

COMMUNITY HYGIENE OUTPUT-BASED AID (CHOPA) OUTCOMES INVESTING TARGETS THE POOR

Principles

Pre-defined fixed payments



- Cost effective

Latrines built by the poor



- Focus on poor

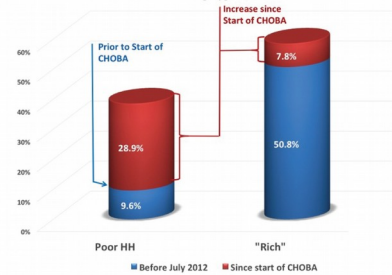
Payment only after Verification



- Transparency /Accountability

Achievements

Percent of Households Owning Hygienic Latrine In CHOPA Provinces



Monitoring & Evaluation



Baseline survey

- KAP
- Economic conditions

Collecting input data

- Poverty status
- Latrine Ownership

Latrine Verification

- Latrine construction & use
- Poverty status

Evaluation surveys

- Randomized Control Trial (RCT) evaluation in 2 provinces
- Willingness to pay or access loans

Lessons Learned

- Flexibility in setting outputs/outcomes
- Limited tolerance for risky innovations
- Differentiating approach to poorest and poor to achieve desirable outcomes
- Intensive M&E system required for verification
- Institutional factors important, especially local government ownership
- Allow time to build up outcome investing capacity

Scalability



- 20,000 to >70,000 for the last year
- Increased capacity to build 5,000-6,000 hygienic latrines/month
- 34 communes reached 30 percentage increase.
- Moved on to stretch goal in 2015
- Influenced/motivated non-poor
- Reaching poorest of poor with low cost tech
- Preventing dependency among poor

Sustainability



- Durable hygienic latrines
- Improved capacity among stakeholders and implementers (VWU)
- Commercializing the model post-CHOPA
- Implementing network in place (VWU, masons, suppliers, local leaders)
- Low-cost sanitation tech transfer
- Different funding sources mobilized for sanitation (banks, savings, business sector)

Spillover Effects

