



World Food
Programme



Cambodia

Food price update – September/October 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 1 November, according to WHO, there were more than 46 million reported cases and more than 1.2 million deaths worldwide. In Cambodia, since the first reported case on 27 January, there have been a total of 291 cases and no deaths (as of 1 November).

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 (see Annex 1 and 2) 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 of both COVID-19 and the recent floods in Cambodia.

The September/October update is based on market data collected in the first and third week of October 2020.

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 & Environmental Factors Influencing Prices

The COVID-19 pandemic has spread rapidly since January and continued to impact economic activities across the world. Economic growth for Cambodia is projected to have negative growth of -2% in 2020 (World Bank, October 2020). Cambodia's GDP growth rate is expected to contract by 4.0% in 2020 and grow by 5.9% in 2021 (ADB, September 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. In Cambodia, the Government's ban on rice exports in April was lifted on 20 May. Cambodia exported **0.54** million tonnes of rice in the first ten months of 2020, **17.11%** higher than last year.

In October, Cambodia received substantially higher rainfall than the long-term average (see Annex 3), which caused flash floods (see Annex 4). These floods affected nearly 176,000 households in 14 provinces, including Phnom Penh, and displaced over 14,000 households.

Conclusion:

After the flooding in October, prices have remained fairly stable except for vegetable prices, which increased quite substantially. Prior to the flooding, prices of key commodities remained within expected seasonal fluctuation with the exception of a temporary spike in retail food prices for some fresh commodities in late March/early April 2020. Markets also appear to be functioning well, except for 3 markets that were disrupted due to the floods. So far, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the flooding 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 rolled out on-demand IDPoor and launched a cash transfer programme since June to provide support to vulnerable households, reaching around 696,000 IDPoor households by October 2020. In addition,³ the Government, Cambodian Red Cross, UN agencies, NGOs, the private sector and charities provided emergency assistance to flood-affected households.



Longer-Term Trend Analysis (Nov 2019 – October 2020)

In Cambodia prices have remained fairly stable for most key food commodities over the past 10 months.

Following an initial spike in prices at the end of March and beginning of April, prices stabilized by May. Some of this initial spike was likely related to the initial increase of COVID-19 cases and subsequent border closures which restricted cross-border trade.

Since May, the prices of mixed rice and duck egg have remained fairly stable, while vegetable oil decreased slightly in June and July but increased again in August until late October. Snakehead fish showed a stable price trend until late October when it decreased slightly. The price of morning glory has fluctuated since May and the price spiked following the floods in October. This is consistent with a widespread rise in vegetable prices that occurred following this event. Meanwhile, pork prices have had a slight upward trend since May until late September and showed a slight downward trend in October.

Markets appeared to be able to function as usual throughout this period, except three markets that reported disruptions due to flooding.

In late October, 50% of market chiefs reported a slight decrease in customers visiting markets, a substantial drop from the 80% that reported no change at the start of the month. Furthermore, more than **90%** reported no problems in supply, although **8%** reported an increase in supply prices.



Monthly Food Price Change (September - October 2020)

In October, prices appear to be stable for key food commodities but there was some substantial increase in vegetable prices since August such as morning glory (+**58.9%**), long eggplants (+**31.8%**), and long bean (+**68%**).

Food prices were higher in urban areas than those in rural areas for food commodities, such as mixed rice, duck egg and morning glory, with the exception of snakehead fish and vegetable oil. The price of pork showed no difference between both areas. Price changes of these commodities in rural and urban areas were consistent, except duck egg. Prices of these commodities also remained stable in both rural and urban areas, except morning glory for which prices increased sharply (+**73.5%**) in urban areas and (+**26.7%**) in rural areas.

At provincial level, Battambang, Siem Reap and Stung Treng had the highest reported prices of some food commodities, such as mixed rice, duck eggs and vegetable oil. For some of the more remote and sparsely populated provinces (see population density map in Annex 3), such as Monduliri and Koh Kong, price information was not available.

Further seasonal fluctuations in food prices are expected in the coming months due to the harvest of wet season paddy (see Annex 3), receding flooding water and the restrictions placed on fishing in September and October.

Market functionality

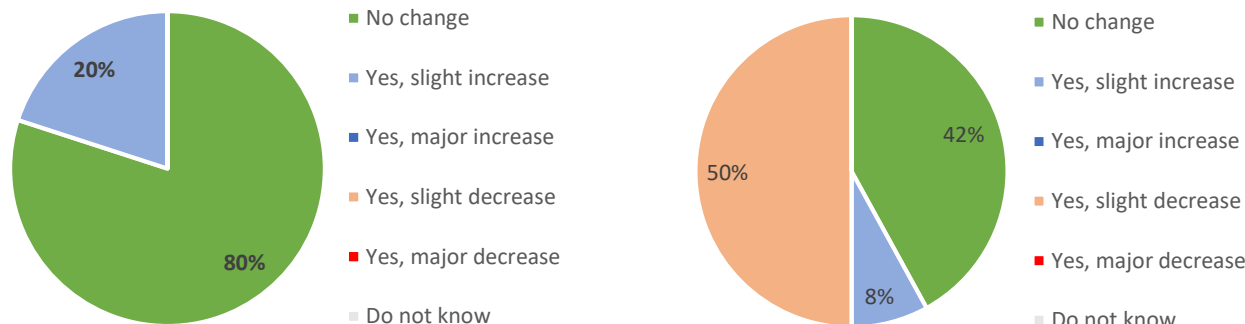
In the 45 markets monitored across the country, market chiefs were interviewed in the first and third week of October*. All respondents reported that markets were open, as usual, except for three markets in Battambang, Pursat and Banteay Meanchey that reported being affected by the floods in October.

Overall, the number of customers visiting markets varied substantially between early and late October. The majority of market chiefs (80%) reported no changes in the number of customers visiting the market in the first week of October while this number dropped to 42% at the end of October. Half of market chiefs (50%) also reported that there was a slight decrease in customers visiting the market in late October, but this issue was not reported at the beginning of the month. Only 8% of market chiefs reported a slight increase in customers at the end of October, compared to 20% reported in early October. This was likely related to the floods.

However, there did not appear to be any major issues in the supply of food to markets. The majority of the market chiefs reported no problem with the food supply to their market in the first and second half of October. In early October, a small percent (2%) of market chiefs reported an increase in supply price. This rose to 8% of market chiefs in late October.

Traders were also asked to report whether their selling price increased or decreased. More than half of the markets (54%) reported increases in the selling price of food commodities, such as vegetables, rice, and duck egg, due to the floods in October.

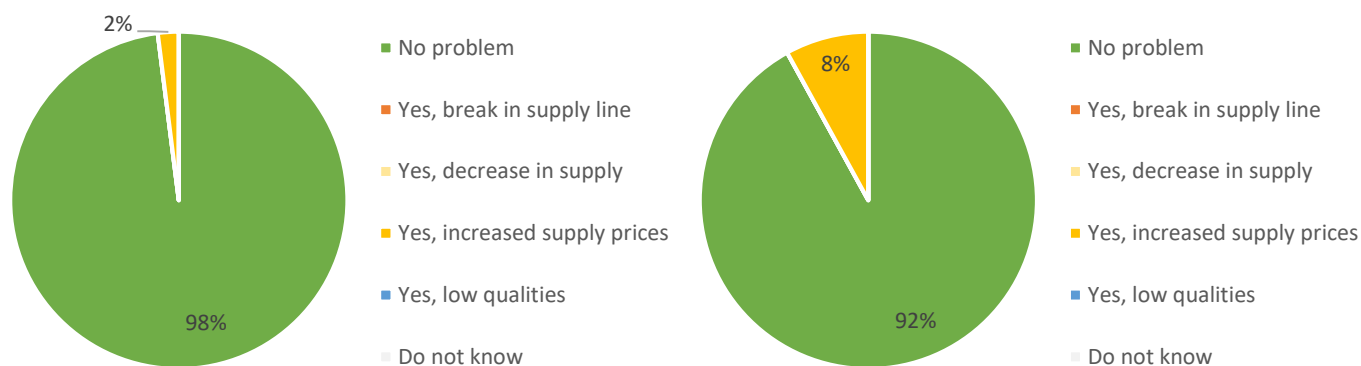
Change in Customers Visiting Markets in the Past 2 Weeks in October 2020



October 2020, Week 1 (n=10)

October 2020, Week 3 (n=12)

Change in Supply in the Past 2 Weeks in October 2020



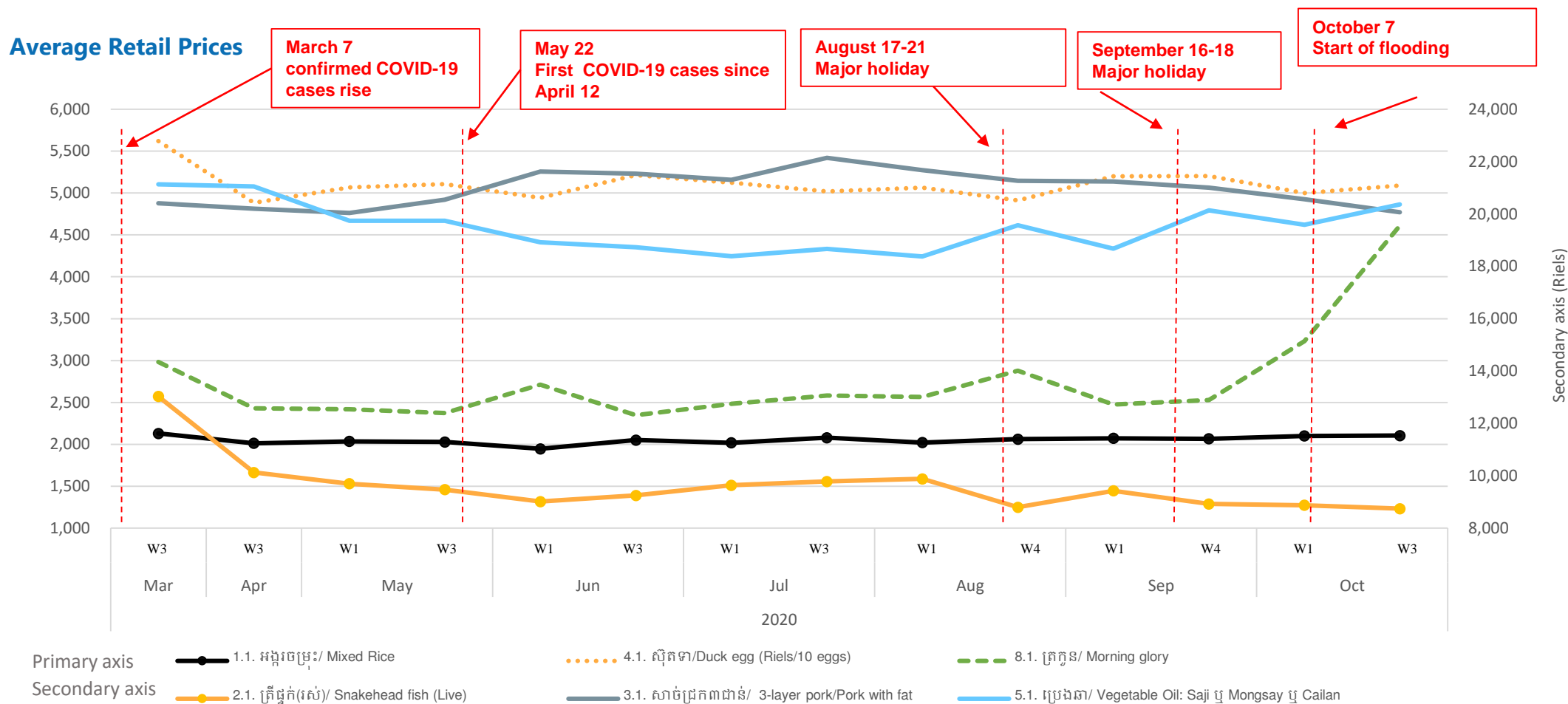
October 2020, Week 1 (n=10)

October 2020, Week 3 (n=12)

*Call center operators are asked to contact and interview market chiefs during the data collection rounds in the first and the third week of each month.

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. The price of morning glory sharply rose since late September and through October. Duck egg and vegetable oil also had a slight upward trend in late October, whereas the price of snakehead fish and pork slightly decreased since early September. The price of mixed rice remained fairly stable over last two months. See Annex 1 & 2 for the prices of additional commodities.



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

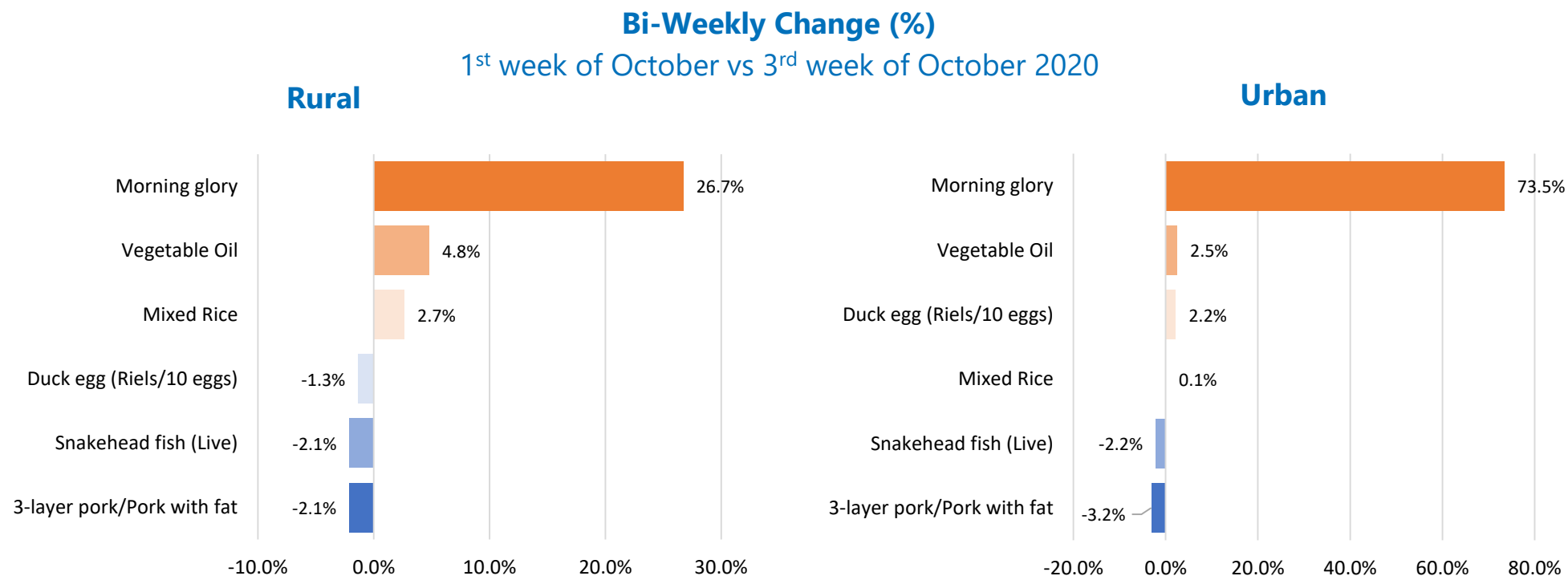
****Note: Data is from the expanded list of markets that have been monitored since March 2020. See the Methods section for more details.

Sub-national: Price trends in urban and rural areas

Until late October, the prices of the main food commodities, such as mixed rice, duck egg and morning glory, in urban areas were higher than the prices of the same food commodities in rural areas, with the exception of snakehead fish and vegetable oil. The price of pork showed no difference between rural and urban areas.

The price trend of five main food commodities in rural and urban areas followed the same direction of change, with morning glory, vegetable oil, and mixed rice prices increasing and pork and snakehead fish prices decreasing. Morning glory showed the largest fluctuations in price, showing large (26.7% and 73.5%) increases in rural and urban areas, respectively. Prices of vegetable oil and mixed rice increased by 4.8% and 2.7% respectively in rural areas and by 2.5% and 0.1% respectively in urban areas. In contrast, snakehead fish and pork slightly decreased by 2.1% in rural areas and by 2.2% and 3.2% respectively in urban areas.

Between the first and third weeks of October, the direction of the price change of duck egg was not consistent between rural and urban areas. The price of duck egg declined by 1.3% in rural areas, but it increased by 2.2% in urban areas.



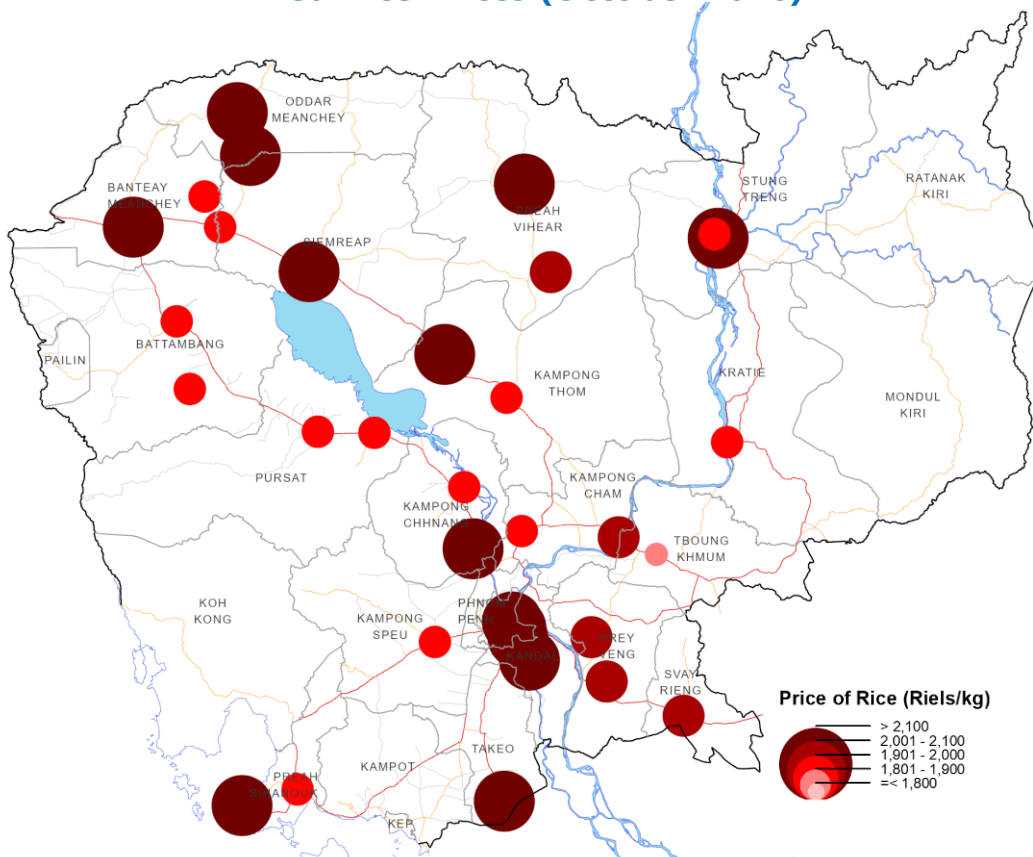
Note: Data is from all 45 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

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

In late October 2020, the national average retail price of mixed rice was **2,111 riels/kg**. The highest price was 2,500 riels in Stung Treng market, Stung Treng, 12% higher than the price in early October in the same market. The second highest price of rice was 2,450 riels in Serei Saophoan market in Banteay Meanchey, 2% higher than late September. The lowest price was in Suong market in Tboung Khmum (1,850 riels), about 3% lower than the previous month in the same market.

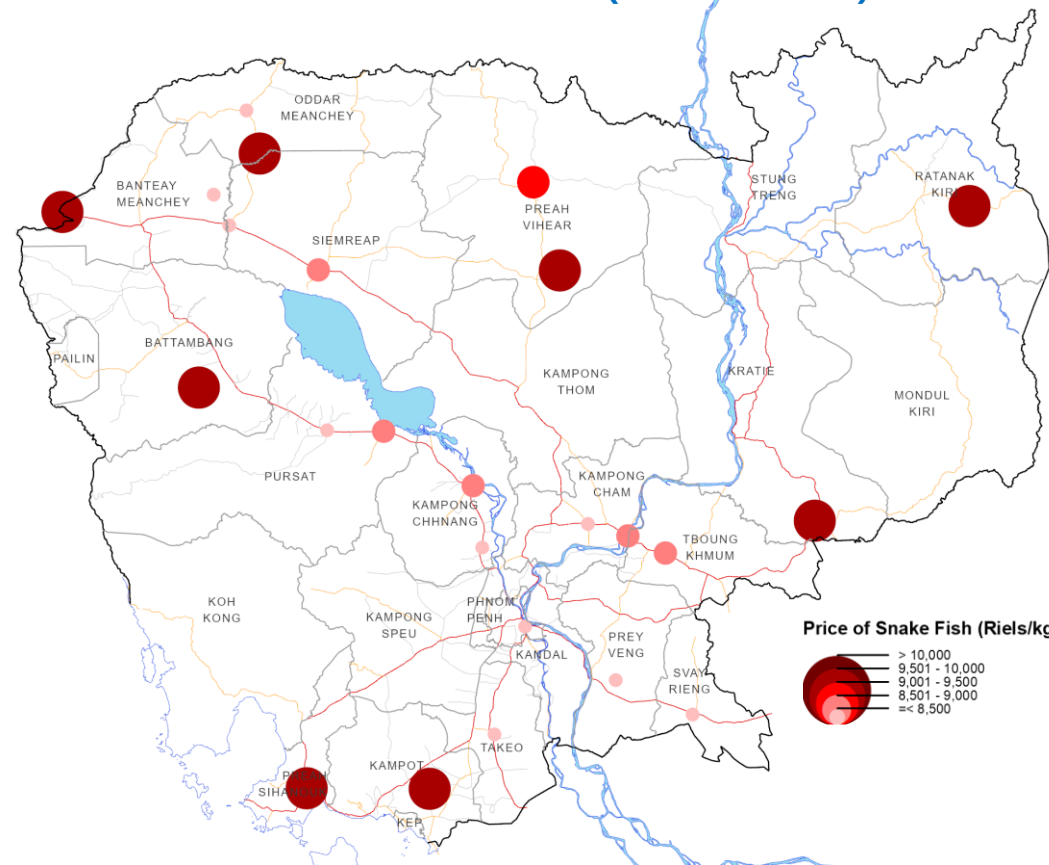
In late October 2020, the national average retail price of snakehead fish (live) was **8,780 riels/kg**. The highest price (10,000 riels) was found in multiple markets such as Kandal market in Banteay Meanchey (same as early September), Koas Kralor market in Battambang (9% higher than late September), Dang Tong market in Kampot (same as late September), Snuol market in Kratie (no price recorded last month), Rovieng market in Preah Vihear (same as late September), Bar Kaev market in Ratanakiri (9% lower than early October), Veal Reanh market in Preah Sihanouk (same as early October), and Chong Kal market in Oddar Meanchey (same as late September). The second highest price (9,500 riels) was found in Kampong Pranak market in Preah Vihear, 5% lower than last month. The lowest price (6,800 riels) was found in Kralanh market in Siem Reap, about 9% lower than the previous month.

Mixed Rice Prices (October 2020)



Note: No prices reported for this commodity in Koh Kong, Kampot, Mondulkiri and Ratanakiri

Snakehead Fish Prices (October 2020)



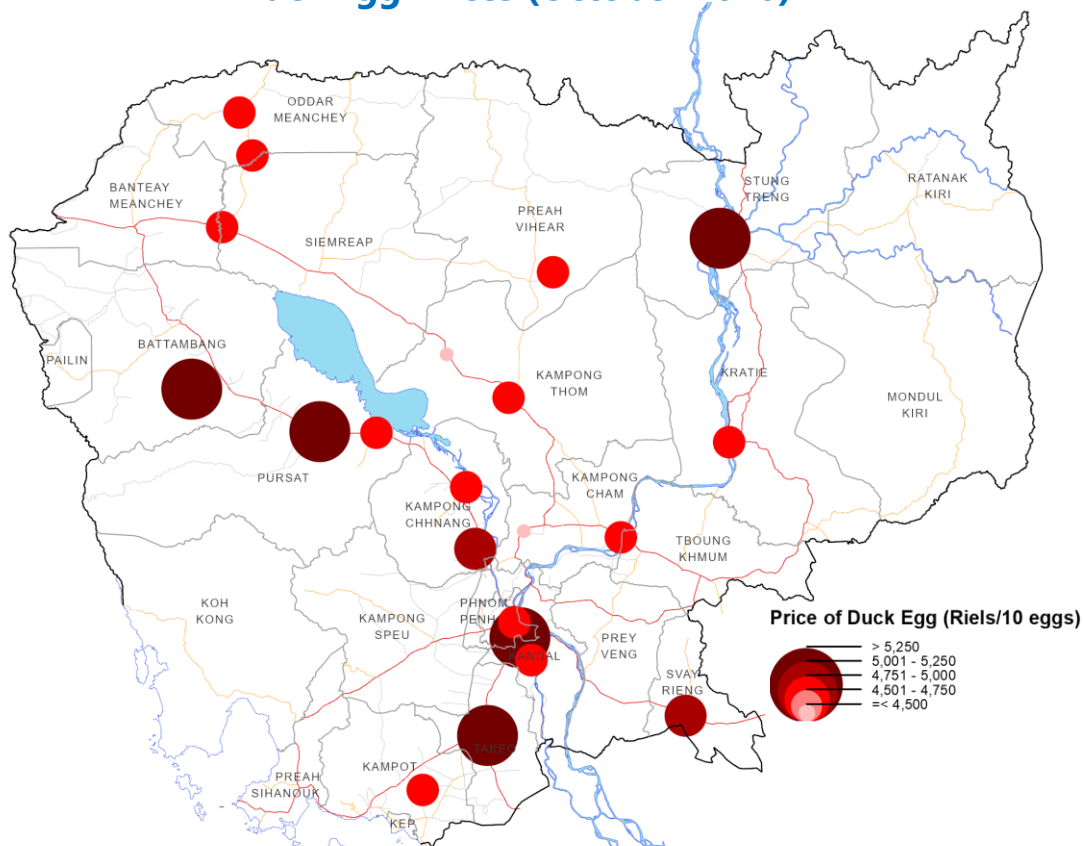
Note: No prices reported for this commodity in Koh Kong, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Kampong Thom, Mondulkiri and Stung Treng

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

In late October 2020, the national average retail price of duck eggs was **5,071 riels/10 eggs**. The highest price (5,500 riels) was found in multiple markets, such as Koas Kralor market in Battambang (same as last month), Thom Tmey market in Pursat (10% higher than last month), Stung Treng market in Stung Treng (same as last month), and Doun Keo market in Takeo (about 16% higher than last month). The second highest price was in Tar Khmao market in Kandal (5,300 riels), 6% higher than last month. The lowest price (4,500 riels) was in Pha Oav market in Kampong Cham (6% lower than last month) and Stoung market in Kampong Thom (same as last month).

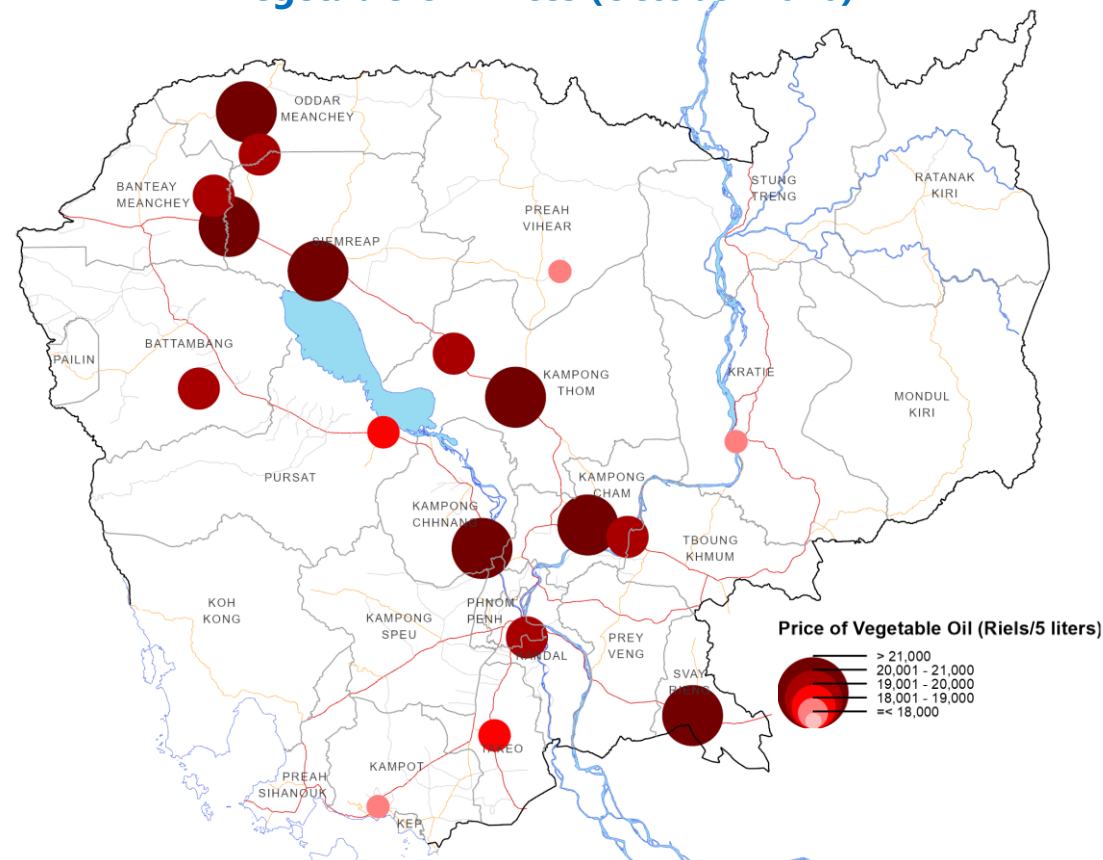
In late October 2020, the national average retail price of vegetable oil was **20,819 riels/5 liters**. The highest price was (22,000 riels) in Psa Leu market in Siem Reap (increased by 7% compared to late September), Kampong Thom market in Kampong Thom (2% higher than last month), Sala 5 market in Kampong Chhnang (no data available last month to compare), and Kralanh market in Siem Reap (same as early October). The second highest price was in Samrong market in Oddar Meanchey (21,750 riels), a 6% increase compared to last month. The lowest price was in Rovieng market in Preah Vihear (18,500 riels), 24% lower than last month.

Duck Egg Prices (October 2020)



Note: No prices reported for this commodity in Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, Tboung Khmum, Mondulkiri and Ratanakiri

Vegetable Oil Prices (October 2020)



Note: No prices reported for this commodity in Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, Tboung Khmum, Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng

Trade and local production

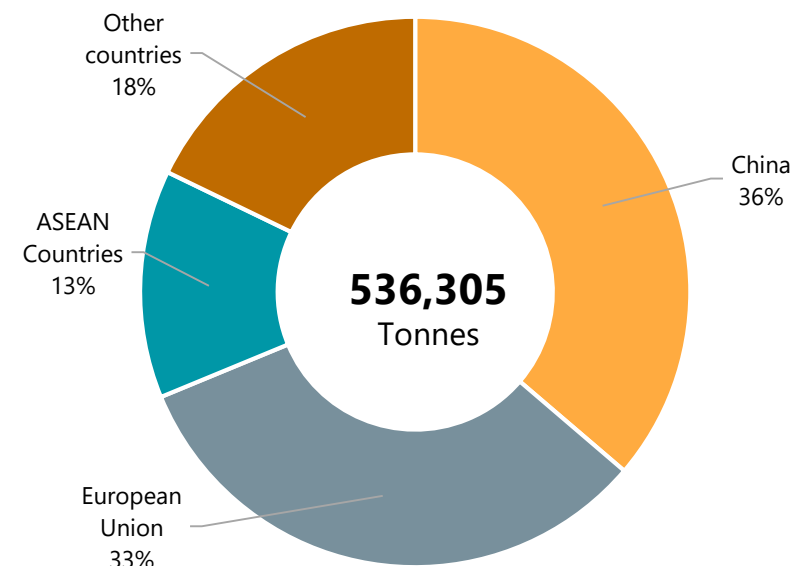
Despite the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on the Cambodian economy, agricultural production in Cambodia has shown positive progress for the first ten months of 2020. According to the official Facebook page of MoWRAM, by October 2020, the cultivated areas of wet season paddy were 2.78 million hectares which was already 107.7% of the annual plan. See Annex 3 for a map of the geographic distribution of paddy rice cultivation area.

In October, Cambodia received much higher rainfall than the long-term average (see Annex 3), causing flooding in 14 provinces/municipalities. Flood affected 272,887 hectares of paddy (of which 57,979 hectares were damaged), 7,287 hectares of horticulture (of which 655 hectares were damaged) and 84,568 hectares of industrial crops (of which 45,545 hectares were damaged) according to MAFF's situation report (updated as of 26 October).

However, according to the Cambodia Rice Federation website, by October 2020 the amount of rice exported in the first ten months of 2020 was 536,305 tonnes. This is an increase of 17.1% compared to the same period in 2019. China continues to be the main destination of rice exports (36.3% share), followed by the European Union (32.5%), ASEAN countries (13.4%) and other countries shared the remainder (17.8%). Cambodia expects to increase the export quantity to 800,000 tonnes of milled rice this year and to 1 million tonnes by 2022 (Khmer Times, 5 October).

Cambodia currently profits from international fragrant rice exports, which provide high profits for farmers. However, there is a risk that Cambodia might be losing market share to neighbouring countries, such as Vietnam, who focus on exporting cheaper rice varieties at competitive prices. The government is encouraging exporters to try to focus on other varieties to tap into the global low-cost rice market. (New Straits Times, 7 October)

Milled rice exports in the first 10 months of 2020 by destination



Source: Cambodia Rice Federation website, October 2020

Policy responses to date

Trade and supply

Since January 2020, the Government has taken various trade measures in order to ensure adequate domestic supply during the COVID-19 pandemic. These have included the temporary ban/suspension of white rice, paddy and fish exports on 5 April (this was lifted on 20 May); the establishment of a working group on the management of supplies and prices of strategic goods in the market and national food reserve system; and instructions to promoting agricultural production in Cambodia.

Cambodia and China signed a free trade agreement on 12 October 2020. The agreement will exempt more than 340 of Cambodia's exports, mainly agricultural products. As a result, according to a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce, it is expected that exports to China will increase by more than 20% (Phnom Penh Post, 13 October).

To address the capital shortage in the rice sector, the Government plans to disburse 30 million USD in loans during the upcoming harvest to support rice millers to purchase paddy rice. The Director of the Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (ARDB) has also urged rice millers to continue to buy paddy from farmers affected by the recent floods at reasonable prices despite the damage to the paddy. (Phnom Penh Post, 18 October).

Social assistance

On 24 June, the Government officially launched a nationwide cash transfer programme for poor and vulnerable households during the COVID-19 pandemic. As of October, about 696,000 IDPoor households (about 2,790,000 people) have qualified for cash transfers and received an estimated 106 million USD since June. The Government expects to continue this programme until December 2020.

Humanitarian assistance

In October 2020, about 170,000 households in at least 14 provinces were affected by widespread flash floods. Many received emergency assistance, including food, cash, water, shelter, and other non-food items, from the Government, Cambodian Red Cross, UN agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and public charities (Humanitarian Response Forum, 26 October). The Government has also provided rice and crop seeds to farming households affected by the floods (Phnom Penh Post, 25 October).

Additional policy responses

The United Nations in Cambodia released a Socio-Economic Response Framework in August based on consultations with the Government and development partners.

The Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) issued a joint statement on food security and nutrition in the context of COVID-19 on 15 June and launched the 2nd National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) 2019-2023 on 3 November.



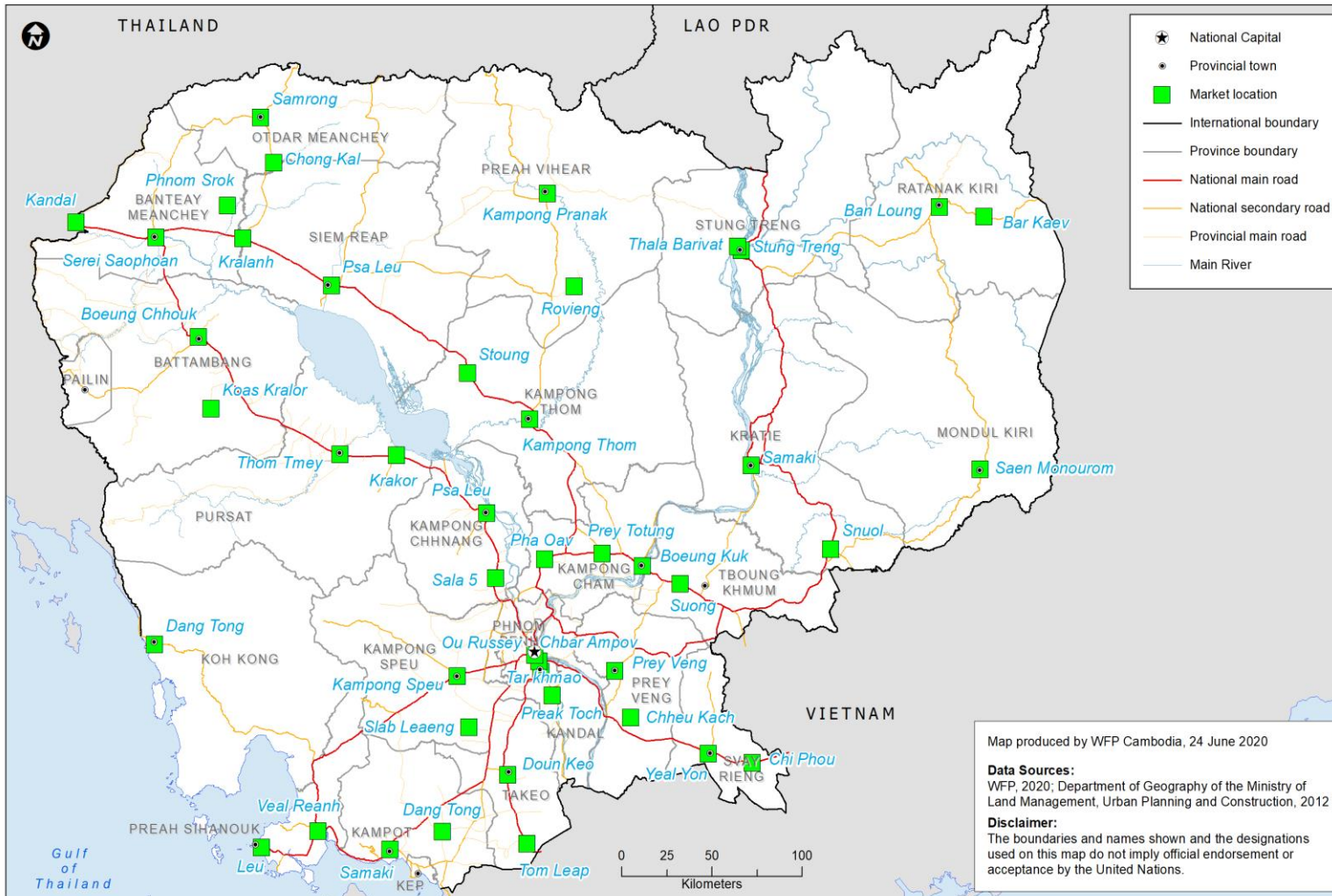
*Beneficiary of cash transfer programme
Source: National Social Protection Council.*



*Flood affected households receive rice seed from the government
Source: National Committee for Disaster Management'*

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, Otdar Meanchey, 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 is also collected.

From mid-April 2020, 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 October)

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	2,111	▶ 2.1%	▶ 2.2%
2.1. ត្រីផ្លូវកំ(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	8,780	▶ -4.4%	▼ -5.5%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,817	▶ 3.8%	▶ -2.1%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	7,588	▶ 2.7%	▼ -6.1%
2.4. ត្រីផ្លូវកំដើត/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	23,359	▶ 0.4%	▶ 3.6%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Riels/Kg	19,832	▶ -1.8%	▶ -4.3%
4.1. ស៊ុតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs)	Riels/10 eggs	5,071	▶ 0.5%	▶ 1.1%
4.2. ស៊ុតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	6,584	▶ 0.8%	▶ -2.4%
5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	Riels/5 litre	20,819	▶ 2.0%	▶ 1.9%
6.1. អំបិលម៉ត់អ៊ុយត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	1,136	▶ 0.9%	▶ 0.7%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	8,614	▼ -8.7%	▼ -7.9%
8.1. ត្រីភ្លឺន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	4,370	▲ 58.9%	▲ 109.7%
8.2. ការ៉ុត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	3,347	▶ -2.4%	▶ -3.4%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave*	Riels/Kg	4,406	▲ 11.3%	▲ 35.4%
8.4. ស្លឹកម្រៃ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,972	▲ 18.8%	▲ 28.3%
8.5. ត្រីក្រញាញ់/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	7,205	▲ 29.8%	▲ 53.4%
8.6. ត្រីត្រី/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	7,068	▲ 23.8%	▲ 46.7%
8.7. ត្រីចង្កឹះ/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	7,275	▲ 76.3%	▲ 93.3%
8.8. ត្រីខៀវ/Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	5,981	▲ 53.9%	▲ 38.5%
8.9. ផ្លែដូង/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	4,954	▲ 27.8%	▲ 48.1%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,875	▲ 22.0%	▲ 14.7%
8.11. ត្រីយល្លៅ/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,528	▲ 12.5%	▲ 66.7%
8.12. ផ្លែល្លៅ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	2,485	▲ 19.9%	▲ 23.6%
8.13. ប្លោក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	1,833	-	▲ 6.7%
8.14. ត្រីឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	2,712	▲ 35.3%	▲ 31.2%
8.15. ត្រីបំបែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	3,300	▲ 31.8%	▲ 31.1%
8.16. ត្រីបំបែងរូង/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	3,014	▲ 13.2%	▲ 7.7%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉េង/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	4,715	▶ 2.8%	▲ 16.1%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	2,594	▲ 29.0%	▲ 13.7%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	3,333	▼ -50.0%	▲ 18.5%
8.20. ល្អិតខ្ចី/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	1,332	▲ 7.3%	▲ 13.2%
8.21. សណ្តែកគូរ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	4,913	▲ 68.0%	▲ 55.8%
8.22. ត្រីយូងចេក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	2,842	▲ 11.2%	▲ 6.9%
8.23. ផ្កាខាតណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	9,593	▲ 17.5%	▲ 20.3%
8.24. ដើមខាតណា/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	9,204	▲ 26.7%	▲ 37.6%
8.25. ដំឡូងពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	2,250	▼ -5.6%	▼ -6.8%

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 2 Change in Wholesale Prices (as of 2nd half of October)

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	1,990	▶ 2.2%	▶ 2.1%
2.1. ត្រីផ្លូវកំ(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	7,917	▶ -4.0%	▶ -4.4%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,038	▶ 2.2%	▶ -0.1%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,758	▶ 2.0%	▼ -6.3%
2.4. ត្រីផ្លូវកំដើត/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	21,641	▶ -0.3%	▲ 12.8%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Riels/Kg	18,588	▶ -1.8%	▶ -3.8%
4.1. ស៊ុតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs)	Riels/10 eggs	4,756	▶ 1.5%	▶ 0.3%
4.2. ស៊ុតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	6,138	▶ 3.1%	▶ 0.3%
5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	Riels/5 litre	20,181	▶ 1.1%	▶ 2.3%
6.1. អំបិលម៉ត់អ៊ុយត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	943	▶ -1.2%	▶ 1.0%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	8,068	▼ -6.0%	▶ -4.1%
8.1. ត្រីភ្លឺន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	3,738	▲ 73.3%	▲ 115.0%
8.2. ការ៉ុត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	2,765	▶ 0.0%	▼ -7.7%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave*	Riels/Kg	3,656	▲ 39.5%	▲ 46.3%
8.4. ស្លឹកម្រៃ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,389	▲ 32.8%	▲ 46.9%
8.5. ត្រីក្រញាញ់/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	6,114	▲ 31.3%	▲ 51.2%
8.6. ត្រីត្រី/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	6,008	▲ 25.2%	▲ 42.5%
8.7. ត្រីចង្កឹះ/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	6,317	▲ 80.6%	▲ 93.5%
8.8. ត្រីខៀវ/Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	5,000	▲ 65.3%	▲ 41.1%
8.9. ផ្លែដូង/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	4,000	▲ 26.0%	▲ 43.4%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,438	▲ 51.6%	▲ 37.0%
8.11. ត្រីយល្លៅ/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	2,944	▲ 29.3%	▲ 77.7%
8.12. ផ្លែល្លៅ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	1,864	▲ 19.4%	▲ 21.6%
8.13. ប្លោក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	1,533	-	▲ 13.3%
8.14. ត្រីឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	2,162	▲ 45.9%	▲ 28.4%
8.15. ត្រីបំបែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	2,693	▲ 35.6%	▲ 34.4%
8.16. ត្រីបំបែងរូង/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	2,378	▲ 9.8%	▲ 8.4%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉េង/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	4,030	▶ -1.0%	▲ 14.8%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	2,121	▲ 33.7%	▲ 18.3%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	2,708	▼ -50.0%	▲ 12.9%
8.20. ល្អិតខ្ចី/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	933	▶ 4.2%	▶ 1.7%
8.21. សណ្តែកគូរ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	4,203	▲ 81.2%	▲ 66.8%
8.22. ត្រីយូងចេក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	2,425	▲ 24.4%	▲ 14.4%
8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	8,343	▲ 19.2%	▲ 19.5%
8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	7,741	▲ 22.5%	▲ 30.8%
8.25. ដំឡូងពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	1,852	▶ -1.3%	▶ -1.0%

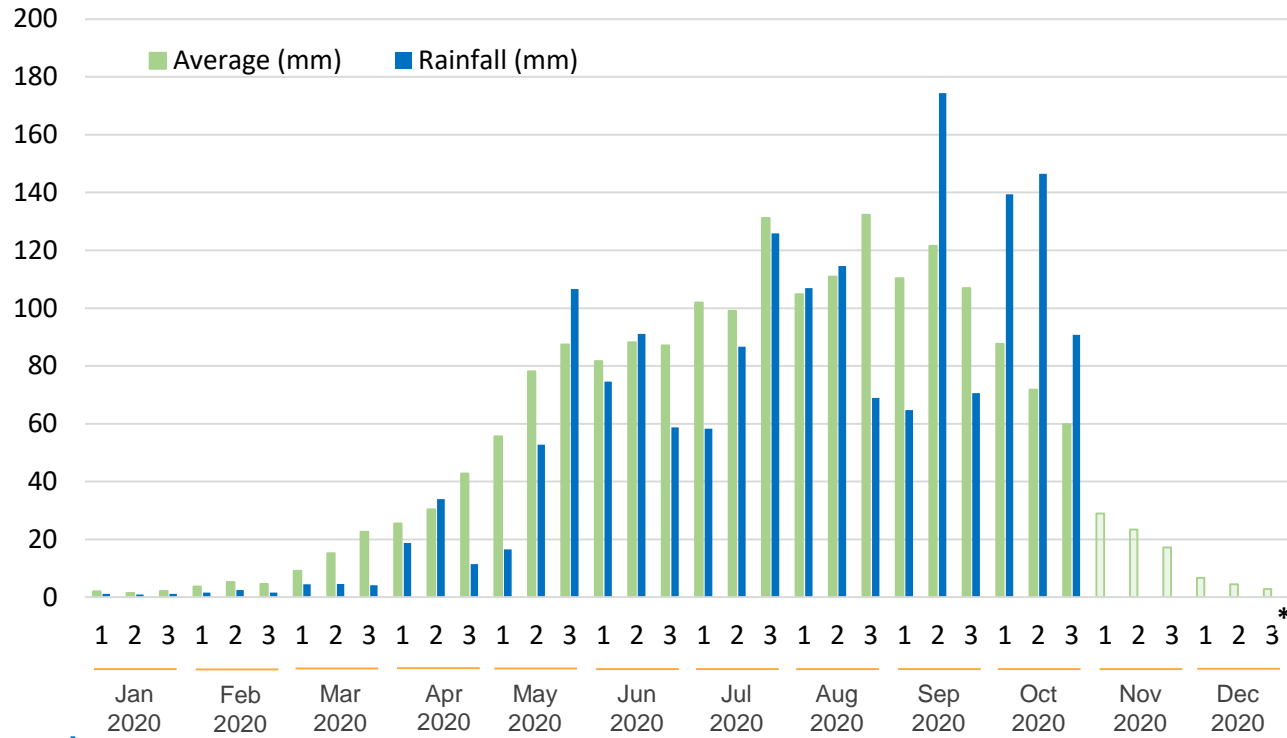
Change direction for 2Week on 2Week (e.g. 1st week of Jan is compared to 3rd week of Dec) and 4Week on 4Week (e.g. 1st week of Jan is compared to 1st week of Dec):

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

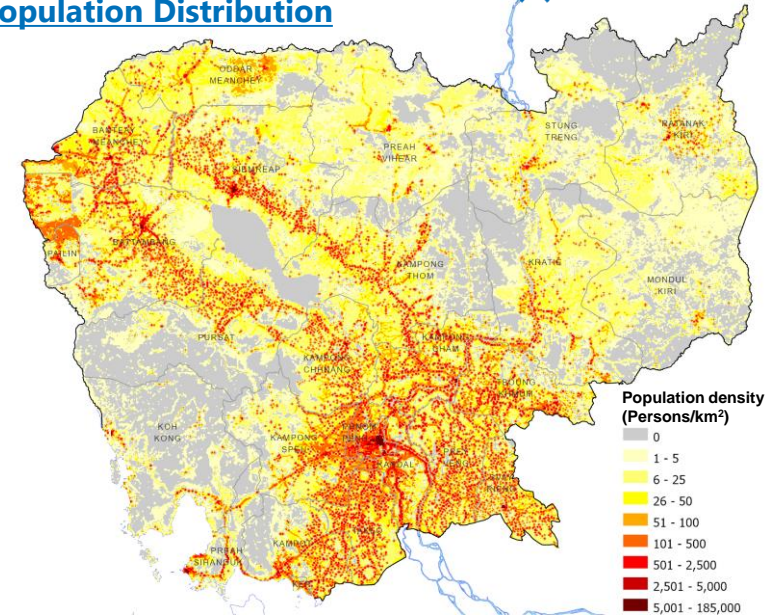
* Prices for these food commodities are only collected in markets in provinces where home-grown school feeding is implemented.

Annex 3: Rainfall Pattern, Population Distribution and Paddy Cultivation

Rainfall updated as of October 2020

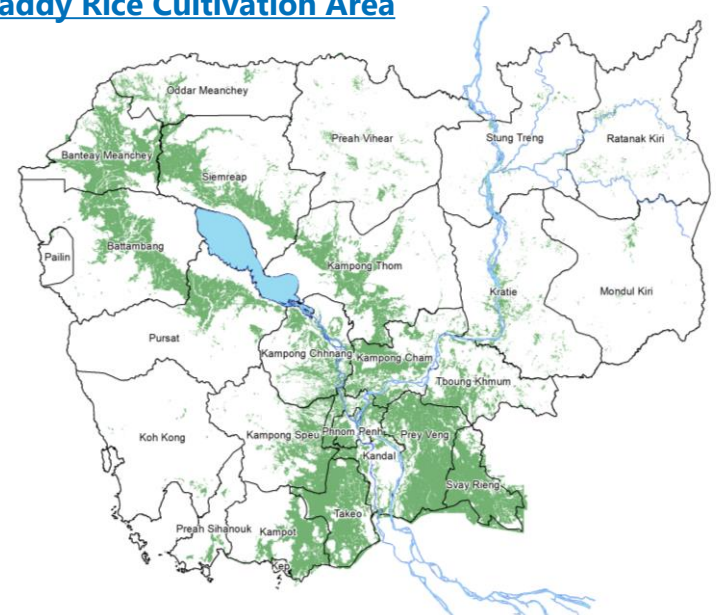


Population Distribution



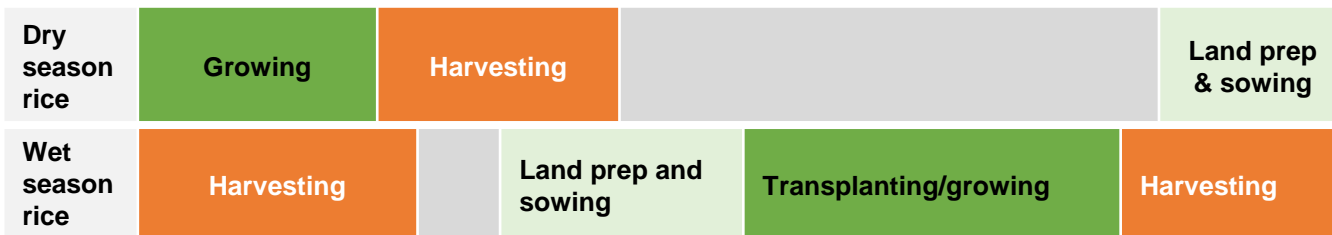
Source: LandScan™ Global, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 2015

Paddy Rice Cultivation Area



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

Seasonal Calendar



*Note: Each month on the graph is classified into 3 dekad. A dekad is 10 days and is represented by number 1, 2, and 3 on the axis.

Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP HQ

Annex 4: Flood extent and location of monitored markets

