



World Food
Programme



Cambodia

Food price update - July 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 31 July, according to WHO, there were more than 17 million reported cases and more than 668,000 deaths worldwide; in Cambodia, since the first reported case on 27 January, there have been a total of 234 cases and no deaths (as of 31 July).

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 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 July update is based on market data collected in the first and third weeks of July 2020; additional information is as of 31 July.

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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Key findings



COVID-19 Global Outlook

The COVID-19 pandemic has spread rapidly since January and continued to impact economic activities across the world. The global economic growth in 2020 is projected at 4.9%, 1.9% points below the April forecast (World Economic Outlook, June 2020). This is expected to also have major consequences on Cambodia. According to the World Bank, the economic growth for Cambodia is projected to slow to 2.5% in 2020.

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 to improve rice exports. Rice exports for the first 7 months of 2020 increased by **38.3%** compared to the same period last year.



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

In Cambodia prices have remained fairly stable for most key food commodities over the past 8 months.

Following an initial spike in prices at the end of March and beginning of April, particularly for vegetables (**up to +60%** for some items), duck eggs (**+14.5%**) and pork (**+5.7%**), prices stabilized by May. Some of this initial spike was likely related to the increase of COVID-19 cases and subsequent border closures which restricted cross-border trade. Since May key food items, such as mixed rice, snakehead fish, and duck eggs have remained stable, vegetable oil and morning glory have had a slight downward trend, and pork has had a slight upward trend for the last three months.

Markets have also continued to function well throughout this period.

At the end of July around two out of five (**38%**) market chiefs reported no change in customers visiting markets in the past two weeks, though **48%** reported a slight decrease, and **14%** reported a slight increase. Furthermore, nearly all market chiefs (**92%**) reported no problems in supply, although **3%** reported issues with the supply of food commodities due to price increases at their source or a decrease in supply.



Monthly Food Price Change (June- July 2020)

In July, prices appear to be stable for most commodities.

However, some commodities such as catfish (**+7%**) and some vegetables, such morning glory (**+9.3%**) green papaya (**+23.6%**) and tomatoes (**+15.3%**) were found to have large fluctuations, but this is likely to be due to seasonal factors.

In rural and urban areas the price trends of key food commodities were not consistent, except for pork and rice, which minorly increased in price in both areas. Snakehead fish and morning glory showed the largest fluctuations in price, with both commodities showing large (>5%) increases in price from the first half of the month in rural areas but large decreases in urban areas.

At the provincial level on the whole, as expected, more remote, less populated provinces (see population density map in Annex 3), such as Koh Kong, and provinces in the North/North East, 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 unusually slow onset of the rainy season this year (see Annex 3) and the dry conditions experienced in some provinces.

Conclusion:

Whilst there was a spike in retail food prices for some fresh commodities in late March/early April 2020, from May to July 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 31 July. 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. In response the Government launched a cash transfer programme to provide support to vulnerable households, reaching around 610,000 IDPoor households in July after its official launch in June 2020.

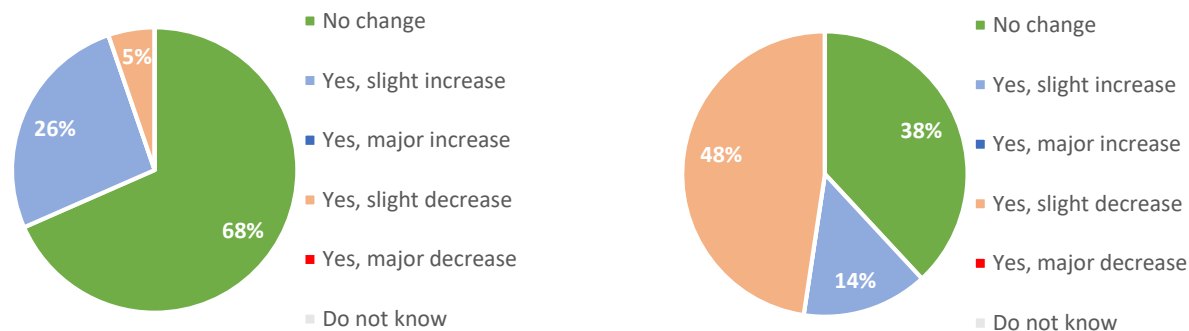
Market functionality

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

Overall, the number of customers visiting markets appears to have slightly increased in early July but then slightly decreased in late July. In late July nearly two out of five (38%) market chiefs reported no change in the number of customers visiting the market, while 48% reported a slight decrease, and 14% reported a slight increase. By comparison, in early July, more than one quarter (26%) of market chiefs reported a slight increase in the number of customers visiting the market, 68% reported no change, and only 5% reported a slight decrease.

Overall, the supply of food to markets appears to be good. In late July, 92% of the market chiefs reported no problem with the food supply to their market compared to 97% in early July. In late July, a small percentage of market chiefs reported having some market supply problems: 3% reported an increase in supply prices. A further 5% reported they didn't know the supply situation in their markets.

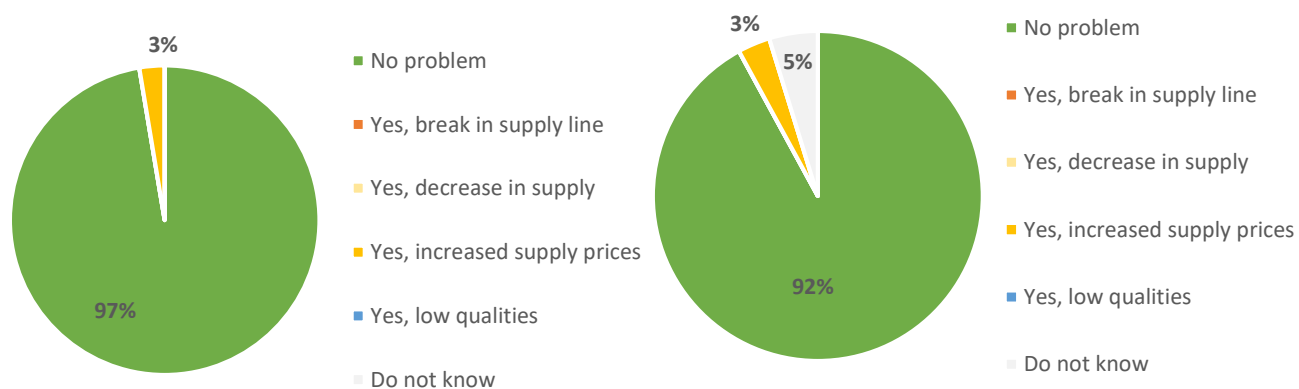
Change in Customers Visiting Markets in the Past 2 Weeks in July 2020



July 2020, Week 1 (n=19)

July 2020, Week 3 (n=21)

Change in Supply in the Past 2 Weeks in July 2020



July 2020, Week 1 (n=19)

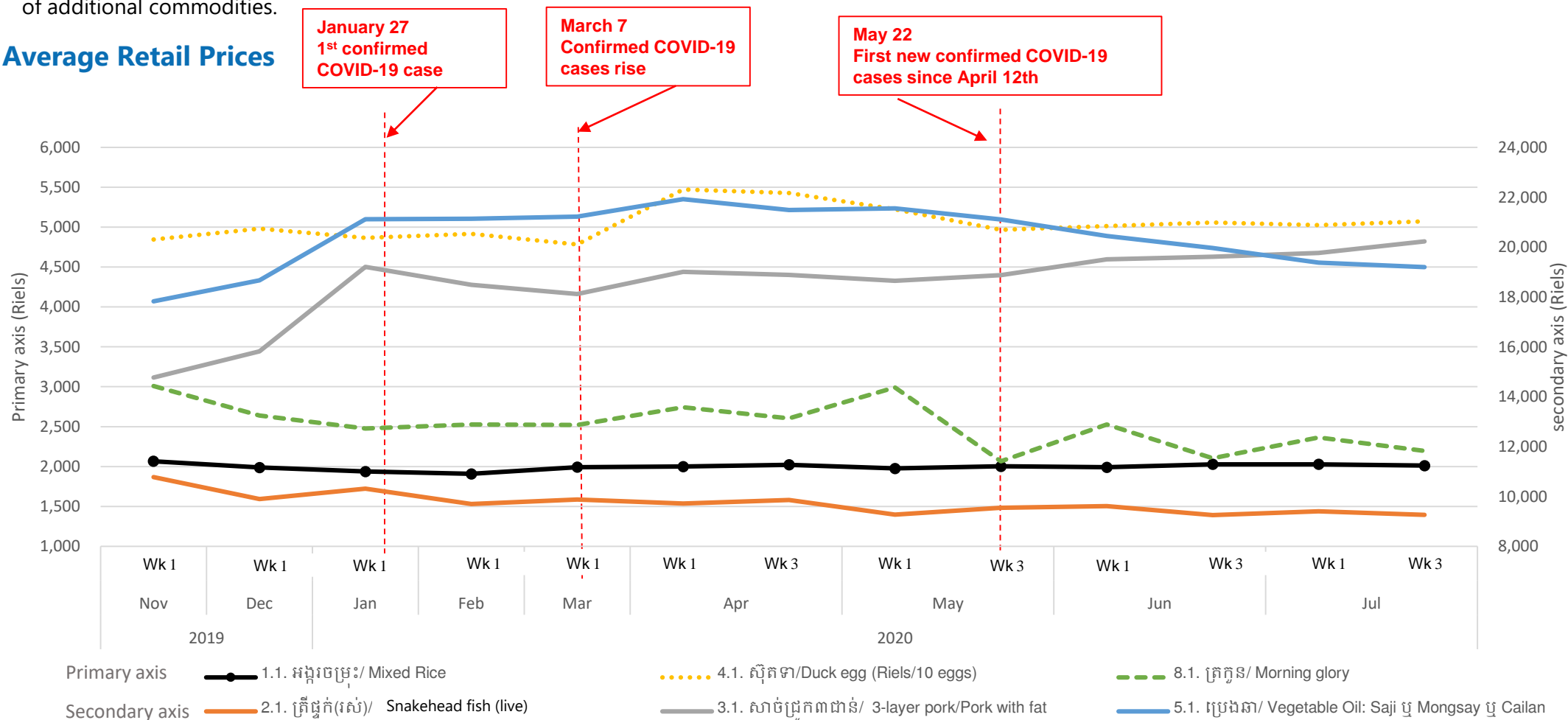
July 2020, Week 3 (n=21)

*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**, snakehead 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 through July. The prices of mixed rice, snakehead fish and duck egg in July were relatively stable while prices of morning glory and vegetable oil had a downward trend in the second half of July. 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. See Annex 1 & 2 for the prices of additional commodities.

Average Retail Prices



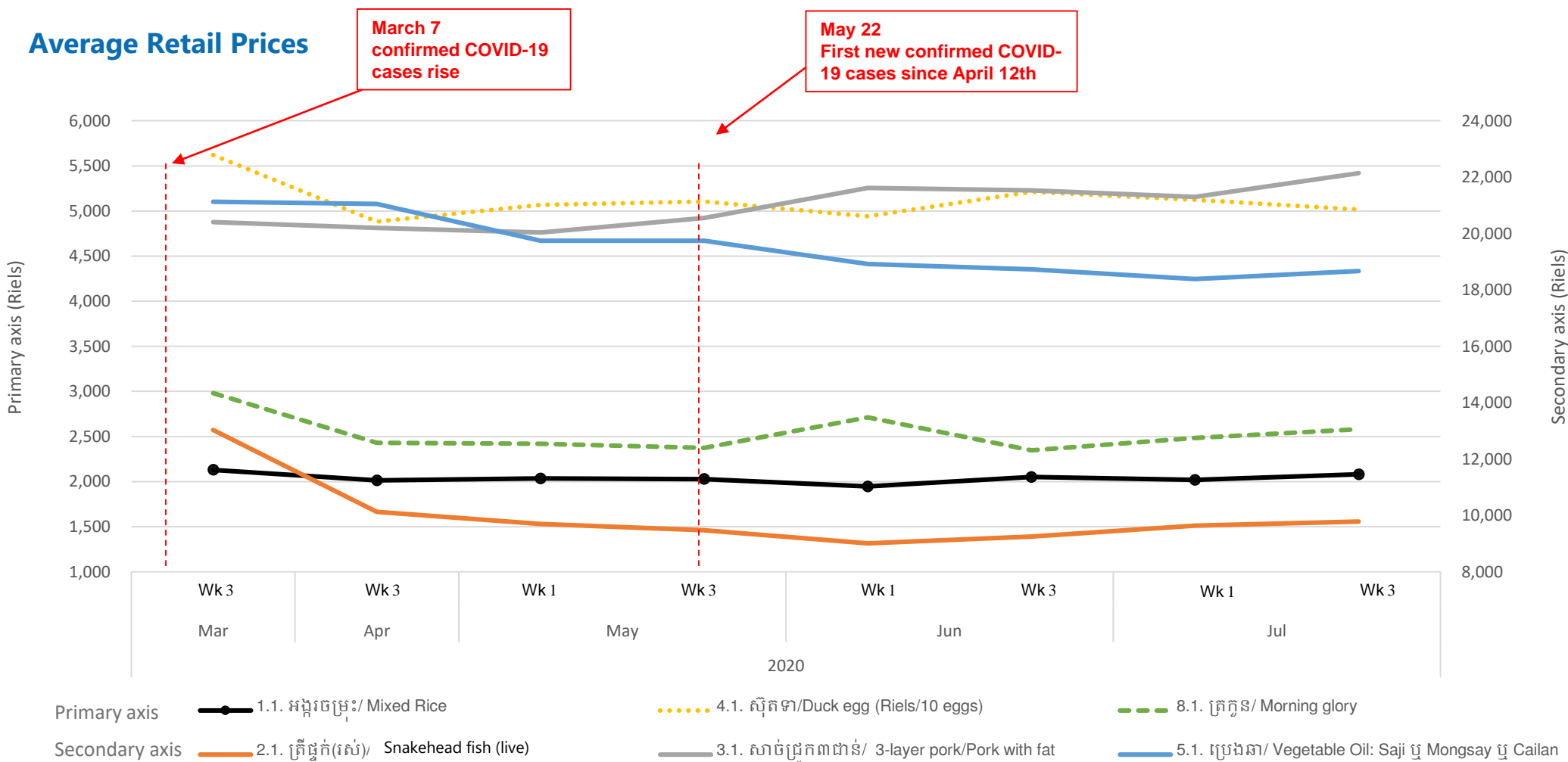
** Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

***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**, snakehead 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, Monduliri, Ratanakiri, Svay Rieng, and Takeo) indicate that most prices remained stable between the second half of April and late May and showed some minor fluctuation since June. In the second half of July, prices of mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, morning glory and vegetable oil had an upward trend, whereas prices of duck eggs decreased. See Annex 1 & 2 for the prices of additional commodities.

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 the expanded list of markets that have been monitored since March 2020. See the Methods section for more details.

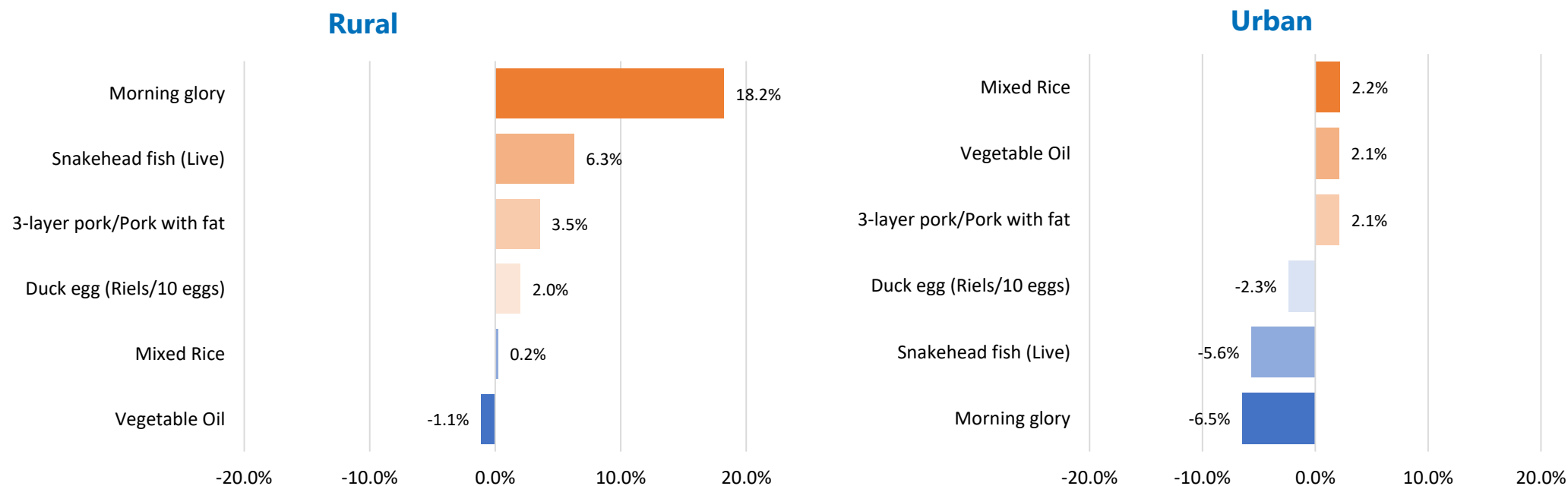
Sub-national: Price trends in urban and rural areas

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

The price change of mixed rice and pork in rural and urban areas followed the same direction, while the price change of snakehead fish, duck egg, morning glory and vegetable oil was not consistent between rural and urban areas. Snakehead fish and morning glory showed the largest fluctuations in price, with both commodities showing large (>5%) increases in price from the first half of the month in rural areas but large decreases in urban areas.

Between the first and third weeks of July, the price of mixed rice increased by 0.2% in rural areas and 2.2% in urban areas and the price of pork rose by 3.5% and 2.1% in rural and urban areas, respectively. In contrast, the price of morning glory increased significantly (+18.2%) in rural areas but decreased by 6.5% in urban areas. Prices of snakehead fish and duck egg increased by 6.3% and 2% respectively in rural areas, while in urban areas decreased by 5.6% and 2.3%. Prices of vegetable oil decreased by 1.1% in rural areas, but it increased by 2.1% in urban areas.

Bi-Weekly Change (%)
1st week of July vs 3rd week of July 2020



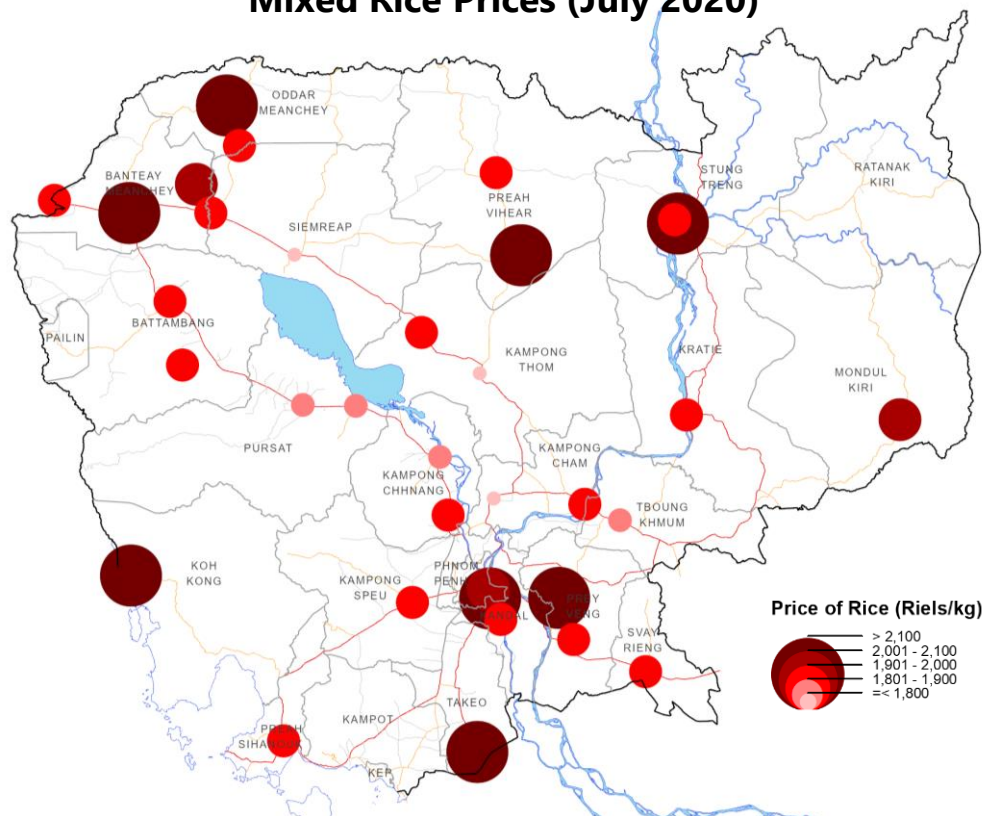
Note: Data is from all 45 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

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

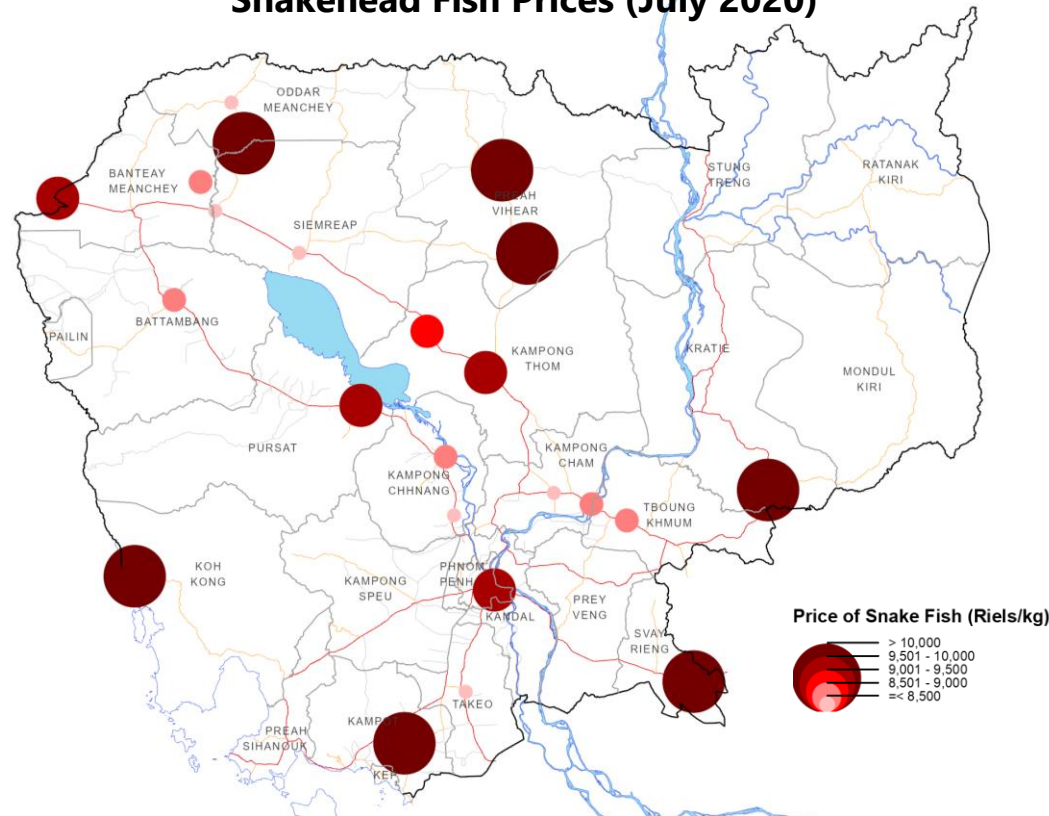
In late July 2020, the national average retail price of mixed rice was **2,052 riels/kg**. Serei Saophoan market in Banteay Meanchey and Tar Khmao market in Kandal reported the highest average retail rice price (2,700 riels). The price at Serei Saophoan market remained the same as the price at the end of June while the price at Tar Khmao market significantly increased from last month (2,263 riels). The second highest price of rice (2,300 riels) was in Rovieng market in Preah Vihear, which remained the same as it was at the end of June, and Samrong market in Oddar Meanchey, which increased from the previous month. The lowest price in late July was in Pa Oav market in Kampong Cham (1,700 riels), which slightly decreased from the end of June and early July.

In late July 2020, the national average retail price of snakehead fish (live) was **9,533 riels/kg**. The highest price was in Dang Tong market in Koh Kong (12,500 riels), but this price was lower than at the end of June. The second highest price was in Rovieng market in Preah Vihear (12,000 riels), and this has remained stable since late June. But the price in Chong Kal market in Oddar Meanchey was increased from 10,000 riels last month to 12,000 riels this month. The lowest price was in Psa Leu market in Siem Reap (7,000 riels), which was significantly lower than the price at the end of June.

Mixed Rice Prices (July 2020)



Snakehead Fish Prices (July 2020)

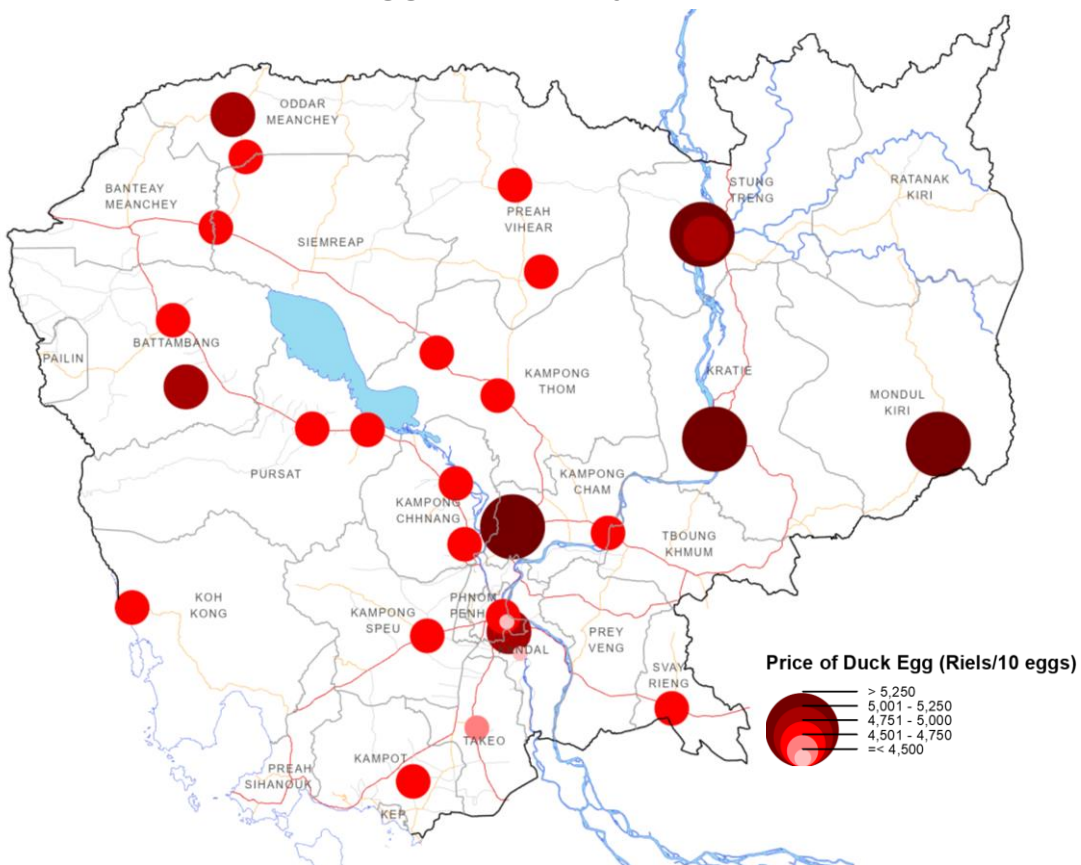


Sub-national: Price trends of duck eggs & vegetable oil

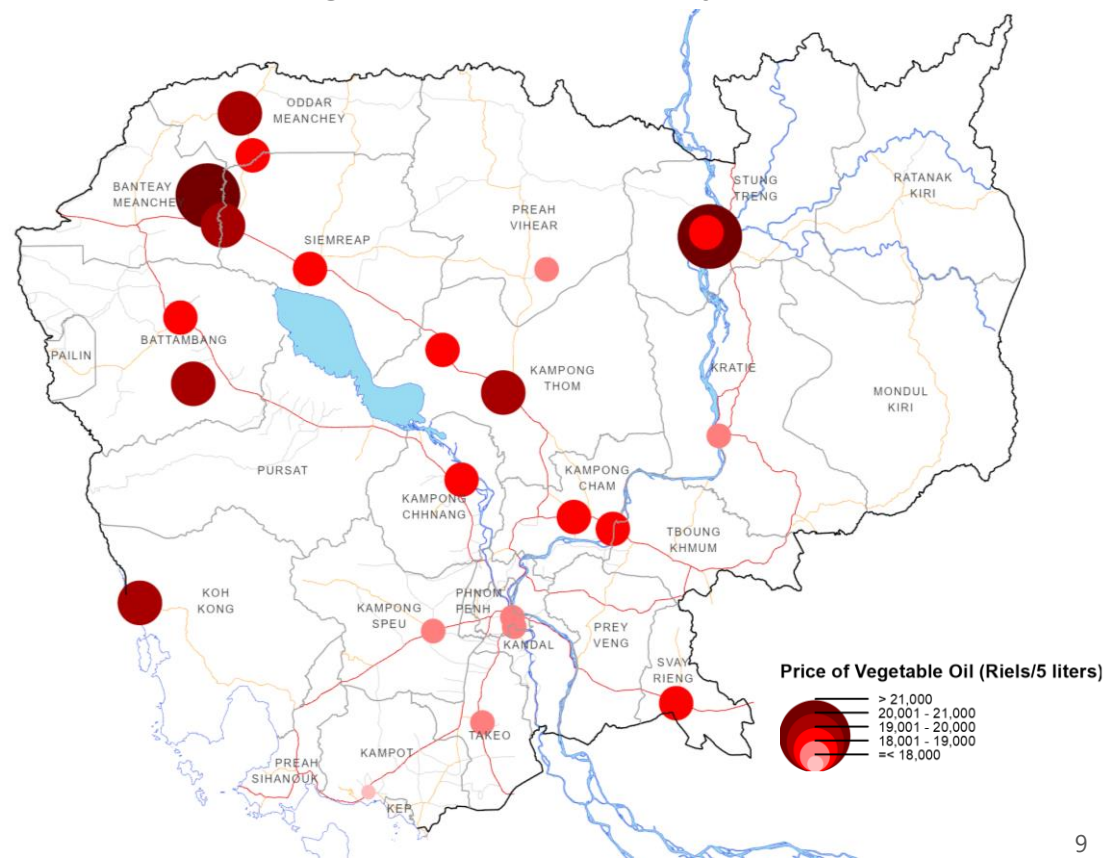
In late July 2020, the national average retail price of duck eggs was **5,043 riels/10 eggs**. The highest retail duck egg price was in Saen Monourom market in Mondul Kiri (5,750 riels). The second highest price was in Samaki market in Kratie and Thala Barivat market in Stung Treng (5,500 riels), but this was a drop in price from that previously found in Samaki market at the end of June. The lowest price was in Prek Touch market in Kandal (4,300 riels).

In late July 2020, the national average retail price of vegetable oil was **18,931 riels/5 liters**. The highest price was in Saen Monourom market in Mondul Kiri (22,000 riels). The price in June was not available for vegetable oil in this market. The second highest price was in Stung Treng market in Stung Treng (21,000 riels), which was slightly lower than the price at the end of June. The lowest price was in Samaki market in Kampot, (16,000 riels), which is lower than the price found at the end of June.

Duck Egg Prices (July 2020)



Vegetable Oil Prices (July 2020)



Trade and local production

The impact of COVID-19 resulted in border closures and travel restrictions in early 2020 which caused some initial 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 meat 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. See Annex 3 for a map of the paddy rice cultivation area.

According to the Secretariat of One Window Service for Rice Exports the amount of rice exported in the first seven months of 2020 was 426,073 tonnes. This is an increase of 38.3% compared to the same period in 2019. China continues to be the main destination of rice exports (37% share), followed by the European Union (34%), ASEAN countries (13%) and other countries shared the remainder (16%) (Cambodia Rice Federation, 2020).

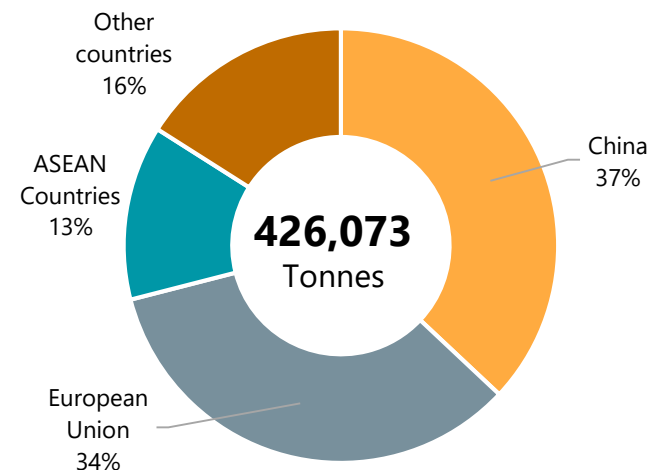
Overall, in the first seven months of 2020, Cambodia exported more than 2.6 million tonnes of agricultural products. The exported agricultural products included rice, cassava, cashew nuts, corn, bean, banana, mango, chili and pepper, according to a MAFF report (Quoted by Phnom Penh Post on 04 Aug 2020).

Local Food Supply in 2020



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

Milled Rice Export in the first 7 months of 2020 by destination



Source: Cambodia Rice Federation, 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 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 (FTA), followed by rounds of negotiations to solve the remaining issues in early 2020. The FTA talks between the two countries was recently completed and will be signed soon. This is expected to be implemented in early next year, according to the Ministry of Commerce (quoted by Phnom Penh Post on 21 July 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 IDPoor households were eligible for the first round of cash transfers in June. In late July, a further 50,000 households were identified through the on-demand IDPoor system and the Government transferred USD 28 million to a total of 610,000 households.

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.

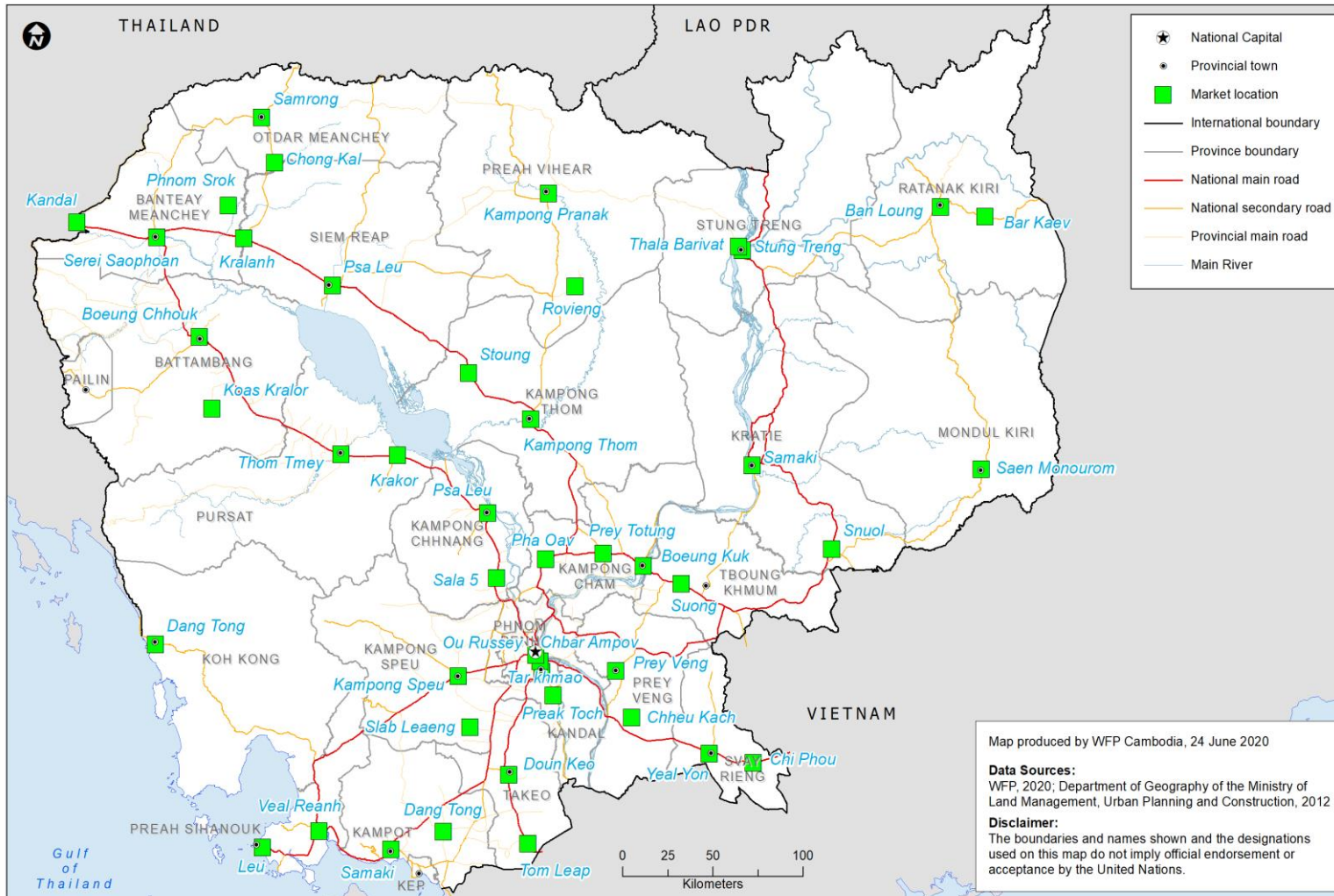


Poor families have begun receiving much-needed equity cards, making them eligible for government subsidies. Facebook

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, Odar 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.

Annex 1

Change in Retail Prices

(as of 2nd half of July)

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	2,052	0.3%	1.8%
2.1. ត្រីផ្លែកំ(រស់)/ Snake fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	9,533	0.0%	0.3%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,915	2.3%	1.4%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	7,719	6.9%	7.0%
2.4. ត្រីផ្លែកំផ្អែត/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	26,258	5.1%	3.4%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Riels/Kg	21,365	2.4%	3.0%
4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs)	Riels/10 eggs	5,043	-0.4%	-0.5%
4.2. ស៊ីតទាប្រេ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	6,338	-2.0%	0.7%
5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	Riels/5 litre	18,931	-1.2%	-3.9%
6.1. អំបិលមត់អ៊ុយត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	1,177	5.4%	2.2%
7.1. សណ្តែកកងី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	9,838	0.9%	0.9%
8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	2,452	7.7%	9.3%
8.2. ការ៉ុត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	3,407	-2.0%	-9.3%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave*	Riels/Kg	3,786	8.1%	0.5%
8.4. ស្លឹកម្រុំ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	2,625	-17.6%	-
8.5. ស្ពៃក្រញាញ់/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	3,787	-20.9%	-8.1%
8.6. ស្ពៃតៀ/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	4,037	-20.2%	-18.0%
8.7. ស្ពៃចម្កី/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	2,688	-20.0%	-21.9%
8.8. ស្ពៃខៀវ/Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	3,450	-19.3%	-4.6%
8.9. ផ្លែដូង/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	3,490	15.6%	3.6%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	4,107	-3.5%	6.3%
8.11. ត្រួយល្អៅ/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	4,179	-6.5%	27.8%
8.12. ផ្លែល្អៅ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	2,383	-21.5%	-14.8%
8.13. ប្លូក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	2,000	-	-
8.14. ត្រីឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	2,117	1.4%	-13.7%
8.15. ត្រប់វែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	2,356	-3.0%	-4.7%
8.16. ត្រប់ស្រួយ/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	2,508	-3.1%	-29.8%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉ោ/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	4,194	13.3%	15.3%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	2,367	-9.0%	-7.9%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	3,167	-3.1%	-3.0%
8.20. ល្អងខ្ចី/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	1,396	5.5%	23.6%
8.21. សណ្តែកគូរ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	2,691	-26.4%	-10.7%
8.22. ត្រប់ប្លែក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	3,306	4.4%	-3.8%
8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	7,500	5.7%	0.0%
8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	5,600	-4.5%	-15.0%
8.25. ដំឡូងពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	2,400	12.5%	-11.5%

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 Dec):

- ▲ Increase when % > 5,
- ▶ Stable when % btw 5 and -5,
- ▼ Decrease when % < -5

* Prices for these food commodities are only collected in markets in provinces where home-grown school feeding is implemented.

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

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	1,934	▶ 0.9%	▶ 2.3%
2.1. ត្រីផ្លែកំ(រស់)/ Snake fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	8,488	▶ -1.2%	▶ 2.4%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,217	▲ 9.1%	▶ 1.2%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	7,110	▲ 9.7%	▲ 7.6%
2.4. ត្រីផ្លែកំផ្អែត/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	24,568	▶ 3.3%	▶ 0.9%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Riels/Kg	19,979	▶ 2.3%	▶ 3.7%
4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs)	Riels/10 eggs	4,703	▶ 0.5%	▶ 1.1%
4.2. ស៊ីតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	6,078	▶ 1.0%	▲ 6.8%
5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	Riels/5 litre	18,153	▶ -1.8%	▶ -5.0%
6.1. អំបិលម៉តអ៊ុយត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	1,004	▶ 2.8%	▶ 2.8%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	9,383	▶ -1.9%	▶ 1.0%
8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	2,019	▶ 3.9%	▲ 6.5%
8.2. កាវ៉ុត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	2,839	▶ -1.3%	▼ -7.0%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave*	Riels/Kg	3,119	▲ 20.3%	▲ 30.0%
8.4. ស្លឹកម្រុំ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	2,333	▼ -13.1%	-
8.5. ស្ពៃក្រញាញ់/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	3,044	▼ -24.6%	▼ -5.8%
8.6. ស្ពៃតៀ/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	3,233	▼ -21.0%	▼ -22.6%
8.7. ស្ពៃចង្កឹះ/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	2,196	▼ -22.8%	▼ -25.4%
8.8. ស្ពៃខៀវ/Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	2,843	▼ -13.1%	▶ 4.5%
8.9. ផ្លីដូង/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	2,698	▲ 16.5%	▶ 2.6%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,345	▶ -0.6%	▲ 12.1%
8.11. ត្រួយល្ពៅ/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,369	▼ -9.4%	▲ 21.7%
8.12. ផ្លែល្ពៅ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	1,841	▼ -18.9%	▼ -17.1%
8.13. ឃ្នោត/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	1,500	-	-
8.14. ត្រីឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	1,719	▲ 5.3%	▼ -15.7%
8.15. ត្រប់វែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	1,963	▶ -2.0%	▼ -10.2%
8.16. ត្រប់ស្រួយ/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	1,970	▶ -1.7%	▼ -35.8%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉ោ/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	3,611	▲ 17.8%	▲ 18.7%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	1,954	▼ -7.2%	▼ -10.7%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	2,517	▲ 14.3%	▼ -16.4%
8.20. ល្ពង់ខ្ចី/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	1,098	▲ 9.2%	▲ 20.6%
8.21. សណ្តែកគូរ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	2,146	▼ -30.3%	▼ -8.1%
8.22. ត្រួយងចេក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	2,725	▶ 0.0%	▼ -17.3%
8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	6,333	▶ 3.0%	▶ -1.6%
8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	4,810	▼ -8.8%	▼ -17.7%
8.25. ដំឡូងពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	2,040	▶ 2.6%	▼ -13.8%

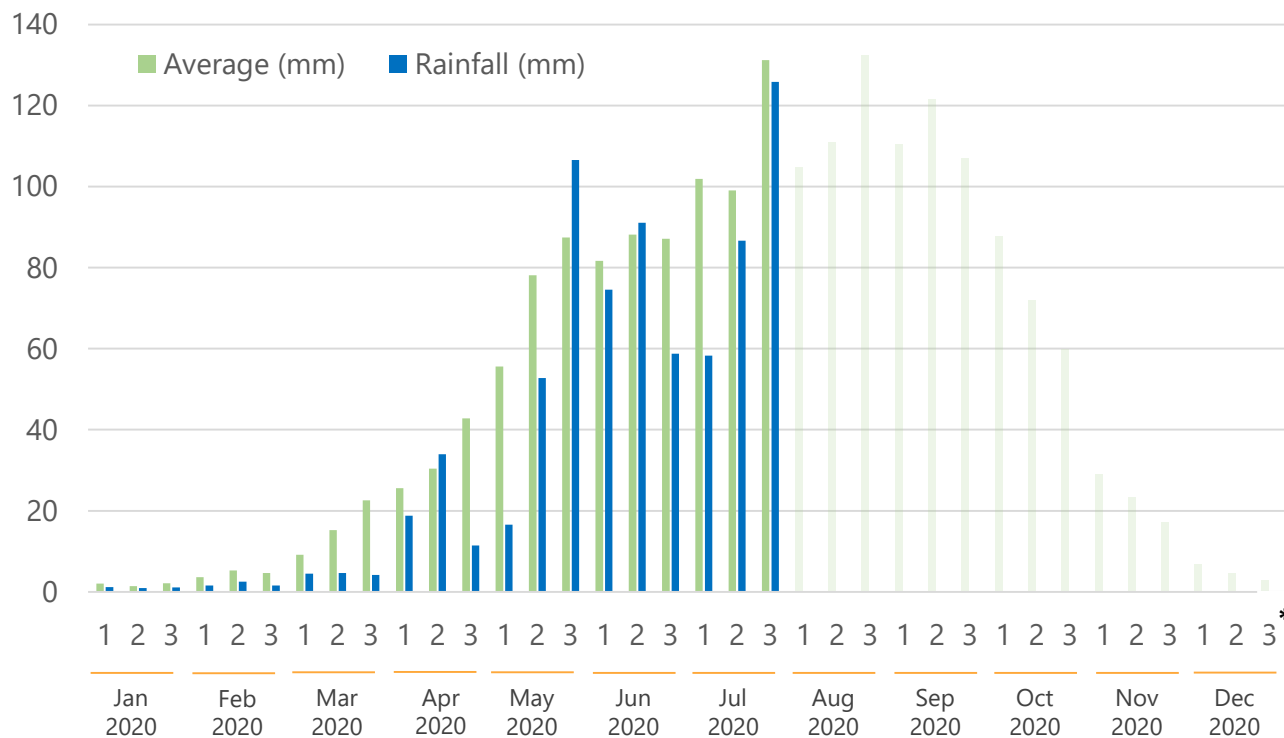
Change direction for 2Week on 2Week (e.g. 1st week of Jan is compared to 3rd week of Dec) and 4Week on 4Week (e.g. 1st week of Jan is compared to 1st week of Dec):

- ▲ Increase when % > 5,
- ▶ Stable when % btw 5 and -5,
- ▼ Decrease when % < -5

* Prices for these food commodities are only collected in markets in provinces where home-grown school feeding is implemented.

Annex 3: Rainfall Pattern, Population Distribution and Paddy Cultivation

Rainfall updated as of July 2020



Seasonal Calendar

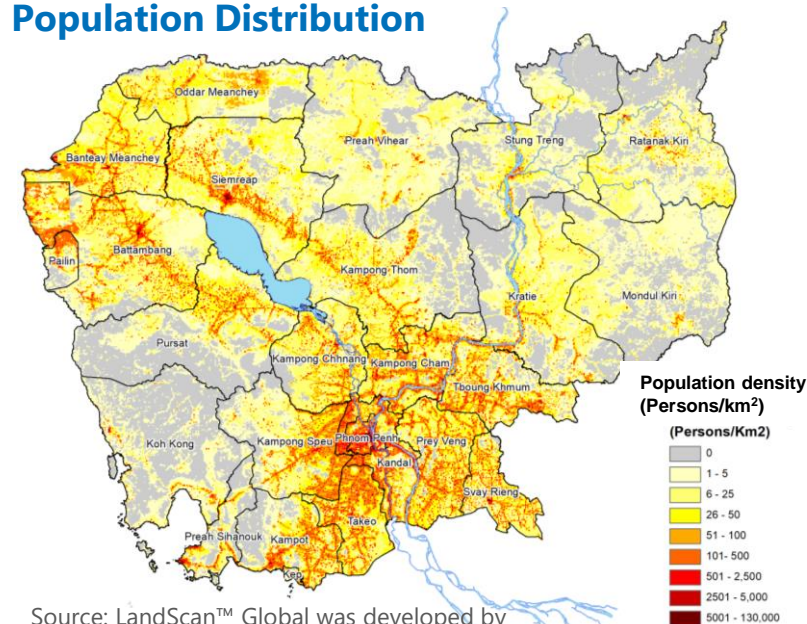
Dry Season (Jan-Mar) Wet Season (Apr-Jul) Dry Season (Aug-Dec)

Dry season rice	Growing	Harvesting		Land prep & sowing	
Wet season rice	Harvesting		Land prep and sowing	Transplanting/growing	Harvesting

*Note: Each month on the graph is classified into 3 dekads (10days) which mean 3x10days and represented by number 1, 2, and 3 of the above axis.

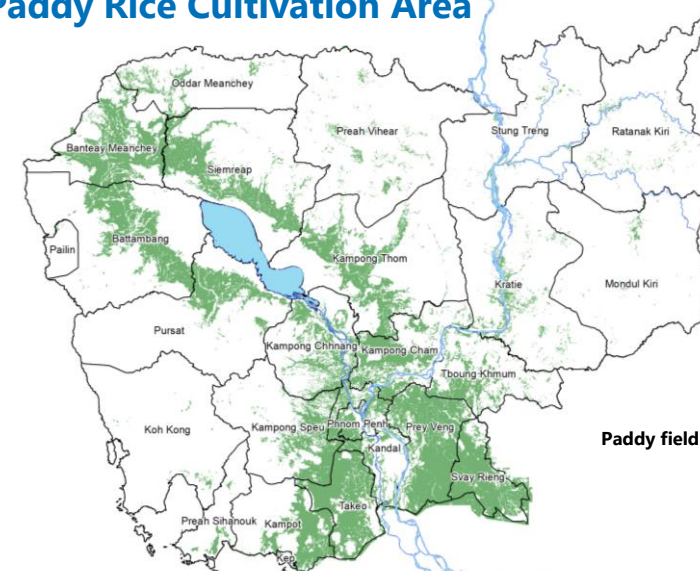
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP

Population Distribution



Source: LandScan™ Global was developed by Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Paddy Rice Cultivation Area



Source: Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, 2008