



CAMBODIA

Market & Seasonal Update

June 2022

Focus: Effects of the **global food and fuel 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

Almost five months into the Ukraine conflict, the war and ensuing sanctions imposed on Russia have 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. According to a recent [World Bank](#) report, the conflict has altered global patterns of trade, production, and consumption to the effect that [prices are anticipated to remain at historically high levels until the end of 2024, aggravating food insecurity and inflation](#).

Along similar lines, global fertilizer prices have doubled since 2021 and will likely have a '[profound impact](#)' on food production around the world in 2023. Climate-induced threats are likely to [further exacerbate](#) global food output. To shield themselves from negative impacts and secure domestic food security, 25 countries have instigated export restrictions and food bans as of June 2022, affecting around [8% of the global food trade](#). Moreover, [Russia's ongoing blockade of 20 million tons of grain ready to be exported from Ukraine](#) has further compounded this situation.

The conflict is predicted to adversely affect 1.7 billion people in 107 countries with the number of acutely food insecure people increasing to [345 million](#) by June 2022. Overall, [an estimated 670 million people will remain hungry by 2030](#), which is equivalent to the baseline situation in 2015, and far off the targets set by the SDGs.

G7 leaders recently pledged \$4.5 billion toward ensuring global food security.

This does not happen in isolation. COVID-19-induced negative impacts on household income and demand have resulted in global supply chain bottlenecks, rising inflation, and record debt in many countries – which, in turn, has [disrupted the economic recovery from the pandemic](#). Government action has been limited by reduced foreign exchange reserves and existing high domestic inflation in [several countries](#) (91% LIC, 89% LMIC, 68% HIC).

In the Asia Pacific, Cambodia is among the countries most exposed to rising energy prices owing to its comparatively high net fuel imports relative to GDP, limited domestic access to electricity, and reliance on fossil fuels. In fact, soaring oil prices coupled with a cyclical economic slowdown in the US and China, Cambodia's largest trading partners, are [key factors affecting economic growth in Cambodia](#), which is projected at 4.5% for 2022.

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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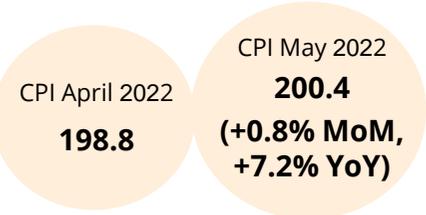
Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



GDP

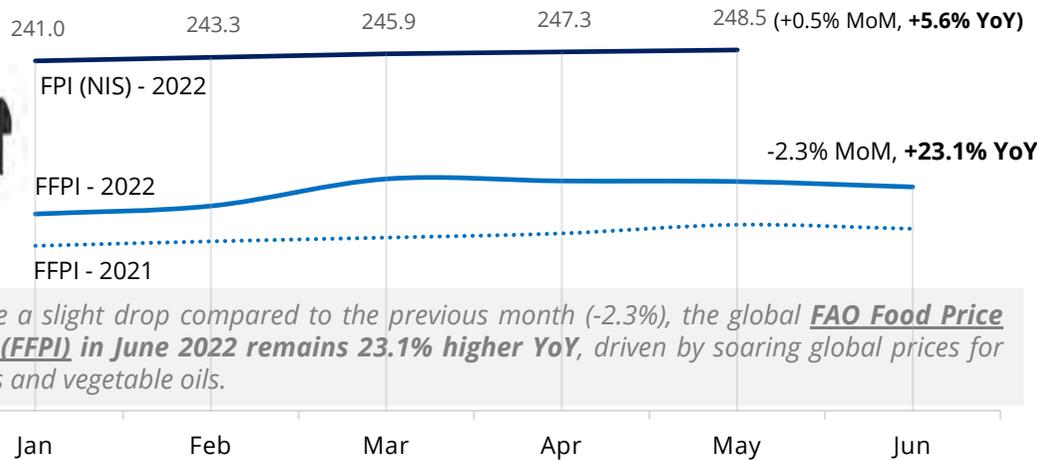


Inflation

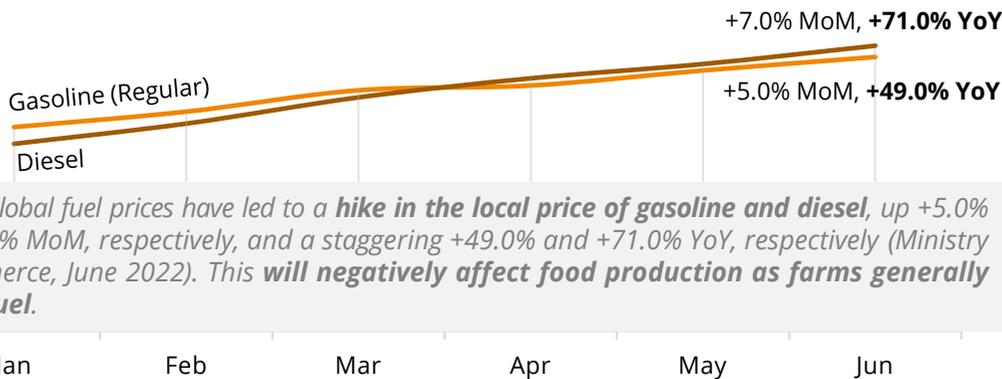


ADB predicts the inflation rate in Cambodia will rise to 4.7% in 2022. In May 2022, the NIS Consumer Price Index (CPI)* increased by 0.8% month-on-month (MoM) and 7.2% year-on-year (YoY). Food Price Index (FPI) increased by 0.5% and 5.6% MoM and YoY respectively. Cambodian households spend close to half (48.7%) of their available income on food (60% for poor households) (CSES, 2019/20).

*CPI in June 2022 is not available yet during reporting period



Despite a slight drop compared to the previous month (-2.3%), the global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** in June 2022 remains 23.1% 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, up +5.0% and +7.0% MoM, respectively, and a staggering +49.0% and +71.0% YoY, respectively (Ministry of Commerce, June 2022). This will negatively affect food production as farms generally run on fuel.

Summary of Key Findings

After a considerable surge between March to May 2022, food prices in Cambodia stabilized in June with the cost of a basic food basket reducing slightly, to 106,119 KHR/person/month (-3.0% MoM, -1.2% YoY), equivalent to USD 25.9. Notably, prices declined slightly more in rural areas (-3.9% MoM), where most poor households reside, than in urban areas (-2.4% MoM).

Between May and June 2022, the average retail prices for most key food commodities fluctuated slightly (<5%) except for duck eggs (+6.2% MoM), morning glory (-9.1% MoM), and sweet potato (-11.8% MoM). Some food commodities in the basket show considerable long-term price increases such as vegetable oil (35.2% YoY), which is mostly imported, and duck eggs (22.0% YoY).

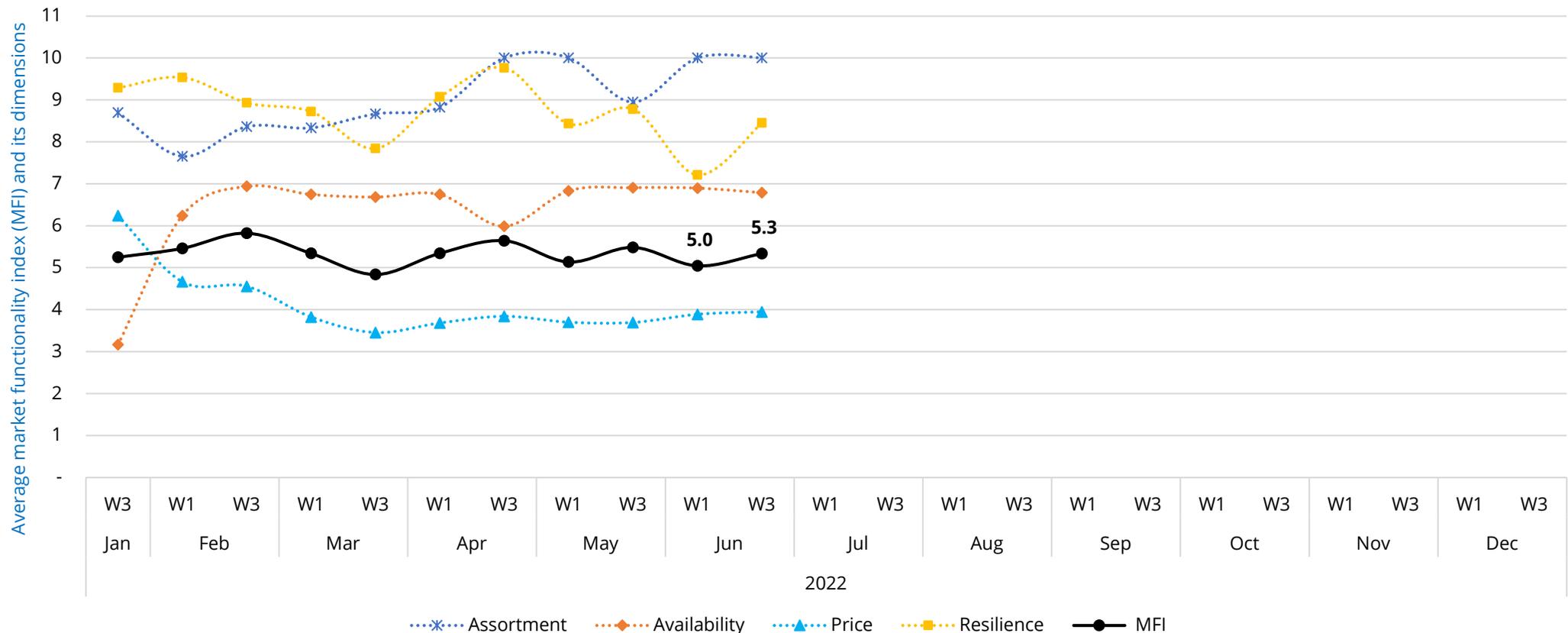
Market functionality deteriorated slightly in June 2022 due to a decline in the resilience of local supply chains. The number of customers visiting markets remained low, which may be attributed to price hikes in food and transportation.

Food prices may continue to fluctuate in the short term due to the economic impact of overlaying global shocks, including global supply chain issues and the Ukraine war. With fuel and fertilizer prices following an upward trend, the cost-of-living in Cambodia is weathering a cost-of-living shock that is eroding household purchasing power. Poor households without savings will face affordability issues as they already spend most of their available income (60%) on food in normal times (CSES, 2019/20).

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 the underlying resilience of supply chains. The MFI score ranges from 0 to 10, with a higher score indicating better functionality.

The assortment of essential goods, physical availability of goods, and predictable prices remained stable in June 2022. However, a [deterioration in the resilience of supply chains](#) (i.e., traders' perspectives on demand-responsive stock and replenishment of stock) [led to a deterioration in the national average MFI score](#), to 5.0 in the 1st week of June, before moderately improving to 5.3 in the 3rd week, which is slightly below last month's value (5.5 in the 3rd week of May). In June 2022, only 1.0% of market chiefs and traders reported higher supply prices, which is a drop from the previous month (7.0%).

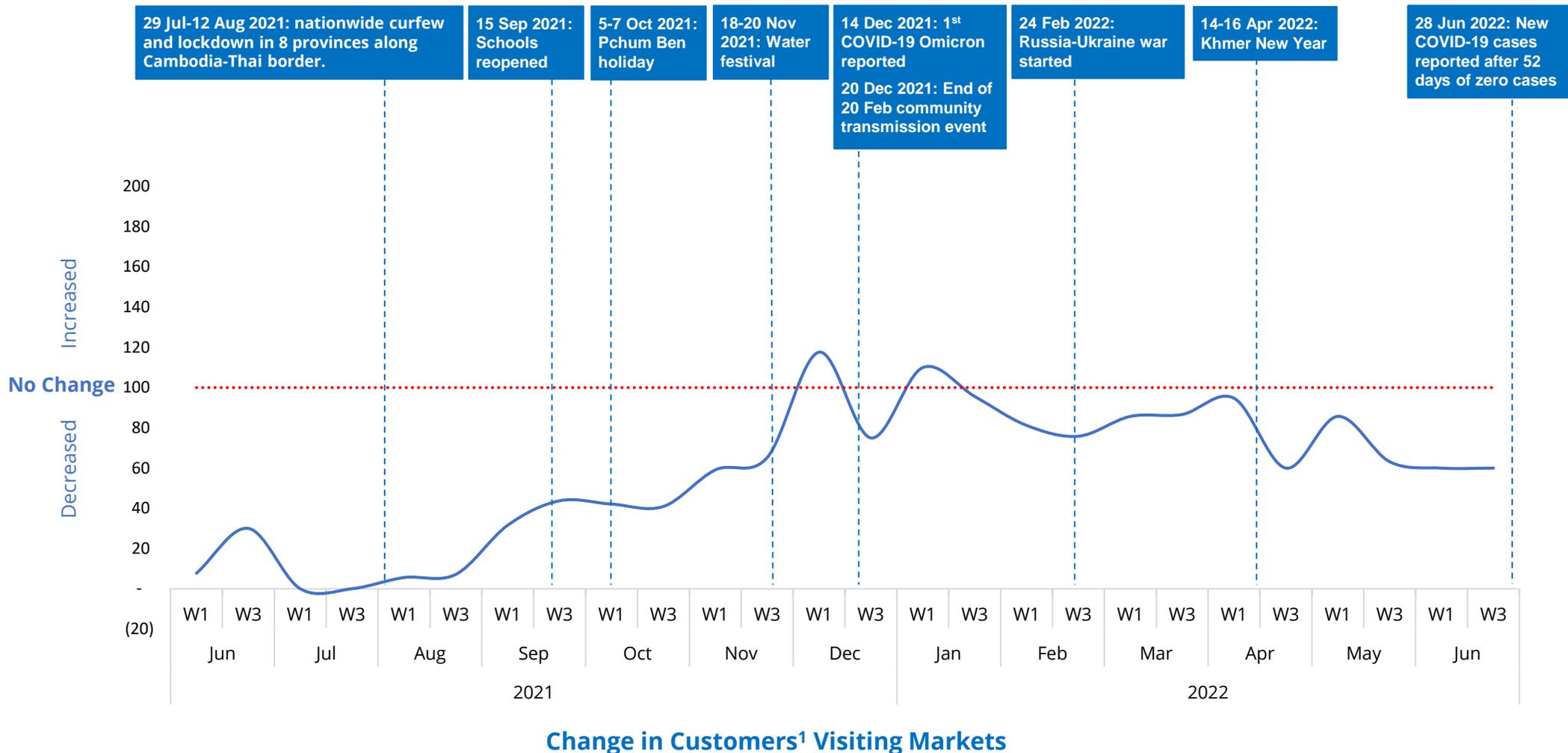


¹ Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four 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 the 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 remained low in June 2022](#) (the second lowest figure during the first six months of 2022), which may be attributed to higher food and transportation cost as well as a “new normal” brought about by COVID-19 whereas households no longer frequent markets daily but less frequently relying on stocks and online shopping.

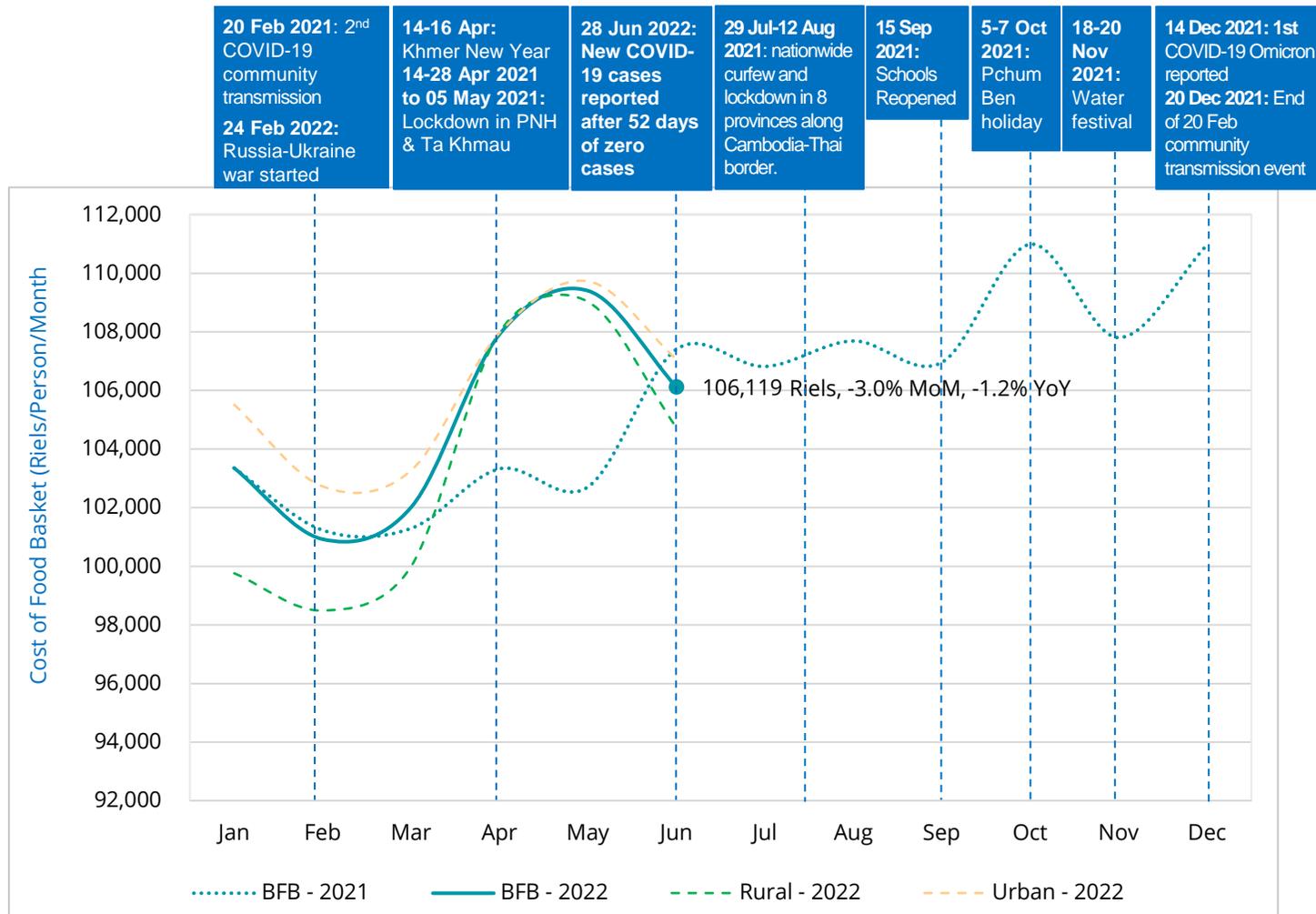


¹ The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

National: Cost of a basic food basket

The **cost of a basic 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.

A strong upward trend has been observed in the cost of a BFB from March until May 2022, which peaked in May 2022 (109,729 riels/person/day). However, the cost decreased slightly in June 2022, (-3.0% MoM and -1.2% YoY), to 106,119 riels/person/month, around USD 25.9 (USD 25.5 in rural, USD 26.1 in urban areas). The magnitude of the decrease was slightly higher in rural areas (-3.9% MoM) than in urban areas (-2.4% MoM).



A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration



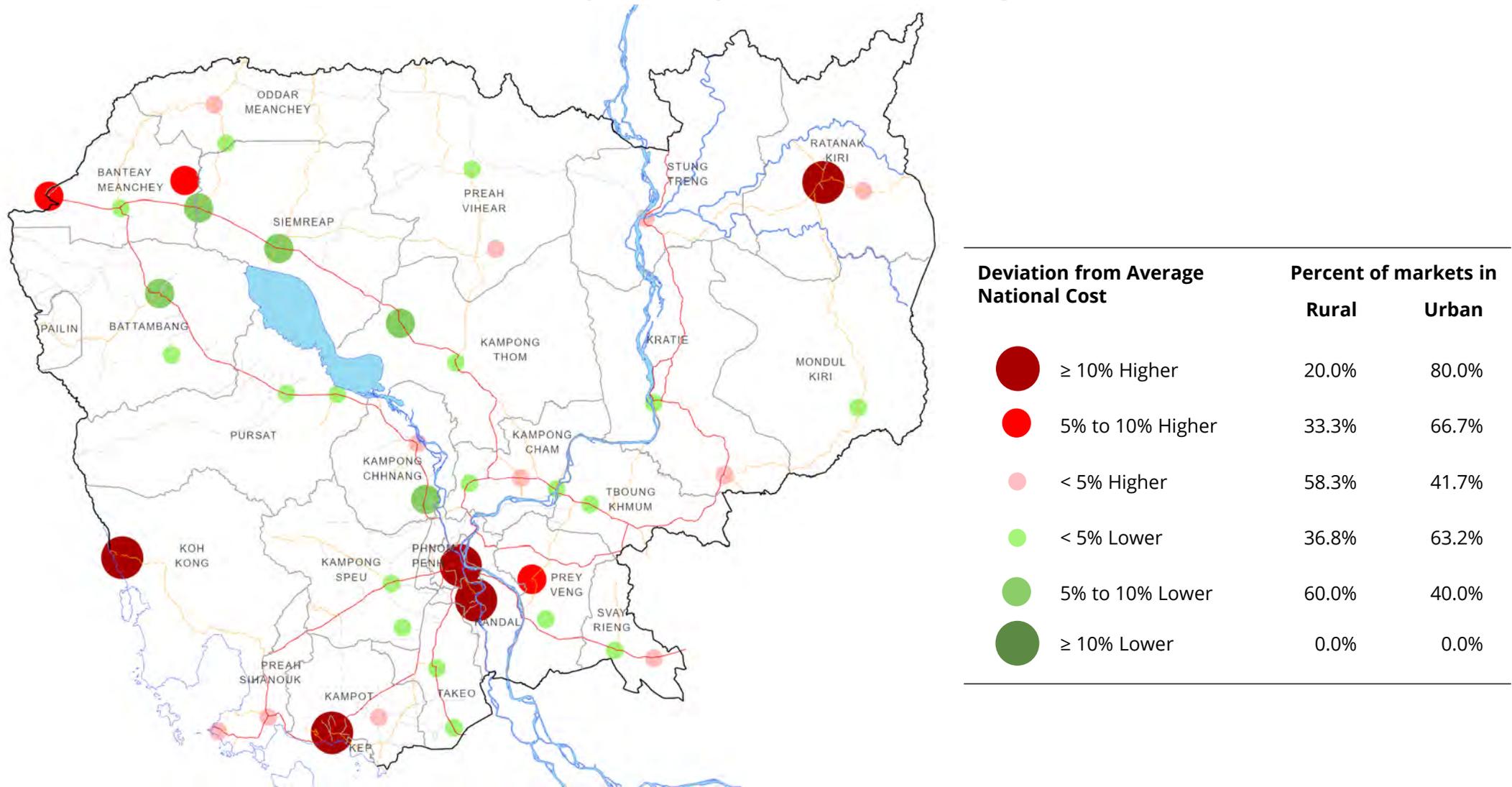
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

Sub-national: Cost of a basic food basket

The highest cost of a basic food basket (BFB) was found in the Banlung market, Ratanakiri province at 122,929 riels/person/month (about 30.0 USD) (16.0% higher than the national average). The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Sala 5 market, Kampong Chhnang province at 96,788 riels/person/month (about 23.6 USD) (9.0% lower than the national average).

Above-average prices were recorded in urban markets which were more likely to show higher price deviations (5% and higher) from the national average compared to markets situated in rural areas.

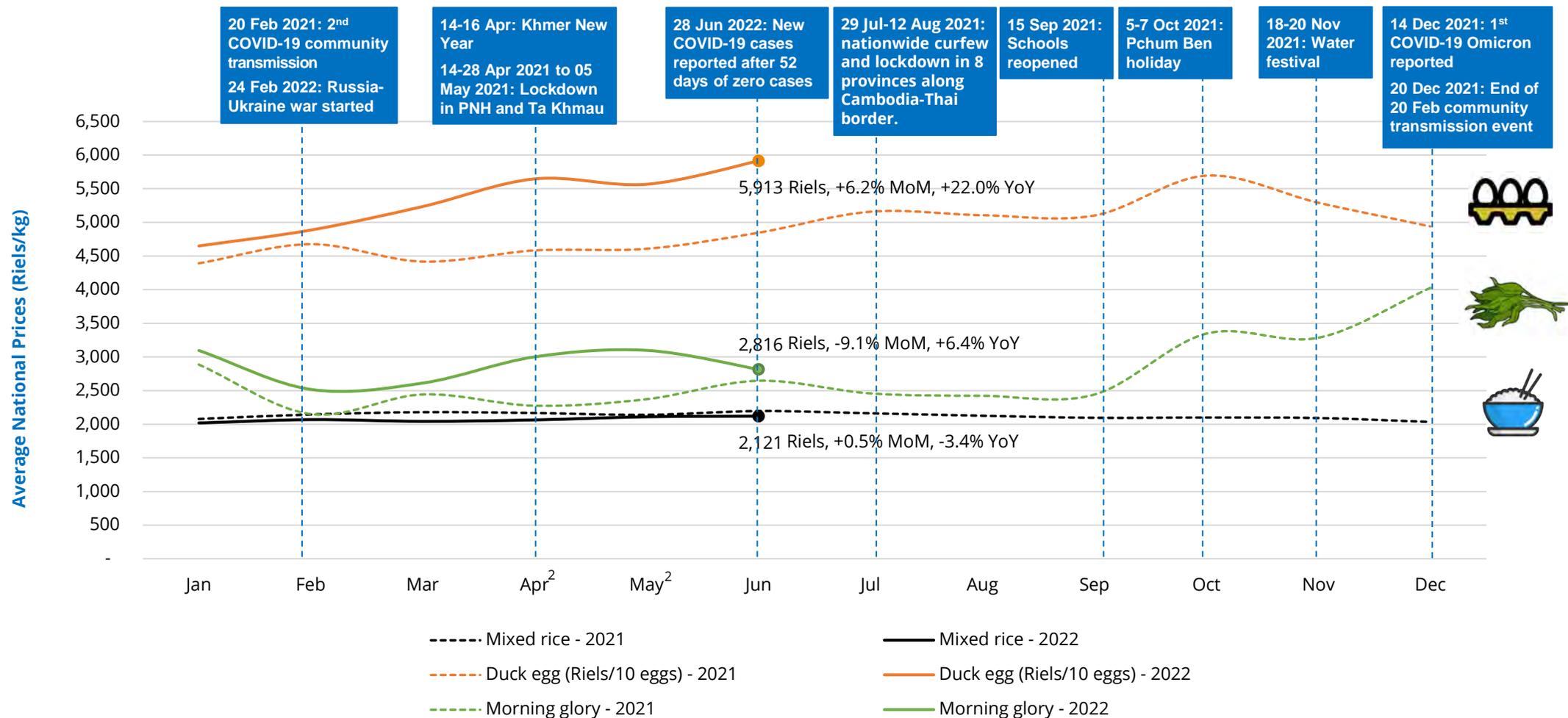
Cost of basic food basket by market or province vs. national average cost (June 2022)



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

In June 2022, the prices of duck eggs increased by 6.2% compared to the last month (MoM) and is now 22.0% higher than in the same period last year (YoY); this may be related to higher costs for animal feed. The price of mixed rice rose by 0.5% MoM but remained 3.4% lower YoY. The price of morning glory dropped by 9.1% MoM but remains 6.4% higher YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



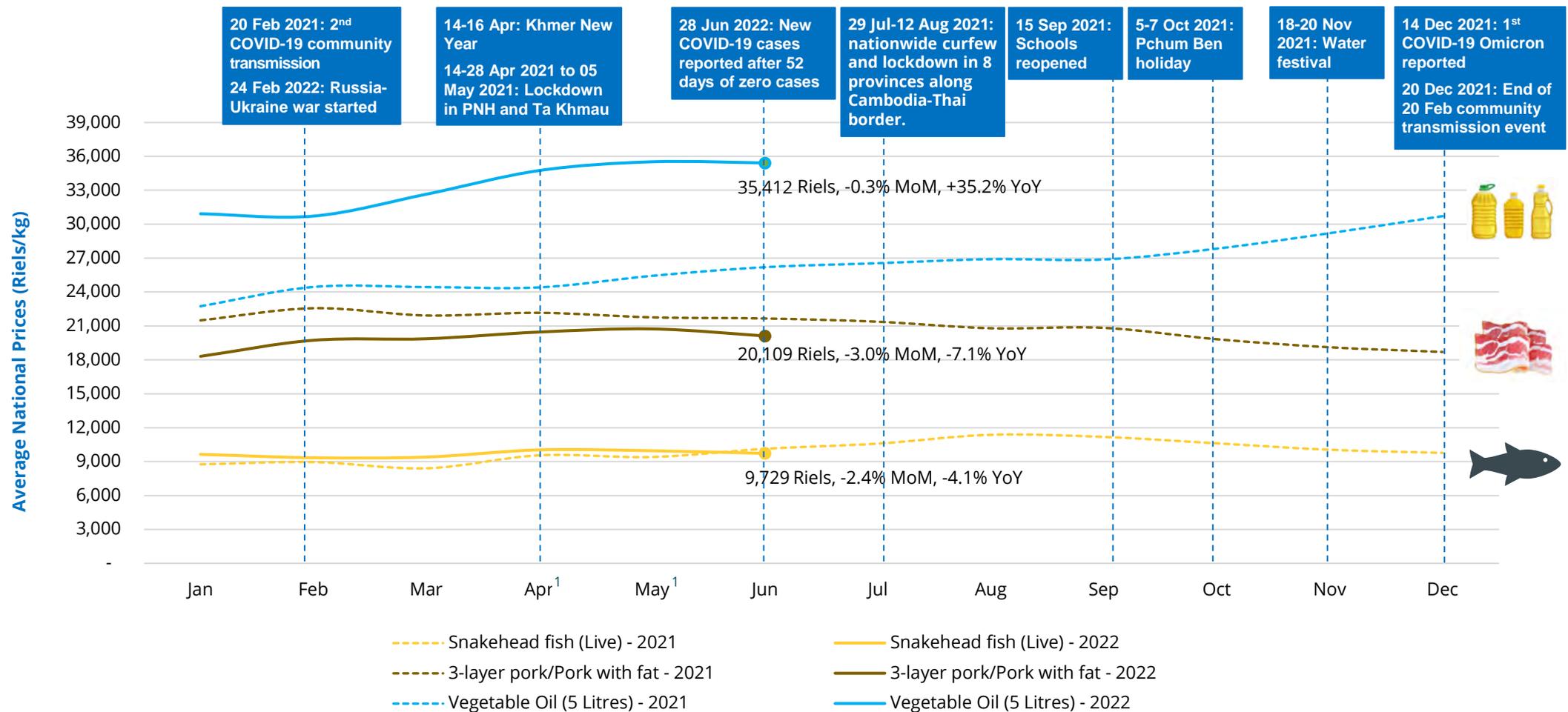
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

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 June 2022, the prices of snakehead fish, pork, and vegetable oil showed a slight downward trend MoM. While vegetable oil, which is mostly imported from neighbouring countries, costed a significant 35.2% more compared to the same period one year earlier, snakehead fish and pork prices were 4.1% and 7.1% lower than in June 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 June 2022, average retail prices for mixed rice, snakehead fish, and duck egg were lower in rural areas; whereas average retail prices of pork, vegetable oil, morning glory, and sweet potato were lower in urban areas (Table 1).

Between May and June 2022, the average retail prices for mixed rice, pork, and vegetable oil showed minor fluctuations (<5%) in rural and urban areas. Prices for key commodities, except vegetable oil and sweet potato, followed the same direction of change in both urban and rural areas. Prices for mixed rice and duck egg increased in both urban and rural areas while prices for snakehead fish, pork, and morning glory decreased in both urban and rural areas. The price of vegetable oil slightly decreased in rural areas but increased in urban areas. In contrast, the prices of sweet potatoes notably increased in rural areas but decreased in urban areas.

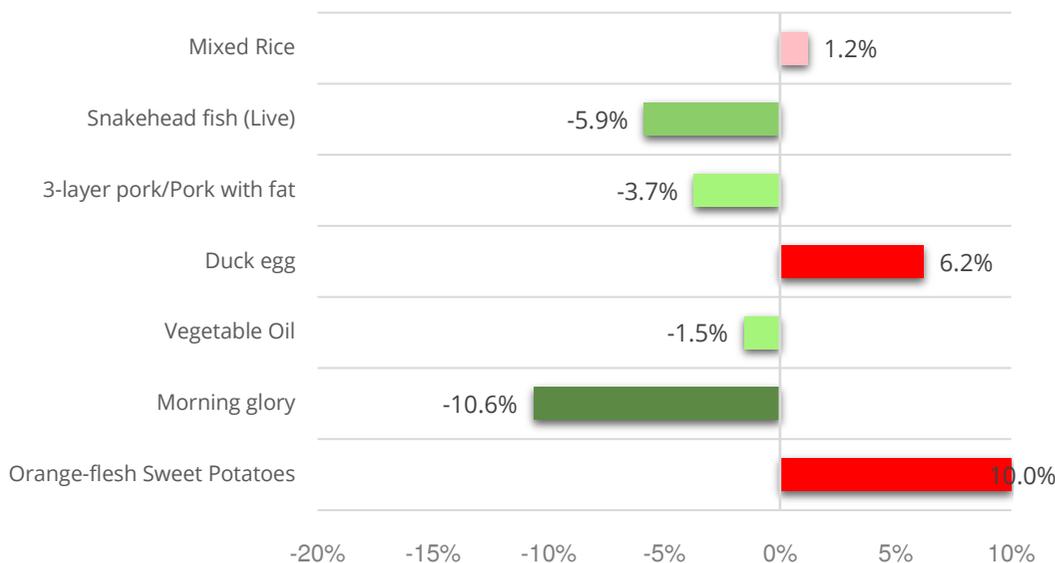
Table 1: Retail prices (riels) in rural and urban areas

| | Urban | Rural |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Mixed rice (kg) | 2,123 | 2,118 |
| Snakehead fish (Live) (kg) | 10,097 | 9,117 |
| Pork with fat (kg) | 20,102 | 20,118 |
| Duck egg (10 eggs) | 5,928 | 5,888 |
| Vegetable oil (5 liters) | 35,392 | 35,442 |
| Morning glory (kg) | 2,811 | 2,824 |
| Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes | 2,168 | 2,750 |

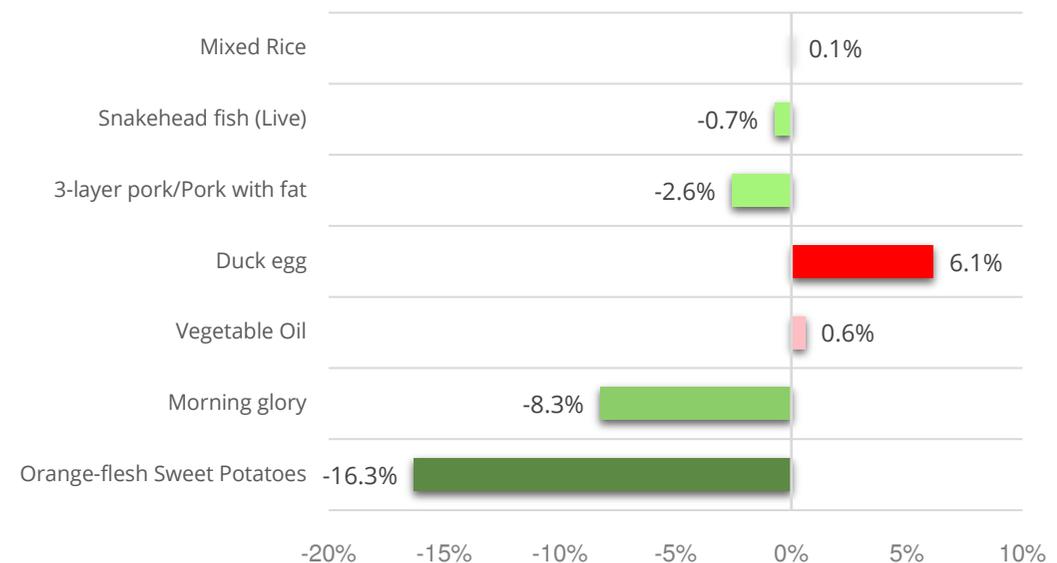
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

May 2022 vs June 2022

Rural



Urban



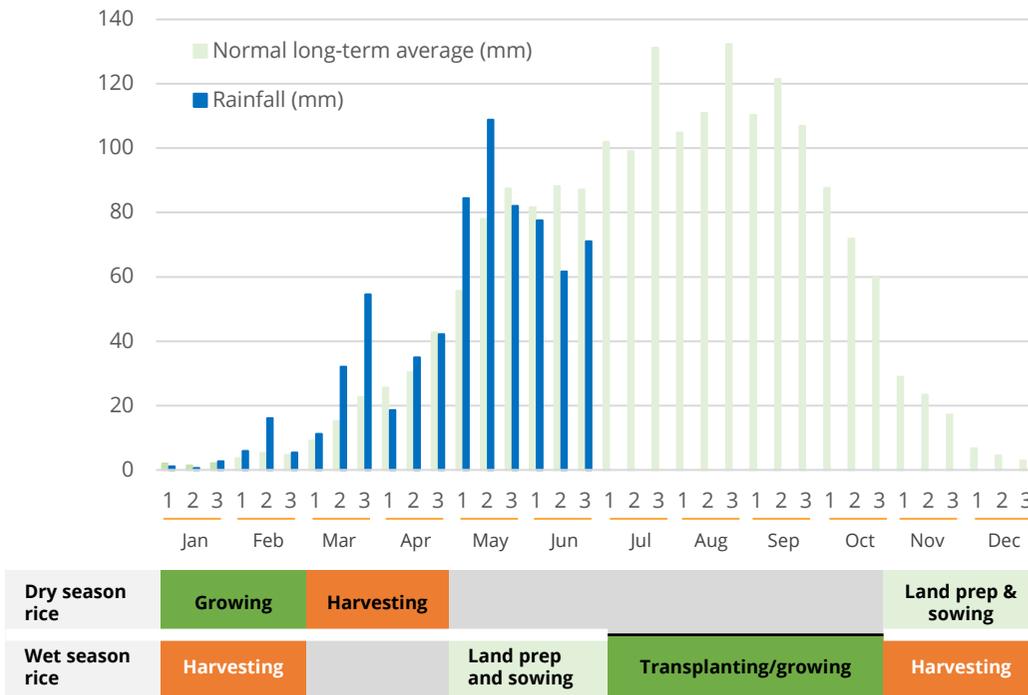
NB: Data is from all 45 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

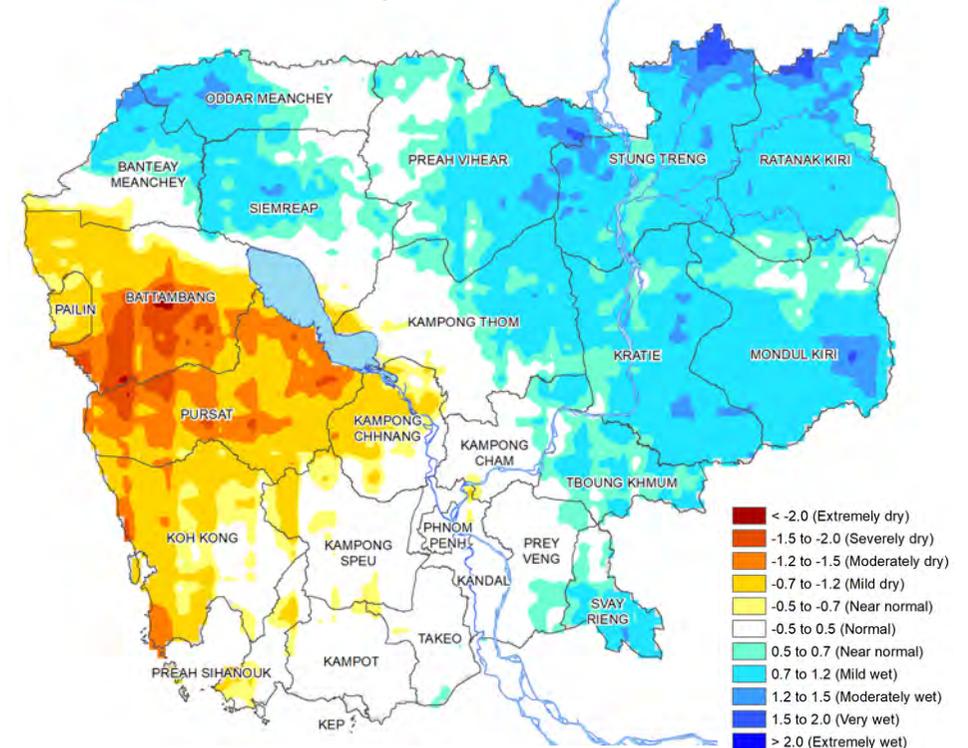
The rainy season in 2022 started early, in May, and the country received heavy rainfall in the first month of the season, relatively higher than average (graph below left). In contrast, the national average cumulative rainfall for June 2022 was recorded at about 210 mm which is moderately lower than the long-term average. Looking at the last 3 months (April – June 2022), national average rainfall was still slightly above average.

However, rainfall was unevenly distributed across the country. The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) suggests that for the last 3 months most provinces experienced “normal” to “very wet” conditions except some provinces in the western part of the country including Pursat, Battambang and parts of Kampong Chhnang, Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk which were “mild” to “severely” drier than normal (map below right).

National Average Rainfall (As of June 2022) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



3-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI-3), from April – June 2022



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP

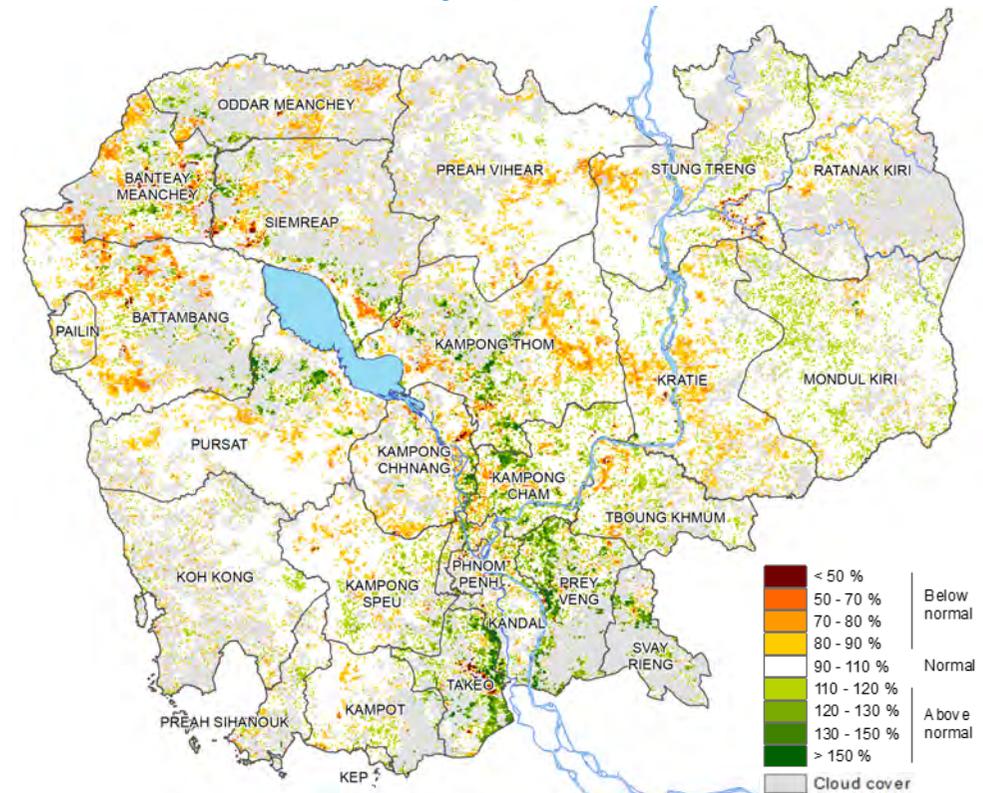
Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

Vegetation conditions followed the rainfall patterns during the last 3 months. In June 2022, vegetation conditions have likely deteriorated due to the lack of rainfall, compared to the previous month. **Below normal conditions of vegetation were particularly pronounced in western parts of the country** where a rainfall deficit has been reported over the last 3 months (map to the right). Better than normal vegetation conditions were observed in provinces in the *plains* ecological zone (i.e., Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmoum, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo), where large areas of wet-season paddy cultivation are present.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), as of 14 June 2022, the wet-season paddy cultivation was 992,000 hectares, which was 30% of the annual plan and 20% lower than in the same period last year. As stated by the same source, heavy rainfall in early May 2022 caused flash floods and damaged about 50,000 hectares of wet-season paddy cultivation areas.

Other factors likely contributing to reduced cultivation are **rising costs of agricultural inputs, including fuel and fertilizer**, which have soared since the onset of the Ukraine crisis. Cambodia is 100% reliant on imports of agricultural fertilizers (nitrogen, phosphate, potash) which are mainly sourced from Vietnam (53.0%), Thailand (34.4%) and China (9.8%).

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in June 2022



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Trade

The aggregate statistics of trade remain favorable. Cambodia's total official exports reached USD 11.38 billion in the first six months of 2022, which is 34.0% higher than during the previous year. 327,200 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 279.76 million) was exported between January and June 2022, an increase of 16.67% compared to the same period last year, and China continues to be the main destination of milled rice exports (51.4%), followed by the EU (30.1%). In addition to milled rice, more than 1.7 million MT of paddy rice (equivalent to over USD 336.2 million) was exported during the same period.

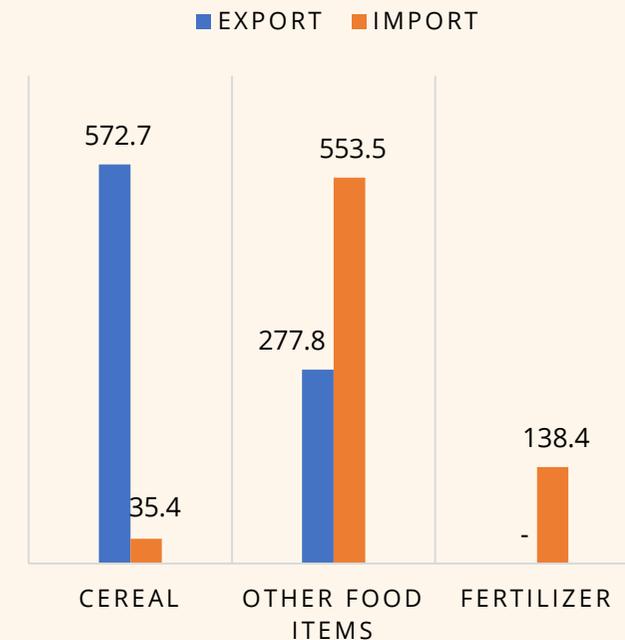
Cambodia officially imported cereals worth USD 35.4 million (-23% YoY), meat and edible meat offal worth USD 33.8 million (+158% YoY), edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers worth USD 4.5 million (+5.2% YoY), and animal/vegetable fats and oils worth USD 10.6 million (+5.0%) in the first six months of 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 restrictions (25 countries as of June 2022).

There are currently no supply concerns for rice in Cambodia. Moreover, the price of Cambodia's rice export continues to rise because some wheat-producing countries banned their exports to ensure domestic food security. The average price for exported rice in the first half of 2022 reached 85.5 USD cents, 0.94% higher than the corresponding period last year.

The total market value of e-commerce in Cambodia in 2021 was approximately 970 million USD (57 million USD for food sector) and is projected to be about 1,117 million USD in 2022.

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



Source: (General Department of Customs and Excise, July 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 until the end of September 2022. Around 688,349 households classified as ID Poor (approximately 2.7 million people) have received a total of USD 714.09 million in cash transfers from 24 June 2020 to 25 June 2022 (MoSAVY, June 2022).

The Implementation of the Social Security Pension System for Individuals Under the Provisions of the Law will start on [1st July 2022](#) according to the Inter-Ministerial Prakas of the Ministry of Economic and Finance and the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training on 28th June 2022.

Economic response

To reduce the burden on the Cambodian population, [the government and private sector, in early June 2022, decided to subsidize the reduction of fuel prices by 6.5 cents/litre](#), an increase from the previous subsidy of 4 cents/litre.

Under the Tourism Restoration Cooperative Project introduced by the Government, [USD 150 million](#) is available to be loaned by the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Bank of Cambodia Plc and financial partner institutions from 01 July 2022.

The [Food safety law](#) was endorsed by the King on 8 June 2022. The law, with 11 chapters and 43 articles, aims to protect the health of all people by making sure they consume high-quality, safe and hygienic food, to keep them healthy and avoid various diseases. It also helps ensure transparent competition, prevents counterfeit products and will enhance the reputation of Cambodian food products in international markets.

COVID-19 vaccination

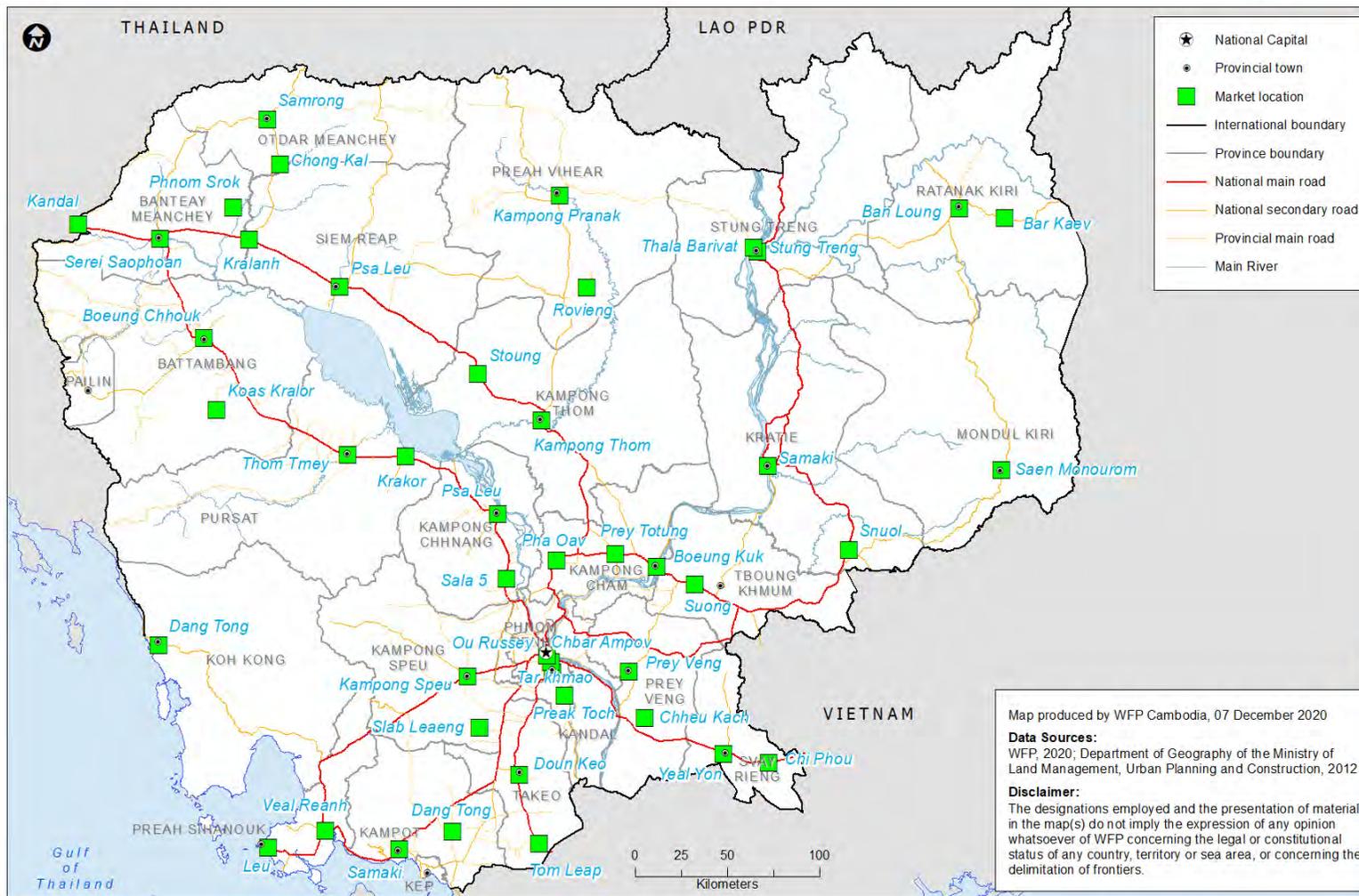
According to the Ministry of Health, as of 30 June 2022, over 15.0 million people aged 3 years and above (of which 7.6 million are women) received at least the 1st dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, thereby achieving 103.1% of the national target (94.29% of the total population). Among them, more than 14.38 million people (7.24 million of which are women) have received their 2nd dose, more than 9.48 million people (of which about 4.9 million are women) have received their booster 3rd dose, and more than 2.9 million people (of which 1.56 million are women) received their 4th dose and 300,934 people (of which 102,596 are women) received their 5th dose. In May 2022, Cambodia reported about 30 million doses of vaccine in stock, which will be administered in 2022 and 2023. The government has also signed an agreement to purchase another around 104 million doses to be used 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 (June 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 | 2,121 | → 0.5% | → 3.8% | → -3.4% |
| 2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live) | Riels/Kg | 9,729 | → -2.4% | → 3.4% | → -4.1% |
| 2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live) | Riels/Kg | 6,621 | → -2.1% | → 1.5% | → -1.8% |
| 2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live) | Riels/Kg | 8,252 | → 1.9% | ↑ 10.6% | ↑ 6.8% |
| 2.4. ត្រីដូក់ ជៀត/ Dried snake fish | Riels/Kg | 24,455 | → -0.2% | → -1.9% | → -2.5% |
| 3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat | Riels/Kg | 20,109 | → -3.0% | → 1.2% | ↓ -7.1% |
| 4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs) | Riels/10 eggs | 5,913 | ↑ 6.2% | ↑ 12.9% | ↑ 22.0% |
| 4.2. ស៊ីតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg | Riels/10 eggs | 7,328 | → 2.9% | ↑ 11.1% | ↑ 19.9% |
| 5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan | Riels/ 5 litre | 35,412 | → -0.3% | ↑ 8.5% | ↑ 35.2% |
| 6.1. អំបិលម៉ត់អ៊ុយត/ Iodized salt | Riels/Kg | 1,193 | → 1.0% | → -0.8% | → -3.8% |
| 7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut* | Riels/Kg | 8,569 | → 2.1% | ↓ -12.1% | ↓ -10.1% |
| 8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory | Riels/Kg | 2,816 | ↓ -9.1% | ↑ 7.8% | ↑ 6.4% |
| 8.2. ការ៉ុត/ Carrot* | Riels/Kg | 4,083 | → 1.9% | ↑ 29.7% | ↑ 17.2% |
| 8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave* | Riels/Kg | 5,280 | ↑ 14.5% | ↑ 20.7% | ↑ 23.6% |
| 8.4. ស្លឹកម្រៃ/ Moringa leaves* | Riels/Kg | 5,515 | ↓ -13.6% | ↑ 17.1% | ↑ 10.7% |
| 8.5. ត្រីក្រហម/ Chinese spinach* | Riels/Kg | 4,476 | → -1.7% | ↑ 22.5% | → 2.7% |
| 8.6. ត្រីតៀ/ Pak Choi* | Riels/Kg | 4,248 | → -2.7% | ↑ 13.3% | ↓ -12.2% |
| 8.7. ត្រីចម្កី/Chinese flowering cabbage | Riels/Kg | 3,531 | ↓ -12.9% | ↑ 8.6% | → -4.3% |
| 8.8. ត្រីខៀវ/Mustard Greens* | Riels/Kg | 3,778 | → 0.7% | ↑ 11.9% | → 3.0% |
| 8.9. ផ្លែដូង/ Amaranthus* | Riels/Kg | 4,167 | ↑ 6.6% | ↑ 42.5% | ↑ 32.7% |
| 8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves* | Riels/Kg | 5,979 | ↓ -10.1% | → -4.6% | ↑ 18.0% |
| 8.11. ត្រីយល្លោ/ Pumpkin leaves* | Riels/Kg | 5,517 | ↑ 7.8% | ↑ 70.7% | ↑ 14.1% |
| 8.12. ផ្លែល្លោ/ Pumpkin fruit* | Riels/Kg | 2,493 | → -0.6% | → 0.6% | ↑ 40.4% |
| 8.13. ប្លោក/ Bottle gourd* | Riels/Kg | 1,714 | ↓ -8.6% | → -2.1% | ↓ -29.8% |
| 8.14. ត្រីឡាច/ Wax gourd | Riels/Kg | 2,602 | → 0.3% | ↑ 14.1% | ↓ -7.9% |
| 8.15. ត្រីបំបែង/ Long eggplants | Riels/Kg | 3,172 | ↑ 10.2% | ↑ 11.9% | ↑ 12.9% |
| 8.16. ត្រីបំបែងរូង/ Round eggplants* | Riels/Kg | 3,160 | → 0.4% | ↑ 8.6% | ↑ 12.1% |
| 8.17. ប៉េងប៉េង/ Tomatoes* | Riels/Kg | 3,528 | → -3.1% | ↑ 9.2% | ↓ -12.2% |
| 8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd | Riels/Kg | 3,015 | ↑ 14.3% | ↑ 21.9% | ↑ 7.5% |
| 8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd* | Riels/Kg | 3,156 | ↑ 8.3% | ↑ 29.1% | ↓ -7.4% |
| 8.20. ល្អិតខ្ចី/ Green papaya* | Riels/Kg | 1,545 | → -0.7% | ↑ 12.9% | ↑ 8.3% |
| 8.21. សណ្តែកគូរ/ Long bean | Riels/Kg | 5,068 | ↑ 11.1% | ↑ 67.9% | → 1.7% |
| 8.22. ត្រីយូងចេក/ Banana flower* | Riels/Kg | 2,453 | ↑ 6.1% | ↓ -8.9% | ↓ -11.5% |
| 8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower* | Riels/Kg | 7,417 | ↑ 5.6% | ↑ 33.7% | ↑ 8.5% |
| 8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale* | Riels/Kg | 4,850 | ↑ 8.3% | ↑ 6.4% | ↓ -7.8% |
| 8.25. ដីឡូងពណ៌ស្បើង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes* | Riels/Kg | 2,261 | ↓ -11.8% | ↓ -8.2% | ↑ 9.0% |

Annex 1 Change in Retail prices (June 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 (June 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 | 1,959 | → 1.0% | → 2.8% | ↓ -5.7% |
| 2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live) | Riels/Kg | 8,753 | → -2.1% | → 3.8% | → -4.7% |
| 2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live) | Riels/Kg | 5,779 | → -3.4% | → 0.2% | → -4.4% |
| 2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live) | Riels/Kg | 7,473 | → 1.2% | ↑ 11.4% | ↑ 6.9% |
| 2.4. ត្រីដូក់ ជៀត/ Dried snake fish | Riels/Kg | 22,490 | → -0.2% | → -2.2% | → -2.8% |
| 3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat | Riels/Kg | 18,488 | → -3.2% | → 1.0% | ↓ -8.4% |
| 4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs) | Riels/10 eggs | 5,521 | ↑ 8.0% | ↑ 13.1% | ↑ 26.4% |
| 4.2. ស៊ីតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg | Riels/10 eggs | 6,778 | → 4.2% | ↑ 9.9% | ↑ 20.8% |
| 5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan | Riels/ 5 litre | 33,662 | → -1.1% | ↑ 6.0% | ↑ 32.6% |
| 6.1. អំបិលម៉ត់អ៊ុយត/ Iodized salt | Riels/Kg | 992 | → -0.7% | → -0.5% | → -2.2% |
| 7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut* | Riels/Kg | 7,905 | → 1.2% | ↓ -11.4% | ↓ -13.0% |
| 8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory | Riels/Kg | 2,310 | ↓ -7.7% | ↑ 5.7% | ↑ 10.7% |
| 8.2. ការ៉ុត/ Carrot* | Riels/Kg | 3,409 | → 0.5% | ↑ 25.9% | ↑ 19.1% |
| 8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave* | Riels/Kg | 4,121 | ↑ 9.5% | ↑ 15.4% | ↑ 29.7% |
| 8.4. ស្លឹកម្រៃ/ Moringa leaves* | Riels/Kg | 4,580 | ↓ -16.2% | ↑ 16.7% | ↑ 10.9% |
| 8.5. ត្រីក្រញាញ់/ Chinese spinach* | Riels/Kg | 3,747 | → -3.8% | ↑ 23.2% | ↑ 6.7% |
| 8.6. ត្រីតៀ/ Pak Choi* | Riels/Kg | 3,561 | → -4.0% | ↑ 10.7% | ↓ -10.8% |
| 8.7. ត្រីចង្កឹះ/Chinese flowering cabbage | Riels/Kg | 2,911 | ↓ -14.7% | ↑ 5.8% | ↓ -5.9% |
| 8.8. ត្រីខៀវ/Mustard Greens* | Riels/Kg | 3,094 | → -3.5% | ↑ 10.5% | → 1.9% |
| 8.9. ផ្លែដូង/ Amaranthus* | Riels/Kg | 3,290 | → 2.2% | ↑ 34.2% | ↑ 43.9% |
| 8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves* | Riels/Kg | 4,996 | ↓ -11.6% | ↓ -9.8% | ↑ 28.1% |
| 8.11. ត្រីយល្លៅ/ Pumpkin leaves* | Riels/Kg | 4,673 | ↑ 18.9% | ↑ 56.0% | ↑ 19.9% |
| 8.12. ផ្លែល្លៅ/ Pumpkin fruit* | Riels/Kg | 1,942 | → -3.3% | → -3.7% | ↑ 58.1% |
| 8.13. ប្លោក/ Bottle gourd* | Riels/Kg | 1,355 | ↓ -11.2% | ↓ -19.4% | ↓ -15.3% |
| 8.14. ត្រីឡាច/ Wax gourd | Riels/Kg | 2,076 | → 1.2% | ↑ 12.0% | ↓ -9.0% |
| 8.15. ត្រីបំបែង/ Long eggplants | Riels/Kg | 2,561 | ↑ 10.0% | ↑ 10.6% | ↑ 13.4% |
| 8.16. ត្រីបំបែងរូង/ Round eggplants* | Riels/Kg | 2,523 | → -1.0% | ↑ 5.9% | ↑ 15.8% |
| 8.17. ប៉េងប៉េង/ Tomatoes* | Riels/Kg | 2,861 | → -4.0% | ↑ 6.4% | ↓ -14.6% |
| 8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd | Riels/Kg | 2,425 | ↑ 15.3% | ↑ 20.6% | ↑ 10.8% |
| 8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd* | Riels/Kg | 2,469 | ↑ 9.9% | ↑ 28.5% | → -3.7% |
| 8.20. ល្អិតខ្ចី/ Green papaya* | Riels/Kg | 1,156 | → 0.5% | ↑ 6.5% | ↑ 9.0% |
| 8.21. សណ្តែកគូរ/ Long bean | Riels/Kg | 4,297 | ↑ 11.6% | ↑ 73.1% | → 1.9% |
| 8.22. ត្រីយូងចេក/ Banana flower* | Riels/Kg | 2,015 | ↑ 6.9% | ↓ -13.7% | ↓ -12.9% |
| 8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower* | Riels/Kg | 6,446 | → 4.8% | ↑ 31.6% | ↑ 6.7% |
| 8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale* | Riels/Kg | 4,111 | ↑ 9.4% | ↑ 5.7% | ↓ -6.4% |
| 8.25. ដីឡូងពណ៌ស្បើង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes* | Riels/Kg | 1,798 | ↓ -11.8% | ↓ -12.4% | ↑ 16.6% |

Annex 2 Change in wholesale prices (June 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 basic food basket

The development of the basic 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 Socio Economic 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 basic 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 | 26,640 |
| Fish | Mud fish | 2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live) | 76.47 | 91.0 | 9.7 | 26,939 |
| Meat | Pork | 3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat | 77.75 | 40.7 | 20.1 | 24,897 |
| Egg | Duck egg | 4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg | 21.92 | 11.8 | 9.5 | 3,409 |
| 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 | 3,038 |
| Veg | Morning Glory | 8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory | 34.76 | 231.7 | 2.8 | 19,848 |
| Tuber | Sweet Potato | 8.25. ដំឡូងពណ៌ស្បែង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes | 19.21 | 19.6 | 2.3 | 1,349 |
| Pulses | Soybean/green bean | ---NA--- | 8 | 21.6 | --- | --- |
| Fruit | Banana | ---NA--- | 91 | 96.4 | --- | --- |
| Total | | | 1,937 | 950.6 | --- | 106,119 |

Because the WFP market monitoring system does not capture prices for a few food commodities (i.e., milk, soybean/green bean and banana) 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 basic food basket in Cambodia.

¹ The basic 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, June 2022. WFP Cambodia.