

## Conducting a Pilot Project Using the Community-Based Access to Injectable Contraceptives Toolkit

Below is a summary of five critical steps in planning and implementing a community-based access to injectables (CBA2I) pilot project. The summary below links to materials assembled in the Community-Based Access to Injectable Contraceptives Toolkit: [www.k4health.org/toolkits/cba2i](http://www.k4health.org/toolkits/cba2i)

- 1. Know the Global Evidence.** Before planning a pilot project, research and implementing organizations that will be involved need to be familiar with global and regional the evidence on the safety, feasibility, and acceptability of CBA2I. The [Global Evidence](#) tab of the toolkit includes information from peer-reviewed journal articles, select presentations, and materials from the 2009 World Health Organization (WHO)-led technical consultation on CBA2I. Don't miss [Community-based health workers can safely and effectively administer injectable contraceptives: Conclusions from a technical consultation](#), the conclusions of the WHO consultation with endorsements by professional medical associations, major donors, and key family planning organizations.
- 2. Get Familiar with Other Countries' Experiences.** Experiences of other countries and organizations offer valuable lessons. Visit the [Country Experiences](#) tab of the toolkit to access reports, case studies, and lessons learned from countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America that have established CBA2I programs.
- 3. Think about Advocacy.** Advocacy takes many forms, including:
  - engaging key stakeholders at the national and local levels before, during, and after the pilot project;
  - educating and sensitizing the community about CBA2I;
  - informing donors and potential partners that CBA2I is feasible, safe, and cost-effective; and
  - persuading the Ministry of Health to support the practice through policy, resources, and institutional structure.

The [Advocate](#) tab of the toolkit contains valuable tools. The comprehensive [Advocacy Guide](#) outlines six steps for CBA2I advocacy, while the shorter [Materials for Action](#) contains information that can be used to help answer common questions and provide background information on the practice. The [map](#) depicting where in Africa CBA2I initiatives are being implemented can be used as a stand-alone tool to illustrate how the practice has expanded throughout sub-Saharan Africa. The tab also contains guidance and tools for other advocacy strategies such as the use of champions or south-to-south [educational tours](#) to promote CBA2I.

- 4. Know What Steps to Take in Planning.** The [Pilot](#) tab of the toolkit houses resources tailored to the pilot phase of a CBA2I program. These include [Key Indicators for Community-based Access to Injectable Contraception Pilot Studies](#), a document that presents illustrative process and outcome indicators with related evaluation questions, data sources, and measurement tools, as well as [Beginning with the end in mind: Planning pilot projects and other programmatic research for successful scaling up](#), which provides 12 recommendations and a checklist to help build scaling up considerations into projects from the beginning. Another crucial resource located in the Pilot tab is the [Implementation Handbook](#), a step-by-step guide that explains how to introduce injectable contraceptives into an existing community-based distribution program.
- 5. Review Steps for Implementation.** As the pilot project is planned and then implemented, access the [Implement](#) tab of the toolkit. This tab, modeled on the nine steps in the Implementation Handbook, contains extensive guidance and tools for (1) determining feasibility and need for CBA2I; (2) evaluating the potential costs of a program; (3) updating service delivery guidelines and national health policy to support the practice; (4) community mobilization; (5) logistics and waste management; (6) training; (7) supervision; (8) monitoring and evaluation; and, finally, (9) scale-up. These materials include, but are not limited to, curricula, job aids, tracking form, costing worksheets, and much more.