



CAMBODIA

Market Update

May 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

A 100 days into the Ukraine conflict, the 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. Since early 2020, COVID-19 has negatively impacted household income and demand resulting in global supply chain bottlenecks, rising inflation, and record debt of many countries – which, in turn, has [disrupted the economic recovery from the pandemic](#). In addition, [the effects of climate change are threatening to reduce yields](#) in 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](#).

The UN General Assembly on May 23 adopted a resolution addressing the looming global food crisis in which it calls on the international community to urgently support countries affected by the food insecurity through coordinated action.

Along similar lines, the Group of Seven (G7) industrialized nations issued a warning on May 14 about the [risk of a world hunger crisis](#) unless Russia lifts a blockade on Ukrainian grain that’s currently stuck at Ukrainian ports. The statement also stressed that war in Ukraine will threaten food security of the world’s poorest.

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 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.

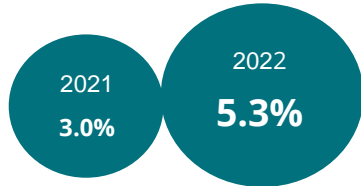
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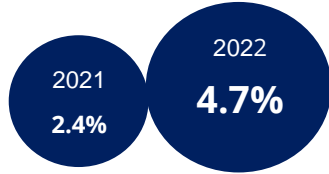
Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



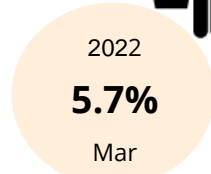
GDP



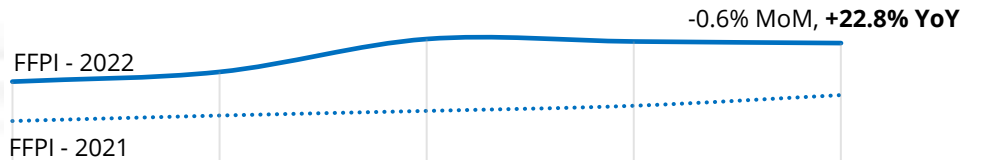
Headline Inflation



Food Inflation



Headline inflation in Cambodia is projected to increase to 4.7% in 2022 (ADB, April 2022). **Food inflation in April 2022 increased to 6.3%**, up from 5.7% in March 2022 (NIS, May 2022) which may result in **affordability issues**, especially for the poorest – Cambodian households spend close to half (48.7%) of their available income on food (CSES, 2019/20).



Despite a slight drop compared to the previous month (-0.6%), the global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) in May 2022 remains 22.8% higher YoY**, driven by soaring global prices for cereals and vegetable oils.



Soaring global fuel prices have led to a **hike in the local price of gasoline and diesel**, both up +6.0% MoM and a staggering +45.0% and +67.0% YoY, respectively (Ministry of Commerce, May 2022). This may **negatively affect food production as farms generally run on fuel**.

Summary of Key Findings

The **cost of a balanced food basket in Cambodia continued its upwards trend** in May 2022 reaching 109,405 KHR/person/month (+1.4% MoM, +6.5% YoY), equivalent to USD 26.7 (USD 26.6 in rural and USD 26.8 in urban areas). It is noteworthy that since the onset of the Ukraine crisis **food price hikes have disproportionately affected rural areas**, where the majority of poor households reside. While historically lower in rural areas, the cost of a balanced food basket is now similar across rural and urban areas.

Between April and May 2022, average **retail prices for key commodities showed slight fluctuations (<5.0%)**. However, some food commodities in the basket show **considerable long-term price increases** including vegetable oil (39.7% YoY), which is mostly imported from neighboring countries; morning glory (30.7% YoY); and duck eggs (20.8% YoY).

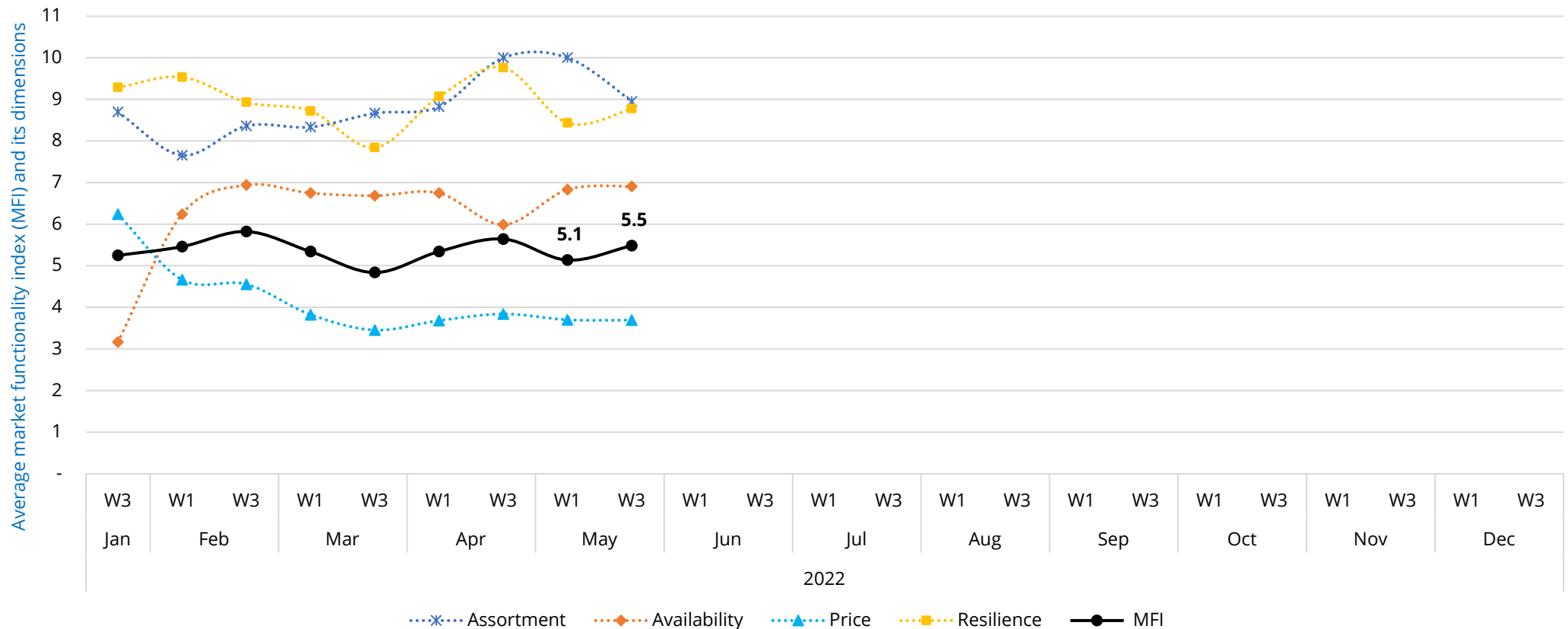
Market functionality deteriorated slightly in May 2022 due to low assortment of essential goods in the markets, particularly non-food items, and a decline in the resilience of local supply chains. The number of customers visiting markets dropped towards the end of May, which may be attributable to price hikes for food and transportation.

Food prices will likely not wear off in the short-term due to the complex economic impact of overlaying global shocks, including global supply chain issues and the Ukraine war. Combined with surging prices for fuel and fertilizer, **Cambodia faces a looming cost-of-living crisis**, which will disproportionately affect the poorest households.

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.

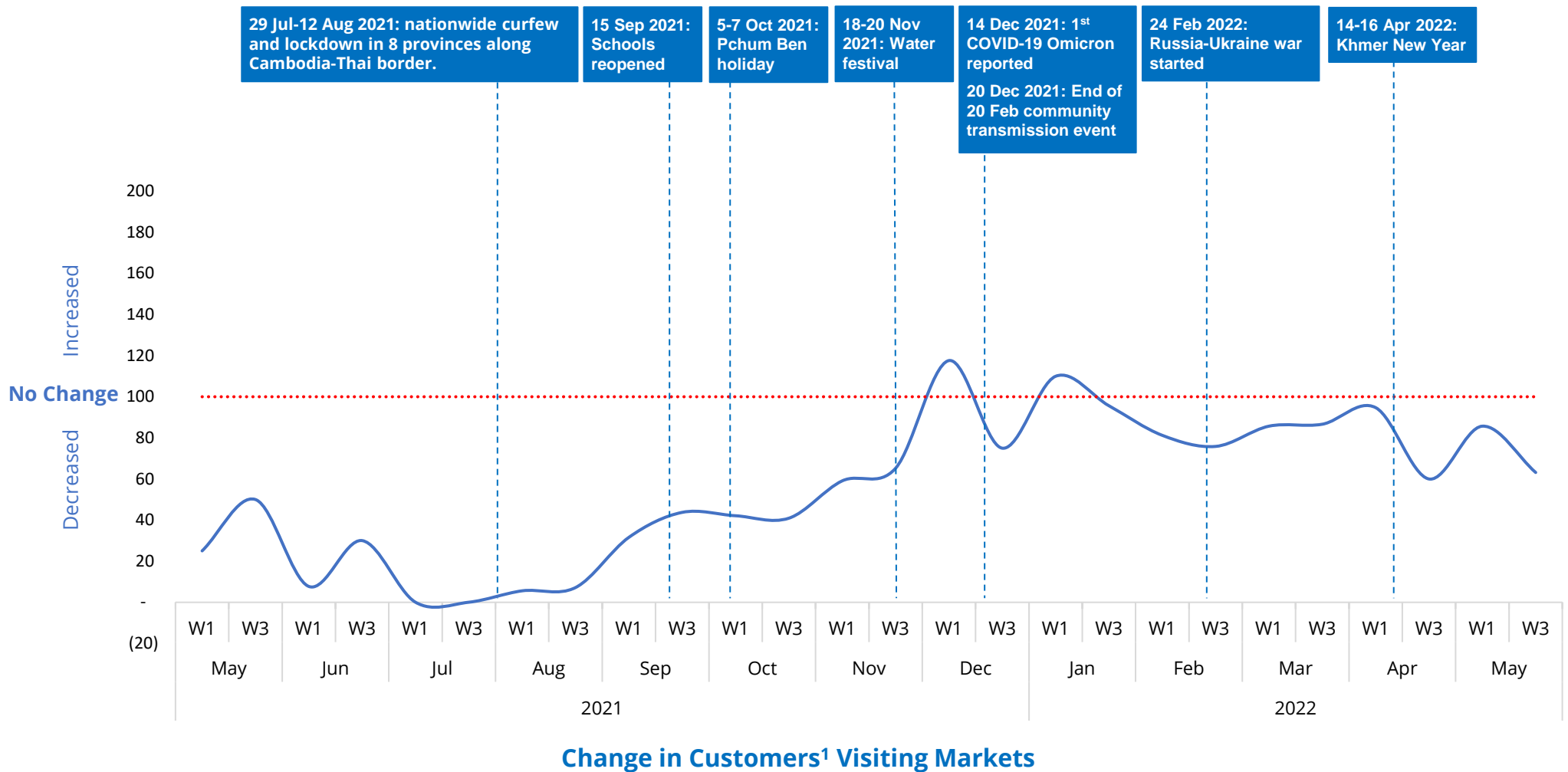
A [deterioration in the resilience of supply chains and assortment of essential goods](#) caused a drop in the national average MFI score to 5.1 in the 1st week of May before slightly improving to 5.5 in the 3rd week of May 2022, which is slightly below last month's value (5.6 in the 3rd week of April). In May 2022, 7.0% of market chiefs and traders also reported higher [supply prices](#) and 2.0% noted a [decrease in supply](#).



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 also 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 May 2022 before dropping again in the second half of the month. [Customer figures at the end of May are the second lowest during the first five months of 2022.](#)



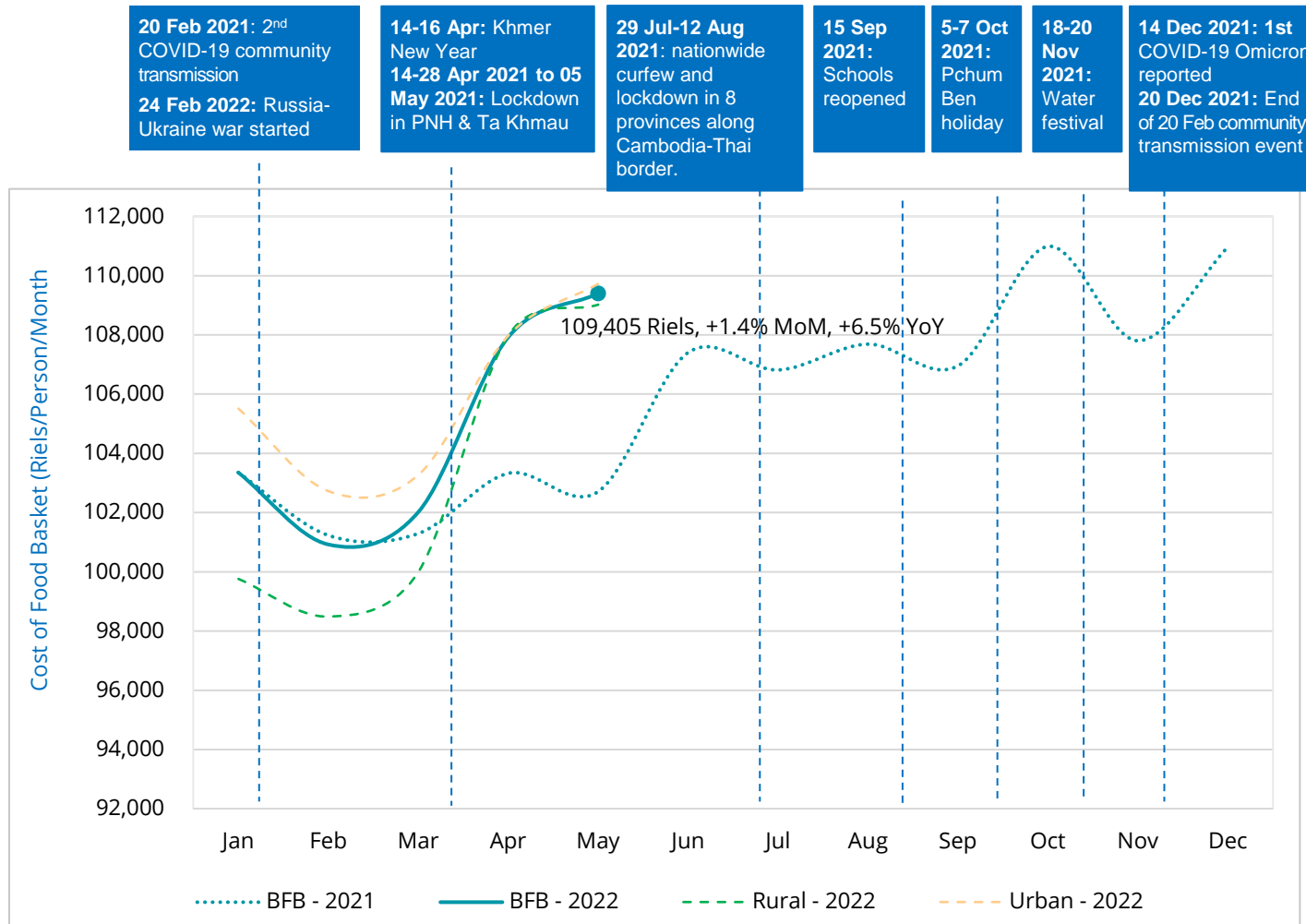
¹ The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

National: Cost of a balanced food basket

The **cost of a balanced food basket (BFB)** 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.

The cost of a BFB has shown a strong upward trend since March 2022 and **continued increasing in May 2022, by 1.4% MoM and 6.5% YoY**, to 109,405 riels/person/month, around USD 26.7 (USD 26.6 in rural, USD 26.8 in urban areas).

Notably, the cost of a BFB was historically lower in rural areas – however, since April 2022 **food prices have risen disproportionately in rural areas** and the cost of a BFB is now similar across rural and urban areas.



A balanced food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration



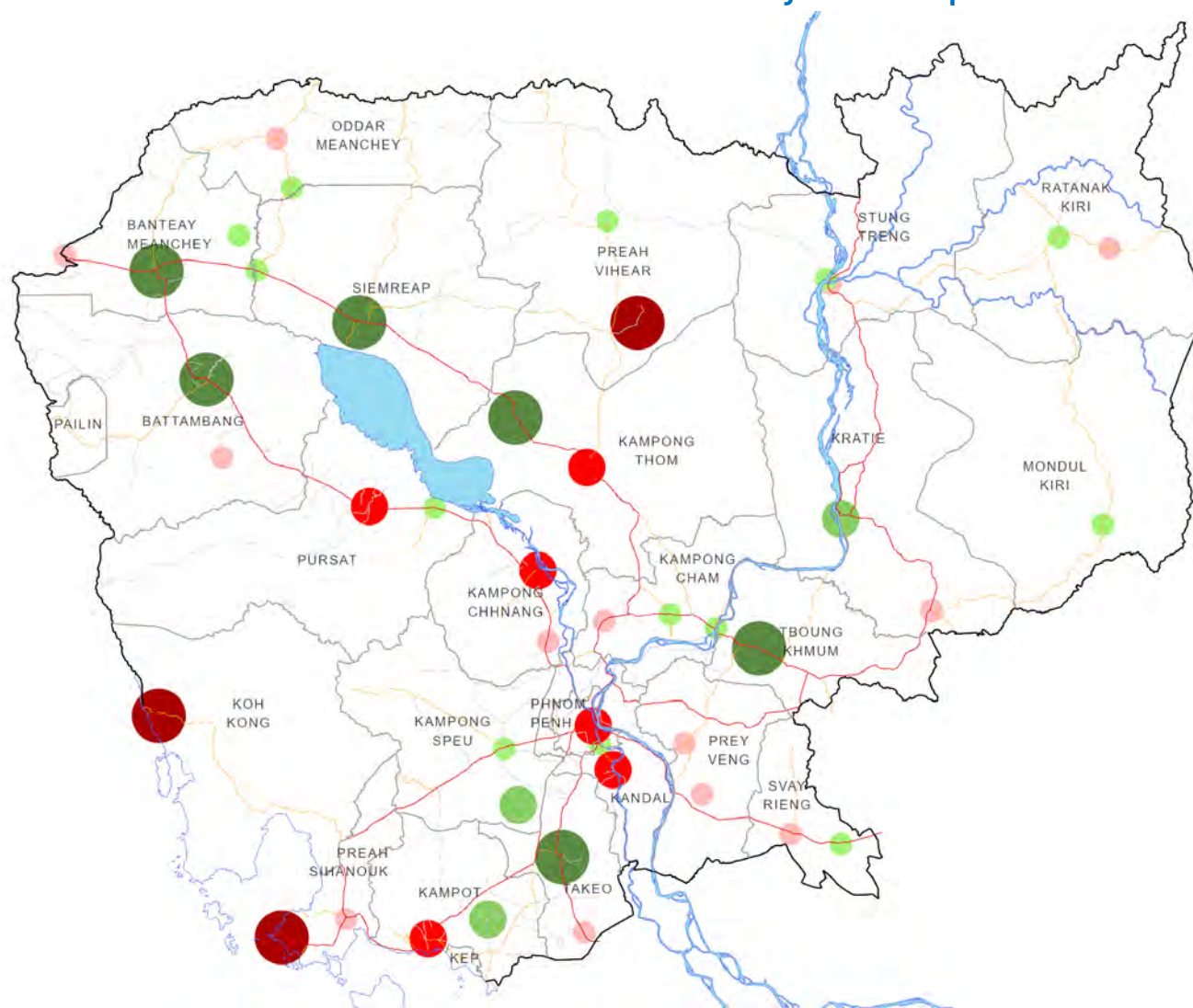
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

Sub-national: Cost of a balanced food basket

The highest cost of a balanced food basket (BFB) was found in Rovieng market, Preah Vihear province at 126,148 riels/person/month (15.0% higher than the national average). The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in Psa Leu market, Siem Reap province at 93,798 riels/person/month (14.0% lower than the national average).

Higher-than-average prices were recorded in the coastal areas, i.e., in Koh Kong, Sihanoukville, and Kampot provinces. Results also show that markets in urban areas are more likely to show higher price deviations from the national average (5-10% and 10%; higher and lower) than markets situated in rural areas.

Cost of balanced food basket by market or province vs. national average cost (May 2022)

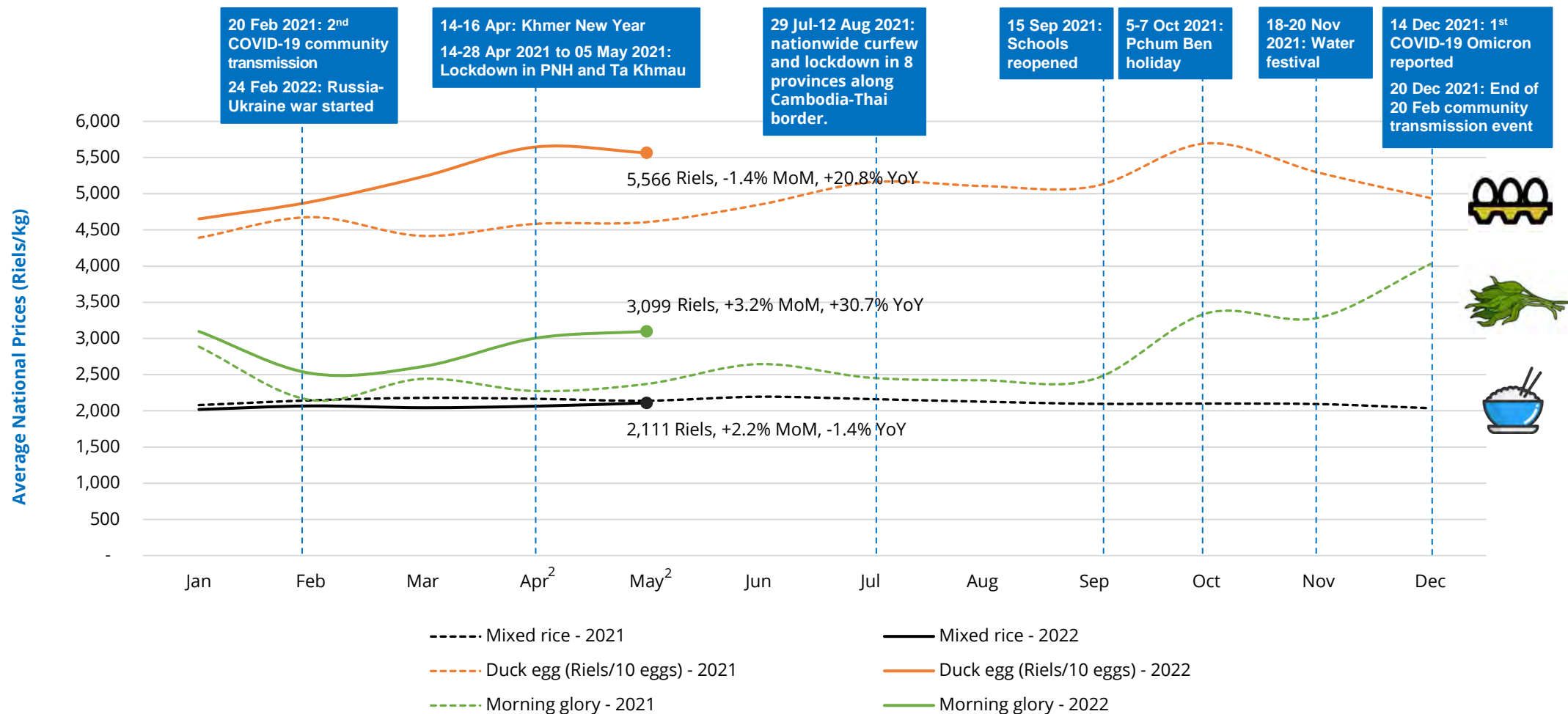


Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	33.3%	66.7%
● 5% to 10% Higher	16.7%	83.3%
● < 5% Higher	57.1%	42.9%
● < 5% Lower	53.8%	46.2%
● 5% to 10% Lower	66.7%	33.3%
● ≥ 10% Lower	16.7%	83.3%

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

In May 2022, the prices of duck eggs and morning glory showed slight variations MoM but remained 20.8% and 30.7% higher than in the previous year, respectively. The price of mixed rice was 2.2% higher than last month but still slightly lower than during the same period one year earlier.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



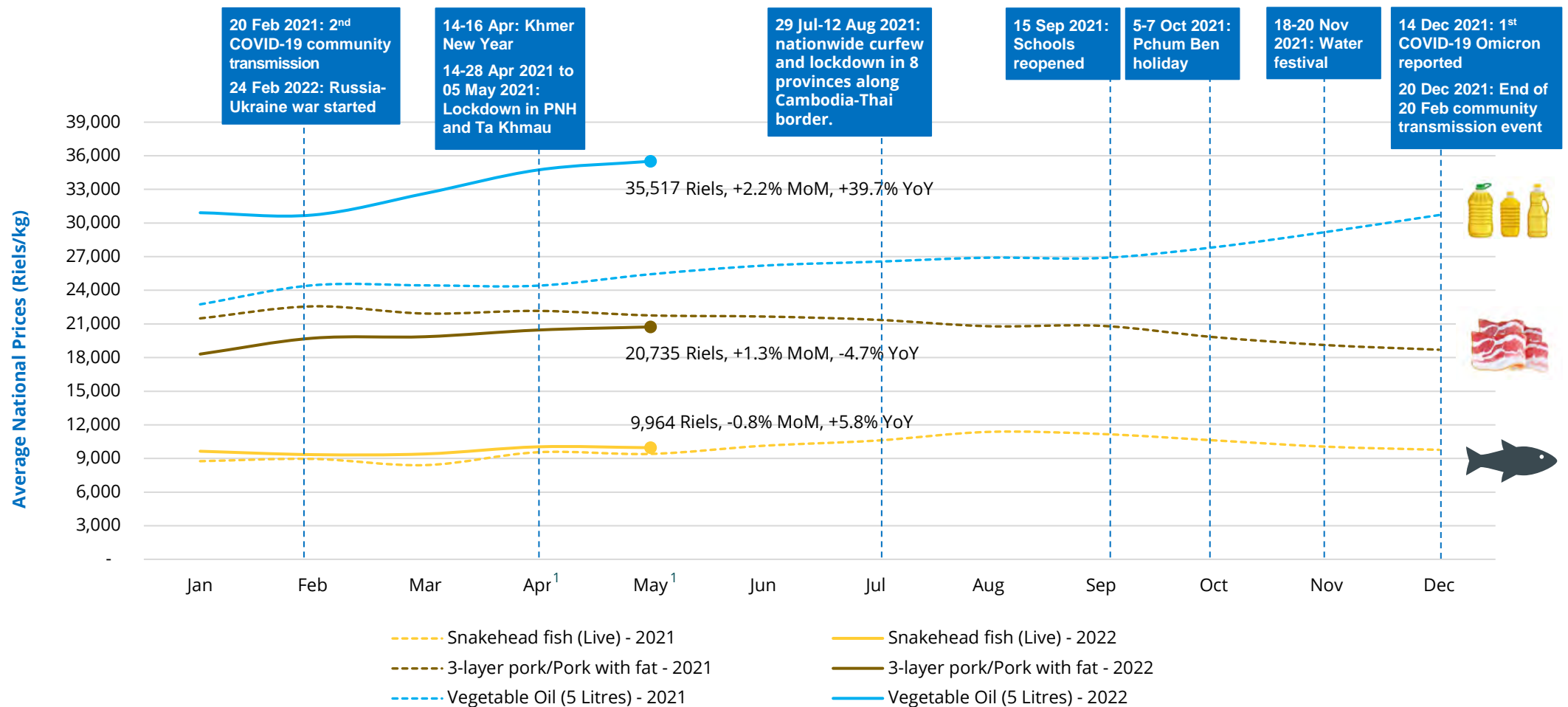
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

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 May 2022, prices of pork and vegetable oil continued increasing by 1.3% and 2.2%, respectively, compared to the previous month, while the price of snakehead fish remained stable (-0.8% MoM). Mostly imported from neighbouring countries, vegetable oil costed a whopping 39.7% more than during the same period one year earlier.

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 May 2022, average retail prices of mixed rice, snakehead fish, and duck egg were lower in rural areas; retail prices of pork, vegetable oil and morning glory were lower in urban areas (Table 1).

Between April and May 2022, the average retail prices for key commodities showed slight fluctuations (< 5%) in rural and urban areas. Prices for mixed rice, pork, and morning glory followed the same direction of change (increase) in both urban and rural areas. Prices of snakehead fish and vegetable oil decreased slightly in rural areas but increased in urban areas – however, vegetable oil remains more expensive in rural areas. The price of duck eggs rose slightly in rural areas but dropped in urban areas.

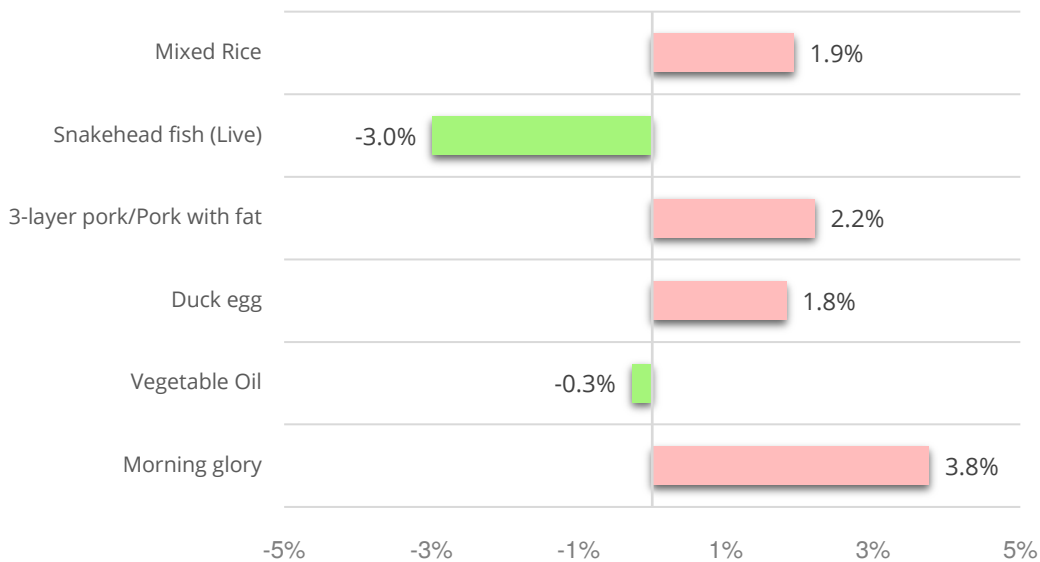
Table 1: Retail prices (riels) in rural and urban areas

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,121	2,093
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10,170	9,685
Pork with fat (kg)	20,632	20,894
Duck egg (10 eggs)	5,585	5,544
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	35,176	36,000
Morning glory (kg)	3,064	3,160

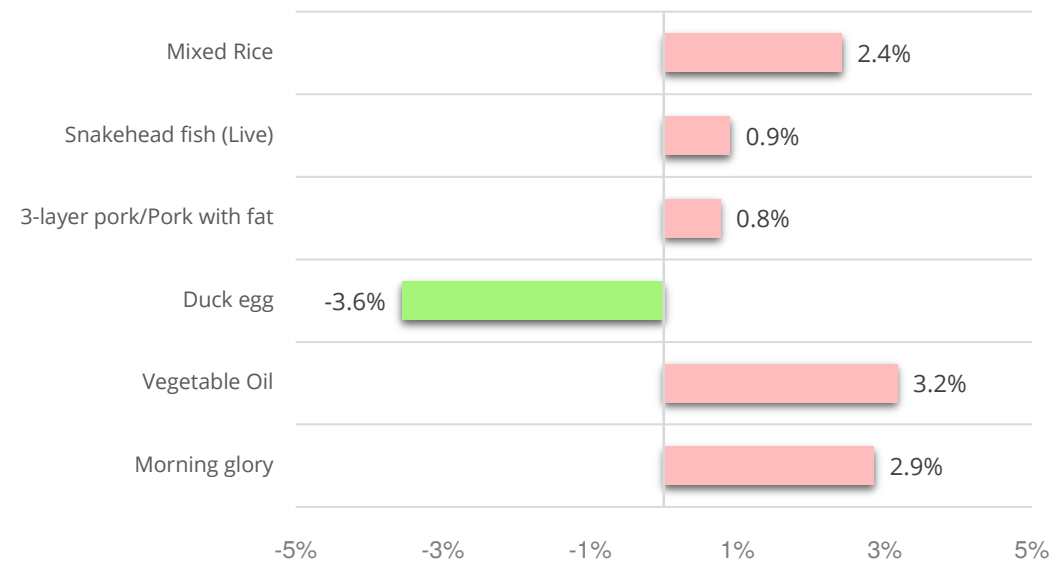
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

April 2022 vs May 2022

Rural



Urban



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

Local production and trade

Aggregate statistics of agricultural production and trade remain favorable.

According to MAFF's directive released on 27 May 2022, total cultivation area of wet-season paddy in Cambodia was 502,799 ha, reaching 19.2% of the annual planting plan in 2022 as of 25 May 2022. However, [cultivation area was lower than during the same period last year](#), as sowing activities in some areas were delayed due to excess water caused by heavy rainfall in the early rainy season. Strong rainfall reportedly affected 6,016 ha of paddy and damaged 3,513 ha in Banteay Meanchey and Tboung Khmoum. Other factors contributing to reduced cultivation are likely [rising costs of fuel and fertilizer](#), which have soared since the onset of the Ukraine crisis. Cambodia is [100% reliant on imports for agricultural fertilizers](#) (nitrogen, phosphate, potash).

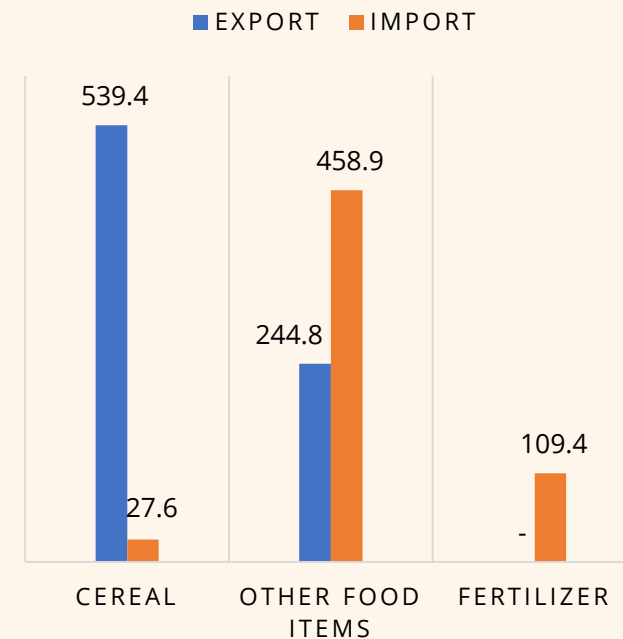
Cambodia's total exports reached USD 7.6 billion in the first four months of this year, which is 32.0% higher than the previous year (quoted by [5th iTrade Bullentin, May 2022](#)). [283,675 MT of milled rice](#) (equivalent to USD 173.5 million) were exported between January and May 2022, an increase of 21.7% compared to the same period last year, and China continues to be the main destination of milled rice exports (52.7%), followed by the EU (28.9%) ([Cambodia Rice Federation, June 2022](#)). In addition to milled rice, about [1.7 million MT of paddy rice](#) (equivalent to USD 391.69 million) were exported during the

same period. [Exports of mixed vegetables increased 9.2% year-on-year](#) reaching about 40.0 MT (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 5 June 2022).

Cambodia officially imported cereals worth USD 27.6 million (-23% YoY), meat and edible meat offal worth USD 28.3 million (+153% YoY), edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers worth USD 3.8 million (+0.2% YoY), and animal/vegetable fats and oils worth USD 8.6 million (+4%) in the first five months of 2022, ([General Department of Customs and Excise, June 2022](#)).

The compounding effects of the Russia-Ukraine crisis, on-going global supply chain issues in the aftermath of COVID-19, and adverse weather events in many "bread baskets" of the world have prompted some countries to instigate [food export bans](#). For instance, India on May 13 banned wheat exports to manage the overall food security of the country. However, the global [share of traded calories that are restricted due to ban or licensing has reduced](#) to 10.6% in May 2022, down by 6 percentage points from April 2022. The decline is largely due to ending of food export bans by Indonesia and Kazakhstan ([IFPRI Food security portal](#), accessed on 8 June 2022). 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](#).

Cambodian trade balance (value in million USD) of key commodity groups, as of May 2022



Source: (General Department of Customs and Excise, June 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 affected by the pandemic](#). The programme was recently extended to the end of September 2022. Around 687,372 households classified as ID Poor (approximately 2.7 million people) have received a total of USD 683.64 million in cash transfers from the start of the programme on 25 June 2020 to 24 May 2022 ([Social Protection in Cambodia](#), 30 May 2022).

Economic response

As of 31 May 2022, 1,834 small and medium sized enterprises (SME) received a total of USD 221 million in loans from the government's SME Co-financing Scheme Phase II ([SME Bank of Cambodia Plc., 2 June 2022](#)). Cambodia will access to USD 965 million in loans from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which will be prioritized for infrastructure, agriculture, energy, education and health projects to sustain the country's long-term economic growth (quoted by Khmer Times, 30 May 2022).

COVID-19 vaccination

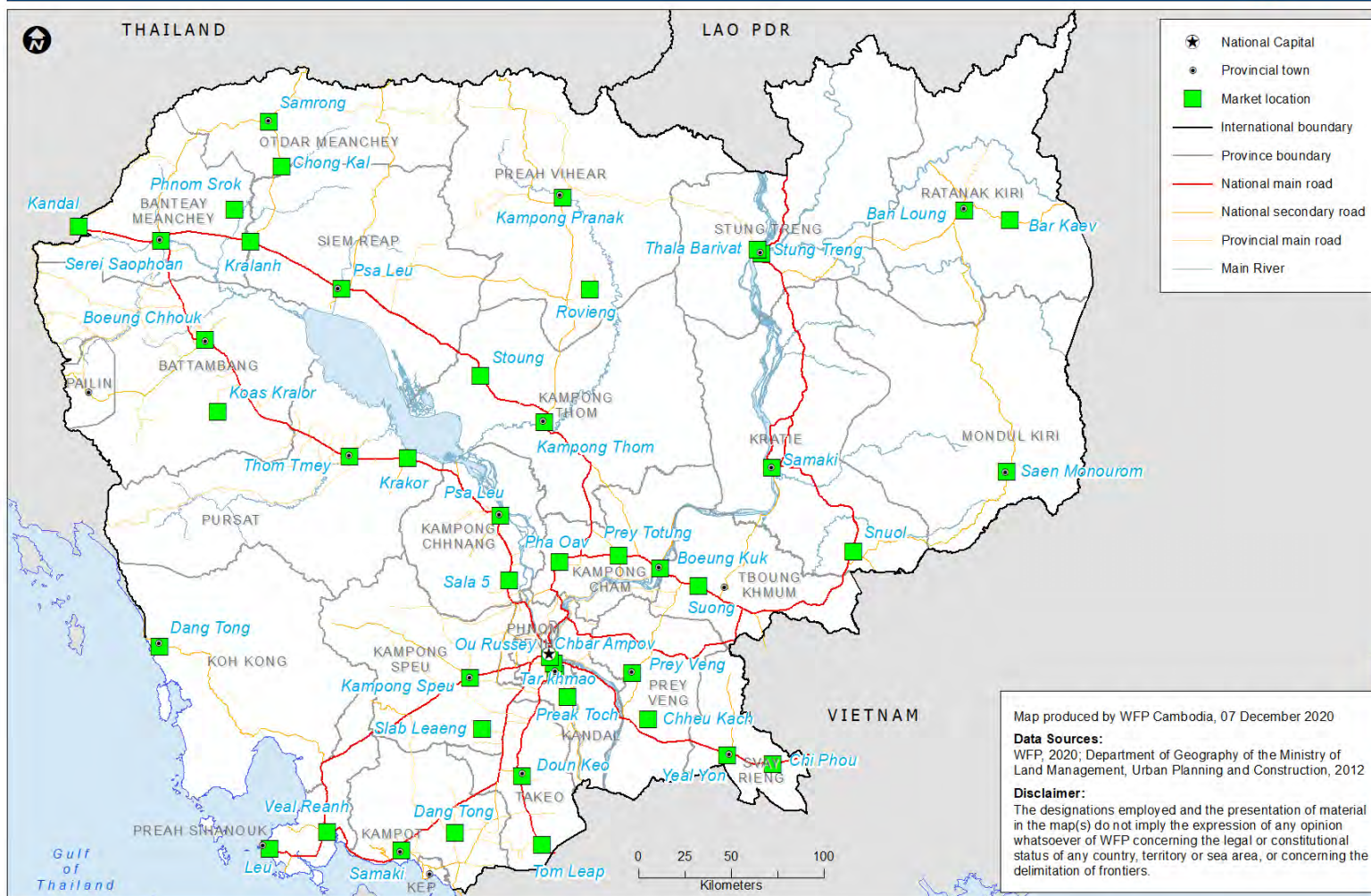
According to the Ministry of Health, as of 31 May 2022, over 15.0 million people aged at least 3 years old (of which 7.58 million women) received at least the 1st dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, achieving 102.7% of the national target (94.0% of total population). Among them, more than 14.3 million people (7.2 million of which women) have received their 2nd dose, more than 9.2 million people (of which about 4.77 million women) have received their booster 3rd dose, and more than 2.5 million people (of which 1.35 million women) received their 4th dose. By May 2022, Cambodia has about 30 million doses of vaccine in stock, which will be administered in 2022 and 2023, and the government plans to provide a 5th dose from 09 June 2022 to frontline officials in government entities, embassies, UN agencies, national and international organizations, journalists, police, military and priority groups such as elderly citizens. The government has also signed an agreement to purchase another around 104 million doses to use from 2024 to 2026.



Source: Official Facebook Page of the Social Protection in Cambodia, 10 May 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 (May 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	2,111	→ 2.2%	→ 2.0%	→ -1.4%
2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	9,964	→ -0.8%	↑ 6.6%	↑ 5.8%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,765	→ 2.1%	→ 2.0%	→ -0.4%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	8,095	↑ 10.2%	↑ 13.5%	↑ 12.4%
2.4. ត្រីដូក់ ជៀត/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	24,500	→ -2.4%	→ 0.9%	→ -3.1%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Riels/Kg	20,735	→ 1.3%	↑ 5.1%	→ -4.7%
4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs)	Riels/10 eggs	5,566	→ -1.4%	↑ 13.9%	↑ 20.8%
4.2. ស៊ីតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	7,122	→ 2.3%	↑ 8.6%	↑ 12.6%
5.1. ប្រេងធា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	Riels/ 5 litre	35,517	→ 2.2%	↑ 15.6%	↑ 39.7%
6.1. អំបិលម៉ត់អ៊ុយត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	1,182	→ -4.3%	→ -3.1%	→ 3.5%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	8,393	↓ -12.0%	↓ -16.3%	↓ -14.2%
8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	3,099	→ 3.2%	↑ 23.1%	↑ 30.7%
8.2. ការ៉ុត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	4,006	↑ 9.6%	↑ 7.7%	↑ 19.5%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave*	Riels/Kg	4,611	→ 3.9%	→ 2.7%	↑ 8.8%
8.4. ស្លឹកម្រៃ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	6,385	↑ 20.5%	↑ 39.6%	↑ 17.5%
8.5. ត្រីក្រញាញ់/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	4,551	↑ 8.3%	↑ 20.5%	↑ 23.6%
8.6. ត្រីត្រី/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	4,365	↑ 12.3%	↑ 16.5%	↑ 6.9%
8.7. ត្រីចម្កី/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	4,053	↑ 12.9%	↑ 18.8%	↑ 22.5%
8.8. ត្រីខៀវ/Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	3,750	↑ 17.0%	↑ 6.7%	↑ 23.9%
8.9. ផ្លែដូង/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	3,907	↑ 8.4%	→ 3.9%	↑ 28.9%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	6,650	↑ 7.0%	↑ 20.2%	↑ 47.6%
8.11. ត្រីយល្លោ/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	5,119	↑ 5.9%	→ -2.4%	↑ 66.7%
8.12. ផ្លែល្លោ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	2,507	↑ 10.6%	→ 1.4%	↑ 59.7%
8.13. ប្លោក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	1,875	↑ 12.5%	↓ -19.6%	↑ 36.4%
8.14. ត្រីឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	2,594	↑ 22.1%	→ 4.2%	↑ 35.7%
8.15. ត្រីបង្កែប/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	2,878	↑ 7.4%	→ -0.1%	↑ 33.3%
8.16. ត្រីបង្កែបរូង/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	3,147	↑ 6.7%	→ -1.7%	↑ 65.2%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉េង/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	3,640	↑ 8.3%	↑ 14.7%	→ 0.6%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	2,637	↑ 11.1%	→ -3.9%	↑ 16.1%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	2,914	↑ 29.8%	→ 3.7%	↑ 35.4%
8.20. ល្អិតខ្ចី/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	1,555	↑ 7.4%	→ 3.8%	↑ 11.7%
8.21. សណ្តែកគូរ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	4,561	↑ 43.9%	↑ 22.8%	↑ 20.9%
8.22. ត្រីយូងចេក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	2,312	↑ 9.5%	→ -1.6%	↓ -15.5%
8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	7,023	↑ 11.5%	↑ 44.1%	→ 4.3%
8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	4,479	↓ -5.6%	→ -1.4%	↓ -6.4%
8.25. ដីឡូងពណ៌ស្បើង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	2,565	↑ 5.4%	↑ 7.3%	↑ 21.7%

Annex 1 Change in Retail prices (May 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 (May 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	1,940	→ 1.1%	→ 1.3%	→ -4.3%
2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	8,944	→ -1.9%	↑ 6.9%	→ 3.9%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	5,982	→ -0.8%	→ 0.4%	→ -2.5%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	7,381	↑ 9.4%	↑ 14.3%	↑ 16.4%
2.4. ត្រីដូក់ ជៀត/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	22,544	→ -1.0%	→ 1.0%	→ -1.9%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Riels/Kg	19,089	→ 0.8%	→ 4.8%	↓ -6.0%
4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs)	Riels/10 eggs	5,114	→ -3.2%	↑ 13.1%	↑ 22.5%
4.2. ស៊ីតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	6,505	→ 0.8%	↑ 6.2%	↑ 11.7%
5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	Riels/ 5 litre	34,025	→ 0.9%	↑ 13.6%	↑ 36.8%
6.1. អំបិលម៉ត់អ៊ុយត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	999	→ -3.6%	→ -1.2%	↑ 5.9%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	7,815	↓ -9.6%	↓ -15.5%	↓ -18.0%
8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	2,502	→ -2.9%	↑ 22.9%	↑ 34.3%
8.2. ការ៉ុត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	3,391	↑ 9.2%	↑ 9.4%	↑ 19.7%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave*	Riels/Kg	3,764	↑ 6.3%	→ -3.9%	↑ 11.3%
8.4. ស្លឹកម្រៃ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	5,467	↑ 12.7%	↑ 37.2%	↑ 5.8%
8.5. ត្រីក្រណាញ់/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	3,896	↑ 10.2%	↑ 20.2%	↑ 26.4%
8.6. ត្រីតៀ/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	3,710	↑ 12.2%	↑ 15.7%	↑ 7.3%
8.7. ត្រីចង្កឹះ/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	3,414	↑ 13.9%	↑ 18.5%	↑ 22.2%
8.8. ត្រីខៀវ/Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	3,205	↑ 22.3%	↑ 9.1%	↑ 32.6%
8.9. ផ្លែដូង/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	3,218	↑ 12.6%	→ 4.6%	↑ 49.0%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	5,650	↑ 14.6%	↑ 28.2%	↑ 39.1%
8.11. ត្រីយល្លោ/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,930	↓ -11.0%	↓ -12.4%	↑ 60.4%
8.12. ផ្លែល្លោ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	2,009	↑ 11.8%	→ 0.9%	↑ 93.5%
8.13. ប្លោក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	1,525	↑ 14.4%	↓ -22.1%	↑ 29.8%
8.14. ត្រីឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	2,050	↑ 21.0%	→ -3.6%	↑ 30.3%
8.15. ត្រីបំរែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	2,327	↑ 5.8%	→ -4.5%	↑ 31.3%
8.16. ត្រីបំរែងរូង/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	2,548	→ 2.3%	→ -3.9%	↑ 78.3%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉េង/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	2,981	→ 3.9%	↑ 13.2%	→ 4.3%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	2,104	↑ 6.0%	↓ -7.5%	↑ 17.3%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	2,247	↑ 18.6%	→ -2.8%	↑ 35.1%
8.20. ល្អិតខ្ចី/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	1,151	→ -1.9%	→ -2.3%	↑ 14.0%
8.21. សណ្តែកគូរ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	3,852	↑ 44.0%	↑ 21.0%	↑ 22.5%
8.22. ត្រីយូងចេក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	1,884	→ 3.4%	↓ -8.3%	↓ -23.3%
8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	6,151	↑ 6.2%	↑ 43.6%	→ 2.4%
8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	3,757	↓ -9.8%	↓ -5.8%	↓ -9.3%
8.25. ដីឡូងពណ៌ស្បើង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	2,038	→ -2.4%	→ 4.4%	↑ 12.5%

Annex 2 Change in wholesale prices (May 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.

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	26,513
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.0	27,589
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	20.7	25,672
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.9	3,209
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	7.8	3,047
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.1	21,845
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.6	1,529
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	109,405

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.

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.

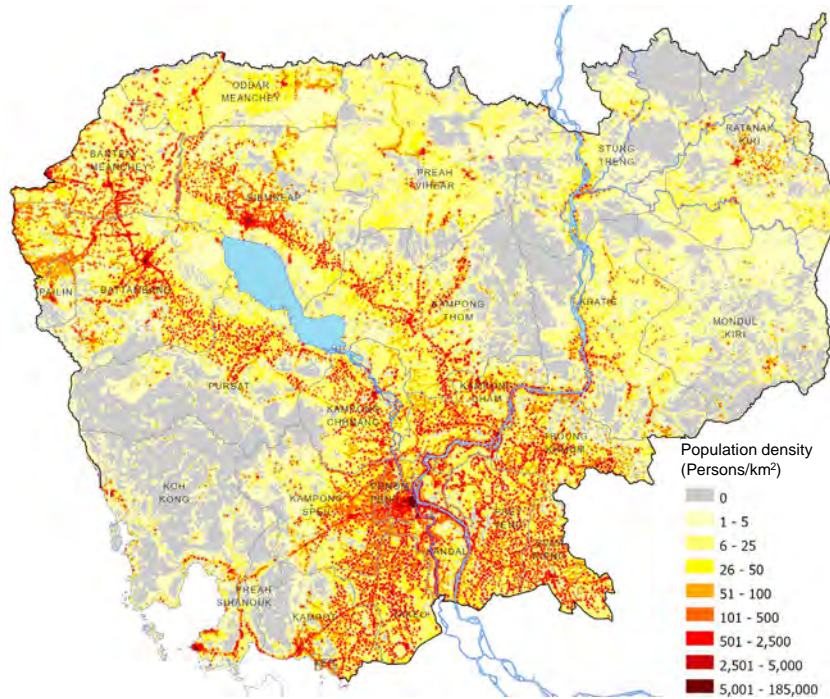
² Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey 2014. National Institute of Statistics, Cambodia.

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

⁴ Cambodia Market Update, May 2022. WFP Cambodia.

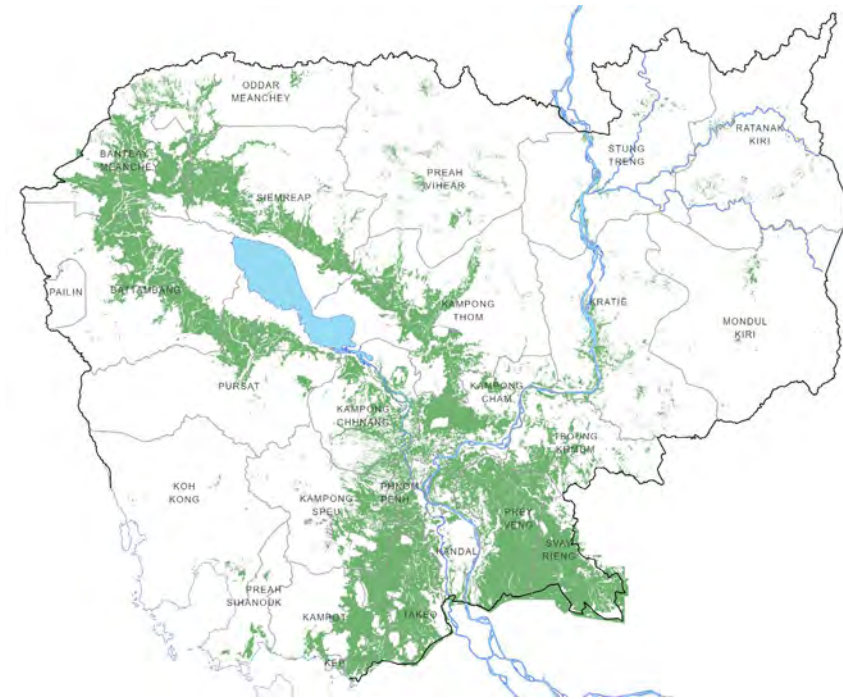
Annex 4: Population distribution, paddy cultivation areas, and seasonal calendar

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

