

From choice, a world of possibilities

Addressing abortion stigma

Learnings from Burkina Faso and Pakistan

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What is abortion stigma?

Abortion stigma is...

"A negative attribute ascribed to women who seek to terminate a pregnancy that 'marks' them as inferior to ideals of womanhood." (Ipas)

- Different levels of abortion stigma
 - Individual/self stigma
 - Community level
 - ■National level (legislative, media etc)
 - Clinic level
- Stigma around abortion poses a significant barrier to women being able to access safe abortion

What can we do?

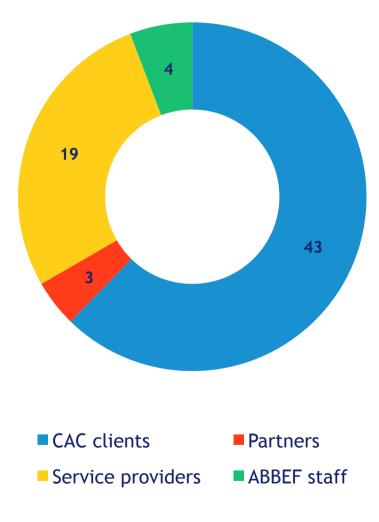
- Initiative to address the causes and manifestations of abortion stigma
- Objective -
 - Increased recognition and awareness of the impact of abortion stigma globally
- Focus on research and documentation to gain a greater understanding of abortion stigma
- Research in Pakistan and Burkina Faso at the clinic level

Methodology

- Document forms in which abortion stigma manifests in two Member Association's clinics
- Burkina Faso
 - Association Burkinabe pour le Bien-Etre Familial (ABBEF)
 - 1 month study in 5 clinics in 4 cities
- Pakistan -
 - The Rahnuma-Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP)
 - 3 week study conducted in 4 facilities in the Lahore and Faisalabad districts
- Semi-structured interviews and observation in clinics

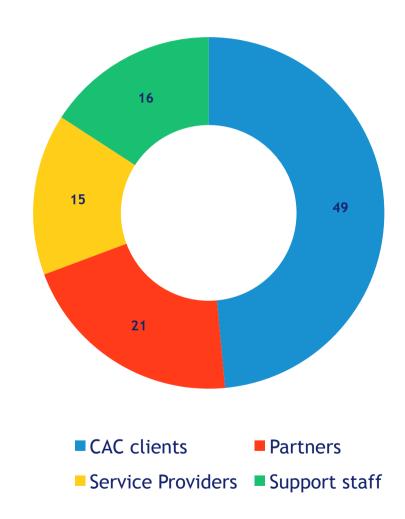
Burkina Faso

69 interviewees



Pakistan

101 interviewees



Setting the scene - Burkina Faso

- Abortion legislation in Burkina Faso is flexible but in practice remains restricted
- Abortion is permitted
 - In cases of rape or incest
 - When the pregnancy endangers life and health
 - Foetal malformation
- Abortion remains one of the most sensitive and stigmatized issues among the range of SRH services offered
- Safe abortion is hard to access and unsafe abortion is common

Setting the scene - Pakistan

- Abortion is permitted but with restrictions
 - Prohibited before the organs have been formed except for saving the life of the woman or providing necessary treatment.
 - Prohibited after organs or limbs have formed completely except to save the woman's life.
- (Under Islamic law, organs and limbs are usually deemed to be formed by the fourth month of pregnancy or 120 days.)
- 890,000 induced abortions a year
- 250,000 hospital admissions from unsafe abortion

Key findings...

Attitudes on abortion

- Abortion is viewed very negatively associated with sin, crime, irresponsible behaviours etc "Normally people think that it's a murder and a sinful act and only those women who have illicit affairs get the abortion done." (FPAP client)
- Myths and misconceptions of abortion are common "It's not a good thing [to have an abortion] because you c
 - can die or maybe never have another child." (ABBEF client)
- But, there are exceptions under which people judge it to be 'OK' to have an abortion

"I myself had health issues otherwise I would not have

Individual/ Self stigma

- Self-stigma internalized negative attributes
- Impact emotional well-being and isolation

"It's not a good thing to have an abortion, because you're killing a human being, but I had no choice." (ABBEF Client)

"When I was getting the abortion done, I was a bit sad that whether I would be forgiven by God for the sin I have been committing". (FPAP client)

"I don't feel like discussing it with anyone. I feel shameful talking about this". (FPAP client)

Individual/ Self-stigma

Impact - delays in seeking medical care and low expectations of quality of care

"I thought that coming here they would speak roughly to me because even I know that what I did was bad. I was afraid to come here and that's why I delayed a while."

"Given the crime I had committed, I think I was treated extremely well."

"I went and stood my turn in the queue. When the receptionist asked what I wanted I was very uncomfortable because I was afraid and ashamed too."

Within the clinic - Manifestations of stigma

- Attitudes and practices of clinic staff and service providers
 - Using stigmatising/judgemental language
 - Different attitude towards women who have an induced abortion vs a spontaneous abortion (miscarriage)
 - Lack of clarity/consensus in what services provided i.e. post-abortion care versus therapeutic abortion
- Stigma felt/ experienced by the service providers
 - 'Branded' as "abortionists"

Within the clinic - Managing stigma

- The way that clinics are set-up and laid out does not consider stigma, and can exacerbate its impacts
- Clinic systems rely on clients providing the real reason for their visit at reception - this can be particularly challenging for clients accessing abortion-related services

"I said it was a check-up for my baby and myself, I didn't dare say I'd had an abortion. So they said it was 300 francs for the check up. I paid, they gave me a receipt and told me to wait. I waited nearly two hours although I was very ill and bleeding." (ABBEF client)

Within the clinic - Managing stigma

In cases of treatment for incomplete abortion insistence on disclosing if and how an abortion had been induced

"They asked me if I'd done anything, I said no, that this had happened all by itself. They reassured me that I could tell them the truth but I didn't dare." (ABBEF client)

■ The number of service providers that a client sees "Two doctors would have been more than enough. I was feeling ashamed in front of so many people." (FPAP client)

Good practices

- Staff and provider training
 - Values clarification
 - Medical/ technical training
 - "It was only after the training that we learned you had to put yourself in the shoes of the woman to understand how difficult it is for her."
- Good quality of care in the clinics, and supportive service providers
 - "The attendant held my hand and supported me which I liked very much".

Good practices

- Staff are committed and proud of their work "I have no problem in talking about my abortionrelated work to anyone." (FPAP service provider)
 - "I feel good. I only know that I am working for the welfare of people. If these patients go to some other wrong place, they would suffer." (ABBEF service provider)
- Weekend and evening services
- Integrated sexual and reproductive health service provision

Recommendations

- Ongoing values clarification for clinic staff
 - Exploring attitudes and beliefs
 - Considering abortion stigma as a barrier to quality of care
- Technical training for all clinic staff
 - Improved counselling skills using non-stigmatizing, rights-based language
 - Service provision taking into consideration the impact of stigma on the client
 - Support staff/reception staff to triage clients
- Ensure privacy in reception area

Recommendations

- Improve messaging in outreach with the community
 - Emphasise quality of care and stigma-free service provision
 - Develop clear messages for responding myths and misconceptions about abortion
 - Identify willing clients and male partners as potential advocates
- Limit clinic staff that an abortion client has to meet
- Ensure service provider motivation and job satisfaction by acknowledging and rewarding them in their work

What next?

- Organizational wide discussions within the organizations about using the findings and recommendations to implement interventions
- Measures for improvement:
 - Improvement in infrastructure in few clinics for more private and confidential setting
 - > Values clarification sessions for all clinic staff
 - Training of counsellors and service providers on nondirective non-stigmatizing counseling skills
 - FPAP Manual on 'De-stigmatizing Counselling Skills'

Next steps for IPPF

- Implementation of a two-year programme addressing youth and abortion stigma to:
 - Address the manifestations of stigma at the individual, community and organizational levels that prevent young women from accessing abortion services
 - To generate and share evidence and best practices on addressing abortion stigma with a view to scaling-up
- Synthesise efforts to drive forward the provision of stigma-free services across all programme areas
- Women's Voices films www.ippf.org/womens-voices

Thank you