



CAMBODIA

Market Update

April 2022

Focus: Effects of the **COVID-19** pandemic and the **Ukraine crisis** on food prices and market functionality



United Nations World Food Programme in partnership with Agricultural Marketing Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Preface

The [Ukraine war](#) and ensuing sanctions imposed on Russia are having [major implications on global food and energy markets](#) as both countries are significant exporters of grains (especially wheat and barley), agricultural fertilizers (such as potassium, nitrogen, phosphorus); and Russia is a major global producer and exporter of crude oil and natural gas.

This does not happen in a vacuum - global supply chain bottlenecks combined with rising inflation and record debt have [disrupted the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic](#) of many countries. The COVID-19 pandemic has been rapidly evolving since the beginning of 2020 and has had a major impact on the global economy.

[The effects of climate change are threatening to reduce yields in other global bread baskets](#) such as China (delayed rains) and India (heat waves). Against this backdrop of overlaying shocks, the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres warned on May 18 of the “spectre of a global food shortage” that could last for years.

To understand how these shocks are impacting food availability and access to markets in Cambodia, the World Food Programme (WFP) together with the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) 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 Methods section). An average of around 250 traders and market chiefs are called every two weeks. Market chiefs are also interviewed to assess market functionality, including supply and demand issues.

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Key findings

COVID-19 & Environmental Factors Influencing Prices

Driven by a recovery in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) which increased by 11.2% in 2021 ([NBC, April 2022](#)), Cambodia's economy is forecast to grow by 5.3% in 2022, up from 3.0% in 2021 and a contraction of 3.0% in 2020 associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, linked to global economic trends [headline inflation in Cambodia is projected to increase to 4.7% in 2022](#), up from 2.4% in 2021 ([ADB, April 2022](#)). In March, headline inflation reached a whooping 7.2% and food inflation 5.7%, which is likely to result in affordability issues – on average Cambodian households spend almost half (48.7%) of their available income on food (CSES, 2019/20).

Soaring global fuel prices have led to a hike in the local price of gasoline (regular), which was up +2% MoM and a staggering +39% YoY ([Ministry of Commerce, April 2022](#)). This has [implications for food production as farms generally run on fuel](#). Beyond that, surging prices for fertilizer threaten to further reduce yields as farmers can no longer afford them.

The global [FAO Food Price Index](#) in April 2022 remains 30.0% higher YoY, driven [by soaring global prices for cereals and vegetable oils](#).



National Food Price Trend Analysis (January 2021 – April 2022)

Following global food price trends, [the cost of a balanced food basket in Cambodia continued its upwards trend in April](#) rising to 107,921 KHR/person/ month, equivalent to USD 26.3 (+5.8% MoM, +4.5% YoY).

While the price of rice remained stable thanks to the country's low import dependency of staple foods, prices of all other food commodities in the basket soared.

[Some foods show considerable long-term increases](#) including vegetable oil (42.3% YoY), which is mostly imported from Thailand and the USA, morning glory (32.0% YoY) and duck eggs (23.2% YoY). Prices of key commodities developed as follows in April 2022:

• Mixed rice:	+1.0% MoM but -4.7% YoY
• Morning glory:	+15.0% MoM and +32.0% YoY
• Duck eggs:	+7.8% MoM and +23.2% YoY
• Snakehead fish:	+6.7% MoM and +5.0% YoY
• Pork:	+3.0% MoM but -7.7% YoY
• Vegetable oil:	+6.4% MoM and +42.3% YoY



Sub-national Monthly Food Price Change (April 2022)

In April 2022, the [average retail prices for most food commodities were lower in rural than in urban areas](#) except for vegetable oil and morning glory.

One-month [price changes for key food commodities mostly followed the same direction of change](#) (increase) across rural and urban areas, except for mixed rice which decreased slightly in urban areas while rising in rural areas.

At provincial level, Prey Veng, Kandal, Stung Treng, Kampot and Banteay Meanchey provinces reported higher prices than the national average prices for several key food commodities, including for mixed rice, duck eggs, snakehead fish and vegetable oil.

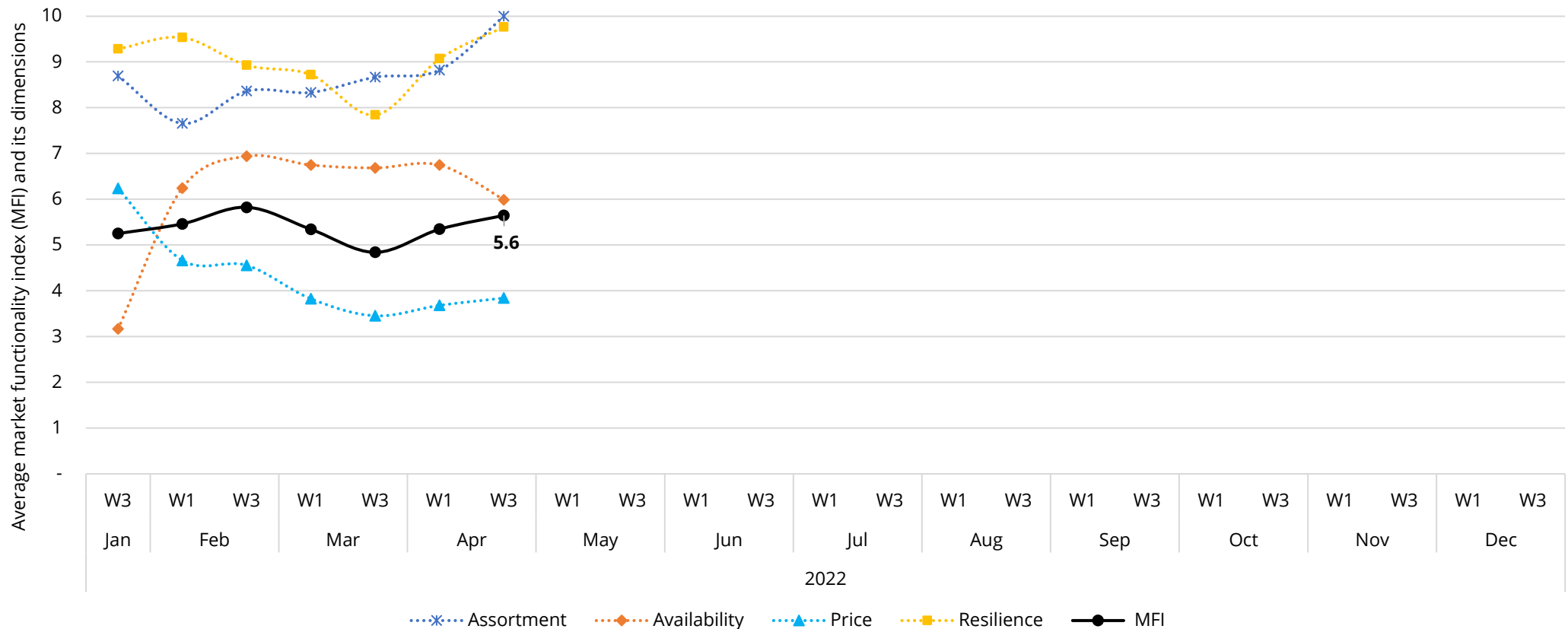
Conclusion

The Russia-Ukraine war has not only resulted in a higher cost of living in Cambodia through rising inflation rates, but it also [threatens food production and security](#) as costs for agricultural inputs (fuel and fertilizer) are on the rise – with potentially adverse effects on yields and food prices. While overall market functionality improved in April, the [availability of essential goods in the markets deteriorated](#), which may be associated with shortages due to rising costs of agricultural inputs and reduced imports. The [cost of a balanced food basket surged by 5.8% MoM](#) driven by soaring retail prices for most key food commodities. In the coming months, [food prices hikes will likely not wear off](#) due to the compound economic impact of the unfolding Ukraine crisis.

Market functionality

The Market functionality index (MFI)¹ measures the functionality of monitored markets along the following key dimensions: assortment of essential goods, physical availability of goods in sufficient quantities, affordable and stable-predictable prices, and underlying resilience of supply chains. The MFI score ranges from 0 to 10, with a higher score indicating better functionality.

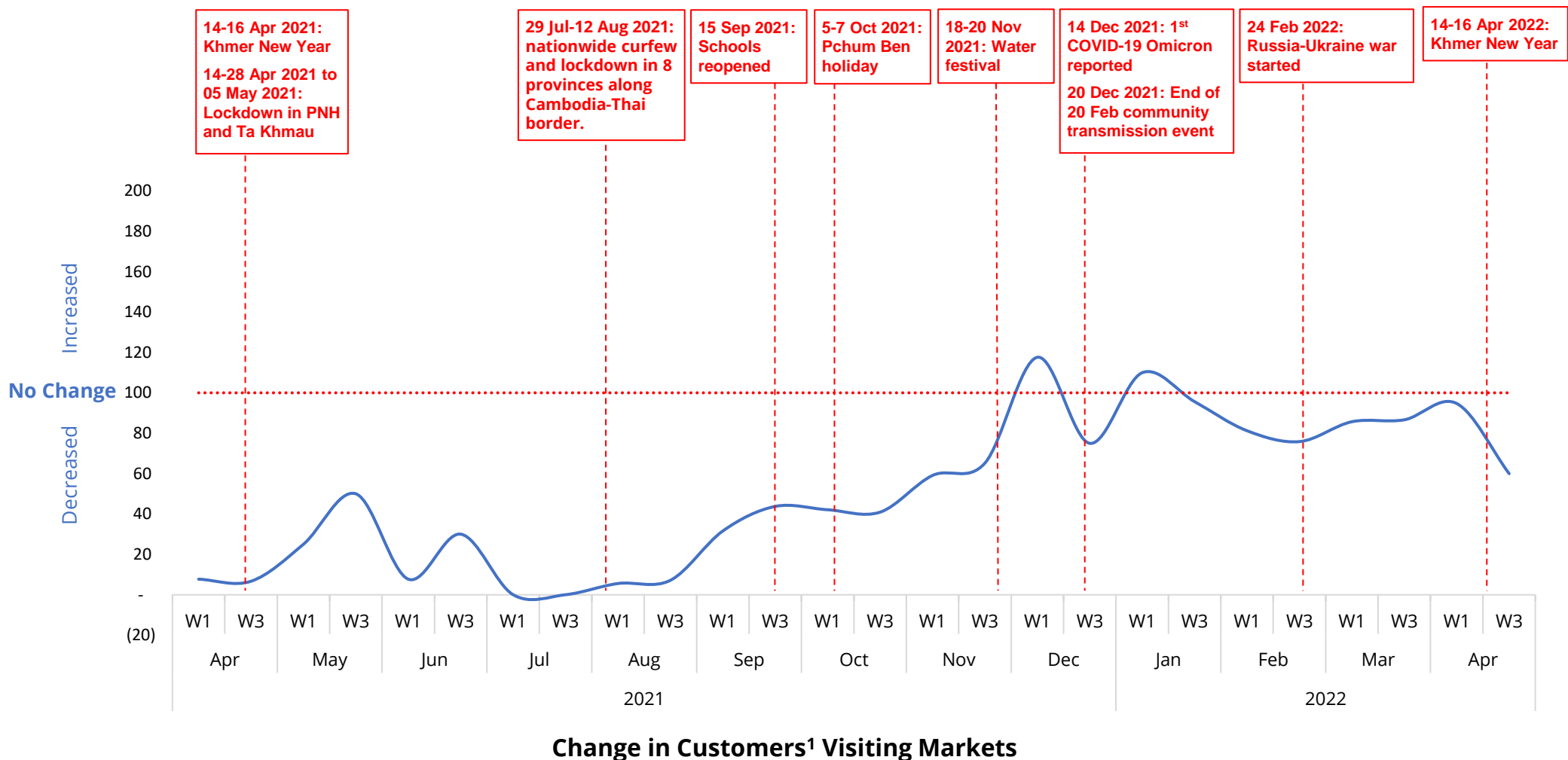
In the third week of April 2022, the national average MFI score was 5.6 indicating an [improvement in market functionality as compared to the previous month](#) driven by a high assortment of essential goods, improvements in the resilience of supply chains, and slightly improved stability-predictability of market prices. However, up to 24.0% of market chiefs and traders reported [increased supply prices](#) (1st week of April). Also, [food availability deteriorated throughout April](#), potentially signaling shortages due to rising costs for agricultural inputs including fuel and fertilizer, and reduced imports.



¹ Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four dimensions. [Detail methodology of MFI](#)

Market access: Customer trends

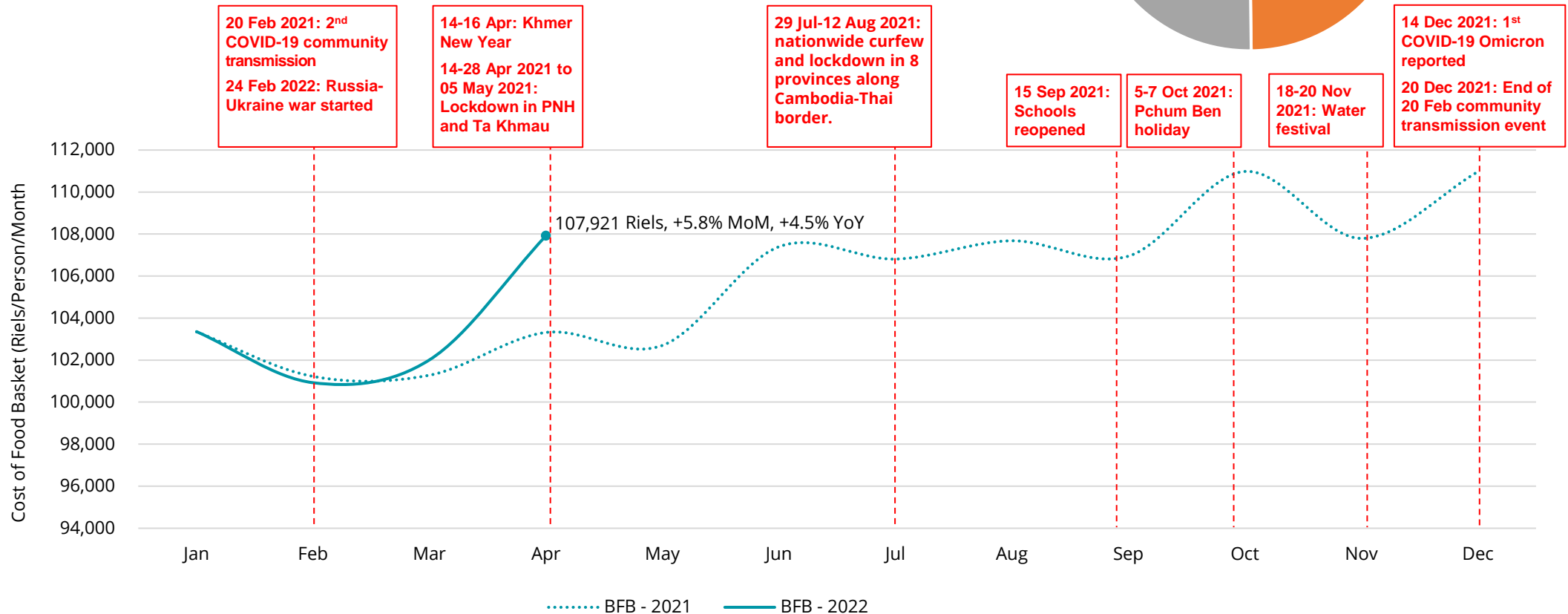
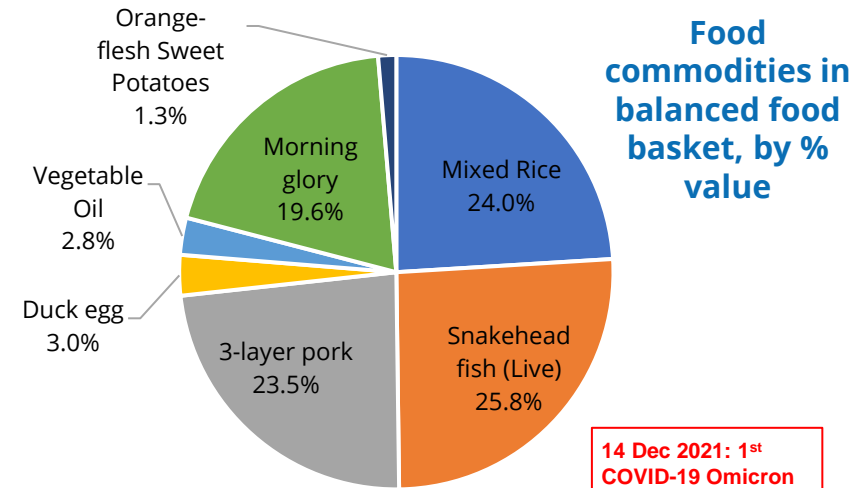
In the 45 markets monitored across the country, market chiefs and traders were interviewed on accessibility and the number of customers visiting their respective markets in the first and third week of the month. The [number of customers who visited markets improved slightly in first week of April 2022 before dropping in the second half of the month](#). This was likely influenced by the celebrations of the Khmer New Year in mid-April 2022.



¹ The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

National: Cost of a balanced food basket

The cost of a balanced food basket¹ is calculated to assist with interpreting the impact of monthly changes in food commodity prices on the cost of a healthy diet consumed in Cambodia. In April 2022, the cost of the balanced food basket continued an upwards spiral that started in the previous month, rising by 5.8% MoM and 4.5% YoY, to 107,921 riels/person/month, approximately USD 26.3 (same average cost in rural and urban areas). See Annex 3 for methodology.

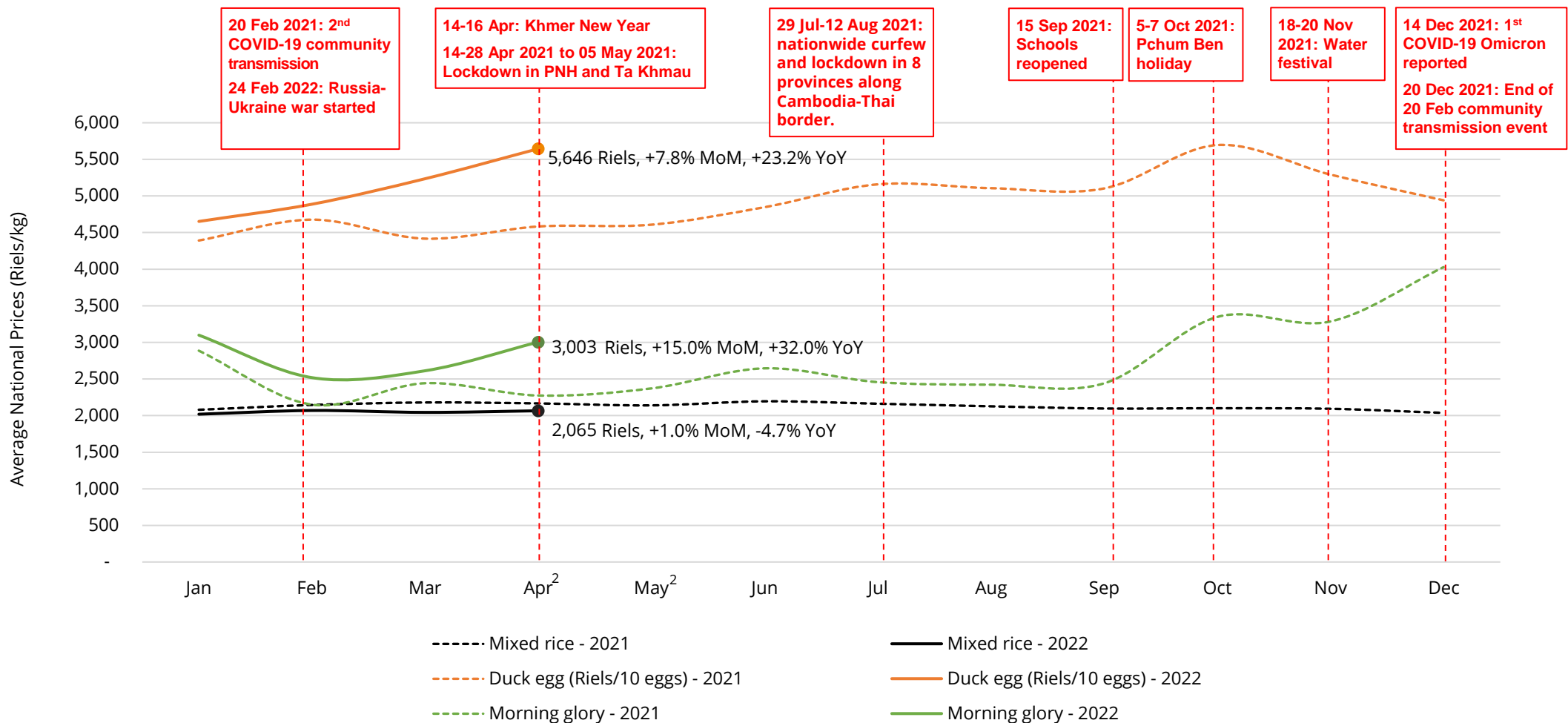


¹ Balanced food basket (BFB) consists of key commodities such as mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal per person per day. The minimum energy requirement was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex 3 for more details on the methodology.

National: Price trends of mixed rice, duck eggs, and morning glory

In April 2022, prices of duck eggs and morning glory spiked and were 23% and 32% above the previous year's levels, respectively. The price of morning glory in particular experienced a steep increase rising by 15% as compared to March 2022. Price hikes may be attributable to increased demand during the Khmer New Year festivities. The price of mixed rice remained stable and is actually 4.7% below last year's level.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional prices.



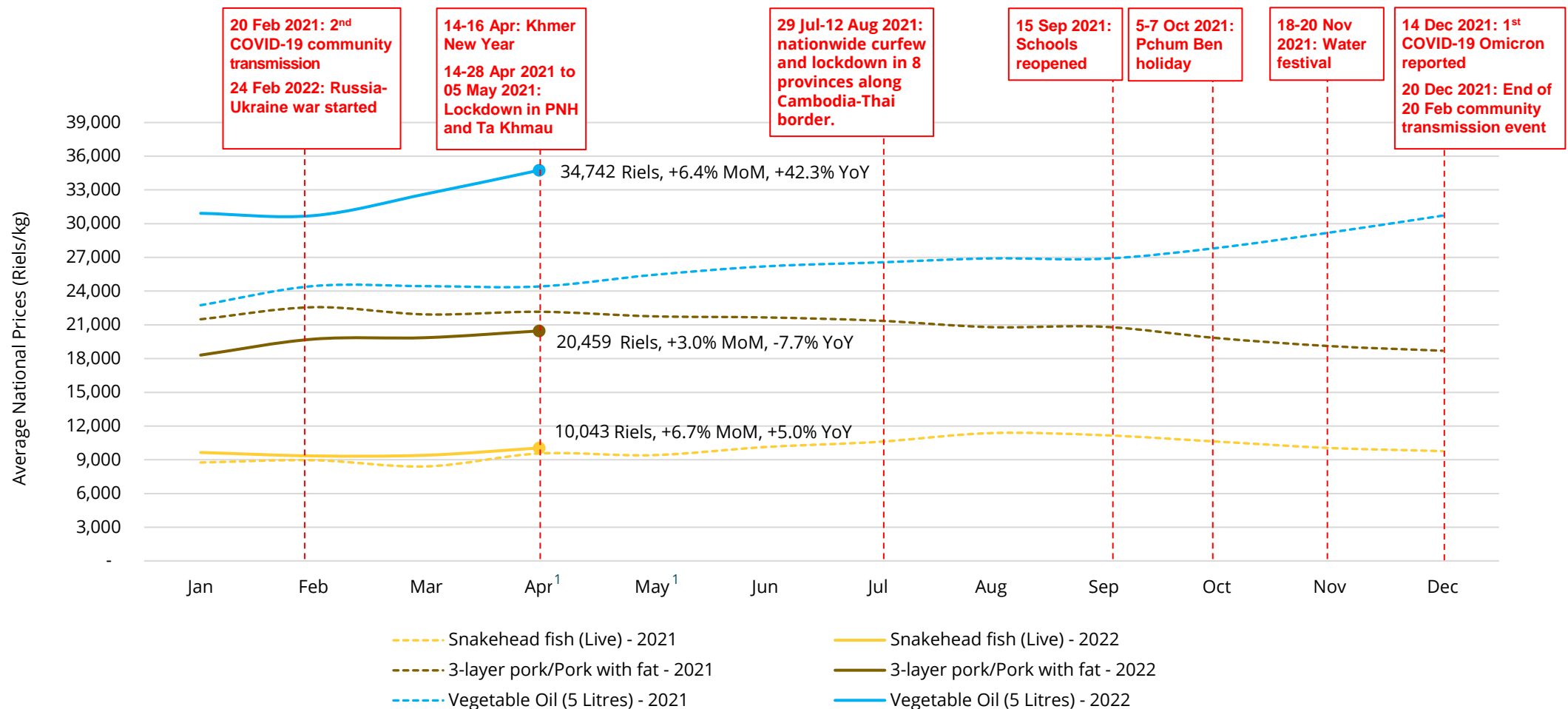
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

² Due to market closures during the lockdown from mid-April 2021, food price data in the 3rd week of April and 1st and 3rd weeks of May from monitored markets in Phnom Penh, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk were not available for analysis.

National: Price trends of pork, snakehead fish, and vegetable oil

In April 2022, prices of snakehead fish and vegetable oil increased considerably, by 6.7% and 6.4%, respectively, compared to the previous month. Vegetable oil, which is mostly imported from neighbouring countries, was a staggering 42.3% more expensive than at the same time in the previous year. The price of pork rose marginally, by 3.0% as compared to March 2022 but remains below the level of April 2021.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional prices.



¹ Because of market closures during the lockdown from mid-April 2021, food price data in the 3rd week of April and 1st and 3rd weeks of May from the sentinel markets in Phnom Penh, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk were not available for analysis.

Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas

In April 2022, average retail prices of six commonly consumed food commodities were lower in rural areas than in urban areas, except for vegetable oil and morning glory (Table 1). Between March and April 2022, the average retail prices for key commodities followed the same direction of change in urban and rural areas (i.e. increased), except for mixed rice for which the price decreased minimally in urban areas.

It is worth noting that rural areas saw larger price increases for almost all food commodities (except for duck eggs) than urban areas.

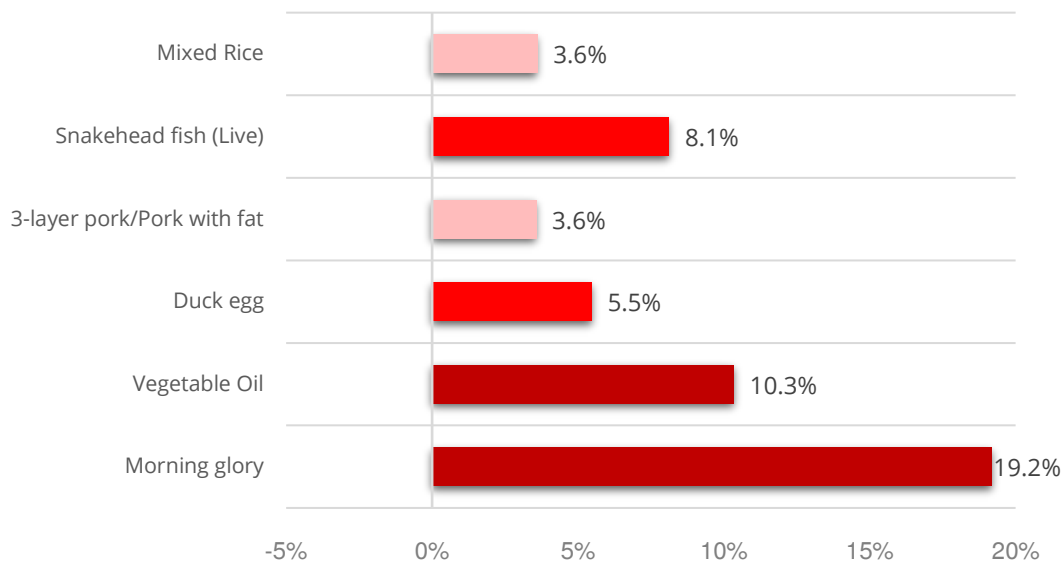
Table 1: Retail prices (riels) in rural and urban areas

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,071	2,053
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10,080	9,983
Pork with fat (kg)	20,475	20,442
Duck egg (10 eggs)	5,791	5,444
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	34,095	36,100
Morning glory (kg)	2,979	3,045

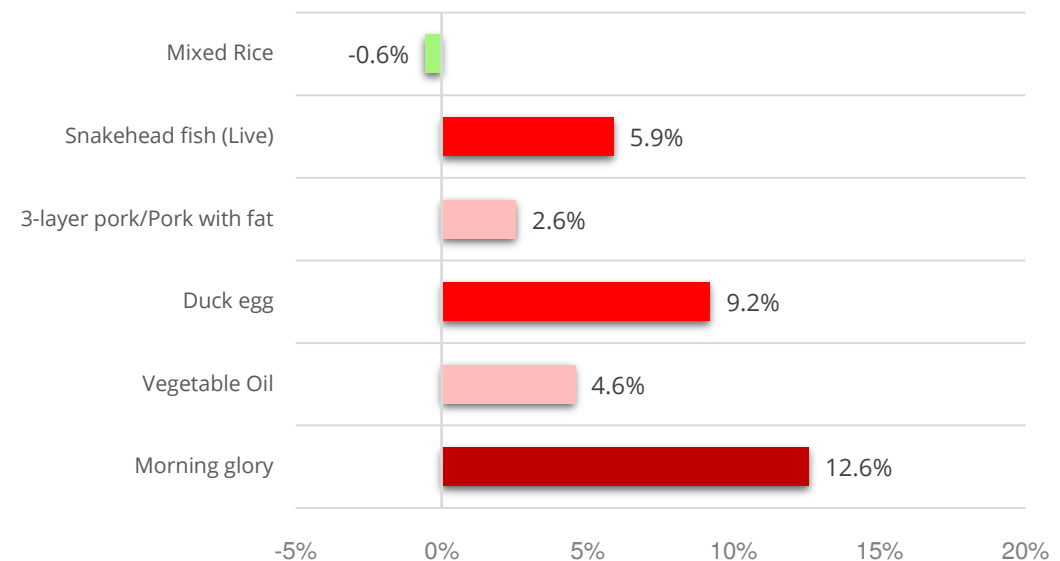
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

March 2022 vs April 2022

Rural



Urban



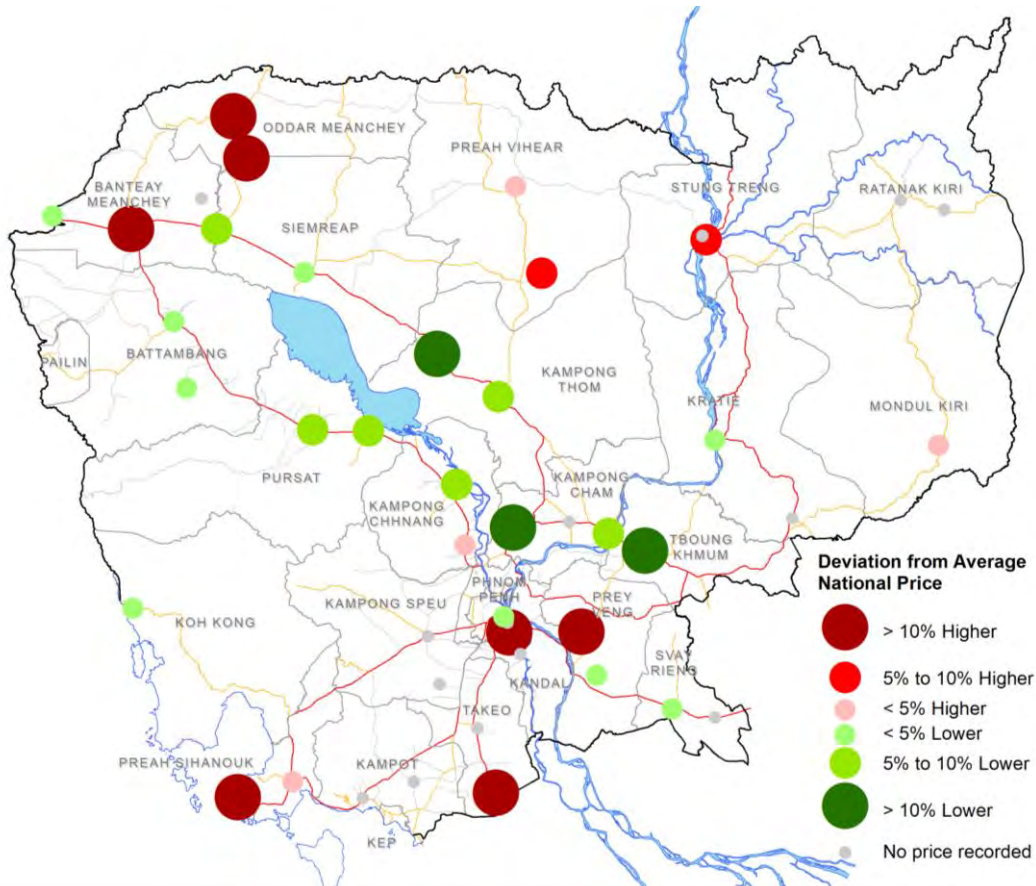
NB: Data is from all 45 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

Sub-national: Price variation for mixed rice and duck eggs

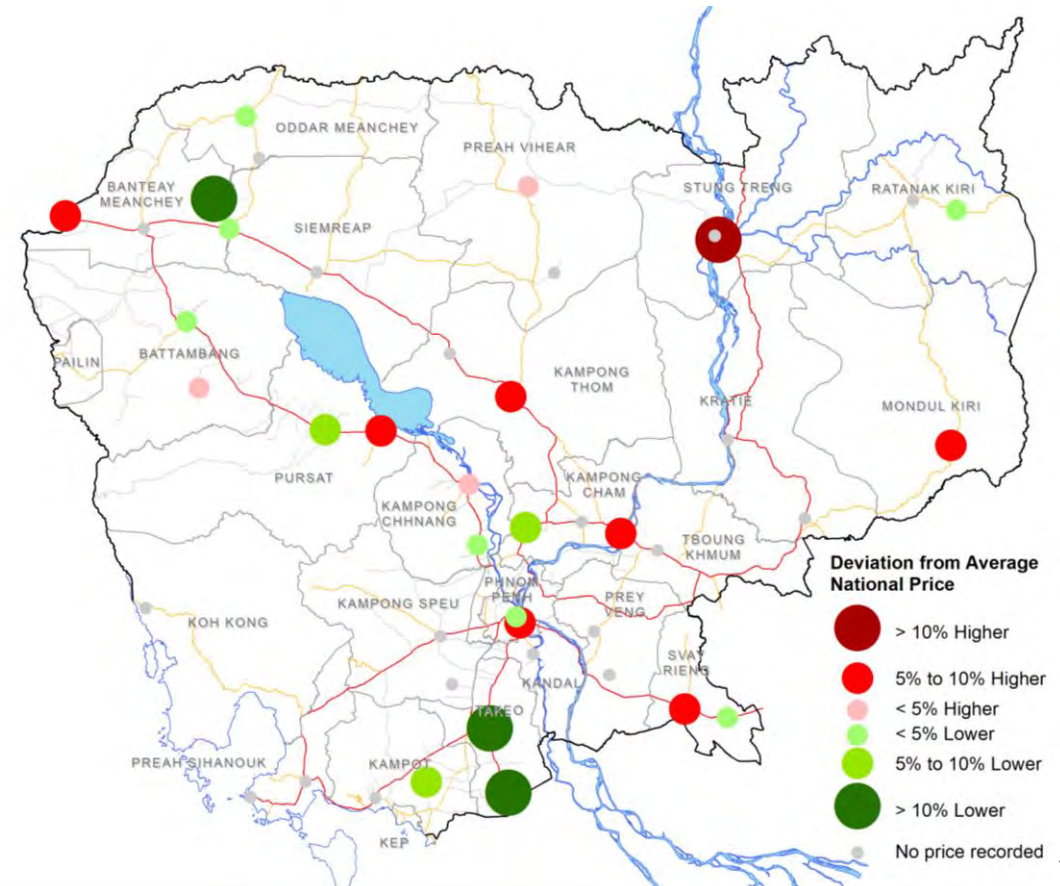
In April 2022, the national average retail price for mixed rice was 2,065 Riels/kg. The price of mixed rice varied by markets or provinces, the **highest price was 2,500 Riels** in Prey Veng market, Prey Veng province and Ta Khmao market, Kandal province (21.0% higher than the national average). The lowest price was 1,700 Riels in Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province (18.0% lower than the national average). The percentage of price deviation in other markets or provinces can be found in the map below.

In April 2022, the national average retail price for duck eggs was 5,646 Riels/10 eggs. The price of duck egg also varied by markets and provinces. **The highest price was 6,500 Riels** in Stung Treng market, Stung Treng province, (15.0% higher than the national average). The lowest price was 5,000 Riels in both markets in Takeo province and Phnom Srok market in Banteay Meanchey province (11.0% lower than the national average). The percentage of price deviation in other markets or provinces can be found in the map below.

Mixed rice prices by province vs national average prices (April 2022)



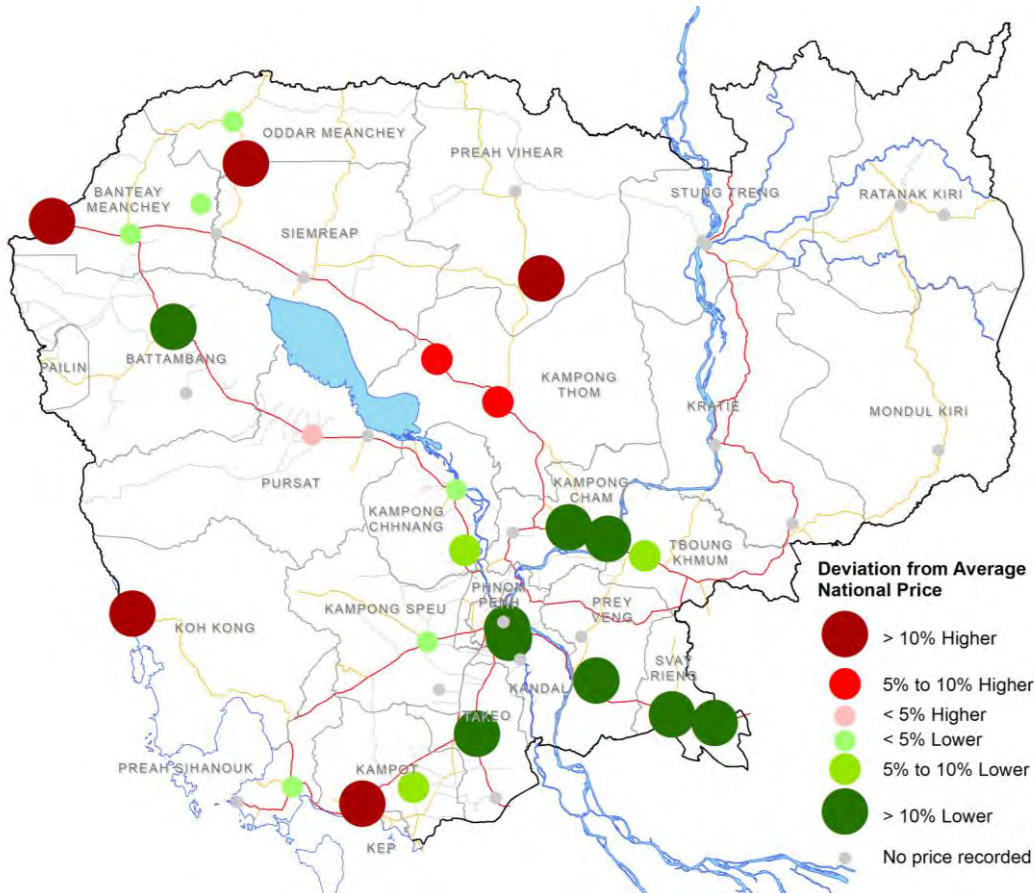
Duck egg prices by province vs national average prices (April 2022)



Sub-national: Price variation for snakehead fish and vegetable oil

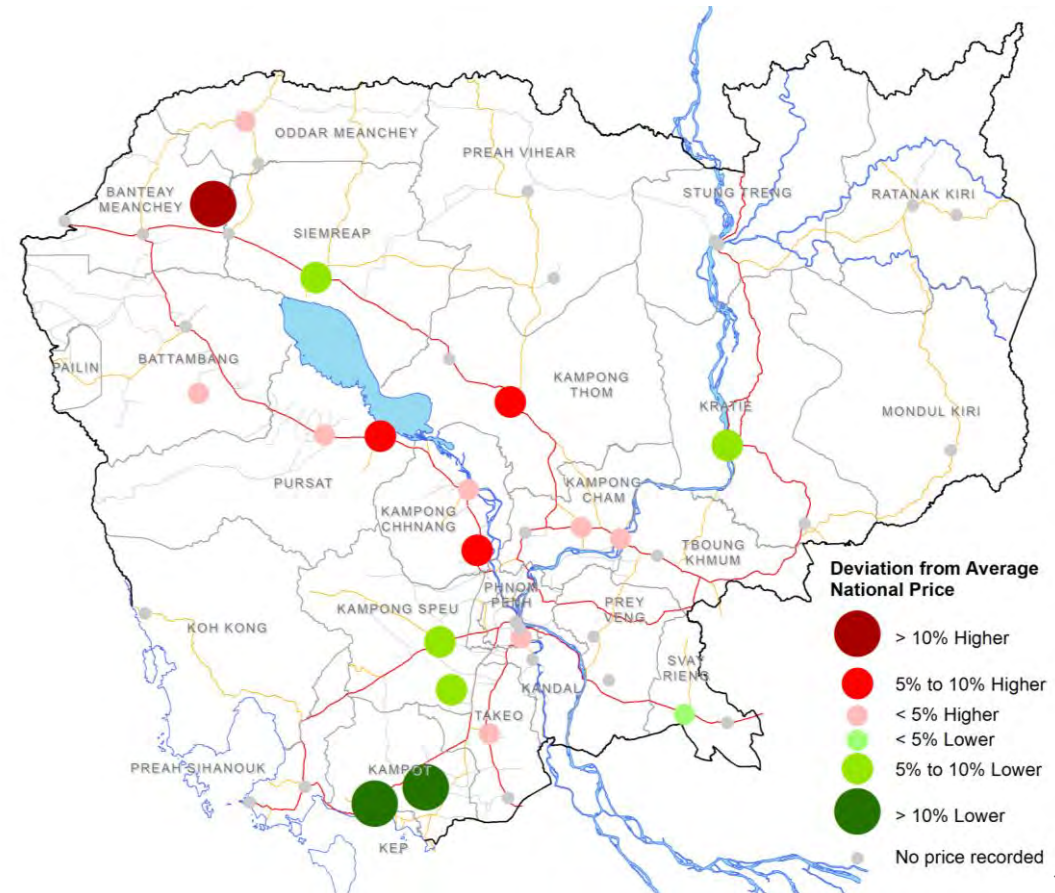
In April 2022, the national average retail price of snakehead fish (alive) was 10,043 Riels/kg. The price differs by markets and provinces. **The highest price was 13,000 Riels** in Samaki market in Kampot province (29.0% higher than the national average). The lowest price (7,500 Riels) was in Chheu Kach market, Prey Veng province (25.0% lower than the national average). The percentage of price deviation in other markets or provinces can be found in the map below.

Snakehead fish prices by province vs national average prices (April 2022)



In April 2022, the national average retail price of vegetable oil was 34,742 Riels/5 liters. The **highest price was 40,000 Riels** in Phnom Srok market, Banteay Meanchey province (15.0% higher than the national average). The lowest price (28,000 Riels) was in Dang Tong market, Kampot province (19.0% lower than the national average). The percentage of price deviation in other markets or provinces can be found in the map below.

Vegetable oil prices by province vs national average prices (April 2022)



Local production and trade

Despite the continuing impact of COVID-19 on the Cambodian economy in 2022, [aggregate statistics of agricultural production and trade remain favorable](#). According to the General Department of Customs and Excise, Cambodia's international trade has recorded USD 13.1 billion in the 1st quarter of 2022, which is about 9.0% higher than one year ago ([4th iTrade Bulletin, April 2022](#)). Out of that amount, the country's exports to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) member countries were worth USD 1.95 billion (+11.0% YoY) ([Khmer Times, 30 April 2022](#)). Top three destinations of Cambodian exports included Vietnam (USD 759 million), China (USD 322 million) and Thailand (USD 318 million).

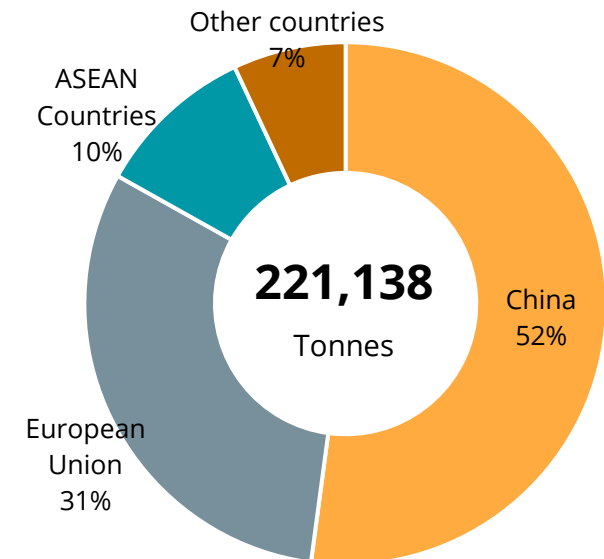
The Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF) reported that, between January and April 2022, Cambodia exported 1.65 million MT of paddy rice to Vietnam, estimated at USD 376.6 million. In addition, in the first four months of 2022, [milled rice exports reached 221,138 MT](#), estimate to USD 139.4 million, [an increase of 14.9%](#) compared to the same period last year. China continues to be the main destination of milled rice exports (52.0%), followed by the EU (31.0%), ASEAN countries (10.0%) and other countries (7.0%) (CRF's Official Facebook page, 6 May 2022).

In the first four months of 2022, [Cambodia officially imported cereals worth USD 21,793 \(-31% YoY\)](#), [meat and edible meat offal worth USD 21,814 \(+143% YoY\)](#), edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers worth USD 2,926 (-15% YoY), and animal/vegetable fats and oils worth USD 6,930 (+4%) ([General Department of Customs and Excise, May 2022](#)).

The compound effects of the Russia-Ukraine crisis, on-going global supply chain issues in the aftermath of COVID-19, and adverse weather events in many “breadbaskets” of the world (such as China, India, the US, and France) have [prompted some countries to instigate export bans](#) – such as India, which imposed export restrictions on wheat on May 16th, and Indonesia which on April 28 banned palm oil exports until further notice. Such [restrictive measures are likely to further drive up food prices](#). While there are currently no supply concerns for rice, its global price has been on the rise, too, as [consumers are looking for substitutes to other grains](#).

Total cultivation area of dry-season paddy in Cambodia was 639,000 hectares, about -1.5% compared to the same period last year ([GEOGLAM Crop Monitor, April 2022](#)). While yields were expected to be higher than the previous year as above-average rains have translated into favorable growing conditions, [costs for fuel and fertilizer are on the rise and threaten to adversely affect agricultural output – the net effect on yields remains to be seen](#). By April 2022, 70% of the cultivation areas have been harvested with an average yield of 4.5 tons per hectare, which is still slightly higher than in the previous year.

Milled rice exports, as of April 2022 by destination



Source: Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF), 6 May 2022

Policy response

Social policy response

The Government's COVID-19 economic recovery plan includes several social protection measures. Since 24 June 2020, the Government has implemented a [nationwide cash transfer programme for poor and vulnerable households during the pandemic](#). The programme has been extended to the end of September 2022. Around 686,773 IDPoor households (approximately 2.7 million people) have received a total of USD 653.26 million in cash transfers from the start of the programme on 25 June 2020 to 24 April 2022 (Official Facebook Page of the National Social Protection Council, April 2022).

Economic response

To cope with rising fuel prices in Cambodia, [the Government on 22 March 2022 issued an inter-ministerial prakas](#) between the Ministry of Economics and Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Mines and Energy to adjust the formula for a retail fuel prices. The *prakas* foresees the shortening of the petrol price adjustment from 15 to 10 days [to reflect international price volatility and maintain stability in fuel supply](#) to help petrol users, enterprises and stations. The *prakas* stated all oil stations must have at least regular gasoline (EA92) and diesel for their daily sale and their selling prices should not exceed the Government fixed prices.

According to the General Department of Taxation (GDT) announcement on 22 April 2022, [stamp duty tax exemption is extended](#) until the end of 2022 for property worth less than USD 70,000 to reduce the burden on property development and population during COVID-19 (Khmer Times, 29 April 2022). Starting in April 2022, the [government has been collecting value-added tax \(VAT\) for online commerce](#) to strengthen revenue collection (quoted by the Khmer Time, 4 April 2022).

According to the 2021 annual report by the Ministry of Commerce, due to a series of lockdowns, national food reserve planned for 2021 were 17,987 MT of rice while actual expense was only 5,255 MT; thus, [in 2022 the government planned with only 4,700 MT of rice](#), about 10% lower than last year.

COVID-19 vaccination

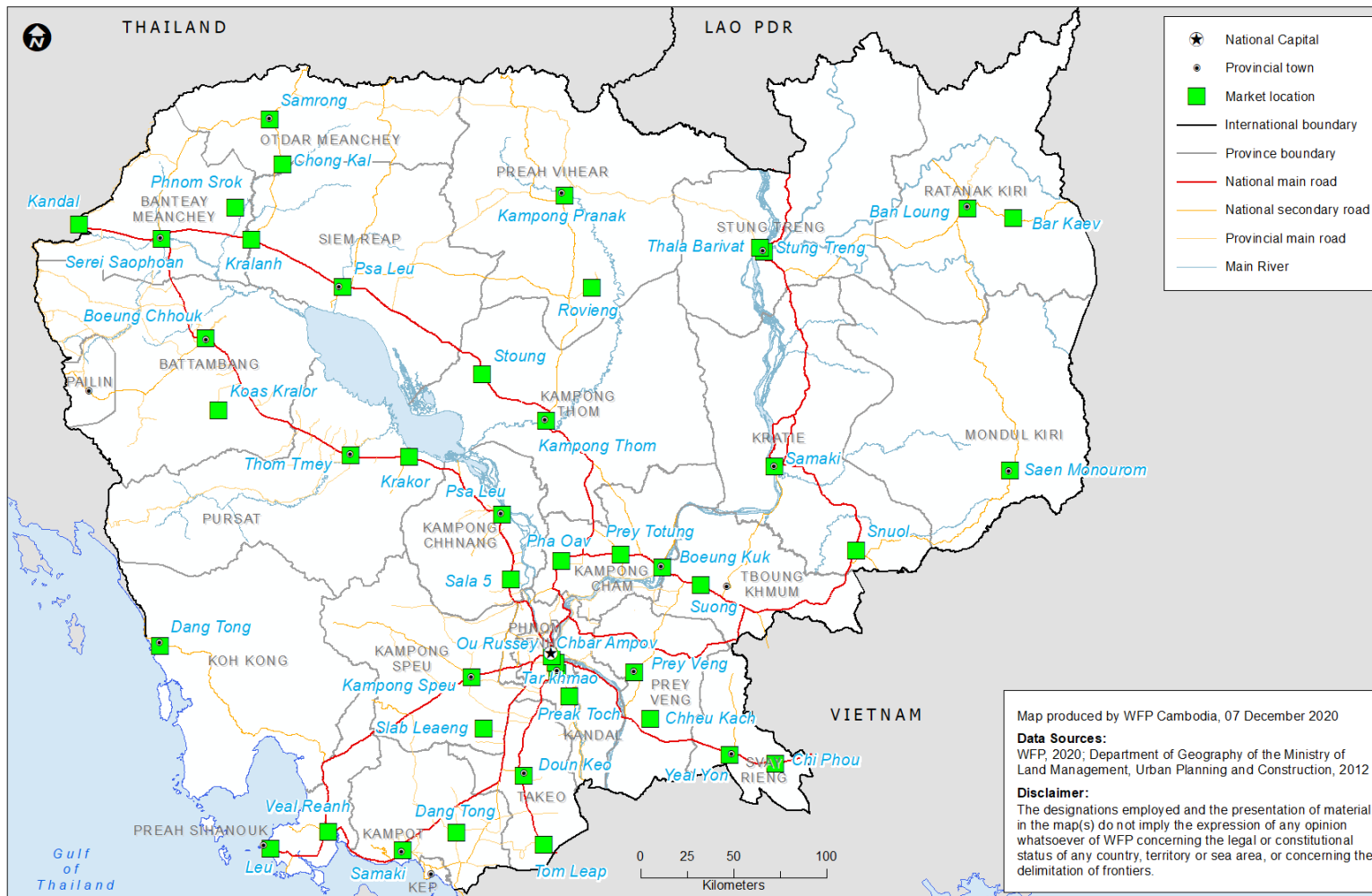
According to the Ministry of Health, as of 30 April 2022, more than 14.94 million people aged at least 3 years old (of which 7.53 million women) received at least the 1st dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, achieving 102.0% of the national target (93.36% of total population). Among them, more than 14.2 million people (7.14 million of which women) have received their 2nd dose, more than 8.5 million people (of which about 4.4 million women) have received their booster 3rd dose, and more than 1.7 million people (of which 0.88 million women) received their 4th dose by this month.



Source: Official Facebook Page of the National Social Protection Council, April 2022

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 (i.e., the first and third weeks of the month).

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Food Commodity	Unit	Average retail prices of current month (April 2022)	Change of retail prices compared to last month	Change of retail prices compared to last 3 months	Change of retail prices compared to same month, last year
1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	Riels/Kg	2,065	→ 1.0%	→ 2.3%	→ -4.7%
2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	10,043	↑ 6.7%	→ 4.1%	→ 5.0%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,623	→ 1.5%	↑ 6.4%	→ -2.9%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	7,345	→ -1.6%	→ -4.7%	→ 0.7%
2.4. ត្រីដូក់ជៀត/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	25,113	→ 0.8%	→ 1.9%	→ 0.3%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Riels/Kg	20,459	→ 3.0%	↑ 11.7%	↓ -7.7%
4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs)	Riels/10 eggs	5,646	↑ 7.8%	↑ 21.4%	↑ 23.2%
4.2. ស៊ីតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	6,961	↑ 5.5%	↑ 7.6%	↑ 15.0%
5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	Riels/ 5 litre	34,742	↑ 6.4%	↑ 12.4%	↑ 42.3%
6.1. អំបិលម៉ត់អ៊ុយត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	1,235	→ 2.6%	→ 1.0%	→ 3.0%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	9,539	→ -2.1%	→ 3.0%	→ 0.0%
8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	3,003	↑ 15.0%	→ -3.1%	↑ 32.0%
8.2. ការ៉ុត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	3,654	↑ 16.1%	→ -4.4%	↑ 13.3%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave*	Riels/Kg	4,440	→ 1.5%	↓ -11.7%	↓ -14.1%
8.4. ស្លឹកម្រៃ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	5,300	↑ 12.6%	↑ 6.0%	↑ 19.7%
8.5. ត្រីកញ្ចប់/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	4,202	↑ 15.0%	↑ 16.7%	↑ 7.1%
8.6. ត្រីត្រៃ/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	3,885	→ 3.6%	↑ 18.9%	↓ -6.6%
8.7. ត្រីចម្រុះ/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	3,591	↑ 10.5%	↑ 20.9%	↑ 26.3%
8.8. ត្រីខៀវ/Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	3,205	↓ -5.1%	→ -0.8%	↓ -9.7%
8.9. ផ្លែដូង/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	3,604	↑ 23.3%	↓ -12.5%	↑ 26.7%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	6,214	→ -0.9%	↓ -7.9%	↑ 6.9%
8.11. ត្រីយល្លោ/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	4,833	↑ 49.6%	↑ 28.9%	↑ 24.5%
8.12. ផ្លែល្លោ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	2,268	↓ -8.5%	↓ -14.0%	↑ 11.4%
8.13. ប្លោក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	1,667	→ -4.8%	↓ -17.8%	→ 4.2%
8.14. ត្រីឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	2,124	↓ -6.8%	↓ -32.1%	↑ 7.9%
8.15. ត្រីបំបែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	2,679	↓ -5.5%	↓ -16.6%	↑ 20.3%
8.16. ត្រីបំបែងរូង/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	2,951	→ 1.4%	↓ -17.8%	↑ 28.1%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉េង/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	3,361	→ 4.1%	↓ -29.7%	↑ 18.0%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	2,373	→ -4.1%	↓ -19.5%	↑ 6.5%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	2,245	↓ -8.2%	↓ -29.5%	↓ -17.9%
8.20. ល្អិតខ្ចី/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	1,448	↑ 5.8%	→ 1.7%	↓ -5.2%
8.21. សណ្តែកគូរ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	3,169	↑ 5.0%	↓ -48.6%	↓ -11.8%
8.22. ត្រីយូងចេក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	2,111	↓ -21.5%	↓ -23.8%	↓ -35.7%
8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	6,300	↑ 13.6%	↑ 10.6%	↑ 10.3%
8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	4,747	→ 4.1%	→ 3.3%	↓ -6.9%
8.25. ដីឡូងពណ៌ស្បើង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	2,433	→ -1.2%	→ 0.8%	→ 2.9%

Annex 1 Change in Retail prices (April 2022)

Change in the price compared to last month and last year:

- ↑ Increase when % > 5
- Stable when % between 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.

Note: Price data and change are reported in nominal terms/prices, i.e., prices observed in the market place.

Food Commodity	Unit	Average wholesale prices of current month (April 2022)	Change of wholesale prices compared to last month	Change of wholesale prices compared to last 3 months	Change of wholesale prices compared to same month, last year
1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	Riels/Kg	1,919	→ 0.7%	→ 2.4%	↓ -6.8%
2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	9,113	↑ 8.0%	↑ 5.2%	→ 4.2%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,031	→ 4.5%	↑ 6.6%	→ -0.8%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,744	→ 0.5%	→ -3.4%	→ 2.5%
2.4. ត្រីដូក់ជៀត/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	22,774	→ -1.0%	→ 1.1%	→ 0.4%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Riels/Kg	18,947	→ 3.5%	↑ 12.6%	↓ -8.7%
4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs)	Riels/10 eggs	5,284	↑ 8.2%	↑ 26.3%	↑ 25.5%
4.2. ស៊ីតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	6,456	→ 4.7%	↑ 8.9%	↑ 14.8%
5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	Riels/ 5 litre	33,737	↑ 6.2%	↑ 12.1%	↑ 41.5%
6.1. អំបិលម៉ត់អ៊ុយត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	1,036	→ 3.9%	→ 3.7%	→ 3.8%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	8,649	→ -3.1%	→ 1.2%	→ -0.3%
8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	2,577	↑ 18.0%	→ 2.1%	↑ 38.2%
8.2. ការ៉ុត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	3,104	↑ 14.7%	→ -0.7%	↑ 16.4%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave*	Riels/Kg	3,542	→ -0.8%	↓ -16.5%	↓ -12.7%
8.4. ស្លឹកម្រៃ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	4,850	↑ 23.6%	→ 4.6%	↑ 40.1%
8.5. ត្រីក្រញាញ់/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	3,536	↑ 16.3%	↑ 22.3%	↑ 11.8%
8.6. ត្រីតៀ/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	3,307	→ 2.8%	↑ 28.9%	↓ -5.3%
8.7. ត្រីចង្កឹះ/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	2,997	↑ 9.0%	↑ 26.2%	↑ 28.0%
8.8. ត្រីខៀវ/Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	2,621	↓ -6.4%	→ 1.7%	↓ -8.6%
8.9. ផ្លែដូង/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	2,858	↑ 16.6%	↓ -14.6%	↑ 28.9%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	4,929	↓ -11.0%	↓ -25.1%	→ 4.7%
8.11. ត្រីយណ្តៅ/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	4,417	↑ 47.4%	↑ 32.5%	↑ 33.9%
8.12. ផ្លែយណ្តៅ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	1,796	↓ -11.0%	↓ -14.7%	↑ 15.3%
8.13. យណ្តៅ/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	1,333	↓ -20.6%	↓ -25.2%	↑ 5.8%
8.14. ត្រីឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	1,695	↓ -8.5%	↓ -36.4%	↑ 7.8%
8.15. ត្រីបំបែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	2,199	→ -5.0%	↓ -18.1%	↑ 24.1%
8.16. ត្រីបំបែងរូង/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	2,491	→ 4.6%	↓ -18.2%	↑ 45.2%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉េង/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	2,868	↑ 6.6%	↓ -28.2%	↑ 29.5%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	1,985	→ -1.3%	↓ -22.4%	→ 3.5%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	1,895	→ -1.4%	↓ -32.8%	↓ -13.6%
8.20. ល្អិតខ្ចី/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	1,173	↑ 8.0%	↑ 11.1%	→ -4.0%
8.21. សណ្តែកគូរ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	2,674	↑ 7.7%	↓ -51.6%	↓ -9.9%
8.22. ត្រីយូងចេក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	1,822	↓ -21.9%	↓ -22.3%	↓ -35.7%
8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	5,790	↑ 18.2%	↑ 17.4%	↑ 20.0%
8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	4,167	↑ 7.1%	↑ 8.0%	→ -2.7%
8.25. ដីឡូងពណ៌ស្បើង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	2,088	→ 1.7%	↑ 8.9%	↑ 10.3%

Annex 2 Change in wholesale prices (April 2022)

Change in the price compared to last month and last year:

- ↑ Increase when % > 5
- Stable when % between 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.

Note: Price data and change are reported in nominal terms/prices, i.e., prices observed in the market place.

Annex 3: Cost of a balanced food basket

The development of the balanced food basket presented in this report draws heavily from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) analyses in Cambodia. To construct the food basket used in those analyses, a reference cohort from the 2014 Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey (CSES) dataset was established based on the following criteria:

- i. Household total monthly expenditures falls between the 2nd and 4th quintiles;
- ii. Household has adequate food security (acceptable food consumption score);
- iii. Household did not utilize any negative coping strategies.

A food basket for this reference cohort was then established to understand if the consumption patterns were in line with what would be expected of a household to live a healthy and active life.¹ To do this, certain food items were identified to represent the categories captured in the food expenditure module (see Table 2 for the full list). The kilocalories of each food were identified and the quantities were derived from the CSES 2014 expenditure data to determine if the calories in the basket were in line with what one would expect of a person living a healthy and active life from a rights-based perspective.

Because the WFP market monitoring system does not capture prices for a few food commodities used in the MEB analyses, these had to be dropped for the balanced food basket tracked in this report. Nevertheless, the dietary pattern reflected by the food items (and their weights, as captured in the g/person/day values) serve as a useful proxy for the cost of a balanced, healthy diet in Cambodia.

Table 2. Summary of inputs for calculation of balanced food basket

Food category ²	Food commodity ³	Food commodity ⁴	kcal/person/day ²	g/person/day ²	Riels/g ⁴	Riels/person/month ⁴
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.1	25,933
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីផ្លែក្រវាត់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.0	27,807
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកភាវ៉ាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	20.5	25,331
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ុតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	9.0	3,255
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	7.6	2,980
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.0	21,165
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.4	1,451
Pulses	Soybean, green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	107,921

¹ The balanced food basket described and used in this market update should not be confused or conflated with the food basket used by the Ministry of Planning National Institute of Statistics (NIS) to construct national poverty lines. The basket in this report is constructed differently and is useful primarily as a proxy for food prices.

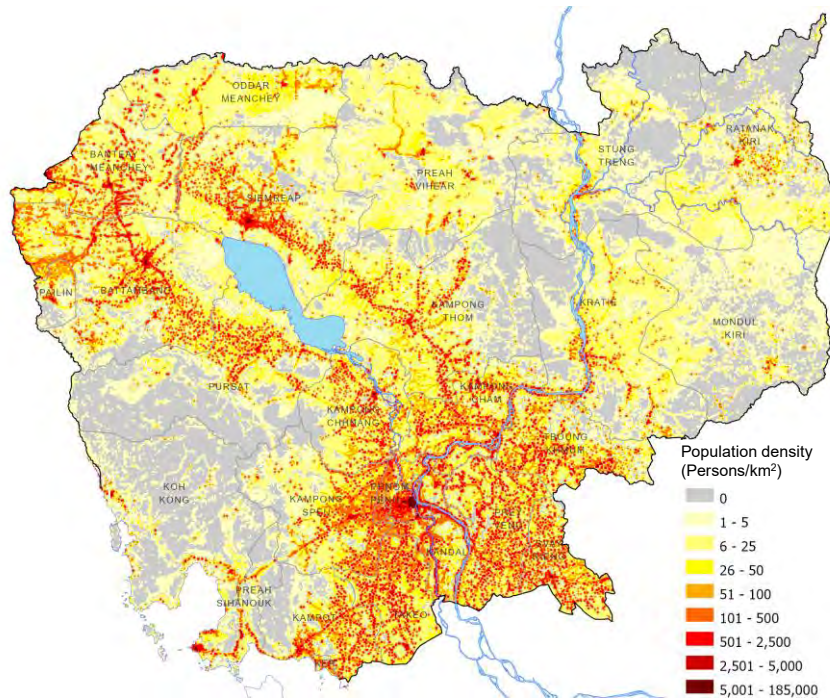
² Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey 2014. National Institute of Statistics, Cambodia.

³ Estimating Minimum Expenditure Baskets And Expenditure Gaps In Cambodia. Technical Report, June 2020. WFP Cambodia.

⁴ Cambodia Market Update, April 2022. WFP Cambodia.

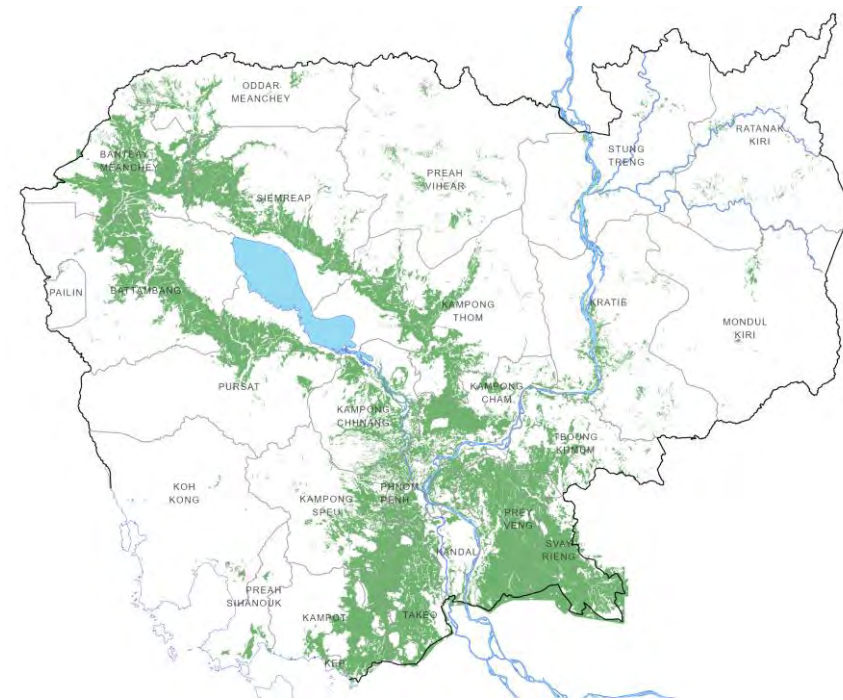
Annex 4: Population distribution, paddy cultivation areas, and seasonal calendar

Population Distribution



Source: LandScan™ Global, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 2019

Paddy Rice Cultivation Area



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

Seasonal Calendar

