The Czech Republic is the country with high divorce rate, substantial tolerance of divorce in public opinion goes along with that. Since more than 90 percent of children stays after divorce in sole maternal custody and 60 percent of fathers in a few years after divorce maintains no or just irregular contact with child, fatherhood after divorce may be regarded as a “voluntary” institution. How men after divorce manage the loss and handle dropping out of everyday contact with their children and in what way they redefine their fatherhood? Which changes the father’s role, identity and parenting practice is undergoing? Qualitative study conducted among Czech divorced fathers is showing crucial meaning of two - partly interwoven factors that affect the fathers’ identity and involvement with children. The first one in play is attached to the respondents representation of parental roles, in particular those regarding the gender division of labour and gender differences of mothers’ and fathers’ roles. The way fathers construct their parental identity develops from those representations; ether in opposition to female and mothers’ values or in more indifferent way. Secondly, the crucial is the relation they have to their child - which may be direct, child-centred or mediated by the child’s mother and in that way dependent on the unity of the couple. In the first case, we deal with the personal type of fathers’ identity, in the second with marital type of fathers’ identity. Innovative fatherhood strategies after divorce are undertaken by man who accept in essence the similarity of parental roles and who are able to establish personal fathers’ identity thus may be in direct dyadic relation with their child. Men trying to maintain satisfactory and meaningful relation to children after the split of the couple are constantly balancing in-between involvement and disengagement, between too frequently contrasting elements of fathers’ identity and masculine identity.