MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

PAT REPORT FOR 2015

CONTENTS

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CCV	*:*	*Chroy Changva*
CEO	*:*	*Chief Executive Officer*
CF	*:*	*Community Facilitator*
DBM	*:*	*District Branch Manager*
EdM	*:*	*Entrepreneur du Monde*
HMC	*:*	*Head of Marketing and Communication*
KDS	*:*	*Kandal Steung*
KPC	*:*	*Kampong Cham*
KPT	*:*	*Kampot*
KTH	*:*	*Kampong Thom*
KRT	*:*	*Kratie*
OPO	*:*	*Operational Office*
PAT	*:*	*Poverty Assessment Tool*
PCA	*:*	*Phasar Chbar Ampeou*
PCC	*:*	*Phasr Chrang Chamres*
PCT	*:*	*Phsar Pochentong*
PST	*:*	*Pursat*
PTK	*:*	*Phsar Takmao*
SRP	*:*	*Siem Reap*
TKO	*:*	*Takeo*
USAID	*:*	*United States Agency International Development*

I. Introduction

Chamroeun Microfinance has used PAT tool to track the poverty level of its partners since 2007 by tracking the partners who has applied for loan in the odd cycle such as cycle 1, 3, 5, 7, etc. The PAT tool is designed by Entrepreneur du Monde (EdM) adapted from USAID and internally used by Chamroeun Microfinance Limited to find out the progress of poverty level from the first cycle of the partners who engage with the institution to the next cycle. Data collected through PAT enables Chamroeun to analyze the poverty situation of partners and fulfill some of other objectives as following:

- To appraise the partners households' poverty level from a general point of view and ensure that Chamroeun is reaching out to its defined targeted population;
- To provide poverty information for each household on six different levels: housing, assets, education, nutrition, health, and finance;
- To evaluate the partner households' poverty situation evolution in time (by re-administrating the PAT specifically by odd cycle).

II. Scope and Limitation

The data collection and analysis was only conducted to all Chamroeun's partners who have applied for loan in the odd cycles.

III. Roles and Responsibilities

- CEO : To approve the report;
- HMC : To come up with PAT analysis and reporting;

IV. Data Collection and Analysis

LOs are responsible for executing the data collection from partners during the visit for loan assessment and documentation. In the process of data collection, it requires LOs to conduct individually interview with the partners by going through the questionnaire and based on the observation to validate the responses. CF is responsible to encode the data into the WebPAT system. In case, the branch didn't have CF, branch teller/ BM/ DBM assist in fulfilling this assignment. One volunteer from Head office also assist with this assignment for any branches which was overload with work.

To ensure the quality of data collection, all of the enumerators were getting the training session on PAT filling along with the training on filling guideline. New CF orientation also provided with the training on PAT encoding. The training on PAT encoding was provided to the encoder with the applied guideline under the monitoring and support from MCD team. Besides, branch managers also check the quality of PAT during loan assessment and internal audit team are assigned to check the quality data during branch audit.

The analysis is conducted in the quantitative approach in which the analysis is designed in Ms. Excel with data interpretation into chart and table.

V. Challenges and Difficulties

Staff rotation and new staff recruited were one of the challenges for data encoding. As we need to take much time to train the new encoder and it affects to the late of encoding at branch level. Not all branches have two computers for conduct data encoding.

VI. Key Findings

6.1 Overall Poverty Scoring

PAT data were collected from 21,154 partners within 34 offices in 16 provinces/ cities in 2015.

From the key findings of PAT 2015, at least 17,752 partners were women which it equals to 84% among total partners. In overall, PAT score in 2015 (**49.5** scores) is a bit higher than in 2014 (**46** scores). For the new entry 9, 914 of first loan cycle was 48.9 scores.

6.2 Average Score by Zone

Area	Zone	Frequency	Avg. Score	Mode
Phnom Penh Branches	CCV	587	55.8	52
	PCA	1,310	51.7	50
	OPO	535	57.4	57
	PCT	1,729	52.57	50
	PTK	1,184	53.0	52
	PCC	1,945	49.5	52
	KDS	1,160	55.7	53
Provinces	SRP	2,525	47.1	52
	BTB	2,407	47.7	47
	KPC	2,206	46.3	47
	BMC	470	51.58	49
	KTH	1,878	47.6	45
	TKO	563	44.4	44
	KPT	1,015	40.1	42
	PST	1,011	51.4	50
	KRT	629	53.1	51
Overall		**21,154**	**49.4**	**52**

From the key findings, the score of partners who were living in the urban areas was got higher score than in rural area. The OPO and CCV branch were the branch has highest score 57.4 and 55.8 respectively.

6.3 Indicators for Poverty

Composition of Households

The average member per household equals to 4.2 members. There was the slightly change between rural and urban areas with the difference of 4.2 members per household in rural area and 4.1 in urban area.

➤ The average number of income earners per household equal to 2.6 members per household. For the urban area the number of income earner per household equal

to 2.7 members more than in provincial area only 2.5 members. It expressed partners living in urban areas are more engaged in the business activities.

Family Situation

Family Situation
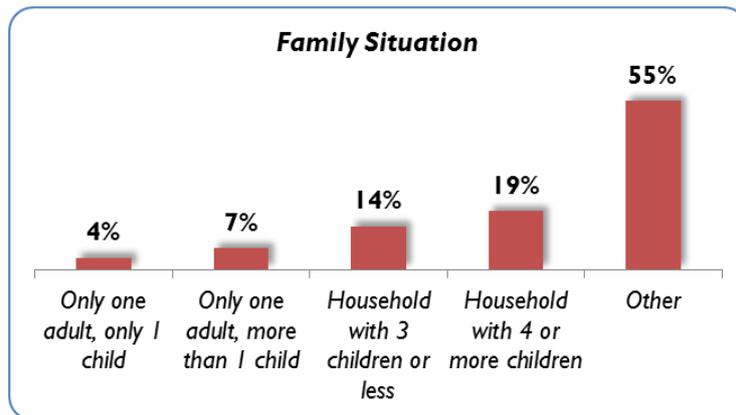
From PAT data 2015, it showed that percentage of family who had one adult[1] was 4% and for whom has more than 1 child equal to 7%. So the total at least 11% of partner was widow or widower.

At least 19% of total population mentioned about percentage of household[2] with 4 or more children was equal to 19% whereas household with 3 children or less equal to 14%, and other answers (such as the adult without children, households without children or households with 1 or 2 children) equal to 55%.

Education

a. *Children Attending School from 6 to 16 Years*

Based on the CSES 2012, there was 89% of children attended school from 6-14 year. In PAT 2015, amongst the interviewed households, there were approximately 57% who have sent some or all of their children to school. At least 42% of households enable to send all or more than 50% of the children to school within this range to school.

As the remarkable notice, the percentage of children which cannot access to school equal to 19% if compared with last year the rate has decreased from 29% in 2014; anyway 23% of population were not applicable[3] which they didn't have children within the range of this age.
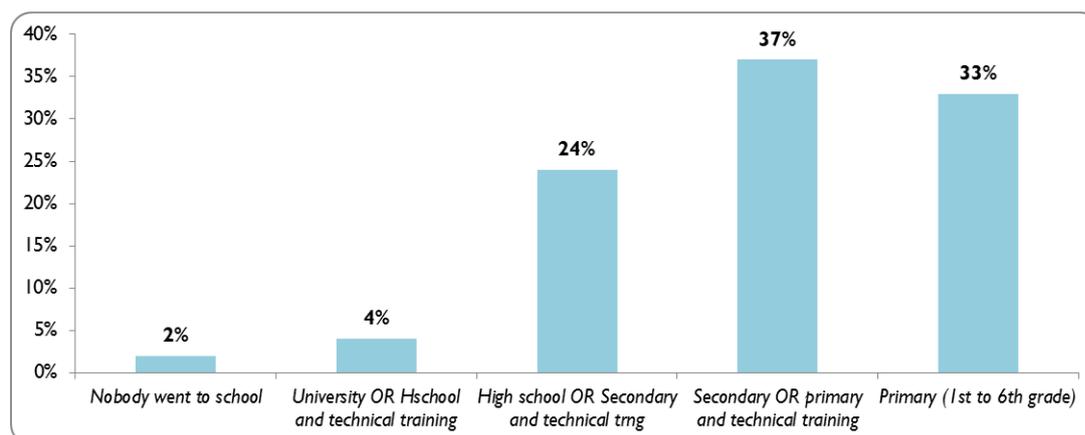

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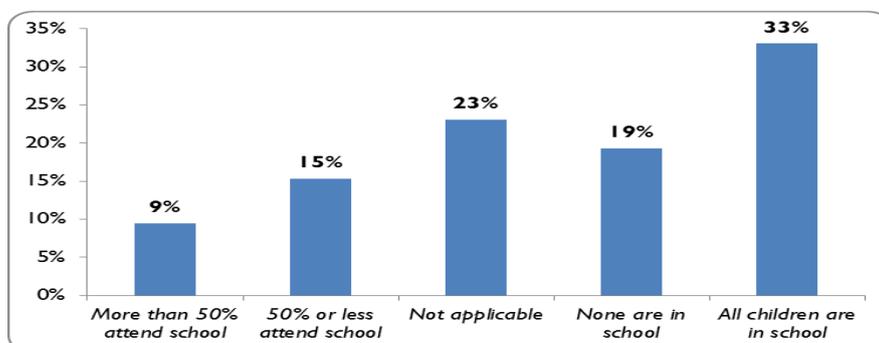
[1] Adult refers to the household had only one breadwinner which it could be husband or wife (one of the spouse died or separated)
[2] Household refers to households who have both bread winner and the spouse.
[3] Not applicable mean there were not any partner has child within the range from 6 to 16 years old.

b. *Highest Level of Education in Household*

In PAT 2014, majority of family member's education were in primary school 38% said and in secondary school equal to 34%.

From PAT 2015, the percentage of partner who can access to higher level of education has improved which at least 4% can access to university, 24% access to high school, 37% in secondary school, and 33% in the primary school. Only 2% of family member cannot access to any formal education.

Among of partners' household members in PAT 2015, there were only 18% that had at least 2 household members can access to high school.

Assets

a. *Business Capital for Partners*

Business Capital	PAT 2014	PAT 2015
Less than USD 50	13%	8%
Between USD 50 and USD 99	28%	17%
Between USD 100 and USD 200	39%	40%
More than USD 200	20%	35%

From year to year, the capital needed by partners has increased accordingly, 75% of partners need business capital more than 100 USD and 35% need more than 200 USD. Compared to PAT 2014, this percentage has increased 15% which it is aligned to the GDP growth and the inflation rate which the capital demand also increased.

b. *Household Assets*

In PAT form, we have defined the several assets such as bicycle, mobile phone, and motorbike.

Household Assets	Families with 0 unit	Families with 1 unit	More than 1 unit
Number of bicycles owned	30%	64%	5%
Number of mobile phones	4%	69%	27%
Number of motorbikes	27%	67%	6%

Number of mobile phones worth > USD 60	92%	7%	1%
Number of motorbikes worth > USD 500	50%	47%	3%

The percentage of partners didn't have motorbike was decreased from 34% in 2014 to 27% within this year; anyway this percentage is still high that it may face difficulties for partner business activities such increase the expenditure for transportation for whom have business far from their house.

Among 73% of partners who has motorbike at least 50% of them have motorbike with the estimated price more than USD 500.

Housing Conditions

a. Housing Material

It was the significant notice that up to 99% of partners has improved the roof material in which only 1% of partner still living under the roof made from leaves, thatch or tarpaulin.

Majority of partners were living in a legal area up to 97% with their own house while the percentage of partners who are living in the illegal area, rent house, living for free was in the lower rate only 3%.

b. Toilet Facility

78% of partners have access to sanitation; among of them there were 74% has their own concrete toilet, and only 4% shared concrete toilets. This rate is remarkable increased from 64% in 2014 to 74% in 2015.

Access to Toilet	Urban		Rural	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
No concrete toilets	1,050	12%	3,585	28%
Shared concrete toilets	376	4%	428	3%
Own concrete toilets	7,024	83%	8,690	68%

From the table above, it showed the gap between the branches nearby Phnom Penh area and in province zone. The percentage of partners who has concrete toilet in urban area is up to 83% and in rural area is only 68% with the variance 15%. The result showed the improvement of awareness on sanitation.

Even though, we have found that the percentage of partners has accessed to latrine is high but for the rural area the rate of no concrete toilets equal to 28%.

Food Habits

Considering food habits, most of the households, 90%, took 2 or 3 meals every day whereas 9% of households always and definitely take 3 meals every day. There were only 1% of households eat meal 1 or 2 times every day. This percentage is regardless with the quick meal or snack.
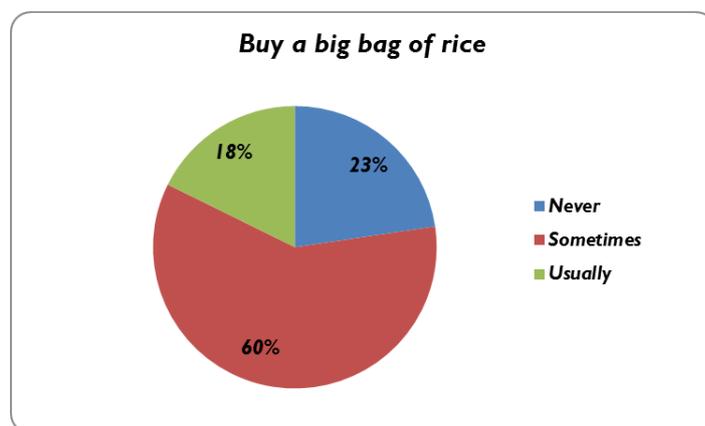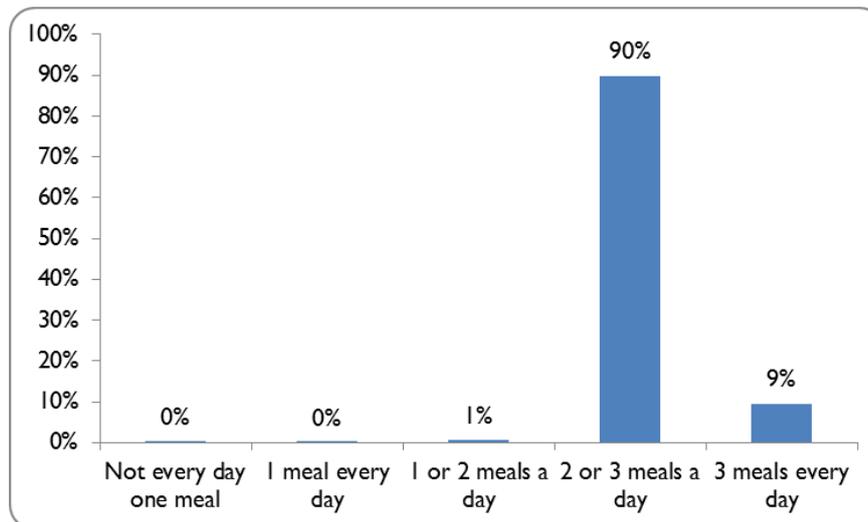

Buy a big bag of rice

The percentage of partners who enables to purchase the big bag of rice (50 KG) equal to 18%, and they always do so in every time of the purchase; other 60% said that sometimes they have purchased the big bag of rice, and other 23% never purchase at all.

Access to Health

As the remarkable notice, the percentage of partners access to unsafe place such as no cure or tranditional medication was in 0%. It was showed that when they have faced with health issue; they will go to health center, take some medicine, modern medicine, and go to clinic. Among of those partners who approach to the safety, there were up to 41% can find consultancy about their health such as come to meet with the doctor, go to health centre, public hospital or clinic.
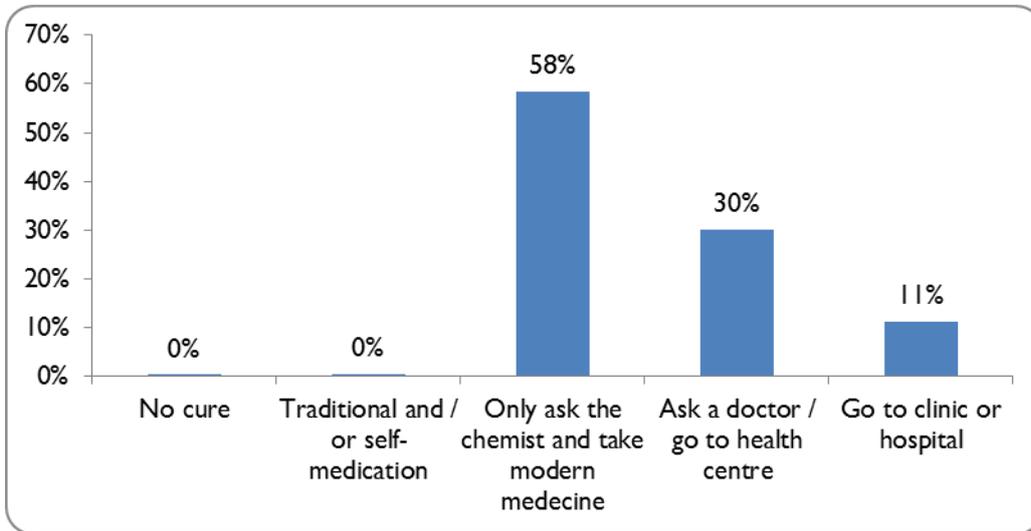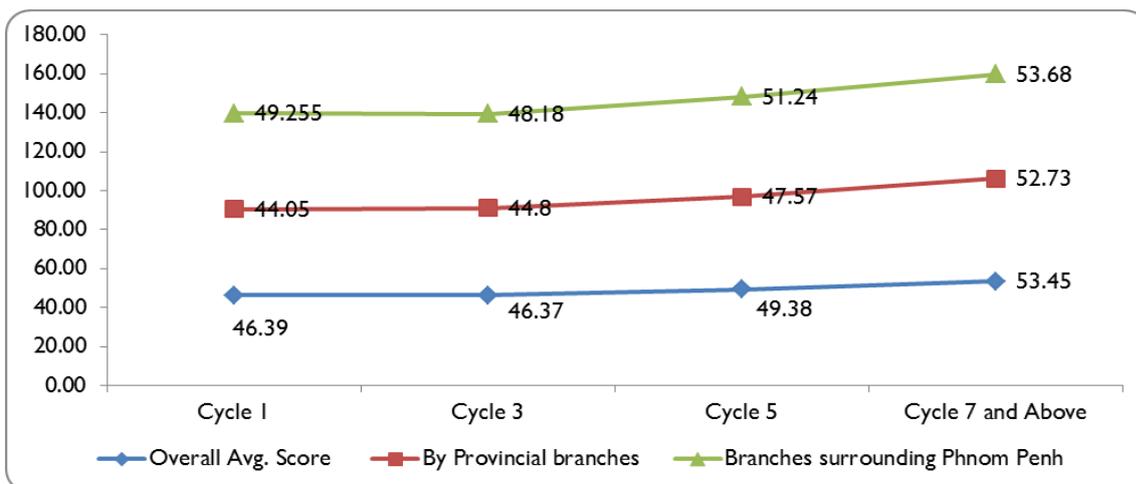
Access to Insurance
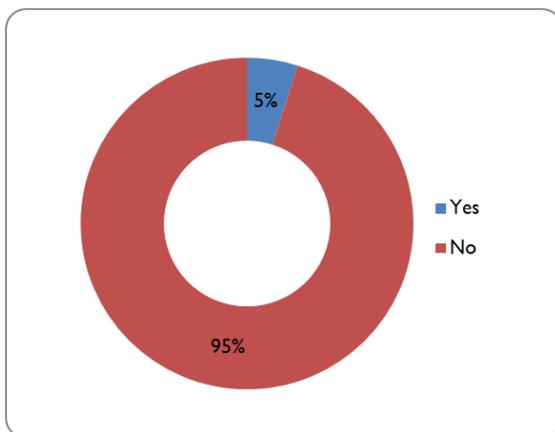
The level of partner who is aware about insurance is limited. There were only 5% be able to access to insurance before applying loan with Chamroeun or for Chamroeun existing partner such as in cycle 3, 5, 7, etc. that has applied insurance during apply loan with Chamroeun.

## 6.3 Poverty scoring movement by cycle

6.3.1 Partner scoring by cycle

From the figure, it showed the poverty change by partners who engaged with Chamroeun from cycle 1 to cycle 7 and above. The variance of scoring from cycle 1 to cycle 7 is

improved. In the provincial branches, it increased by 8.68 scoring and in the branches surrounding Phnom Penh it increased by 4.43 scoring. As the overall, the variance between cycle 1 to cycle 7 equals to 7.06

6.3.2 Trend of Children Attending School (6 -16 years old)

Trend of Education
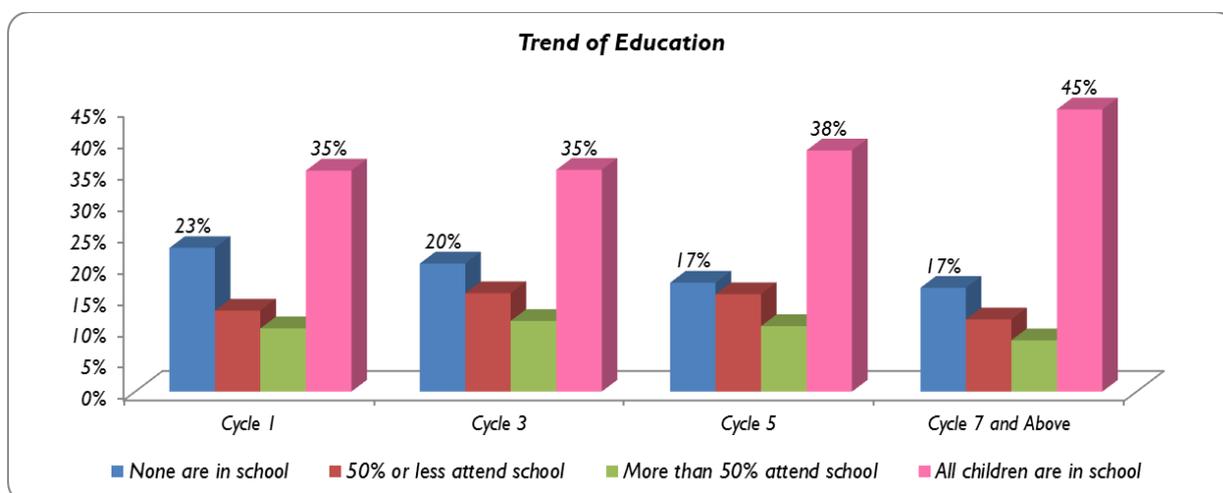
From the chart above, the figure of children cannot access to education in the first cycle equal to 23% and it is continually decreased to17% in the cycle 7.

In contrast with 'none are in school', the outreach for all children are in school increased from 35% in the cycle 1 to 45% in cycle 7 and above.

The increment of children attending school is also link to the improvement of livelihood and awareness of partner on the value of education and try afford to send children to school.

6.3.3 Highest Level of Education in Household

Highest Level of education	Cycle 1	Cycle 3	Cycle 5	Cycle 7 and Above
Nobody Attend School	3%	2%	2%	1%
Primary (1st to 6th grade)	34%	37%	31%	23%
Secondary or primary with technical study	36%	36%	39%	39%
High school or Secondary with technical study	22%	20%	23%	29%
University or high school with technical study	5%	5%	5%	8%

The level of partners access to highest level of education in household also increased from cycle 1 to cycle 7. The level of changes starting from secondary school, high school, and university. The percentage of partners can reach to secondary school equal to 36% in cycle 1 to 39% in cycle 7. For high school and university increased by 3%.

6.3.4 Assets

Business Capital

Business Capital	Cycle 1	Cycle 3	Cycle 5	Cycle 7 and Above
Less than 50 USD	18%	9%	6%	3%
Between 50 and 99 USD	39%	33%	21%	19%
Between 100 and 200 USD	29%	39%	47%	51%
More than 200 USD	14%	19%	26%	26%

For the first cycle, 39% need the capital from 50 to 99$ to be used in their business activities, 29% from 100-200$ and only 14% need capital to invest in business more than 200$. Even though, in the first cycle partner need only small amount for business capital but this figure for whom already had business before applied loan with Chamroeun. After partners applied loan with 7 cycle, at least 51% need captial from 100-200$ and 26% need more than 200$ so the loan also contributes one part for business expansion.

Percentage of Asset Ownership by Cycle

% of Ownership	Cycle			
	1	3	5	7 and above
Number of bicycles owned	28%	75%	72%	62%
Number of mobile phones	33%	93%	97%	97%
Number of motorbikes	23%	64%	72%	81%
Number of mobile phones worth > 60$	2%	4%	5%	8%
Number of motorbikes worth > 500$	14%	41%	49%	56%

Household asset also link with of livelihood. It means that the household have more ownership on household assets expressed the progress of positive movement of their livelihood. The progress of partners who has ownership on motorbike with the worth >500$ changed from 14% for whom in cycle 1 to 56% for whom in cycle 7 and above. At least 81% of partners has ownership on motorbike (cycle 7) which compared with cycle 1 is only 23%.

6.3.5 Toilet Facility

Toilet Facility	Cycle 1	Cycle 3	Cycle 5	Cycle 7 and Above
No concrete toilets	32%	29%	20%	8%
Shared concrete toilets	11%	8%	6%	8%
Own concrete toilets	57%	63%	74%	84%

The improvement on sanitation awareness of partners also changed from cycle 1 to cycle 7. There were up to 84% of partners in cycle 7 has accessed to their own concrete toilets while only 57% has accessed to their own concrete toilets in first cycle.

6.3.6 Access to health

Access to health	Cycle1	Cycle3	Cycle 5	Cycle 7 and Above
Traditional and / or self-medication	1%	1%	0%	1%
Only ask the chemist and take modern medicine	70%	71%	68%	63%
Ask a doctor / go to health center	17%	20%	24%	23%
Go to the clinic or the hospital	11%	8%	8%	13%

From the table above, it showed the percentage of partners access to health. For the first cycle, at least 28% of partner household accessed with go to health center/ doctor or go clinic/ hospital. The rate was increased to 36% for cycle 7 of loan.

VII. Conclusion

From the key finding from 21,154 PAT collected in 2015, it expressed the progress of livelihood from PAT 2014 and 2015. As the overall PAT 2015, the score increased by 49 scores which higher than 2014 by 3 scores.

With general trend analysis from cycle 1 to 7, scores also increased from 46.39 in cycle 1 to 53.45 in cycle 7. This result showed the improvement of living conditions of Chamroeun's partners in which the variance strongly occurred in provincial branches from 44.05 in cycle 1 to 52.73 scores in cycle 7.

In terms of poverty indicators, the results also found some aspects which significant increase from 1st cycle to 7th cycle:

- ✓ The percentage of all children attend school from 6-16 year old was significant increased from 35% to 45% (cycle 1 to 7);
- ✓ The level of highest education among household members reach by 8% in cycle 7 at university level;
- ✓ The growth of capital for business investment more than USD 200 increased by 15% compared with PAT 2014. The comparison from cycle 1 to cycle 7, it also increased for the partners who need the capital from USD 100-200 by 22% (From 29% in cycle 1 to 51% in cycle 7), and for partners who need the capital more than USD 200 USD by 12% (From 14% in cycle 1 to 26% in cycle 7);
- ✓ The percentage of partners who have the motorbike was remarkably noted from 23% in the 1st cycle to 81% in the 7th cycle;
- ✓ The percentage for whom had own concrete toilets also increased from 57% in cycle 1 to 84% in cycle 7;
- ✓ The health treatment approach through going to meet with the doctor/ go to health center was increased from 17% in the 1st cycle to 23% in the 7th cycle, and for whom go to clinic or hospital increased from 11% in the 1st cycle to 13% in the 7th cycle which this rate is slightly change from PAT 2014.

Even if the analysis from PAT by cycle, the gap from cycle 1 to cycle 7 was remarkable notice such as on children education, household asset, access to toilet, and business capital. The comparison from PAT 2014 with PAT 2015 in terms of scoring; the variance was only 3 scores (46 for PAT 2014 to 49 for PAT 2015) which is indicated that the targeted partners were aligned with vision and mission.

VIII. Validity

This Report will be formalized for implementation from the date of signature and approval by CEO.

IX. References

N/A

X. Annex

- FM-FS-007-03 Poverty Assessment Tool.
- PAT Data Analysis (Excel File)

XI. Acknowledgement

Phnom Penh, 29 June 2015

Approved by: *Prepared By:*

Mr. PHENG Raksa	*Mr. HAK Norin*
CEO	*HMC*