

I. Rules of Conduct

- A. *Propriety*. The doula should maintain high standards of personal conduct in the capacity or identity as a birth doula.
- B. *Competence and Professional Development*. The doula should strive to become and remain proficient in the professional practice and the performance of professional functions through continuing education, affiliation with related organizations, and associations with other birthdoulas.
- C. *Honor our Statement of Values on Social Media*. On social media platforms, the doula should extend respect, courtesy, fairness and good faith towards doulas and on behalf of the doula profession. The influence on students, consumers and fellow doulas extends beyond time in a birth, postpartum session or workshop setting. When engaging on social media platforms, the doula agrees to clarify that any opinions are their own, show respect in each communication, use good judgment in sharing only public information, be aware that social media content is permanent and may reflect on DONA International, and follow the Code of Ethics, Standards of Practice, and the Code of Conduct (trainers only).
- D. *Integrity*. The doula should act in accordance with the highest standards of professional integrity.

II. Ethical Responsibility to Clients

- A. *Primacy of Client's Interests*. The doula's primary responsibility is to their clients.
- B. *Rights and Prerogatives of Clients*. The doula should make every effort to foster maximum self-determination on the part of their clients.
- C. *Confidentiality and Privacy*. The doula should respect the privacy of clients and hold in confidence all information obtained in the course of professional service.
- D. *Obligation to Serve*. The doula should assist each client seeking birth doula support either by providing services or making appropriate referrals.
- E. *Reliability*. When the doula agrees to work with a particular client, their obligation is to do so reliably, without fail, for the term of the agreement.
- F. *Fees*. When setting fees, the doula should ensure that they are fair, reasonable and commensurate with services performed. The doula must clearly state their fees to the client and describe the services provided, terms of payment and refund policies.

III. Ethical Responsibility to Colleagues

- A. *Respect, Fairness, and Courtesy*. The doula should treat colleagues with respect, courtesy, fairness, and good faith. DONA International does not tolerate discrimination (including age, sex, race, color, creed, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, citizenship, disability, or marital status or any other legally recognized protected group) and will uphold federal, state, and local laws, regulations or ordinances.
- B. *Dealing with Colleagues' Clients*. The doula has the responsibility to relate to the clients of colleagues with full professional consideration.

IV. Ethical Responsibility to the Birth Doula Profession

- A. *Maintaining the Integrity of the Profession*. The doula should uphold and advance the values, ethics, knowledge and mission of the profession.

B. *Community Service*. The doula is encouraged to promote the DONA International vision of “A doula for every person who wants one,” by providing birth doula services at a reduced cost, if possible, or making appropriate referrals, as available.

V. Ethical Responsibility to Society

A. *Promoting Maternal and Child Welfare*. The doula should promote the general health of women, birthing people, their babies, and whenever possible, that of their family and friends as well.

By signing this document, I agree to abide by DONA International’s Code of Ethics.

Printed Name _____

Signature _____

Date _____

I. Scope

- A. ***Services Rendered.*** The doula accompanies the woman or birthing person in labor, provides emotional and physical support, suggests comfort measures, and provides support and suggestions for the partner. Whenever possible, the doula provides pre- and post-partum emotional support, including explanation and discussion of practices and procedures, and assistance in acquiring the knowledge necessary for the client to make informed decisions about their own care. Additionally, as doulas do not “prescribe” treatment, any suggestions or information provided within the role of the doula must be done with the proviso that the doula advises their client to check with the primary care provider before using any application.
- B. ***Limits to Practice.*** DONA International Standards and Certification apply to emotional, physical and informational support only. The DONA certified or member doula does not perform clinical or medical tasks, such as taking blood pressure or temperature, fetal heart tone checks, vaginal examinations or postpartum clinical care. The DONA certified or member doula will not diagnose or treat in any modality.
- If the doula has qualifications in alternative or complementary modalities (such as aromatherapy, childbirth education, massage therapy, placenta encapsulation, etc.), they must make it very clear to their clients and others that those modalities are an additional service, outside of the doula’s scope of practice.
 - A healthcare provider (such as a nurse, midwife, chiropractor, etc.) may not refer to themselves as a doula while providing services outside of a doula’s scope of practice.
 - On the other hand, if a health care, alternative care or complementary care professional chooses to limit their services to those provided by doulas, it is acceptable according to DONA International’s Standards of Practice for them to describe themselves as a doula.
- C. ***Advocacy.*** The doula advocates for the client's wishes as expressed in their birth plan, in prenatal conversations, and intrapartum discussion, by encouraging his/her client to ask questions of their care provider and to express her preferences and concerns. The doula helps the birthing person incorporate changes in plans if and when the need arises, and enhances the communication between client and care provider. Clients and doulas must recognize that the advocacy role does not include the doula speaking instead of the client or making decisions for the client. The advocacy role is best described as support, information, and mediation or negotiation.
- D. ***Referrals.*** For client needs beyond the scope of the doula’s training, referrals are made to appropriate resources.

II. Continuity of Care

- A. The doula should make back-up arrangements with another doula to ensure services to the client if the doula is unable to attend the birth. Should any doula feel a need to discontinue service to an established client, it is the doula’s responsibility to notify the client in writing and arrange for a replacement, if the client so desires. This may be accomplished by:
- Introducing the client to the backup doula
 - Suggesting that another member of DONA International or other doula may be more appropriate for the situation

Initials: _____

- Contacting a DONA International regional representative or local doula organization for names of other doulas in the area
- Following up with the client or backup doula to make sure the client's needs are being accommodated

III. Training and Experience

- Training.*** Completion of a DONA International approved birth doula workshop is but one step in the process of training and certification. Doulas who are certified by DONA International will have completed all the requirements as set forth in the DONA International Requirements for Birth Doula Certification.
- Experience.*** Doulas certified by DONA International will have the experience as set forth in the DONA International Requirements for Birth Doula Certification.
- Maintenance of Certification.*** DONA International certified doulas will maintain certification as outlined in the DONA International recertification packet. Recertification must be completed after each three-year period of practice.

By signing this document, I agree to abide by DONA International's Standards of Practice.

Printed Name _____

Signature _____

Date _____