation, and questions about children's identities.

Second, focus on Mechanisms for socio-economic empowerment: The research highlighted the importance of economic and social empowerment for divorced women. Economic empowerment was facilitated through training sessions on work concepts, saving, and expenditure, while social empowerment was achieved through forming relationships in the workplace of the Safety Net Program. It provided support and resources that helped women improve their economic situation and social connections, ultimately enhancing their overall well-being.

4.2. Background of the Participants

The pointed to investigating the socio-financial strengthening of divorced women through the Safety Net Program in Burayu Sub City. To form beyond any doubt, the objective of considering the participants reactions is the backbone for the genuine completion of this study. There were three sorts of subjective information collection questions that were inquired for the study. In profundity, meet questions arranged for six separated women and recipients benefit the Social Safety Net program. At that point, in order to induce clear and profound data backed by

calling and encounters gotten from Sub City women, Children, and Social affairs, from the Social Safety Net Program and the food Security Coordination Office, each two bureau head professionals and two vice head, a total 4 members were taken an interest through key informant interview. From among subjective investigate information collection Focus group discussion (FGD) fundamental to reaction through discussion group on raised questions from information collectors in given think about study area.

Table 1. Socio demographic characteristics of key informant and In-depth interview of respondents

S/N	Name Or code	Sex	Age	Religion	Marital Status	Educational status	No. children	Current position	experience
1	KII 1	F	33	Protestant	Marriage	MA degree	3	Head	10
2	KII 2	F	42	Protestant	Marriage	BA Degree	4	V/head	20
3	KII 3	M	47	Orthodox	Marriage	MA degree	3	Head	24
4	KII 4	M	50	Protestant	Marriage	MA degree	2	V/head	30
5	IDI 1	F	39	Protestant	Divorced	7	2	-	-
6	IDI 2	F	36	Orthodox	Divorced	6	3	-	-
7	IDI 3	F	42	Orthodox	Divorced	10	4	-	-
8	IDI 4	F	26	Muslim	Divorced	10	1	-	-
9	IDI 5	F	31	Orthodox	Divorced	10	2	-	-
10	IDI 6	F	33	Orthodox	Divorced	12	2	-	-

The above table indicates that two men and two women participated in the key informant interview and the six women through in-depth interview. The age range of all participants was between twenty-six and fifty. In the case of religion, there are one Muslim, four Protestants, and five orthodox followers, respectively. The number of children ranges between one and four year. In addition, their educational level was minimum grade seven and maximum master's degree.

Table 2.Socio demographic characteristics of Focus Group Discussion of respondents

S/N	Code	Sex	Age	Religion	Marital Status	Educational status	No. children
1	FGD1	F	43	Orthodox	Divorced	12	3
2	FGD2	F	36	Orthodox	Divorced	10	4
3	FGD3	F	37	Orthodox	Divorced	10	3
4	FGD4	F	39	Protestant	Divorced	6	2
5	FGD5	F	31	Protestant	Divorced	7	2
6	FGD6	F	36	Orthodox	Divorced	6	3
7	FGD7	F	32	Orthodox	Divorced	8	4
8	FGD8	F	30	Muslim	Divorced	8	1
9	FGD9	F	31	Muslim	Divorced	9	2
10	FGD10	F	33	Orthodox	Divorced	10	2

The above table 2 indicates to Socio demographic characteristics of Focus Group Discussion of respondents. The age range of all participants was between thirty one and forty three and their religion are two Muslim, two protestant Protestants, and six orthodox followers. The number of children ranges between one and four year. In addition, their educational level was minimum grade six and maximum grade twelve.

4.3. Socio-economic challenges experienced by divorced women in the study area

During data, collection used primary and secondary data sources through focus group discussion, key informant interview, in-depth interview, observation and document review in burayu sub city from divorced women safety net program beneficiary reflected their ideas on service delivery for them. The workers and leaders of safety net program also detail described about the concept of public work safety net program in study area cross checking the data gathered from different sources and techniques as means of validation rather than false conclusion. KII 1 and KII 2 headquartered in office of women, children and social affairs in Burayu sub city, explained their ide as follows in an interview.

The report of the burayu sub city district office for women, children and social affairs from 2014 and 2015 shows that women faces many challenge we have also various initiatives to address women's issues such as providing life skills, short term training in crafts and cottage industries, legal training, family planning and livelihood. There were also many governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGO), charity organizations, internal organizations like World Bank and UNICEF cooperate with us.

4.3.1. The Economic Challenges of divorced women in Burayu Sub city

The study finding shows that divorced women were faced different economic challenges. They were unemployment, lack of training (Entrepreneurship, livelihood, family planning and saving) and poverty

1. Unemployment: Before becoming beneficiaries of this safety net program, almost all divorced women were unemployed and dependent on their own husband's income. IDI1 participant, expressed her feeling: I have only ever relied on my husband's salary during our

marriage. I believed at the time that I would not be able to live if he has to part from me.

However, now, I was providing for four kids on my own without his help. This work opportunity is helping women who have divorced and is empowering them in various ways.

AsIDI4 and other in-depth interviewers supported her idea of the existence of the problem Of unemployment in the study area after divorce, to get a job opportunity, there are various criteria and procedures for professional qualifications.

Also, IDI 5 said that we have learned elementary and certificate education, or basic reading and writing. Then, after divorce, caring for children alone is a double burden for women because other people are needed for support and children are cared for while working far from the household. Working in private organizations like factories, cafés, and bars, wage workers are putting their own criteria in addition to education level, physical health, and being free from any extra load like holding children as minimum requirements.

The Focus group discussion respondents were supported those in-depth interview members reflections, the job opportunity of divorced women are very little for reason raised above and others obstacles like economic marginalization and strong vulnerability perception trend in community ,employer institution , like of finding new job on behalf of women, lack of adaptation harsh conditions, the problem facility of transportation, corruption and lack of motivation are the sources of unemployment for divorced women in Burayu sub city administration and needing pay attention to understand support those women from government, non-government organizations, charity organizations and private companies.

2. Lack of training (Entrepreneurship, livelihood, family planning and saving):

During focus group discussion, guided discussion participants were debated, reflected, shared their feeling and experiences as follows:

The divorced women have not chance to networking with training institutions they are working on women socioeconomic empowerments. In order to delivery, those training the agencies or institutions contact needed. They were reflected two things regards with training. Firstly, Human being has various gifts, skills knowledge and natural creativity. Secondly, to developing those natural wisdom and gifts significance to be supporting and strengthening through short term, long terms workshops training and visiting exemplary organizations are creating internal initiative to disclose natural given knowledge to change in practices. Other members were commented on lack of family planning in study area. To form stable and planned oriented household the family planning is the basic one. Even if divorce is inevitable in family life, using different choices of family planning help to safe women or mother from maternal mortality, participation in socio economic engagement and healthy problems, properly care children through lactation for long period of time, increasing love between husband and wife in marriage livings . The livelihood and life skill training after divorce is essential for divorced women how to overcoming of their problems and to adopt new living after separation are the basics for them. The lack of rehabilitations centers to giving those services was occurring in study area and need to give attention for divorced women.” Finally, they were debated on entrepreneurship means creating their own individual firm and small businesses. However, divorced women were lack of training, workshop facilitation, business initial capital-facilitating credits are the critical hinders for divorced women in study area. For this reason, women could not access properly opportunity to their own sustainable income generation for them and to open job opportunities for others peoples those search jobs.

3. Poverty: The divorced women in study area were unable to fulfill the basic needs of theirs’ children like food, house, clothes and health insurances. The 2015 women, children and social

affairs identified about 1892 women failed under poverty for case of the different challenges exploited to them for poverty. The key informant interviewers answered their questions on the root causes of women problems after divorced. They were dependent on their husband's income before divorce and even they have own individual income, they have supported each other. After divorce, they were separated their own property into two and they become to start individual living independently, economically, socially, psychological and moral challenges from family and community.

4.3.2. Social challenges of divorced women

4.3.2.1. Challenges of maladaptation and Instability

IDI 1 shared her history as follows:

“I have been married for 8 years, and we have two children together. Unfortunately, my marriage ended in divorce. When we got married, even though our income was low, our lives still had meaning to exist fully. This time, if he stays at home, I can also go to work far away, and in terms of social responsibility, my child has nothing to fear. Even though there are problems that arise when living together in marriage, tolerance is better. Currently, I am living alone with children, and living alone is difficult. When I remember my marriage 8 years ago, it raised me a headache. In addition, I am afraid at night and at this uncomfortable time in my life.”

4.3.2.2 Social stigma

In the research area, divorce is not customarily encouraged by the community. Various proverbs in the culture discourage divorce. Women who have divorced are less likely to receive certain services and benefits. The IDI 2 resident in a rental home. She talked about her difficult experiences.

“When I was in marriage, we shared a house with a tenant and did things like sip coffee together during the day, celebrate holidays by saving money to buy oxy, and butcher together. However, that network collapsed in the case of unbalanced income ongoing with others capability.”

4.3.2.3. Changes of social status and role

Participating in a focus group discussion and coded IDI 5 shared her experience with the group. *I provide Holy Spirit services in accordance with religious theology as part of my ministry at Brehna Kiristos Protestant Church in study area. Unfortunately, because the church service had begun from home, I had to temporarily stop attending after our marriage ended in divorce. Role and obligation in various forms of community engagement have been assigned by society. Additionally, in a divorce process, such roles and responsibilities are diminished. Leading various associations such as Idir, and Iqub allows community members to observe the stability of a single-family marriage.*

4.3.2.4. Children questions

After a divorce, life goes on, so having future plans discussed with friends, family, and relatives may be crucial. Participant two expressed her thoughts:

My children ask daily, why father stay outside at this night? Why he didn't come? Where he working? Why he far from us please call to him? In addition, they raised different questions. Because of them, need their father love and face daily? Some of my family, friends, and relatives acted more as decision-makers than as advisors when I was talking with them about the future of my firm. In the event that my circumstances changed, friends and family also underwent physical transformations.

4.4. The empowerment mechanisms of divorced women in study area

When a woman's marriage ends in divorce, she is subjected to several social and economic issues. *How would you characterize women's empowerment?* during data collecting for the important interview question for the administration of the city of Burayu on women, children, and social affairs in order to respond to this question. The vice office head is KII 2, Here is how she responds to the question.

Women's empowerment refers to empowering them by employing various strategies and imparting life skills training rather than obstacles. The pressure from the outside is transient; instead, women ought to drive their own internal motivation. Building women's capacity has a significant multifaceted impact on a nation's socioeconomic progress. Children learn to recognize and manage both positive and negative relationships from their family, particularly with their mothers.

What systems are in place to give divorced women more empowerment?

She provided responses. We were split into two categories for women's empowerment based on the responsibilities of our sector. Both external and internal empowerments are involved. Among the methods of internal empowerment, include discussion, counseling, training, and visionary development. In order to achieve external empowerment, one must generate, gather, and connect their vision with the initial startup funding. We established many associations to support one another in order to trade financial and social support. For instance, by providing chickens, dairy cows, and various seeds according to their preferences. We are providing orientation about entrepreneurship, family planning, and saving techniques of from transmitted to various stockholders, community leaders, and Religious organizations in government organizations with cooperation and collaboration.

4.5. The Procedure to beneficiary safety net program

The chairman of the Burayu Sub City social safety net program and food security coordination office KII were stated that there are steps that must be taken in order to link a family with the safety net program.

The applicant for the safety net program must, first, be a kebele or village resident. A letter of *support attesting to the family's low income from their kebele or village, as well as their marriage status, number of children, and living circumstances, are also key requirements. The World Bank has prepared a global social safety net manual standard. This manual outlines the requirements for anyone wishing to participate in the safety net program: they must be at least eighteen (18) years old; women must not be pregnant; they must be willing to train through the twenty-one sessions (chapters) of the World Bank training manual; they must agree to a maximum working period of three years , the maximum number of beneficiaries per family is four; they must be willing to save twenty percent from income and they must be willing to work in the public one day per week per member of the family. Working inthe safety net gives divorced women two means of empowerment. They were empowerment on the social and economic fronts.*

4.6. The benefits of safety net program for divorced women

The In-depth interview coded by IDI brought up their personal involvement in the safety program data collection. They were answered for questions, *Could you kindly address the financial benefits of working in the safety net program?*They were reflected their ideas and we benefited financially from a program:

We were responsible for our children, and according to the World Bank social safety net manual standard, we were earning up to 2,400 Ethiopian birr monthly based on family or children numbers. In addition to that, we were on saving twenty percent from monthly income. We use collecting Ikub to share group in through cycling saving switch in-group members. In addition to agreeing with others participant idea, the coded IDI 6 also revealed her experience saving lives. I got first batch of Ikub from some friends, and I bought ten hens and getting seven to ten eggs a daily from them. The head of the food security and safety net program at Burayu Sub City, KII I described the various ways that the safety net program works with non-governmental organizations like women's affairs, women and children, and "Hundee"(Oromia Family Development) aid and training to improve the livelihood of divorced women. By purchasing and donating various hens, goats, fruit seeds, and lamb's in addition to their percentage of savings. Generally, there are three benefits of social safety net program in study area.

4.6.1. Conditional cash support

During focus group mass discussion, they were reflected and debated about conditional Cash Support as follows: This advantageous facilitated in safety net program for women Temporary in Pregnancy and lactation period. The duration of this support starting from the first two months after pregnancy to six-month post birth of child. In order to safe and healthy child the mother of child has got conditional cash support without working equal with others Members of safety net beneficiaries. one mother stayed in conditional cash support has obligation to re back to her public work after the given period deadline concluded.

Public Work

Currently there are above eight hundred low- income families' beneficiating from sub city social safety net program in study area. This number indicated household only indirectly 2974 persons were using from the program. The urban safety net program includes the public works and the focus group discussion members reflected their ideas of the following:

Green legacy: This work activity is the participating in plant afforestation and reforestation eroded road, vacation and selected land for green area by city administration.

Urban agriculture: Currently government of Ethiopia encouraging urban agriculture in private and public organizations increase of agriculture productivity on small farm like in school compounds, in Health centers and universities and in military organizations to cultivate extra available land in theirs 'Compounds and the safety beneficiaries have mandate to support this activity based on given site for them.

Urban road and site clean: Also they were cleaning the given site and road in order to keeping the urban public hygiene for themselves and for their society based on guided standards manual of world bank safety net program.

Caring others urban infrastructures needed: Like opening and clean urban flood canal, project sites, reconstruct dam of eroded lands extraactivities. According to KII and IDI respondents answers as following:

the safety net program document from the World Bank advises participants to save 20% of their monthly income for a maximum of three years. At the conclusion of the program, they will receive a reward of six hundred US dollars after they have saved some money. This Inspiration provides a solid foundation for them to launch their own private companies. A woman's ability to encourage others to save money guarantees the family's ability to live comfortably and plays a significant part in the complete elimination of poverty. The IDI

respondents were also supported KII plan reflected: According to them, the safety net program does not just give low-income people temporary support; rather, it gives them the tools they need to set goals, become millionaires, create jobs for others by improving their savings, and start their own enterprises. Through training, observation, experience sharing, creating a business strategy focused on the market, market-oriented production, and strong demand, this also ensures not just ambition but also empowers them.

4.6.3. Direct support

In focus group discussion, they were discussed on direct support of safety net program, beneficiaries. The woman has disabled child/children care; disabled women themselves and the women age above 65 years old are not ordered to do public works. Those groups of category get the cash directly based on program rounds. As any other beneficiary monthly they getting money with ought to participating in working. Also others advantages like health insurances covered by program. This direct support aim to safe those marginalized people in case of disability, age retirement and others problems unable public ensure food security.

4.7. Social empowerment of divorced women

The participants in the safety net program received optimal support regarding the social advantages of their labor during data collecting. *Could you kindly talk about forming your social relationships and cooperating as a safety net program?*

IDI 3 coded fostered her interpersonal relationships, and we worked as a group to clean up the roads and maintain urban beauty. In addition toeing financially beneficial, working in a team enables us to communicate and share our inner feelings with one another, as well as to support one another when a loved one passes away. Additionally, IDI 4 coded supports IDI 3's social empowerment. We have established several social and economic support groups,

Such as Idir and Ikub, and we keep in touch with one another when we celebrate holidays and save money for us businesses.

Together, we not only trade commodities but also advance our many hereditary profession through experience, such as handcrafting (sewing, ceramics, hair styling, and other crafts) and other cottage industry experiences from each other divorced women are marginalized and isolated from social and community interactions KII 3 expresses his thoughts during the conversation presumptions said that:

Women were encouraged to view men as having a greater role in social, economic, and Political activity. Women were not allowed to freely express their opinions or ideas as they wished, and society even assigned men to manage or supervise women in all spheres of life. Various proverbs state that women should prioritize taking care of their families and children over all other activities. This mindset has actually shifted, particularly in our sub city where twenty-one sessions were trained over the course of three years, Progressively increasing their capacity and instilling the belief that women are equally Capable of participating in any activity as men.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Discussion and Analysis

5.1. Socio Economic Challenges of divorced women

Based on the study's findings, women who divorced lost their homes, spouses, secure employment, families, and social ties with relatives. They even faced barriers to their ability to practice their own faith and travel to sacred sites with an open and simple heart. In their own society and community, divorced women experienced socioeconomic disadvantage. An analysis of comparable studies revealed that divorced women confront a range of socioeconomic obstacles, including unstable finances, low income, unemployment, social stigma, shifting social standing, and detrimental effects on children's psychosocial development and couples' adjustment to post-divorce life (Patrick et al., 2012).

A decline in income after a divorce and dependency on maintenance payments from the former spouse are also more common among women who take on additional parental obligations reduce their income after getting divorced and start depending on their ex-husband's maintenance payments. The study's conclusions demonstrated that participants in the study area, who were predominately women, disclosed their emotions, worries, issues, and suggestions for finishing the investigation. Protestant faith predominates among participants in the research area. The most popular age destinations among the participants were above twenty-six and under fifty. This suggests that couples may face a range of challenging circumstances at a medium age following marriage. Regarding marital status, the majority of them are women or families that have divorced. Based on the study's data gathering instruments and actual, experienced responses, the researcher has gathered information. Most of the participants in the study area pursued elementary and secondary schooling, indicating that they were unable to draw the conclusion that

divorced women's lack of maturity before to marriage and their early marriage and schooling could be obstacles to their proper socioeconomic empowerment. The study's conclusions demonstrate that women in general faced many obstacles, and that divorced women primarily shared those obstacles in the context of their socioeconomic issues.

5.2. Economic Empowerment:

According to the research findings, women who had divorced were eligible for a safety net program that helped them start their own businesses. The results demonstrate that education to comprehend the concepts of income and livelihood served as the foundation for the economic empowerment of divorced women. The process of empowering the weak so they can take charge of their life and change their position is known as women's empowerment. Similar literatures have backed up this conclusion that women's participation in the economy is a necessary foundation for economic empowerment. Other factors that contribute to society include enabling the community's own production factors, guaranteeing wholesale and marketing ability, guaranteeing a living wage or adequate compensation, and acquiring information, knowledge, and skills that are readily available.

Information, knowledge, and skills are all parts of societies and participation of women economic activity is essential base for economic empowerment .Numerous studies employ choice, option, control, and power in relation to divorced women who pursue the following possibilities. Women's economic empowerment is the process of advancing their socioeconomic rights and gaining control over their income, savings, and spending so they can lead by example and assume positions of leadership. Various philosophies and points of view affirm the framework in which women should promote wellbeing in order to meet the demands of contemporary women's empowerment and policy involvement. The idea behind this was the

increasing goal of women's empowerment in political and social activities to support their own families and communities (Kabeer,2012).

5.2.1. Job Opportunities:

The safety net program provides previously jobless divorced women with employment possibilities so they may sustain their family and themselves. According to research study literature, financially independent women make greater contributions to their families, communities, and nations. Equal access to resources, talents, and economic institutions should be granted to women.

5.2.2. Financial Literacy:

In order to improve their money management abilities, participants receive instruction on budgeting, making a living, saving, and livelihood development. According to research study literature, financially independent women make greater contributions to their families, communities, and nations. Equal access to resources, talents, and economic institutions should be granted to women.

5.2.3. Savings Incentives:

In order to promote a culture of saving and financial security, women are encouraged to save aside 20% of their monthly pay for a minimum of three years. Upon completion, they will receive a \$600 extra award to their saving. The World Bank's guide manual on social safety net standards advised beneficiaries to save 20% of their monthly income for savings. They receive a reward of six hundred US dollars for their deposited funds after saving for twenty-four to thirty-six months. This this concept plays a significant role in promoting saving habits, changing economic growth, opening up job opportunities, reducing poverty, and indirectly fostering stable families.

5.2.4. Income Generation:

Women who participate in the program gain the ability to earn a living, which eventually leads to financial independence and self-sufficiency.

5.3. The Social empowerment of divorced women in study area

A linked research study states that every organization wants to guarantee that women have a rightful place in the legal system as well as in the business community, civil society, and civil service. As a result, women will be able to engage in public discourse and decision-making on an equal footing with males and have an impact on the choices that will shape the futures of their families and nations. In official institutions, non-governmental organizations, private businesses, families, and other contexts, empowering women has a broad scope and multifaceted nature. Women are encouraged to have financial and budgetary ideas, as well as cultural, social, and political roles and involvement, when it comes to empowerment. Gender is a social construct in which roles are assigned by society to men and women, classifying their rights, obligations, and division of labor. Gender frameworks possess the capacity to generate institutionalized disparities between males and females. As a result, understanding the gender network and how a balanced power relationship between men and women is created and perpetuated is crucial for women's empowerment.

5.3.1. Establishment of Social Networks:

After filing for divorce and receiving benefits from the Safety Net Program, these women formed their own networks of social cooperation at work through meeting, workshop, and conversation participation as well as presenting their personal opinions. The study's findings show how crucial traditional connections like Idir and ekub are for assisting divorced women in

gathering and expressing their emotions, ideas, and non-verbal cues. This improved the status of underprivileged women and altered unfavorable opinions in the field of study.

5.3.2. Overcoming Social Stigmas: According to the study, divorced women encountered societal stigmas and proverbs in their community. However, by taking part in the Safety Net Program, these women were able to break free from social bonds and work for their own financial emancipation. By encouraging their economic independence, the safety net program's implementation strengthens women. There has been a change in the social views in the study region that permits women to work there and permits males to work when they are not at home. They were using their home team to work on public works projects.

CHAPTER 6

6. Conclusion, Recommendation and Implication

6.1. Conclusion

The study is set to conclude in accordance with the objectives and research findings about the socioeconomic empowerment of divorced women through the safety net program run by the Burayyu Sub City. The researcher saw that there was a problem in the field when they first started their investigation. The study area research design has employed a qualitative research methodology. The focus of the demographic study has been on divorced women who were unemployed and had low administrative incomes before being eligible for safety net payments. The Burayyu sub city administration in west Addis Ababa, which is bounded under Shagar City and answerable to the Oromia regional state, is the only area included in the study. Twenty representative samples were selected from the whole safety net program, and they participated with three distinct data collection instruments. The women, children, and social affairs offices in conjunction with the coordination of the safety net program carried out the key informant interview. In-depth interview questions were used to get the opinions of six female participants, and focus group discussions were used to choose ten equal women to debate the topic at hand. There were several reported data related to research study titles in the Burayyu Sub City. As a result, the findings and *goals* are outlined in the following key points.

- *Regards with Socio-Economic Challenges:* Divorced women in Burayu Sub-City face various socio-economic challenges, including financial instability, social stigma, and changes in social status, roles, social isolation, and questions about children's identities.
- *Related with Mechanisms for Empowerment:* The study emphasizes the importance of economic and social empowerment for divorced women, with training sessions on work concepts, saving, expenditure, and forming relationships in the workplace of the Safety Net Program playing a crucial role in empowering women.
- *The Contribution of the Safety Net Program:* The Safety Net Program significantly contributes to the empowerment of divorced women in Burayu Sub-City by providing support, resources, and opportunities that help improve their economic situation, social connections, and overall well-being.
- *To sustainable Support:* The study suggests sustainable empowerment strategies for divorced women, emphasizing the need for long-term support mechanisms to ensure their socio-economic well-being and independence.
- *The Community Impact:* The research findings indicate that the Safety Net Program has a positive impact on the community by rebuilding the lives of divorced women and providing essential support for those living in poverty. In conclusion, the study underscores the importance of addressing the socio-economic challenges faced by divorced women, the effectiveness of the Safety Net Program in empowering them, and the significance of sustainable support mechanisms for their well-being. By focusing on economic and social empowerment, the study contributes to the promotion of gender equality, social inclusion and community development in Burayu Sub-City.

6.3. Recommendation

Depend on study findings the following recommendation points are identified.

- Firstly, to reducing the challenges of divorced women and supporting through training and capacity-building programs for divorced women to improve their skills and increase their economic opportunities should delivering by burayu sub city, women ,children and social affairs office and others stakeholders
- Second, Enhancing collaboration with local and traditional associations, government agencies, NGOs, and community stakeholders to address the challenges faced by divorced women hinders of psychosocial development.
- Thirdly. The burayu sub city Safety net program and food security coordination office should be strengthening the implementation of the Safety Net Program to ensure continued support for divorced women by collaboration working with regional program supervisors and managers.
- Finally, conducting further research to monitor the long-term impact of the Safety Net Program on divorced women's socio-economic status and well-being burayu sub city and holding others marginalized women through conducting research and projects in study area. These recommendations aim to improve the effectiveness of interventions and support mechanisms for divorced women in Burayu Sub-City

6.2. Implication of the study

6.2.1. Implication to social work education

Social work education is teaching the empowerment and advocacy of women for equal treatment and serving all human beings who may need professional support. The discipline also teaches equality of all human being without any discrimination based on sex, religion

differences, income and social classes. Among different institutions, social work education and collaboration with families is a priority area. Social work educations teach and believe that without women socio economic participation, there is no ensuring development index and prosperity of one country realizing. The social welfare education, social safety net and social security are also included in social work education. The study area finding shows that if the divorced women supported in little bet financially and socially in family, peer group and in society, they can record socio economic change. Social work education as discipline also should be include and widely teach as part of subject socio economic empowerment of marginalized and divorced women through different techniques like encourage to participate in social welfare and social safety net program in order to disclose their own skills by practicing and working.

6.2.2. Implication for Researchers

Social work researchers can play great role for investigate socio economic empowerment of divorced women through beneficiary of social safety. The current study describes many hinders to socio economic empowerment of women equal participation with men in all public and non-government organization. These research studies is putting its own reference for further study and encourage others researchers those want to investigate on socio economic empowerment of women. Researchers can work collaborate with employers, policymakers and social workers to ensure their research is relevant and applicable to the real world of women socio economic empowerment. By conducting high quality research, advocating for policy change, researchers can help to create inclusive, and participation of women in sustainable development of socio economic empowerment of especially divorced women. Generally, social work researchers should help women empower themselves through real-life investigations based on previous gaps in documents and research findings by using current opportunities and challenges.

6.2.3. Implication for social work policy

The study findings showed that the socioeconomic empowerment of divorced women has Challenge and struggle with the previous attitudes of family, community, and government organizations. In order to change this attitude strength law, policy and rules are important. Also this research study have greater important for policymakers by giving scientific information that will motivate them to modify existing policies, formulate new policies, laws, rules, and regulations to encourage women participation in socioeconomic activities by protecting their rights in any movements. The study provides valuable insights for policymakers, government offices, and leaders working on women's issues, suggesting the need for policies and programs that support the socio-economic empowerment of divorced women.

The Government of Ethiopia, recognizing the contribution of social protection to the development goals of the country and recognizing its duties and obligations under the constitution and international and regional conventions to protect and promote the wellbeing of its citizens, will commit human and financial resources to reducing poverty and provide social protection to its poorest and most vulnerable citizens. Government acknowledges social rights as defined in the constitution and reaffirms its intent to continue to expand the progressive realization of those rights according to the availability of resources.

Therefore, the study result is a great input and base for policymakers in regards to working with the rights of women. Sustainable development of children and family at whole. Overall, the implications of this study extend to education, researchers and policy emphasizing the importance of supporting the socio-economic empowerment of divorced women and promoting gender equality and social inclusion in society.

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APPENDIXES

Addis Ababa University

College of Social Sciences

School of Graduates Studies

School of Social Work

Dear participants (respondents) this interview questions prepare fulfilling academic research purpose for masters of Social Work on Socio Economic Empowerment of Divorced Women through Safety Net program: The Case of Burayu Sub City. Your information (response) is very essential input for achieve goal of the study. Therefore, your private confidentiality is keeping by researcher and please offers your responses honestly.

Appendix I

Informed consent form

Socio Economic Empowerment of Divorced Women through Safety Net through program: The case of Burayu Sub city I am (Girma Deresa) Master Art in student of Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work. I am doing research on Socio economic empowerment of divorced women at Burayu sub city administration. I invite you to part of this research study participant and before you decide you can ask anyone you feel comfortable with about research. This consent form may contain words that you don't understand please feel free to ask question for clarifications.

The benefit of this research is that you will be helping me is to understand of about divorce living community in this kebele and its impacts. There are no risks to you for participating in this study except your time consume, when you discuss on issues and to response a questions. You do not tell your name for data collector. All your response and the results obtained were

kept confidentially by using coding system whereby no one will have access to your responses. You have a right to withdraw from this study at any time you want. Participant: - All of my questions and concerns about this study have been addressed. Choose, voluntary to participate in this research project.”

Participant Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix II

Key Informant Interview for Respondents (Burayu sub city Women, Children and Social affairs office head Safety net program head)

Part1: Background of the respondents

Sex: _____

Age: _____

Education Level: _____

Experiences: _____

Current Position: _____

Marital Status: _____

Religion: _____

Part 2: Key informant interview questions

1. What are criteria's and procedure divorced women to beneficiary of safety net program
2. How do you explain the women with divorce regards with your profession?
3. How do you define women empowerment?
4. What are the mechanisms be used to empower divorced women?
5. What is safety net available and divorced women are beneficiary?
6. How Safety net program can support socio economic challenges of divorced women?

7. How many divorced women beneficiary from the safety net program?
8. As bureau of women, children and social affairs, what are your responsibilities to empowering divorced women?
9. How to sustainable support of divorced and who is responsible?
10. Have you additional thing to about on raised issue?

Appendix III

Part 1: Demographic characteristics of divorced women In-depth Interview Guide for Divorced Women

Code _____ **Time** _____

Sex _____

Age _____

Religion: _____

Family status: _____

Educational status _____

Part 2: In-depth Interview questions

1. How do you explain life after divorce?
2. What is the challenge you face after divorce? (For example...)
3. Can explain the advantages safety net program for divorced women?
4. Is change of your social relationships after beneficiary from safety net?(How?)
5. What are your economic changes through safety net program?(Can you list?)
6. What are you got Burayu sub city office of women, children and social affairs office?(For example?)
7. Is there follow up and training from burayu sub city safety net program. (When?)

8. Is there additional things can you add and describe.

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix Four

Part 1: Demographic characteristics (women with divorce)

Sex: _____

Age: _____

Education Level: _____

Marital Status: _____

Religion: _____

Part 2: Focus Group Discussion Guide

1. Please discuss what is the problems follows after of divorce or family separation?
2. Please discuss on the economic advantageous of working in safety net program?
3. Can you please discuss on working together in safety net build your social relationships?
4. Could you please discuss what are the challenges you face after you were start working in safety net program?
5. Could you please discuss what you got training and orientations from safety net office?
6. Please discuss, is there follow up you from Burayu sub city women,children and social affair office?
7. Pleas discuss, have you additional idea regards with topic?

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 5 Observation Check List

S/No	In study are things to observed	Description	Remark
1	The activity of women in safety net program at study area		
2	Burayu sub city women, children and social affairs office		
3	Safety net program sites		
4	Burayu administration culture and truism areas		
5	The NGO works on women empowerment		

DABALATAWWAN

Yuunivarsiitii Addiis Ababaa

Kolleejjii Saayinsii Hawwaasaa

Dippaartiimeentii sooshaal woorkii

Kabajamoo hirmaattotta af gaaffiin kun kan qophaa'e qorannaa digrii lammaffaa dippaartiimeentii sooshaal woorkii guuttachuudhaf yoo tahu, Mata duree qorannichaa “Dubartoota bultii diigaan ykn hiikan hawwaas diinagdee isaanii karaa seeftii neetiin jajjabeessu” kan jedhudha. Kan innii irratti hojjetamu magaalaa shaggar kutaa magaalaa buraayyuttidha. Odeeffannoon isin kennitan baay'ee barbaachisaa fi galtee guddaa qorannoo kanaati. Kanaaf icciittiin dhuunfaa keessanii nama qorannaa kana hojjetuun kan eegamu akuma jirutti tahee odeeffannoon isin naaf kennitan amanamaa fi haqa qabeessa akka tahu jaalala guddaan isinan gaafadha.

Hirmaannaa keessaniif galatoomaa!

Unka Odeeffannoo

Dubartoota bultii diigaan ykn hiikan hawwaas diinagdee isaanii karaa seeftii neetiin jajjabeessu” kan jedhudha. Kan innii irratti hojjetamu magaalaa shaggar kutaa magaalaa buraayyuttidha.

Ani Girmaa Dheeressaa fayyisaan jedhama barata Yuniiversitii Finfinnee digrii lammaffaa gosa barnoota sooshaal woorkiiti. Ani qorannoo koo kanan irratti hojjechaa jiru magaalaa shaggar kutaa magaalaa burraayutti dubartoota bultiin isaanii hiikame/diigame qophaa jiraatan hawwaas diinagdee isaanii karaa seeftii neetii jajjabeessuu kan jedhu irratti xiyyeeffata. Akka hirmaataa qaama qorannaa kanaatti yoon isin affeeru gammachuu guddaatu natti dhagama. Osoo gaaffii fi deebi’ii kennuu hin jalqabiin dura waan gaafachuu barbaaddan fi ifa isiniif hin taane kamiyyuu osoo hin dhiphattiin akka gaafattan isininan yaadachiisa. Keessumattuu unka kana keessatti jechoonni ifa hin taane yoo jiraatan osoo homaa hin dhiphattiin qoratichi akka hubatu gochuun ni dandahama. Yoo af-gaaffii kana keessatti hirmaattan dhiibbaa kamiyyuu kan hin qabne fi qorannichaaf galtee guddaa kan tahudha. Maqaa keessan himuunii fi barreessuun isin hin barbaachisu. Bu’aan deebi’ii keessanii karaa icciitiin keessan eegeetiinii fi unka sirrii taheen ibsama. Yeroo af-gaaffii kana yoo isinitti hin tolle dhaabuu ni dandeessu, qorannaa kana keessaas bahuu ni dandeessu.

Kabajamtoota hirmaattota:- Gaaffiin ani waa’ee qorannookootiif qopheesse filannoo fi fedhii qofaan kan itti hirmaattan tahuu nana beeksisa.

Mallattoo hirmaataa _____ Guyaa _____

Af-gaaffii lammaffaa

Af-gaaffii hirmaattota waajira dhimma dubartootaa, daa’immanii fi hawwaasummaa fi waajira biiroo projectii seeftii neetii kutaa magaalaa burayyuutiif kan qophaa’e.

Kutaa 1: Dur duubee hirmaattotaa

Koodii _____ Sa'aatii _____

Saala: _____

Umrii: _____

Amantii: _____

Sadarkaa Barnootaa: _____

Muuxannoo hojii: _____

Itti gaafatamummaa : _____

Haala gaa'ila : _____

Baay'ina daa'ima _____

Kutaa2: Gaaffiwwan Af-gaaffiwaajira Dhi/Du/Da fi Hwwaasummaa(key informant interview)tiif qophaa'e

1. Sagantaa seeftii neetii jechuun maal jechuudha ?
2. Sagantaan seeftii neetii kun akka Itiyoophiyaatti fi Oromiyaatti yoom jalqabe ?
3. Seeftii neetiin kun gosa qabamoo tokkichuma?
4. Namoonni seeftii neetii kanaan gurmaahan maal maal hojjetu?
5. Seeftii neetii magaalaa fi baadiyyaa jedhamee qoodameeraa?
6. Akka kutaa magaalaa keessaniitti waggoota sadan darban yookiin 2014,15 fi 2016 sagantaan seeftii neetii kun namoota meeqa hojiitti galche?
7. Ulaagan calallii namoota kanaa maalidha?
8. Kaayyoon seeftii neetiin namoota gurmeessuun misooma hojjechuudha moo gargaarsa kennuudha?

9. Seeftii neetiin gurmeessuun inumaa mootumaan namoota
irkattummaa barsiisaa jiraa ilaichi jira isinoo maal jettu
10. Dubartoota gaa'illi isaanii jalaa diigamee hawwaas
diinagdeen isaanii saaxilamoo tahan saafeetii neetii keessatti
gurmaahanii fayyadamoo tahuu isaanii akkamiin ibsitu

Dabalata III

Kutaa 1: Dur duubee af-gaaffii dubartoota gaa'illi isaanii jalaa
diigameef qopha'e (In-depth Interview Guide for Divorced
Women)

Koodii: _____ Sa'aatii _____

Saala: _____

Umrii: _____

Amantii: _____

Haala gaa'la: _____

Baay'ina ijoollee _____

Bara gaa'ila keessa turan _____

Sadarkaa Barnootaa: _____

Turtii erga wal hiikanii _____

Erga seeftii neetiin gurmaahanii _____

Kutaa 2: Gaaffilee Af-gaaffii qophaa'an (In-depth Interview)

1. Jiruuf jireenya keessan akkamitti ibsitu erga gaallii

keessan diigamee kophaa keessan jiraachuu jalqabdanii?

2. Rakkoo maaltu isin mudate erga gaai'lli keessan diigamee
(fakkeenyaaf)

3. Seeftii neetiin gurmaahuun dubartoota bultiin isanii jalaa diigameef bu'aaa qaba jettanii yaadduu? Yoo qaba jettan fakkeenyaaf?

4. Erga seeftii neetiin gurmooftanii haala walitti dhufeenya nama waliin qabdan kan san duraa fi kan hammaa akkamitti ibsitu? (jijirrama isaa akkamitii madaaltu?)
5. Erga seeftii neetiin gurmooftanii dinaagdee keessan irratti jijjiiramni dhufeeraa?(fakkeenyaaf?)
6. Waajira dhimma dubartootaa, daa'immanii fi hawwaasummaa irraa deeggarsi isiniif godhamu maal fa'i?(fakkeenyaaf?)
7. Deeggarsa, hordoffii fi leenjiin waajira sagantaa seeftii neetii kutaa magaalaa buraayyuu irraa isiniif godhamaa? (yoom yoom?)
8. Sagantaa seeftii neetiin wal qabatee yaada addaa yoo qabaattan?

Hirmaannaa keessaniif galatoomaa!

Kutaa1: Dur duubee (hirmaattota) dubartoota gaa'illi isaanii jalaa diigame

Koodii _____ **Sa'aatii** _____

Saala: _____

Umrii: _____

Amantii: _____

Haala gaa'la : _____

Baay'ina ijoollee: _____

Bara gaa'ila keessa turan: _____

Sadarkaa Barnootaa: _____

Turtii erga wal hiikanii: _____

Erga seeftii neetiin gurmaahanii: _____

Kutaa 2: MariiGaree (Focus Group Discussion Guide)

1. Bu'aa bayii wal hiikkaan booda hisin mudate maal ? Irratti mari'adhaa.

2. Maaloo irratti mari'adhaa sagantaa seeftii neetii keessa waliin hojjechuun walitti dhufeenya hawwaasummaa ni cimsaa?
3. Seeftii neetiin gurmaa'anii hojjechuun diinagdee yookiin galii irratti jijjiirama akkamii fida ? Irratti mari'adha.
4. Sagantaa seeftii neetii kana keessatti leenjiin hojiin wal qabatu isiniif kennamaa jiraa? iraatti mari'adha.
5. Waajira dhimmi dubartoota, daa'imaniif fi hawwaasummaa irraa deeggarsii fi hordoffiin isiniif taasifamaa jiraa? irratti mari'adhaa.

***Hirmaannaa
keessaniif
galatoomaa!***

Dabalata 5 Unka Gabateedaawwannaa

T/L	Wantoota daawwatamuu qaban	Ibsa	Ya
1	Wantoota dubartootni magenta waabii nyaataa keessatti gurmaahan hojjetan		
2	Waajira dhimma dubartootaa ,daa'immanii fi hawwaasumma kutaa Magaalaa Buraayyuu		
3	Giddugala sagantaa waabii nyaataa daawwachuu		
4	Waajira Aadaa fi Turizimii kutaa magaalaa buraayyuu daawwachuu		
5	Hojii dhaabbatni miti mootummaa dubartootaa jajjabeessuf godhan daawwachuu		

