



World Food Programme



Cambodia

Food price update - June 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 30 June, according to WHO, there were more than 11 million reported cases and more than 500,000 deaths worldwide; in Cambodia, since the first reported case on 27 January, there have been a total of 141 cases and no deaths (as of 30 June).

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 mixed rice, fish, vegetables and vegetable oil, in 45 urban and rural markets across the country (*see the Methods section for more details*). An average of 340 traders and market chiefs 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. Additional information is used to interpret the results and understand the broader context.

The June update is based on market data collected in the first and third weeks of June 2020; additional information is as of 30 June.

This system is based on long-term cooperation between WFP and the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

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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, the 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. Several Southeast Asian countries imposed border controls, which disrupted the flow and prices of commodities. Cambodia is a net rice exporter, so a reduction in demand and restrictions on exports may disrupt exports while helping to stabilize prices domestically. The Government ban on rice exports, put in place in early April, was lifted on 20 May. Rice exports for the first five months of 2020 increased by **42%** compared to the same period last year.



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

In Cambodia prices have remained fairly stable for most key food commodities over the past 7 months. There was a spike in prices, particularly for vegetables (**up to +60%** for some items), duck eggs (**+14.5%**) and pork (**+5.7%**) at the end of March and beginning of April. Some of this was likely related to the increase of COVID-19 cases and subsequent border closures which restricted cross-border trade. Other food commodities, such as mixed rice and snake fish, remained stable during this period, while vegetable oil has had a downward trend for the last two months.

Markets have also continued to function well throughout this period. At the end of June roughly two-thirds (**61%**) of market chiefs reported no change in customers visiting markets in the past two weeks, though **22%** reported a slight increase, **6%** reported a major increase and **11%** reported a slight decrease. Furthermore, nearly all market chiefs (**94%**) reported no problems in supply, although **6%** reported issues with the supply of food commodities due to price increases at their source or a decrease in supply.



Monthly Food Price Change (May - June 2020)

In June, 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.

In rural and urban areas there was some price fluctuations of key food commodities and the direction of price changes in both rural and urban areas were similar except for fish and pork.

At the provincial level on the whole, as expected, more remote provinces, such as Koh Kong and the mountainous areas in the North and Northeast, had higher prices of some food commodities, such as mixed rice, fish, eggs and vegetable oil.

Further seasonal fluctuations in food prices are expected in the coming months with the end of the dry season and start of monsoon rains across much of Cambodia.

Conclusion

Whilst there was a spike in retail food prices for some fresh commodities in late March/early April 2020, by June much of this fluctuation has reduced and prices have stabilized, keeping prices within expected seasonal changes for key commodities in Cambodia. Markets also appear on the whole to be functioning well, despite the reports of new cases in Cambodia between 22 May and 28 June. 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 a loss of livelihoods and income as a result of the crisis, which in turn restricts their ability to afford a sufficient and diverse basket of nutritious foods.

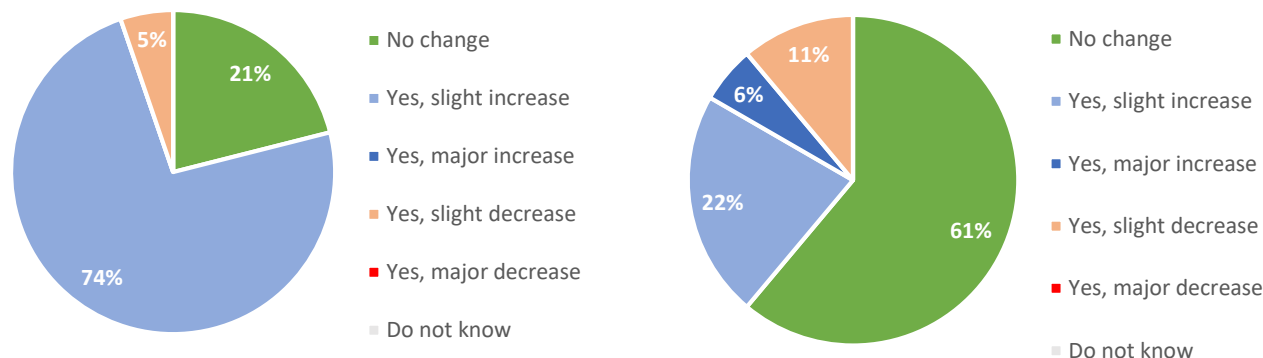
Market functionality

In markets monitored across the country, market chiefs were interviewed in the first and third weeks of June*. All respondents reported that markets were open as usual.

Overall, the number of customers visiting markets appears to have increased in early June and stabilized or continued to increase in late June. In late June nearly two-thirds (61%) of market chiefs reported no change in the number of customers visiting the market, while 22% reported a slight increase, 6% reported a major increase and 11% reported a slight decrease. By comparison, in early June, three-fourths (74%) of market chiefs reported a slight increase in the number of customers visiting the market and 21% reported no change.

Overall, the supply of food to markets appears normal. In late June, 94% of the market chiefs reported no problem with the food supply to their market compared to 89% in early June. In late June a small percentage of market chiefs reported having some market supply problems, for example, 3% reported a decrease in supply and 3% reported an increase in supply prices; by contrast, in early June, 11% reported an increase in supply prices.

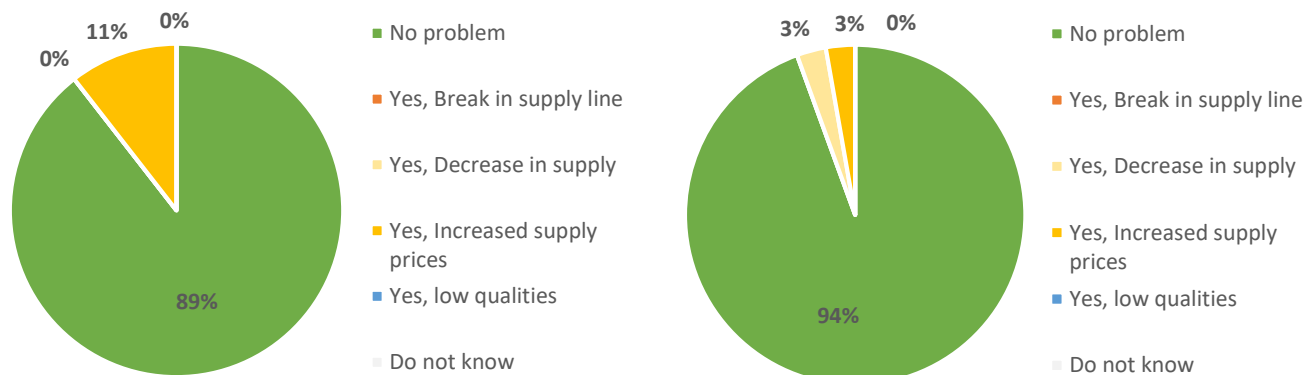
Change in Customers Visiting Markets in the Past 2 Weeks in June 2020



June 2020, Week 1 (n=19)

June 2020, Week 3 (n=18)

Change in Supply in the Past 2 Weeks in June 2020



June 2020, Week 1 (n=19)

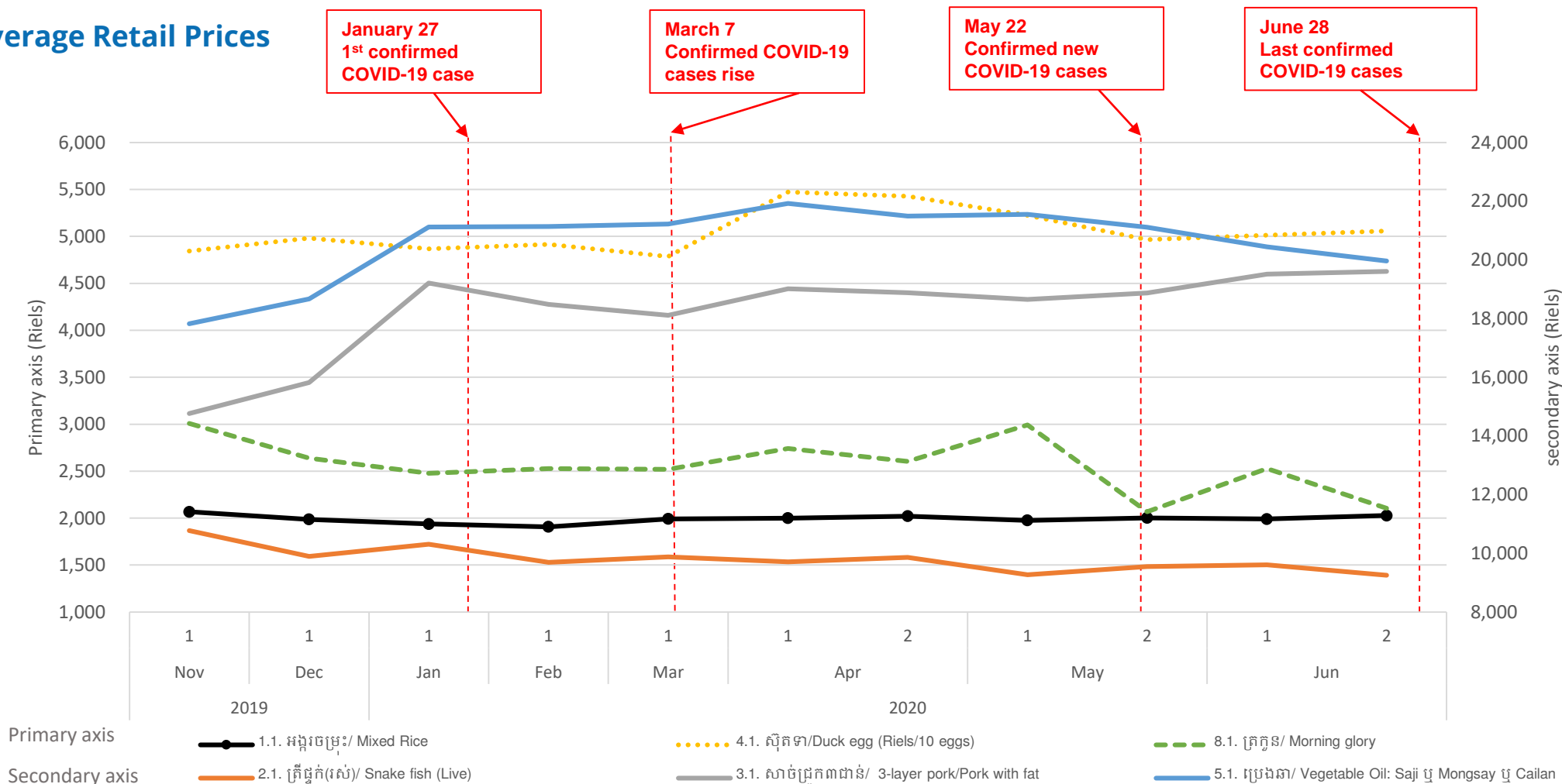
June 2020, Week 3 (n=18)

*Call center operators were unable to contact all market chiefs during the data collection rounds.

National: Longer-term price trends

Longer-term trends of six commonly consumed food commodities (mixed rice, duck egg, morning glory**, snake fish, pork and vegetable oil) in 14 urban and rural markets*** in 7 provinces (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 until June. The prices of mixed rice and duck egg in June were relatively stable while prices of snake fish, morning glory and vegetable oil had a downward trend in the second half of June. The trend of those prices were in line with normal seasonal fluctuations. In contrast, prices of pork have had an upward trend since the second half of May.

Average Retail Prices

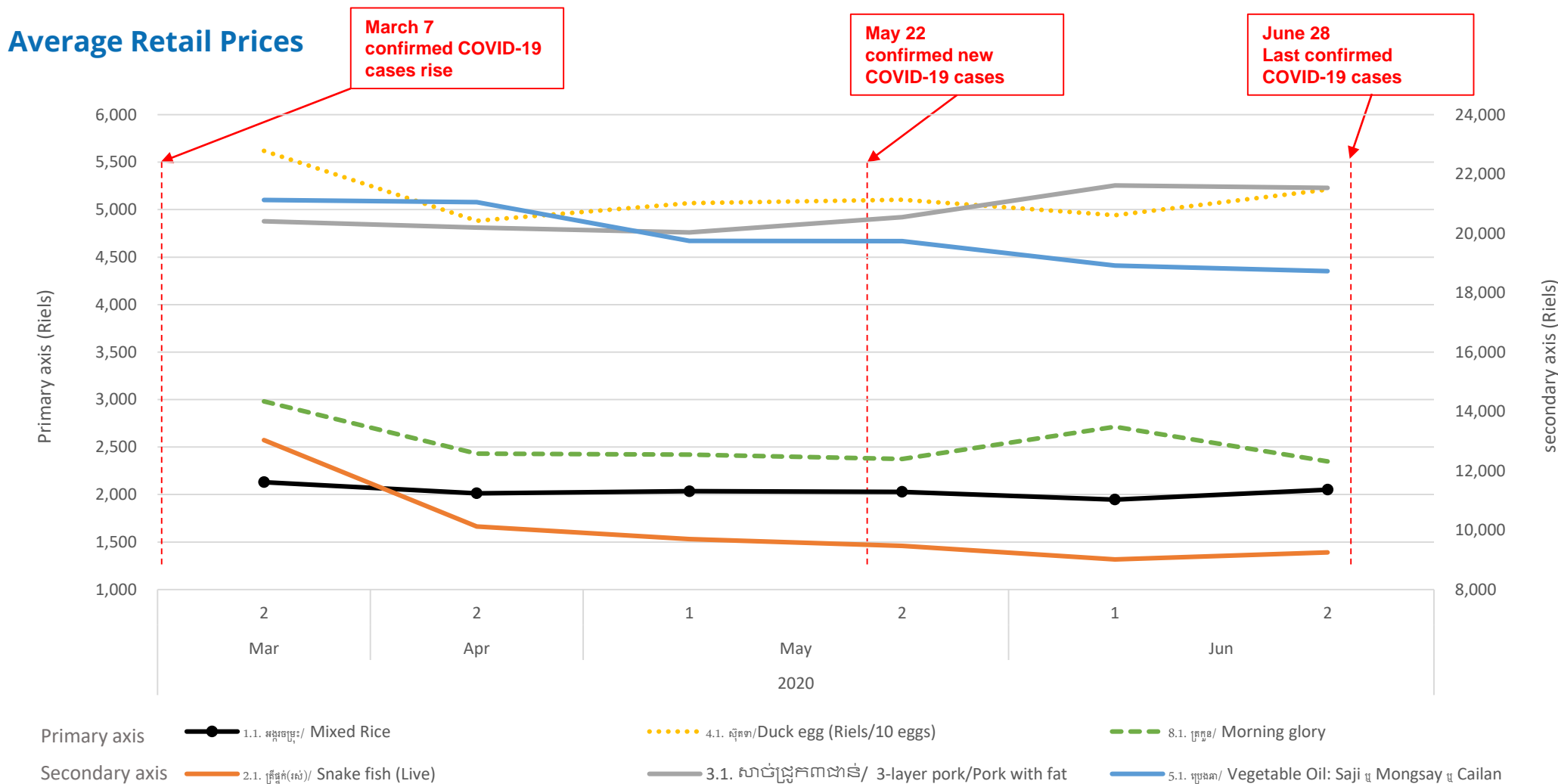


** Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

***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 (mixed rice, duck egg, morning glory, snake fish, pork and vegetable oil) in 31 urban and rural markets**** in 16 provinces (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 remained stable between the second half of April and late May. In early June, prices of pork and morning glory increased while the other four commodities decreased. In contrast, in the second half of June, prices of mixed rice, snake fish and duck egg had an upward trend, whereas prices of pork, morning glory and vegetable oil decreased.



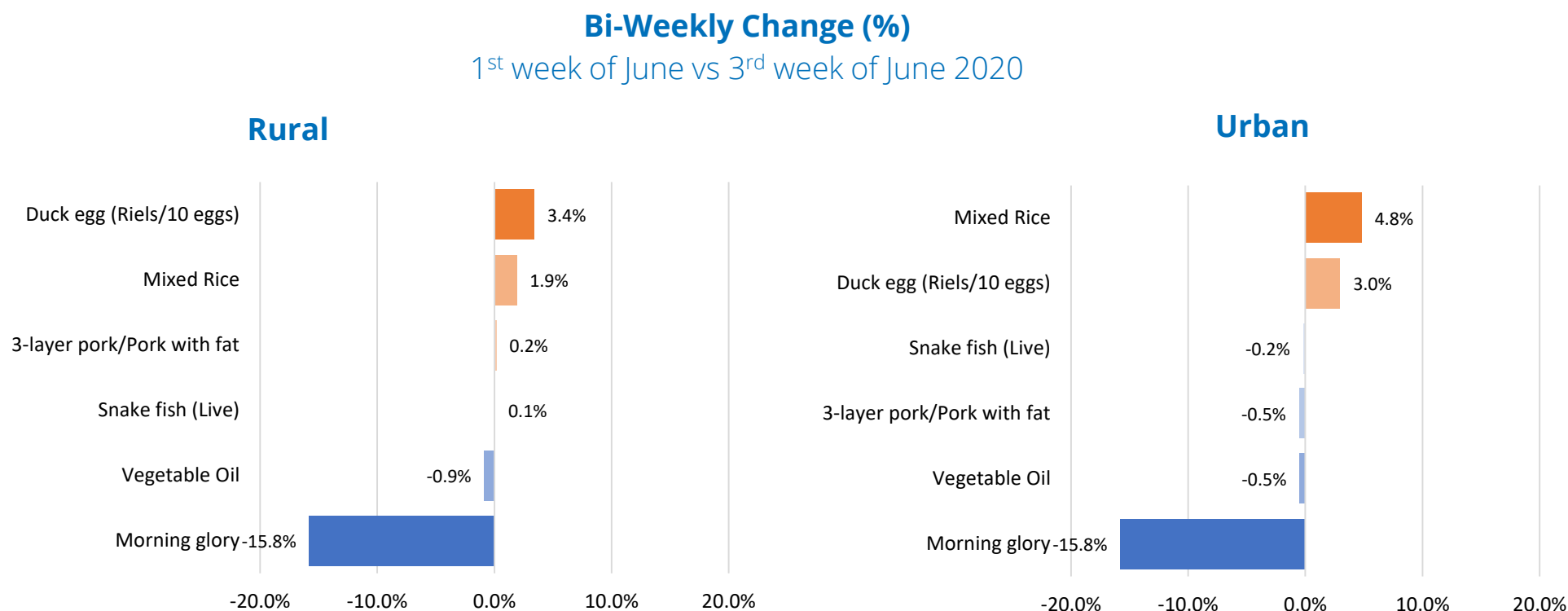
****Note: Data is from the expanded list of markets that have been monitored since March 2020. See the Methods section for more details.

Sub-national: Price trends in urban and rural areas

In the third week of June, there were some differences in food price trends between rural and urban areas. For instance, the prices of mixed rice, snake fish, pork and vegetable oil were lower in rural areas than in urban areas while the price of morning glory was higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

The price change of mixed rice, duck egg, morning glory and vegetable oil in rural and urban areas followed the same direction while the price change of pork and snake fish followed a different direction though this was small.

Between the first and third weeks of June, the price of mixed rice increased by 1.9% in rural areas and 4.8% in urban areas and the price of duck egg rose by 3.4% and 3% in rural and urban areas, respectively. In contrast, the price of morning glory decreased significantly (-15.8% in both rural and urban areas), followed by a small decrease in the price of vegetable oil (-0.9% and -0.5% in rural and urban areas, respectively).



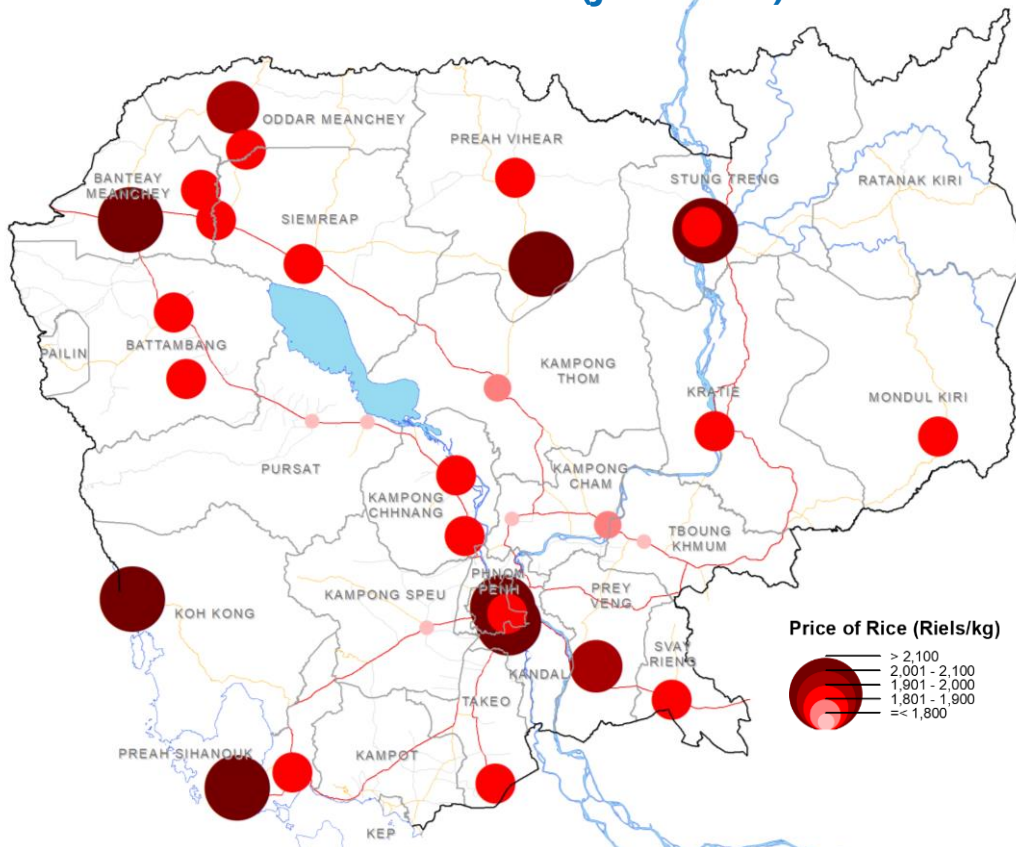
Note: Data is from all 45 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

Sub-national: Price trends of mixed rice & snake fish

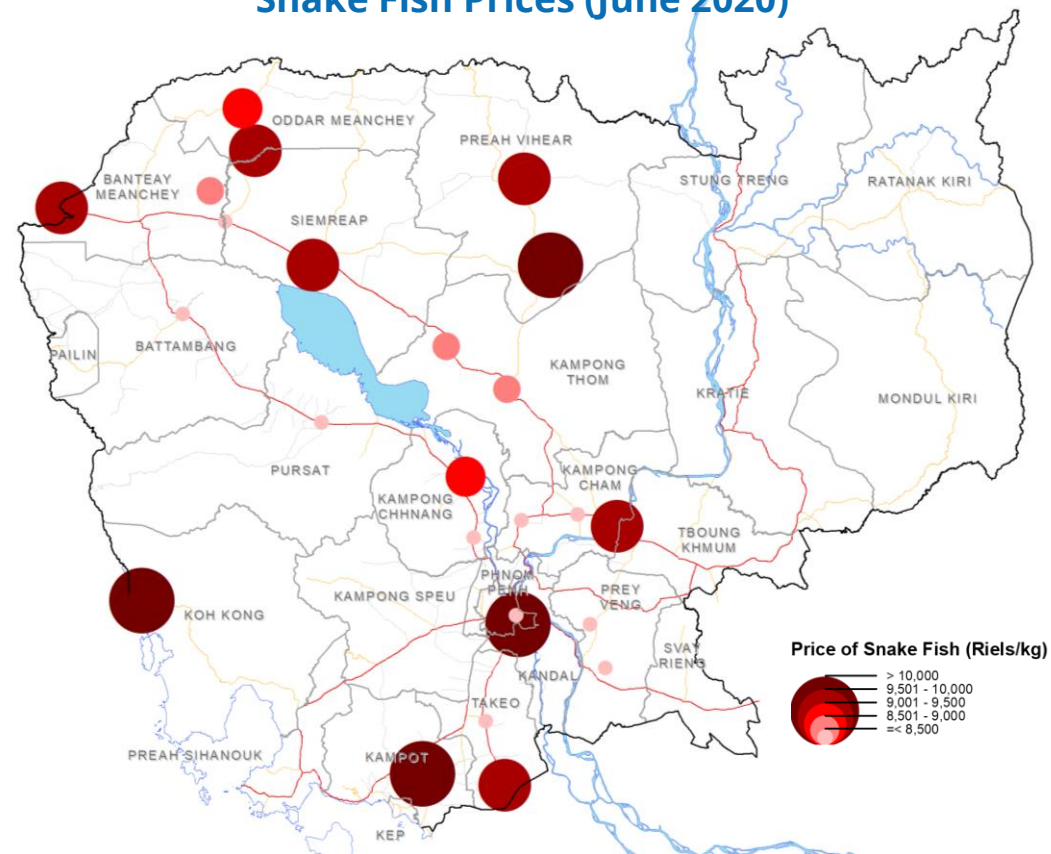
In late June 2020, the national average retail price of mixed rice was **2,041 riels/kg**. Serei Saophoan market in Banteay Meanchey reported the highest average retail rice price (2,700 riels), which was higher than the price in the end of May. The second highest price of rice (2,500 riels) was in Leu market in Preah Sihanouk, which was also an increase compared to the end of May. The lowest prices in late June were in Soung market in Tboung Khmoum (1,650 riels), which was a slight decrease from the end of May and early June, and Pha Oav market in Kampong Cham (1,750 riels), which was a slight increase compared to the last two weeks and a month ago.

In late June 2020, the national average retail price of snake fish (live) was **9,251 riels/kg**. The highest price was in Dang Tong market in Koh Kong (14,500 riels) and this price was higher than at the end of May and early June. The price in Rovieng market in Preah Vihear was 12,000 riels and this has been stable since late May. The lowest prices were in Pha Oav market in Kampong Cham and Doun Keo market in Takeo (7,000 riels) and they were lower than the end of May and first week of June.

Mixed Rice Prices (June 2020)



Snake Fish Prices (June 2020)

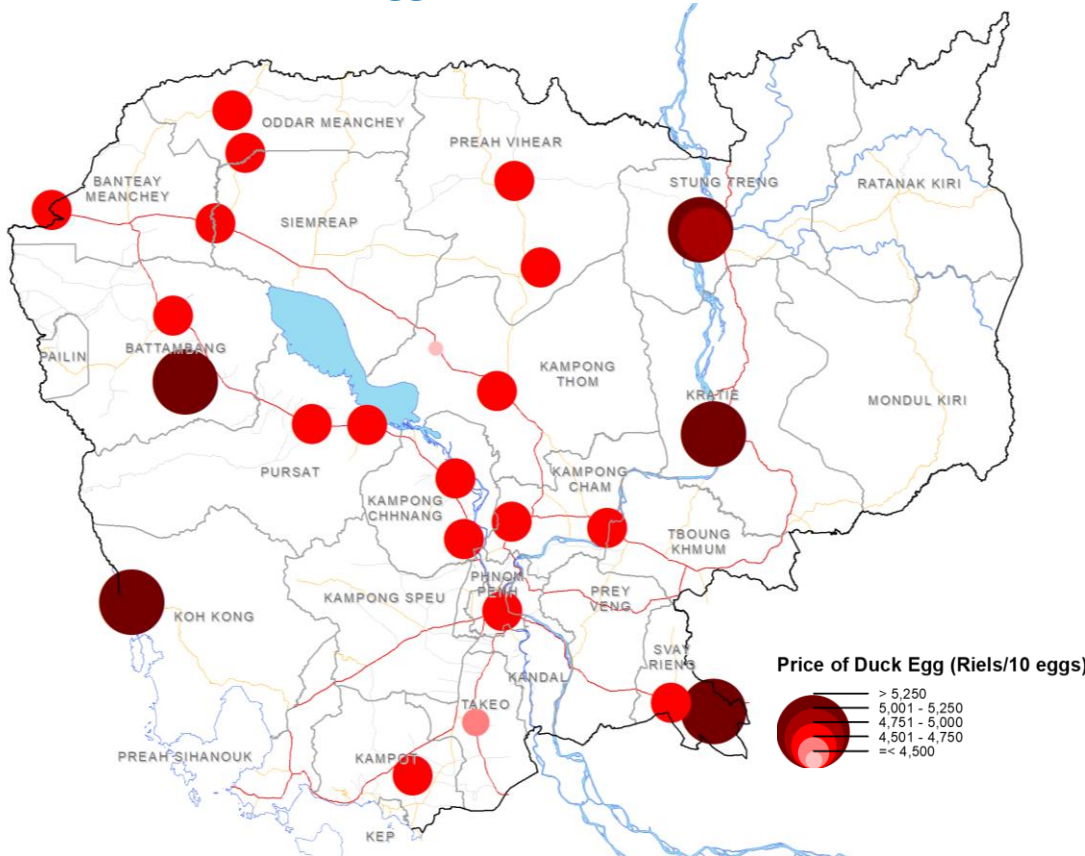


Sub-national: Price trends of duck eggs & vegetable oil

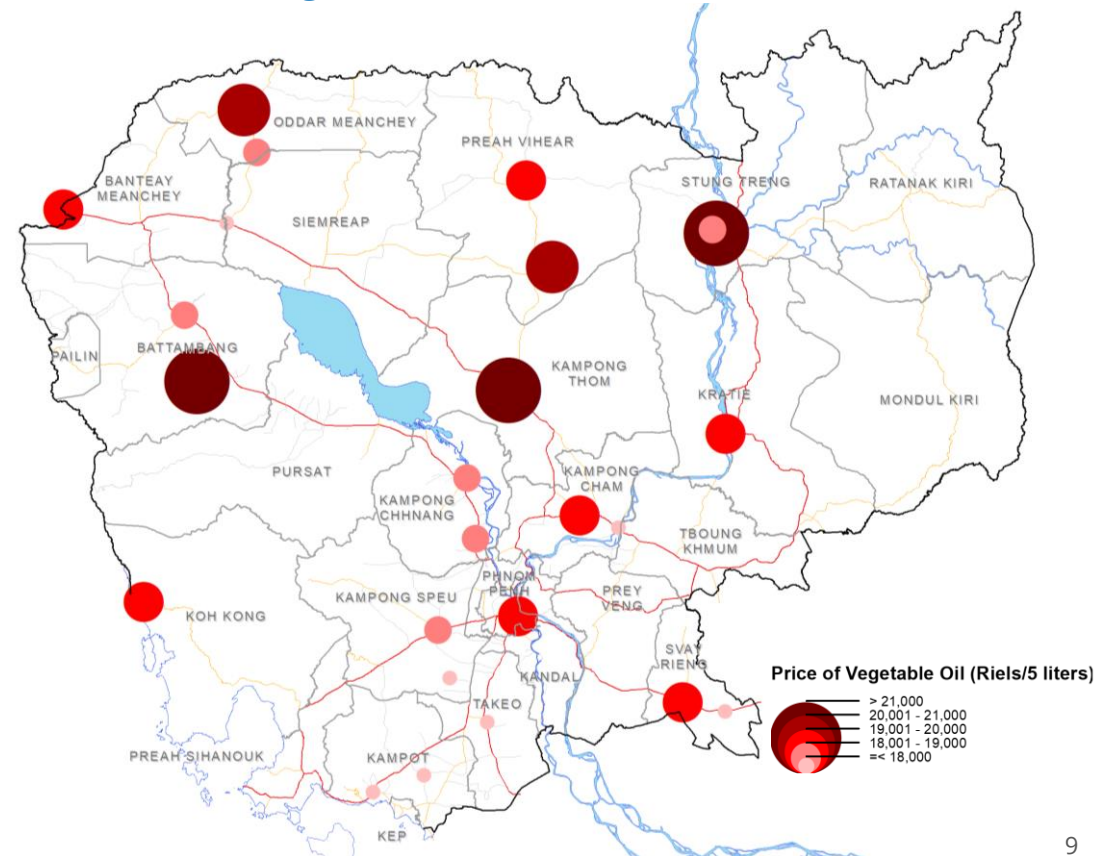
In late June 2020, the national average retail price of duck eggs was **5,133 riels/10 eggs**. The highest retail duck egg prices were in Dang Tong market in Koh Kong, Chi Phou market in Svay Rieng and Samaki market in Kratie (6,000 riels in all three). These markets also had the highest prices in early June. Compared to prices in the end of May and early June, the prices dropped in Dang Tong market while the prices increased in Chi Phou and Samaki markets. The lowest prices in late June were in Stoung market in Kampong Thom (4,500 riels). This price was lower than in the end of May and early June.

In late June 2020, the national average retail price of vegetable oil was **19,323 riels/5 liters**. The highest prices were in Koas Kralor market in Battambang (22,250 riels) and Kampong Thom market in Kampong Thom and Stung Treng market in Stung Treng (22,000 riels in both markets). Prices remained stable in Stung Treng but prices in Koas Kralor and Kampong Thom markets were slightly higher than in the end of May and early June. The lowest prices in late June were in Samaki market in Kampot, Slab Leaeng market in Kampong Speu and Kralanh market in Siem Reap (17,000 riels in all three), a decrease since the end of May.

Duck Egg Prices (June 2020)



Vegetable Oil Prices (June 2020)



Trade and local production

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. According to the rapid assessment of the COVID-19 outbreak on agriculture and food security in Cambodia, if the COVID-19 related import restrictions continue the production of chicken feed will fall by 20-30% due to a shortage of raw materials.

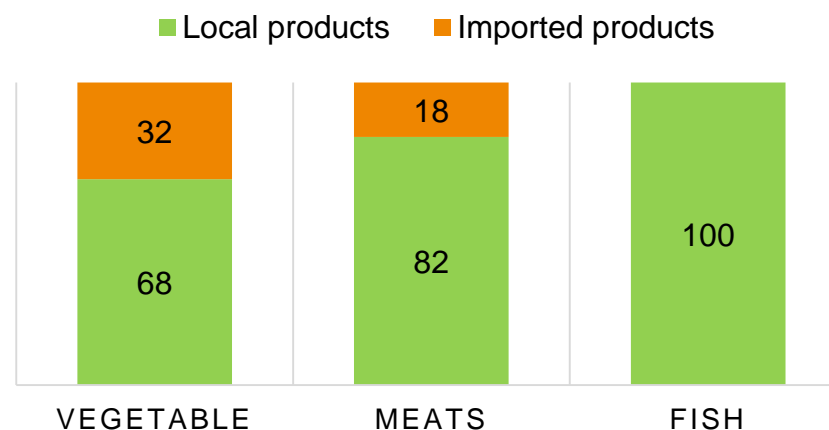
In 2020, it is expected that local vegetable supply can meet about 68% of demand (1 million tonnes) and local meat supply can meet about 82% of demand (290,000 tonnes). Imported vegetables and meats fill the remaining gap. In contrast, local fish products can meet 100% of demand (863,895 tonnes) as well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

Local rice supply surpasses local demand and there is a surplus for export. In 2019/2020, Cambodia produced a surplus of 5.8 million tonnes of paddy rice (equivalent to 3.7 million tonnes of milled rice) for export, although paddy rice production was slightly lower than that in 2018/2019.

Rice export data from the One Window Service showed the amount of rice exported in the first five months of 2020 was reported to be 356,097 tonnes, an increase of 42% compared to the same period in 2019. China continues to remain the main destination of rice exports (38% share), followed by the European Union (34%), ASEAN countries (13%) and other countries shared the remainder (15%) (Cambodia Rice Federation, 2020).

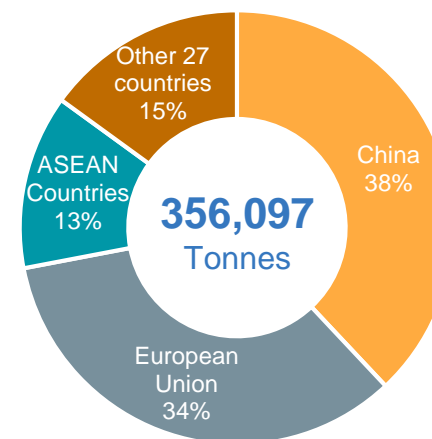
Overall, in the first five months of 2020, Cambodia exported 1.9 million tonnes of agricultural products, an increase of 7.4% compared to the same period last year according to a senior Government official (Quoted by Phnom Penh Post on 21 June 2020).

Local Food Supply in 2020



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

Milled Rice Export in First Half of 2020



Source: Cambodia Rice Federation, 2022.

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 prices of strategic goods to monitor the demand and supply of goods and commodities in the markets and national food reserve system. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) also issued instruction letters to all concerned departments to implement responsive measures for promoting agricultural production in Cambodia. The Government ban on white rice and fish exports was lifted on 20 May 2020.

In late 2019, Cambodia and China discussed a free trade agreement and recently had another round of negotiations to solve the remaining issues and are expected to sign the agreement by the end of this year, according to the Ministry of Commerce (quoted by Phnom Penh Post on 10 June 2020). This 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.

On 24 June, the Government officially launched nationwide cash transfer programmes for poor and vulnerable households during the COVID-19 pandemic. Around 560,000 households have been identified and registered in the Identification of Poor Households (IDPoor) system and are eligible for the first round of cash transfers in June.

United Nations, donor and civil society networks for the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement worked closely with the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) to develop a joint statement on food security and nutrition in the context of COVID-19 and seek technical and financial support for the implementation of joint priority actions under the second National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) 2019-2023. The joint statement was released on 15 June 2020.

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

Hin Pisei | 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 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.

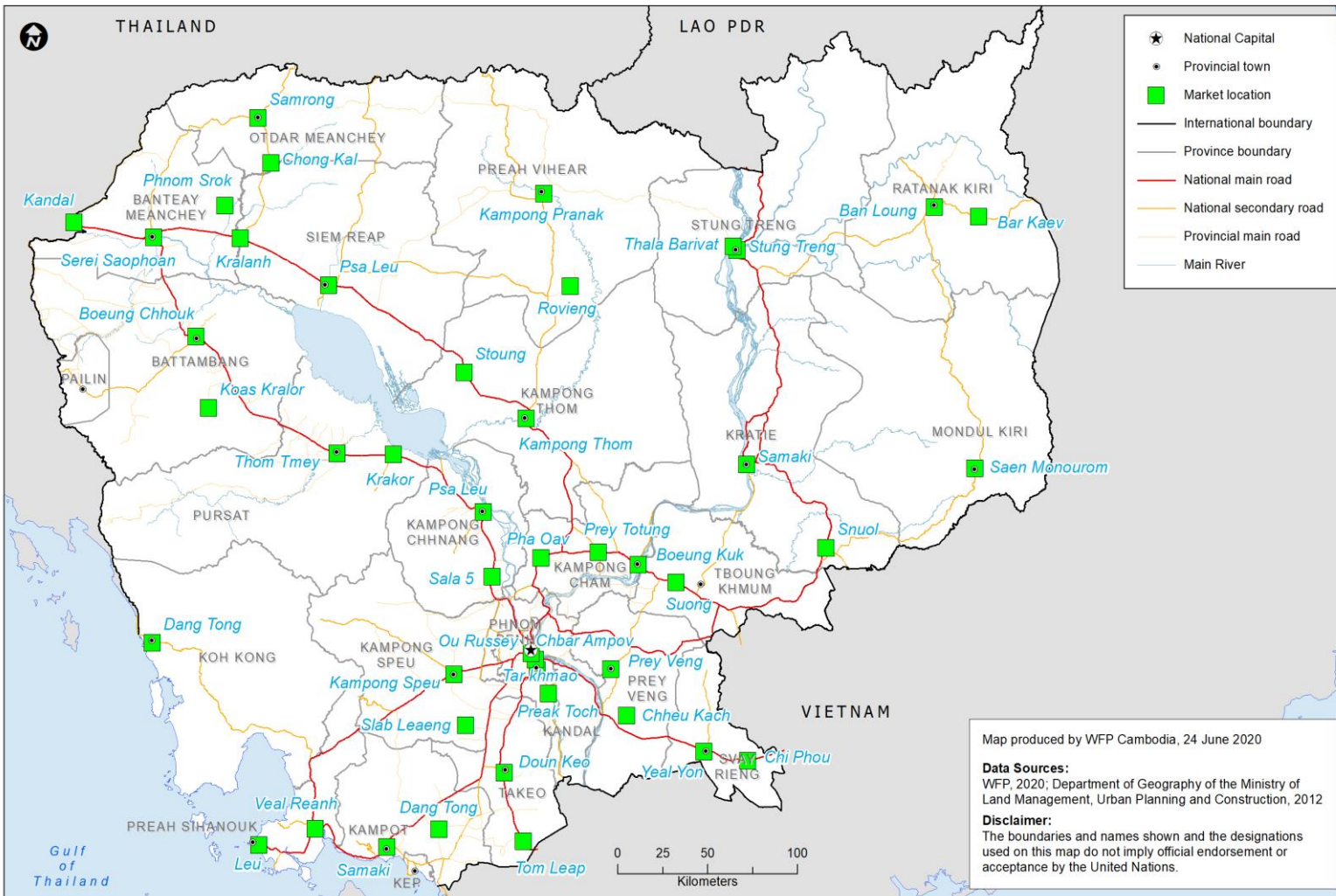


Poor families have begun receiving much-needed equity cards, making them eligible for government subsidies. Facebook

Source: Phnom Penh Post

Methods and market locations

Markets for Remote Data Collection



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 market 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.

Food commodity	Unit	Retail Price at current week	% Change of Retail Price 2Week-on-2Week	% Change of Retail Price 4Week-on-4Week		
1.1. អង្ករស្រប/ Mixed Rice	Riels/Kg	2,041	▶	1.8%	▶	1.7%
2.1. ត្រីផ្ទុក(រស់)/ Snake fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	9,251	▶	1.3%	▶	0.7%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,841	▶	0.7%	▲	5.1%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	7,838	▲	7.7%	▲	9.6%
2.4. ត្រីផ្ទុកស្ងោក/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	23,857	▶	-3.4%	▼	-7.1%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork	Riels/Kg	20,790	▶	0.1%	▶	4.1%
4.1. ស៊ុតទាសាប/Duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	5,133	▶	1.8%	▶	3.8%
4.2. ស៊ុតទាស្រែ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	6,375	▶	0.4%	▶	-0.2%
5.1. ប្រេងរនា/Vegetable Oil: Saji	Riels/5 liters	19,323	▶	-0.3%	▶	-3.9%
6.1. អំបិលម៉ែតអ៊ីយ៉ូត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	1,165	▶	3.9%	▶	-0.3%
8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	2,232	▼	-5.1%	▲	7.9%
8.7. ស្ពៃចង្កើ/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	3,432	▲	11.0%	▲	29.1%
8.14. ត្រឡាច/Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	2,642	▼	-13.9%	▶	1.4%
8.15. ត្រប់ដំរី/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	2,715	▶	-0.2%	▲	8.7%
8.18. ខ្មោងម្រូល/Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	2,688	▲	16.9%	▲	16.4%
8.21. សណ្តែកស្រូវ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	3,460	▼	-35.2%	▼	-45.7%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	9,575	▶	-3.2%	▶	2.7%
8.2. កាបូត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	3,620	▶	4.5%	▶	4.4%
8.3. ស្លឹកលាស/ Ivy gourd leaf*	Riels/Kg	4,889	▲	10.5%	▼	-5.1%
8.4. ស្លឹកគ្រៃ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	-	-	-	-	-
8.5. ស្ពៃត្រហ្មាញ់/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	4,194	▶	3.6%	▼	-5.7%
8.6. ស្ពៃត្រៃ/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	4,643	▲	10.0%	▲	18.4%
8.8. ស្ពៃខៀវ/Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	3,717	▲	5.0%	▶	-0.2%
8.9. ថ្លើម្រូង/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	3,083	▲	9.7%	▲	5.4%
8.10. ស្លឹកស្រង/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	4,444	▲	5.2%	▼	-7.9%
8.11. ត្រាយឈ្មៅ/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,917	▲	45.8%	▼	-10.2%
8.12. ផ្លែឈ្មៅ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	2,844	▶	2.7%	▶	1.9%
8.13. ប្លូក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	-	-	-	-	-
8.16. ត្រប់ស្រួល/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	3,846	▲	5.7%	▲	35.2%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉ោង/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	3,675	▶	2.3%	▶	-2.1%
8.19. ខ្មោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	3,200	▶	-4.7%	▶	-1.7%
8.20. ឈូងខ្ចី/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	1,218	▲	8.1%	▶	-0.1%
8.22. ត្រឡាចយក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	3,321	▼	-32.5%	▼	-20.9%
8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណូ/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	6,852	▲	21.0%	▶	2.0%
8.24. គេមខាត់ណូ/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	6,208	▲	7.5%	▲	28.7%
8.25. ដំឡូងត្បាញ់/ Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	2,444	▶	4.5%	▼	-13.0%

Annex I

Change in Retail Prices

(as of 2nd half of June)

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.

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	1,920	▶ 2.6%	▶ 2.1%
2.1. ត្រីផ្ទុក(រស់)/ Snake fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	8,335	▶ -1.7%	▶ -0.5%
2.2. ត្រីត្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,242	▶ 0.5%	▲ 5.1%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តូង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	7,104	▶ 2.7%	▲ 8.5%
2.4. ត្រីផ្ទុកស្ងួត/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	22,500	▶ -3.9%	▼ -8.5%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork	Riels/Kg	19,323	▶ -0.6%	▶ 4.0%
4.1. ស៊ីតទាសាប/Duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	4,708	▶ -0.4%	▶ 1.1%
4.2. ស៊ីតទាប្រេ/ Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	5,841	▶ -2.9%	▶ -3.9%
5.1. ប្រេងសា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji	Riels/5 liters	18,837	▶ -0.3%	▶ -1.5%
6.1. អំបិលម៉ែតអ៊ីយ៉ូត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	1,007	▶ 2.2%	▶ 1.2%
8.1. ក្រក្កា/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	1,866	▶ 0.8%	▶ 1.5%
8.7. ត្រីចង្កឹះ/ Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	2,882	▲ 12.5%	▲ 37.3%
8.14. ក្រឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	2,237	▼ -12.7%	▶ 3.6%
8.15. ក្របំរែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	2,341	▶ 3.5%	▲ 10.9%
8.18. ខ្មោងមួល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	2,347	▲ 28.3%	▲ 18.3%
8.21. សណ្តែកក្តូវ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	2,871	▼ -38.7%	▼ -48.7%
7.1. សណ្តែកគី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	9,192	▶ -2.1%	▶ 1.9%
8.2. កាបូត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	2,948	▶ -0.4%	▲ 5.2%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave*	Riels/Kg	3,000	▼ -15.3%	▼ -13.0%
8.4. ស្លឹកជ្រៃ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	-	-	-
8.5. ត្រីក្រហម/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	3,346	▶ -0.5%	▶ 3.8%
8.6. ត្រីក្រហម/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	3,831	▲ 7.9%	▲ 30.3%
8.8. ត្រីខ្មៅ/ Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	2,783	▲ 23.4%	▲ 7.8%
8.9. ត្រីស្រី/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	2,229	▼ -5.3%	▶ 1.0%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,083	▼ -21.0%	▶ 1.9%
8.11. ក្រូច/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,139	▲ 27.5%	▼ -11.3%
8.12. ផ្លែក្រូច/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	2,338	▶ -3.6%	▶ -2.4%
8.13. ប្លូក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	-	-	-
8.16. ក្របំរែង/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	3,199	▲ 9.7%	▲ 50.5%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉េង/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	3,075	▶ 2.5%	▶ -1.9%
8.19. ខ្មោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	2,723	▼ -6.9%	▲ 7.6%
8.20. ឆ្កែ/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	955	▲ 13.7%	▶ 3.2%
8.22. ក្របួងសែក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	3,012	▼ -34.8%	▼ -22.2%
8.23. ផ្កាខាតណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	6,065	▲ 21.4%	▶ 2.2%
8.24. ត្រីខាតណា/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	5,604	▶ 4.7%	▲ 26.6%
8.25. ដំឡូង/ Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	1,986	▲ 5.6%	▶ 4.4%

Annex II Change in Wholesale Prices (as of 2nd half of June)

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.