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CHALLENGES OF CHILDREN WITH CHILDREN, THEIR COPING MECHANISMS AND
KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR RIGHTH: THE CASE OF MINJAR SHENKORA DISTRICT,
NORTH SHOA ZONE, AMHARA REGIONAL STATE

BY

AYALEW EJIGU

ADVISOR

FASIL NIGUSSIE, (PhD)

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DECLARATION:

I, under signed, declare that this thesis is my original work, has not been presented for
any degree in any other university, and that all sources of materials used for it are duly
acknowledged.

Student's name: _____ Signature: _____

CONFIRMATION AND APPROVAL

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as a thesis advisor

_____	_____	_____
Name	Signature	Date

SIGNED AND APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINATION:

_____	_____	_____
Internal Examiner	Signature	Date

_____	_____	_____
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ACRONYMS

ACPF	: African Child Policy Forum
ASCI	: Amhara Saving and Credit Institution
CSA	: Central Statistical Agency
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
CM	: Child Marriage
CwC	: Children with Children
DHS	: Demography Health Survey
EDHS	: Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey
ESSWA	: Ethiopian Society of Sociologist, Social Work and Anthropology
EGLDAM	: Ethiopian Gojji Lemadawee Dergitoch Aswegage Mahiber
FDRE	: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGM/C	: Female Genital mutilation/Circumcision
HTP	: Harmful Traditional Practice
IDI	: In-depth Interview
KII	: Key Informant Interview
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
PIE	: Plan International Ethiopia
PTA	: Parent Teachers Associations
RKN	: Royal Kingdom of Netherlands
SIDA	: Sweden International Development Agency
SNNP	: Southern Nation Nationality People
SPM	: Strategic Plan Manual
UNICEF	: United Nation Children Fund
UNFPA	: United Nation Population Fund
WCAO	: Women and Children Affairs Office
WHO	: World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

Challenges CwC facing and their coping mechanism have not received researchers' attention so far. This study is concerned with investigating the challenges of children with children, their coping mechanism and knowledge of right in Minjar Shenkora Woreda, North Shoa Zone, Amhara Regional State. The researcher has used qualitative research approach and exploratory case study design to conduct the study. The data required for the study was collected from ten CwC and thirteen key informants from key government stakeholders. The research participants were selected using purposive sampling and data were collected using semi-structured interview guide and observation. The major driving forces for children to have a child at early age are CM, rape and ruses of children. Its consequences are immense and divers, which includes: bio-psycho-social an economic challenge. In response to these challenges, CwC have been used different coping mechanisms such as using the goodwill of their family members (mother and older sisters) and engage in small business activities. Besides, their rights to education, be protected from harmful traditional practices, all forms of sexual exploitation, abuse and exploitation and express their view freely on matters that affecting their life violated. Respondent have little or no knowledge about their rights. The knowledge of Child focused government sector offices about existing Federal and Regional policies and laws is not far from the knowledge of CwC. Limited or no practical efforts have been exerted by the local government and NGOs at grassroots level to support and address the challenges of CwC. As a result of this, the problems of CwC are still persistent throughout the woreda. In general, despite all the available services and opportunities in the district, little priorities and practical efforts were made by the local government (Police and justice system, education, health, ASCI, job creation office and women, children and youth office) at grassroots level so as to support children with children. Therefore, the case is demanding immediate solutions, calling up on concerned bodies to take their integrated, consistent, strategic and coordinated efforts the soonest possible.

Key words: *Children, Children with Children, Child Marriage, Rape, Deception, Challenges and Coping Mechanisms.*

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa with an estimated population of 105.3million (CSA July 2017est). Among this, children account for 52% of the population (FDRE National Children's Policy, 2017). Ethiopia is a country with over 80 ethnic groups and diverse cultures, norms, beliefs and values. Dominant socio-political culture in much of Ethiopia has historically been vertically stratified and rigidly hierarchical (SIDA, 2013). Ethiopia's society is patriarchal that holds the rights of women and children in a lower regard, and is also deeply religious where the role of religion in the lives of the people is significant.

In Ethiopia, harmful traditional practices (HTPs) are widely practiced among different ethnic, religious and social groups. Such practices like Child Marriage (CM) and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) are rooted in a set of beliefs, values, cultural and social behaviour patterns that govern the lives of people in the society. In a follow up national survey on the harmful traditional practice in Ethiopia, Ethiopia Goji Lemadawe Dergetoch Asewegage Mahebere [EGLDAM] (2008) identified some 140 harmful traditional practices were practiced in different parts of the country. According to this survey, forced and Child marriage and FGM are among the five top priority harmful traditional practices in Ethiopia.

Significant numbers of children in different parts of the country are victims of different forms of violence including CM, Rape and FGM (Population Council, 2004). These practices constitute the most prevalent manifestations of violence against women and children in Ethiopia. Violence in childhood and adulthood is a universal phenomenon, usually perpetrated by people with whom children and young people interact every day in home, school and community

settings. However, the ways in which violence is understood in differing environments and contexts is rarely explored (Young Lives, 2019).

Child sexual abuse, which include CM and Rape, is one of the major factors that expose children to have a child at early age. Children with Children (CwC) are those children who have a child at their early age due to different reasons. Child Sexual Abuses, which has different forms, is one of the main reasons that exposes children to have a child at their early age. Early marriage and rape are among the exposing factors for the children to have a child at their early age.

Albeit there is a difference across regions and ethnic groups, child marriage is one of the HTPs that is widely practiced in Ethiopia in general and in the Northern regions of Ethiopia, mainly in Amhara region in particular (Muthengi and Erulker, 2011). As per the EGLDAM (2008) follow-up HTPs Survey, the national prevalence rate of child marriage was 21.4% compared to the baseline prevalence rate of 33% (EGLDAM, 1997). As the upshot of the different efforts so far exerted by the government and Non-Governmental Organizations, promising changes were observed in all regions in general and significant changes in Tigray, Addis Ababa and Benishangul Gumuz in particular from the period 1997 baseline survey up to the follow up survey of 2008. The following table summarizes regional level changes observed the period mentioned.

Table-1: Prevalence rate per the Region

Region	Baseline survey, 1997	Follow-up survey, 2008
Tigiray	53%	34.1%
Addis Ababa	50.9%	32.3%
Benishangul Gumuz	50.1%	31.9%
Amhara	61.8%	44.8%
SNNPRS	18.7%	9.9%
Oromiya	31.6%	23.1%
Afar	36.6%	36.6and
Gambella	20.5%	17.3%

Source: EGLDAM 1997 baseline survey and 2008 follow up survey.

The issues of harmful traditional practices and child sexual abuses resulted in different challenges and problems on children. Many researches have been done in the areas of trend, magnitude, prevalence rate and the consequences of CM in different CM hot spot regions.

The government has introduced a wide range of preventative measures, largely comprising advocacy campaigns around the adverse health and social consequences in schools, in the media and among local associations. Remedial measures include pressure to disclose infringements and penalties for violations, especially fines and imprisonment (Mekonnen and Aspen 2009).

However, little has been done in the areas challenges of CwC, their coping mechanisms and their right dimensions in general and in the study area in particular. The research conducted by different researchers, which reviewed under literature part, overlooked the right dimensions of CwC, their challenges and available support system in different hot spot regions in general and Minjar Shenkora woreda in particular.

Thus, the researcher initiated this study to examine issues pertaining to challenges of CwC, their coping mechanisms and available support system along with parts of rights that being violated by

violators in the study area. My interest in dealing with the issue at hand goes back to my personal, intellectual and professional backgrounds. I was born and brought up in a peasant community where the practice of early marriage, CM and child deception are most common and exposed children to have a child at their early age. The research believes that right violation is one of the major structural causes of the problems of children in general and CwC in particular. I have over 25 years of working experiences within child focused government, national and international NGOs and very much passionate to promote the right of children.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Different scholars have been studied the problems of children that associated with CM, FGM and Rape in terms of demographic trends, cause, consequence, prevalence and magnitude of early marriage in Ethiopia as well as in Amhara Region (Bogaleche, 2008; Kerebeh and Muluneshe, 2014; Nestanet, 2015).

On the other hand, research has been conducted by Rediet (2008) to show the relationship between child marriage and divorce in Mecha District of Amhara Regional state. The study identified different driving factors for child marriage, factor that perpetuate divorce in the locality and its relationship with child marriage and the effectiveness of program implemented in the locality were identified and entertained by her study. Another study has also conducted by Nestanet (2015) in Nyagatom community and explored the causes and socioeconomic consequences of early marriage using a qualitative design.

Study conducted by Ambachew (2015) in South Wollo Zone, Kelala Woreda using mixed method research design, has also indicated the magnitude of child marriage and associated factors among married women with age of 25years old. Moreover, Biset (2007) has also conducted a study in Mecha District and assessed audiences' reactions to radio messages that discourage early marriage in the study area. On the other hand, the study conducted by Kerebeh

and Muluneshe (2014) in South Wollo and East Gojam Zones of Amhara Region identified various impacts of early marriage. Early pregnancy, school dropout, and prolonged and obstructed labor, marital instability (divorce) and hemorrhage during labor are mentioned as the five top harmful effects of early marriage.

Study conducted by Sileshi, Getiye and Genet Degu (2015) identified different driving forces for female child marriage. The identified factors for female child early marriage are socio-cultural, religious, economic security and dependency and as a result, in many communities, child marriage is a long-standing tradition, since a delayed' marriage would not be acceptable in the eyes of the community.

Similarly, the study conducted by Mekonnen, Berihun & Aspen (2009) stated that the government has introduced a wide range of preventative measures, largely comprising advocacy campaigns around the adverse health and social consequences in schools, in the media and among local associations. Remedial measures include pressure to disclose infringements and penalties for violations, especially fines and imprisonment.

As stated above, earlier researches mainly emphasized on the prevalence, trend and magnitude, its driving forces along its consequences of CM in some other areas. The focus of most-if not all- child marriage programs in national and Amhara Regional state in general and North Shoa zone in particular are on incidence, trends and consequences of CM and as response, in most cases, it focused on prevention aspects of CM and Rape. Although this approach is clearly yielding results, it does leave out one important group, those who are already married and, by now, those who are children with children.

However, the challenges of children with children, their coping mechanisms, the available support system and their knowledge level towards their rights were not studied and

have not obtained the researchers' attention so far. There is a paucity of research on the cultural, legal, community and family-related barriers children with children faced. Besides, previous studies overlooked the right dimension, strength and capabilities of CwC as a coping mechanism.

In Minjar Shenkora woreda, no research has been conducted by any researcher on the area of challenges of CwC, their coping mechanisms, the available support system and their knowledge towards their rights. Presently, there is a lack of data on all aspects of children with children in the North Shoa Zone in general and Minjar Shenkora district in particular.

Cognizant of this research gap, this particular study has conducted to explore the major challenges of children with children, their coping mechanisms, available support system and services, awareness level their rights and parts of their rights violated in Minjar Shenkora District,

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The study has an overall objective of exploring the challenges faced by children with children and their coping mechanisms along with the available support systems and services in Minjar Shenkora woreda. The research is aimed at producing evidence on children with children in Minjar Shenkora woreda of North Shoa Zone that can serve as inputs for policy makers, program designers and practitioners of child protection programs. In line with this general statement, the study was conducted towards achieving the following specific objectives.

- a. To examine the overall challenges of children with children;
- b. To Explore the major coping mechanisms used by CwC to overcome their challenges;
- c. To identify the available support systems in the study area;
- d. To assess the awareness level of children with children about their rights and
- e. To examine which part of the rights of CwC are violated in the research area

- f. To explore the responsiveness capacity of the government towards the protection needs of CwC.

1.4. Research Questions

The study was designed and conducted to answer a range of key research questions which are grouped into two major focus areas. The important issues covered in the major focus areas of the research are related to children who have child at their age between 15-18, their challenges, coping mechanisms, support mechanisms available for them and their knowledge about their rights. The specific research questions that answered by this study are listed below.

- What are the major challenges children with children faced in the study area?
- What kinds of coping mechanisms they used to overcome their challenges?
- What support systems and services are available for CwC in the locality?
- Do children with children know their rights, entitlements, existing child policy, laws and law enforcement bodies?
- Which parts of their rights are violated?
- By whom their rights are violated?
- What is the responsiveness capacity of the duty bearers-government?

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study will have a primary significance for the decision makers at higher and lower level government structures, Non-governmental organizations, other development practitioners and the local community and their institutions. It will help them to gain knowledge about the situation of CwC through generating evidence on challenges of CwC, their coping mechanisms to overcome their challenges, the available support system and services for them and their

knowledge towards their rights in the study area so that appropriate strategies, programs and interventions can be designed and pursued to support CwC.

Besides, the research could provide opportunities for social workers and district level relevant decision makers and experts to see from different perspectives including from their rights point of view and finally may serve as a stepping-stone for conducting future study. It will also be beneficial for children with children for two reasons. First it will serve as an opportunity to air out their voices to many decision makers through providing a copy of this research for the woreda WCAO. Second, it will benefit them by attracting more attention among decision makers and contribute to the gradual elimination of child marriage and rape in general and children with children by suggesting thorough, sustainable and comprehensive integration mechanisms and instruments.

1.6. Operational Definitions

CHILDREN WITH CHILDREN: are those children who have a child at their early age between 15-18 years age).

MARRIAGE: refers to a legally recognized relationship, established by a civil or religious ceremony between two people who intend to live together as sexual or domestic partners.

CHILD MARRIAGE: is defined as “any marriage carried out below the age of 18 years”.

CHILD: refers to every human being below the age of 18 years.

CHALLENGES: bio-psycho-social and economic problems that CwC face

SUPPORT SYSTEMS: system that exist to entertain the issues of children with children through providing different services.

COPING MECHANISM: any mechanisms/strategies that deployed by children with children to overcome their challenges and issues they encounter.

KNOWLEDGE: Children with Children's knowledge of their rights that codified in UNCRC, Constitutions, Family law and other legal instruments.

RIGHTS: rights are legal and moral entitlements of people within defined jurisdiction.

RIGHT HOLDERS: From a human rights perspective, children with children are rights-holders that can make legitimate claims.

DUTY BEARERS: Duty bearers are the actors collectively responsible for the realization of Human Rights. Those who bear duties with respect to a Human Right are accountable if the right goes unrealized.

HUMAN RIGHT: Human rights are the rights people are entitled to simply because they are human beings, irrespective of their citizenship, nationality, race, ethnicity, language, sex, sexuality, abilities or any other status.

EFFECT: a change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause. The researcher has used the term effect and consequences interchangeably.

IMPACT: Something that have a strong effect on someone or something. long term effects that have on children as a result of on having a child at their early age.

RESPONSIVENESS CAPACITY: capacity of the duty bearers including government offices to protect, fulfil and respect the rights and meet the protection needs of children in general and CwC in particular.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher presents the literature review and its purpose and relevant theoretical framework that are relevant to the research topic. The literature review part explores the different literatures that related with the research topic in general and issues related with the overview of Child Sexual Abuses (CM and Rape) and Children with Children, Child Marriage and its Consequences, the existing Child Protection Policy and Legal Environment and progress so far made and its current status.

The purpose of this literature review is to ensure that the researcher is neither repeating a study that has been done numerous times in the past nor repeating mistakes of past researchers, identify research gaps in the literature of the research topic and increase the depth of knowledge in the subject area.

As part of a literature review, this chapter also highlights the theoretical framework that is relevant to guide the research. The research uses a Human Right Based Approach to Early Marriage and the Socio-Cultural Framework Related to Early Marriage.

2.1 Overview of Child Sexual Abuses (CM and Rape) and Children with Children

Children with Children (CwC) are those children who have a child at their early age due to different reasons. Child sexual abuse, which include CM and Rape, is one of the major factors that expose children to have a child at early age. Child Sexual Abuses, which has different forms, is one of the main reasons that exposes children to have a child at their early age. WHO (2003:75) in its Guidelines for Medico-Legal Care for Victims of Sexual Violence, defined child sexual abuses as follows:

“It is the involvement of the child in sexual activity that he/she does not fully understand, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violate the laws or social taboos.”

In terms of its forms, as shown in the African child policy forum and Save The Children Sweden (2006) cited by ESSWA (2016) in their annual conference proceeding, includes rape, early marriage, verbal abuse, fondling, FGM, genital touching, molestation and committing children to abusive and sexually exploitative activities.

Early marriage and rape are some of the exposing factors for the children to have a child at their early age. As stated in the African child policy forum and Save The Children Sweden (2006) cited by ESSWA (2016) in their annual conference proceeding, children in our country are abused by those close to them, family members, neighbors, school teachers and peers and some others may be victims of this incidence due to cultural and attitudinal problems, poverty, lack of awareness, family disruption, drug and alcohol use, and leniency of the law of the land. The negative outcomes or consequences of child sexual abuses are immense (WHO, 2003).

Though not all children could show the same results, it affects the child's development in the following ways: distort their relationship with others people, psychological effect such as loss of self-esteem, security and self-confidence, feeling of betrayal, guilt, self-blame, embarrassment, degradation, feelings of hopelessness, defenselessness, feeling of humiliation; dropping out from the school, experiencing absenteeism from the school; social effects which embraces social dysfunctions such stigmatization, feeling others are discussing them, avoiding other (Genet, 2007; Berhanu, 2016).

Other social problems identified as resulting directly from early marriage and rape are confronting with their first and early pregnancy, early childbearing and obstructed labour which ultimately leads to fistula, denied the opportunity to educate themselves, restrict the girl's

capacity to make their own choices and decisions in their life, broken marriage and families, rural urban migration and unable to run a household (EGLDAM, 2007).

The 2011 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) reveals that the average age at marriage is 16.5 years, and over 41% of women aged 20-24 were married by the age of 18 (CSA and ICF, 2012). Study by UNICEF (2018) has also showed that 4 in 10 young women in Ethiopia were married before their 18th birthday and after decades of relatively steady levels of child marriage, there is an evidence of accelerating progress in the last 10 years. Though the progress varies between urban and rural communities, facts in the ground exhibits that girls who reside in the rural areas and live in the poor households have a higher risk of child marriage and a higher proportion of child brides are found among those with little or no education.

Different scholars have studied the cause, consequence, prevalence and magnitude of early marriage in Ethiopia as well as in Amhara Region (Bogaleche, 2008; Kerebeh and Muluneshe, 2014; Nestanet, 2015; EGLDAM, 2011). In a similar view, survey on harmful traditional practices in Amhara regional state had conducted by EGLDAM (2011).

In view of the base line and follow up surveys conducted by EGLDAM (1997; 2011), the Amhara Regional report shows highest prevalence of early marriage documented in the Region (61.8%) compared to the 44.8% prevalence rate recorded in the follow up survey EGLDAM (2011). The incidence of CM in the regional administrations shows different picture. The following table summarize the prevalence rate of CM in Amhara regional state:

Table-2: Prevalence rate in Amhara Regional state

Name of Region and zone	Baseline survey (1997)	Follow-up survey % (2008)	Percentage Difference
Amhara region	61.8	44.8%	17%
East Gojam	87%	58.8%	28.2%
Waghemira zone	61.6%	32.3%	29.3%
Semen Wollo	64.3%	45.2%	19.1%
Semen Gondor	73.6%	44.2%	29.4%
Debub Wollo	57.6%	43.8%	13.8%
West Gojam	69.7%	43%	26.7%
Agew Awi	69.2%	41.8%	27.4%
Bahir Dar	56.4%	41.6%	14.8%
Debub Gondor	62%	40.2%	21.8%
Semen Shoa	33.6%	25%	8.6%

Source: EGLDAM (1997, 2011)

In addition to the aforementioned studies, there were studies that conducted by Nestanet Taye (2015), in Nyagatom community explored the socio-economic consequences of early marriage only after they have married; Ambachew (2015), studied the magnitude of child marriage and associated factors in Keela woreda, South Wollo; Biset Ayalew (2007), assessed audiences' reactions to radio messages that discourage early marriage in Mecha District; Kerebeh and Muluneshe (2014) have identified various impacts of early marriage in South Wollo and East Gojam Zones of Amhara Region. A review recently made by UNICEF (2018) indicated that Ethiopia is the home of 15 million child brides, of which 6 million of them married before the age of 15 while the remaining 9 million of them married at or after age 15 but before age 18. Child marriage jeopardizes girls' health and exposed to right violation.

2.2 Child Sexual Abuses and its Consequences

Child marriage represents one of the greatest development challenges in Ethiopia in general and particularly in the Amhara Region. It is a practice that robs children of their childhood, jeopardize their health, and destroys their hope (Asnake, 2016). Adolescent girls face social, domestic and economic barriers that make their attendance at school unsustainable. This occurs particularly when they reached at secondary education level which the costs associated with schooling increase. This is another challenge that girls often drop out from school (Brown, 2012).

The baseline survey (EGLDAM, 1997) also indicated that CM is one of the most harmful practices as it usually denies girls educational opportunities, leads to poverty and economic insecurity and has a serious negative impact on their health and decision-making capacities. It also reinforces other forms of gender-based violence and problems. Girls who marry in their adolescence are more likely than girls who never marry in their adolescence to live in poverty, suffer from violence, suffer from significant health problems and die younger (ICRW, 2006).

Young age at marriage significantly increased a girl's or woman's risk of ever experiencing violence (Annabel, 2010). They also tend to have a lot of children, often in quick succession. Complications in pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death in girls aged. It also bears many serious risks for their offspring. This in turns leads to an intergenerational transfer of poverty, health risks, under-education, and harmful practices like child marriage (ESSSWA, 2007). Pregnancy and delivery complications are the main reasons for death among girls aged 15-19, and girls who bear children before they are 15 years old are five times more likely to die from pregnancy related causes compared to older mothers (Murphy, 2004). Besides, childbearing during the teenage years frequently has adverse social

consequences as well, particularly on educational attainment, because women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to curtail their education (CSA and ICF 2011).

Besides, the study conducted by the Azeb (2015), in North Wollo Zone, indicated that that early marriage and related issues are the lion contributing factors for child unsafe migration and trafficking in the locality. In turn, the child unsafe migration and trafficking are among factors that impact the future lives of girls in North Wollo Zone. As attested by different researchers including the aforementioned researchers, child marriage has lasting consequences on girls, from their health, education and social development perspectives

2.3 Existing Child Protection Policy, Laws and Legal Environment

The Government of Ethiopia has shown its commitment to addressing gender disparities, different forms of HTPs including child marriage and promoting women and children's rights in the country by formulating national policies, laws, strategies and development plans and ratifying different international declarations and treaties. Cognizant of the consequences of different forms of harmful traditional practices in general and that of the child marriage in particular, both governmental and non-governmental organizations have been exerting different efforts to reverse the situation. The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (1995), ratification of different international treaties, conventions and declarations relevant to children and women's rights including the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (ratified in 1981) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified in 1991), formulation of national children's policy (2017), the revised family law(2000) and criminal code (2005) and 2013 National Strategy and Action Plan on Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs) against Women and Children and the establishment of different and responsible government structures at all levels were major measures taken by the Government. The 2000

Family Code raised the legal age of marriage from 15 to 18. The Criminal Code was revised in 2005 to punish the crimes of abduction, rape and other forms of sexual assaults and also prohibits child pornography, the commercial sexual exploitation of children, trafficking, and the use of children for illicit activities.

Article 36 of the FDRE Constitution recognizes the rights of children to life, to name and nationality, and to know and be cared for by his or her parents. It provides the right of children to live a life protected from violence, neglect, exploitation and abuse. In particular, the provision affirms the right of children to life and bans exploitative practices against children and their engagement in work which could be prejudicial to their health and well-being. Article 36(1) (e) also prohibits the infliction of corporal punishment or cruel and inhumane 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 separate from adults. Article 36(5) also accords special protection for orphans. FDRE Constitution (1995)

The African countries government including that of the Ethiopian government have no any problem in ratifying relevant international treaties on children, including the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Ethiopia ratified different international conventions and legal instruments that provided different provisions for children. As clearly stipulated on the UNCRC, Constitution and other legal documents, children including children with children have different rights and entitlements that need to be respected, fulfilled, protected and promoted. Some of the important provisions include: considering the best interest of the child in all actions (Article 3), maximum support for survival and development (Article 6); the right to express his or her views freely in all matters affecting the child in accordance with age and maturity (Article

12); The right to protection from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parents, guardian or any other person (Article 19); The right to health and to access to health services, and to be protected from harmful traditional practices (Articles 28); The right to education on the basis of equal opportunity (Article 29); The right to protection from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (Article 34). The right to protection from abduction, sale or trafficking (Article 35) and the right to protection from all forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspect of the child's welfare (Article 36) (UNCRC, 1991). These all enabling environment gives equal rights to women and children, including the right to consent to enter into marriage and prohibits Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs) that affect the physical and psychological wellbeing of children.

2.4 Progress Made and Its Current Status

Recently released data from UNICEF (2018) tell a positive story of declining child marriage rates across some regions like Amhara regional state. Child marriage as a practice may be in decline, but the picture is very scattered, even within countries and regions, rates are still high and, in some places, even on the rise again. For instance, in Amhara Regional State, compared to the last 10 years, progress would need to be 5 times faster to eliminate child marriage by 2030, and 8 times faster to eliminate it by 2025. Similarly, compared to the last 10 years, progress would need to be 4 times faster in SNNPR to eliminate child marriage by 2030, and 7 times faster to eliminate it by 2025 (UNICEF, 2018). Despite the progress over the last decade and the existence of supportive and encouraging laws, gender indicators still show that Ethiopian women and girls are at a disadvantage position (UNICEF, 2018).

However, despite all these, the performance of the country in terms of reducing the incidence of child marriage and other forms of harmful traditional practices exist below the

expected level. This reality is substantiated by the study conducted by ACPF (2009). In this book, as can be seen from PP: 131-137, the government of African Countries were ranked in terms of their child friendliness, which includes how protective are African Governments of their children and ranking of Governments for child provision. In these two parameters, Ethiopian government stood at 23rd out of 52 African countries in terms of index values and ranking for protection of children and 40th out of 52 African Government pertaining to index values and ranking for budgetary commitment (2004-2005). Given these realities, Ethiopia Government stood at 42th out of 52 with an index value of 0.503 in terms of its child friendliness. Meaning it is categorized under less child friendly government. On the other hand, the progress report made by UNICEF (2018) confirms these realities and stated that, Ethiopia assumed ranks among the highest in terms of the incidence of child marriage, ranking third among Eastern and Southern African countries.

2.5. Theoretical Approach

2.5.1. A Human Right Based Approach to Early Marriage

As for the theoretical framework, the researcher used a Human Right Based Approach and child right framework for the study. The application of HRBAP ideally begins with an assessment and in-depth situation analysis using a wide range of sources that examines the immediate, underlying and root causes of the violation of children's rights as recognized in the UNCRC and CEDAW (UNICEF, 2012). These frameworks views CM and rape as injustice and violation of human rights in contrast with that of the charity and Need based approaches that view children victims of child marriage and other forms of GBV as recipients of necessary services, not as active agents and participants in a process of change (Marie, 2007).

Nowadays, there is a widely recognized and accepted development paradigms shift from the charity and later to the need-based approaches to Human Right Based Development approaches (OHCHR, 2006). Different development scholars like Amartya Sen and development practitioners such as UN bodies like UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and International Development Organizations (Oxfam, etc) challenged the existing paradigms of development which were rooted first in charity and later, in meeting basic needs (Paul and Jonathan, 2005). There is no effort in this approach to address the root cause of poverty in general and social problems such as child sexual abuses (child marriage, rape, etc.) in particular. However, Rights Based Approaches to Child marriage prevention challenge and change this dynamic, viewing victims as an injustice and children and women as legitimate rights-holders (Marie, 2007).

Human Right Based Approach (HRBA) came on board to address the root causes of poverty along its different manifestations (Actionaid, 2010). It is a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights (OHCHR, 2006).

A human rights-based approach identifies rightsholders and their entitlements and corresponding duty-bearers and their obligations, and works towards strengthening the capacities of rights-holders to make their claims and of duty-bearers to meet their obligations (OHCHR, 2006). Ethiopia, which is one of the signatory countries of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), is obliged to respect, protect and fulfill the human rights of their citizens. The following diagram illustrate the relationship between and mandates of the duty bearers and right holders.



Figure 1: Diagram taken from: Theis,J. (2003). Brief Introduction to Rights-based Programming, Save the Children. P:6.

The paradigm shift from a basic needs approach to a human right approach requires a change in language to reflect the change (Urban, 2003). The following table summarizes some of the differences between the two approaches.

Table-3: Some of the Difference between the two approaches

Basic Need/Need based Approach	Right Based Approach
Needs are met or satisfied	Rights are realized (respected, protected, facilitated, and fulfilled)
Needs do not imply duties or obligations, although they may generate promises	Rights always imply correlative duties or obligations
Needs are not necessarily universal	Human rights are always universal
Basic needs can be met by goal or outcome strategies	Human rights can be realized only by attention to both outcome and process
Needs can be ranked in a hierarchy of priorities	Human rights are indivisible because they are interdependent; there is no such thing as “basic rights”
Needs can be met through charity and benevolence	Charity and benevolence do not reflect duty or obligation

Source: Urban, J. (2003). Human Right Approach to Development Programming. P.21.

2.5.2 Child Rights-Based Approach

Child rights-based approach is not just about being able to cite CRC articles. A child rights-based approach is one which sees each individual child as a complete human being, worthy of respect and capable of expressing opinions which we should take seriously (Marie, 2007). Children are entitled to all human rights. These rights are collected in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC, 1989). The 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), sets out a comprehensive series of rights to which all children are entitled.

Children are entitled to all human rights and in addition, they have some special rights because of their particular stage of development and all these rights are collected in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Marie, 2007). Ethiopia ratified the UNCRC. Ethiopia has therefore committed to taking the necessary legal, administrative and other measures in order to implement the CRC. When one considers the impact of early marriage on the lives of children, particularly girls, it is clear that the practice violates a range of human rights, including those contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Guday, 2005).

The different rights and entitlements that detailed a child rights-based approach is more than just listing articles of the CRC, or working on particular articles in isolation. It is about treating children with dignity and respect for their abilities. Among forty-one stated Articles in the CRC, the researcher has used some on the following Articles for the study.

Ethiopia is signatory to international treaties, conventions and declarations relevant to children and women's rights. UNCRC is among the ratified convention that signed by the FDRE. This is an approach which sees each child as unique and equally valuable human beings (non-discrimination (Art.2), with the right not only to life and survival, but also to development to

their fullest potential (Art.6). They offer the best understanding of anyone of their own situation and they have essential experience to offer (participation-Art.12). They deserve to have their best interests met (Art. 3) through adequate allocation of resources and implementation of all the rights in the CRC (Art. 4). Right to live with your parents unless it's bad for you (Art.9). Right to get information and express what you think, unless it is against other people's rights (Art.13), Right to meet with others and join or set up clubs, unless it is against other people's rights (Art.15), Right to be brought up by your parents if possible (Art-18), Right to protection from being hurt, violence, abuse and neglect (Art.19), Right to special care and protection if you can't live with your parents (Art.20), Right to the best health possible and to medical care (Art.24), Right to help from the government if you are poor or in need (Art.26), Right to a good enough standard of living for you to develop properly (Art.27), Right to education which tries to develop your personality and abilities as much as possible and encourages you to respect other people's rights and values (Art.29), Right to protection from work that is bad for your health or education (Art.32), Right to be protected from sexual abuse (Art.34), Right to not be abducted or sold (Art.35), Right to protection from any other kind of exploitation (Art.36) and Right to help if you have been hurt, neglected or badly treated-(Art.39).

The researcher used the aforementioned two theoretical frameworks to frame the research objectives and research questions. As clearly mentioned under the problem statement part, all the literatures reviewed by the researcher failed to look on the problems of children in general and CWC in particular from the right perspective. Using these right based frameworks, beyond using to develop the research objectives, questions and checklists under each research questions, It helped the researcher to identify the root causes of the challenges of CwC, the capabilities of the CwC and the responsiveness capacity the duty bearers.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the study design, profile of the study participants, study procedures that being followed, the inclusion and exclusion criteria set and used by the researcher, sampling technique used, data collection tools and techniques employed, data analysis steps, quality assurance strategies and ethical considerations were described briefly.

3.1. Study Design

The research approach that was employed in this study is qualitative research. The application of qualitative research approach for this kind of social problem is more appropriate because qualitative research approach helps us to get in-depth understanding of the major challenges of CwC, their coping mechanisms, available support system and their level of knowledge about their rights which is difficult to gain from a closed question survey. This qualitative research helps study participant children to freely disclose their experiences, thoughts and feelings without constraint. This fact is substantiated by the research conducted by Jane (2003). As clearly stated by Jane and Jane (2003), qualitative research seeks to probe deeply into the research setting to obtain in-depth understandings about the way things are, why they are that way, and how the participants in the context perceive them.

The study was designed to meet the objective of the research to explore the challenges of Children with Children, their coping mechanisms, faced by children with children and their coping mechanisms along with the available support systems and services in Minjar Shenkora worda through providing qualitative information (narrative accounts) on challenges CwC faced and their coping mechanisms at the level of Minjar Shenkora District of North Shoa Zone.

The researcher has used explanatory case studies, by which evidences about the phenomenon have been gathered, the process captured, the act and consequences of child

marriage and rape in general and CwC in particular were investigated in-depth. It helped the researcher to answer 'how' or 'why' questions through focusing on phenomena within the contexts of real-life situations and narrate the problem situation of children with children.

3.2. Description of the Study Area

The study geographically covered and limited to Amhara Regional state, North Shoa Zone, Minjar Shenkora Woreda. This woreda was selected with the help of North Shoa zone Women, Children and Youth affairs office/WCYAO/. The zone WCYAO prioritized Minjar Shenkora Woreda for the fact that in the woreda there was no or limited study conducted by researchers in the areas of CwC. The researcher selected Arerti (capital of the district), Balchee and Bollo Georgis kebeles among 26 rural and 3 urban kebeles of the woreda with the support of woreda WCYAO and Arerti Health center. Three years data from the Arerti health center indicated that the number of children with children was very high in these kebeles compared to the rest kebeles. Due to this reason, the researcher selected these kebeles for study. Balchee town is located at 101km North-East of Addis Ababa whereas Bollo Georgies and Arerti kebeles are located at a distance of 112 and 135 kms respectively. The selection made on these kebeles is meaningful since the issues of children with children are serious.

As much as possible, the researcher approached various relevant target groups to generate diverse views regarding the issue of CwC in the study area using various tools. Major category of the target groups included CwC, experts in the various government sector offices, local government administration and NGO experts. Children who have a child as a result of CM, rape and child deception were parts of the study. Government experts from Women, Children and Youth affairs, Education, Amhara Saving and Credit Association, Health Center, School and kebele/woreda level administration were included. The researcher selected these sectors for the

reason that these sectors are responsible and mandated organizations for the socio-economic and well-being of children in general and CwC in particular. The study also targeted those experts working in NGOs with the mandate directly working with children. The number and other characteristics of the participants are described in Chapter three.

3.3. Study Participants

The study was carried out to examine the challenges of CwC, their coping mechanisms, available support system and the level of their knowledge about their rights in Minjar Shenkora woreda. To explore this problem, a total of twenty-two individuals were participated in the study. The first, 10 participants were CWC that selected for the in-depth interview while the remaining 10 were selected from child related government sector offices as key informants so that diverse views regarding the issues of CwC collected using various tools. The category of the research participants includes CwC whose ages are between age 15-18 at the time of study, experts from the local government structures (WCAO, Education office, Amhara Credit and Saving Association, school, Kebele administration, leader of women development army) and NGO.

The researcher selected those children who have a child at their early age as a result of Child Marriage, rape and other means to compare their challenges, coping mechanisms and knowledge of their rights. The researcher limited to the maximum number of five raped children, two children victims of CM and three children who have child as a result of deception due to the fact that the information that obtained from the respondent children reached the level of saturation.

Regarding the type and number of KIIs from the government offices, the researcher selected the aforementioned sectors offices along with their respective experts because of they are mandated about the children issues.

Details of the study participants are summarized in table-4.

Table 4: Target Participants of the Study

Sn	Study Participants (IDI and KII)	Number of Participant per site			Total
		Arerti	Balchee	Bolo Georgis	
1	Children with children (Child marriage)		3		3
2	Children with children (Rape)	1	2	2	5
3	Children with children (Deception)			2	2
4	Experts from district WCYO with different department				
	Women inclusive, beneficial, monitoring and Evaluation Head	1			1
	Women inclusive, beneficial, monitoring and Evaluation team	1			1
	Research, project development and follow-up team	2			2
	Child right and security protection team	1			1
5	Health-Arerti Health Center-Mid-wife and Nurse				
	Mid-wifer	1			1
6	District Education office- curriculum development and implementation coordination team leader	1			1
7	Amhara Saving and Credit Institution-Arerti branch office	1			1
8	Bollo Georgis kebele women association leader			1	1
9	Local Administration		1		1
10	Teacher	1			1
11	NGOs	1			1
	Total Participants	11	7	4	22

In addition to the research participants reached during data collection as described in Table 1 above, various settings were planned for observation. Accordingly, the housing

conditions, the livelihood status, the physical and emotional status of the children with children and the physical setup and the working environment of Arerti health center, Fitawerary Tadess Getabecha Kuter-2 school and Arerti Credit and Saving Institutions in the study site has been captured through the direct observation of the researcher to examine the friendliness of the offices to CwC.

3.4. Study Procedures

Before the commencement of field work, a frequent discussions and reflections were held to discuss on the framework of the technical proposal in general and specific matters such as on contents of IDI and KII guide, operational definition of target groups, date to launch the field work and other technical matters. After consensus reached with the advisor, the researcher secured a letter of support (a letter to whom it may concern) from the department, that requests all field level stakeholders to collaborate with the researcher.

As a procedure, the researcher met stakeholders and shared the purpose and objectives of the study and mapped kebeles where target children can be obtained. The researcher accompanied by expert from District Women, Children and Youth Affairs for building trust and confidence within research participant CwC. Before conducting the actual interview with each group, briefing on the objectives of the study was made to participants. The field data was collected from Arerti, Balchee and Bollo Georgis kebels from 5-12 April 2019. Moreover, each participant/discussant was clearly asked whether she/he understood the purpose of the study and if she/he is willing to participant in the study. A consent was secured from each participant children with children. Verbal consents were secured from participants to record their voice.

3.5. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Regardless of their marital and educational status, those children whose ages are between 15-18 and have a child as a result of CM, rape and other factors and willing to participate in the study were included. In addition, key informants were selected from child focused organizations such as district women, children and youth office, district Education office, Health center, local administration, local women association and Amhara Credit and Saving Association respectively and NGO working on children. Girls who are less than 15 years and greater 18 years, early married children without children and those government offices that have no mandate to deal with were excluded in this study.

3.6. Sampling Technique

The sample respondents of this study were that of purposefully selected Children with Children who are living in Minjar Shenkora woreda, Arerti, Balchee and Bolo georgies kebeles during the time of the study. These CwC were also those girls whose age was between 15-18 and are living with their children in the time of the study. It was done because in these kebeles, as per the data obtained from Arerti health center, the number of CwC were high in the time to study.

Accordingly, ten children with children for In-depth interview were elected with the help of key informants from local administrations (Experts from District Women, Children and youth affairs office, Women association and development army) and interviewed based on the principle of data saturation. Furthermore, eleven relevant and pertinent government officials as well as one expert from local NGO were participated in the study.

3.7. Data Collection Methods and Tools

3.7.1. Data Collection Method

In-depth interview, key informant interview and observation were employed for the study. The researcher developed data collection tools as per the objective set and the draft tools were reviewed jointly by the advisor from which valuable comments were received and incorporated to improve the quality of the tools. The data collection methods are identified as (1) in-depth interview with children with children, (2) Key informant interview with experts and service providers (including local officials) and (3) observation checklist.

In-depth Interview

In the in-depth research interview there is far more probing by the interviewer (Dan, Kalof and Dietz, 2008) to get and have emic knowledge about the context and situation where children with children living in. It enables the researcher to find out their real story from the participants to access rich personal data. It is a method used to access people's experiences and their inner perceptions, attitudes, and feelings of reality. It involves a researcher asking questions and following up on the responses of the interviewee in an endeavor to extract as much information as possible from the research subject. Accordingly, the researcher carried out in-depth interviews with ten purposely selected children with children.

In-depth personal interviews were conducted using a checklist to ensure optimum coverage of different issues related to the research subjects. The very essence of in-depth personal discussions was the establishment of a human-to-human relation with the subjects in order to get the whole picture of their life. Accordingly, the in-depth personal interviews covered a wide range of issues such as: (1) At early age, how you became a mother of a child? (2) how the marriage concluded? (3) What kind of challenges you have experienced as a result of being

mother of a child? (4) What coping mechanisms used by CwC? (5) What is your knowledge and understanding level about your rights and the existing laws, policies and law enforcement bodies that are in charge of protecting the rights of children? (5) What supportive system exist in the study area? The interview held took an average hour of 45 minutes. CwC were personally interviewed in the local language, Amharic and in the household where they live in.

Key Informant Interview (KII)

The purpose of key informant interviews was to collect data from stakeholders who have first-hand information about the research subject. Accordingly, relevant experts from Minjar Shenkora District Women and Children Affairs office, School teacher, Amara Credit and Saving Institutions, NGO working in the district and Health-Arerti Health center who are mandated and have information about children in general and the challenges and support systems of children with children were participated. These key relevant government experts, whom assumed to have closer contact with CwC, were included in the research. A semi-structured interview guide was used to key informants to capture their views based on predesigned probing questions having communal interest of public concern in relation with the issue under study.

Observation

Observation of the profile of children with children along with the respective child, the way they express their feelings, facial expression, their living conditions, the settings of different service providing organizations such as women, children and youth office, school and health centre were facilitated using a predesigned checklist.

3.7.2. Data collection tools

As the type of the methods mentioned above, data from children with children and relevant stakeholders were gathered using personal interviews. Individual/personal interview is a

technique of data collection where the interviewer sits face-to-face with the interviewee and conduct the interview. This method has the strength to capture the feelings of the participant from body gestures and facial expressions apart from gathering verbal information. Such technique requires employing well experienced interviewers so that the participant will not because of position differences between the interviewer and the interviewee. Cognizant of such possible challenge such as hiding of information due to some shyness or lack of comfort, the researcher conducted the research in collaboration with social worker from district Women, Children and youth office.

The researcher took written notes regardless of the interviewees' willingness to be tape recorded in order to capture pertinent information told by the participant and upon finishing the interview, the note was expanded the same day. Data gathered from children with children through in-depth interviews were recorded using audio-tapes.

As a tool, semi-structured interview check lists were developed and used both in in-depth interview with children with children and key informant interviews with experts in government sector offices.

3.8. Data Analysis Method

The data analysis process took the form of interpretive and descriptive methods. This involved describing key findings, conditions, states and circumstances uncovered from the data while interpretive analysis focuses on providing meaning, explanation, perceptions or causal relationship from the findings. Descriptive analysis focuses on describing the challenges children with children faced and their coping mechanisms.

The initial step for qualitative data analysis was transcription of the interviews, which started at the first day of the interviews. This was followed by organizing the transcripts into

major topical themes. Later, information gathered from each site on similar topics were reorganized and synthesized to create synchronized information. Once, data are compiled and analysed, the analytical results were interpreted and possible recommendations were drawn from the findings.

3.9. Quality Assurance Strategies

As clearly elucidated by Morrow (2005), validity, credibility or trustworthiness are multiple standards of quality of qualitative research. Qualitative research is trustworthy and credible when it accurately represents the experiences of the study participants through active participation of those who have emic and ethic knowledge about children with children. The researcher has used variety of checks and methods to ensure trustworthiness and credibility of the research findings. These checks and methods include the researcher builds rapport with research participants and scrutinize evidence carefully and skeptically. As explained by Creswell (2007), triangulation is one method that researchers used to assure trustworthiness of qualitative data and contributes to the validity of research results when multiple methods, sources, theories, and/or investigators are employed. In cognizant of this, triangulation of data was made by the researcher. Trustworthiness and credibility of this research was ensured by using triangulation technique, multiple sources of information, developing trust within the study participants and cross checking of information.

The data through personal interviews were cross-checked by personal observation and interview with key informants. When checks were made, CwC were accurate in their responses. Furthermore, I have attempted to cross check the information that obtained from children who have child as a result of CM, rape and child deception.

3.10. Ethical Considerations

Ethics is one of the important issues in research associated with the right of the participants. Informed consent, anonymity, confidentiality as well as the right to withdraw at any stage of the research by beneficiaries are the building blocks of ethics. Besides, ethics in social research is more than that; it is about validity and dependability of the results. To this effect, the researcher briefed participants on appropriate details of the research objectives, the procedures to be followed and the rights of the participant and the value addition of their participation. Before getting into asking any questions about the research topic, the researcher has asked the consents of research participants through presenting the Amharic version of the consent form. Informed oral consent and assent for those less than 18 years was obtained from each participant before data collection.

As part of the consent procedure, respondents were being informed about the confidentiality of the collected data that should be kept by avoiding personal identifier. Code names used in presenting data to maintain anonymity of the participants of the study. Meaning, all possibilities that may expose participants to any third person such as exposing names, voices, or other identifiers were avoided. All audio-tapes and hard copies of interviews were kept under the custody of the researcher to maintain anonymity of individual participants and discarded upon completion of the study. Furthermore, the researcher undertook the study cognizant of all cultural contexts and environment of the particular communities of the research population and national and regional level policies to be respected while dealing with issues of children including conducting research.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis of the research findings, which includes the profile of research participants (IDI and KII), the challenges of CwC, their coping mechanisms and available support system in the study area, knowledge level of CwC about their rights and parts of their rights that violated. Besides, it presents the knowledge level of KII towards the existing laws, policies and legal instruments that provide protection for children.

4.1. Participants' Profiles

Participants of this study comprised of children with children, experts from district government offices, local administration, leaders of women development army and school teachers. In this study, ten girls (ages 14-18) who have children were selected and participated for in-depth interviews. The girls' biographical background indicates that among those girls who have children during the time of data collection, four of them have rural origin whereas the remaining six of them have urban origin. Age wise, the children were between 16-18years old and all are followers of orthodox Christian religion. Academically, seven of them were at primary junior level of education while the remaining three were at secondary high school level. At the time of data collection, because of the incidence of having child or children at early age, all children were school dropout and became out of school.

Regarding the socio-economic status of participants, the researcher found that, four of the CwC were unemployed and they are totally dependent either on their parents or sister for their livelihood base and two of them were dependent on their friends. While the remaining four of them were self-employed and generate little income from micro business activities (selling kollo, coffee and local female hair dressing) for their means of survival.

Among ten research participants CwC, five of them were raped by uncle (1), strangers (3) and brother of employer (1), while two of them were roused or tricked by others and three of them were married as a child. The profile of the group identified as children with children in the three targeted sites of this study are summarized in the following table-5.

Table 5: Profiles of In-depth Interview Participant-Children with Children

No	Child code	Age	Kebele	Number of children	Educational Status	Marital status	By whom they victimized
1	Participant-1	16	Arerti-01	1F	5 th grade	Single	Rapped by her uncle
2	Participant-2	18	Balchee-01	1M	7 th grade	Single	CM
3	Participant-3	18	Balchee-01	1M	10 th grade	Single	Rapped by neighbour
4	Participant-4	18	Balchee-01	1F	5 th grade	Divorced	CM
5	Participant-5	17	Balchee-01	1F	9 th grade	Single	Raped by stranger
6	Participant-6	17	Balchee-01	1F	6 th grade	Single	Victim of CM
7	Participant-7	17	Boogeorgis	1F	7 th grade	married	Deception
8	Participant-8	16	Bologeorgis	1M	7 th grade	Married	Raped by brother her Employer
9	Participant-9	17	Bologeorgis	1M	7 th grade	Raped	Raped by stranger
10	Participant-10	17	Bologeorgis	1F	8 th grade	Single	With Ruse (Deception)

Eleven experts from district women, children and youth affairs, education office, Arerti health center, Arerti Credit and Saving Association Arerti Junior primary school, local administration and women development army and one expert from NGO were participated in the study as key informants. These selected government sector offices along with their respective

experts are those who have the mandate to deal with the issues of children and whom are assumed to have closer contact with CwC. See their profile from the table below.

Table 6: Profiles of KII

No	Participants	Sex	Age	Educational status	Name of Organization	Position/ Responsibility
1	Key informant-1	M	50	BA in Management	Women, children and youth affairs office	Women inclusive, beneficial, monitoring and evaluation work directorate director
2	Key informant-2	M	32	BA in Sociology and Social work		Project research, development and monitoring team
3	Key informant-3	M	48	MA in development management		Project research, development and monitoring team member
4	Key informant-4	F	32	BA in sociology		Women inclusive, beneficial, monitoring and evaluation work team
5	Key informant-6	F	28	BA in Economics		Child right and protection team member
6	Key informant-7	M	52	Mater of Education Development	Education office	Education curriculum development and implementation team leader
7	Key informant-8	M	53	Midwife	Arerti health center	Midwife-Nurse
8	Key informant-9	F	28	Nurse and Counsellor		Nurse-HIV/AIDs Counsellor
9	Key informant-10	M	45	BA in Accounting	Arerti Credit and Saving Institution	Branch Manager
10	Key informant-11	M	45	BA degree sport and science	Arerti Junior school	Teacher
11	Key informant-12	F	55	Literacy and numeracy	B/Georkis kebele Women association	Association leader
12	Key informant-13	F	56	12 grade complete	Balchee 01 Kebel Administration	Kebele Chair person

4.2. Challenges of Children with Children

The research findings indicated that there are practical challenges that children with children faced. The research participant girls reported a range of challenges that happened to them as a result of the incidence CM, rape, deception and other driving forces. Some of the challenges identified by study participant children with children and key informants were conflict with family members, identity crisis, dropping out from their education, exposed to psychological trauma, economic problem and dependency, violation of rights, difficulty to manage their child, shouldering high responsibility, improper child nurturing due to lack of parenting skills, hopelessness, disconnection from their parents, limited participation and health related issues.

Parental conflict and Neighbor's Denigration

Culturally, the child who joined this world without formal marriage, the wider community named the child as misbegotten (deqala in Amharic version). The experience of participant-05 confirms this societal norms and realities.

I grew up in a locality whereby bringing a bastard (misbegotten child) is a taboo. Bastardization is a taboo in a society where I was living in. As a result of the rape incidence that happened to me, unfortunately, I brought a bastard child. As the consequence of this, all my family member except my sister excluded me and started throwing hate speech and finally they fired me. I faced challenges of social exclusion and defamation not only from my family but also from my relatives and neighbors. They directly or informally denigrated me. Being rejected/excluded from the family and neighbors as a result of the incidence that happened to me by the factors that beyond my control is very much painful (Participant-05, Balechee Kebele, April 07, 2019).

The point here is that children who have a child at early age as a result of informal marriage and rape become a victim of family and community level exclusion and marginalization.

Educational effect

As found out in this study, all being a mother of a child at early age (below 18) as a result of either through child marriage or rape or deception have different immediate and long term social and economic effects. The immediate effect of having a child at early age as a result of CM, rape and child deception is interrupting their education. Losing their education have a damaging consequence on girls which included often it robbed their rights to security and safety and make their own life choice, less likely to join labour market, stopes girls hope, limited decision-making capacity at household level and leave them in persistence poverty (World Bank, 2015). Lack of education restricts the girl's capacity to make their own choices in life and making decisions and engaged in meaningful labour market. This fact was substantiated by the research participant CwC as follows.

Having a child as a result of rape that happened to me has effects on me not only in the areas of psychological, mental and social life, but also in my education status as well. I was forced to interrupt my education at 7th grade. I feel that without proper education, my chance of being gainfully employed is highly limited and hence, since then, I have been experiencing a sort of frustration in my life (Participant-08, Bologeorgis kebele, April 08, 2019).

Resemblances were observed among other study participant CwC. The following table summarizes the level grade where CwC dropped out.

Table-7 Educational status of CwC

Name of Research subject	Dropped out from
Participant 01 and 04	Grade-5
Participant-06 and 09	Grade-6
Participant-02, 07 and 08	Grade-7
Participant-05	Grade-9
Participant-10	Grade-8
Participant-03	Grade-10

Psychological Problem

In many instances, children below the age of 18 who encountered early marriage, rape and deception experienced adolescent pregnancy and childbearing. The psychological effects of being a mother of a child at early age are colossal. Among others, loss of self-confidence, fretfulness, self-blame, feelings of helplessness and hopelessness were the major psychological problems that detailed by the study participants.

I am always in tension when I am thinking off my future fate and the destination of my child. I already lost my self-esteem, self-confidence and feel guilty. I am good for nothing. I am always blaming my-self for the things happened to me (Participant-10, Bologeorgies, April 08, 2019).

Identity Crisis

Having an identity crisis isn't a diagnosable condition, so there aren't typical "symptoms," as with a cold or flu. Instead, here are the signs you may be experiencing an identity crisis: you are questioning who you are; you are experiencing great personal conflict due to the questioning of who you are or your role in society and you are questioning things such as your values, spirituality, beliefs, interests, or career path that have a major impact on how you see yourself; you're searching for more meaning, reason, or passion in your life (Browne, 2019).

Some study participant children experienced the realities mentioned above due to the fact that they raped by strangers. One of the research subjects was raped by the stranger and gave birth a child whose father is unknown. She was crying while she narrates her story. This is what exactly happened to Participant-05.

I was living in woldegeorgis peasant association (PA). "At the age of 17, I was a 9th grade student and attended my school at Balchee secondary high school. All schooling dates, I was traveling from a rural village called Woldegeorgis kebele to Balchee town to pursue my education. As usual, when I was traveling on the way heading

to Balchee, I came across with unknown stranger (ye-malawekew sew) in the middle of the jungle and raped me. After certain months, I found my-self pregnant. By now, I am a mother of childbed with six months baby and currently, I do not know the father of my kid. In the future, how can I tell and narrate the incidence to my daughter about her identity and profile of her father? I am always in a stressful situation when I am thinking off this reality. This is a haunting memory (participant-05, Balchee Kebele, April 07, 2019).

Economic Problem and Dependency

CM, rape and child deception were the major triggering factors that exposed children to have a child at their early age (KII-03). Economic problem and dependency is one of the major challenges that CwC faced in the study areas due the fact that they have a child a result of the major factors.

Research participant-07 narrated her life experience as follows:

A year ago, I was started working in a fertilizer bag producing factory”. This was a turning point for my life and opened up opportunity to initiate partnership with a man that was my choice. I immediately become pregnant. The moment he herds this incidence, afterwards, things changed and he expressed his disloyalty. He grassed me. It was a tough moment for me and became desperate. As a coping mechanism, I returned back to my place of origin where my mom is living in and delivered my twine babies. Currently, am proceeding a harsh life with my twins. I have no any means of living that sustain my and my kid’s life and as a result, by now I am leading a punitive life with my Mam (Participant-07, Bolo Georgis Kebele, April 08, 2019).

Early Divorce

This was the problem that experiences by those CwC who were victims of Child Marriage. As evidenced by research participant children-04, some of the early married children in their locality ended up with divorce. She was one of those children who were victims of CM

and final ended up with divorce. At the time of marriage, she was not well-prepared to handle household management burdens and child-care responsibilities. Early and loveless marriages usually end in early divorce. The experiences of research participant children 04 from Balichee kebele substantiate this reality.

I remembered that there was a neighbor who came to our home and talked to my parents. I have no any ideas about the purpose of his visit. Later I heard that the purpose of his coming was to facilitate the engagement process of my marriage. Later, I heard from my mother and on the spot, I felt nothing because of the fact that I did not know about the consequences of early marriage. Finally, the marriage concluded. However, it is unfortunate to say that our marriage was ended with divorce (participant-04, Balchee Kebele, April 07, 2019).

Health Risk:

In terms of health-related problems, children with early pregnancy and childbearing encountered different health risks. Key informant-08 from Arerti Health Center shared her experiences in relation to the health risks that associated with adolescent pregnancy and childbearing/motherhood as follows:

To my knowledge, those children who experienced child sexual abuses in general and CM and rape in particular faced the problems of unwanted pregnancy, childbearing, labour complication and long labour time, poor maternal effort, child distress, failed to accept post-natal care, those raped children they sometimes unwilling to accept the child, problems of breast feeding, psychological trauma at the time of their friend's and relative's visits, difficulty to get their partners or rejection by their partners, sometimes difficulty to trace the father of their child in the case of rape, exclusion by parents, family members, colleagues and neighbors and high incidence of abortion. Besides, the problems of HIV/AIDs and sexually transmitted diseases have also become a serious problem (KII-09, April 08, 2019).

Negligible Participation and Representation in Decision Making status

Children and girls have the right to participate in any matters that affects their life and represented in any settings of decision-making process at local level. Exclusion from participation and representation in decision-making process is the other dimension of social exclusion in general and right violation in particular. Child participation in matters that affects their life and in other socio-economic activities is their rights and a key component to eliminate their social exclusion and marginalization. In the context of Article 12 of CRC and Article 36 of the Federal constitution, the term ‘participation’ is now very widely used. In this sense, all the child protection programs that run by concerned government sector offices and NGOs need to be committed to the meaningful involvement and participation of children in all decisions that affect their lives. This includes promoting greater respect for children and their inclusion in decision-making within their families and communities. According to all study participant children, this is not a reality in the ground. This fact was substantiated by the participant-01.

I Am 17. Currently am working on retailing roasted grain in the road side of Arerti town, which is my sources of income and means of survival. I have no any idea about my rights in general and rights to participation and decision making on issues that affects my life. I did not get any opportunity to participate in any matters that concerns me at the community level (partiticipant-01, Arerti town, April 06, 2019).

The views shared by Key Informant-03 from women, children and youth office substantiated this fact. As evidenced by the KII-03, due to the deep rootedness of HTPs, families, communities and government experts and officials undermine the children’s capabilities to participate and contribute in matters that affected their lives.

Hence, the participation and representation status of children are not as such promising in all aspects

4.3. Coping Mechanisms of Children with Children

Adolescent pregnancy and early childbearing have diverse effect and enormous challenges on the personal growth and well-being of children. The study has revealed that CwC have been used different coping mechanisms to overcome their challenges. Research subject 01, 04, 09 and 10 confirmed as they have been benefiting from the goodwill and close support of their mothers and similarly, research participant-08 explained as she has been benefiting from the kind support of her sister that living in Balchee town.

In contrast, study participant 01, 05 and 06 have been using their own surviving mechanisms such as retailing roasted grain/local kollo/, local hair dressing, serve as house maid, preparing input for local drink preparation for other neighboring households.

In some cases, some children with children reported their cases to school principals and teachers, discussing with peers, police, women, children and youth office, and migrate to other nearby place and outside the country. The research findings show that a rape survivor girl (participant-01) has got a heartfelt support from the police and court, which sentenced the perpetrator for 14 years as a result of the crime he committed on participant-01.

4.4. Available Support System for Children with Children

The responsible government sector offices/duty bearers/ and NGOs have the responsibility to establish support systems that could fulfill the required services for children victim of CM and Rape. However, the research findings revealed that little or no practical, coordinated and systematic efforts that have been made by all concerned local government sector offices (Police and justice, education, job creation, women,

children and youth and woreda administration offices) and NGOs to establish a support system for Children victims of CM and Rape in the woreda. KII informant 07 from wereda education office explained that no school in the wereda has any specialized support system such as day care service and feeding program for CwC as a result of CM, Rape and child deception. Similarly, KII-03 from Women, Children and Youth offices stated that the office has not established any kind of support system for children victims of CM and Rape that could help victim girls to overcome and address their problems. Lack of coordinated system resulted in the non-availability of the required services that properly designed for CwC in the study area.

Research subjects have been asked to tell about the type of services available and accessible to CwC and the roles of different actors in providing the services. The information was captured from the government experts and children with children. The responses of CwC on the knowledge about the availability of services and working modality of service providing organizations is summarized in the table below.

Table 8: Do You Know Any Available Service to Children with Children?

Target	Organization	Type of service	Availability and working modality	CwC's Knowledge on Availability and working modality		
				Yes	No	%age of No
Children with children-as a result of CM, rape and deceptions	Job creation office	Credit and revolving fund	Availability/presence	2	8	80%
			Working modality	2	8	80%
	Global Fund	Available financial resource through WCAO	Availability/presence		10	100%
			Working modality		10	100%
	UNFPA Fund	UNFPA fund-Joint program for women empowerment	Availability/presence		10	100%
			Working modality		10	100%
	Community care coalition	Community care coalition	Availability/presence	2	8	80%
			Working modality		10	100%
	Women and youth forum league	Women and youth forum league	Availability/presence	10	0	0%
			Working modality		10	100%
	Amhara Saving and Credit Institutions	Financial and non-financial services	Availability/presence	5	5	50%
			Working modality	1	9	90%
	Industrial park	Job opportunity	Availability/presence	4	6	60%
			Working modality		10	100%

Source: Own analysis (April 2019)

As presented in the table above, the number of participants who have the knowledge on the available services and working modalities to children with children are negligible. The experiences of the study participant children indicated that over 80% of the respondents have no knowledge about the availability, accessibility and working modalities of existing services.

Furthermore, discussions have been made with experts from education office (KII-07), women, children and youth office (KII-01, 02 and 03), health center (KII-08 and 09), school teachers (KII-11) and Amhara saving and credit institutions (KII-10) and accordingly, they have reported that the following services and their friendliness to CwC as follow:

Table-9: Friendliness of the Available service to CwC

Name of Service providers	The availability of Services	Friendliness (accessibility) of services to CwC
Education Sector offices	There are 51 government and 1 private primary schools and 4 secondary high schools in the woreda	In all these schools, there are established dropout returning committees in each school, different clubs, PTAs school board management committees. However, majority of them are not functional as they are supposed to be in general and in addressing the issues of CwC in particular
Health Centers	The service is open to all. They get delivery, pre-natal and post-natal services for girls and mothers	As like the reset community members, children have access to these services. Besides, they provide investigation of rape status both for health care and generating evidence that support the legal process. However, there is no any CwC tailored services such as counseling services for CwC and outreach services for children to prevent themselves from different forms of abuses and violence.
Fitawerary Tadess Getabecha Kuter-2 school	Education service, awareness services through their clubs and returning committees	In the school there is no any specialized service such as day care service, girls room and strong club that deal with the issues of CwC that dropped out from their education
Amhara Credit and	Avail financial services for the	They provide financial services in the form of revolving loan with interest and non-financial

Saving Association	community	services such as training for their clients. However, they do not have special arrangements for CwC and marginalized community members such as disabled people.
Women, Children and Youth offices	Implementation of child protection policy, Global and UNFPA funded schemes, protection services and awareness creation	The office provides protection services for children and women to the level of their capacity. Provide support for children and women using the fund from UNFPA and Global fund. However, non-of the CwC benefited from these schemes. They do not have a special arrangement and support system for CwC. Their out-reach capacities are limited.
Industrial Park	Employment opportunity	Though it is limited in its capacity compared to the existing unemployment problem, they provide job opportunity for the surrounding community. However, like other service providers, they do not a special arrangement and support system for CwC.
NGO (Muluwengeal and Addis Kidan churches)	Livelihood improvement and education services for the poor community	They provide livelihood improvement and education services for the poor households. However, like other service providers, they do not a special arrangement and support system for CwC.

Source: KII, Arerti, April 08, 2019

Despite the availability of the above listed services, participant children reflected that some of the aforementioned services are inadequate, poorly organized and lack clarity and honesty. Participants lack confidence with some of the services and they presented some cases to prove their satisfaction level. As explained by study Participant child-03, the existing government offices such as kebele Administration, job creation office, Industrial parks were not free from working through favourism and nepotism. Besides, KII-01, 07 and 10 explained as their respective office didn't have well-established systems that could help to rescue children

from different forms of violence, exclusion and discrimination. Similarly, NGOs such as Muluwengeal and Addis Kidan churches didn't have well establish specialized system and project that entertain CwC as a special case. The limited responsiveness capacity of the existing law enforcement bodies in the district were another area of dissatisfactions that expressed by KII-01.

4.5. Children with Children's knowledge about their Rights, Existing, Policies and Laws

Knowing the presence of different child related policies and legal frameworks is very crucial for social workers and other development workers to address the problem of Children in general and CwC in particular. Evaluating the knowledge level of children with children and the key informant interviewees from relevant government sector offices towards child rights are very much helpful in identifying their strength and gap and proposing possible recommendations for further consideration by responsible duty bearers.

Accordingly, each study participant CwC has been asked about their level of knowledge about their rights that codified in UNCRC, Federal Constitution and the existing child protection policy, laws and legal instruments. Respondent CwC briefly stated that all of them are unaware of their rights and entitlements and the presence of the existing child protection policies and laws at all levels.

Likewise, key informants from WCAO and Education offices were asked about similar questions in relation to their knowledge towards child rights and the availability and contents of existing child protection policy, laws and legal documents. In terms of existence, the most common legal and policy documents that is known by Key informants (01-06) from WCAO are the Constitution, UNCRC, Family law and criminal codes. However, they have limited knowledge about the contents of the existing child focused laws, legal instruments and the

recently declared child protection policy at national level. Another question that raised by the researcher was about the strengths, gaps and possible improvement areas of existing policies and legal frameworks towards children. Literally, since they do not enough knowledge about the existing child focused policies, laws and legal instruments, KII respondents from Women, children and youth affairs were able to say anything about gap in terms of content limitations. However, they rather mentioned the challenges in relation to implementing the existing policies, laws and legal instruments.

Of course, many of the KIIs believed that, the country has no any problem with the development of national level laws and policies and ratifications of international and continental declarations and treaties. They rather commented on the existence of huge gap in putting the existing policies, laws and legal frameworks into actions due to the fact that they have limited knowledge about the existing policies and laws. According to the KII respondents' explanations, the available policies and laws are not being implemented effectively due to inadequate familiarization and dissemination of the existing laws and policy provisions relevant to child protection to the public in general and pertinent sector offices in particular (Key Informant 01, Woreda WCYA office, Arerti town, April 08, 20219).

4.6. Which parts of the Rights of Children with Children Violated?

Study participant children with children have been asked about which parts of their rights are violated and by whom. Albeit the respondent children with children mentioned their scope of knowledge towards their rights and entitlements and about the existing child protection policy, laws and legal documents, which was very limited and unpromising, the challenges that identified by them are highly related with the right provisions made by the Policies, Laws,

Federal Constitution and the UNCRC. The responses of the study participant children with children and key informants were summarized as follows:

Table-10: Types of children with children's rights violated

Rights provisions made on Constitution and CRC	Children's status towards the stated rights	By whom their rights violated
To know and be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians,	Children born out of wedlock and as a result of rape (Participant 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5), they don't know their fathers. Therefore, their right to be cared by their father is violated.	By relative-her uncle (Participant-01), close and trusted neighbors (Participant-02), by stranger (unknown person) (Participant-3), employer's son (Participant-3), husbands (Participant 06, 07 and 08) and those who deceived by Baja drivers and civil servants.
The right to be protected from harmful traditional practices (Articles 28);	CM and rape are among the HTPs that prevail in the district. Study participant children were not protected from CM and Rape	
The right to education on the basis of equal opportunity (Article 29);	As a result of the incidence of CM, Rape and child deceptions, all respondent children became out of school and they totally denied of their right to education.	
The right to express his or her views freely in all matters that affecting the child in accordance with age and maturity (Article 12);	Respondent children mentioned that they have no any opportunity to genuinely participant in any programs and development endeavors that run by the government and private sectors in the worda.	
The right to protection from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (Article 34);	Study participant children who were victims of CM, rape and child deceptions were sexually abused.	
The right to protection from all forms of exploitation prejudicial to	Some of the study participant children have been engaged in activity like retailing roasted grain on the road side and some others	

any aspect of the child's welfare (Article 36)	engaged as house maid.	
The right to get maximum support for survival and development (Article 6)	The government and private sector development initiatives did not prioritize the issues of children with children and give the opportunity to be benefited from the existing schemes. (Key informat-10 and 11)	
The principle of the best interest of the child as the primary consideration in matters affecting children (Article 36(2) Constitution)	One of the children who were victims of CM and ended up with divorce, her best interests was not considered by her partner as well as by the legal enforcement bodies during the process of managing her divorce. Her right to entitled to the household assets was violated by her husband.	
The right to protection from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parents, guardian or any other person (CRC- Article 19 and Article 36(1) (e))	Children with children as a result of victims of CM, they abused and maltreated by their husbands and partners whereas those children who were deceived by the strangers violated their right to protection from different forms of abuses exploitation. They lost their self-esteem and self-confidence, fretfulness, feelings of helplessness and hopelessness	

Source: Own Analysis.

4.7. The Responsiveness capacity of the government towards the protection needs of CwC

Government of Ethiopia, as the main duty-bear, is mandated to ensure the development and well-being of children through protects, respect and fulfill the rights of children. As a

response to the protection needs of children, the government of Ethiopia government has introduced a wide range of preventative measures, largely comprising development national policy, laws and different legal frameworks and ratification of international conventions and treaties at national level. Besides, it established child focused and mandated structures at national, regional and local levels (KII-03).

Similarly, the study conducted by Mekonnen, Berihun & Aspen (2009) indicated that the government has introduced a wide range of preventative measures, largely comprising advocacy campaigns around the adverse health and social consequences in schools, in the media and among local associations. Remedial measures include pressure to disclose infringements and penalties for violations, especially fines and imprisonment.

Besides, the government introduces female extension workers at local level (KII-08). However, despite all these efforts, the responsiveness capacities of the government offices were constrained by different factors such as limited knowledge about the existing policies, laws and legal instruments, and financial, logistic and technical capacity limitations. Due to these reasons, the government bodies have provided little support for those CwC as a result of CM, rape and child deception (Asnake, 2016).

4.8. Comparison of Challenges among Children victims of CM, Rape and Child Deception

The researcher identified, three major reasons that exposed children to have child at early or before the age of 18 in Arerti, Balchee and Bolo Georgis. These driving forces are child marriage, rape and through deception and duping. Among ten respondent children, five of them have a child at the consequence of rape, three of them were through child marriage while the remaining two of them were through deception by their partners.

Key informants, added additional driving forces that exposed children to have a child at early age. Key Informant-07 from education and WCYA-03 offices identified driving forces such as lack of girls friendly precarious livelihood (poverty) status of the family, wrong perceptions of the community towards girls education, deep rooted harmful traditional practices family interest to have children, fear of not having husbands for an older girl, weak law enforcement bodies, lack of high schools in their nearby, family divorce/separation/death and poor quality of education were identified as major push factors whereas urbanization and claiming urban life, over cajolery, booming of construction and transport sector (such as Bajaj transport facility), expansion of industrial park, high labour demand in the urban as the major pull factors (KII-07 and 03, April 08 2019).

As the triggering factors for children to have a child at early age are diverse, the consequence it has on children are also differ. The following table summarizes the challenges of CwC as a result of CM, Rape and Child deception.

Table-11: Comparison of Challenges among Children victims of CM, Rape and Child Deception

Sn	Parameters for Comparison	CwC as a result of CM	CwC as a result of Rape	CwC as a result of Deception/ruse
1	Process undergone	Two of them undergone through similar process (through the arrangements of their families)	Rapped by her uncle (1), stranger (1), neighbors (2), brother of her employer (1)	Peer influence, deception and false promise by their partners
2	Challenges			
2.1	Parental Conflict and neighbor denigration	Since the process undergone through the goodwill of their parents, no problem of parental conflict and neighbor defamation	As stated by rapped children, child born as a result of rape is a taboo and named as misbegotten. It is shame for the family and community. As a result, they faced problems of	In relation to parental conflict, this category of children faced the same challenges with those of children victims of rape. Children born as a

			disconnection from families and neighbor defamation.	result of informal marriage is not acceptable.
2.2	Educational effect	Have the same immediate effect (Dropped out from their education) and long-term impact (meaningful employment opportunity) on these children with children	Have the same immediate effect and long-term impact on these children with children	Have the same immediate effect and long-term impact on these children with children
2.3	Psychological trauma	CwC encountered loss of self-esteem, feelings of betrayal and feelings of helplessness.	Beyond the psychological problems mentioned under CM, respondent CwC under this category came across the problems of denial, irritability, anger, loss of self-esteem, feelings of betrayal, Self-blame, feelings of helplessness, feeling of humiliation/shame. The problem of Psychological trauma is very serious for raped children compared to CM	They faced the same psychological problems with those of raped CwC.
2.3	Identity crisis	Children of this category at least know their father. Identity crisis is not an issue for these children	The problem of identity crisis is very serious for those children raped by strangers. They do not know the father of their child. The child has no opportunity to be cared by his father.	Children of this category at least know their father. Identity crisis is not an issue for these children
2.4	Economic Problem and Dependency	They suffered serious economic challenges and some engaged in small business activities to overcome	The problem is very serious for CwC as a result of rape. Some of them were fully depended on the good will of their sisters	Similarly, the economic problems for this category of CwC are similar with those of CwC as a result of rape

		the problem.	and mothers	and are serious.
2.5	Early Divorce	Divorced.	It is not their challenge.	Separated
2.6	Health Risks	They faced the problems of unwanted pregnancy, childbearing, labour complication and long labour time, poor maternal effort, child distress & problem of breast feeding.	In addition to the problems that experienced by CM, these Children have failed to accept post-natal care and unwilling to accept their child.	Experienced the same health problems
2.7	Participation and Representation	They do not have the opportunity to participant in any matters that affects their life.	They do not have the opportunity to participant in any matters that affects their life.	They do not have the opportunity to participant in any matters that affects their life.
3	Their coping Mechanisms	Some of them have used the goodwill of their sister and mothers. Some others have engaged in small businesses and generate their means of survival.	Some of them have used the goodwill of their sister and mothers. Some others have engaged in small businesses and generate their means of survival.	Some of them have used the goodwill of their sister and mothers. Some others have engaged in small businesses and generate their means of survival.
4	Knowledge towards the existing services and support system	The children have no any information on and capacity to use of the different initiatives that made by the government offices and NGOs for the wider public in the locality	Their level of knowledge towards the availability of service is the same with those children victims of CM	The same as with those of children victims of CM and rape.
5	Knowledge about their rights	Respondent Children victims of CM have no knowledge about their rights.	Similarly, respondent children victims of rape have no knowledge about their rights.	As like the two categories of CwC, children who were victims of deception/ruse are ignorant of their rights.
6	Parts of their rights violated • To know and be	• Though the child	• Children born out of	• Though the child

	cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians. • Right to Education. • The right to get maximum support for survival and development.	knows their father, due to the divorce happened, the child's right to be cared by their father is violated. • The right to education on the basis of equal opportunity is violated. • As evidenced by Children victims of CM, they did not get any livelihood and educational support from government sector offices. Their rights to get maximum support are violated.	wedlock as a result of rape by stranger don't know their fathers. Therefore, their rights to be cared by their father are violated. • The right to education on the basis of equal opportunity is violated. • Similarly, the government sector development initiatives did not prioritize the issues of CwC and give the opportunity to be benefited from the existing schemes. Therefore, their rights to get maximum support are violated.	knows their father, due to the separation happened, the child's right to be cared by their father is violated. • The right to education on the basis of equal opportunity is violated. • The experiences of roused children were the same.
7	CwC views towards Government responsiveness	They believed that the child focused government sector offices are not responsive to their needs and interest.	They believed that the existing child focused government sector offices are not responsive to their needs and interest.	The same thing is true for CwC as a result of deception

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION

5.1. Challenges and Problems Faced by Children with Children

The manifold nature of the causes of the incidence of children to have a child at early age resulted in multifarious challenges and problems in the development of children in general and those of children with children along with their babies in particular. The study participants identified different challenges and problems they encountered as a result of being a mother of a child at their early age. Some of the challenges and effects elaborated by the study participants includes the incidence of conflict with family members and firing from home child's identity crisis, dropping out from their education, psychological trauma, health effect such labour complication and long labour time and breast feeding problem, economic dependency, unemployment problem, violation of rights, desperateness and high frustration, helplessness and limited participation, representation and decision making status in matters that affects them.

In line with this finding, the study by Brown (2012) and CSA and ICF International (2011), which shows the effect it has on children's educational attainment; EGLDA (1997; 2007) which its findings related with the social problems such as confronting with their first and early pregnancy, early childbearing and obstructed labour, denied the opportunity to educate themselves, restrict the girl's capacity to make their own choices and decisions in their life, broken marriage and families, rural urban migration and unable to run a household challenges; Netsanet Taye (2015) which attested that the incidence has effects on childhood, as it jeopardize their health and destroy their hope.

Moreover, the study findings aligned with the study by Genet (2007) and Berhanu (2016) identified the challenges and consequences which includes: distorting their relationship with others people; psychological effect such as loss of self-esteem, security and self-confidence,

feeling of betrayal, guilt, self-blame, embarrassment, feelings of hopelessness, defenselessness, feeling of humiliation, dropping out from the school and experiencing absenteeism from the school, social effects which embraces social dysfunctions such stigmatization, feeling others are discussing them and avoiding other.

5.2. Coping Mechanisms of CwC

Children with Children used different coping mechanisms to overcome the challenges they faced. As the participants explained (victims of CM), the parents facilitate early marriage in a hidden way. Regarding the information, girls were informed about their marriage mother. Indeed, after girls informed about the date of wedding ceremony, they have explained as they have nothing to do with the initiative and have no any information where to go and take any measure. As it was substantiated by participant child (04), after the marriage concluded, disagreement occurred between her partner and finally ended with divorce and proceed with harsh life. To overcome this challenge, she has engaged in local drink (tella) production & selling.

Some other respondent children with children used the support from their family members such as their mothers and sisters. This fact is substantiated by the study conducted by Asnake (2019). As stated by the researcher, children victims of CM used the support of their sister and brother, peers and school clubs. Some other raped CwC have be used a self-supporting mechanism such as engaging in retail trading activity (local roasted kollo) (Participant child-01) and house maid & hair dressing (Participant child-01 and 08).

5.3. CwC's & KII's Knowledge on Child Protection Policy and Legal Environment

The federal Government Ethiopia, as responsible organ to fulfil, protect and respect the rights of children in general and protect children from different forms of HTP and violence in

particular, developed the country's constitution, different domestic laws (criminal, penal and family laws), child protection policy and ratified different international and continental treaties and protocols. Moreover, the Amhara regional state domesticates the national level government level policies and laws.

However, the study revealed that CwC have no any knowledge about the existing policy and laws. Among those five raped children, it was only one of them who got justice whereas the remaining live with their issues. This implies that, despite the availability of policies and laws, most of the victims' rights were not respected, fulfilled and protected. This is also supported by a literature of Davis, Postles and Rosa, (2013), that state many children are often unaware of their human rights or legal protections; they are concerned about the repercussions of reporting their parents or caregivers for forcing them to marry; or they cannot access formal legal systems for a variety of reasons.

On the other hand, responsible key informants from WCYAO were asked about their knowledge towards the presence of different right provisions that protect and fulfil the rights of children on the Constitution (1995); Family law (2000), UNCRC (1991), CEDAW (1981), the revised criminal code (2000), Girls London Submit (2014) and the recently developed child protection policy (2017). All the research participants from WCYA stated that they have limited knowledge about the aforementioned policies and laws. They argue that the country has good policies and laws but the problem lies on enforcement of the laws and policies. Hence, the presence of different legal frameworks could not bear fruitful results as a result of the fact that, beyond having limited knowledge, the effort so far exerted among different government sector offices were not coordinated, networked and financed. Besides, as a responsible sector office, they did not prioritize the issues of children with children. They are not as such child friendly

(Key Informant-02 and 07). The study conducted by ACPF (2009) on the status of African Governments' child friendliness which substantiates the views of the key informants. According to the study, the Ethiopian Government stood at 42th out of 52 African Countries in terms of child friendliness.

5.4. Which parts of the Rights of Children with Children Violated?

Respondent children, beyond having limited or no Knowledge about their rights and entitlements and the existing policies and laws, their different right that granted by the constitution and laws of the land were violated by different community members. Their right to education, to get maximum support for their survival and development, to participate and make decisions on matters that affects their life, protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, maltreatment or exploitation, be known and cared for by their parents or legal guardians, protected from harmful traditional practices, to express their views freely in all matters affecting them, protected from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and considering their best interest were violated and betrayed.

The study further depicted that husbands, family members, relatives, employers, neighbors, strangers, bajaj driver and other civil servants were the major right violators. These child right violations are totally against to those provisions made on constitution and UNCRC.

5.5. Responsiveness Capacity of Government Sector offices

As clearly mentioned KII from education office (07) and WCYAO (03), the government of Ethiopia in general and Amhara regional government particular exerted their utmost effort in laying down the required policies, laws and legal instruments. Besides, the government established different structures that entertain the issues of children. Using its different structures, the government initiated different preventive measures to address CM, rape and child deception.

This fact was substantiated by the study conducted by Mekonnen, Berihun & Aspen (2009), which indicated that the government has introduced a wide range of preventative measures, largely comprising advocacy campaigns around the adverse health and social consequences in schools, in the media and among local associations. Remedial measures include pressure to disclose infringements and penalties for violations, especially fines and imprisonment.

However, in practical terms, the capacity to translate the existing policies, laws and legal frameworks into actions were constrained by different factors such as the knowledge level the officials about the existing policies, laws and legal instruments and have financial, technical and logistic limitations that hampered their responsiveness capacity to the protection needs of Children in general and CwC in particular (KII-03, 05 and 07)

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents concluding remarks and recommendations based on the major findings and discussions made in the previous chapters. Conclusion and future action steps to be taken by relevant and concerned actors including children with children to address the issues of CwC are presented as follows.

6.1. Conclusion

This study has examined the challenges of CwC, their coping mechanisms, the support system available for them, the awareness level of the research participants about their rights and which parts of their rights are violated by different right violators in Minjar Shekora Wereda community using qualitative case study design and collecting the data using In-depth interview with CwC, KII and observation.

Specifically, it initially examined the specific challenges of CwC, the coping mechanism deployed by the CwC to overcome their challenges, the available support systems in the study areas for CwC and the overall awareness level of the children about their rights. Finally it explored the type of right dimensions that violated by different abusers and right violators and the responsiveness capacity of the duty-bearers has also been explored. With a specific reference to this section, the following major points are concluded about all issues of CwC in the study area.

Firstly, as the root causes for the incidence of children with children are diverse and multifaceted in nature, its consequences and effects on the psycho-social development and well-being of children with children and their babies are immense and diverse. Some of the challenges and effects includes disconnection from families, the incidence of identity crisis, right violation, dropping out from their education, psychological trauma, economic problems and dependency,

unemployment, hopelessness and helplessness, limited participation and decision-making status and health related issues, which needs serious attention and collaborative efforts of all relevant and concerned actors. Although there a variation among CwC as a result of CM, rape and deceptions, their problems are very serious and need immediate attentions from the responsible government offices, families, communities, NGOs and other service providers.

The challenges and its consequences differ among CwC as a result of CM, rape and deception. In some parameters such as problems of psychological trauma including identity crisis is very serious for rapped CwC as compared to those of CwC who were victims of CM and deception.

Secondly, the study examined the main coping mechanisms that have been used by the research subjects. In response to the challenges they faced, children with children have been used different coping mechanisms, which includes, using of the goodwill and support of family members (mother and sisters), managing micro business such as retailing roasted grain, working as local hair dressing, serving as house maid, preparing input for local drink preparation for their neighboring households and migrating to neighboring towns as a means of their survival. In addition to this, the availability of support system at kebel and woreda level has also been examined.

Thirdly, the existing support system and available services were explored and accordingly, the finding of the research revealed that there is no as such well-organized, coordinated and systematized support system in the study areas for children who have child at their early age due to CM and Rape. For instance, there is a job creation scheme in the woreda. However, their criteria such as collateral issue and working modality the potential to use this opportunity.

Fourthly, children's knowledge level about their right and entitlements and the existing policies and laws were assessed. In this regard, the research finding indicated that, the respondent children have no or limited knowledge about their rights and this by itself limits their capacity to claim their rights. On the other hand, the knowledge level of relevant woreda level sector offices staff were examined. Surprisingly, the scope of knowledge of the key informants towards children's rights and the existing policies and laws are not far from those of the respondent children, which this by itself constrained their responsiveness capacity to the protection needs of CwC.

Fifthly, the responsiveness capacity of the government structures at all level were constrained by different factors such as awareness level, technical and financial constraints and lack of coordination efforts among different child focused organizations. These resulted in difficulties to establish a well-defined and systematized support system for CWC and to have well enhanced outreach capacity of the organization to address the protection needs of CwC.

At the end, the study explored parts of the rights of CwC that being violated abusers. Accordingly, in the study area, CwC's right to education, to be known and cared for by his or her parents, be protected from harmful traditional practices, all forms of sexual exploitation, abuse and exploitation, to express their view freely on matters that affecting their life violated and not fulfilled and respected.

In general, the current study has examined diversified contexts of CwC in Minjar Shenkora woreda community where young girls of the area, who have the hild as a result of CM, rape and child deception, have been suffering from different challenges. Irrespective of the efforts so far made by the government and NGOs, for different reasons, the problems of children with children are still persistent throughout the study area. Local Government's limited knowledge on existing

child related domestic and international laws, policies along with responsiveness issue, lack of coordination among actors, limited financial, technical and outreach capacity of the local government coupled with the entrenched traditional beliefs and practices on one hand and the limited capacity of the children along with their families to claim their rights on the other hand made things difficult to solve the problems of children with children as it was supposed to be. Therefore, the case is demanding the responsible bodies including CwC to take their integrated, consistent, strategic and collaborative efforts so as to address the root causes and symptoms of the problems in the study area.

6.2. Recommendations and Implication

This study has brought relevant issues that need future consideration by different actors so that the environment and context will be a safe for children's socio-economic development. Since the causes, problems and consequences of children with children are multifaceted in nature, child protection measures should be everyone's responsibility. Each actor has specific responsibilities to perform and roles to play. Therefore, taking the results of the study into account, the following recommendations that need due attention by the government through its specialized agencies, NGOs, the community, the family and schools are forwarded as strategies to mitigate the issues and problems of children with children:

a) Implications for Social Work Practitioners

The analysis made into the challenges and coping mechanisms of children with children in Minjar Shenkora district explored a variety of issues to consider. Since, the primary mission of the social work profession is to enhance human well-being and meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, neglected and living in poverty. The following main points are communicated for the social work

practitioners of the study area into the challenges and coping mechanisms of children with children as

- Educator: educating and empowering the right holders (children with children) so as to enable them to claim their rights and make accountable the duty bearers and local government and NGOs (duty bearers) to be responsive to the needs and interest of children with children through providing different tailor-made/demand driven/ capacity development training and organizing learning tour;
- Linking the CwC with different service providers so as to help them to get their requires supports and services;
- Researcher: conducting different participatory review and reflection sessions, rapid assessment and action research on and with children to identify different advocacy issues for influencing decision makers;
- Advocators: advocate for changes through enhancing the negotiation capacity of children with children and their supporters;
- Information provider: the social worker should provide information necessary for children to cope with problem situations, assists the community in practicing new behaviors or skills.

b) Implication for social work research and policy:

Policy affects CwC in many ways. For instance, lack of policy, existence of good policy but remain on shelf, good policy but implemented in wrong ways and existence of bad policy affects CWC. Ethiopia has many good policies. However, enforcements of existing policies are issues in the study area. Social worker should engage in the

strengthening of the law and policy enforcement bodies so as to help them to implement the existing policies and laws to the standard and expected level.

c) Implications for the concerned government sector offices:

Regional, Zonal and Woreda Women, Children and Youth offices:

- Elevate the awareness and consciousness level of the wider community and children in and out of school system and their institutions on the rights of children in general and those of children with children in particular.
- Build the capacities of its local level structures at district and local levels through providing tailor made capacity building training on existing policy, laws, regulations, constitutions, CRC and family law, and allocating adequate resources (human, financial, material, etc) so as to make them responsive to the need and interests of children with children.
- Play practical roles to mobilize and coordinate efforts of different actors such as NGOs, CBOs, community and religious leaders, in and out of school clubs and other volunteer association at local level to fight against child sexual abuses with specific to child marriage, rape and ruse in general and issues of children and with children in particular with the active participation children.
- Strengthen community level institutions such as CBOs-Idir, FBOs-churches, Community Care Coalitions, Women development arm and youth associations, school clubs and mobilize them to join hands to mobilize resources, stand for against child marriage, and rape and deception of children and ensure their wellbeing within the context of their localities.

Education office and Schools:

- The education sector should work hard to strengthen their outreach capacity to address the issues of absenteeism, school dropout and out of school children through strengthening school level structures such as different in and out of school clubs, school board, parent-teacher association, community engagement in the school affairs and making schools girls friendly so as to make them responsive to the need and interests of children in general and those of children with children in particular.
- Besides, schools in collaboration with other relevant actors need to work on creating awareness among the school community including children in and out of school systems on the rights and entitlements of children in general and those of children with children in particular and about the multivariate catastrophe of early marriage, rape and child deceptions on children. It is also expected from the schools and education sector office in rewarding model girls who refused early marriage in different forms including finance and educational materials. On top of these, the schools are able to use girls who refused early marriage as a role model to educate the school and wider community in the target area.
- Schools should promote the role which men and boys can play in ending child marriage, rape and child deceptions and other harmful practices and to make girls' voices to be heard and be key agents of change within their communities.
- Strengthen the education office so as to make schools under their custody to be child friendly in general and device strategies that could encourage schools to have appropriate and alternative services for children with children with the aim to continue their education.

Law Enforcement Bodies:

- Need to be strengthened to enhance their outreach capacity to provide legal awareness and right related issues for the wider public in general and children in particular.
- Should provide legal aid services for the victims' children, girls and women in the locality.
- Ensure the existence of justice system that proactively respect, protect, fulfil and promote the rights of its citizen in general and those of victims in particular.
- The coordination among police, prosecutors and court need to be strengthened and well capacitated so as to enhance their outreach capacity and provide speed and timely justice for victims.

Woreda Job creation office:

- The existing available financial services are not pro children with children. Responsible government duty bearers need to aggressively work on making these institutions children with children friendly and supportive
- Support these government entities to improve the livelihood status of its citizens through organizing, accessing financial and non-financial services in a very transparent and accountable manner
- Enhance their outreach capacity and check and revisit their working modalities so as to make their systems and policies accommodative of the best interest of children with children.
- Need to engage in the enhancement of the financial and non-financial capacities of victims' children and girls with the aim to empower them economically and improve their resilience capacity.

c) Implications for Non-Governmental Organization/NGOs/:

The NGOs are supposed to engage in a number of activities in areas where the government, schools, community and their institutions and families have gaps. Likewise, GOs in the district have many roles to play. However, the research came up with some gross deficits of NGOs in the district in the effort to address the socio-economic challenges of children with children. Therefore, the following recommendations that need due attentions by the NGOs are forwarded as follows:

- Involve in capacity building programs of the local community, local government, families and children in the areas of existing laws, child rights and responsibilities of the duty bearers and society to protect children from any forms of sexual abuses.
- Mobilize financial and material resources from local and international sources and put such resources in projects that can bring meaningful and positive changes in the lives of children with children and their families through providing well-coordinated protective and rehabilitative as well as re-integration services to children with children in collaboration with other pertinent actors.
- Closely work with schools to strengthening in and out of school clubs and enhance life and assertiveness skills of children in general and those of children with children in particular so that they can manage to escape from arranged marriage, deceptions they encounter through their peers and other strangers.
- Collaborate with the government, local communities and similar institutions to fight against child sexual abuses in general and CM, Rape and Ruse in particular through advocating issues and influencing duty bearers, community and religious leaders.

- Support families and the local communities with financial and other resources to keep children remain in school system and under the custody of their families.

d) Communities:

In order to protect and rehabilitate children victims of early marriage, rape and other forms of violence, local communities are responsible to perform the following:

- Community members and their institutions need to be sensitized and well informed about the rights of child, legal instruments, laws and policies related with children in one hand and the negative consequences of child marriage, rape and deceptions/ruses on wellbeing of children on the other hand.
- Community awareness raising campaigns and community level banning events need to be conducted with the aim to mobilize actors and promote child rights.
- Develop a communal level support system for children with children and develop mechanisms at community level that families become prime care takers of children at any cost through avoiding the feeling of carelessness by community members.
- Community members and their institutions have to develop their capacity to proactively request the local government to give priority in its development agenda that benefits children in general and children with children in particular. This will make the government alert when it allocates budget and human resources for sector offices.
- Strengthen the contributions of community members and its institutions (Iddirs and other local level associations) in the fight against child sexual abuses in general and child marriage, rape and child deceptions in particular and to enhance the wellbeing of children.

e) Families:

- The best place for children is family. Female headed and poor families of children with children need to be aware of the existing child related laws and policies, rights and entitlements of their children and sensitized, trained and empowered them in positive parenting, child development and life skills.
- Families of children with children need to be supported to have sustainable livelihood with the aim to sustain and maintain their family.

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8. Appendices

Appendix-A: Introduction and Request for Consent

English Interview Guide, Information Sheet, and Consent Form

Code -----

Date -----

My name is Ayalew Ejigu. I am a post graduate student in Addis Ababa University, College of Social Science Department of Social Work. I am studying the challenges facing children with children, their coping mechanism and available services in Minjar Shenkora Woreda for the partial fulfillment of requirements of Master's Degree in Social Work. I kindly request your willingness to participate in the interview and give your response. Your response to each question is very necessary for my research.

The participation is absolutely voluntary and you might not get immediate benefit from it. However, the outcomes of the research will benefit the development practitioners, researchers and decision/policy makers at all levels. I confirm to you that any information that you providing me will be used only for the purpose of my research and will not be linked with you personally.

While conducting the interview, I will use the audio recorder to record our conversation. The conversation will be deleted at the end of the study. Any information you give me will be kept confidential. Your name and your profile will not be mentioned on the research paper. You can skip the question which is uncomfortable for you. Additionally you are free to ask any question and clarification during the interview. So, are you voluntary to participate in this study?

Yes _____ NO _____

Thank you very much for your participation!!

Time start: _____ Time end: _____

Appendix-B: In-depth Interview Guides for Children with Children

1. Identification

1.1 Region:_____ 1.2. Zone _____ 1.3. Woreda_____ 1.4. Kebele _____
1.5.Town:_____ 1.6 Time: started_____ ended_____

2. Demographic Information / Background

2.1. Name of interviewee: _____ 2.2. Age: _____
2.3. Education status: _____ 2.4. Religion: _____
2.5. Number of children: F_____ M_____ T_____
2.6. Employment type and status: _____
2.7. Marital status? With husband _____ widowed _____ Separated _____

3- Main individual questions for children with children

1. At early age, how you became a mother of a child?
2. If it is by marriage, who initiated the marriage? If your parent initiated this, what were the reasons given from your parents for you to get into early marriage?
3. What kinds of challenges you have faced?
- 3.1. What kind of challenges you have experienced as a result of being mother of a child
(Abuse, economic challenge, psychological, educational, health, rights violations etc.)?
- 3.2. From whom you have faced challenges (prob., bridegroom and his parents, relatives of you and your husband, neighbours and others)?
- 3.3. Please would you tell me your experience in participating in any matters that affecting your life at HH and community level and decision making status?
4. Please would you tell me your knowledge and understanding level towards the existing laws, policies and law enforcement bodies that are in charge of protecting the rights of children and women?
5. What kinds of supporting systems available for Children with Children?
- 5.1. Are there any support systems available for children with children? Can you please describe what exists here (education access, livelihood improvement? Health (SRH, PNC, ID, PNC, emotional), Financial and training services and legal service support, etc.)
- 5.2. What do you think about these services (accessibility; quality)? Have you satisfied with the service?

- 5.3. What challenges have you encountered in the process of getting the existing services?
6. To address your issues
- 6.1. From your experience, what kinds of strategies/coping mechanisms did you use to overcome your challenges and what were your strengths?
- 6.2. Given all those mentioned challenges, what kinds of opportunities are there in your locality that could help you to overcome your challenges?
- 6.3. What should be done by different actors including you to address the issues of children with children?
- 6.3.1. By children with children themselves?
- 6.3.2. By family/parents?
- 6.3.3. By the community?
- 6.3.4. By the government and its service providing institutions?
- 6.3.5. By NGOs?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Appendix-C: Guiding Questions for KII with relevant women and children affairs office expert/decision maker

1. Identification

1.1 Region: _____ 1.2 Zone _____ 1.3. Woreda _____ 1.4. Kebele _____
1.5. Town _____

2. Demographic Information / Background

2.1. Name of interviewee: _____ 2.2. Age: _____
2.3. Education status: _____ 2.4. Religion: _____
2.6. Occupation/position: _____
2.7 Time started _____ ended _____

3. Interview Guide Questions

- 3.1 As mandated organization, how do you describe the problems of child marriage in general and children with children in particular in your district?
- 3.2 What are the causes/driving forces of CM and child to have children in your district?
- 3.3 What are the consequences of CM in your area?
- 3.4 How do you describe the knowledge and awareness levels of you and your staff towards child rights, constitution, existing child protection policy, family law?
- 3.5 What plan of actions and packages are available to address the problems and issues of children with children?
- 3.6 What alternative care and support systems are there for Children with children in your district?
- 3.7 What kinds of opportunities are there in your district to address the issues of Children with children and children?
- 3.8 As concerned office, what kinds of capacity limitation do you have that made you not to be responsive to the needs of children with children?
- 3.9 What needs to be done to address the issues of children with children?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Appendix-D: Guiding KII Questions for Service providers (Health, ACSI, school/ Education and NGOs)

1. Identification

1.1 Region: _____ 1.2 Zone _____ 1.3. Woreda _____ 1.4. Kebele _____
1.5. Town _____

2. Demographic Information / Background

2.1. Name of interviewee: _____ 2.2. Age: _____
2.3. Education status: _____ 2.4. Religion: _____
2.5. Name of your organization: _____
2.6. Occupation/position: _____
2.7 Time started _____ ended _____

3. Interview Guide Questions

- 3.1 What are the causes/driving forces of CM and child to have children in your district?
- 3.2 What kinds of problems that children with children encountered in your locality (prob: health/education/livelihood)?
- 3.3 What kinds of support system and strategy that you in placed to provide services for children with children?
- 3.4 What kinds of services are you providing for children with children that might need help?
- 3.5 What do you think about these services (accessibility; quality)?
- 3.6 What are the major challenges your office have that constrained your institution not to deliver the required services?
- 3.7 What should be done to improve the quality and accessibility of services for children with children?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Appendix-E: Observation checklist

1. General observation checklist

sn	General Observation	Researcher Note
1	Overt Observation	
	General settings of the study area	
	Overall living situation of CwC and their husbands	
	The general setting of the houses of the targeted CwC family	
2	Covert Observation	
	Nature of interaction between young mothers/CwC/ and their respective husband, children and other family members	
	Different services available for children with children and their friendliness to them	

2. Issues to observe during participant observation

sn	category	Content/milestones	Researcher note
1	Appearance		
2	Verbal behaviour and interaction		
3	Physical behaviour and Gesture		
4	Ability to communicate properly and confidently and convey their messages		
5	Overall participants'	Strengths	Weaknesses

A. የአማርኛ የቃል መጠይቅ መመሪያ፣ የመረጃ፣ የመግቢያና የስምምነት ሰነድ
 የመጠይቅ ኮድ _____
 መጠይቁ የተካሄደበት ቀን _____

Appendix-F: የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ ለሆኑ ህጻናት ላላቸው ህጻናት ልጃገረዶች የቀረበ የመግቢያና የስምምነት ሰነድ

ስሜ አያሌው እጅጉ ይባላል በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የማህበራዊ ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል የሶሻል ወርክ የድህረ ምረቃ ተማሪ ስሆን በምንጃር ሽንኩራ ወረዳ ልጅ ያላቸው ህጻናትን የገጠማቸውን ችግሮችና ፤ይህንኑ ችግሮቻቸውን የፈቱባቸው መንገዶች፣ ስልቶችና እየተደረገላቸው ያለውን ድጋፍ እያጠናሁ እገኛለሁ። ስለዚህ እርስዎ በጥናቱ ተሳትፈው ለመጠይቅዎት ጥያቄ መልስ በመስጠት ይተባበሩኝ ዘንድ ፍቃደኝነትዎን እጠይቃለሁ። የእርሶ ለጥያቄዎቼ መልስ በመስጠት መተባበር ለጥናቱ መሳካት በጣም አስፈላጊ ነው።

ተሳትፎዎ ሙሉ በሙሉ ፍቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ መሆኑን እየገለፅኩለዎ ምንም እንኳን በጥናቱ በመሳተፍዎ ወዲያውኑ የሚያስገኝልዎት ጥቅም ባይኖርም የዚህ ጥናት ውጤት በተለያዩ ደርጃ ለሚገኙ የልማት ስራተኞች፣ ውሳኔ ሰጪ አካላትና ለጥናት አጥገኝዎች የላቀ ጥቅም ይሰጣል። ላረጋግጥልዎ የምፈልገው ከእርስዎ የማገኘው መረጃ በቀጥታ ለጥናቱ የሚውል ሲሆን ከእርስዎ ማንነት ጋር አንዳችም ግንኙነት የማይኖረው መሆኑን ነው። በመጠይቁም ወቅት ፍቃደኛ ከሆኑ የድምፅ መቅጃ የምጠቀም መሆኑን ልገልጽልዎ እወዳለሁ። የሚሰጡኝን መረጃ በሚስጥራዊ ቦታ የሚቀመጥና ስሞዎም በጥናቱ ላይ የማይጠቀስ መሆኑን ላረጋግጥልዎ እወዳለሁ። የተቀረጸውም ድምፅ በጥናቱ መጨረሻ ላይ ከድምፅ መቅጃው ላይ የሚደመሰስ መሆኑን አረጋግጥልዎታለሁ። በማንኛውም ሰዓት በጥናቱ ወቅት ጥያቄ ካልዎት መጠየቅ ይችላሉ። እንዲሁም በጥናቱ ላለመሳተፍም ሆነ በመሀል ለማቋረጥ ከፈለጉ መብትዎ የተጠበቀ ነው። ስለሆነም በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ ፍቃደኛ ነዎት?

አዎ _____ መጠይቁን ይቀጥሉ
 አይደለሁም _____ አመስግነው ይሰናበቱ

ስለተደረገልኝ ትብብር በጣም አመሰግናለሁ
 የተጀመረበት ሰዓት _____ ያለቀበት ሰዓት _____

Appendix-G: ያለ እድሜያቸው ተድረው ልጅ ላላቸው ህጻናት መረጃ ማሰብሰቢያ መጠይቅ ፎርም

1. መለያ

1.1 ክልል: _____ 1.2 ዞን _____ 1.3 ወረዳ: _____ 1.4. ቀበሌ: _____
 1.5 ከተማ _____ 1.6. ሠራተኛ: የተጀመረበት: _____ ያለቀበት: _____

2 መሰረታዊ መረጃ

2.1 የተጠያቂ ስም? _____
 2.2 እድሜ ስንት ነው? _____
 2.3 ሀይማኖትሽ ምንድነው? _____
 2.4 የልጅ ብዛት? ሴ: _____ ወ: _____ ጠ: _____
 2.5 የጋብቻ ሁኔታ? : በትዳር ላይ _____ ከጋብቻ ውጪ _____
 2.6 የትምህርት ደረጃ? _____
 2.7 የስራ ሁኔታ? : ፎርማል _____ ኢንፎርማል _____ የቤት እመቤት _____

3 ዋና የግል መጠይቅ

1. በህጻንነትሽ እንዴት የልጅ እናት ሆንሽ?
2. በቤተሰብሽ የጋብቻ ውሳኔ ከሆነ ያለ እድሜ ጋብቻ እንድትፈጽሟ በቤተሰቦችሽ የቀረበልሽ አሳማኝ ምክንያት ምን ነበር?
3. በልጅነትሽ የልጅ እናት በመሆንሽ ምን አይነት ችግሮች አጋጠሙሽ?
 - 3.1. ያለዕድሜሽ በማግባትሽ እና በልጅነትሽ የልጅ እናት በመሆንሽ ምን አይነት ችግሮች አጋጠሙሽ? (ትንኮሳ፣ የኢኮኖሚ ችግር፣ ስነልቦናዊ፣ ትምህርት መቁረጥ፣ የጤና እና የመብት ጥሰት፣ ወዘተ?)
 - 3.2. ችግሮቹ የገጠሙሽ/የደረሱብሽ በማን አማካኝነት ነበር?
 - 3.3. በቤትዎም ይሁን በማህበረሰቡ ውስጥ እንዲሁም በመደበኛና በኢመደበኛና ተቁማት ውስጥ የመሳተፍና የውሳኔ አሰጣት ልምድዎን ቢገልጹልኝ? ሊኖርዎት የሚገባውን የመሳተፍ፣ የመወከልና የውሳኔ የመስጠት መብትዎን የገደቡ ምክንያቶች አሉ?
4. ህጻናትን በተመለከት ስላሉ ህጎች፣ ፖሊሲዎች እና የህግ አስፈጻሚ አካላት ያልዎት እውቀትና ግንዛቤ ምን ያህል እንደሆነ ሊገልጹልኝ ይችላሉ?
5. ህጻን ሆነው ልጅ ላላቸው ልጃገረዶች ምን አይነት አማራጭ የእንክብካቤና የእገዛ መስጫ ዘዴ/ስይሰተም አለ?
 - 5.1 በአካባቢሽ ህጻን ሆነው ልጅ ላላቸው ልጃገረዶች ምን አይነት አማራጭ የእንክብካቤና የእገዛ መስጫ ዘዴ/ስይሰተም አለወይ? (የትምህርት፣ የሙያ

ሥልጸና፤ የስነ ተዋልዶ፤ የኑሮ ማሻሻያ፤ የጠና፤ ስሜት የሚነካ፤ የገንዘብና የህግ ድጋፍ ወዘተ)

5.2 ስለአገኙት አገልግሎት ተደራሽነትና ጥራት ያልዎትን አስተያት ቢገልጹልኝ?

ባገኙትስ አገልግሎት ድስተኛ ነዎት?

5.3 የጠቀሱትን አገልግሎቶች በማግኘት ሂደት ውስጥ ያጋጠምዎ ችግሮች ካሉ ቢገልጹልኝ?

6. ያለብዎትን ችግሮች ለማቃለልም ሆነ ለማስቀረት፡

6.1 በእርሶ በኩል የተጠቀሙበት ስልትና ዘዴዎችን ሲጠቀሙ ቆይተዋል?

6.2 ያለብዎትን ችግሮች ለመፍታት ምን አይነት መልካም አጋጣሚዎች አሉ ብለው ይገምታሉ?

6.3 ልጅ ሆነው ልጅ ላላቸው ህጻናት ችግሮቻቸውን ለመፍታ

6.3.1. በህጻናት?

6.3.2. በቤተሰብ?

6.3.3. በማህበረሰብ?

6.3.4. በመንግስትና በራሱ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቁማት?

6.3.5. በመንግስታዊ ባልሆኑ ተቁማት?

ስለተደረገልኝ ትብብር በጣም አመሰግናለሁ!!!!

Appendix-H: ከወረዳ ሴቶችና ህጻናት ጉዳይ ጽ/ቤት ባለሙያ/ወሳኔ ሰጪ አካላት መረጃ መሰብሰቢያ መጠይቅ ፎርም

1. መለያ

1.1 ክልል: _____ 1.2 ዞን _____ 1.3 ወረዳ: _____ 1.4 ቀበሌ _____ 1.5 ከተማ _____

2. መሰረታዊ መረጃ

- 2.1 የተጠያቂ ስም? _____
- 2.2 እድሜ? _____
- 2.3 ሀይማኖት? _____
- 2.4 የትምህርት ደረጃ? _____
- 2.5 የስራ ሃላፊነት _____
- 2.6 ሠአት: የተጀመረበት: _____ ያለቀበት: _____

3. ለወረዳ ሴቶችና ህጻናት ጉዳይ ጽ/ቤት ባለሙያ/ወሳኔ ሰጪ አካላት የሚቀርቡ ዋናዎች መነሻ የቃለ መጠይቅ መሪ ጥያቄዎች

- 3.1 ሀላፊነት እንዳለበት ጽ/ቤት በውረዳው የህጻናት ጋብቻ እና ህጻናት ያላቸው ህጻናት ልጃገረዶች ችግሮችን እንዴት ይገልጽታል?
- 3.2 የህጻናት ጋብቻ ምክንያቶች እና አባባሽ ሀይሎች ምንድናቸው?
- 3.3 የህጻናት ጋብቻ የሚያስከትሉዋቸው ችግሮች ምንድናቸው?
- 3.4 የጽ/ቤቱ ባለሙያዎችና ወሳኔ ሰጪ አካላት አሁን ባሉት የህጻናት መብቶች፤ ህገመንግስቱ፤ የህጻናት ፖሊሲ እንዲሁም የቤተሰብና ሌሎች ህጎች ላይ ያላቸው የእውቀትና የግንዛቤ ደረጃ እንዴት ይገመግሙታል/ያዩታል?
- 3.5 ህጻናት ያላቸው ህጻናት ልጃገረዶች የሉባቸውን ችግሮች ለመፍታት በእርስዎ መ/ቤት በኩል የተዘረጋ ፕላንና ፓኬግ አለወይ?
- 3.6 ህጻን ሆነው ልጅ ላላቸው ልጃገረዶች አማራጭ የእንክብካቤና የእገዛ መስጫ ዘዴ/ስይስተም አለወይ?
- 3.7 ህጻን ሆነው ልጅ ላላቸው ልጃገረዶች ችግሮቻቸውን ለመፍታት የሚያስችል ምን አይነት መልካም አጋጣሚዎች አሉ?
- 3.8 በእርስዎ መ/ቤት በኩል የተፈለገውን ድጋፍና አገልግሎት ላለመስጠት ያለብዎ ተግዳሮቶች ምንድናቸው?
- 3.9 ህጻን ሆነው ልጅ ላላቸው ልጃገረዶች ያሉባቸውን ችግሮች ለመፍታት ምን መደረግ አለበት ብለው ያስባሉ?

ስለተደረገልኝ ትብብር በጣም አመሰግናለሁ!!!

Appendix-I: ከቁልፍ አገልግሎ ሰጪ አካላት መረጃ መሰብሰቢያ መጠይቅ ፎርም (ጠና፤ አነስተኛና ጥቃቅን ኢነተርፕራይዝ፤ ትምህርት/ት/ቤት፡ መ.ያ.ድ.)

1. መለያ

1.1 ክልል፡ _____ 1.2 ዞን _____ 1.3 ወረዳ፡ _____ 1.4 ቀበሌ _____
1.5 ከተማ _____

2. መሰረታዊ መረጃ

1.1 የተጠያቂ ስም? _____
1.2 እድሜ? _____
1.3 ሀይማኖት? _____
1.4 የመስሪያ ቤት ስም? _____
1.5 የትምህርት ደረጃ? _____
1.6 የስራ ሃላፊነት _____
1.7 ሠአት፡ የተጀመረበት፡ _____ ያለቀበት፡ _____

3. ለቁልፍ አገልግሎ ሰጪ አካላት (ከላይ ለተጠቀሱት) የሚቀርቡ ዋናዎና መነሻ የቃለ መጠይቅ መሪ ጥያቄዎች

- 3.1 በምንጃር ሽንኩራ ወረዳ ማህበረሰቡ ሴቶች ልጆችን እድሜያቸው ሳይደርሱ በህጻንነታቸው የሚድርሱት ምክንያት ምንድን ንው ይላሉ?
- 3.2 በውረዳችሁ ህጻናት ያላቸው ህጻናት ልጃገረዶች የሚገጥማቸው ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው (ለምሳሌ በጤና፤ በትምህርት፤ በኑሮ መተዳደሪያ ረገድ)?
- 3.3 ህጻናት ያላቸው ህጻናት ልጃገረዶች አስፈላጊውን አገልግሎት ለመስጠት በእርስዎ መ/ቤት በኩል የተዘረጋ ዘዴና ስልት አለወይ? የተደረገላቸው ድጋፍ አለን? ካለ ምንምን ድጋፍ ተደረገላቸው?
- 3.4 በእርስዎ መ/ቤት በኩል የተደረገላቸው ድጋፍ አስመልክቶ ያልዎትን አስተያየት (ተድራሽነት፤ ጥራት) ቢሰጡኝ?
- 3.5 በእርስዎ መ/ቤት በኩል የተፈለገውን ድጋፍና አገልግሎት ላለመስጠት ያለብዎ ተግዳሮቶች ምንድናቸው?
- 3.6 በእርስዎ መ/ቤት በኩል የሚሰጠውን አገልግሎት ተድራሽነቱንም ሆነ ጥራት ለማሻሻል ምን መደረግ አለበት ብለው ያስባሉ?

ስለተደረገልኝ ትብብር በጣም አመሰግናለሁ

Appendix-J : የምልክታ መታዘቢያ ነጥቦች

1. አጠቃላይ የምልክታ መታዘቢያ ነጥቦች

ተ.ቁ	አጠቃላይ መታዘቢያ ነጥቦች	የአጥገኚው ማስታወሻ
1	ግልጽ የሆኑ መታዘቢያ ነጥቦች	
	• አጠቃላይ የጥናቱ አካባቢ ድባብ • የተጠኝ ህጻናትና የባሎቻቸው የኑሮ ሁኔታ • የተጠኝ ህጻናትና የባሎቻቸው የመኖሪያ ቤት ሁኔታ/ድባብ	
2	የግል የሆኑ መታዘቢያ ነጥቦች	
	• ተተጠኝ ህጻናት ከባሎቻቸው፤ ከልጆቻቸውና ከሌሎች ቤተሰብ አባላት ጋር ያላቸው ተጽኖ • ለህጻናት የተለያዩ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቃማት መኖርና ወዳጅነታቸው	

2. የተጠኝ ህጻናትና በጥናት ተሳትፎ ወቅት መታዘቢያ ያሉባቸው ነጥቦች

sn	category	የአጥገኚው ማስታወሻ	
1	መልክ/ገጽታ		
2	የቃላት አገባብ ባህሪያት እና ልውውጥ		
3	አካላዊ ባህሪያት እና ገጽታ		
4	ሀሳብ የመግለጽና በአግባቡ የማስተላለፍ ብቃት		
5	የጥናት ተሳታፊዎ	ጥንካሬ	ውስንነት

Appendix-K. Profile of Study Participants

No	Child code	Age	Kebele	Number of children	Educationa l Status	Marital status	By whom they victimized
1	Participant-1	16	Arerti-01	1F	5 th grade	Single	Rapped by her uncle
2	Participant-2	18	Balchee-01	1M	10 th grade	Single	Rapped by stranger
3	Participant-3	16	Balchee-01	1F	9 th grade	Single	Rapped by stranger
4	Participant-4	17	Bo/Georgis	1M	7 th grade	Single	Rapped by her employer's brother
5	Participant-5	17	Bo/Georgis	1M	7 th grade	Migrate d	Raped by stranger
6	Participant-6	18	Balchee-01	1F	5 th grade	divorced	Victim of CM
7	Participant-7	17	Balchee-01	1F	6 th grade	married	Victim of CM
8	Participant-8	16	Balchee-01	1F	9 th grade	Married	Victim of CM
9	Participant-9	17	Balchee-01	1M	7 th grade	Married	With Ruse
10	Participant-10	17	Bo/Georgis	2F	7 th grade	Single	With Ruse

Appendix-L. Profiles of Key Informant Interview Participant

No	Participants	Sex	Age	Educational level	Name of Organization	Position/ Responsibility
1	Key informant-1	M	50	BA in Management	Women, children and youth affairs office	Women inclusive, beneficial, monitoring and evaluation work directorate director
2	Key informant-2	M	32	BA in Sociology and Social work		Project research, development and monitoring team member
3	Key informant-3	M	48	MA in development management		Project research, development and monitoring team member
4	Key informant-4	F	32	BA in sociology		Women inclusive, beneficial, monitoring and evaluation work team member
5	Key informant-6	F	28	BA in Economics		Child right and protection team member
6	Key informant-7	M	52	MED (Mater of Education in curriculum	Education office	Education curriculum development and implementation team leaders
7	Key informant-8	M	53	Nurse	Arerti health center	Nurse-HIV/AIDs Counsellor
8	Key informant-9	F	28	BSc Mid wifer		Midwife-Nurse
9	Key informant-10	M	45		Arerti C and S Institution	Branch Manager
10	Key informant-10	M	45	Diploma	Arerti Junior primary school	Teacher
11	Key informant-12	F	55	Literacy and numeracy	Bollo Georkis kebele Women development army	Association leader
12	Key informant-13	F	56	12 grade complete	Balchee 01 Kebel Administration	Kebele Chair person