



World Food Programme



Cambodia

Food price update - May 2020

Focus: Effect of the COVID-19 outbreak on food prices

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit - Cambodia Country Office

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Preface

The COVID-19 pandemic has been rapidly evolving across the globe since the beginning of 2020. On 11 March, the World Health Organization (WHO) categorized it as a global pandemic. As of 27 May, according to WHO, there were more than 5.5 million reported cases and 350,000 deaths worldwide; in Cambodia, there have been a total of 126 cases since the first on 27 January.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the global economy. Trade and travel have been severely restricted, and many countries, including Cambodia and others across Asia, have instituted lockdown measures to contain the spread.

In order to understand if the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted food availability and access at markets in Cambodia, the World Food Programme (WFP) monitors the retail and wholesale prices of key food commodities, including rice, fish, vegetables and vegetable oil, in 45 urban and rural markets across the country*. An average of 340 traders are interviewed every two weeks, through a call center contracted by WFP. In addition to prices, market chiefs are also interviewed to assess market functionality, including supply and demand issues. Contextual information is used to interpret the results. This system is based on long-term cooperation with the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

**Note: this remote market monitoring system was originally started in November 2019 in a limited number of markets; in response to COVID-19, WFP expanded the coverage in March and April 2020 and the increased the frequency of data collection from once a month to every two weeks. See the Methods section for more details.*

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Further information <https://www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia>

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COVID-19 Global Outlook

The COVID-19 pandemic has spread rapidly since January and has had a severe impact on economic activities across the world. Cambodia has a highly open economy, with close trade ties with neighboring countries, China, European Union, and the United States, among others, so **it is expected that global economic impacts will also have major consequences for Cambodia.**

For the global food trade, COVID-19 has impacted both supply and demand. In Southeast Asia, several countries have imposed border controls, which have the potential of disrupting food flows and prices within these countries. Cambodia is also a net rice exporter, so a reduction in demand and a Government ban on white rice and paddy exports may disrupt rice exports while helping to stabilize rice prices domestically. This ban, however, was lifted by the Government from 20 May.



Longer-Term Trend Analysis (Nov 2019 - May 2020)

In Cambodia prices have remained fairly stable for most key food commodities over the past 6 months. There was a spike in prices, particularly for vegetables (**up to +60%** for some items), eggs (**+14.5%**) and pork (**+5.7%**) at the end of March and beginning of April. Some of this is likely related to the increase of COVID-19 cases and subsequent border closures which restricted cross-border trade. Other food commodities, such as rice, vegetable oil and fish, remained stable during this period.

Markets have also continued to function well throughout this period. At the end of March the majority (**61%**) of market chiefs reported a decrease in customers visiting markets and **52%** reported facing issues with the supply of commodities, primarily due to price increases from their sources. In late April and early May, however, there has been an improvement, with **85%** reporting no problems in supply. Whilst 53% still reported a slight decrease in customers, 30% considered there to be no change in customer levels, a big improvement from only 3% of market chiefs that reported this at the end of March.



Monthly Food Price Change (April-May 2020)

In the last month, prices appear to have stabilized for most commodities. Whilst a few vegetables, such as morning glory, still display major fluctuations, the size of these fluctuations have reduced and appears to be more due to seasonal factors. The majority of vegetables, however, have stabilized in price.

In rural areas there was greater price fluctuation of key commodities than in urban areas. The direction of the price change between rural and urban areas was not consistent.

At the provincial level on the whole, as might be expected, more remote provinces, such as Koh Kong and the mountainous areas in the Northeast, had higher prices of some key commodities, such as rice, fish and eggs.

Conclusion

Whilst there was a spike in retail food prices for some fresh commodities in late March/early April 2020, by May much of this fluctuation has reduced and prices have stabilized for key food commodities in Cambodia. Markets also appear on the whole to be functioning well, in particular after no new cases were reported in Cambodia between 12 April and 20 May. So far, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security is more likely to come from the demand side with many households suffering economically, with, for example, a loss of livelihoods and income, as a result of the crisis, which in turn restricts their ability to afford a diverse basket of nutritious foods.

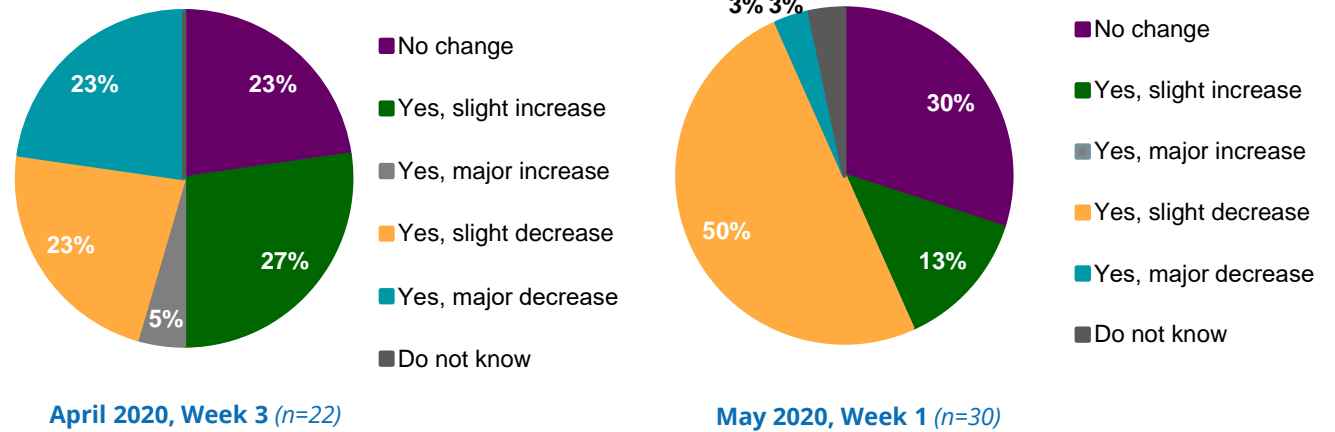
Market functionality

In the 45 markets monitored across the country, 22 market chiefs were interviewed in the second half of April and 30 at the start of May*. All reported that markets were open as usual.

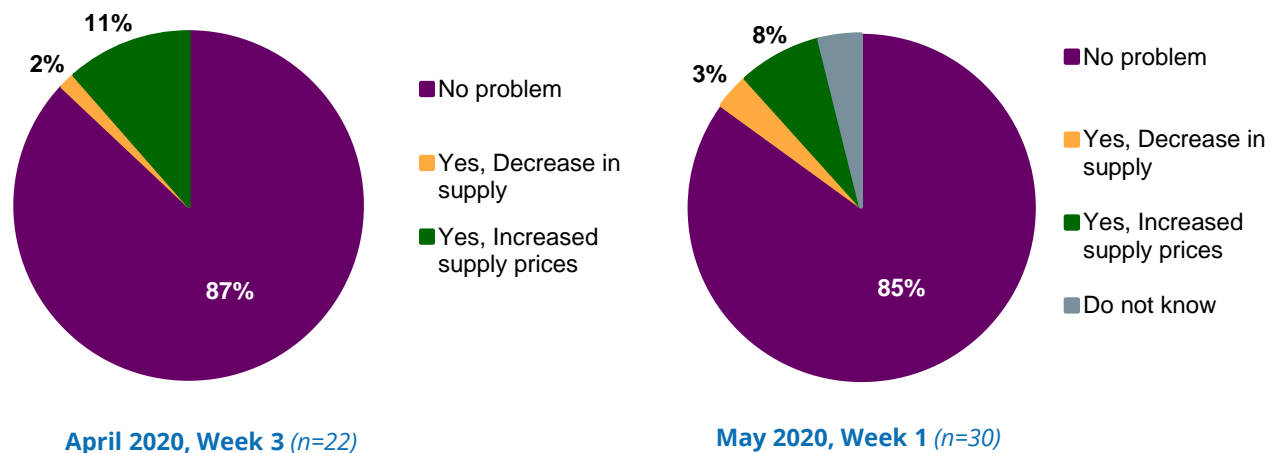
Compared with the second half of April, the fluctuation in the numbers of customers visiting the markets in early May seem to have stabilized, whilst half of the market chiefs reported a slight decrease in customers. On the whole the perception is that any changes are slight compared with April where around 23% reported a major decrease in customers. This is also an improvement from the end of April, with 30% now reporting no change in the level of customers, compared to 23%. By comparison, at the end of March only 3% reported no change in the level of customers.

In terms of supply to markets, the situation has also improved since the end of March, when 52% reported problems with supply to markets, and the majority (23%) reported that these issues related to increase in prices from their sources. In the second half of April, 87% of market chiefs reported no issues with supply and in early May 85% reported no issues. For those that reported issues, the major issue was due to an increase in supply prices from their sources. This is confirmed by WFP field sources. There are some anecdotal indications, however, that local smallholder farmers are struggling to be able to sell their produce to markets.

Change in Customers Visiting Markets in the Past 2 Weeks, April and May 2020



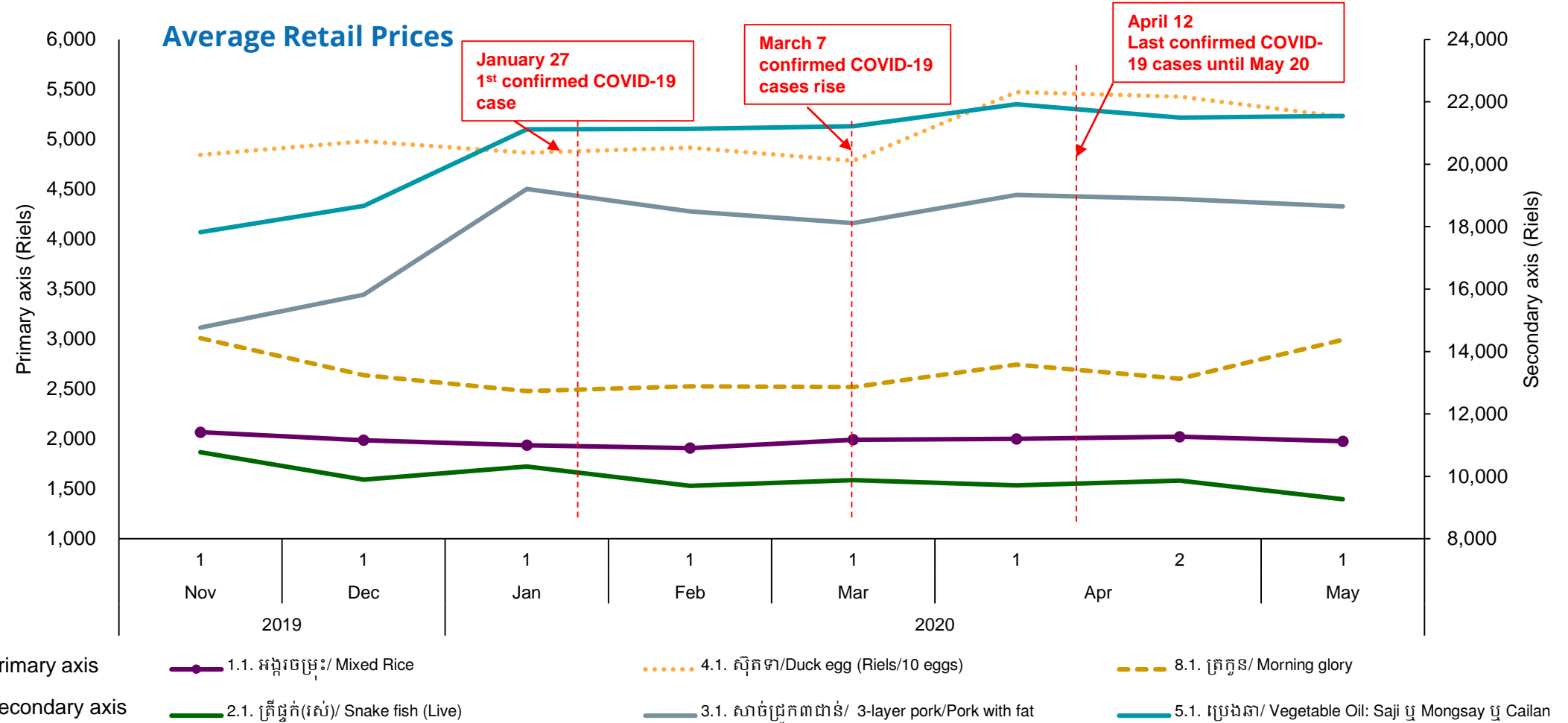
Change in Supply in the Past 2 Weeks, April and May 2020



* The call center was unable to contact the other market chiefs during the data collection round.

National: Longer-term price trends

Longer-term trends of six commonly consumed food commodities (rice, duck egg, morning glory, snake fish, pork and vegetable oil) in 14 urban and rural markets** (Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Odtar Meanchay, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng) indicate that whilst there was a slight spike in prices in early April, on the whole prices have remained fairly stable. The prices of micronutrient-rich foods, such as eggs, which had shown an upward trend in early April, started to decrease in the second half of April and early May.

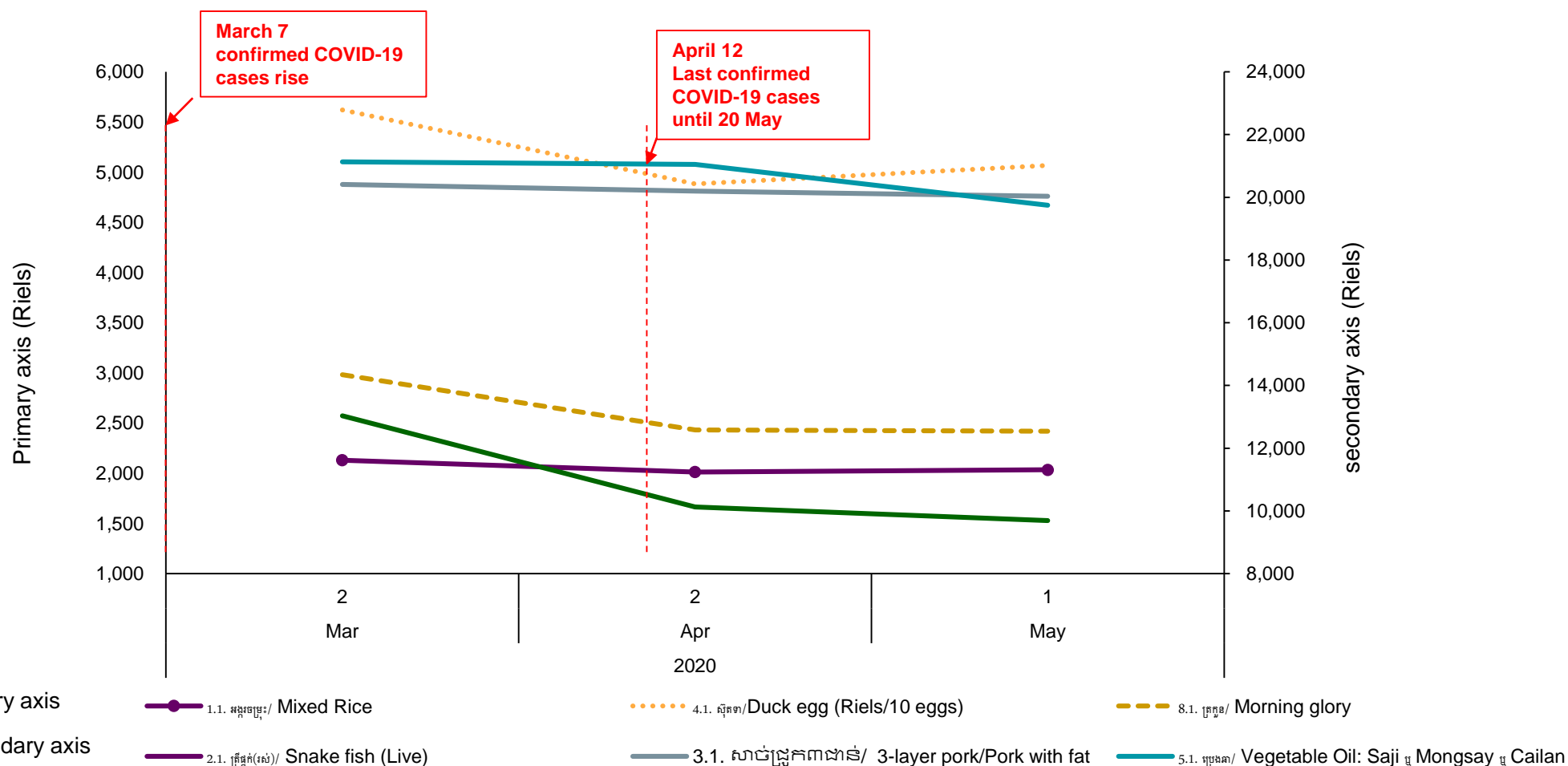


**Note: Data is from 14 markets that have been monitored since November 2019. See the Methods section for more details.

National: Short-term price trends

Short-term trends of six commonly consumed food commodities (rice, duck egg, morning glory, snake fish, pork and vegetable oil) in 31 urban and rural markets*** (Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Tboung Khoum, Kampong Speu, Kampot, Kandal, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Kratie, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Pursat, Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri, Svay Rieng, and Takeo) indicate that most prices have started to decrease/stabilize in the second half of April and early May.

Average Retail Prices



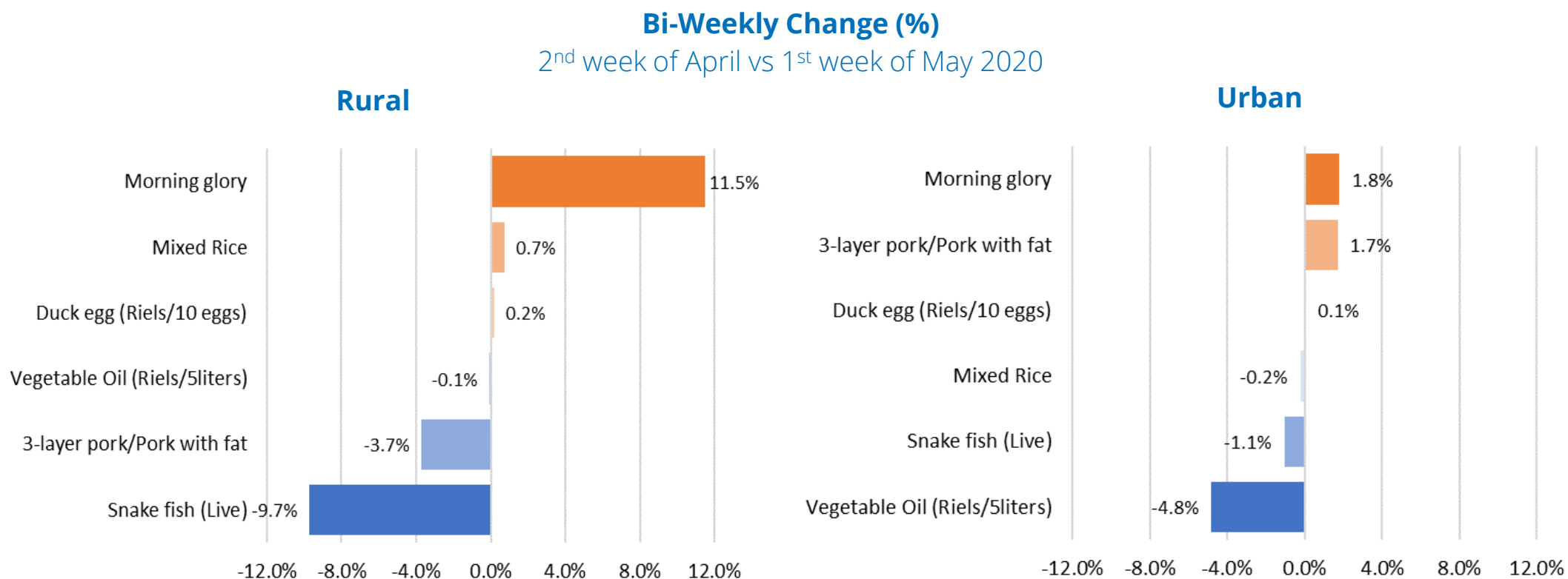
***Note: Data is from the expanded list of markets that have been monitored since March 2020. See the Methods section for more details.

Sub-national: Price trends in urban and rural areas

On average prices in rural areas appear to have fluctuated more substantially than in urban areas from the end of April to the start of May. The direction of the price change is not consistent between rural and urban areas. There could be multiple factors contributing to this, such as perhaps the fragility of rural supply chains being higher than urban ones or due to the influx of migrants back to rural communities. Overall the prices of morning glory, duck egg and vegetable oil was higher in urban areas, but the prices of rice, pork and fish were lower in urban areas.

Compared to the end of April 2020, the prices of three commodities decreased in rural areas at the start of May 2020: vegetable oil, pork and fish, while the price of three others, namely, rice, duck egg and morning glory, increased. The price of morning glory increased by almost 12% and the price of rice rose by nearly 1%. In contrast, snake fish recorded the highest decrease (about 10%), followed by pork (4%).

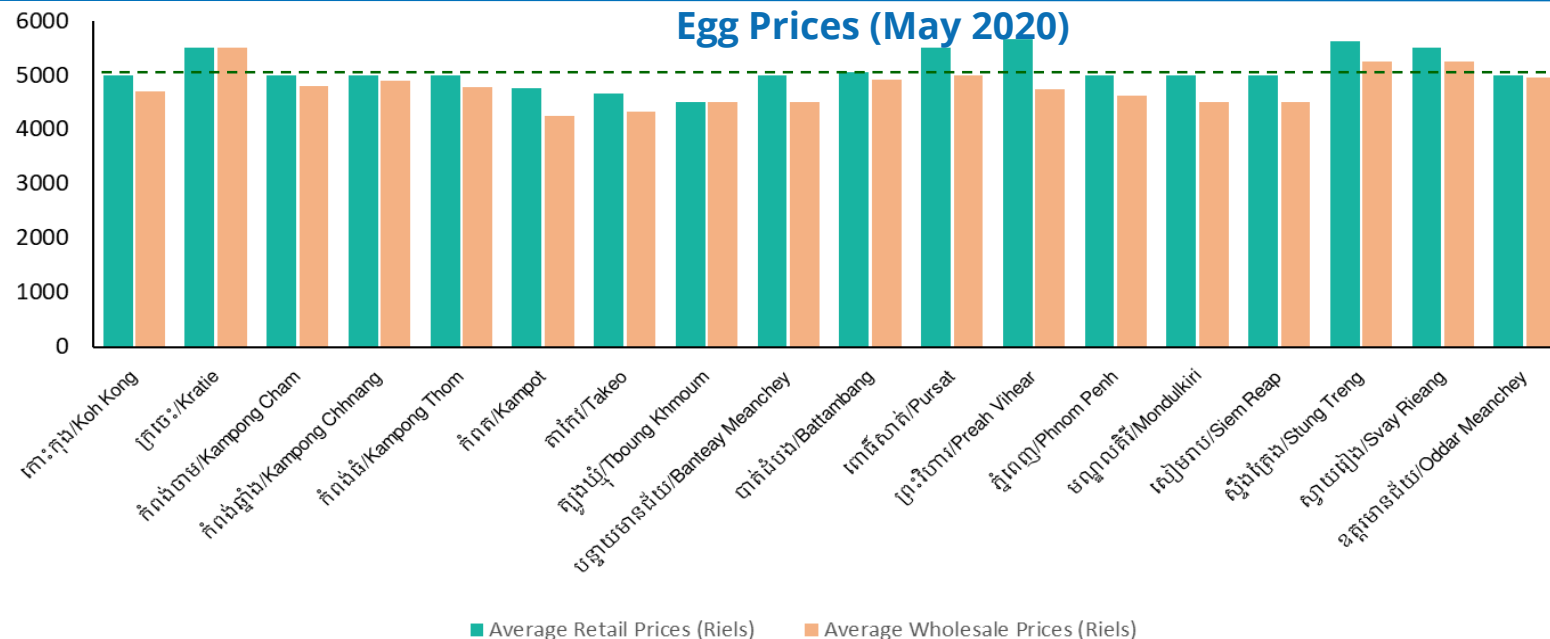
Unlike rural areas, urban areas had a slight decrease in the price of rice while a rise in the price of pork with fat (2%). In urban areas vegetable oil had the highest decrease (5%), followed by snake fish (1%) whereas morning glory had the highest increase (2%).



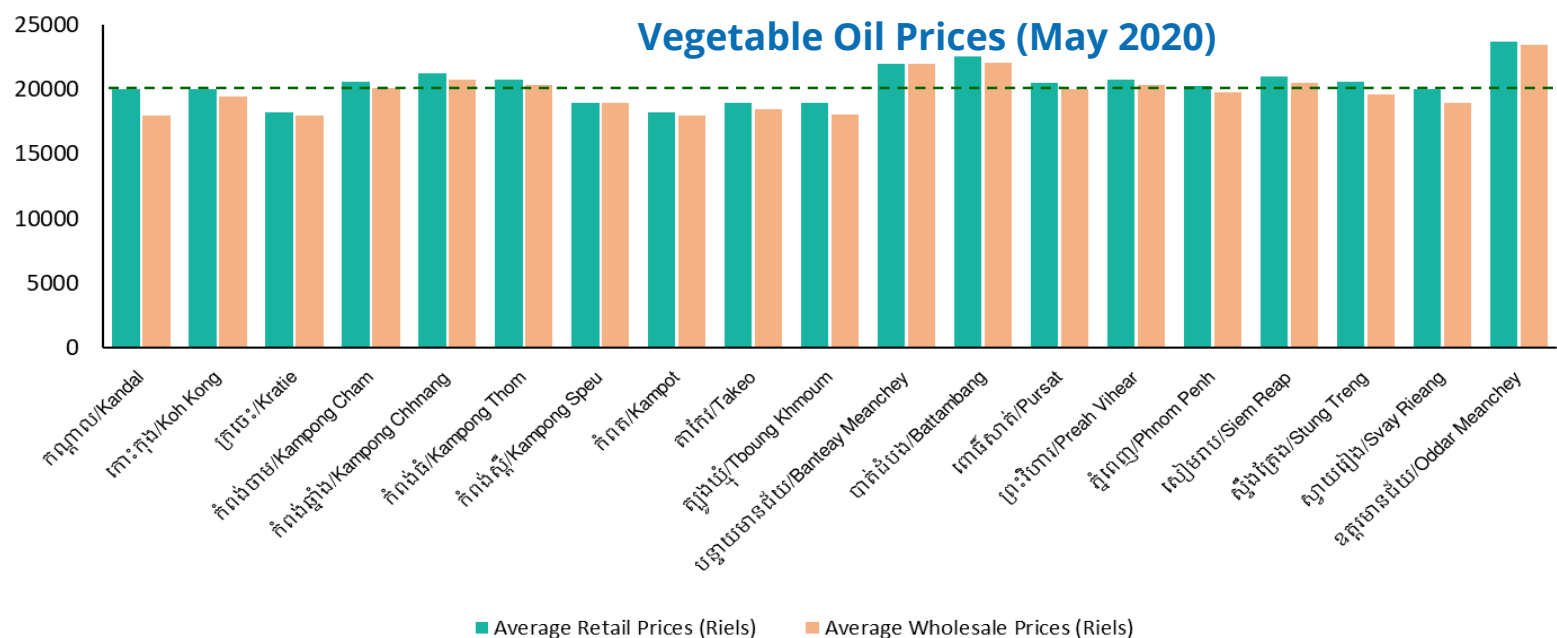
Note: Data is from the full list of 45 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

Sub-national: Price trends by province, eggs & vegetable oil

In May 2020, the national average retail price of duck eggs was **5,135 riels/10 eggs** (indicated by the dotted line in the chart). The highest retail rice prices was in Preah Vihear (5,667 riels) and Stung Treng (5,625 riels). Stung Treng and Oddar Meanchey had the highest prices at the end of April (6,000 riels). The cheapest prices in early May were in Tboung Khmoum (4,500 riels) and Takeo (4,667 riels). The average wholesale price was 4,808 riels/10 eggs nationally, ranging from 5,500 riels/10 eggs in Kratie to 4,250 riels/10 eggs in Kampot.



For vegetable oil prices, the national average retail price was **20,555 riels/5 liters** (indicated by the dotted line in the chart). The highest prices were in Oddar Meanchey (23,750 riels) and Battambang (22,583 riels). Kandal and Ratankiri had the highest prices at the end of April (25,000 riels) The cheapest prices in early May were in Kampot and Kandal (18,250 riels/5 liters). The average wholesale price was riels/5 liters nationally, ranging from 23,500 riels/5 liters in Oddar Meanchay to 18,000 riels/5 liters in Kampot, Kratie and Kandal.



Note: Data is from the full list of 45 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

Trade and local production

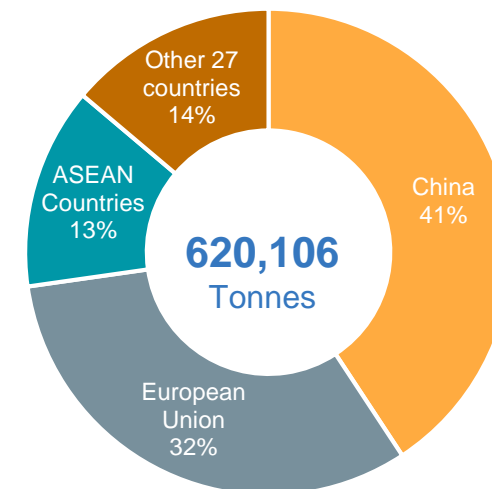
Cambodia is a rice surplus country with reported surplus of 5.8 million tonnes of paddy rice (equivalent to 3.7 million tonnes of milled rice) in 2019/2020, although paddy rice production was slightly lower than that in 2018/2019.

In 2019, Cambodia exported around 620,106 tonnes of milled rice to 59 countries. China accounts for 41% of rice exports, followed by the European Union (32%), ASEAN countries (13%), and to another 27 countries (14%). The amount of rice exported in the first four months of 2020 was reported to be 300,252 tonnes, worth about USD 210 million (*Rapid assessment of COVID-19 outbreak on agriculture and food security in Cambodia: Policy responses, page 37*).

In 2020, it is expected that local vegetable supply can meet about 68% of demand (1 million tonnes) and local meat supply can meet about 82% of demand (290,000 tonnes). Imported vegetables and meats fill the remaining gap. In contrast, local fish products can meet 100% of demand (863,895 tonnes) as well as a surplus for export. Nevertheless, Cambodia still imports different types of fish from neighboring countries.

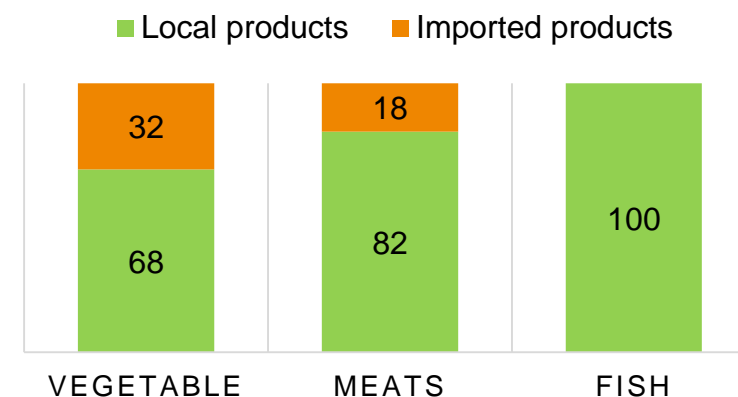
The impact of COVID-19 resulted in border closures and travel restrictions in early 2020 which caused some disruptions to the supply of imported products to retailers and consumers. For example, Cambodia usually imports raw materials for animal feed production from neighbouring countries. If the COVID-19 related import restrictions continue the chicken feed production will fall by 20-30% due to a shortage of raw materials (*Rapid assessment of COVID-19 outbreak on agriculture and food security in Cambodia: Policy responses, page 37*).

Milled Rice Export in 2019



Source: MAFF, Annual report for agriculture, forestry and fisheries 2019-2020 and direction 2020-2021.

Local Food Supply in 2020



Source: MAFF, Minister report on food demand and supply, dated 14 April 2020.

Policy responses to date


In order to ensure adequate domestic supply during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government has taken various trade measures, such as the temporary ban/suspension of white rice, paddy and fish exports, and the establishment of a working group on the management of supplies and price of strategic goods to monitor the demand and supply of goods and commodities in the markets and national food reserve system. In addition, MAFF also issued instruction letters to all concerned departments to implement responsive measures for promoting agricultural production in Cambodia.

However, the ban on white rice and fish exports have been gradually lifted, effective from 20 May 2020 (*Rapid assessment of COVID-19 outbreak on agriculture and food security in Cambodia: Policy responses, page 8*). In late 2019, Cambodia and China had a discussion on a free trade agreement and if this agreement is concluded in the near future it will provide another large market for Cambodia exports, especially agricultural products, such as rice, mangoes, soya beans, corn, coconut oil and cassava, in addition to the European Union and United States markets.

PM orders suspension of white rice, paddy exports

Hin Pisel | Publication date 31 March 2020 | 00:31 ICT



Prime Minister Hun Sen ordered the suspension of white rice and paddy exports from Cambodia from 11:59pm on April 5, on the grounds of securing domestic supplies while Covid-19 is continuing to spread in Cambodia.  Hong Menea

Prime Minister Hun Sen on Monday ordered the suspension of white rice and paddy exports from Cambodia from 11:59pm on April 5, on the grounds of securing domestic supplies while Covid-19 is continuing to spread in Cambodia.

Speaking at a press conference following the extraordinary parliamentary session on a vote of confidence in the Cabinet appointments and reshuffles, he said the introduction of a preventive strategy is important during an emergency, while Covid-19 is spreading in many countries, including Cambodia.


He said the decision to suspend paddy and white rice exports would ensure better paddy stockpiles.

Source: Phnom Penh Post

Exports of paddy, white rice and fish are back on the table

Hin Pisel | Publication date 17 May 2020 | 21:28 ICT



The Cambodian government has decided to lift the ban on the export of paddy, white rice and fish to international markets starting on May 20.  Hong Menea

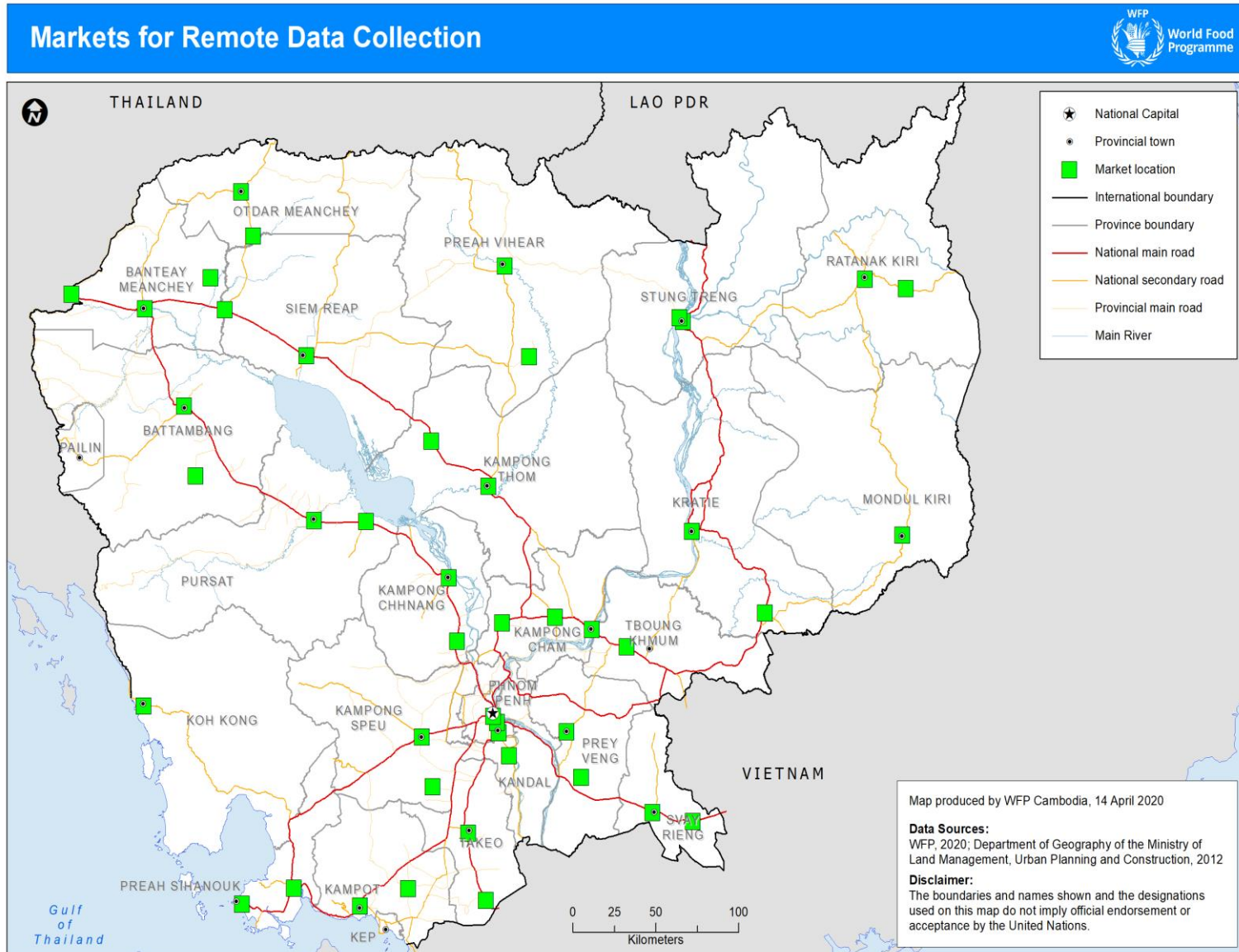
The Cambodian government has decided to lift the ban on the export of paddy, white rice and fish to international markets starting on May 20.

The decision was made at a Cabinet meeting chaired by Prime Minister Hun Sen on Friday, on the heels of an announcement made last week to allow for the export of white rice.

It overturns a ban imposed early last month which aimed to ensure food security and price stability in the Kingdom during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Source: Phnom Penh Post

Methods and market locations



In November 2019, WFP began monitoring food prices in selected markets using a call center. Trained operators called traders once a month to collect data on 36 food commodities in 14 urban and rural markets in Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Odtar Meanchay, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng.

In March 2020, WFP, in collaboration with the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), conducted a trader survey in 31 additional markets to collect baseline data and expand the geographic coverage of markets. In these markets, the price of 16 key food commodities and information on market functionality was also collected.

From mid-April, WFP expanded remote market monitoring to all 45 markets and increased the frequency to twice a month.

Annex I

Change in Retail Prices (as of 1st half of May)

Food commodity	Unit	Retail Price at current week	% Change of Retail Price 2Week-on-2Week	% Change of Retail Price 4Week-on-4Week
1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	Riels/Kg	2,016	▶ 0.2%	▶ -1.8%
2.1. ត្រីផ្លូក(រស់)/ Snake fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	9,574	▶ -1.2%	▶ -4.6%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	7,250	▶ 0.7%	▶ -2.5%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	7,223	▼ -8.8%	▼ -9.1%
2.4. ត្រីផ្លូកដៀក/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	26,365	▶ -2.4%	-
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork	Riels/Kg	19,562	▶ -0.7%	▶ -1.5%
4.1. ស៊ុតទាសាប/Duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	5,135	▶ 1.7%	▶ -4.6%
4.2. ស៊ុតទាប្រេ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	6,508	▶ 1.6%	-
5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil : Saji	Riels/5 liters	20,555	▶ -2.7%	▶ -3.1%
6.1. អំបិលម៉ត់អ៊ីយ៉ូត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	1,165	▶ 0.6%	▶ -3.3%
8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	2,629	▶ -3.5%	▲ 6.2%
8.7. ត្នោតផ្កា/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	2,826	▼ -23.6%	▼ -22.5%
8.14. ក្រឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	2,548	▲ 5.7%	▲ 12.3%
8.15. ក្របីវែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	2,701	▶ 1.5%	▶ -1.0%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	2,927	▶ 2.8%	▶ 4.5%
8.21. សណ្តែកត្នូរ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	5,189	▲ 39.9%	▲ 54.2%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	9,444	▶ -0.4%	▶ -1.0%
8.2. កាបូក/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	3,485	▶ 4.3%	▶ 1.6%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave *	Riels/Kg	3,979	▲ 17.8%	▼ -36.4%
8.4. ស្លឹកជ្រូក/ Moringa leaves *	Riels/Kg	3,893	▶ -2.0%	▼ -52.5%
8.5. ត្នោតក្រហម/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	5,076	▶ 0.2%	▲ 17.8%
8.6. ត្នោតក្រហម/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	4,975	▶ -1.3%	▲ 21.6%
8.8. ត្នោតខៀវ/Mustard Greens *	Riels/Kg	3,979	▼ -10.1%	▼ -13.7%
8.9. ផ្លែម្លូង/ Amaranthus *	Riels/Kg	4,370	▶ -4.0%	▼ -7.4%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves *	Riels/Kg	4,976	▼ -18.7%	▶ 0.0%
8.11. ក្រាយល្ពៅ/ Pumpkin leaves *	Riels/Kg	4,464	▼ -6.6%	▲ 14.3%
8.12. ផ្លែល្ពៅ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	2,689	▲ 7.3%	▲ 18.0%
8.13. ប្លោក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	1,000	-	-
8.16. ក្របីស្រយ/ Round eggplants *	Riels/Kg	3,160	▼ -14.7%	▶ 1.0%
8.17. ប៉េងដោះ/ Tomatoes *	Riels/Kg	4,479	▲ 11.4%	▲ 19.8%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	3,667	▼ -10.0%	▲ 77.8%
8.20. ល្អងខ្ចី/ Green papaya *	Riels/Kg	1,302	▼ -7.3%	▼ -9.4%
8.22. ត្រយូងចេក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	4,655	▲ 39.9%	▲ 45.2%
8.23. ក្តៅ/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	6,350	▶ -4.0%	▶ 2.6%
8.24. ត្នោតខ្មៅ/ Chinese Kale *	Riels/Kg	4,573	▶ -2.3%	▶ -1.9%
8.25. ដំឡូងពណ៌លឿង/ Sweet Potatoes *	Riels/Kg	2,303	▲ 10.7%	▼ -12.9%

Change direction for 2Week on 2Week (e.g. 1st week of Jan is compared to 3rd week of Dec) and 4Week on 4Week (e.g. 1st week of Jan is compared to 1st week of Dec):

- ▲ Increase when % > 5,
 - ▶ Stable when % btw 5 and -5,
 - ▼ Decrease when % < -5
- * Prices for these food commodities are collected in markets in provinces where home-grown school feeding is implemented.

Annex II Change in Wholesale Prices (as of 1st half of May)

Food commodity	Unit	Wholesale Price at current week	% Change of Wholesale Price 2Week-on-2Week	% Change of Wholesale Price 4Week-on-4Week
1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	Riels/Kg	1,894	▶ 1.6%	▶ -1.6%
2.1. ត្រីផ្លូក(រស់)/ Snake fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	8,691	▶ 0.0%	▶ -2.8%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,392	▶ 0.8%	▶ -3.1%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,655	▼ -6.2%	▼ -5.0%
2.4. ត្រីផ្លូកដៀក/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	25,024	▶ -3.0%	-
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork	Riels/Kg	18,195	▶ -0.8%	▶ -1.2%
4.1. ស៊ុតទាសាប/Duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	4,808	▶ 0.0%	▼ -5.2%
4.2. ស៊ុតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	6,090	▶ 0.3%	-
5.1. ប្រេងនា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji	Riels/5 liters	20,012	▶ -3.5%	▶ -4.1%
6.1. អំបិលម៉កអ៊ីយូត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	981	▶ -3.8%	▶ -4.4%
8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	2,206	▶ -4.2%	▶ 2.0%
8.7. ស្ពៃចង្កឹះ/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	2,401	▼ -23.6%	▼ -20.9%
8.14. ត្រឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	2,135	▲ 5.6%	▲ 14.8%
8.15. គ្រប់វែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	2,244	▶ 0.2%	▶ -1.0%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	2,434	▶ 2.6%	▲ 14.5%
8.21. សណ្តែកក្នុង/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	4,521	▲ 48.2%	▲ 57.9%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	9,023	▶ -2.7%	▶ -3.4%
8.2. កាបូត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	3,018	▶ 1.0%	▲ 7.9%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave *	Riels/Kg	3,146	▲ 15.1%	▼ -38.6%
8.4. ស្លឹកម្រូង/ Moringa leaves *	Riels/Kg	3,286	▶ 2.1%	▼ -46.4%
8.5. ស្ពៃក្រញាញ់/ Chinese spinach *	Riels/Kg	4,280	▶ -2.6%	▲ 17.7%
8.6. ស្ពៃតៀ/ Pak Choi *	Riels/Kg	4,275	▼ -6.6%	▲ 23.2%
8.8. ស្ពៃខៀវ/Mustard Greens *	Riels/Kg	3,496	▼ -14.1%	▼ -5.9%
8.9. ផ្ទឹមុង/ Amaranthus *	Riels/Kg	3,548	▼ -10.3%	▼ -31.6%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves *	Riels/Kg	3,976	▼ -10.6%	▼ -7.1%
8.11. ក្រាយល្ពៅ/ Pumpkin leaves *	Riels/Kg	3,893	▼ -6.8%	▲ 15.6%
8.12. ផ្លែល្ពៅ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	2,298	▲ 25.5%	▲ 33.6%
8.13. ឃ្លោក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	1,000	-	-
8.16. គ្រប់ស្រយ/ Round eggplants *	Riels/Kg	2,639	▼ -13.2%	▶ 2.4%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉ោះ/ Tomatoes *	Riels/Kg	3,913	▲ 12.2%	▲ 24.4%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	3,117	▼ -17.5%	▲ 85.7%
8.20. លួងខ្ចី/ Green papaya *	Riels/Kg	1,029	▼ -6.6%	▼ -11.7%
8.22. ត្រយូងចេក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	4,405	▲ 45.3%	▲ 46.1%
8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	5,803	▶ -2.7%	▲ 7.7%
8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale *	Riels/Kg	3,885	▼ -6.0%	▶ -0.5%
8.25. ដំឡូងព័ណ៌លឿង/ Sweet Potatoes *	Riels/Kg	1,903	▶ 1.7%	▼ -16.1%

Change direction for 2Week on 2Week (e.g. 1st week of Jan is compared to 3rd week of Dec) and 4Week on 4Week (e.g. 1st week of Jan is compared to 1st week of Dec):

- ▲ Increase when % > 5,
 - ▶ Stable when % btw 5 and -5,
 - ▼ Decrease when % < -5
- * Prices for these food commodities are collected in markets in provinces where home-grown school feeding is implemented.