

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES  
INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES**



**THE IMPACT OF PRISON REFORM PROGRAM ON CHILD HEALTH  
AND FOOD SECURITY: THE CASE OF KALITY PRISON CENTER,  
ETHIOPIA**

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AMIYCN</b>	Adolescent, Maternal, Infant and Young Children Nutrition
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>BPR</b>	Business process Reengineering
<b>CILC</b>	Center for International Legal Cooperation
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on Rights of the Child
<b>CHS</b>	Commission on Human Security
<b>CESCR</b>	Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
<b>CJSRP</b>	Comprehensive Justice System Reform Program
<b>FDRE</b>	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
<b>EFPA</b>	Ethiopia Federal Prison Administrations
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>FGDs</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>FNP</b>	Ethiopian Food and Nutrition Policy
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus, acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ICESR</b>	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>JSRPO</b>	Justice System Reform Program Office
<b>MoCB</b>	Ministry of Capacity Building
<b>NNP</b>	National Nutrition Policy
<b>OAU</b>	Organization of Africa Unity
<b>SJSR</b>	Security and Justice Sector Reform
<b>SMR</b>	The United Nation Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>UNCRC</b>	United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nation Development Program
<b>UNO</b>	United Nation Organization
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## ABSTRACT

*Children are physically and mentally immature and dependent on their families. When a mother had committed crime and incarcerated, who cares her innocent child is a great concern. Hence, the purpose of the thesis is to explore the effect of a prison reform program on food and health security of a child incarcerated with their mothers, the case of Kality Prison Center. This is a qualitative research approach and explorative design. Data collection tools were focus group discussion, observation, interview and document review. The participants of the study for interviews were Kality Prison Center six leaders and four mothers incarcerated with their child, who were selected through a purposive sampling technique because they have more awareness about the condition of the prison as well as that the leaders have direct relation with the prison zone where children are incarcerated with their mothers. Participants for the FGD in two sessions were five mothers incarcerated with their child and seven staff of the Kality prison center selected by convenience sampling techniques. These collected data were analyzed thematically. The findings of the study show that there is no food security for children incarcerated with their mother and the prison reform on food programs is poor because enough budgets is not assigned for children. Moreover, there is no health security for child incarcerated with their mother such as there is no child drug, physicians, psychiatry, and the reform program did not resolve this insecurities. Therefore, the Federal Prison Administration Commission should ensure the security of children incarcerated with their mothers through establishing legal and institutional frame works such as special room for child incarcerated with their mother, establish daycare, provide a balanced diet, and appropriate medical care for children .*

**Key words:** Human Security, Health Security, Food Security, Prison Reform

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

The concepts of Security and Justice are impossible to separate. The Free and successful justice sector is necessary for security to protect and enforce people's rights (Shelby, 2008). Security and Justice Sector reform (SJSR) has been linked with the professionalization of the security service, poverty alleviation, sustainable development, and democratic governance (Ball and Olanisakin, 2007). During the Cold War era, emphasis was given to state security rather than people-centered security and justice. People will not develop economically, socially, or politically without a situation of security or equitable access to justice (ibid). Thus, security and justice are essential for successful development.

Justice System Reform Program Office (JSRPO) contracted with the Center for International Legal Cooperation (CILC) to undertake a baseline study of reform in the Ethiopian Justice System under the guidance of the Ethiopian Ministry of Capacity Building (MoCB) in March 2003. The comprehensive Justice System Reform Program (CJSRP, 2005) states four core components, which are the Law making and Revision, Law enforcement (prosecution, the police, and the prison), the Judiciary and Legal education and research, considered the cornerstone of creating peace and stability (Shelby, 2008).

The punishment imposed by the court on criminals is enforced by the prison administration. But it is difficult to execute the punishment imposed by the court if the criminals are mothers who have an infant that needs maternal care (United States Department of Health & Human Service, 2001). Therefore, the components that criminal justice system should consider is the impact of incarceration of a mother on the child, the network of relationships within the family system; the developmental level of the child at the time of her incarceration and separation from their mothers has more effect on children than separation from father. It is important to give attention to the nature and availability of formal institutional supports for the family of the incarcerated parent (Bronfenbr & Morris, 1998).

Children whose parents are incarcerated are hidden victims of the criminal justice system. They face a lot of challenges and difficulties: psychological strain, antisocial behavior, suspension or expulsion from school, economic hardship, and criminal activity. However, they are neither acknowledged nor given a platform to be heard and receive little personal support (Myrna, 2012).

In Ethiopia, pregnant women or mothers who have a newborn child had committed crime; the court may punish imprisonment for years in federal or regional government prison centers. However, these prison centers' do not have a legal and institutional framework for child incarcerated with their mother, which create insecurity for these children (Mentwab, 2015). In Ethiopia, the number of women incarcerated with their child is increasing and the majority of these women were the sole caregiver of their children before their incarceration (ibid). This study's concern is that whether the prison center has been ensuring the food and health security of the child incarcerated with their mother or the prison reform program addressed this issue or not.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

When mothers commit a crime, their innocent children are allowed to live in prison with their mothers due to a lack of caregiver. Studies found out that children who are living in these bad conditions in prison might negatively affect their survival, health, development, psychological and emotional wellbeing (Alejos, 2005). It is for this reason that international human rights instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child encourage its member states like Ethiopia to consider the best interest of the child when criminal justice system making decisions that concern children and ensure that children's needs are met at all times (United Nation Child Right Convention (UNCRC), 1989).

The study conducted on the security effects of mother incarceration with their children, families, and communities showed child suffer economic strain and instability, affect child emotional and behavioural well-being, families, stability, and financial circumstances (Nancy, Diana, and Broken, 2008). Therefore, intervening in the lives of incarcerated parents and their children to preserve and strengthen positive family connections can yield positive societal benefits in the form of reduced recidivism, less

inter-generational criminal justice system involvement and promotion of healthy child development, affect their academic performance and mental health (ibid).

There were some studies conducted concerning the topic under study in Ethiopia. For instance, a study was conducted on the Human Rights of children of imprisoned mothers in Addis Ababa. The finding of her study shows that women in this prison are put to jail because of petty offenses in which other countries may punish or teach them by making them to serve the community for free (Selamawit, 2006). A similar study finding showed that these prison center laws have not legal and institution framework for child incarcerated with their mother, which create insecurity for these children (Mentwab, 2015).

The studies, which were conducted, focused on Human Right of incarcerated mother than security and did not discuss the food and health security of child incarcerated with their mother. Moreover, they did not address the impact of prison reform on child security. This means as far as the researcher's knowledge, nobody has studied the effect of prison reform program on food and health security of children imprisoned with their mothers. The preliminary inquiry of the researcher also shows that in Kality Prison Center, there are 400 to 600 female prisoners, among them; fourteen mothers are incarcerated with their fifteen children, who have problem of food and health security. Therefore, the researcher motivated to explore the insecurity of children incarcerated with their mothers and impact of prison reform program on food and health security of child incarcerated with their mothers in Kality Prison Center, Ethiopia.

Considering this, this research tries to fill the gap on the issues of child security on a child incarcerated with their mothers and the range of risk faced by the children with incarcerated parents within the prison. It also questions against national policy solutions that seek to address these health and food security issues of a child incarcerated with their mothers to take into account the child's unique needs, the child's relationship with the incarcerated parent, and alternative support systems.

### **1.3. Objectives of the study**

This research has the following general and specific objectives.

#### **1.3.1. General Objective**

The general objective of this thesis was to assess the impact of prison reform programs on food and health security of a children incarcerated with their mothers; the case of Kality prison center in Ethiopia.

#### **1.3.2. Specific Objectives**

1. Assessing the insecurity of children in Kality Prison Center with their imprisoned mothers.
2. Describing the Kality Prison Center Reform Program.
3. To investigate the impact of Kality Prison Center Reform Program on child food security.
4. To examine the impact of Prison on child health security.

### **1.4. Research Questions**

The following research question emanate from the above stated objectives. Hence, the following research questions are raised.

1. What are the insecurities of children incarcerated with their mother in Kality prison Center?
2. What are the Reforms made by Kality Prison Center?
3. What are the reforms that have been done to address health security of children Incarcerated with their mothers in Kality Prison Center?
4. What changes did Kality Prison Center Reform bring to ensure child food security?

### **1.5. Significance of the study**

The significance of a study can be seen in terms of its contribution to the society, government, and the academics. There is no study conducted on Human Security of children imprisoned with their mothers, it explored the food and health security of the children incarcerated with their mothers. The research contributes to bring the issues of children who are living in prison to be given attention by the Federal Prison Administration Commission of Kality Prison Center as well as policy makers. Additionally, it creates awareness for the society and other stakeholders including

government officials, Non-governmental organizations, the community, Human Rights, and Human Security advocates to focus on the children health and food security. Furthermore, this research tries to fill the gap on the issues of child security on a child incarcerated with their mothers and the range of risk faced by the children with incarcerated parents within the prison. It also questions the national policy solutions that seek to address these health and food security issues of a child incarcerated with their mothers.

### **1.6. Scope of the study**

The scope presents the spatial, thematic, and temporal of the study. This study thematically limited on what prison reform program made on Human Security, Health and Food security of children incarcerated with their mothers because among seven elements of human security, food and health are the most important ones for children. The study is limited to children incarcerated with their mothers who are convicted for years but not that of children's whose mothers are on remand because the mothers did not convicted and they might be released. Geographically, it is conducted in Kality Prison Center, which is one of the most populated areas of Federal Prison Centers. In term of time, the scope of the study was conducted from 2018-2020.

### **1.7. Limitations of the study**

The limitations of this study among other things were financial constraints; insufficiency of reference materials to review previously conducted studies particularly on empirical evidence in the context of Ethiopia. Since it is a recent concept, well-organized documents, or written books regarding prison reform in relation with child security was not easy to find. Unavailability of the guardians and unwillingness of informants from the target institutions to participate in the interviews was also out of the major challenges faced during the research and the researcher convinced them after many efforts.

### **1.8. Operational Definitions' of Terms**

This section explains the meanings of the main concepts and terms used in this study namely:

- **Children:** Any one below the age of 18 years (UNCRC, 1989).
- **Child Incarcerated with its mother:** refers to a child who lives in Kality Prison Centre with his/her convicted mother.

- **Incarcerated mother:** refers to convicted mothers, who is pregnant or has a child with her.

### **1.9. Organization of the Paper**

This thesis is composed of five chapters. The first chapter addresses the introductory part of the research, which includes the background, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives, significance, scope, and the organization of the paper. The second chapter is literature review, which includes conceptual and legal framework. The third chapter is the research methodology part that covers the research approach and design, population and sampling procedures and methods of data collection. The fourth chapter analyses the data collected from different source and discuss the findings. The last chapter, which is chapter five, concludes and recommends based on the findings of the study.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW, CONCEPTUAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1. The concept of Human Security**

Human security means defending fundamental freedom from severe and pervasive threats and situations such as creating political, social, environmental, economic, military, and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood, and dignity (Concept of Human Security (CHS), 2003). The traditional security was state-centric that focused primarily on the safety of states from military aggression, but the modern concept of security concentrates on the security of individuals, their protection, and empowerment and draws attention to a multitude of threats that cut across different aspects of human life and thus highlighting the interface between security, development, and human rights and promoting a new integrated, coordinated and people-centered approach to advancing peace, security, and development within and across nations (Ibid).

Human security challenge the traditional notion of national security by arguing that the proper referent for security should be at the human rather than national level, which insuring freedom from want and freedom from fear for all persons is the best path to tackle the problem of global insecurity (The United Nations Development Programme's,1994). National security has become little more than a vehicle for activists wishing to promote certain causes, and that it does not help the research community understand what security means or help decision-makers to formulate good policies (Tadjbakhsh, et al, 2006). Other scholars have argued that the concept of human security should be broadened to encompass military security or state security (James and Paul, 2014).

Cooperation between a country's foreign policy and its approach to global health is mandatory for human security to challenge global inequalities. However, the interest of the state has continued to overshadow the interest of the people (Spiegel, et al, 2009).Therefore, this thesis focus on human security than national security.

Human security brings together the human elements of security, rights, and development. It is a people-centered concept, which means human security places the individual at the 'center of analysis, thus, it considers a broad range of conditions that threaten survival,

livelihood, and dignity, and identifies the threshold below which human life is intolerably threatened (Howard, 2012).

It is also based on a multi-sectoral, understanding of insecurities, which entails a broadened understanding of threats and includes causes of insecurity relating for instance to economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political security. Moreover, threats to human security are mutually reinforcing and interconnected in two ways. First, they are interlinked in a domino effect in the sense that each threat feeds on the other. Second, threats within a given country or area can spread into a wider region and have negative externalities for regional and international security (CHS, 2003).

Human security involves comprehensive approaches that stress the need for cooperative and multi-sectorial responses that bring together the agendas of those dealing with security, development, and human rights. With human security as the objective, there must be a stronger and more integrated response from communities and states around the globe (James and Paul, 2014). Finally, in addressing risks and root causes of insecurities, human security is prevention-oriented and introduces a dual focus on protection and empowerment (CHS, 2003).

### **2.1.1. Human Right and Human Security**

International human rights are based on individuals' capacities to claim their human rights from the state; states are obliged to respect, protect, and fulfill individuals' human rights. By contrast, the human security discourse allows states to convert human rights obligations into policy talk, making policy choices as to which aspect of human security they might focus on (Howard, 2012).

The individual has much stronger standing in international human rights law than human security discourse because human security de-politicizes standard threats to human well-being, while the international law of human rights recognizes that threats to human well-being are inherently political. Moreover, the suggestion in the human security discourse that some human rights should have priority over others undermines the principle of indivisibility (ibid).

Human security has two views. The broader view of human security often refers to threats already covered by criminal and human rights law except psychological insecurity. However, the narrower view of human security does identify some new or

more severe threats, and new potential victims. It also implies that states should take on new responsibilities to non-citizens facing these threats. Consequently, the narrower view of human security does more than complement human rights: it adds to human rights law and provides a framework of analysis that should help states and international organizations to take new actions in the face of new threats (ibid, 2012).

### **2.1.2. Components of Human Security**

There are essentially seven elements of human security. These are economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security (Human Development Report, 1994). Economic security refers to insured basic income, employment and access to such social safety net. Food security refers to access to basic nutrition and food supply. Health security covers many different issues such as access to safe water, living in a safe environment, access to health services, access to safe and affordable family planning and basic support during pregnancy and delivery, prevention of Human Immunodeficiency Virus , acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), and other diseases to have the basic knowledge to live a healthy life (ibid).

Environmental security means prevention of water pollution, prevention of air pollution, prevention from deforestation, irrigated land conservation, prevention of natural hazards such as droughts, floods, cyclones, and earthquakes (Human Development Report, 1994).

Community security on the other hand covers the conservation of traditions and cultures, languages, and commonly held values such as abolishment of ethnic discrimination, the prevention of ethnic conflicts and the protection of indigenous people (ibid).

Finally, political security is concerned with the protection of human rights and the well-being of all people, which includes protection against people from state repression such as freedom of the press, freedom of speech and freedom of voting. Abolishment of political detention, imprisonment, systematic ill-treatment, and disappearance also covered under political security (Human Development Report, 1994).

Among the seven elements of human security ,there are considerable links and overlaps but that one element of human security is likely to travel like an angry typhoon to all forms of human security (ibid). Therefore, among the seven human security elements', food and health securities are more related with child security due to their physical and mental Vulnerability.

## **2.2. Legal Framework of Child Security with Its Incarcerated Mother**

The separation of women from their children due to imprisonment has a traumatic and long-term effect on the mothers and their children because prisons do not provide an appropriate environment for children to grow up in. For instances; Health services in prison, which are usually not geared towards children's health care needs, are inadequate to cope with the needs of babies, children in prison cannot mix and communicate with children outside prison. In the majority of countries, mothers can keep their babies with them in prison up to one to six ages, which differs from country to country (UNODC, 2014).

Children are adversely affected when their mothers is incarcerated because as a rule, the mother is the primary caregiver. Similarly, mothers who, prior to incarceration, were significantly involved in their children's lives may suffer mentally and emotionally because of missing out on their children's daily lives and losing an opportunity to participate in their upbringing. These strongly detrimental effects warrant reconsideration of the benefits and methods of incarceration in our society (Lauren & Maruschak, 2010).

Therefore, the international community also enacted the following standards and laws to ensure the security of child incarcerated with their mother.

### **2.2.1. Definition of Child**

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter the "CRC" defines "child" as every human being below the age of eighteen years and does not provide the minimum age of childhood. Moreover, early childhood defined by the Committee on the Rights of the Child as the children in early childhood is those ranging from birth until the age of 8 and childhood comes to an end at the 18th birthday unless the age of majority is attained earlier pursuant to the domestic laws of States Parties to the Convention. On the other hand, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child defines a "child" as every human being under the age of 18 years, which means the concept of childhood is not subject to limitations (Girmachew and Yonas, 2012).

Ethiopian laws do not define the term "child" not specifically instead, they make use of terms as "minors", "infant", "Young workers" or "young person's". For instance, the Ethiopian Revised Family Code defines a "minor" as a person of either sex who has not attained the full age of eighteen years old. Article 15 of the FDRE Constitution also

assures the right to life of every person. Article 1 of the Ethiopian Civil Code stipulates that one becomes a holder of rights and duties from the moment of birth onwards exceptional Article 2 of the Civil Code also provides personality may commence from the moment of conception. Moreover, the FDRE Criminal Code of 2004 deals with prohibited abortion (ibid, 2012).

### **2.2.2. Principles for Child Rights**

The four principles have identified as principles of general application and cardinal importance for the interpretation of the provisions Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child are discussed as follows (ibid, 2012).

#### **1) Principles of non-discrimination (Article 2)**

The CRC article 2 states that States has the duty to respect and ensure the rights of each child without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or her parent's or legal guardian's race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or another status. In addition, States has to take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment based on the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members. The protection against child discrimination is also affirmed under Article 3 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of 2002. Specifically, Article 26 of African Children's Charter protects apartheid and discrimination on other various grounds. Additionally, Article 25 and 36(4) of the FDRE Constitution supports it. This principle implies that the state has duty to protect, fulfill and respect the rights of children's equally including the children incarcerated with their mother.

#### **2) The best interests of the child (Article 3(1))**

Article 3 of the CRC provides states that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children which requires public and private bodies, social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies to ascertain the impact on children of their actions to confirm that the best interests of children are taken as the primary consideration in making decisions affecting them. Thus, these bodies and institutions are required to apply the principle of the best interests of

children systematically. Article 3(1) of the Convention requires public and private bodies to ascertain the impact on children of their actions, to ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration. The provision stipulates that ensuring the best interests of the child must be the primary consideration in all actions and decisions affecting children. It calls for the consideration of the best interests of the child into national plans and policies for children into the activities of legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government both at national and local levels. In Ethiopia, Article 36(2) of the FDRE Constitution, Article 82 and 113(2) of the Revised Family Code support it.

Therefore, the criminal justice system component must give priority to the interest of the child in their discussion such as ensuring food and health security of child incarcerated with their mother.

### **3) The right to life and maximum survival and development**

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child Article 5 states that protection of the right to life requires not only negative duties but also positive duties. Negative duties or duties of omission implied by the right to life include prohibiting and preventing death penalty, extra-legal, arbitrary, or summary executions or situations of enforced disappearance. Affirmative obligations of states parties include measures aimed at reducing infant and child mortality, increase life expectancy and eliminating malnutrition and epidemics. Article 24 also deals with the rights of children to health and health services that require States Parties to take measures to reduce infant and child mortality. Other implications of Article 6 also include measures to improve prenatal health for mothers and children and create conditions that promote well-being of children.

### **4) Respect for the views of the child**

Article 12(1) of the CRC stipulates that any child capable of forming a view have the right to express his or her views freely in all matters affecting him or her. This provision impose obligation on States Parties to make a presumption that a child can form his or her own autonomous opinion. The child also is not required to prove that he or she can form opinions. In addition, failure, on the part of the child to communicate verbally cannot be invoked as a bar to militate against the exercise of the right of the child. As a result, the exercise of the right implies the recognition of, respect for, non-verbal forms of communication including play, body language, facial expression, drawing, painting, etc.

Ethiopian Civil Code of 1960 Article 14 of affirms the right of every person to think freely and to express his ideas. Article 291, 249(2) and 310 of the Revised Family Code of 2000 also provides that the responsible organ shall consult the minor in all important act's concerning him, unless the latter is lesser than 14 years old.

### **2.2.3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)**

Human rights are gift of nature for every human including prisoner and all States and their agents, including prison institution that have duty to protect, respect & fulfill human rights (UNO, 2005). Prisoners have human right even if some of their rights are limited by court judgment such as the right to liberty. One source of human right is ICCPR, which is a multilateral treaty which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 1966 and came in to force on March 1976 (United Nations, 2012). Article 24 states that pregnant women who are deprived of their liberty should receive human treatment and respect at all times and in particular during the birth and while caring for their new born children should provide food and health care for such mothers and their babies (ICCPR, 1966).

### **2.2.4. United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**

The United Nations adopted this convention in November 1989. This is a legally binding international human rights agreement setting out the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of every child, regardless of their race, religion, or abilities.

Article 18 of CRC stipulates that states shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child and that the best interests of the child will be their basic concern. These provisions are relevant to the situation of children residing in prisons with their incarcerated mothers since their guardian mother lost her liberty. Its article 2(1) reads that states parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind. Therefore, this study investigates how far the Ethiopian government has gone as far as respecting and fulfillment of circumstantial children's rights are concerned. The CRC Article 3(1) refers to the principle of the best interests of the child in all actions undertaken concerning children by all organs of government because a child whose primary care giver is deprived of her liberty so that states shall protect them from any harm.

CRC stipulates that a child have the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health, the right to access health care services and the right to appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care form others, right to a standard of living adequate for their physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development and the right to conditions of living necessary for their development, their right to education, their right to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to their age, and their right to be treated with humanity and respect if deprived of liberty pursuant to article 37.

#### **2.2.5. The United Nation Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMR)**

It was adopted in 1957 by the United Nations general assembly and in 2015 was revised and adopted as the Nelson Mandela Rule. Its rules 28 and 29 states that in women's prisons, there shall be special accommodation for all necessary prenatal and postnatal care and treatment. A decision to allow a child to stay with his or her parent in prison shall be based on the best interests of the child concerned, which means provision shall be made for Internal or external childcare facilities staffed by qualified persons. Where the children shall be placed when they are not in the care of their parent; Child-specific health-care services, including health screenings upon admission and on- going monitoring of their development by specialists. Children in prison with a parent shall never be treated as prisoners.

#### **2.2.6. The Bangkok Rules**

It is also called the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, which was adopted by the UN general assembly in December 2010. Its rules in relation to child incarcerated with their mother are discussed as follows.

Rule 33 states that where children are allowed to stay with their mothers in prison, awareness raising on child development and basic training on the health care of children, shall also be provided to prison staff, in order for them to respond appropriately in times of need and emergencies. Its rule 48 added that pregnant and breast-feeding women prisoners shall receive advice on their health and diet under a programme to be drawn up and monitored by qualified health practitioners.

Studies conducted in Brazil indicate that there is lack of prenatal care for women in pretrial detention and there is no clear postnatal care policy (Howard, 2003). Approximately 6% of women entered in prison are pregnant in the United States. More than 70% of women entering in prison is reported to have prenatal care (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1993). The study shows that the insufficiency of prenatal and postnatal care, nutrition, parenting, and childbirth education expose inmate mothers for the high-risk situation (Acoca, 1998). Thus, Children incarcerated with Mother need to get adequate preventive and curative healthcare.

Adequate and timely food, healthy environment and regular exercise opportunities shall be provided free of charge for pregnant women, babies, children, and breast feeding mothers. Women prisoners shall not be discouraged from breastfeeding their children unless there are specific health reasons to do so. The Decisions to allow children to stay with their mothers in prison shall be based on the best interest of the children pursuant to Rule49.

Moreover, Rule 50 reads as women prisoners whose children are in prison with them shall be provided with the maximum possible opportunities to spend time with their children. Rule51 stipulates that children living with their mothers in prison shall be provided with on-going health care services and specialist in collaboration with community health services shall monitor their development. Women with dependent children shall be preferred where possible and appropriate with custodial sentences being considered, when the offence is serious or violent or the woman represents a continuing danger and after taking in to account the best interests of the child or children, while ensuring that appropriate provision has been made for the care of such children pursuant to Rule 64.

The issues of children incarcerated with their mother in prison are debatable. A Supporter of child incarceration with their mothers argues that the mother is often the primary care givers for their children and thus separating children from their mothers could cause serious emotional damage to the children: countries like Spain, Hong Kong, UK, and Canada allows a child to be with their mothers in prison. Whereas countries like Iceland, Sweden, and New Zealand oppose child incarceration with their mothers since the prisons are not suitable places for children's and they need freedom and social contacts to healthy development (Taylor, 2004). Based on the argument, the result of the

study shows that babies grow in the prison show a gradual decline in cognitive scores after four months but in contrast, these infants showed a considerable increase in general development when they left the prison (Catan, 1989).

### **2.2.7. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)**

It was adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1990 (in 2001, the OAU legally became the African Union or AU) and was entered into force in 1999.

Its article 30 reads as follows.

*States Parties to the present Charter shall undertake to provide special treatment to expectant mothers and to mothers of infants and young children, who have been accused or found guilty of infringing the penal law. And also, shall in particular ensure that a non-custodial sentence will always be first considered when sentencing such mothers establish and promote measures alternative to institutional confinement for the treatment of such mothers establish special alternative institutions for holding such mothers.*

It is concerned about the welfare of children living in prison with their mothers. However, it neglected to provide for children's special needs of access to early childhood education and access to adequate food that meets their dietary needs, and these are components under investigation in this study.

## **2.3. Prison Reform Program and Child Health and Food Security in Ethiopia**

The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) article 25 provides that race, nation, nationality, or other social origin, color, sex, language, religion, political, or other opinion, property, birth or other status as prohibited grounds of discrimination. It is Article 36 which recognizes the rights of children to life, to name and nationality, and to know and be cared for by his or her parents and 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. Article 36 (2) enunciates the principle of the best interest of the child as the primary consideration in matters affecting children. Article 36 (3) calls up on the accommodation of children in conflict with the law to separate them from adults. Article 36(5) also accords special protection for orphans.

Ethiopia also ratified the Rights of the Child convention and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child based on Article 9(4) of the FDRE Constitution renders

all international instruments ratified by Ethiopia an integral part of the law of the land. Furthermore, Article 13(2) of the Constitution provides that the fundamental rights and freedoms specified in the third chapter of the Constitution shall be interpreted in a manner conforming to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenants on Human Rights and international instruments ratified by Ethiopia.

FDRE Criminal Justice Policy in its section 6 focuses on the rights of victims that participate in criminal investigation and procedures for charging and trial, legal protection and handling of vulnerable children who are in conflict with the law, but the policy is not establishment of special units for the children who are incarcerated with their mothers rather for children in conflict with the law. Institutions responsible for special protection for child are; the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (the Directorate of Child Rights Promotion and Protection), both the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and the Ethiopian Institution of Ombudsman have Commissioners heading Children and Women Affairs specifically responsible for children, the Social Affairs Standing Committee of the House of Peoples Representatives is given the mandate (Girmachew and Yonas, 2012).

The Justice System reform of Ethiopia has formed in embedding the law making institutions, Institutions Facilitating the Functioning of the courts, Institutions Charged with Law Enforcement and Law, which contain the Public Prosecution Service, The Federal Police, and the Federal Prison Commission. After successive discussion among the consultancy group and the government, later in February 2005, Ministry of Capacity Building published a Comprehensive Justice System Reform Program: Baseline Study Report' (here in after CJSRP) (ibid, 2012).

The modern Ethiopian prison system was created on a proper and country wide by the proclamationNo.45.of1944; under this proclamation, the ministry of Interior was empowered to declare thorough a legal notice, any building or premise as a prison and appoint officers and wardens of the institution. In addition to the proclamation, Subsequent amendment of prison administration was done under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Interior of that time. Pursuant to article 13 of proclamation number 45/1944, prison regulation was enacted by the council of Ministers in 1956 and the Ministry of Interior was empowered to make rules and regulations regarding the duties of prison

officers and other persons employed, the health and sanitations of prisons, the safe custody and treatment of prisoners as well as other issues. However, 1931 Constitution has not specific provision been written on the treatment of prisoners. However, the 1955 Revised Constitution has provided citizens including prisoners guarantee for equal protection of the laws and punishment is personal and a prisoner shall not be punished except in accordance with the law and after conviction of an offense committed by him. In addition, prisoner had a right not to be subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment. The Constitution of the 1995 article 35-58 deals human rights and fundamental freedoms (ibid, 2012).

The 1995 FDRE Constitution article 52(2) (g) authorized both federal and state government to establish their own prison center. It also states under Article 9(4), 13(1), 18, 21 and 36 that both the Federal and State governments are under obligation for the protection of the fundamental human right. Moreover, it recognizes the International Bill of Human Rights as a part of the constitution also interpreted in line with the international human right adopted by Ethiopia.

FDRE criminal code Article 1 of 2005 states that the purpose of criminal law is to ensure order, peace, and the security of the state and its inhabitants for the public good and the purpose of punishment is not revenge. This code from articles' 52-56 divided children into three, in which below nine ages-old exempted from punishment, nine up to fifteen age old special treatment and fifteen up to eighteen years old ordinary treatment but no death penalty. Moreover, Under Art 109 and 110 (2) states, that classification of prisoners shall be governed by regulations to be issued by prison administration. Hence, different sexes of prisoners separated and serve the sentences in different sections or cell and those imprisoned for simple crime separated from those detained for rigorous imprisonment. In addition, those prisoners under 18 years detained in different rooms or cells. The right of wage to work up on showing conduct improvement is the other entitlement of prisoners found under Art.111 (2) of the code. The rights of persons sentenced to death also lay down in the provisions of Art.117-119 of the criminal code of Ethiopia and the way to handle the person also expressed. The 1961 Criminal Procedure Code serves as a screening process and designed to hold only probable offenders and let others pass out again in freedom. Article 187(3) provides that a convicted person have the right to appeal against the conviction and sentence (Girmachew and Yonas, 2012).

There are no provisions on the civil code and criminal code of Ethiopia, which is concerned about child incarceration with their mothers.

The objective of the commission is to admit and ward detainees and provide them with correction and rehabilitation service to enable them to achieve attitudinal and behavioral changes and becoming a law abiding, peaceful and productive citizens pursuant to Article 5 of the Federal Prison Commission Establishment Proclamation. These services are being provided without distinction to gender, language, religion, political opinion, nationality, social status, or citizenship pursuant to Regulation on the Treatment of Federal Prisons No.138 /2007, Article3. Moreover, Article 18 And 32 of the Proclamation for Establishment of Federal Prison, require prison wardens to carry out their duties by taking to consideration the international human right principles recognized for convicted persons (CJSRP,2005).

Additionally, Article 3 of the Regulation of Federal Prisoners Treatment stipulated that convicted person human dignity should be observed unless it is restricted by the penalty imposed by the competent authority. If not restricted by law, the regulation up holds the fulfillment of every rehabilitative opportunity for all convicted persons without discrimination on any ground. Furthermore, the same regulation article 50 prompts the sustainable registry of inmates upon admission in prison. Article 4 stipulated any convicted person should have a personal file that contains his/her detailed personal as well as medical information.

The regulation on the Treatment of Federal Prisoner articles 36-39 stipulated good order and Security could be attained from regulating a clear set of rules which govern the daily lives of those who are in prison. The regulation has specified the type and classification of disciplinary procedures as well as the penalties. Article 28 provides that inmates have the right to complain orally or in writing for any grievance they encountered during their imprisonment.

There have been some reforms in the prison in which the Reform has intensified through the application of Business Process Reengineering (here in after BPR), leading to a set of new approaches including benchmarking best practice, designing a new process, revising organizational structures and a selection of key process (3 core and 1support Process).The purpose of the BPR in the Prison sector is to establish prisoner focused institutions, rapidly scaling up rehabilitation and enhancing the quality of treatment,

thereby improving the prison status of Ethiopia as desired in the mission of the sector (Prison BPR document, 2018).

Following a deep and systematic analysis of the situation at all levels of the prison system; the administration has introduced several innovative approaches such as Basic need, Security and Inmates Administration, Rehabilitation and development and Plan, Finance and Human Resource. Thus, even there is a reform on the prison with BPR, the document does not include on security of a child who are incarcerated with their mothers and this study is limited to food and health security because it has an impact on children incarcerated with their mother.

### **2.3.1. Health Security**

Health is not only the absence of disease or infirmity, but it also refers to a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being of an individual/people (WHO, 2011). One of the important parts of human security is to protect human lives, from critical threats for human security that are illness, disability, and avoidable death. Health security also includes injury and disease, access to health care and health services that incorporate safe and affordable family planning (Sadako, 2003). Health threats for children are an infectious disease that comes from poor nutrition and unsafe environment.

According to Article 25(1) and (2) of UDHR, to the well-being of himself and his/her family, everyone has a right to adequate health and medical care. It also gives stress that mothers and children's need special care. Article 12 of CESCR states that the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health should be recognized by a country, which is consistent with the WHO explanation of Health security. Furthermore, Article 24 (1) of CRC obliges states to recognize child facilities for the treatment of illness and the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health. It also states that States parties shall struggle to ensure that a child enjoy the highest standard of health care services (CRC, 1990). The United Nations Rules 51 for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders under Rule 9 decree that if the woman prisoner has a child with her, the child should go through health screening preferably by a child specialist, to determine any treatment and medical needs. In the WHO preamble, governments have a responsibility for providing adequate health services and social

measures to fulfill the health of their peoples. This indicates that the government is obliged to provide enough health service to any person for harmonious relations and security of all peoples.

A mother's nutritional status, diet, and lifestyle influence pregnancy and lactation that could have long-lasting effects on her offspring's health. If a pregnant women's intake of micronutrients such as folic acid and iodine is poor or insufficient during her pregnancy, it can contribute to birth defects and/or the child may lack to develop to his/her full and proper cognitive potential.

After conception has occurred, a diversified diet that supports and contributes appropriate maternal weight gain and meets maternal-fetal micronutrient supply is needed for creating a favorable environment to support optimal pregnancy outcomes. Good nutrition continues to be important after birth since a diet with insufficient levels of critical nutrients during lactation can deplete maternal stores and may lower micronutrient levels in breast milk.

The FDRE Constitution article 41(4) and 90(1) provides that the state have the obligation to allocate ever-increasing resources to provide to the public health services the extent the country's resources permit. Accordingly, the prison authority has to provide health services to prisoners.

The prison administration commission BPR (2018) study recognized that the health service problems of the prison center includes failure to pursue prevention and control over communicable and non-communicable diseases; inability to treat convicted persons with prevention and control of HIV/AIDS; insufficient laboratory or Pharmaceutical services and problem on the administration of emergency patients ; lack of accountability and transparency. Moreover, it suggests the prison to establish operational standard document for Health provision, organizing a case team for hygiene and environment health awareness with in Unit Prison, organizing a case team for communicable and non- communicable disease prevention, providing effective and curative medical treatment with in a Unit and efficient referral and emergency handling and automating the medical system, registry, fulfilling laboratory equipment, and having qualified medical personals.

To implement the above recommendations, the prison enacted Admission, and registration of prisoners Directive 2013/14. Articles 5(9), 7(8)(J), 9(2)(h) states that during admission of any convicted person, there has to be medical personnel at all times and examine the health status of the convicted person and may order further examination. It also stated that the convicted person would obtain progressive adequate food, space, and lighting and a ventilated sleeping area pursuant to article 8 (b & C).

Health Service Directive (2013) Article 5 stipulates that a convicted person upon admission will cut his hair and provided with clothing and receive a soap in every month. Furthermore, Article 5(2) (9) stipulates that the minimum space has required a healthy environment in two meters square for each person is accommodate bedding purposes. In addition, for proper environmental wellbeing, the directive fixed that there should be a toilet for fifty inmates and one tap water for 100 inmates as well as a shower for a fifty-convicted person. Article 13 added that specifies there will be health advocacy for thirty minutes for newly admitted prisoners and monthly awareness lessons for all prisoners within their respective Units to prevent potential health issues. Additionally, Article 14 (1&5) stated that convicted persons could enjoy free physical or mental treatments while in detention. In addition, it is Article 17 (c) (3) stipulates that the Prison health officer review the referral detainee within their Units.

Thus, the study endures addressing the discourse and achievements concerning providing of highest attainable health security for the prisoners but not for children incarcerated with their mother.

### **2.3.2. Food Security**

Food security is physical and economic access to basic food through living. For food security, the availability of food is not enough. All people should have physical and economic access to basic food that they may grow by themselves or by buying it or using the public food distributing system (Tadjbaksh and Chenoy, 2003).

Article 25 of UDHR and Article 11 of CESCR states that everyone has the right to adequate food. CRC stipulates that to be safe and secure in health as well as to grow and develop every infant and child have the right to good nutrition during infancy and early childhood. For women like pregnant women, women with infants and mothers that breast fed shall not be punished by close imprisonment or disciplinary separation, Bangkok rule 22. According to Rule 48(1) of UN prisoner treatment, qualified health professionals shall advise and monitor pregnant or breastfeeding women prisoners on their health and

diet. In addition, for pregnant women, babies, children, and breast-feeding mothers: sufficient and timely food, a healthy environment and regular exercise opportunities shall be provided free of charge. Rule 51(2) explained that the environment provided for such children's upbringing should be as close as possible to that of a child outside prison.

An infant should only be breastfed for the first six months of life. After reaching six months the child should be provided with complimentary food such as four or more food type daily and as the child grows older which is 23 months and above he/she should be given milk products (WHO, 2001) because breast milk becomes insufficient for the baby's nutritional requirements six months after birth and other foods become necessary. However, Breast-feeding continues for up to two years or more with the beginning of complementary foods to make sure that the infant gets nutritionally adequate and appropriately fed according to Adolescent, Maternal, Infant and Young Children Nutrition (AMIYCN, 2016).

Ethiopia has signed, agreed, and ratified different conventions and make as an integral part of the law of the land-based on the FDRE constitution article 9(4). Accordingly, there are strategies, policies, and laws for ensuring adequate food, safety, and security of a child and an infant. The Government of Ethiopia has the responsibility to ensure access to food and nutrition for its citizens.

The Ethiopian Food and Nutrition Policy (FNP) stipulate that food and nutrition security is a human and constitutional right of all citizens. It states that for a healthy life throughout their stages of the lifecycle, all people should get sustainable access to food and should be ensured to have safe and nutritious food in a sufficient quantity and quality at all times which meets their dietary needs and food preferences (FNP, 2018).

The recommended Infant and Young Child Feeding practice are four or more food groups and a minimum number of times. In Ethiopia, only 4 per cent of infant children are fed in accordance with recommended which means half of the Ethiopian children (49 per cent) were fed at least the minimum number of times and only 5per cent of children were fed food diversity according to the minimum standards of Adolescent, Maternal, Infant and Young Children Nutrition (AMIYCN, 2016).

One of the focuses of the FDRE National Nutrition Program is on a mother's nutritional status, diet, and lifestyle that influence pregnancy and lactation outcomes that can have lasting effects on her offspring's health. Insufficient intakes of micronutrients such as folic acid and iodine during pregnancy can contribute not only to birth defects but also the ability of the child to develop to his/ her full cognitive potential will be affected ( NNP II, 2016–2020).

A diversified diet that supports appropriate maternal weight gain and meets maternal and fetal micronutrients is needed after conception to contribute to creating a favorable environment to support optimal pregnancy outcomes. Good nutrition continues to be important after birth because during lactation maternal stores could be depleted and may lower micronutrient levels in breast milk (NNP II, 2016–2020).

The Ethiopian Government developed the second phase of the National Nutrition Program called The Seqota Declaration. It aims to change the lives of Ethiopian children through integrated community development in health, nutrition, sanitation, and hygiene.

The reform program to resolve the basic need service enacted directive on admission and registration of prisoners 2013/14. Article 4 of this directive specified that the new reformed institutional setting in the prison compound in different categories taking different aspects such as male remand prison, a maximum, medium and minimum-security prison and female prisoner administration. The Directive on Accommodation and Administration of Prisoners 2013/14 article 6 orders that convicted person is accommodated with food, bed, and mattress.

In Ethiopia, the number of children living with imprisoned parents has increased from time to time. For instance, there were 160 children imprisoned with their mothers in 2002 increased to 659 children in 2004 (Prison Fellowship Ethiopia & Save the Children Denmark, 2005). Inside the prison, 17.6 % of the sampled female inmates have children with them and the study found out that there is lack of special treatment for the children incarcerated with their mothers (Mentwab, 2015). Another study shows that there is a minimum level of child right enforcement in Ethiopian prisons (ibid, 2005).

The above studies focus on the human rights of children in the prison center. Therefore, the study endures to address the discourse and achievements about the provision of the highest attainable adequate food fulfillment for the children incarcerated with their mother.

Generally, the lesson learned is that Human security is a people centered concept that has seven elements in which the two of them are Health and Food security. There is a fact that children are incarcerated with their mothers in different countries. To regulation and guide this issue, there are internationally legal frameworks like conventions and rules, which address children incarcerated with their mothers.

In Kality women prison Center, currently there are children incarcerated with their mothers. There were also reforms made in the prison.

In the previous researches, most of the studies focus on children Human Right rather than human security which shows that there are limitations in addressing child Human Security specially who are those incarcerated with their mothers.

In conclusion, there are agreements and disagreement that human rights law covers human security but the issue of children incarcerated with their mothers is ant addressed well.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Description of the Study Area**

The Federal Prisons Administration Commission was established by Proclamation No.365/2003 as an institution. According to Article 5 of the proclamation, the objective of the commission shall be to admit and ward prisoners and provide them with reformatory and rehabilitative service to enable them make attitudinal and behavioral changes and become law-abiding, peaceful and productive citizens. The Ethiopia Federal Prison Administrations (EFPA) has four divisions of prison and detention centers, namely Zeway, Shewa Robit, Dire Dawa, Addis Ababa detention and prison centers; two of these prisons and detention: the Addis Ababa and the Dire Dawa prison and detention centers hosted incarcerated mothers with their infants and young children (Chirwa, 2004). Hence, this study examines the food and health security of children incarcerated with their mothers in Kality women prison administration (here in after refers to Kality center).

Kality prisoners' center is the main prison of the country and found in south of central Addis Ababa, in Akaki Kality, the southernmost sub-city of the nation's capital. The original prison compound establishment was a temporary structure that was built after 1991 when the Derg regime fell and was not intended as a prison. However, in 2004, prisoners through their means had built most of the structures and with help from non-governmental organizations (ibid). The prison houses include both male and female inmates in separate living. Inmates are housed in eight zones (a place where inmates used as a dormitory) out of which six are for male inmates and two for female inmates. The rationale behind choosing this prison is its proximity to the researcher and the existence of children incarcerated with their mothers.

#### **3.2. Research Approach and Design**

This study is a qualitative approach. It magnifies the thoughts, opinion, and insight of participants about the difficulty of the situation (Creswell, 2008). The research questions stated through the active and conscious role of the researcher. The researcher used a qualitative approach to develop compressing, understanding about the problem at hand and grasp attitudes, perceptions, and the know-how of participants in a natural setting.

Research design facilitates the smooth sailing of the various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure of effort, time, and money (ibid). This research used an explorative research design. Based on the purpose of the research, it explore what reform activities were carried out and what impact it brought on child food and health security in the case of Kality Prison Center.

### **3.3. Study Population**

The population of this research includes Kality women prison center leaders, staff, and mothers incarcerated with their children. The Population at Kality prison center varies from time to time because of the reform taken by the Ethiopian government, a lot of women prisoners were released based on amnesty, pardon, and parole laws. Thus, at the time when this study was conducted, there were around 600 women inmates of which fourteen of them were mothers imprisoned with their children and there were 15 children incarcerated with their mothers.

### **3.4. Sample Size & Sampling techniques**

Since it is not possible to research by taking all the prisoners for the study, the size and sample were selected from the prisoners (Creswell, 2008). Participants of this study were selected through purposive and convincing sampling techniques, by a criteria of which who stayed longer time in prison center to get the relevant data. The total sample size of the research is 21 participants. Among them 11 are mothers incarcerated with their children, and 10 were staff of Kality women prison. Six mothers selected through convincing sampling techniques for focus group discussion (FGD), and five mothers with their children are selected through purposive sampling techniques for interview. Moreover, among staff of Kality women prison six staff; women prison Administration head, Rehabilitation department head, the Clinic head, Basic need department head, Human Resources' Management department head, and the prison Security department head were selected through purposive sampling techniques for an interview. Additionally, four staffs of the Kality prison center selected through convincing sampling techniques for FGD.

### **3.5. Sources of Data**

The researcher used both primary and secondary types of data sources to get valid and reasonable information. The primary data sources are those of which a fresh and first-hand data obtained through interview, FGD, and observation. The secondary data sources contain those data, which have already been available and collected from the prison center plan, report, books, journal, and newspaper.

### **3.6. Data Collection Tools**

The data collected for this study was through key informant interview, FGD, and document review. The reasons to select these were:

#### **3.6.1. Interview**

One of the data collection methods is an interview of individuals who have the knowledge and experience an event to get first-hand information on the concerned issue. The data for this study was collected by selecting participants purposely for an interview such as Kality women prison administration five middle and one top leader. Moreover, the interview also conducted with five incarcerated mothers with their children.

#### **3.6.2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

The researcher used two focus group discussions sessions, which was led by the researcher to look at concerns of different individuals and to assess the participants' level of understanding on some issues. The first FGD session was conducted with four Kality prison administration staff on September 17/2019. The second FGD session was conducted with six mothers incarcerated with their child on September 20/2019. All FGD participants were selected through convincing sampling.

#### **3.6.3. Observation**

The researcher conducted non- participatory observation of the situation in Kality women Prison Center such as the place where they cook their food and the place where they wash their cloths. In addition the researcher observe the real setup of the environment in which how children's incarcerated with their mother looks like, the treatment given to the child incarcerated with their mother when they are sick and to formulate questions for better understanding of the situation of Kality prison administration reform program.

#### **3.6.4. Document review**

To accomplish the objective of this study, the researcher used both primary and secondary documents, which have a direct relation to the topic, which were analyzed to their practicality such as FDRE Constitutions, proclamation regulation, directive, international covenants' and different principles, guidelines, and standards on treatments of child incarcerated with their mothers. In addition to these, relevant literature like books, journals, and the research papers were also used as other sources of information for this study.

#### **3.7. Data Collection Procedure**

Data collection was started by observing the place where the children live and how mothers cook their food then followed by interviews of informants, FGD, and document review. In the process of data collection, first semi- structured questions were organized and prepared in the English language, for better communication with informants, it was translated in to Amharic language and after data gathered, it was then translated in to the English language for analysis.

#### **3.8. Data Analyzing Methods**

Qualitative data analysis is described as the process of making sense from research participants' views and opinions of condition, corresponding patterns, themes, categories, and regular similarities (Creswell, 2008). This study has used content analysis based on the specific objectives of the study.

#### **3.9. Ethical consideration**

All the participants of this research gave their free will and consent to give data. They were asked their consent to take part in the study. The recording was done only when they agreed. The participants were told about the anonymity of their names and overall identities in the research process. In all other cases, their names and facts that show their clear identity were hidden. Collective names like the respondent, informants' interview, or the participant of FGDs are used. To keep their anonymity the researcher used code numbers and other methods

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

#### **4.1. Profile of Child Incarcerated with their Mother in Kality Prison**

The head of Women's Prison Administration said that Kality prison center is one of the oldest prisons, which is designed for 200-400 men prisoners in early times. The women's prison is separate from that of the men and now there are about 600 women prisoners, which some of them are with children and some are pregnant.

Similarly, in the FGD one of the women prisoner participants added that there is separation of women and men prisoners' but women incarcerated with their children live with other women prisoners because the door is open for children to contact other women prisoners. However, there is a separate division room for nursing mothers (women who gave birth recently) called "Emechat". This means that contrary to international prison standards, there is no division of women detainees based on the gravity of crimes they have convicted.

The head of Women's Prison Administration said that in 2019 there were more than 400 women detainees, in which some are convicted and some are awaiting court decisions on their cases. There are young girls, mothers, pregnant women, and mothers with children. Among 350 detained women's, 14 prisoners are mothers that have children less than 5 years of age and around 10 pregnant women expecting a child. These women are convicted of different crimes and have to finish their verdict in prison for different years. The number of children varies from time to time depending on the release or detention of mothers, now there are fifteen children.

The Human Resource documents shows that nine women are imprisoned above five years and the remaining women are imprisoned for 5 and below 5 years. Among children incarcerated with their mothers, seven children were female and the remaining eight were male. Moreover, among fifteen children, eight children's age is two up to four years old, which is against the rule of the prison center that allowed children to stay with their mother in prison only up to 24 months. The children who are born outside the prison are allowed to enter in to the prison because the mothers do not have a family to take care of the child while they are imprisoned.

#### **4.2. Insecurity of Children Incarceration with Their Mother**

Women incarcerated with their children are interviewed about whether there is a special area for them and their children in the prison administration or not, then they said that there is a special area prepared for women with their children. However, there is one room serving for pregnant women and women with children together, and it is found in the same compound with other women prisoners. Moreover, it is overcrowded and contains 20-30 women and children in one room.

The other question provided for FGD participant women was: does the prison have a bad effect on their children? All mothers agreed that being in prison has affected the physical and mental well-being of children because the prison room lacks proper nutrition, accommodation, proper clothing, proper hygiene, proper medical treatment in time of sickness and facilities to play with and recreate. Similarly, FGD participants' of the prison center staff added that the nature of the prison would not provide a suitable environment for children to take lessons out of it because it is the center of criminals and some women in prison are also violent, addicted, and use harassing language. From this environment, the children learn/adapt criminal behaviors and they try to imitate the behaviors of their mothers and other prisoners.

Another interviewee with head of women prison administration added that the physical conditions of the prison are poor in terms of hygiene, it is overcrowded, there is no adequate lighting and air as well as it is narrow in which it is going to be difficult for emergency exit. For instance, if fire starts it is difficult to control since the roads are narrow and do not allow firefighter trucks to pass through. Some children play with their mother within the cell, there is no playground or day care or other entertaining facilities for children and do not have special television child program to watch.

All FGD women prisoner participants said that there is no reform done concerning mother incarcerated with their children and the change they talk on media is not seen here. However, the prison carried out a study that identifies the challenge and weakness of the prison but the study has never been implemented. They also added that women with children are not properly isolated from that of women without children. In addition, there is no separation of prisoners based on the gravity of crimes they have been convicted. The researcher also observed and confirmed the above problems occurred in the prison center.

The head of Women Prison Administration said that the FDRE prison regulation allowed children to be with their mothers until they reach the age of 24 months for the purpose of breast-feeding. After this period, the children are released to be with other families, or they are given away to charitable organizations like Kebebe-Tsehay orphanage based on the memorandum of understanding between the Prison Administration and the orphanage. However, the problem is that some of the family members of the prisoner are not willing to accept the child due to different reasons and in addition, some of the prisoners do not have family that can raise their child. This makes the children to stay inside the prison and some are children aged up to five years old. One of the mother prisoner said:

*I am imprisoned with my 2 years and 6 months old daughter. I gave birth after my conviction. I do not have family in Ethiopia, and I am convicted with 16 years and 6 months. Even though the prison environment is not suitable for my child, I do not want to give away my child for others because I do not want to separate with my child.<sup>1</sup>*

This means that the prison is not suitable for her child to grow but her daughter is above 24 months and this prisoner do not have a family member to take care of her daughter. In addition, these mothers are not only concerned about the security of child imprisoned with them but also, they worry about their other children who live outside prison. They worry about how and by whom the children are being cared for, their living conditions, relationship (separation), and their well-being. Moreover, mothers are very anxious about how their imprisonment affects their child psychology as well as the treatment by society. Hence, the prison center has created insecurity for children incarcerated with their mother.

Health security is not only the absence of disease but also the state of being physical, mental, and social well-being. The head of the clinic said that children incarcerated with their mother have health problems like asthma, lack of balanced diet, developmental delay, depression, and anxiety. Another interviewee of basic need department head similarly expresses the effect of prison on children said that the prisoners' uniform creates some stress on the children sometimes they ask why all people wear the same red dress. The children imitate what they hear and see from other prisoners. Their mind is

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<sup>1</sup>Interview notes, a mother in the prison house, Kality, June 28, 2019

set up only with the surrounding they live in. They do not have other play; what they know is that some of them act like police officers and some act as prisoners. The prison environment consumes them. They talk like an adult person that is not expected from them and they always spent the whole day and time with the prisoners. The children do not get to meet with the outside world. Like any other children, they do not get to play with different children. As a child, they want to play and be happy like any other children but they do not go and play here and there the movements of children are limited as that of the prisoners because the prison regulation only allows the prisoners to move only within a radius of 11 meter inside the prison. They are caged like a prisoner this situation creates question on their mind and ask why they live there.

One of the prison ward participant of FGD also said that the children warn the police officers that they will arrest them or they threaten the police officers that they will kill them when they grow because they taught that they imprisoned their mothers. The prison is not the safest environment to raise a child, the children listens and watches what the prisoners do they saw when prisoners fight and insult each other this leads them to think crime and develop Criminal mind. Being in prison and separated from family for the children is one effect but being in these kind of crime environment by itself worsen the children's behavior. This means strong correlation exists between mother's incarcerations with the development of delinquent behaviors in the children, which in turn shows that there is no mental well-being which is directly linked with the absence of health security.

One interviewee mother said that she was 8 months pregnant at the time she was convicted and she struggled to cope. When her baby was born, she was of low birth weight and the doctor said that it was probably due to stress suffered during the pregnancy. Another incarcerated mothers with her child said that *'our children are misery did not commit any crime, but they are being punished because of our crimes. There is no kindergarten, playground and overall there is no child facility'*.<sup>2</sup>

Moreover, the prison security department head said:

*When a prisoner woman violates the regulation of the prison, we are forced to put them in handcuffs and put them in the isolation room. This creates psychological*

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<sup>2</sup>Interview notes , a mother in the prison house, Kaliti, June 28,2019

*pressure on the children. The children cry when they are separated from their mothers. In addition, we have no guardians that take care of the children and because of this; sometimes children might be put in the isolation section too with their mothers which the children face a serious challenges. If there is a willing prisoner to take care of the child, he/she stay with other prisoners until the mother is out of the isolation room.*<sup>3</sup>

This means the child is punished due to the fault of their mother, which is the violation of the Bangkok Rule 51(2) and CRC article 27, which states that the environment for children shall be as close as possible to that of a child outside prison.

Therefore, the collected data through interview, FGD, Interview & document review shows that children incarcerated with their mother in Kality prison faced different mal-treatments such as no balanced diet provision, no recreational center even child TV program, no adequate child medical service and education. Rather, they are learning criminal behavior from prisoners and they are victims of psychological stresses.

The result of other research showed that there was an extraordinarily strong correlation between parents' incarceration and the development of delinquent behaviors in the children. Consequently, children with incarcerated mothers are more likely to be incarcerated themselves and specific maternal crimes have been linked with increases in incarceration rates for children (Farrington, 2002). This is the expression of learning theory. The head of the women prison rehabilitation department said that here there is almost no separation of detainees based on the seriousness of crimes, which means that every woman prisoner and mother with children are living together. This is a violation of the Bangkok Rule 51(2), which states that the environment for children shall be as close as possible to that of a child outside prison. One of the prison ward participants of FGD said that the children warn the police officers that they will arrest them or that they will kill them when they grow because they taught that they imprisoned their mothers. The prison is not the safest environment to raise a child, the child listen and watches what the prisoners do they saw when prisoners fight and insult each other this leads them to think of crime and develop a Criminal mind. Being in prison and separated from family for the

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<sup>3</sup>*Interview notes , prison security department head in the prison house, Kality, October,4,2019*

child is one effect but being in this kind of crime environment by itself worsens the children's behavior.

The Committee on the Rights of the Child has stated that the State party should ensure an adequate standard of living conditions for the development of the child in accordance with article 27 of the Convention. That is, if the mother is imprisoned, she has no opportunity to earn their livelihood. Consequently, she is unable to provide support for her child. Another interviewee with a head of women prison administration added that the physical conditions of the prison are poor in terms of hygiene, overcrowded, no adequate lighting and air as well as it is narrow and it is going to be difficult for emergency exit. For instance, if fire starts it is difficult to control since the roads are narrow and do not allow firefighter trucks to pass through. All incarcerated mother that participate in FGD also agreed that they do not have the capacity to provide enough milk and diaper for their children. Consequently, most of their children have to play with their mother only within the cell, which means there is no playground or day care to play or other entertainment facilities for children. They added that even they do not have a special television child program to watch.

Another interviewee incarcerated mothers with her child said that she was 8 months pregnant at the time she was convicted, and she struggled to cope. When her baby was born, she was of low birth weight and the doctor said that it was probably due to stress suffered during the pregnancy.

Another incarcerated mothers with her child said that' *our children are misery did not commit any crime, but they are being punished because of our crimes. There is no kindergarten, playground, and overall, there is no child facility*'.<sup>4</sup>

Generally, the collected data shows that children incarcerated with their mother in Kality prison faced different mal-treatments such as no balanced diet provision, no recreational center even child TV program, no adequate child medical service, and education. Rather they are learning criminal behavior from prisoners and they are victims of psychological stresses.

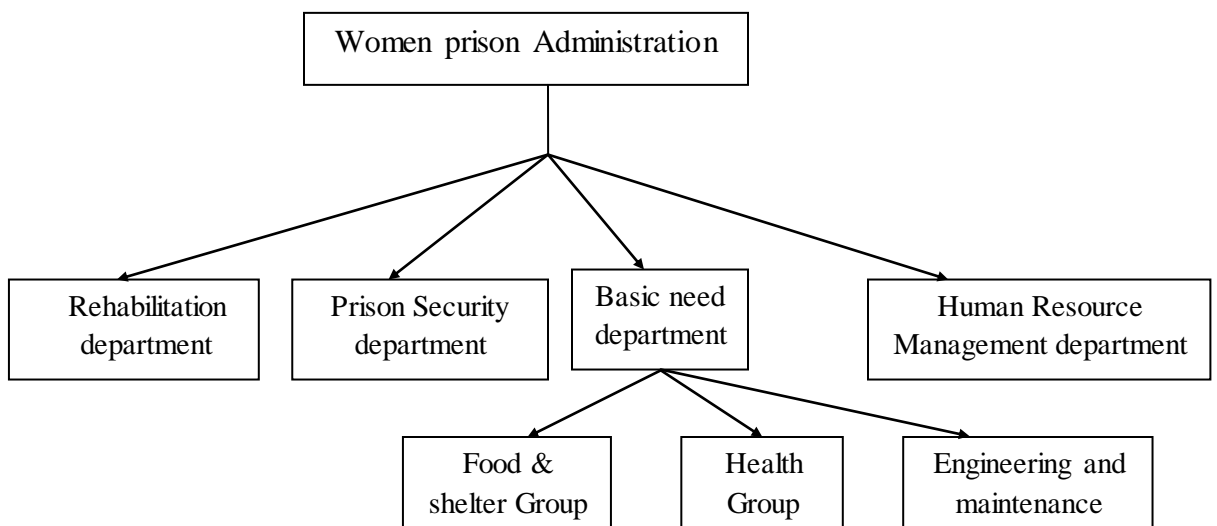
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<sup>4</sup>*Interview notes, a mother in the prison house, Kality, June 28,2019*

### 4.3. Kality Prison Center Reform Program

For the question what was the Prison administration commission reform program look like; the head of women prison administration center stated that the Prison Reform have started through revising and applying the Business Process Reengineering of the prison, which identified the lack of balanced diet and health service like failure to pursue prevention and control over communicable and non-communicable diseases, insufficient laboratory and, lack of Pharmaceutical services. The commission tries to resolve these problems by restructuring Basic need department, Security and Inmates Administration, Rehabilitation department, Finance, and Human Resource management department.

The women prison center human resources' management head stated that one of the reform was focused on restructuring women prisoner administration, which was previously two main sub-departments' which is now changed to broader four sub-departments such as Rehabilitation department, prison Security department, Basic need department and Human Resource Management department to ensure the right and security of women prisoners. Moreover, there is a separate sub room for nursing mothers called "Emechat". The center organizational chart also confirms this statement, which display as follows.



**Figure 1: Organizational Structure of Women Prison Administration**

**Source:-Organizational Structure of the Prison Center**

### 4.3.1. The Impact of Prison Reform on Child Health Security

For the question 'does the prison center provide health services for children incarcerated with their mother', FGD inmate participants answered that the prison center has a clinic near/almost inside the prison. However, the clinic does not have the required health professionals and medications. Especially a woman prisoner expressed:

*The clinic professionals are not willing to conduct a medical examination to the patients, they only order anti- pain drug. Even sometimes after having the necessary examinations, they prescribe the same medicine for different patients who have different health problems and most of all there is no child specialties doctors and appropriate drugs for them. Moreover, children incarcerated with their mothers do not get immediate medical treatment even if they are treated, it does not bring any solution. The medicine that they give for our children is the same as they give for Adult prisoners. We fear that it may damage our children. In case of medical problems that cannot be handled by the clinic, they referred to a nearby hospital but there is a shortage of providing ambulance to take them to the hospital.<sup>5</sup>*

The mothers in FGD were asked whether they are happy with the medical service providing by the prison center for them, they replied that they are not treated the way they must be treated and did not have the relevant medicines for nursery women. They added that the procedures of health service starts from the inmate committee of the block then to be forwarded to the Unit health representative of the inmate afterward the unit Health Officer Send to Clinic center, in which examination is conducted and give medication. If the case is beyond the clinic capacity, it may refer to FDRE Prison Administration General Hospital and finally Federal Police Referral Hospital.

Articles 24(1) and 31(1) of CRC, Articles 12 and 14 of the African Charter on the rights and welfare of the child states that: state parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, to rest and leisure and to facilitate for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. Similarly, rule 9 of the Bangkok Rules also states that if a child accompanies the woman prisoner, that child shall get health care and medical needs preferably by a child health specialist, at least equivalent to

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<sup>5</sup>Interview notes, a mother in the prison house, Kality, June 28,2019

that in the community. This shows that the highest attainable standard of health is not provided for the children.

The head of the clinic center said that the prison reform program on the health issue is to ensure health security that focuses on diseases prevention, medication program and disease prevention techniques include awareness creation on the cause of disease, vaccination, hygiene, and screening. FGD inmate participants said that they have not received any education or guidance about how to undertake personal or group hygiene, by neither the health officer nor nutritionist, which is responsible to teach and monitor the personal and group hygiene of the inmates.

FGD discussion participant staffs of the prison center said that hygiene is one of the most important things for good health. There is sufficient water for hygienic, but the problem is that there is a shortage of hygienic materials especially for the children such as diaper and soap. The prison administration usually give four diapers for a month, which is not enough for the mothers with children especially for mothers in the nursing section to take care of their children hygiene which in turn a cause for illness.

On the other hand, interviewee mothers incarcerated with their child said that the prison center give only two washing soaps and four diapers for a month for each prisoner, which is not enough to keep personal and environmental hygiene. They also added that there is no washing place or material to wash the clothes of the children. The communal sink that everybody washes their clothes is very dirty to wash child clothes even it is difficult to wash our clothes.

Focus group participants said that some of the prisoners have a mental health problems. For instance, a mother of two has a mental health problem and that she is unable to take care of her children in time of the illness. Hence, these children are taken by charity organizations. The head of the prison added that there is a lack of proper work area to consult convicted persons, mentally ill prisoners and there is a lack of qualified professionals to consult them.

The head of prison also confirmed that there is a lack of mental diseases prevention techniques like Correctional Counseling and guidance's and there are prisoners who maltreat the children. She added that there is a lack of proper work area to consult convicted persons, and lack of qualified professionals to consult them.

The Head of the prison clinic said that the second focus of prison health reform is the appropriate documentation, proper treatment of admitted patients, ethical observation on providing medical treatments, handling of psychiatry treatment, the efficiency of laboratory service and pharmaceutical services. The head of women prisoners' administration said that loss of medical history and inability to locate prisoners' registry cards was a problem but because of the reform, there are changes. Informant women prisoners also said that after the reform changes on losing patient history decreased due to an automated clinical data system.

However, FGD participant women stipulated that health officers diagnose patients while listening to music or radio program through their ear phones. Moreover, they complained that many health officers examined inmates without utilizing their thermometer to treat patients. Accordingly, they criticized that they do not think whether the health officers treat them properly. They say that they have always raised their complaints to their Unit health representative to express their concern to the clinic coordinator for such misconduct. However, they had not witnessed any measures by the administrative office to complement their grievances.

Most informants of the prison said that there is a growing concern about the professional ethics of the health officers; based on General Assembly Resolution on Principles of Medical Ethics, the decisions made by medical officers are extremely sensitive and could adversely affect the faith of an inmate so that physician action should always fall under the professional ethics. Concerning a national standard, the Directive on Health service, Article 4 has always stipulated that a health officer must observe his Oath and perform his duty by being exemplary. In this regard, proper execution of quality medical service offered when the professional ethics and moral norms are practiced. If these standards and norms are not enforced, having a mere reform program cannot bring the intended quality service in prison peculiarity.

Therefore, the Prison must enforce the code of conduct as well as need to build a further channel aside to the representative of inmates. The communication between the inmate and the institution must be broadened and enhance in a sustainable manner so that the institution can be informed about the concern of the prisoners. The fact that the existence of inmate health representatives with in Units helps the coordination, the office must create a mechanism that should ponder a sustainable link between the prison and

convicted person. Doing so will promote the achievement of the highest attainable health standard.

Findings in relation to laboratory services revealed that the services should be modernized and accessible when needed. However, participants of the study said that the laboratories were not equipped with necessary facilities and no qualified personnel, but now there is reasonably enough personnel.

In relation to pharmaceutical services, all participants of the study said that for different medical problems the same drugs were given out for adults and children. They stress that most of the time the prison clinic provides them with the same type of antibiotics for different types of medical conditions. The head of the clinic said that, on some occasions, there might be a shortage of drugs and some prisoner problem is psychological problems.

Therefore, the whole data shows that the practice of the prison center violate Articles 24(1) and 31(1) of CRC, Articles 12 and 14 of the African Charter on the rights and welfare of the child states, rule 9 of the Bangkok Rules, which are ratified by Ethiopia based on FDRE Constitution (1995) article 9(4).

#### **4.3.2. The Impact of Prison Reform on Child Food Security**

Food security refers to access to adequate food pursuant to ICESR Article 11, ICESR General Comment no.12, SMR Rule 20. ICESR Article 11 defines adequate food as technical and scientific knowledge that has a nutritious principle attached to it. The phrase 'adequate food' is interpreted in a narrow and restrictive sense, so the state could realize the minimum package calorie pursuant to ICESR General Comment no.12. SMR Rule 20 has stipulated that every convicted person need to be provided with food of nutritional value that is essential to his health and strength. The Convention on the Right of the Child Article 6(2) and 27(3) states that state parties shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programs, particularly about nutrition, clothing, and housing. On the same matter, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child also includes these rights in Article 14 by stating that every child shall have the right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical, mental, and spiritual health.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 25 (1) (2) states that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services. The Federal Prisons Establishment Proclamation No.365/2003 Article 27 and the Regulation on the Treatment of Federal Prisoners No.138/2007 Article 10 also announced that prison centers have the duty to provide convicted persons with sufficient dietary and adequate food.

The Prison basic need head said that one of the purposes of prison reform was intended to bring the nutrition of every convicted person food to 2938.94 calories because the BPR study findings indicate that the prison could not provide adequate food to the prisoners.

Similarly, the head of the clinic said that a pregnant women's intake of micronutrients such as folic acid and iodine is poor or insufficient during her pregnancy that in turn contribute to birth defects and/or the child may lack to develop to his/her full and proper cognitive potential. After conception has occurred, a diversified diet that supports and contributes appropriate maternal weight gain and meets maternal fetal micronutrient supply is needed for creating a favorable environment to support optimal pregnancy outcomes. Good nutrition continues to be important after birth since a diet with insufficient levels of critical nutrients during lactation can deplete maternal stores and may lower micronutrient levels in breast milk.

On the other hand, women prisoners in FGD said that their weekly menu involves eating bread with tea for their breakfast, Shiro, and meat types of a meal especially no vegetable given to them even in a month. On FGD of the prison staff, they said that:

*Nutritious foods are not available. Children incarcerated with their mother need to be fed dietary food. However, due to a lack of sufficient budget, the prison could not provide the needed dietary food. Even sometimes, the staff collects money for undernourishment children whose mothers are from the streets and need some additional food.*<sup>6</sup>

The informants from women prison staffs said that the government does not provide food for the children but there is a budget for a child 15 birr per day or 450 Birr per month, which is insufficient to provide balanced food and other necessary materials. The head of

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<sup>6</sup>Interview notes , a staff of the prison in FGD , Kality, on September 17/2019

women prison administration said that the child under 24 months stay with his/her mother in the prison, unless the court order to stay with their mothers, children above 23 month would be out of the prison and is given for family members or institutional care, foster care, and domestic adoption though some mothers refused to be separated from their children.

One interviewed mother said that “I do not know how and what to feed my child” which is Contrary to international standards and to Ethiopian laws. The head of the clinic also said that the policy states that mothers will need more information and support in order to achieve optimal infant and young child feeding practices but there is a lack of information’s among some mothers on how to feed their children. The clinic head also said that sufficient foods during infancy and early childhood have an impact on their health throughout adolescence and adulthood, eating food containing important nutrients help children to grow, and is essential for children’s mental and physical development.

Therefore, the collected data shows that there is no health security for child incarcerated with their mother such as child drug, physicians and psychiatry and that the reform program did not include and resolve this insecurity.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1. Conclusion**

The collected data shows that fifteen children are living in Kality prison center incarcerated with their mother. These most incarcerated mothers are poor, illiterate, and found in an unstable living situation.

The finding of the data showed that children incarcerated with their mother in Kality prison center are suffering from psychological, emotional, economic, and other problems due to lack of proper nutrition, accommodation, proper clothing, proper hygiene, proper medical treatment in time of sickness, and recreational facilities. In addition, the prison environment is hostile to their healthy psychosocial development. Therefore, these children are highly vulnerable and seek attention from the prison reform program.

The impact of the prison reform program on the health security of children incarcerated with their mother is poor because disease prevention tactics are weak and there is no child health professional, psychiatrist, and drug appropriate for children.

The impact of the prison reform program on food security of children incarcerated with their mother is very weak because the prison center provides Birr 450 per month for a child up to the age of 24months. However, Birr 450 per month is not enough due to inflation in the market and the living environment is bad for children. As stated by the mothers, their children exhibit sadness, hopelessness, grievance, crying a lot, hurt feelings, anger, guilt, fear, concentration problem, and low self-esteem and they show a negative attitude towards the police.

#### **5.2. Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the study to improve the situation of not only mothers with children but also pregnant women the following recommendations are made:

- The prison reform program should include the security of children incarcerated with their mother such as a balanced diet and establish kindergarten/daycare so that they spent the day separate from the prisoners and the prison environment that they could grow like a normal child out of prison.

- The Prison administration should improve its law to incorporate articles on the rights of children incarcerated with their mother and established women and children unit to enforce and promote the rights and security of children.
- The prison administration should provide appropriate training, education, and other psychosocial support for children incarcerated with their mother.
- There should be proper rehabilitation and better reintegration into the community for mothers incarcerated with their children in collaboration with non-governmental organizations.
- The prison administration should give counseling services for children and their mothers to release their anxiety, to alleviate their uncertainty, to build their self-esteem and confidence and environmental influence.
- The general attorney and prison center should create awareness to the community about children of imprisoned mothers to prevent stigma and humiliation in the community due to their mother criminal act and prevent the children not to go out on the streets and be homeless.
- The prison clinic should develop into a health center with child medical services such as child physician (pediatrician), appropriate drug, and psychiatrist so that access to health care is improved.
- Give the complimentary food 3- 5 times a day depending on the age and increase the amount as the infant grows older.
- A system should be established by the prison to allow the children to go outside and spend some time playing (for example, going to the zoo). This helps the children a lot as they are living in isolation from the outside world.
- Schools and playgrounds for the children should be built inside the prison. This helps the mothers to frequently visit, spend more time, and play with their children. In addition, it prevents the extended isolation of a mother from her child if the child is taken to an orphanage.
- There should be a law regarding the basic needs of the children.
- Pregnant women need to be providing with nutritious food.

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## APPENDICES

### Instruction

First I would like to thank you for your time for this interview. The purpose of this interview or FGD is to know the impact of prison reform program on children's food and Health security who are incarcerated with their mother in the case of Kality prison administration for the fulfillment of requirements for the second-degree paper. You can give what you have and what you feel on the idea and on the questions, the speech is only used for this research paper. Therefore, the researcher kindly requests you to provide genuine information on the issues.

Again, thank you!

### **Appendix 1: Guiding questions for an in-depth interview for women Prison staffs and women incarcerated with their children's**

1. How many incarcerated mothers with their children have been living in Kality prison center?
2. Does the prison center provide special treatment for children living with their incarcerated mothers?
3. What are the challenges faced by the children living with their incarcerated mothers inside?
4. What are the core Reforms that have been made /done in the Kality prison to resolve the problem of children living with their incarcerated mother?
5. What are the effects of the reform on the food security of children incarcerated with their mothers?
6. What are the effects of the reform on the Health Security of children incarcerated with their mothers?
7. Does the government provide facilities for the children living inside this prison?

### **Appendix 2: Guiding questions on FGD for mother incarcerated with their children and Kality women Prison center Staffs**

1. What is the year of conviction of the mothers incarcerated with their children?
2. What are the general conditions of the children in terms of their behavior?
3. Do you hear/ know why mother prisoners incarcerated with their children?

4. If yes, what are the impacts on the children?
5. What do you expect in the children's future life's living their lives in prison?
6. Do you believe there is a clear proclamation to protect/ support for those invisible victim children?
7. What do you think about the security of the children?
8. What do you think about the right of the children?
9. Do you believe that facilities are fulfilled especially for mothers with children?
10. Do you think that they live like other children outside the prison?
11. Like other children, do they have a chance to watch TV, and play like their age group?

### **Appendix 3: Observation guide for kality women prison center**

1. What kind of facilities are available for children incarcerated with their mother?
2. How the mothers and children are interacting?
3. How the Kality prison administration treats the children?
4. Does the prison center provide special food for children incarcerated with their mother?
5. What does the environment look like for a living?
6. Observing the health status of children and whether there is a special child health service within the prison center?
7. Is there a daycare for the children within the prison center? What are the bad behaviors of children?

**Appendix 4: List of incarcerated mothers with their children's during data collection**

N.o	Name of the convicted	Convicted year		Name of the child	Sex	Age of the child		place of birth
		Year	Month			Year	Month	
1	XY 1	18	0	Child 1	F	2	5	Inside the prison
2	XY 2	6	3	Child 2	M	1	4	outside the prison
3	XY 3	10	1	Child 3	M	3	0	Inside the prison
4	XY 4	15	6	Child 4	M	3	0	Inside the prison
5	XY 5	12	4	Child 5	M	4	0	outside the prison
6	XY 6	11	0	Child 6	F	2	4	Inside the prison
7	XY 7	16	6	Child 7	F	2	6	Inside the prison
8	XY 8	6	0	Child 8	F	2	3	outside the prison
9	XY 9	5	0	Child 9	F	1	3	Inside the prison
10	XY 10	4	5	Child 10	M	0	3	Inside the prison
11	XY 11	1	6	Child 11	F	1	6	outside the prison
12	XY 12	3	0	Child 12	M	4	0	outside the prison
13	XY 13	5	6	Child 13	M	2	6	Inside the prison
14	XY 14	8	0	Child 14	F	1	4	outside the prison
				Child 15	M	5	4	outside the prison

**Sources:** Kality Women Prison Administration Human Resource Management Documents

**Appendix 5: Profile of Participants of the Study**

<b>Interview participants</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	A	Women prison administration head
2	B	Prison Security department head
3	C	Basic need department head
4	D	Human Resource Management department head
5	E	Rehabilitation department head
6	F	Clinic head
<b>Interview participants</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	XY	Prisoner
2	XY	Prisoner
3	XY	Prisoner
4	XY	Prisoner
5	XY	Prisoner

<b>FGD participants</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	XY	Prisoner
2	XY	Prisoner
3	XY	Prisoner
4	XY	Prisoner

5	XY	Prisoner
6	XY	Prisoner
<b>FGD Participants Prison Staffs</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	A	Nurse
2	B	Personal
3	C	Food preparation
4	D	Sanitary

## **DECLARATION**

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

### **Declared by:**

Name of the student: Mister Afework

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of submission: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Approved by:**

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as Advisor

Name of the advisor: Dr.Mesfin G/Michael

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of submission: \_\_\_\_\_