

Examining the impact of radical feminist ideas on single-mother parents and child wellbeing in Tanzania: A case of Arusha District

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Abstract

The paper aims to examine the influence of radical feminist ideas on the rapid increase of single-mother households and its impact on child wellbeing and personal development in Arusha District, Tanzania. The study focuses on single-mother parents and children living within these households. A qualitative research approach was employed, using a case study design. A total of 30 participants were included in the sample frame for interview, comprising single mothers, social welfare officers, children, married men, and unmarried men. The data obtained were analysed using content analysis. The findings revealed that some women and girls consciously choose single-motherhood in order to avoid male dominance, while other women and girls unconsciously become single-mother parents due to social stigma associated with having a child before marriage, divorce, or widowhood. These circumstances are closely linked to the patriarchal system prevailing in society. The findings, supported by radical feminist theory, argue that the male dominance is the source of women's oppression, inequalities and the restriction of women's rights. This factor has contributed to the increase of single-mother households, which in turn affects children's wellbeing and personal development. The study concludes with recommendations for targeted community awareness sensitisation training, as well as seminars aimed at encouraging single-mother parents to positively embrace their status in order to improve both child wellbeing and their own personal development. In addition, the ministry should ensure adequate childcare support, reduce patriarchal stereotypes among men, and promote social changes through inclusive policies and programs.

Keywords: Radical feminist movement, patriarch system, single-mother parent, and children

Introduction

Family is an important social institution that encompasses covering roles and responsibilities within the home, including emotional support and socialisation, economic stability, and child development and caregiving patterns (Casey, 2022) [4]. These roles are relatively easy to fulfil when a family exists within a single household (Materu, 2019) [13]. However, when the family structure is divided, fulfilling these roles becomes more complicated, particularly in lower-socioeconomic single-mother households, where ensuring the physical and emotional wellbeing of children can be challenging (Materu, 2019) [13]. Takwa (2025) and Casey (2022) [4, 24] reported an increase in single-mother households, comprising both formerly married women and never-married women voluntarily choose to live as single mothers. Yonhap (2025) [28] argued that divorce is one of the primary pathway through which married women become single mothers, often influenced by patriarchal structures within marriage. Takwa (2025) and Bhasin (2006) [3, 24] concur with Yonhap, arguing that fear of male dominance shaped by radical feminist awareness campaigns is among factors influencing never-married women's decisions to remain single mothers.

Radical feminists distinguished themselves through their central argument that women's oppression is embedded within patriarchal systems, in which men dominate social structures, including control over women, girls, resources, and opportunities (Jensen, 2021; 2017) [8, 9]. As a result, women experience systemic disadvantaged. The radical feminism movement emerged globally in the nineteenth century, and its ideas have persisted to the present, particularly through schools, seminars, meetings, and the internet as a medium of communication. Many women have

adopted these ideas, both consciously and unconsciously, which has been linked to an increase in single-mother households (Mohajan, 2022; Fan, 2017) [5, 17].

Additionally, this movement has influenced a shift from the traditionally recognized family structure of married couples towards single-mother headed families (Yonhap, 2025) [28]. A single-mother parent is defined as a woman with at least one child under the age of 18 who lives without a spouse due to being unmarried, divorced or widowed (Casey, 2022). Mohajan (2022), Jensen (2021, 2017), and Bhasin (2006) [3, 4, 8, 9, 17] argue that some women and girls are consciously denied the presence of men (husbands) in their lives through forced refusal of marriage or divorce. The reasons for this include male dominance manifested in wife beating, confinement of wives to domestic work, limited decision making power, restricted mobility, deprivation of resources ownership, loss of matrimony property upon the husband's death, lack of control over their labour, reproductive capacity and sexual autonomy.

Yonhap (2025) and Takwa (2025) [24, 28] argue that some women and girls are unconsciously become single mother due to being denied marriage because of social environmental factors. These factors are associated with social stigma toward women who have children before marriage, are divorced or are widowed (Yonhap, 2025; Takwa, 2025) [24, 28]. As a result, such women are often rejected by men as potential wives, contributing to an increase in single-mother households.

The United Nations Women in (2023) [20] reported that globally, approximately 8 per cent of households are headed by a single parent, and 84 per cent of these household are led by women, representing about 101.3 million single mothers (Takwa, 2025) [24]. In the United States, 14.3

million children live in single-mother households (Casey, 2022)^[4]. In South Korea, statistical data show that 78.2 per cent of single-mother households are headed by single mother (Yonhap, 2025)^[28].

In Sub-Saharan Africa, single-mother households accounted for 28.2 per cent in 2025^[28], while in the Middle East and North Africa, the proportion of single-mother households increased from 16.7 per cent in 2015 to 20.4 per cent by 2035 (Kihnadze & Haigh, 2025)^[11]. In Tanzania, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) reported that single-mother households accounted for 33.5 per cent in 2012 and rose to 35.9 per cent in 2022 (NBS, 2024). Overall, this trend indicates an increasing of women and girls heading households as single mothers.

Kihnadze & Haigh (2025)^[11] stressed that increased globalization has led women and girls in Africa, including Tanzania, to adopt western culture. Mohajan (2022)^[17] argued that socioeconomic factors contribute to women's and girl's resistance to being limited by a husband, leading some to choose single motherhood. Takwa (2025)^[24] contended that many women and girls become single mothers when men abandon them and refuse marriage due to social stigma associated with having a child before marriage.

As a result, society often labels these women and girls as prostitutes, burdens, misbehaved, unfaithful, or unworthy of marriage (Takwa, 2025; Mohajan, 2022). Furthermore, Takwa (2025)^[17, 24] argued that a society influenced by social stigma toward women and girls who have children before marriage, and stereotypes them as unsuitable for marriage, reflects a patriarchal system that defines and controls womanhood. Therefore, it is not that women and girls freely choose single motherhood; rather, society itself makes that choice for them.

Studies indicate that single-mother households are not only a local concern but also a global issue, as they are associated with children's moral decay, non-adherence to religious beliefs, and the development of prejudice towards men and boys (Yonhap, 2025; Kihnadze & Haigh, 2025; Takwa, 2025; Casey, 2022)^[4, 11, 24, 28]. The absence of a father has been linked to socioeconomic challenges and an increased likelihood of mental health problems among children, such as low self-confidence, a diminished sense of being loved, stress, fear, and anxiety. These challenges may contribute to academic failure, persistent anger, involvement in fighting, and the development of stealing behaviors (Casey, 2022; Kigera, 2022; Mclanahan & Booth, 2014; Tesha, 2011; Ferrell, 2009; Smith, 2008)^[4, 6, 10, 14, 23, 26].

Tanzania has established a Marriage Act in 1971, which, among other provision, allows couples to enter into legally recognized marriages and form social institutions. The Act also established a Marriage Reconciliation Board in every ward to resolve marital disputes. Furthermore, the Act ensures that the rights and responsibilities of both fathers and mothers are upheld for the wellbeing of children (Mussa, 2024)^[18]. Tanzania enacted and revised the Law of the Child Act in 2019^[27], which defines children's rights and emphasizes the protection and involvement of both parents (URT, 2019)^[27]. Additionally, in 2004, the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (MCDGWSG), in collaboration with Tanzania Early Childhood Development Network (TECDEN), and initiated Mtandao wa Malezi, Makuzi na Maendeleo ya awali ya Mtoto (MMMAM) program, which aimed, among other

objectives, to unite couples in the care and upbringing of their children (Takwa, 2025; TECDEN, 2013)^[24].

Despite the efforts made by the Tanzanian Government to ensure the wellbeing of children living under the custody of both parents and to reduce the incidence of children being raised by single mothers, the rate of single-mother households has increased from 33.5 per cent in 2012 to 35.9 per cent in 2022 (NBS, 2024). This trend is attributed to some women and girls consciously rejecting marriage to avoid male dominance, which could limit their decision-making power, mobility, resource ownership, control over their labour, reproductive capacity, and sexuality (NBS, 2024; Takwa, 2025; Mohajan, 2022; Bhasin, 2006)^[3, 17, 24]. Other women may become single mothers unintentionally due to social stigma associated with having a child before marriage, being divorced or being widowed, which can lead to them being ostracized in society (Takwa, 2025; Kigera, 2022; Tesha, 2011)^[10, 24, 26]. This phenomenon is influenced by cultural norms prevalent in patriarchal societies in Tanzania, including in Arusha region (Mkande, 2025)^[19].

Studies suggest that regardless of the reasons for single parenthood, it can have a negative impact on children's wellbeing, leading to behavioural and mental health issues (Casey, 2022; Kigera, 2022; HakiElimu, 2020; Materu, 2019; Marsiglio *et al.*, 2017)^[4, 10, 12, 13]. The increase in single-mother parents prompted the need for research to comprehensively understand the impact of the patriarchal system and radical feminist ideas on the rise of single-mother parents in Tanzania. Additionally, it is important to examine the impact of single-mother parenting on a child's growth to improve the situation of single mothers and the children under their care.

Radical feminist theory

Jensen (2021)^[9] asserts that radical feminism is a global mass movement initiated by women of all groups, particularly to eradicate all forms of women's oppression by men prevalent in a patriarchal society. It aims to explain the phenomenon of gender inequality (Jensen, 2021)^[9] and seeks to understand and conceptualize gender roles while advocating for the advancement of women's interests in social organization (Jensen, 2021; 2017)^[8, 9]. Radical feminists advocated for females to adopt a separatist approach towards heterosexual marriage and male sexual relationships to achieve gender equality in all spheres of society (Jensen, 2017)^[8]. Consequently, there has been a rapid increase in single-mother parents worldwide, with the aim of avoiding male dominance.

Male dominance is manifested in controlling women in production, reproduction, mobility, sexuality, and economic resources and property (Bhasin, 2006)^[3]. Additionally, there are diverse women who unconsciously become single mothers due to various reasons, such as being denied the role of a wife due to social environmental factors associated with social stigma. This stigma includes being a woman who has a child before marriage, being married and divorced or being a widow, all of which are related to the impact of the patriarchy system in society (Takwa, 2025; Casey, 2022; Basu, 2021; Komba, 2014; Bhasin, 2006)^[1, 3, 4, 22, 24].

Methodology

The paper examines the impact of radical feminist ideas on single-mother parents and their children wellbeing in

Arusha district, Tanzania, focusing on single-mother parent households. The study used a qualitative research method with a case study design (Mohajan, 2018) [16]. A total of thirty (30) samples were used as the sample frame for the interviews including fifteen (15) single mothers, two (2) social welfare officers, five (5) children, four (4) married men, and four (4) unmarried men. Through purposive sampling selected officials were consulted, and the snowball sampling technique was employed to obtain representative samples from all angles, to triangulate the obtained information, guided by data saturation (Mohajan, 2018; 2017) [15, 16]. The obtained data were analyzed using content analysis to evaluate patterns within the pieces of content obtained in in-depth interviews with the mentioned key informants (Mohajan, 2018; 2017) [15, 16].

Findings and discussions

The study aimed to investigate the impact of the patriarchy system and radical feminist ideas on the increase of single-mother parents in Arusha district, Tanzania. The researcher conducted in-depth interviews with single mothers, unmarried men, and married men to gain insight into the situation. The findings revealed that male dominance was a significant factor influencing women and girls to become single-mother, either through marriage or without being married, due to issues such as domestic violence, limited access to work and mobility, lack of rights to matrimonial properties, restricted use of family planning methods, and limited rights to sexual autonomy. Additionally, some women and girls becoming single mother due to social stigma associated with having a child before marriage, being divorced, or being widowed. The findings are further detailed below:

The interview with single mother parents in the Arusha district provided information that revealed an association between male dominance and the increasing number of single mother parents. The interviewees elaborated:

Single mother 1: I was married once, but I divorced that man because he was always beating me. Whenever he drank alcohol, he would beat me. But sometimes, even when he was not drunk, he would still be violent. He used to say, “I am a man! I should be respected”. “I always asked myself, how can you demand to be shown respect while you are not showing respect?”. That question led to our divorce (Single mother 1, interviewed on 8/12/2025) [28].

Single mother 2: Although I am not married, my experiences observing my sister and a friend have discourage me from marriage. Their husbands restrict their rights, especially decision-making. For example, my sister was told not to work after passing a job interview, and my friend cannot go anywhere without her husband’s permission. I find this male dominance difficult to accept and therefore prefer to remain a single mother to maintain my independence and individual rights (Single mother 2, interviewed on 12/12/2025) [28].

Single mother 3: Actually, I cannot allow the properties that I accumulated through my own struggle, together with my husband, to be taken away by his relatives after he passed away. It is better to remain unmarried and be a single mother than to suffer such tragedy in male-dominated societies (Single mother 3, interviewed on 15/12/2025) [28].

Single mother 4: By the time I wanted a divorce, it was already too late. I never had control over the conjugal rights or the number of children I wanted. He refused to use family planning methods. As a result, I now have five children aged one to eight years. He was never adequately supportive of the family, so I had to work in the market to provide for them. It is extremely difficult to work while caring for small children who fully depend on you (Single mother 4, interviewed on 17/12/2025) [28].

Further, the interview with married and unmarried men in Arusha provided the information revealing that social stigma towards divorced women, widows, and unmarried women with children is associated with the increasing number of single-mother household. The interviewees elaborated as follows:

Unmarried male 1: I cannot marry a woman who has a child before marriage because I believe I would be exploited by the child’s biological father. However, having a relationship with her without a commitment is acceptable (Unmarried male 1, interviewed on 19/12/2025).

Married male 1 & Unmarried male 1: Society stigmatizes divorced women as a problematic, with or with little or no attempt to understand the causes of divorce in their previous marriages. This perception is common among divorced women and contributes to their failure to remarried, leading many to remain single mothers (Married male 1 and unmarried male 1, interviewed on 22/12/2025).

Married male 2: In some societies in the Arusha region, particularly among the Maasai, there is a belief that makes it difficult for widows to remarry, as they are regarded as cursed. Despite the burden this creates, many men avoid marrying them. As a result, most widows remain single mothers regardless of their age (Married male 2, interviewed on 24/12/2025).

From these findings, it is apparent that male dominance manifested through sexuality, production, reproduction, mobility, property and economic resources together with social stigma towards divorced women, widows and women who have children before marriage, are major contributors to single motherhood within patriarchal system. Materu (2019) [13] concluded that in Tanzania, most children live with single mothers as a result of divorce, widowhood, or non-marital childbearing. Similarly, Jensen (2021) [9] finds that in the United States, many single mothers resulting from divorce were exhausted by male dominance and therefore consciously sought divorce to escape oppressive relationships.

In Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa regions, many unmarried women face social stigma, especially if they have children before marriage, while others choose single motherhood to remain free from male control (Kiknadze & Haigh, 2025; Jensen, 2021; Marsiglio, *et al.*, 2017) [9, 11, 12]. Age also contributes to stigma as women over 30 often face rejection from men and their families, which prefer younger partners, leading many become single mothers (Basu, 2021; Komba, 2014). Mohajan (2022) [1, 17, 22] argued that radical feminist ideas were most prominent in bringing women’s consciousness of male dominance, resulting in marriage conflicts among conscious women in married couples’ households, while other conscious women refused male dominance by choosing to be single mothers.

Additionally, Yonhap (2025) and Takwa (2025) [24, 28] highlighted that education, women empowerment programs and globalization increased awareness of male dominance and its impact on women and girls. As a result, there has been a rapid increase in the number of women and girls desiring to be single mothers rather than in a union (Yonhap, 2025) [28]. UN Women, reported that the number of children living with female household heads as single mothers has been rising every year, causing considerable concern among policymakers and the public (Takwa, 2025) [24]. This trend is associated with behavioural and mental health impacts on child personal growth and wellbeing (Kigera, 2022; Materu, 2019; Benokraitis, 2015; McLanahan & Booth, 2014) [2, 10, 13, 14].

The study sought to examine the impact of single-mother parenting on a child's well-being and personal development in Arusha district. The researcher used in-depth interviews with single mothers, children, and social welfare officers to understand the reality. The findings revealed that most children in poor socioeconomic status living in single-mother headed households are experiencing socioeconomic challenges, behavioural issues and mental health disorders. As a result, these children are not performing well in school or in society in general. Children living in single-mother households were associated with feelings of un-confidence, loneliness, stress, fear, anxiety, early pregnancies, school dropout and constant irritability, leading to aggressive behavioural such as fighting and stealing. The findings are elaborated as follows:

The interview with single mother parents in the Arusha district provided information that revealed an impact associated with being a single mother parent on child wellbeing. The interviewees elaborated:

Single mother 5: I could say that since I have decided on divorce, I can see that my children are not happy despite their father being a drunk, beating me and not providing for the family. One of my children is not even following or listening to me, and it's so difficult to explain myself (Single mother 5, interviewed on 24/12/2025) [28].

Single mother 6: I have three children with different fathers; one is eight years old, the second is six, and the third is four years old. I am not married. Raising them alone is difficult, especially when their fathers have different economic capabilities. This results in child arrogance, hate, fighting, and not loving each other. When I spend money for them, it is particularly provided for one child by his or her father for child support (Single mother 6, interviewed on 25/12/2025) [28].

The interview with children in the Arusha district provided information that revealed an impact associated with living in single-mother headed households on children wellbeing and development. The interviewees elaborated:

Child 1: Most of the time, I miss my father being around since they are divorced. Sometimes, it makes me feel lonely and moody, which affects my concentration at home and school (Child 1, interviewed on 29/12/2025) [19].

Child 2: I have never enjoyed full basic needs, including school supplies. I always wear torn shirts, shoes, and bags, and I do not have enough books and exercise books because my mother alone cannot provide enough. We are four

children from different fathers. I think my father never loved me. He is not around, not even taking care of me. My mother does everything for me (Child 2, interviewed on 29/12/2025).

The interview with social welfare officers in the Arusha district provided information that revealed an impact associated with live-in single-mother household heads on children wellbeing and development. The interviewees elaborated:

Officer 1: Taking care of children as a single mother is so difficult, particularly in shaping their behaviours. Several cases are brought here every day resulting from juvenile delinquency that associated with child neglect in single-parent households. Children are involved in fighting, stealing, and smoking marijuana as a result of marriage disputes. Normally, single parents do not have enough time to observe and groom children's behaviour, as they are too concentrated on working to earn and pay rent (Officer 1, interviewed on 31/12/2025).

Officer 2: It is well stipulated in the Law Marriage Act 1971 to allow one parent to have custody and the other to have access to the child or children when the marriage or intimate relationship is no longer tolerable, necessary to ensure a child's well-being. However, this arrangement can become an issue between parents, resulting in conflict among some partners, which affects the child's wellbeing. This can result in child mental health disorders such as sense of not being loved, stress, anxiety, lack of confidence, and fears about living with one parent over the other (Officer 2, interviewed on 31/12/2025) [11].

The results of the study concerning the impact of single-mother parenting on a child's wellbeing and personal development were aligned with many other previous studies; the mentioned literatures included Casey (2022), Kigera (2022) HakiElimu (2020), Materu (2019), Marsiglio *et al.* (2017), Benokraitis (2015), McLanahan & Booth (2014), Tesha (2011), Ferrell (2009), and Smith (2008) [2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 23, 26]. Studies suggest that children in single-mother homes are more likely to harbor negative feelings towards the father due to the struggles they experience with their mother, which are compounded by limited socioeconomic and emotional support from the father (HakiElimu, 2020; Materu, 2019; Tesha, 2011). Mtwewe (2023) and Kigera (2022) [7, 10, 13, 20, 26] argue that the absence of a father figure in children's lives has serious effects on their influence of educational achievement in school. There is a link between parenting and children's academic achievement (Mkande, 2025) [19]. Both parents, father, and mother, play a significant role in the academic achievement of children as they can guide their children's thinking and learning during their development (Materu, 2019) [13].

The study showed that parenting is crucial in developing the well-being of a child for individual importance, community, and national development as well (Materu, 2019) [13]. Whether a child's cognition develops positively or negatively may affect behavioural or mental capabilities, resulting in poor academic performance and moral decay (Materu, 2019; Smith, 2008) [13, 23]. It is important to consider the type of parental care for children's well-being (Mkande, 2025) [19].

According to McLanahan & Booth (2014) [14], most children from female-headed families have poorer academic

achievement. These children have higher truancy rates at school and drop out as a result of limited educational care and supervision; the mother is only focused on working and paying rent (McLanahan & Booth, 2014). Mkande (2025)^[14, 19] argued that single-mother parents do not have as much time as required to participate fully in their children's wellbeing, including health, safety, and schooling, which adds problems to the children in single-parent families. Thus, children in single-mother households face many challenges, including stress, sexual abuse at home and at school, anxiety, and truancy, which have an impact on children's growth and wellbeing (Materu, 2019; Smith, 2008)^[13, 23].

Mtweve (2023)^[20] stated that in most African cultures, there is a well-marked social distance between males and females. This means that male children would feel more comfortable being guided by fathers, while girls would be guided by their mothers (Mtweve, 2023)^[20]. In this manner, if the family is headed by a single parent, it is often very difficult for that parent to nurture children of the opposite sex according to the expected moral standards of the particular society. This can result in children exhibiting immoral behaviours (Tesha, 2011)^[26]. The challenge is not only difficult for the parent also for the child, especially when a child has a single parent of the opposite sex and struggle to open up about their biological needs during adolescence, leading to stress and anxiety (Mtweve, 2023)^[20].

Most children in single-mother homes with lower socioeconomic backgrounds experience health related issues as a result of the debility in their living standards, including the lack of health insurance (HakiElimu, 2020; Ferrell, 2009)^[6, 7]. This results in children's inferior expression and being denied involvement in risky sports and games with other children, limiting their ability to uncover their talents and leading to isolation and stress (McLanahan & Booth, 2014)^[14]. Marsiglio and other authors (2017)^[12] argue that the lack of a father's presence may not be as crucial as the lack of a father's income support to the family.

The economic deficit of single-mother parents, combined with other sources of anxiety and stress, is the major problem experienced by both parents and children in female-headed households (Marsiglio *et al.*, 2017)^[12]. However, children are the main victims impacted by a lack of necessary basic needs, such as access to healthcare when sick, educational needs, shelter, and food (Mkande, 2025)^[19]. Consequently, this can lead to malnutrition, children living on the streets, early marriage, criminal behaviour, and school dropout (Mtweve, 2023)^[20].

Tesha (2011)^[26] argued that single mother who struggle with double responsibilities due to limited time management are less involved with their children, leading to children engaging in criminal activities and moral decay such as alcohol, smoking cigarettes and marijuana use to cope with anxiety and problems (Materu, 2019; Tesha, 2011; Ferrell, 2009)^[6, 13, 26].

In Tanzania, Mtweve (2023)^[20] argued that children raised in single-mother households are at risk of early pregnancies and school dropout due to lack of parental supervision excessive freedom. Children experiencing financial difficulties and lack supervision are more likely to engage in unsafe sex, leading to early pregnancies and school dropout (Mtweve, 2023). Mussa (2024)^[18, 20] argued that parents after divorce enter into the contest of child custody and maintenance, which most male parents lack, as they have a

chance for children's custody, though both parents have the same right. Thereafter, due to this incident, male parents tend to neglect their children by not providing maintenance to the mother (Tesha, 2011)^[26]. Thus, single-mother parents struggle for the children's welfare services, which most of the time are not enough and result in stress and disappointment (McLanahan & Booth, 2014)^[14].

Conclusion

The study noted that despite most married women and never-married women becoming single-mother parents consciously or unconsciously due to male dominance as the impact of the patriarchal system and radical feminist movements for women to be out of male dominance, which threatens women's rights and freedom. This incident raises a deeper challenge to children's well-being and growth under a single parent due to the loss of physical and emotional support from both parents. Also, the study noted that most single-mother parents from poor socio-economic and cultural backgrounds were experiencing hardship in maintaining their children, and children were experiencing behavioural issues and mental health disorders. It's due to the nature of single female-headed families having less-earning occupations, divorced or separated couples, single parents and the low level of education. All resulted in difficulties in sustaining daily physical and emotional needs, which hinder children's well-being and personal development. The results highlight the necessity for targeted initiatives that tackle these challenges while taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) and Non-Government Organizations' efforts.

Recommendation

To address this challenge, parents themselves should first take a step to support their children's custody and maintenance. For that to be possible, the responsible ministry should closely work with non-governmental organizations to design a childcare sensitization program for caregivers to value the best practices for childcare, health, and education. Also, to provide awareness training and seminars to encourage single-mother parents to embrace that status for improving child wellbeing and their personal development. The Ministry responsible shall ensure the maintenance of children, diminish patriarchal stereotypes among men, and encourage social changes through policies and programs. Additionally, the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) should ensure that anti-poverty programs, such as a Productive Social Safety Net under TASAF, are implemented by enlightening the conditions for single-mother parents, particularly for children under the age of five, for eligible households to receive cash transfers.

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