

COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICS STUDIES

**THE IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON CHILDREN'S HUMAN RIGHT AMONG
THE COMMUNITY OF AGARO TOWN, ETHIOPIA.**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICS
STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR
THE MASTERS OF ART IN CIVICS AND ETHICS STUDIES**

BY

ADUGNA ABEBE BAYESSA

PRINCIPAL ADVISOR: Mr. BIZUAYEWU DABA (ASS. PROFESSOR)

CO-ADVISOR: Mr. FESSEH MULU (Asst. Prof.)

OCTOBER, 2021

JIMMA, ETHIOPIA

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICS STUDIES

THE IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON CHILDREN'S RIGHT AMONG THE COMMUNITY OF
AGARO, JIMMA ZONE, OROMIA REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA.

APPROVAL OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS

_____	_____	_____
Advisor	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Co-advisor	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Examiner (Internal)	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Examiner (External)	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Chair person	Signature	Date

DECLARATION

I, ADUGNA ABEBE BAYESSA declare that this thesis work is my original work, and has not been presented earlier for award of any Degree to any other University and that all sources and materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged. I have produced it independently except from the guidance and suggestions of my research advisors. It is submitted for the partial fulfillment of the requirements of Master's Degree in Civic and Ethics Studies.

Contents

DECLARATION	ii
Acknowledgement	vi
<i>Abstract</i>	vii
List of Abbreviations	viii
1. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Statement of the problem	2
1.3. Objectives of the study	4
1.3.1. General Objectives	4
1.3.2. Specific Objectives.....	4
1.4. Research Questions	5
1.5. Significance of the study	5
1.6. Scope of the Study.....	6
1.7. Limitation of the study	6
1.8. Organization of the Study	6
1.9. Operational Definition.....	7
2. CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	8
2.1. Introduction	8
2.2. Conceptual frame work	8
2.2.1. Meaning of divorce	8
2.3. Grounds of divorce under Revised Family Code of Ethiopia	9
2.4. The Theories of Divorce	10
2.4.1. Divorce at Will Theory	10
2.4.2. Fault Theory.....	11
2.4.3. Frustration of Marriage Theory	11
2.4.4. Consent Theory of Divorce	11
2.4.5. Breakdown Theory of Divorce	12
2.5. Children's Human rights	13
2.6. International conventions on children's right	13
2.7. Recognition of Child Rights in Ethiopia	14
2.7.1. The FDRE Constitution.....	15
2.8. The Impact of Divorce on children's rights	16
2.8.1. The Impact of divorce on Socio-economic rights of children.....	16

2.8.2.	The impact of divorce on children’s right to Education.....	17
2.9.	Factors that lead to divorce	17
3.	RESEARCH METHODS	18
3.1.	Introduction	18
3.2.	Research site and Description of the Study Area.....	18
3.2.1.	Geographical location	18
3.2.2.	Climate.....	20
3.2.3.	Drainage.....	20
3.2.4.	POPULATION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2.5.	Socio-economic Characteristics	21
3.2.6.	Health Institutions	21
3.2.7.	Education	21
3.3.	Research Approach	22
3.4.	Study Design.	23
3.6.	Sample Size and Sampling Techniques.	24
3.7.	Sources of Data	25
3.8.	Data Collection Instruments.....	25
3.8.1.	Primary Data Collection.....	25
3.9.	Secondary Data Collection.....	26
3.10.	Methods of Data Analysis	27
3.11.	Ethical Consideration	27
4.	CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	29
4.1.	Introduction	29
4.2.	Impacts of divorce on the rights of children	29
4.2.1.	Children’s right to be protected from hurt and mistreated	31
4.2.2.	Children’s right to adequate standard of living.....	31
4.2.3.	Social impacts of divorce	36
4.2.4.	Survival and development	37
4.2.5.	Right to Privacy	37
5.	CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	39
5.1.	CONCLUSION	39
5.2.	RECOMMENDATIONS	41
	References	42
	Appendix 1 Interview and FGD guidelines.....	45

Appendix 2: Interview Questions for selected divorced children's in Agaro Town 47

Appendix 3: Question for Focus Group Discussion 48

Appendix 4: List of informant's profile 49

Acknowledgement

First and foremost it is my pleasure to thank God, thanks goes to you for the strength and guidance you gave me in the course of my life. You are the reason of my success in every angle of my life! I praise your name throughout my life, Glory be to you!

The Completion of this thesis would not have been possible without the support of any people.

Next, my special thanks goes to my advisor **Mr. Buzayehu Daba (Asst. Prof.)** the Head Department of Civics and Ethics Studies of Jimma University who should receive much credit for giving me valuable comments, suggestions and corrections. I accept his advice which is great deal for the success of my work.

Also my heartfelt gratitude also goes to my Co-advisors; **Mr. Fesseh Mulu (Asst. Prof)** for his tireless and goodhearted guidance. I wish a bright future for of you, God bless you!!

I wish to thanks to my dear friends for their constant support, comments and encouragement throughout the success of this research and also I would like to thanks to my friend **Lelisa Takle** who had been personally involved in all the process of the research.

Also my deepest thanks and love goes to my loving, caring and responsible wife Ms. **Bedatu Jari** who has been with me all these years helping and encouraging me to accomplish my study successfully. My heartfelt thanks also goes to **Chaltu Taresa and her families** who provided me with moral and financial support. Although words cannot fully express my gratitude for their providing and encouragement at each step of this work continuously guided me through all the steps of this thesis.

My heartfelt thanks go to Ethiopia red cross society Agaro branch for providing me hand sanitizer and face masks provided for my sampled respondents.

Finally, my heartfelt thanks go to the study participants for their cooperation and volunteers by giving me relevant information about the issue under study.

Abstract

The main objective of this study was to assess the impacts of divorce on children's rights among the community of Agaro town of Jimma zone, Oromia regional state. To this end, the paper has looked the current status of divorce on children's right, impacts of divorce on children's right to be protected from hurt and mistreated. Children's right to adequate standard of living and the impacts of divorce on children's right to education and health care. The study used qualitative approach along with descriptive study design employed. Non-probability sampling or purposive sampling technique was used to identify and select study participants. Both primary and secondary data was gathered. The primary data gathered through interview and FGD. The total respondents who participated in the study were forty. Twenty two interviewed and eighteen involved in the FGD. The secondary source of data collected from different conventions, legal laws and journal articles that are relevant to my study. The study found out that the negative impacts of divorce on children's rights are they faced economic hardships, exposed to early marriage, they lacked family support, lack of facilities needed for education, depression, hopelessness, lack of getting adequate standard of living. In addition, absenteeism and dropout from school and lack of stable or constant place of living were investigated through FGD and interview. Therefore the society should prevent the prevalence of divorce by creating awareness about its impacts, short term training on marriage counseling need to be provided by elders and religious leaders,

Key Words: Children's Rights, CRC, Divorce, Divorced Children, Impact of divorce

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACRWC: African Charter on Rights and Welfare of Child

CRC: Convention on the Right of the Child

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopian

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

FGM: Females Genital Mutilation

GFIC: Gomma First Instance Court

ICESCR: International Covenant, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

IDI: In-depth interview

ISCU: International Save the Children Union

IUCW: International Union for Child Welfare

NGO: Non-governmental Organization

SOS: Save Our Ship

UNA: United Nation Assembly

UNCRC: United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child

UNGA: United Nation General Assembly

UN: United Nation

1. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Divorce is one of the major troubles that affect the family system. There are multiple interconnecting factors that have contributed for divorce in the world. The psychological, economical and social factors are considered as major contributors for divorce throughout the world (Medina, 2010).

In addition, various personal reasons contribute to the disintegration of marital relationships which include domestic violence, alcoholism; fighting and adultery are the most significant cause of marital breakup (Ambert, 2009). Family separation put children in the position of lacking parental care and protection, love and denial of their rights including educational rights, which lead them engaging in bad behavior such as drunkenness, sexual morality, smoking, robbery, and many others which are against norms, and values of the society. It can be extended to cultural, social, economic and psychological impacts on Children's whose parents are divorced. Another major reason of divorce is inadequate preparation for marriage. Many young people are able to get married with no preparation, no human skills or less knowledge of the responsibilities of the marital relationship and no reasonable and moral values (Claiborne 2012).

Children of divorced families experience anger, fear, lowered self-confidence, heightened anxiety and loneliness. They are more likely to have low self-esteem and feel depressed and they are more likely to experience depression, which may interfere with their ability to concentrate on their work. Children who are able to grow with the involvement of both parents are most likely to show good behavior in every aspect of their lives. However, most of the time a divorced parent children's are not protected socially, economically, psychologically and educationally. This does not mean that all children from divorced parents face this problem but most of them are exposed to this problem. Therefore, their rights are affected in every aspect of their lives. Children, who have experienced parental separation, include problems with mental health and well-being, poverty, parental conflict, lower educational attainment and problems with relationships (Mackay, 2005).

It also results in more trouble with dating, more cohabitation, and greater likelihood of divorce, higher expectations of divorce later in life, and a decreased desire to have children. The negative impact of divorce goes beyond those who are involved in the process. The immediate sufferers of

the marital dissolution who share the potential consequences are children and other relatives of the couples (Bereket, 2012).

CRC is the first international document, which influenced the world, both in how societies regard children and in how they react to children as people. It has drafted with the vision that children should gain the “special care and assistance” that are unique to childhood (CRC 1989, Article 3).

The child needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth. Its foundational principles create the tension between the public duty to protect children's welfare and the tradition of allocating power over children to the private realm of family life. However children from divorced family lose the above stated right. Therefore, divorce has an extensive and long lasting impact on the lives of children and they face challenging situations psychologically that disrupt their overall wellbeing. It is the cause of major life changes that can cause great amount of stress(Mulroy, Sabaelli, Malley& Waldron, 1995). Therefore, this study focuses on assessing the impacts of divorce on the Children’s Rights among the community of Agaro town, Jimma zone, Oromia regional state of Ethiopia.

1.2.Statement of the problem

Divorce always weakens the family and the relationship between children’s and parents. Children’s has the right to be protected from anger, to love and be loved by both parents. However, divorce leads to destructives conflict management methods, dismissed social competence. Family divorce has great impacts on the rights and well-being of children. Many children have been exposed for serious human rights violations across the world due to their family divorce, because the absence of father or mother from a family could have different effects on the growing child (Sharma, 2011)

Children in divorced families receive less emotional support, financial assistance and practical help from their parents. Children whose parents divorced are exposed to more conflict and bitterness than children who grow up in stable marriages. Children experience a number of losses, including the loss of important relationships with family members and friends, and loss of what children themselves were like before the breakup of the family. Children from divorced families also experience difficult adjustment such as social, academic and behavioral compared to children

of intact families. Children from divorced families tend to have lower psychological well-being as compared to those from non divorced families (Doherty and Needle, 1991).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, various human rights treaties, have played an important role in addressing the situation of indigenous children and their right not to be discriminated in order to protect their right. Although legal instruments were developed that targeted the protection of children in particular, it has to be emphasized that basic human rights instruments already recognize these rights (CRC 1965 and 1966).

According to African Human Rights Charter (1990), children have protected under taken for handicapped children and children should enjoy physical, mental, name and nationality as well as to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly; thought, religion, and conscience, privacy, education, and rest and leisure. Children should also be protected against all forms of economic exploitation and from performing work likely to be hazardous and against all forms of torture, maltreatment, and abuse, harmful social and cultural practices, all forms of sexual exploitation or abuse (AHRC, 1990).

The 1995 FDRE Constitution also clearly stated children's right under Article 36. However this article does not say anything about the rights of children if their parents are divorced. It focuses on children's right to life, getting name and nationality, children's also has the right to be cared by their parents or legal guardians, not to be subject to exploitative practices neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being to be free of corporal punishment or cruel and inhumane treatment in schools and other institutions responsible for the care of children (FDRE constitution, 1995).

Regarding the impacts of divorce on children, different studies were conducted. For instance the study conducted by Serkalem, 2006 on divorce, its cause and impact on the lives of divorced women and their children shows divorce negatively affects couples, their children and those close to them psychologically, socially and economically. Her study examines the economic and social impact of divorce on divorced women and to investigate the impact of divorce on children from divorced family of their psychology, social relationship and their relation with their parents. Therefore, this study was not given much attention to the rights of children.

According to Sisay 1997, children whose parents divorced are being at greater risk for psychological and social adjustment than from intact families. This negative effect of parental divorce on the psychological and social adjustment of adolescents has much stronger effect when the child is younger. This study also focuses on psychological and social adjustment impact of divorce on children. The rights of children is not indicated under the above study.

There was also a study conducted by Aster Shibeshi (2015) on the causes of divorce and its effects on children's wellbeing in Yeka Sub-City, Addis Ababa. Her study shows that economic, social, psychological and emotional problems are major causes of divorce. Therefore her study focuses on causes of divorce and its impact on children's wellbeing not on their right.

Therefore, there was absence of previous research on the impacts of divorce on Children's human Rights among the community of Agaro town, Jimma zone, Oromia regional state of Ethiopia. No study conducted on the impacts of divorce on children's human right both in the study area and other parts our country. Because of this reason the researcher is motivated with the aim of filling the gap by assessing the impacts of divorce on the rights of children among the community of Agaro town, Jimma zone, Oromia regional state of Ethiopia. The title was selected on Agaro Town, because many divorced children's are affected by the problem and it must be got solution by concerned bodies

1.3.Objectives of the study

This study has the following General Objective and Specific Objectives

1.3.1. General Objectives

The General objective of this study is to assess the impacts of divorce on children's rights among the community of Agaro town, Jimma zone, Oromia regional state, Ethiopia.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

Specifically, by bearing in mind the above-mentioned general objective, the specific objectives of this study were stated as follows:

1. To assess the current status of divorce on children's human right in Agaro town.
2. To identify the impacts of divorce on children's human right to be protected from hurt and mistreated.
3. To assess the impacts of divorce on children's human right to adequate standard of living.
4. To assess the impacts of divorce on children's human right to education and health care.

1.4. Research Questions

The following questions are addressed in this research:

1. What are the current statuses of divorce on children's human right in Agaro town?
2. What are the impacts of divorce on children's human right to be protected from hurt and mistreated?
3. What are the impacts of divorce on children's right to adequate standard of living?
4. What are the impacts of divorce on children's right to education and health in Agaro town?

1.5. Significance of the study

The issue of the right of children is one of the most sensitive issues in the world. This is the reason why different international convention and agreements established in the world to protect the violation of children's right. Therefore the right of children's has been recognized universally. For instance CRC recognized the implementation of the right to life, survival and development of children in its articles. Right to life of all individual including children is a fundamental right recognized in various human rights instruments. Thus, the survival right is the base for children to enjoy the other sets of rights of the child. Beyond this, the right to survival and development of the child is closely related with the right to health and education of the child, which is the main focus area of this work. Therefore, this research will highlight and offer knowledge on the impacts of divorce on the rights of children.

The findings may also important for policy makers and other human rights activists, governmental and non-governmental organs working on related theme and may in some sense would encourages them to provide a better protection to children right. This study will also encourage and inspire

other researchers to explore and undertake further investigation on cultural marriage the impacts of divorce on the human rights of children.

1.6.Scope of the Study

This study focused on Agaro town communities of Jimma zone in Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia. It is delimited to Agaro town. The main aim of the study is to assessing the impacts of divorce on the children's right in Agaro town. Since the concept of divorce is very broad and wide area, the researcher delimits focus on the impact of divorce n the rights of children.

1.7.Limitation of the study

While conducting this research the researcher faced different challenges. First, it was difficult to get the targeted population within the research sites. Thus each divorce case was not recorded at Kebele and Woreda levels, Secondly, custodial parents were not happy and difficult to get their consent to interview their children; even they did not want to be interviewed as the issue is sensitive to them. That was time taken and difficult to get proportional sample of target population. The researcher has created close relationships with respondents to overcome these all challenges. Also, the researcher informed the sampled respondent about the study is needed only for the academic purpose.

In addition to the above challenges due to current global problem COVID 19 pandemic it was difficult to have a discussion with a considerable number of people. These are the primary challenges in this study. Therefore to have a discussion with the respondents the researcher provides sanitizer and face masks to the sampled respondents. Ethiopian Red Cross society Agaro branch supported the researcher by giving hand sanitizer and face masks that provided for all study participants.

1.8.Organization of the Study

This study contains five chapters. The First Chapter consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective; general and specific objectives, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The Second Chapter consists of a review of related literature that is relevant to the problem under study which contains; introduction, meaning of divorce, the impact of divorce on children, Psychological impacts of divorce on children, socioeconomic impact of divorce on children, educational impact of divorce on children and

factors that lead to divorce. The Third Chapter deals with the methodology of the study which contains; Research design, study population, study design, sample size and techniques, data collection methods(primary source and secondary source of data), and method of data analysis and interpretation. Chapter four presents the discussion of the results of the study. The last chapter of the study will end with the conclusion and recommendation.

1.9.Operational Definition

Child: is understood as defined under Article 1 of the UNCRC “a child is every human being below the age of 18 years”. The 1989 Convention on the Rights of Child(CRC) defines child as any human being below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Children’s Rights: are the subset of human rights with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors.

Divorce: is a failure of couple’s commitment to marital and family roles. Thus, it is ending of marriage before the death of either spouse.

Human Rights: are universal and inalienable, indivisible, interdependent, interrelated and protect the dignity of all human beings

Impact: is the striking of one thing against another , forceful contact, collision and made by an idea , cultural movement ,social group and etc

Rights: are legal, social, or ethical principles of freedom or entitlement ; that is, rights are the fundamental normative rules about what is allowed of people or owed to people according to some legal system, social convention or ethical theory

2. CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1.Introduction

Findings from several studies agree that divorce affects the children in different ways. Some effects of divorce emerge rapidly following separation and some of them take long time to back to normal situation and some others still emerge later. Short-term effects may include depression, economic hardship, life stress, less parental supervision and they perceived parental lost (Fagan 2012).

In every society, marriage is a vital social event as individuals get involved in each other's lives and start their marital union based upon mutual and continued choice and affection. Married life gives couples emotional support and care in their lives by protecting their mental health and enables them to fulfill multiple social roles. Therefore, marriage guarantees emotional health for couples and it allows them to demonstrate higher level of psychological as well as physical wellbeing. Marriage remains a deep-rooted culture among the societies. This implies that the cultures and values keep marriage for long time (Claiborne, 2012).

However, norms and cultures are not static rather it changes with the change of global condition. Global changes are affecting the world where we live in; these are technological, communicative and political situations. Through these changes; the values of marriage becomes decline with increasing divorce practices. The number of marriage goes down in reverse with the flourishing of most western economies; which resulting in the flourishing of the welfare state that has coincided with a decline of the role of the family(Makara, 2009).

2.2.Conceptual frame work

2.2.1. Meaning of divorce

Divorce is the end of an official marriage of married couples by court or other competent body. It is an incident in people's lives and is a common phenomenon that occurs in many parts of the world. In addition, it is the dissolution of the socially and legally recognized marital relationship that changes the responsibilities and obligations of the married couples. Therefore divorce is one of the most shocking events individuals' face that is highly associated with an increase in emotional instability (Tilson& Larson, 2000). Divorce is the dissolution or the end of family. Therefore, divorce and marriage are social issue as well as private concerns. The success and failure of one marriage have consequences beyond one's own personal lives(Beck.E, 2013).

Divorce is the legal process through which a marriage is dissolved or ended. Traditionally, divorce implied that one of the partners was guilty of some transgression in the marriage and that someone was at fault. Therefore, divorce is a major life shift that has far reaching social, legal, economic and personal consequences. In turn it has negative consequences on the lives and rights of children. In general terms, divorce is considered as the separation or ending of a marriage between couples (Sharma, 2011).

Adultery and physical cruelty were thought to be the major causes for divorce in different parts of the world which has no excuse. This is not the only causes of divorce; there are also a number of other causes, such as abandonment, habitual drunkenness and mental cruelty. Regardless of the causes, divorce is a process that involves a range of economic, psychological and social processes and it is a legal action in most countries of the world. This social process has consequences both for the families involved and for society. With its general definition, the legal act of officially ending a marriage, divorce may be acceptable and considered common sense for many people. However, for others, particularly for children who have experienced parental separation, divorce is not a single event but rather represents a series of stressful experiences for the entire family that begins with marital conflict before the actual separation and includes many adjustments afterward children's also faces difficulties in their life(Berns, 2007).

2.3.Grounds of divorce under Revised Family Code of Ethiopia

The grounds for dissolution of marriage stated under the revised family code of federal government. Article 75 of the Code states the grounds of divorce. The causes and effects of dissolution of marriage are the same regardless of the marriage celebration. These are death of one of the spouses the man or women, declaration of absence by the court, invalidation of marriage due to the violation of essential conditions of marriage and divorce. Therefore, if one of the law did recognize the status of widow and widower. Death is natural phenomenon not the fault or act exercised by one of the spouses. In this cases the marriage shall dissolve or ended (Revised Family Code Ethiopia, 2000)

The other ground of dissolution of marriage is declaration of absence by the court. The spouses are bound to live together but exceptionally the spouses may agree to live separately. If one of the spouses disappears without notifying the other spouse, it is a ground to dissolve. But here, the

spouse has to apply to the court for the declaration of absence. According to article 76, marriage shall dissolve by divorce in one of the following two ways. These are:-

- By mutual consent
- By petition of both or one of the spouses to the court for divorce.

According to article 77 sub article one the spouses cannot end their marriage without the knowledge and approval of a court of law. Dissolution also is required to follow some procedures. Hence, the spouses, if they are determined to dissolve their marriage by their mutual consent, they should submit their agreement in writing to the court and get its approval, the spouses are not allowed to simply dissolve their marriage on their own getting the approval of the court. Divorce by mutual consent shall be submitted to the court either by both spouses conjointly or by one of them(Revised Family Code Ethiopia, 2000).

Divorce by petition is somewhat different from divorce by mutual consent. Divorce by petition to the court for divorce, even though they have not made such decision prior to the partition. Thus, in respect to making a petition to the court and mutual consent, the procedures are the same footings. When spouses or one of them presents his or her petition for divorce they are not mandatory required to state why they petition for divorce. If they want to state their reason, they can do so. Divorce by petition shall be submitted to the court either by both spouses conjointly or by one of them(Revised Family Code Ethiopia, 2000).

2.4.The Theories of Divorce

There are different theories of divorce according to divorce under Hindu law edited by Simran in 2015. Therefore, the following theories are taken from to divorce under Hindu law edited by Simran in 2015.

2.4.1. Divorce at Will Theory

According to this discreditable theory one can divorce one's spouse whenever one pleases. Marriage is more difficult than divorce here, whereas the case should be just the opposite. The theory, that marriage is unbreakable and that marriage subsists during the pleasure of one or any of the parties thereto, touch the opposite extremes. They are alike in one respect that both are unreasonable and unjust. The first compels a spouse to bear the yoke of even torturous marriage also. The second makes marriage a play thing of the party entitled to proclaim divorce at will. In the first case the lawmaker has arbitrarily made marriage a prison. Marriage is for making a loving

home, not a rigorous imprisonment, and there should be an escape from strained relation. In the second case, a party may dissolve marriage arbitrarily disregarding the sentiments, services, helplessness and above all, the innocence of the other party(Simran, 2015).

2.4.2. Fault Theory

According to this theory, if a party commits a matrimonial offence the aggrieved party may seek divorce from the delinquent spouse. It is only the matrimonial offence which is a ground of divorce. No criminal offence, howsoever heinous, is a ground for divorce. Therefore, society could agree for divorce only on that basis that one of the parties has committed some sin, some very heinous offence against marriage. For example adultery, is considered as matrimonial offences. Marrying an underage person, are also examples of matrimonial offences. A fault theory of divorce is usually chosen by a spouse who wishes to be vindicated by proving the other's fault. Therefore, the fault theory stipulates for two things, the first one is a guilty party that is the party who has committed one of the specified matrimonial offences, and the second is an innocent party, who has been outraged and who has played no role in the criminality or the matrimonial offence of the other party. If the purpose of the divorce law was the punishment of the guilty party, then it was natural to lie down that the other party should have no complicity in the guilt of the offending party. If the petitioner's hands are not clean, he cannot seek relief (Hindu Marriage Amendment Act, 1976).

2.4.3. Frustration of Marriage Theory

The wedlock may be frustrated for a party to marriage even though the other party is not guilty of any marital offence. This may happen when he or she is suffering from mental unsoundness or has changed his religion or renounce the world or has disappeared for a very long period. If a person prefers a release from such a fruitless marriage he or she should be, according to this theory helped. Divorce is a relief from this point of view.

2.4.4. Consent Theory of Divorce

According to this theory, if the husband and wife agree to part for good, they should be permitted to get their marriage dissolved. It is they who have to live with their marriage. If for any reason they cannot do so they must not be compelled. Compulsive cohabitation may give birth to matrimonial delinquencies which give rise to grounds for divorce.

Granting divorce before the matrimonial life is spoiled by the delinquency or degeneration of one or both of the spouses is a positive goodness for both, for the parties to marriage and for society.

Besides saving the parties from moral degradation, this procedure for granting divorce has an additional advantage that the parties are not forced to wash their dirty linen in public.

Consent essentially means free consent. Where the consent of a party is obtained by a malpractice, the affected party can ever refuse so in the court and the ground for divorce will automatically vanish. It is also argued against this theory that this is in a way divorce by collusion. This objection is based on a misunderstanding of the difference between consent and collusion. Every collusion is, no doubt, by consent between the parties but every consent between them does not mean collusion.

Divorce by mutual consent mean that the case is not like usual ones in which one party petition against the other for divorce and the other party resist the same. It means that both the party makes a joint petition to the court for divorce between them. There may be a genuine desire on the part of both to get rid of each other. When a party to marriage wants divorce, it is not necessary in the nature of things that the other party must oppose it. The other party may be equally or rather more willing for it (Simran, 2015).

2.4.5. Breakdown Theory of Divorce

The basic human and social problem is of the maladjusted couples. Many marriages fail not because of the wickedness of one party or the other, but they just fail. Many couples try, and try their best to make their marriage a success but they fail. Sometimes marriages fail because of selfishness, boorishness, callousness, indifference and like these on the part of one of the parties to the marriage. All this does not amount to any matrimonial offence. Yet, the marriage is not getting going. There are several cases in which parties live separate and apart from each other for several years and just because one of the parties wants the marital bond to continue, there is no way out for the other (Simran, 2015).

In the countries of the world the breakdown principle has found recognition in three forms: -The determination of the question of fact whether in fact a marriage has broken down is left to the court; if the court, in a case before it, is convinced that a marriage has broken down, it passes a decree of divorce. The legislature lays down the criterion of break-down; and the criterion that has been laid down in most countries is that if parties are living separate and apart for a certain duration ranging from one year to seven years-it is sufficient proof of breakdown of marriage, and a decree of divorce may be granted at the instance of either party. If parties are living separate for a certain

duration-one year to two years-under a decree of judicial separation, or if a decree of restitution of conjugal rights is not complied with for a certain duration-one year to two years-then either party may seek divorce.

2.5.Children's Human rights

Human rights are characterized to be inalienable with the individual. However, even if human rights are thought to be inalienable, that the state cannot contravene, rights have still have to be identified by human beings and codified in the legal systems. The term human right is given different designations or names different legal systems. Some of the terms include human rights, fundamental rights, natural rights, civil liberties, bill of rights and basic rights depending on the legal system under consideration. Although there are numerous names of the term human rights, almost all of them signify or express the same or similar concept. The concept of children's human rights has been a rallying point for children across many boundaries and has facilitated the creation of collaborative strategies for promoting and protecting the human rights of children (David P, 2003).

Universal Declaration of Human Right (UDHR) defines human rights as universal, inalienable, and indivisible. The universality of human rights means that human rights apply to every single person by virtue of their humanity or because of being human; this also means that human rights apply to everyone equally without any discrimination. The idea of human rights as inalienable refers that human rights cannot be sold, released, or lost for any reason. It also means that no person or group of persons can deprive or remove another individual of her or his human rights. The indivisibility of human rights means that none of the rights that are regarded to be fundamental human rights is more important than any of the others more specifically, that they are inter-related. Human rights encompass civil, political, social, economic and cultural aspects of human existence; the indivisibility premise highlights that the ability of people to live their lives in dignity and to exercise their human rights fully depends upon the recognition that these aspects are all interdependent (UDHR, 1948).

2.6.International conventions on children's right

Child rights are clearly stated in different international, regional and in the national laws of different countries across the world. Therefore, children's rights have been addressed in a number

of international conventions and declarations. The first one was the Geneva Declaration of 1924, which aimed at promoting the physical, moral and emotional development of the child.

The UDHR is another Declaration the provisions of which are applicable children as human being and children as vulnerable groups requiring special protection. Although child rights are human rights and as result all the provisions of the UDHR are applicable to them (UDHR , 1948).

The CRC is the most crucial child rights instrument in the world. It is the most widely ratified convention ever in history and suggests that it acquires the status of customary international law. It covers the whole range of children's human rights. Traditionally these have been classified as civil and political, on the one hand, economic, social and cultural on the other. Article 4 of the CRC shows that children have the right to be provided with certain things and services, ranging from a name and nationality to health care and education, children's right to be protected from acts including abuse, torture, exploitation, arbitrary detention and unwarranted removal from parental care, children's right to do certain things and to have their say be heard, to participate both in decision making affecting their lives and in society as a whole (CRC, 1989).

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights contains several child specific provisions on its article Article 10 sub. article 3 and Article 13 is focus on the right to education and protection from economic and social exploitation. Moreover, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women also contains child-protective provisions. For example, it encourages States Parties to specify a minimum age for marriage, and it emphasizes that the interests of children are paramount on its article 16 sub article 2.

2.7. Recognition of Child Rights in Ethiopia

Ethiopian has adopted several major policies which aim at ensuring that children are given opportunities, services and facilities to develop in a healthy manner pointing out the measures and strategies for the realization of the rights of children.

Ethiopia has developed Comprehensive National Child Policy with due consideration of the principles and provisions of the CRC and ACRWC to guide the work of various actors dealing with children and also promote the rights of children. The policy emphasizes on three central strategies,

1. Development and growth,
2. Prevention and protection, and
3. Rehabilitation, care and support.

The government of Ethiopia has formulated several policies with focus on children. Most of these provisions provide protection to children who are victims of FGM, early marriage, child labor, neglect and abuse

2.7.1. The FDRE Constitution

The FDRE Constitution stipulates important provision on the rights of children. The Constitution devotes special section specifying rights pertaining to children solely. In particular, Article 36 of the Constitution incorporates rights of children in the supreme law of the land as follows:

1. Every child has the right:

A. To life

B. To a name and nationality

C. To know and be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians;

D. Not to be subject to exploitative practices, neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being;

E. To be free of corporal punishment or cruel or inhuman treatment in schools and other institutions responsible for the care of children.

The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia affirms the rights of all persons including men, women and children alike. One of the pillars of the Constitution is the right to equality and non-discrimination. The Ethiopian Constitution recognizes the vulnerable position of children and guarantees their right to protection. Therefore, the FDRE Constitution recognizes the rights of children to life, to name and nationality, and to know and be cared for by his or her parents. It provides the right of children to live a life protected from violence, neglect, exploitation and abuse. In particular, the provision affirms the right of children to life and bans exploitative practices against children and their engagement in work which could be prejudicial to their health and well-being.

Ethiopia is a State Party to core international human rights instruments. It ratified Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1991. The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia proclaims that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Article 9(4) of the FDRE

Constitution renders all international instruments ratified by Ethiopia an integral part of the law of the land

2.8.The Impact of Divorce on children’s rights

When divorce occurs, children suffer the pain of losing their parents and the secure family that they had since birth. These children deal with much stress due to the changes in their family structure, routine, schools, and friends. Their emotional and economical stability may also be affected. The combination of all these unexpected experiences put these children in a difficult situation where they have to overcome psychological and economical hardships, and a set of confusing feelings that may affect their emotional stability and their relations with others (Hughes, 2008).

Divorce is a stressful event and affects many different aspects of living such as socio-economic status. Children of divorced families experience anger, fear, lowered self-confidence, heightened anxiety and loneliness. They are more likely to have low self-esteem and feel depressed and they are more likely to experience depression, which may interfere with their ability to concentrate on their work. Separation and divorce are painful processes that disrupt the lives of families and for the majority of children who experience the dissolution of their parents. Children who have experienced their parents’ divorce display a range of emotional and behavioral reactions (Hetherington, 1999).

The followings are some of the impact of divorce on children:

2.8.1. The Impact of divorce on Socio-economic rights of children

The standard of living condition after divorce may changes bring about a loss of income and this may limit children’s access to food and affect their social life. Children in divorced parents receive less emotional support, financial assistance, and practical help from their parents. The impacts that divorce has on a child is a dramatic decline in the standard of living in the custodial household. Children belonging to lower socio-economic groups after divorce experience greater hardships, because, after divorce, parenting is disrupted and discipline frequently becomes disagreement, both within and between parents. When socioeconomic status was controlled, children from divorced families entered school with significantly less social and academic competence than those from non divorced families. Child’s self motivation can be affected because of the loss of economic and social resources. (McLanahan and Sandefer, 1994).

2.8.2. The impact of divorce on children's right to Education

Divorce has an impact on children's educational background and they do not complete their lower and higher education because of it. The impact of parental separation on children was mediated by lowered educational attainment. Physical punishment also common on divorced children. Marital disruption may affect the relationship between parents and children, when they compared with children living in married, but unhappy families. Divorced parents also report significantly diminished satisfaction with their former spouse's relationships with their children (Amato, 1991).

2.9. Factors that lead to divorce

There are multiple interconnecting factors that have contributed for divorce in the world. The psychological, economical and social factors are considered as major contributors for divorce throughout the world (Medina, 2010). Various personal reasons contribute to the disintegration of marital relationships which include domestic violence, alcoholism; fighting and adultery are the most significant cause of marital breakup (Ambert, 2009).

Another major reason of divorce is inadequate preparation for marriage. Many young people are able to get married with no preparation, no human skills or less knowledge of the responsibilities of the marital relationship and no reasonable and moral values (Claiborne 2012).

The other factors that lead to divorce is the increasing rate of divorce analyzed in relation to ethnic and religious background. These create differences among the nation, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia and between Orthodox Christian and Muslim. Therefore both groups of religion discourage divorce the variation of divorce rate between the groups is explained in relation to the extent of roles both religion plays in the lives of the believers (Tilson& Larsen, 2000).

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1.Introduction

This chapter of the research presents Research Site, Description of study area and methodology used for data collection and analysis. Research Methodology, which shows the methods that employed by the researcher to gather in depth knowledge about the event under study and when the study conducted is explained and their choice of methods justified.

3.2.Research site and Description of the Study Area

3.2.1. Geographical location

This study was conducted in Agaro town, Jimma Zone of Oromia regional state which is 45km away from Jimma town and 393 km from Addis Ababa. Agaro is a City administration town in southwestern Ethiopia located in the Jimma Zone of Oromia Regional State and it sit at latitude and longitude of 7⁰51'N 36⁰35'E/7.850⁰ N 36.583⁰E and an elevation of 1560 meters above sea level. The foundation of the town was associated with the seat of local ruling class known as Abba Qoro (land lord), who made his palace known as '*Masara*' in present Agaro town in 1820. The name Agaro is derived from the ethnic group who were living in the area at that time. From 1935 to 1991, it was the capital of Limmu Awuraja and from 1995 onwards, it has been serving as capital of Gomma woreda as document analysis from Agaro town communication office indicates (Agaro town communication office,2020).



Figure 1:Map of the study area obtained from Agaro town communication office

Source: Agaro town communication office,2020.

3.2.2. Climate.

The climate is tropical, with medium warm and cold weather with annual rainfall ranging about 1100 mm. and its temperature is 20- 30 °c (Agaro town communication office, 2020).

3.2.3. Drainage

Agaro town is a lowland area and the Tamsaha rivers is cross the town in to two parts and the Dogaja river is near to the boundary of Agaro Town one of the kebele namely Tige Koye cross in two parts(Agaro town communication office, 2020).

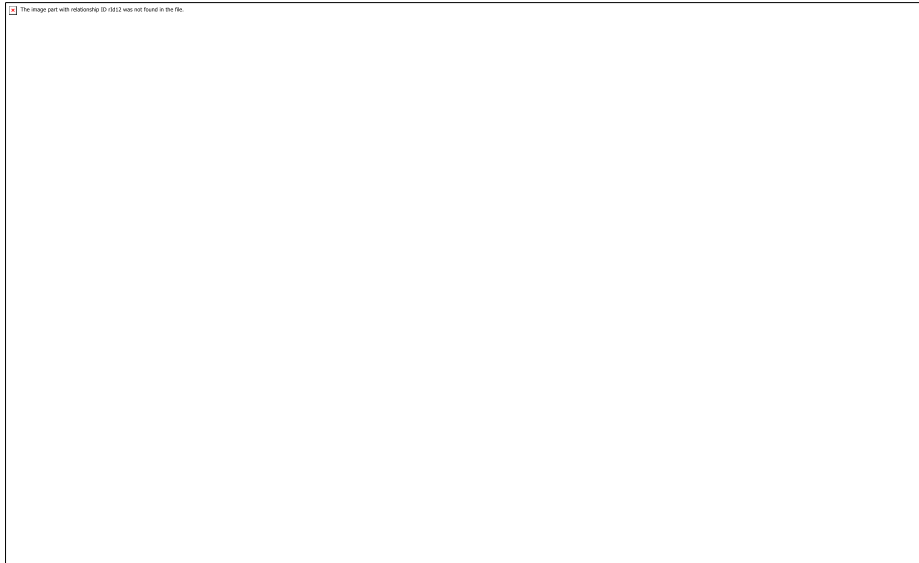


Figure 2: Map of Tamsa'a River obtained from Agaro town communication office

Source: (Agaro town communication office,2020).

3.2.4. Population

Agaro town represents a heterogeneous population in many social characteristics and composed of many ethnic groups including Oromo, Amhara, Tigre, Guraghe, Dawuro, Yam, Kafa and other ethnic groups found in Ethiopia. The economy of the town is basically based on agriculture and trade. Based on the 2007 national census report the total populations of the town are estimated to be 45657; 23645 males and 22012 are females respectively.

The majority of the inhabitants were Muslim with 60.7% of the population reporting they observed this belief, while 33.76% of the population said they practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity and 5.04% were protestant (Agaro Town Administrative Office 2013 E.C).

3.2.5. Socio-economic Characteristics

From Jimma zone Gomma woreda is the woreda known by coffee Arabica. Coffee is the major agricultural export crop, providing currently used foreign exchange. Coffee cultivation plays a vital role both in the cultural and socio-economic life of this town. About 99% of the Agaro Town population depend, directly or indirectly on coffee production, processing and marketing (Agaro Town Administrative Office 2013 E.C).

3.2.6. Health Institutions

According to the Town Health Office, one hospital and two health centers, five clinics, 8 pharmacies and two drugstores are found in Agaro town. With exception of the two health centers and one hospital all of the remaining health institutions are privately owned (Agaro Town Health office) .

3.2.7. Education

In Agaro Town, there are 11 Kindergarten, 2 primary first cycle school (1-4), 8 Full primary schools (1-8), two secondary school (9-12), one special boarding school grade 9th only for this academic year (2013 E.C) and one technical and vocational education training college (TVET) at this time.

The following table shows the distribution of educational institutions by ownership in Agaro town.

SCHOOLS		OWNERSHIPS		
NO	Level	Total	GVT	Private
1	KG	11	5	6
2	1_4	2	–	2
3	5_8	–	–	–
4	1_8	8	6	2
5	9	1	1	–
6	11_12	–	–	–
7	9_12	2	2	–
8	TVET	1	1	–
9	Colleges	–	–	–
Total		25	15	10

Source: Agaro town administration education office, 2013E.C

3.3.Research Approach

The purpose of this study was to assess the impacts of divorce on children’s rights in Agaro Administrative town, Jimma Zone of Oromia Regional state of Ethiopia. To meet the suggested objective and answer the research question, this study employed qualitative research model. Therefore, qualitative methodology was primarily used in which purely qualitative data was gathered. Qualitative research method is the most appropriate means for measuring public opinion and attitudes towards the impacts of divorce on the children’s rights issues for collecting original data from targeted population. The qualitative approach enabled the researcher to deeply explore the topic and present the findings from participants experience and their perception.

3.4. Study Design.

For this qualitative method, the researcher employed the descriptive study design in which qualitative data was gathered. Because it is an appropriate method for measuring public opinion and attitudes towards the impacts of divorce on children's right in Agaro town for collecting original data from target population. Descriptive study design is helpful in indicating trends in attitudes and behaviors, and enables generalization of the findings of the study to be done because this method relies on primary and secondary sources as a means of collecting data. Descriptive method is used to describe what the existing situation is about the event under study; it is also commonly used in social science research (Hakim, 1997). This is the reason why descriptive study design was employed.

3.5. Study population

The study was carried out to examine the impacts of divorce on children's rights among Agaro town community. To explore this problem, totals of forty (40) individuals were participated in the study. Divorced women and parental divorced children were selected purposively through the information gathered from SOS Agaro branch participants; eight women's and ten children's were identified. The ages of selected children's are above five years and below eighteen years. This is because of between the above age children can express their feeling and opinions. Only ten children were selected because of the information the researcher gathered from SOS Agaro branch. From three kebele (01 kebele, 02 kebele and 05 kebele) six children's were identified two children's from each kebele. The remaining four children's were selected from 03 and 04 kebele one from 03 kebele and three from 04 kebele. All children's were identified by SOS Agaro branch and those who were in needy and do not have support from their parents due to their divorce. There are a number of children's registered in SOS Agaro branch for help, but my focus area is only on those children from divorced parents and between the ages of five to eighteen to get their opinion about the issues under study.

Twenty two (22) participants were selected for Interview. Accordingly, a total of ten (10) from divorced men participants were interviewed, The other three (3) were selected for interview from Gomma first instance court and two (2) from SOS, two (2) from children's and women's affairs and five (5) from kebele managers. Eighteen participants were participated in FGDs, Accordingly, two groups was arranged. The first group of the FGD was composed of ten (10) selected children of divorced parents and the second group composed of eight participants from divorced women.

The name and the kebele from they came were registered in SOS Children's Office that are found in Agaro town because these groups are supported by this office and it is very available for FGD at this office when they came for their support

3.6. Sample Size and Sampling Techniques.

There are five kebele in Agaro administrative town. Respondent from Gomma first instance court, women's and child affairs office, from SOS children NGO found in Agaro town and kebele managers was selected because of their knowledge and they are concerned body about the issues. In addition to the above participants divorced parents and children's from divorced family living in Agaro town currently was participated. The total respondents who participated in the study were forty. Three from Gomma Woreda first instance court (GFIC president, prosecutor and record officers), two from women's and child affairs office (head office and vice head), two from SOS children NGO found in Agaro town (branch coordinator and one officer), five kebele managers (managers from all kebele). All these participants were selected based on their position and the issues may concerned them. In addition to the above participants, eight divorced women and ten divorced men are participated and ten from children's of divorced family living in Agaro town currently were participated. This is because of all the above stated government institution are those who can play a significant role for the protection of children's right violation when it take place. In addition, divorced parents and children's from divorced family were participated because of their deep knowledge about the impacts of divorce on children and the challenges they have faced due to their divorce.

The sampling technique that the researcher used to accomplish this research was non-probability sampling technique, which is purposive or Judgment sampling. In purposive sampling, the researcher selected particular elements from the population under study, who would be representative or informative about the issue under study. Purposive sampling utilized to choose key interview respondents.

There are five kebeles in Agaro administration town, namely *Tamsaha Jidda* (01 kebele), *Birbirsa Wirtu* (02 kebele), *Tige koye* (03 kebele), *Bake Agalo* (04 kebele), and *Tullu Kidila* (05 kebele). Research participants were selected from all kebeles.

From all participants two groups was arranged. The first FGDs were conducted with ten children's of divorced parents and the second group was conducted with eight divorced women's. Eighteen individuals were participated in FGD while twenty two were interviewed.

Therefore, these informants are those who have much knowledge about the impacts of divorce on the rights of children in the study area.

3.7.Sources of Data

To achieve the mentioned purpose and to respond the research questions properly, primary and secondary data was employed based on qualitative approach. Therefore, to get the basic and relevant information that could answer the research questions of the study structured interview and FGD data collection instruments were used. In addition to these sources books, different international conventions and agreements and journal articles related to the rights of children was also analyzed.

3.8.Data Collection Instruments

Data was collected from different respondents who are supposed to be key in relation with the topic under study. In order to assess the impacts of divorce on the rights of children among the community of Agaro town of Jimma zone data was collected from primary and secondary sources. Primarily data were collected through the combination of structured interviews and FGD. Secondary data were collected from publication, books, articles, and reports which related to the rights of children.

3.8.1. Primary Data Collection

In order to obtain the primary data, different tools were applied to gather the field data. The following instruments were used for the primary data collection.

3.8.1.1. Interview

In this study, the interviews were conducted in *Afaan Oromo and Amharic* because of its suitability to the study population. This research mainly depends on structured interviews. Therefore, Structured interview was conducted face to face with twenty two (22) three informants from Gomma first instance court, ten divorced men, five kebele managers, two SOS Agaro branch participants and two participants from women's and children's affairs of Agaro town. Interview

enables the researcher to collect more data which may not have been possible through any other means. This interview provided an opportunity for the researcher to get detail information about the impact of divorce on children's right. The researcher has prepared every question for interview to obtain relevant information about the study.

In qualitative research, interview is a major instrument of data gathering. It is used to collect data in face to face between the researcher and the informant. The interview schedules were developed with intentions of getting richer information than what is usually available from surveys (Creswell, 2009).

3.8.1.2.Focus group discussions (FGD)

Focus group discussion (FGD) is another relevant data collection strategy that was employed to gather data. FGD helps to compare the data obtained through interview. On some specific issues, different people may have different beliefs and opinions. Thus, to look at concerns of different individuals and even to assess their level of understanding on some issues, the researcher used FGD as one method of data collection. Therefore, two focus group discussions were formed. The first FGDs were conducted with ten children's from divorced family and the second group was conducted with eight divorced women's.

The total participants of the FGD were eighteen participants. FGD guide was prepared and used to facilitate a commonsense and smooth discussion with the FGD participants. The guide addressed major questions to gain understanding on the respondent's attitude, feelings, beliefs, experiences and reactions. FGD is useful in understanding issues of consensus among members of the participants to get more detailed information about the impact of divorce on children's right in Agaro town. The researcher purposely selects the above participants because of they explain their knowledge about the impact of divorce from their lived experience and what they have faced. The first group with ten children's from divorced family was conducted on 18/04/2013 E.C at Agaro town at SOS office. The Second FGD was conducted with eight divorced women's participants on 23/04/2013 E.C in SOS office.

3.9.Secondary Data Collection

The secondary sources of data was collected from the books, internet, articles, family code, documents include studies, reports, and publications, thesis papers conducted by individual

researchers, journals, and other divorce related documents from court, women's and children's association and youth affairs' office and different international and regional convention on children's right was carefully analyzed to get further information about the impact's of divorce on children's right.

3.10. Methods of Data Analysis

The study used qualitative data analysis to meet its objectives. The obtained data transcribed and interpreted after fieldwork then, analyzed qualitatively. After collecting the necessary data, before the actual analysis of the data, collected data were sorted and categorized in accordance to their source and type. The researcher has crosschecked various collected information for proper analysis and interpretation of the data. Qualitative data analysis is conducted concurrently with gathering data, making interpretation and writing reports (Creswell, 2009).

3.11. Ethical Consideration

This study also conducted according to the ethical guidelines of research requirement. It is true that ethical consideration is crucial in the process of conducting a research. It significantly affects the success of the study. This study critically considers and respects the rights of the research participants. In order to respect the rights of individuals participants in this research, several ethical issues were concerned. These ethical issues executed starting from explaining the main purpose of the research to the participants up to keeping the privacy of the information they provided. In so doing, the researcher secured letter of consent from Jimma University, College of law and governance, department of civics and ethics studies.

The participants of the research selected based on their consent. Further, the privacy right of all participants in focused group discussion and key informants respected. The researcher remains neutral and avoids bias. The interviewees asked their consent to answer questions, to use audio-recorders and to use photo camera during interviews. To analyze the collected data from various sources and to avoid bias the researcher carefully examined and looked at the data closely by comparing and contrasting different sources on the same topic or ideas for valid interpretation of

the sources. Thus, the qualitative data gathered using interviews are organized and classified into specific patterns, categories and descriptive units to avoid disorder.

The participants had the right to discontinue participating at any time if they do not want to do it. Interview and focus group discussion guide prepared in English and translated to Afaan Oromo and Amharic because all the informants of the study understand Amharic and Afaan Oromo very well. All participants were told that data collected could be treated with confidentiality and that it shall be used only for the purpose of this study.

4. CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

4.1.Introduction

This chapter presents the data gathered from all respondents. The collected data are analyzed and discussed in line with addressing the research questions and objectives addressed at the first chapter of this study. The study specifically focuses on assessing the impacts of divorce on children's rights among Agaro town community. Therefore, data analysis and discussion is tries to indicate impacts of divorce on children's human rights.

4.2.Impacts of divorce on children's human rights

There are different impacts of divorce on children based on information obtained through interview and FGD with my respondents. Children of divorcees faces economic hardship or poverty, they also subject to early marriage, lack of psychological support, they develop without getting love from their father or mother, lack of facilities needed for education. In addition they also depressed, feeling of inferiority, hopelessness, they did not get enough food and clothing, absent and dropout from school and lack of stable or constant place of living. Research participants from SOS confirm that following the above impacts they were subject to addiction such as khat, drunkenness, having unnecessary sexual intercourse. They also behave unethically and cheating are some impacts of divorce on children in the study area.

Therefore, divorce has so many negative impacts in children's life and it affects children in a variety of ways. In addition to the above stated problems a child of divorced parents faces different problems. Some of these problems are loss of the home life they knew, physical separation from parents one or both of them, emotional separation from parents and other family members, and financial loss.

A respondent through interview from GFIC also confirms that divorce has so many negative impacts on the rights of children's. More over the absence of the non-custodial parent, the adjustment of the custodial parent, the economic hardship and the stressful life changes are very influential. This is because of parental separation and divorce is associated with a range of negative out comes for younger children and adolescents across various domains.

According to data gathered from women's and children affairs of Agaro town through interview divorce is associated with academic difficulties, including lower grades or poor school

achievement and they face economic hardship. Therefore, children of divorcee are more likely to experience poor standard of living, children's needs may not be met. In addition they are also subjected to anxiety, depression, social withdrawal and low self-esteem.

SOS Agaro also added that Children whose parents separate or divorce are on average, more likely to exhibit problematic behavior, have poorer mental health and academic performance, early and risky sexual activity, non-marital child birth and have more social difficulties and lower self concept than children whose parents remain married. Therefore, Children from divorced family are affected socially, psychologically and economically from the divorce of their parents. They are forced to go back from one house to another. They often feel isolated.

GFIC President also confirms that decisions of custody usually affect the right of the child to preserve direct contact and personal relations with both parents. The disputing issues between the divorced parents have an adverse effect on the right of the child to maintain good personal relations and direct contact with both parents.

The 1995 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution includes articles for the protection of the rights of the child. The FDRE Constitution recognizes the rights of children to know and be cared for by his or her parents. However, it does not say anything about divorce. But it provides the right of children to live a life protected from violence, neglect, exploitation and abuse. Article 36(1.e) also prohibits the infliction of corporal punishment or cruel and inhuman treatment in schools and other institutions responsible for the care of children. Therefore, Article 36 of the Constitution relates to the protection of the rights of the child that has been enshrined in the CRC. Children are constitutionally entitled to obtain proper care from their parent or guardian and to be protected from abuse and exploitation. Moreover, article 36 of the Constitution stipulates that the best interests of the child should underlie the decision-making processes concerning children and rules for the separation of the young from parents in correctional institutions and orphanages. However after divorce most of the child face hard time in their life.

My respondent from SOS children Agaro branch through interview also added that children's of divorced parents exposed to early marriage which puts the life's of children in danger. When parents divorced children choose one of the parents either their father or mother or none of them. Parental divorce is not the only reason for the children to engage in early marriage but it is one of the reasons for the children to engage in early marriage which affect the rights of children in

different way. For instance, early marriage leads denial of access to education and deprivation of childhood enjoyment. According to CRC under article 9 children have the right to live with their parents. Eighteen is an international recognized child age. Early marriage or Child marriage, is defined as *“any marriage carried out below the age of 18 years, before the girl is physically, physiologically, and psychologically ready to shoulder the responsibilities of marriage and childbearing”* CRC.

4.2.1. Children’s human right to be protected from hurt and mistreated

According to the information gained from SOS Agaro branch participants arise factors have been a challenge to children. Divorce is one challenge that children puts in difficult circumstance or in a condition of moral danger. A child is entitled to special protection in order to enable them to live in an atmosphere of happiness and love.

The CRC also provides that states parties shall protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, or neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation including sexual abuse while in the care of the child by any person who has the care of the child

The preamble of the CRC states that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. Children have the right to get help if they have been hurt, neglected, treated badly and they have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, physically or mentally. Therefore children’s of divorced parents have faced the above stated problems.

4.2.2. Children’s right to adequate standard of living

According to the information gathered from SOS Agaro branch participants through interview children’s adequate standard of living is also negatively affected due to their parents’ divorce. However children’s in Agaro town currently face lack of adequate standard of living after their parental divorce. Some of them are also supported by SOS right now. Children’s right to adequate standard of living is essential for the development of children.

The right to an adequate standard of living being essential socio-economic rights that has been recognized in different major international human rights instruments namely UDHR, ICESCR and CRC. The right to an adequate standard of living as including adequate food, clothing and housing and to continuous improvement of living conditions. Art 25 of the UDHR proclaims the right to

adequate standard of living to include the rights to food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services and the right to security. In addition, art 11 of the ICESCR affirms the right to an adequate standard of living as including adequate food, clothing and housing and to continuous improvement of living conditions. Similarly, the rights of the child to an adequate standard of living are also enshrined under art 27 of the CRC. This convention impose obligations on state parties to take all appropriate measures to assist parents and other responsible for the child to implement this right and provide material need and assistance and to support programs, particularly with regards to nutrition, clothing and housing.

Children of divorced family do not enjoy the above stated rights of children according to the information gathered from GFIC president. Significantly, in Art 25 of the UDHR the term means adequate for the health and well being, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services and in art 11 of the ICESCR it includes adequate food, clothing and housing; whereas in CRC, the right of the child is to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. Thus, the right to an adequate standard of living incorporates other more socio-economic rights under such as children's rights to housing, food and clothing. The right to education and health care.

4.2.2.1.The right to adequate food

The right to food constitutes as essential part of socio-economic rights of every individual. As inferred, the right to adequate food emanates from, and forms part of the more general right to adequate standard of living. Therefore, the right to food is inalienable and indispensable right for the realization of all other rights of the child. Further it is crucial for child's mental, physical, social and moral development. Thus, a child who did not get sufficient food could not able to learn and do other activities. So that, the lack of food and malnourishment leads to health disorder and finally goes to the extent of affecting the survival of individual child.

According to the data gathered through FGD with children's of divorced parents most of them responded that the food they get is insufficient for their survival. Most of them are in harsh situation as the result of the income of their intact family. Most of the children's are also works different things to cover their daily food. However they did not get sufficient income to cover their daily food expenses. Possibly it is a result of the kinds of work they are doing (begging, carrying goods and Bajaj washing). Ultimately this ends in making the chance of getting sufficient food

conditional. As a consequence, lack of sufficient food affects the survival and healthy development of a child. Source of their daily food is either by buying foods from small cafeterias or begging leftovers.

The data gathered from women's and children affairs of Agaro town through interview shows parental divorce is one of the reasons for the children to become street children. If there is no good communication and disagreement between their parent's children become depressed and start to see outside. The time of divorce is also very hard for children to adapt the new life in the absence of their father or mother or both of them. This information is also supported by sampled children FGD. The majority of sample children live on street. They become street children due to the divorce of their family and the disagreement between their parents before divorce. Most of these children are not able to attend school after joining street life because of lack of support, access to education aid facilities and absence of family encouragement. But now a day they are supported by SOS Agaro branch to join school.

4.2.2.2.The right clothing

According to the information gathered from GFIC and SOS participants children's right to clothing is also affected following the divorce of their parents. Their parents both father or mother may start a new life and some of them are not concerned about their children. They focus on the new life. However children's right to housing is one of internationally recognized right of children.

Sampled Children's of divorced parents also added that most of them begging clothes to change their close while four of them do not face this problems. However, children's right to closing is clearly stated on article 11 of ICESCR as adequate as a key aspect of children's right to adequate standard of living. Adequate clothing is more than physical necessity. What we wear plays a significant role in maintaining our well-being and our ability to conceive an effective place in society. Therefore lack of adequate clothing negatively affects children's psychologically. So that divorce has negatively affect children's right to clothing when compared with children living with their parents.

4.2.2.3.The right to housing

According to the data gathered from kebele managers through interview following the divorce of their parent's children face the right housing for different reasons. Some of the reason is, their parents may start a new life. Children's may not feel comfortable in this situation. In addition, they also face economic problem when their parents do not live together because of the family resource shared for both equally. Divorced parents also do not feel responsible equally for their children especially if their children's are not living with them. Due to this all problems children may expose to lack the right to housing by living on street or may work in the house to get their daily food by missing their right to education at the same time.

However, housing has a significant impact on children's right. It affects their academic achievements and they lose their self confidence. The right to adequate housing is part of socio-economic rights of the child. Therefore children's of divorced parents lose the right to housing as the result their parental divorce. This implies divorced parents may start new life or the get marriage after their divorce of their former wife or husband. This in turn not always good for their children.

4.2.2.4.Right to Education

Respondent from GFIC confirm that education is one of the essential rights of the child that could be used as a means of realizing other human rights. However, when the parents of the children divorced it become challenging to their children to continue their education due to different reasons. The first is the economic hardships of divorced parents make them unable to provide their children with the necessary needs. Most of the children's need special support to get educational facilities.

Sampled children from divorced parents identified by SOS Agaro branch also shows that most of the children of divorced parents needs special support both economically and psychologically. Education is one of the basic rights of the child to join a better living condition in the future.

According to the information gathered from Agaro women's and children affairs office participants through interview shows that even if the burden of parents to be on the front line in insisting on education for their children is a global reality. Some families do not care about their children after divorce. For instance polygamous marriage is common in study area. One man married two and above women and may have a number of children which is not relative to his

income that makes the life of their children worse. This economic hardship leads the parents to divorce and this in turn difficult to the children to get the right to education. Divorce has an adverse impact on the economic capabilities of parents to provide the necessary needs. Education may be affected by inattention to general and special educational needs lack of proper nutrition, lack of books, failure to enroll in school or pre-school.

One of my FGD respondents from children of divorced parents informs me that she was 15 years old and from low income parents that live through daily labor before their divorce. Her parents divorced before two years due to frequent conflict. No one fulfill for her all things that she needs to have especially clothes and materials for school. This always makes her to feel inferiority when she compares herself with her classmate students. Unfortunately she was dropout from school and now living with her mother in Agaro town by working different thing with her mother like washing clothes, preparing food for different unmarried teachers and hospital worker. As the result of economic problem and her parents' divorce she has faced difficulties to continue her education.

Therefore, one of the effects of divorce on children can be seen in their academic performance because of they are not to be able to focus on their school work. Even they are also subjected to dropout from their school.

Children's right to education in an international human rights instrument is proclaimed in principle of the 1959 UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child. It states that the child is entitled to receive education at least in elementary stages. Moreover, right to education of every individual has got clear recognition in UDHR.

This right has also got its own place in subsequent ICESCR and CRC in more clear and elaborated forms. Besides affirming the right of everyone to education, both ICESCR as well as CRC further emphasizes states' obligations with respect to the three levels of education; i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary education.

4.2.2.5.Right to Health

Participants from GFIC and Kebele managers show that due to divorce of their family children's right to health is affected. This is because of divorce creates economic hardship on parents because of the division of economic resources between the parties. Family's choice about housing, healthcare and food care is influenced by economic forces. Divorced parents may neglect their

children to provide adequate care for the child. Health may be affected through lack of shelter, nutrition and not getting timely medical care. Children face particular health challenges related to the stage of their physical and mental development. Children in divorced families may not get proper care for their health because the effectiveness of parents to provide their children with the necessary needs depend on their ability and capacity. Therefore divorce negatively affects children's right to health.

However the right to health is also other significant human rights of the children. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) assures the right to health of every child. It states that State parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. State parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her access to such health care services.

In addition, ICESCR, which is comprehensive socio-economic rights instrument, also guaranteed the right to health under its art 12. It affirms the rights of every member of human family to the enjoyment of highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

The right to health is closely related to and dependent up on the realization of other human rights contained in the international Bill of Rights, including the rights to food, housing, work, education, human dignity, life, nondiscrimination, equality and access to information.

4.2.3. Social impacts of divorce

According to the information obtained from SOS, GFIC and Agaro women's and children's affairs Children whose family is going through divorce may have a harder time relating to others, and believed to have less social contacts. Divorce usually means children lose daily contact with one parent most often fathers. They think about their parents and always feel of inferiority. This loses of contact with one of them or both of them affect the parent child bond or relationship. Therefore, divorce also affects a child's relationship with the custodial parent higher levels of stress associated with single parenting which comes after divorce.

In addition, children of divorced families are also feel hopelessness because they do not have the comprehensive emotional support from their parents. Therefore they do not have a good relationship with their custodial and non custodial as well as with other. They are also at a greater risk of developing violent and anti-social behavior following their parent's separation. Some of

them being street children, smoking, chewing, khat, excessive use of alcohol. In addition to increased behavior problems, children may also experience more conflict with peers after a divorce.

4.2.4. Survival and development

GFIC sampled participants through interview confirm that children's right to survival and development is enshrined in the Constitution and other laws of the land is challenged due to divorce most of the time. Children's right to survival and development is more related to children's relation to their parents. Always children's should have direct contact with their parents. Their parent also needs to protect and take care of their children all of the time. They must follow their children's access to food, health care, education and leisure. In addition, children must be protected from harm, abuse and exploitation.

SOS Agaro branch participants also added that both parents have responsibility for the proper upbringing of their children. If not their children exposed to /high risk of addictive, lack of food, shelter and other services needed for their survival and development. Therefore, following the divorce of their parents children's right to life survival and development is related to a number of factors. Financial arrangements have an impact on the economic well-being of the family members in after divorce situations. Most of the children of divorced parents are vulnerable to a lack of adequate food as they need nutritious and safe food to grow physically and mentally. This is essential for survival of the children. Always direct contact with their parent is also essential for children. But following divorce children's may lose one of their parent or both of them. It is difficult for the children to accept the changing situation in their family. So that divorce affect children's survival and development.

4.2.5. Right to Privacy

Divorce also negatively affects children right to privacy. Article 26 of the FDRE Constitution provides that everyone has the right to privacy. Articles 10 up to 13 of the Civil Code of Ethiopia provide detailed protection of the right to privacy. It provides protection against arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home, or correspondence as well as against Unlawful attacks on his or her honor and reputation. The right to privacy is also affirmed in Article 12 of the UDHR and Article 17 of the ICCPR. These provisions provide that no one shall be subject to such interference against with his or her privacy, family, home, or Correspondence. The right

of the child to privacy is applicable in all settings including within the family, alternative care, and institutions, facilities and services. Moreover, the article also affords protection to the children's family and home from arbitrary or unlawful interference. The right of the child to privacy must also be observed in connection with family proceedings and when children are victims of violence.

5. CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussions of the study described in each section about the impacts of divorce on the rights of children in Agaro community of Jimma zone the following conclusion is made.

Divorce is common social phenomenon that is spreading currently in Agaro town of Jimma zone. Therefore, this paper has tried to assess the current status of divorce on children's right, identify the impacts of divorce on children's right to be protected from hurt and mistreated, assess the impacts of divorce on children's right to adequate standard of living and finally to assess the impacts of divorce on children's right to education and health care.

Children of divorcee's faces economic hardship or poverty, they also subject to early marriage. They also depressed, feeling of inferiority, hopelessness, they did not get enough food and clothing, absent and dropout from school and lack of stable or constant place of living. Loss of the home life they knew, physical separation from parents one or both of them, emotional separation from parents and other family members, and financial loss..

Children of divorcee are more likely to experience poor standard of living, children's needs may not be meet. They are also subjected to anxiety, depression, social withdrawal and low self-esteem. Decisions of custody usually affect the right of the child to preserve direct contact and personal relations with both parents. The disputing issues between the divorced parents have an adverse effect on the right of the child to maintain good personal relations and direct contact with both parents.

Children are constitutionally entitled to obtain proper care from their parent or guardian and to be protected from abuse and exploitation. Moreover, article 36 of the Constitution stipulates that the best interests of the child should underlie the decision-making processes concerning children and rules for the separation of the young from parents in correctional institutions and orphanages

Children's of divorced parents exposed to early marriage which puts the life's of children in danger. When parents divorced children choose one of the parents either their father or mother or none of them. Parental divorce is not the only reason for the children to engage in early marriage

but it is one of the reasons for the children to engage in early marriage which affect the rights of children

Children's adequate standard of living is also negatively affected due to their parents' divorce. The right to an adequate standard of living as including adequate food, clothing and housing and to continuous improvement of living conditions.

Parental divorce is one of the reasons for the children to become street children. If there is no good communication and disagreement between their parent's children become depressed and start to see outside. The time of divorce is also very hard for children to adapt the new life in the absence of their father or mother or both of them.

Children's right to food, clothing and housing is also affected following the divorce of their parents. Their parents both father or mother may start a new life and some of them are not concerned about their children. Therefore lack of adequate food, clothing and housing negatively affects children's psychologically.

The right to education has explicitly recognized in the above specified instruments. For children, trying to understand the changing dynamics of the family may leave them distracted and confused. Therefore, one of the effects of divorce on children can be seen in their academic performance because of they are to not be able to focus on their school work. Even they are also subjected to dropout from their school. Therefore, based on the analysis of the findings of this study divorce affects children's right more specifically their education or continuous dropouts from school. They also face economic hardship and feel depression and subject to addiction.

5.2.RECOMMENDATIONS

The following points were recommended based on the findings of the study.

- The Agaro administrative town should make urgent efforts to protect the rights of children through the provision of education, health care, nutritional aid and alternative care assistance by working with SOS children Agaro branch.
- Parents should develop good communication and should communicate openly about their relationship and they should increase positive attitude towards marriage to protect themselves from divorce which negatively affect children's right.
- If it is possible, Agaro town children's and women's affair office should create of awareness about the impacts of divorce on the rights of children is mandatory.
- GFIC should create Awareness about the children's rights particularly the rights to education, health and adequate life has to be given for divorced parents themselves.
- The town administration Women and children office shall recruit social workers and psychologists who can provide varied social services and assistance to improve the social and psychological functioning of couples who experience marital conflict.

References

- Amato, R. P. (2000). *The consequences of divorce for adults and children*. Journal of Marriage and Family, 62, 1269-1287.
- Amato, P.R., & Keith, B. (1991). *Parental divorce and adult wellbeing: a metaanalysis*. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 53(1), 43–58.
- Ambert, A. (2009). *Divorce: facts, causes and consequences*, 3rd edition York University.
- Atkinson R, Flint J (2001). Accessing hidden and hard-to-reach populations: Snowball research strategies. *Social Research Update*, 33.
- Bereket, T. (2012). Determinants of marital dissolution in Ethiopia (Master's thesis). Addis Ababa University
- Berns, R.M. (2007). *Child, family, school, community: Socialization and support*. (7th ED). Canada: Thomson-Wadsworth Inc.
- Claiborne, S. (2012). *Divorce: causes and consequences*. Retrieved on February 03, 2020 from <http://www.gospelhour.net/titles.htm>
- Daniel Tefera, (1994). *The Social and Economic Problem of divorced Women: An Assessment of the Case of Divorced Women*. Addis Ababa
- Federal Negarit Gazetta of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 2000. Revised Family Code (RFC) Proclamation of 2000. Addis Ababa.
- Hakim, C. (1997). *Research Design: Strategies and Choices in the Design of Social Research*

- Havemann, E. (1990). *Divorce and new beginnings*. USA: John Wiley and Sons.
- Hetherington EM, Stanley-Hagan M. The adjustment of children with divorced parents:
A risk and resiliency perspective. J Child Psychol Psychiatry. 1999;40:129–40.
- Hughes, R. (2008). *Divorce and children: An interview with Robert Hughes, Jr., Ph.D.*
Divorce and Children.
- Mackay, Ross (2005). The Impact of Family Structure and Family Change on Child
 Outcomes: A Personal Reading of the Research Literature. Social Policy Journal of
 NewZealand • Issue 24. New Zealand
- Makara,A, (2009). Living with divorce, expectations and conditions within the Lesotho
 Socio-cultural context. Organization for social science research in Eastern and
 Southern Africa.
- Medina, L. (2010). *The effect of divorce on women*. Retrieved
 from <http://www.livestrong.com/article/140785-the-effect-divorce-women/>
- Mclanahan and Sandefer, G. (1994) *Growing up with a single Parent. What hurts, What
 helps*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University.
- Mower,A.G.(1997). *Convention on the Rights of the Child:International law support for
 Children* London: Greenwood Press
- Mulroy, R., Sabaelli, C., Malley, & R. Waldron. (1995). Parenting Apart: Strategies for
 effective co-parenting. University of Connecticut
- Serkalem, B. (2006). *Divorce: its cause and impact on the lives of divorced women and
 their Children: A comparative study between divorced and intact families *
 (Master’s thesis). Addis Ababa University

Sharma, B. (2011). *Mental and Emotional Impact of Divorce on Women*. Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology, 37(1), 125-131.

Simran, P. (2015). *Divorce under Hindu law* edited in february 2015

Tilson, D. and Larsen, U. 2000. *Divorce in Ethiopia: The Impact of Early Marriage And Childlessness*. Cambridge University Press

Appendix 1 Interview and FGD guidelines

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDIES

Interview Guides with the study participants

Address:-Gmail:addisabebe1257@gmail.com

Phone number:0917041257/0906554828

This interview guideline is prepared by **ADUGNA ABEBE BAYESSA** for the partial fulfillment of **Masters of Art in Civics and Ethics Studies**. The main purpose of the study is to Assess the Impact of Divorce on Children’s Right in the case of Agaro Town. You are among those chosen to participate in the study purposively. I hereby request you to be open and honest while responding so that the research could succeed and achieve the intended goal. All information obtained from you will keep in secret and will be used only for the purpose of this research. You are informed not to answer any question you are not comfortable with, you could reject to be recorded at any point of the interview and also you could stop the interview if you wanted to.

I. Interview Question for selected Government Offices and NGO’s

Name _____

Name of your organization_____

How many years of experience do you have in this profession? _____years

Occupational status_____

Your Position_____

Educational Status:-

Illiterate____Primary____Secondary____College____University____ Other_____

1. Do you think that family separation has an impact on children's right? Briefly explain in terms of social, economical and educational aspects after parents' divorce in this community
2. Do you think that children of divorced family are more exposed at risk?. What kind of risks could be happened on children during and after parents got divorce?
3. Do you think parental divorced children have got quality food after family dissolution? If not why?
4. Do you think those children have got all services (health, education, etc) adequately as children's of intact family?
5. Are they active in social interaction (playing with friends, working with others, etc.)?
6. Do you think parental divorced children involve more on work both inside and outside home than before parents have got divorce? If yes, how and why?
7. Have you ever seen children of divorced parents who in particular pressures of emotional and psychological difficulty? (probe, depress, stress, anxiety, disappointment and low confidence)
8. Do you think those children have strong relation with their parents after divorce? Why?
9. Please can you state the nature of the problems. What solutions, if any have been identified for dealing with these problems?
10. What you recommend for concerned bodies to take measures to overcome the problem?

Appendix 2: Interview Questions for selected divorced children's in Agaro Town

Name_____

Sex_____

Age_____

Religion_____

Educational Status:-

Illiterate___Primary___Secondary___College___University___Other_____

1. How do you explain the impact of parents' divorce?
2. Do you think that parental divorce children have got quality education after family dissolution? If not why?
3. Do you think divorced children have got all services such as health, education, etc as children's of intact family?
4. Do you think you have better life after your parental separation?
5. Have you got enough meal on time after parents' divorce?
6. Please tell me about your life, by comparing the situation with before and after parents' divorce?
7. Among domain of life (economic, social, psychological), which one is more sever to you?
8. Do you have brothers and sisters? If yes, are they living together with you? If not where they live and with whom? How do you differ from your peers who live with their two parents?

Appendix 3: Question for Focus Group Discussion

1. Why divorce can occurs in Agaro town?
2. Can you mention the type of emotional states that describe your children condition during your divorce?
3. What opportunities arise for you in the post-divorce life?
4. How did you react to your children problems and your decision to divorce? How you support them?
5. What is the current status of their social networks? How is how their current relationship with their friends?
6. Where do the children stay after divorce and What kind of problems do they face? If they are not staying with you, how often do you visit them?
7. If all the children are not staying with you, how do you visit and support them?
8. Do you think life has become easy or hard after the divorce? How?
9. In your opinion, what should be done to reduce the impacts of divorce on the rights of children in Agaro?
10. What advice would you give to divorced women?

Appendix 4: List of informant's profile

Table 1 list of FGD participant from divorced women's

No	Name of Informant	Sex	Age	Level of education	Date of FGD
1	Momina Nuru	F	24	Grade 8	23/04/2013 E.C
2	Muntaha A/Zinab	F	22	10 th completed	23/04/2013 E.C
3	Foziya Kedir	F	21	Grade 6	23/04/2013 E.C
4	Aster A/Zinab	F	44	Grade 4	23/04/2013 E.C
5	Sayida Awol	F	29	12 completed	23/04/2013 E.C
6	Sudi Jihad	F	26	Grade 7	23/04/2013 E.C
7	Fayida Temam	F	29	Diploma (10 +4)	23/04/2013 E.C
8	Meseret Kasaye	F	31	BA holder	23/04/2013 E.C

Table2 list of interview participants from divorced men's

No	Name of Informant	Sex	Age	Level of education	Date of interview
1	Miftahu Abdo	M	27	Grade 6	08/04/2013
2	Aman A/Zinab	M	26	12 th completed	13/04/2013
3	Redwan Ahmed	M	28	Grade 9	09/04/2013
4	Sadik A/Qoyas	M	51	Grade 8	14/04/2013
5	Jemal A/GARO	M	33	Bsc holder	08/04/2013
6	Jebel A/Meca	M	26	Grade 12 completed	13/04/2013
7	Fuad A/Fita	M	32	Diploma (TTC)	15/04/2013
8	Gosaye Gebre	M	34	BA holder	15/04/2013
9	Bahiru Mulugeta	M	30	Diploma (TTC)	19/04/2013
10	Awol A/Dinegde	M	48	Grade 6	19/04/2013

Table 3. List of interview participants from Agaro women's and children affairs.

No	Name of Informant	Sex	Age	Level of education	Date of interview
1	Iftu mohammed	F	34	BA	26/04/2013
2	Damelash Asfaw	F	50	BA	26/04/2013

Table 4. List of interview participants from SOS

No	Name of Informant	Sex	Age	Level of education	Date of interview
1	Ababo Eba	F	26	BA	23/04/2013
2	Adugna Alemayehu	M	32	BA	23/04/2013

Table 5. List of interview participants from GFIC.

No	Name of Informant	Sex	Age	Level of education	Date of Interview
1	Dawud Sharif	M	40	MA	04/05/2013
2	Senait Amare	F	30	BA	06/05/2013
3	Boka Samuel	M	32	Dip	04/05/2013

Table 6. List of interview participants from kebele managers.

No	Name of Informant	Sex	Age	Level of education	Date of interview	Kebele
1	Meseret Yohannis	F	30	Dip	18/04/2013	Temsa jida(01)
2	Sadam Gasan	M	30	BA	18/04/2013	Birbirsa Waritu(02)
3	Kasahun Gezahign	M	45	DIP	20/04/2013	Koye Tije(03)
4	Tahir Mecha	M	30	BA	20/04/2013	Bake Agalo(04)
5	Hasan A/Fita	M	47	BA	23/04/2013	Tulu Kidila(05)

Table 6. List of FGD participants from children's of divorced parents.

No	Name of Informant	Sex	Age	Level of education	Date of FGD
1	Kidist Gezahagn	F	14	Grade 9	18/04/2013 E.C
2	Musilima Awol	F	8	Grade 2	18/04/2013 E.C
3	Mahilet Gosaye	F	10	Grade 4	18/04/2013 E.C
4	Mukaramu Jebel	F	12	Grade 6	18/04/2013 E.C
5	Awol Redwan	M	13	Grade 7	18/04/2013 E.C
6	Abdulaziz Ahmed	M	10	Grade 3	18/04/2013 E.C
7	Ismael Kedir	M	12	Grade 4	18/04/2013 E.C
8	Hafiz mohammed	M	7	Grade 1	18/04/2013 E.C
9	Kalid Abdu	M	5	KG 2	18/04/2013 E.C
10	Foziya Kasim	M	5	KG 1	18/04/2013 E.C