CAMBODIA

Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

July 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 half a year into the Ukraine conflict, the war and ensuing sanctions imposed on Russia continue to 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.

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. Despite some easing, domestic inflation remains high around the world in July.

Access to fertilizer will be the main challenge over the coming months as global fertilizer prices remain high. This 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 July 2022. On a positive note, the first ship carrying Ukrainian grain left the port of Odesa on August 1 after a month-long Russian blockade was lifted.

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 in 2015, and far off the targets set by the SDGs.

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.

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 dampening 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.

Content

Environmental Factors Influencing Prices

GDP

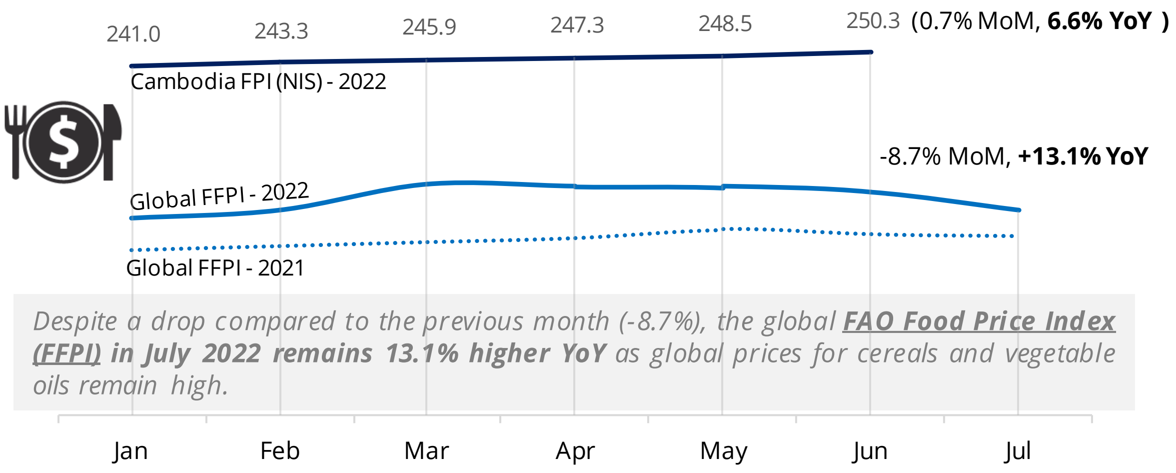
2021	**3.0%**
2022	**4.5%**

Inflation

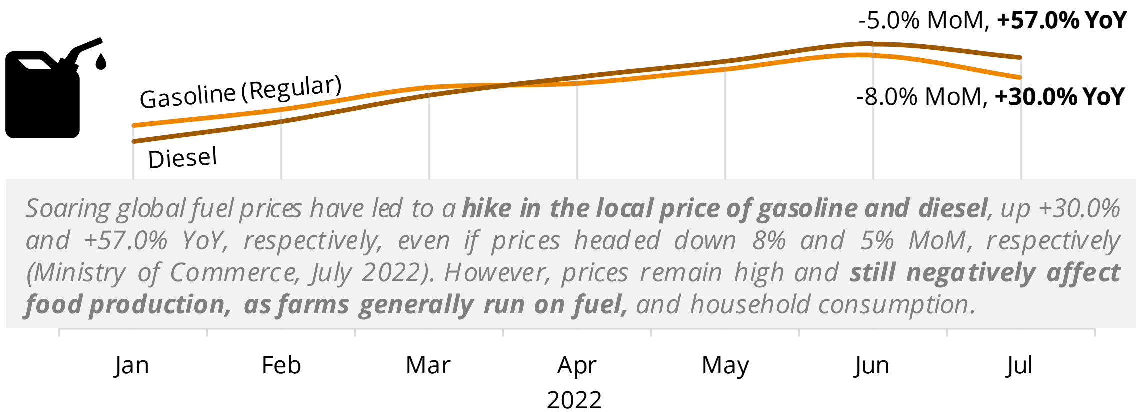
CPI May 2022	**200.4**
CPI Jun 2022	**202.1** **(+0.8% MoM, +7.8% YoY)**

*ADB predicts the inflation rate in Cambodia will rise to 4.7% in 2022. **In June 2022, the NIS Consumer Price Index (CPI)* increased by 0.8% month-on-month (MoM) and 7.8% year-on-year (YoY). The CPI Food Price Index (FPI) increased by 0.7% and 6.6% 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 for July 2022 is not available yet during reporting period*



*Despite a drop compared to the previous month (-8.7%), the global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) in July 2022 remains 13.1% higher YoY** as global prices for cereals and vegetable oils remain high.*



*Soaring global fuel prices have led to a **hike in the local price of gasoline and diesel**, up +30.0% and +57.0% YoY, respectively, even if prices headed down 8% and 5% MoM, respectively (Ministry of Commerce, July 2022). However, prices remain high and **still negatively affect food production, as farms generally run on fuel,** and household consumption.*

Summary of Key Findings

Food prices in Cambodia remained stable but high in July 2022. The cost of a basic food basket increased marginally, to 106,625 KHR/person/month (+0.5% MoM and -0.2% YoY), equivalent to USD 26.0. Overall, prices declined slightly in rural areas (-0.3% MoM) while increasing in urban areas (+0.9% MoM).

Between June and July 2022, the average retail prices for most key food commodities fluctuated only slightly (±≤5.0%). Fluctuations were more pronounced in rural areas. Some food commodities in the basket show substantial long-term price increases such as vegetable oil (+31.5% YoY), which is mostly imported, duck eggs (+19.6% YoY) and morning glory (+10.7% YoY).

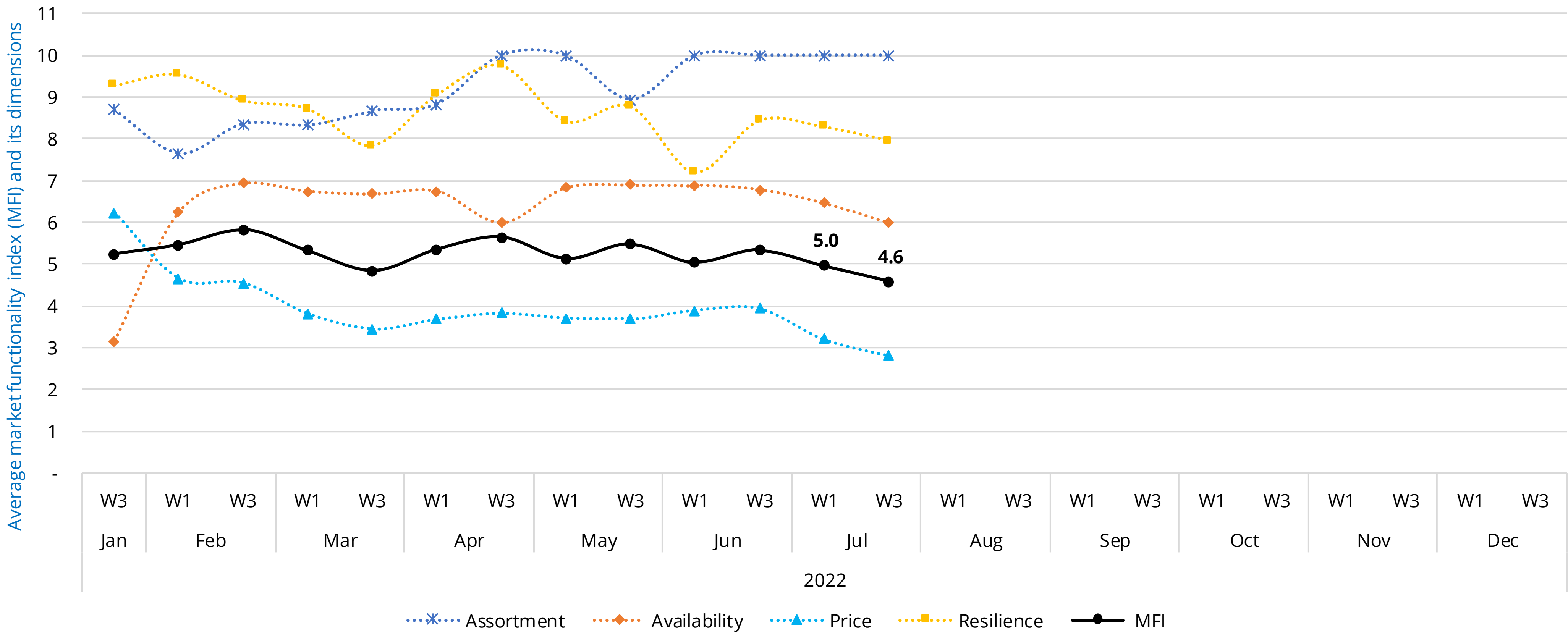
Market functionality deteriorated notably in July with the Market Functionality Index (MFI) dropping to a record low in 2022. This was driven by a strong decline in the physical availability of goods in markets and the predictability of market prices. Along similar lines, the number of customers visiting markets fell to a new low in 2022. Taken together, these findings indicate a drop in consumer demand.

With prices of fuel and fertilizer are set to stay high, food prices are likely to remain high in the short term. Cambodia is weathering a cost-of-living shock that is gradually eroding household purchasing power, as can be seen with declining consumer demand. Poor households 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.

Market functionality deteriorated throughout July 2022 (from 5.3. in June to 4.6) reaching a record low in 2022. The deterioration was driven by a strong decline in the physical availability of goods in markets and the predictability of market prices. The resilience of supply chains (i.e., traders' perspectives on demand-responsive stock and replenishment of stock) worsened, too, albeit to a lesser degree. In late July 2022, 11.0% of market chiefs and traders reported higher supply prices, which is a significant increase from the previous month (1.0%).

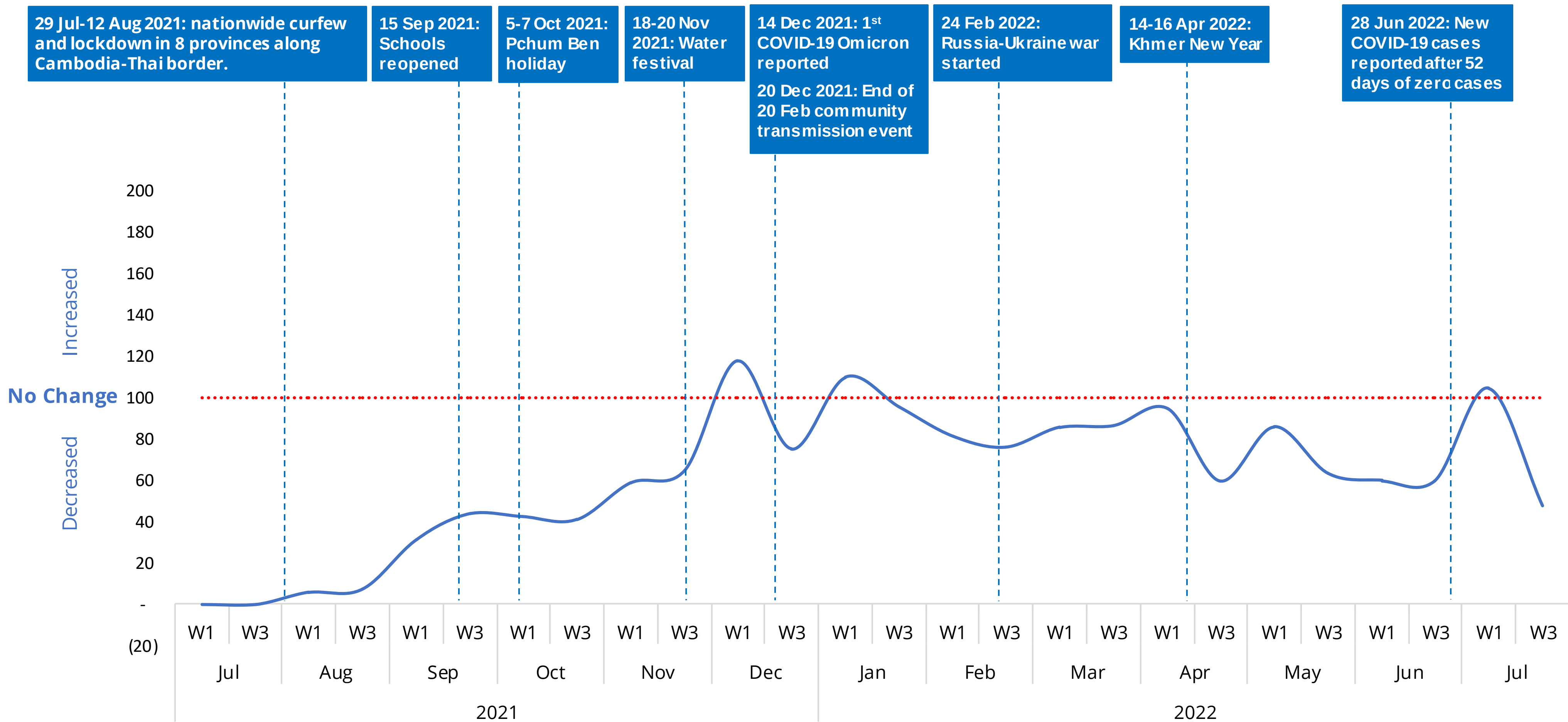


[1] *Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four 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 remarkably improved in the first week of July 2022 before dropping again in the third week of July 2022 to the lowest figure recorded during the first seven months of 2022.



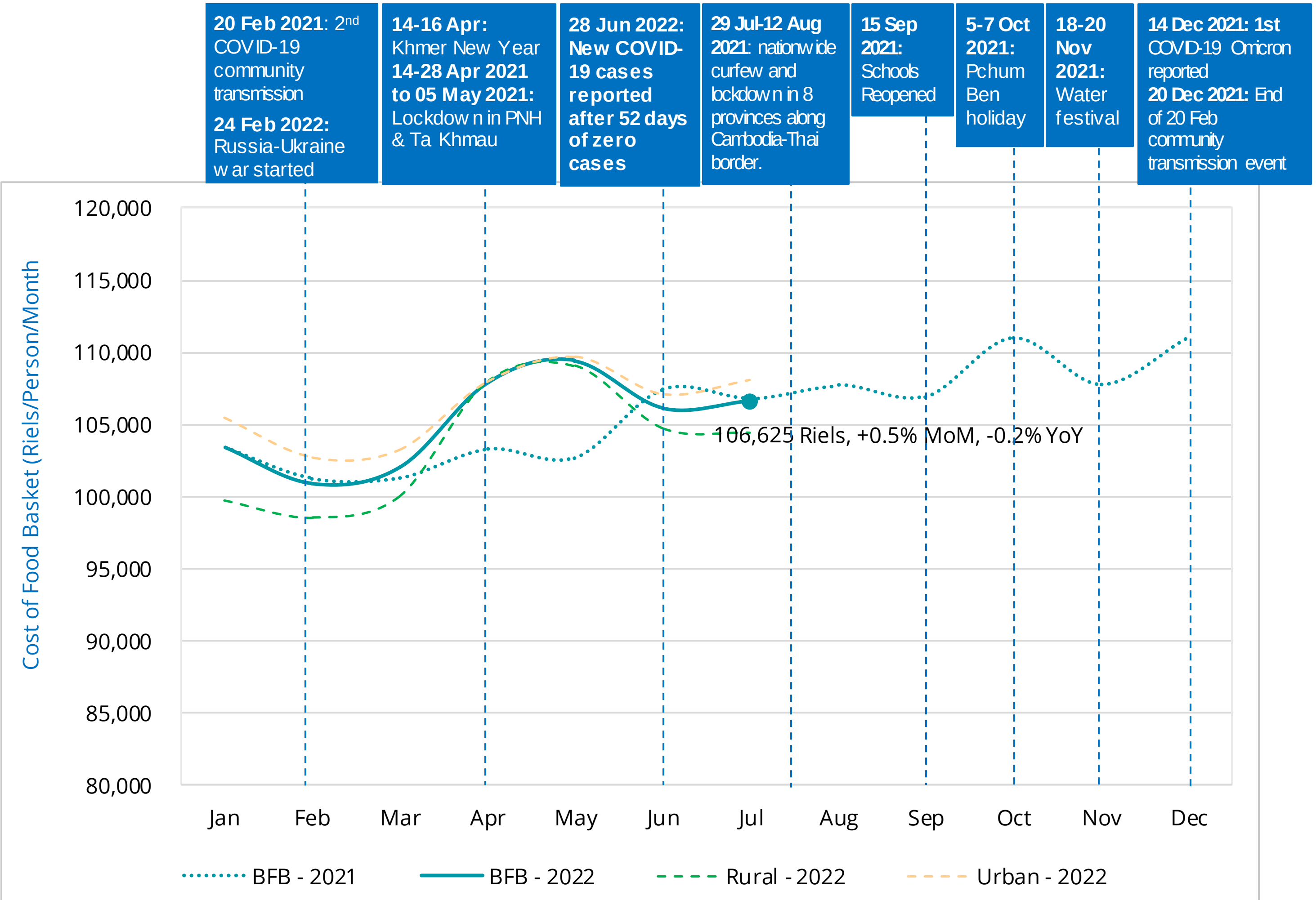
Change in Customers[1] Visiting Markets

[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.

During 2022, the cost of the BFB reached a preliminary peak in May and has since remained stable. In July 2022, the cost of the BFB was 106,625 riels/person/month (around USD 26.0; +0.5% MoM, -0.2% YoY), and slightly higher in urban areas (USD 26.4) as compared to rural areas (USD 25.5). While the cost of the BFB in rural areas decreased by 0.3% MoM, it increased in urban areas by 0.9% MoM.



A basic food basket (BFB)
Daily per capita ration

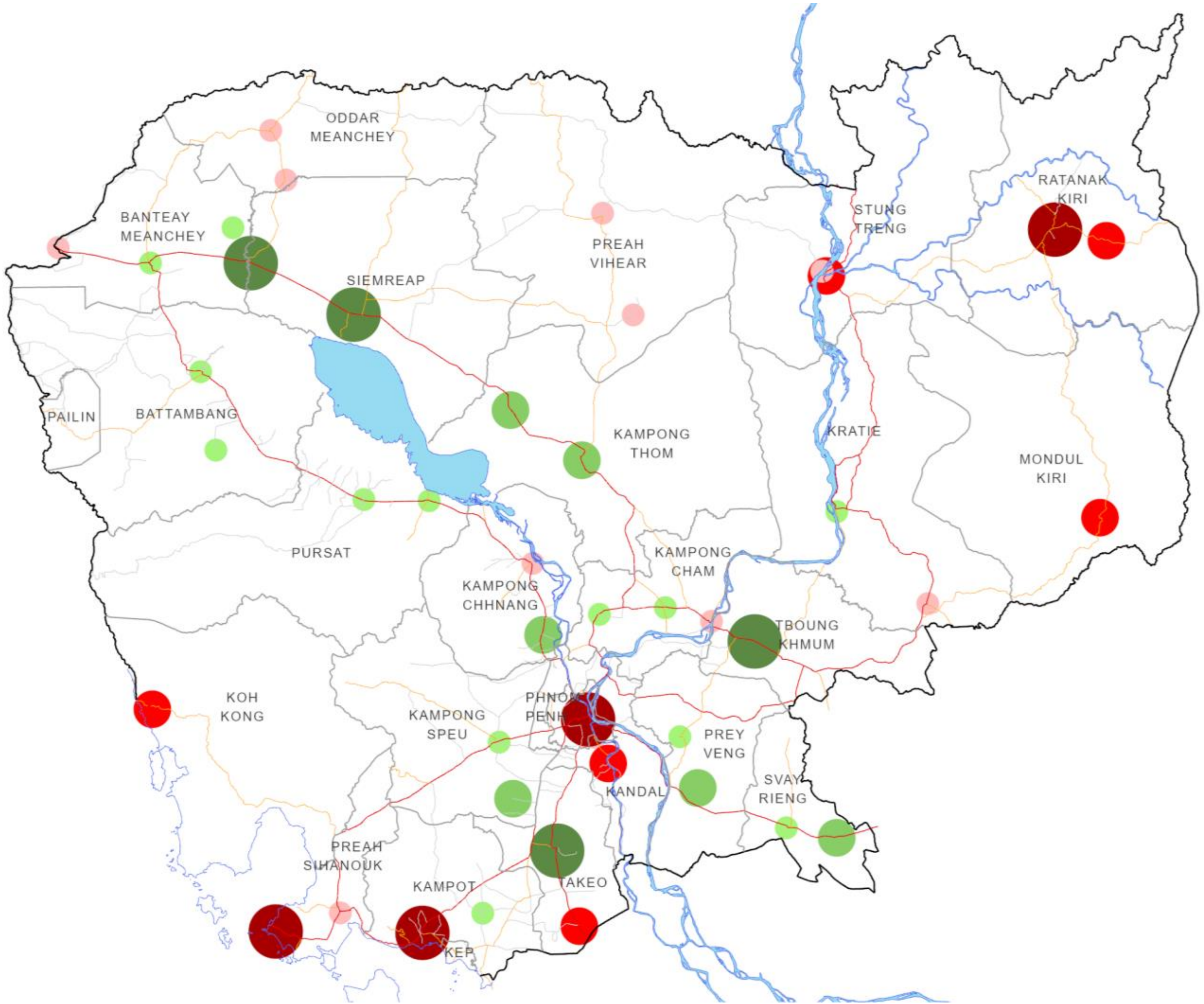
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

Sub-national: Cost of a basic food basket

The cost of a basic food basket (BFB) varied by provinces and markets. The highest cost of a BFB was found in the Ou Russey market, Phnom Penh municipality at 123,225 riels/person/month (about 30.1 USD) (16.0% higher than the national average). The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Doun Keo market, Takeo province at 91,799 riels/person/month (about 22.4 USD) (14.0% lower than the national average). Map below shows the cost of a BFB by markets and its variations from the average national cost.

Above-average prices were recorded more in urban markets which showed 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 (July 2022)

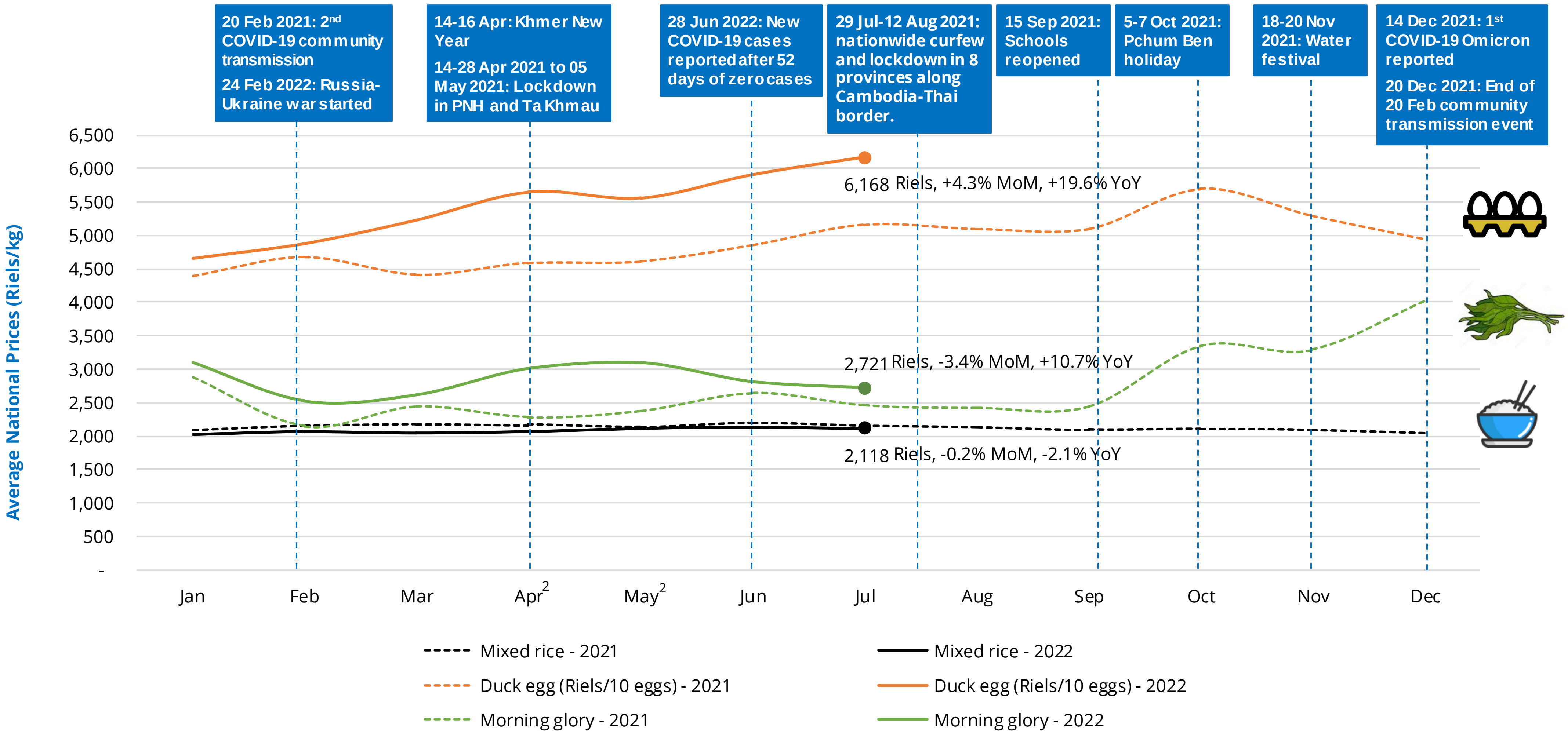


Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in Rural	Percent of markets in Urban
≥ 10% Higher	0.0%	100.0%
5% to 10% Higher	50.0%	50.0%
< 5% Higher	41.7%	58.3%
< 5% Lower	46.2%	53.8%
5% to 10% Lower	83.3%	16.7%
≥ 10% Lower	25.0%	75.0%

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

In July 2022, the prices of duck eggs increased by 4.3% compared to the last month (MoM) and 19.6% higher than in the same month last year (YoY); The price of mixed rice remained stable (-0.2% MoM and -2.1% YoY). The price of morning glory dropped by 3.4% MoM but remains 10.7% higher YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



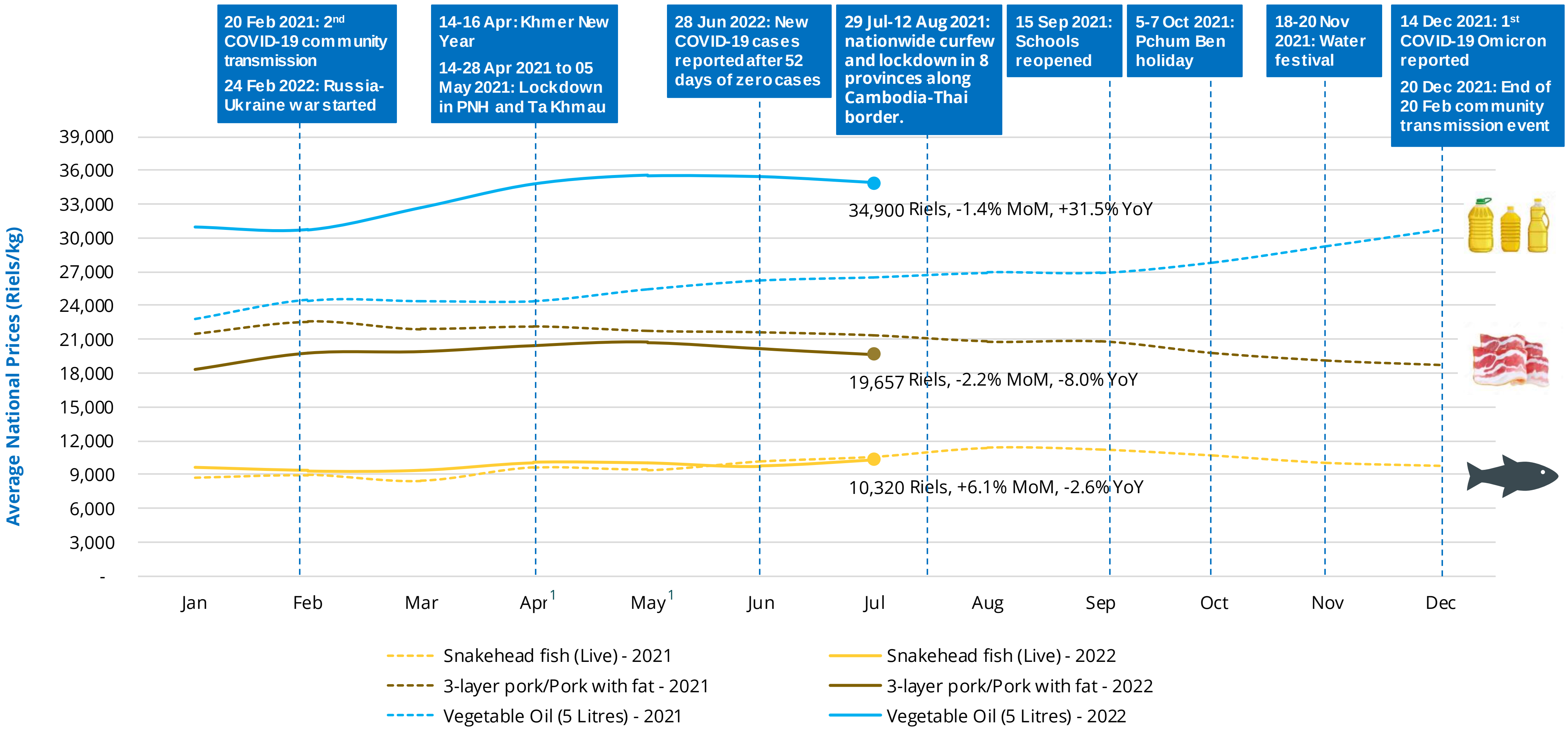
[1] *Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.*

[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 July 2022, the prices of pork (-2.2% MoM) and vegetable oil (-1.4% MoM) showed a slight downward movement while the price of snakehead fish increased (+6.1% MoM) compared to the previous month. However, vegetable oil, which is mostly imported from neighbouring countries, remains 31.5% more expansive than during the same period one year earlier; the prices of snakehead fish and pork were 2.6% and 8.0% lower, respectively, than last year.

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 July 2022, average retail prices for mixed rice, duck eggs, vegetable oil, and sweet potatoes were slightly higher in rural areas; while prices of snakehead fish, pork, and morning glory, in particular, were higher in urban areas (Table 1).

In July 2022, the average retail prices for all key food commodities in urban areas showed minor fluctuations (≤ 5%) compared to previous month. While the average retail prices for mixed rice, pork and vegetable oil in rural areas also showed minor changes MoM, the prices for snakehead fish (+12.8% MoM), duck egg (+5.3% MoM), morning glory (-14.1% MoM), and sweet potatoes (-13.1% MoM) showed considerable changes in rural areas.

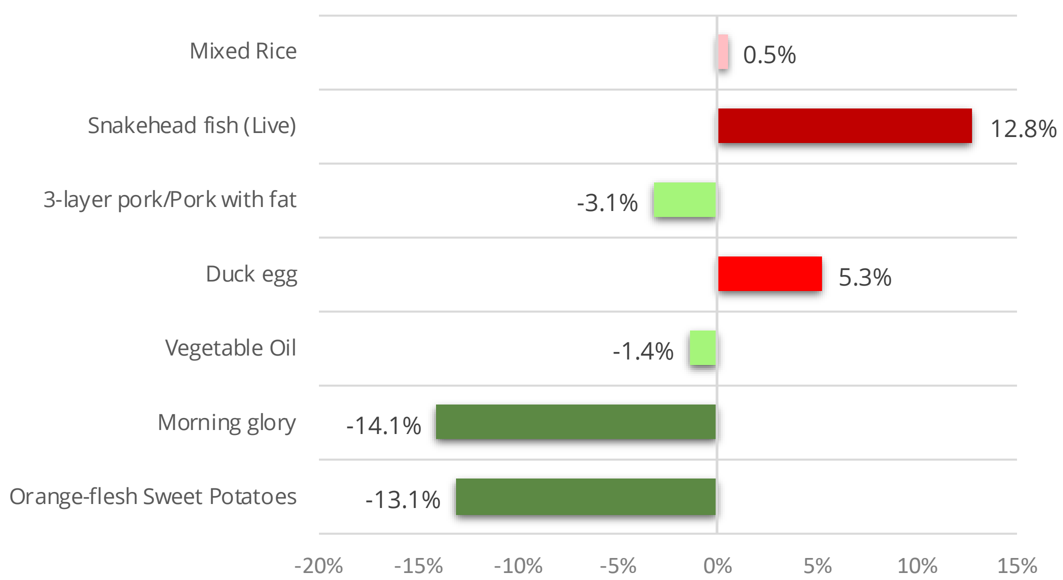
Table 1: Retail prices (riels) in rural and urban areas

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,110	2,128
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10, 341	10,284
Pork with fat (kg)	19,796	19,484
Duck egg (10 eggs)	6,144	6,198
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	34,858	34,961
Morning glory (kg)	2,914	2,427
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	2,277	2,390

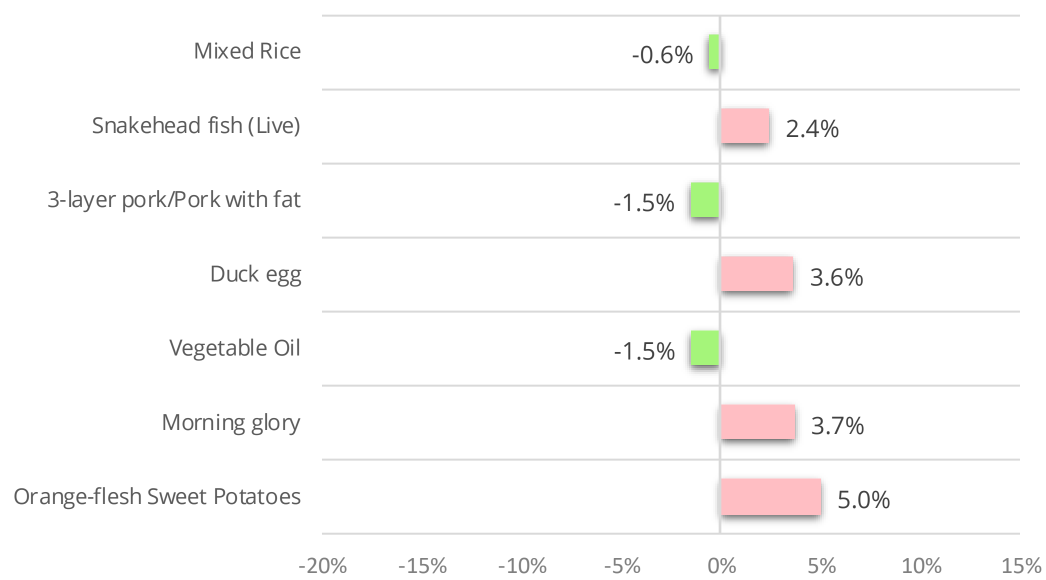
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

June 2022 vs July 2022

Rural



Urban



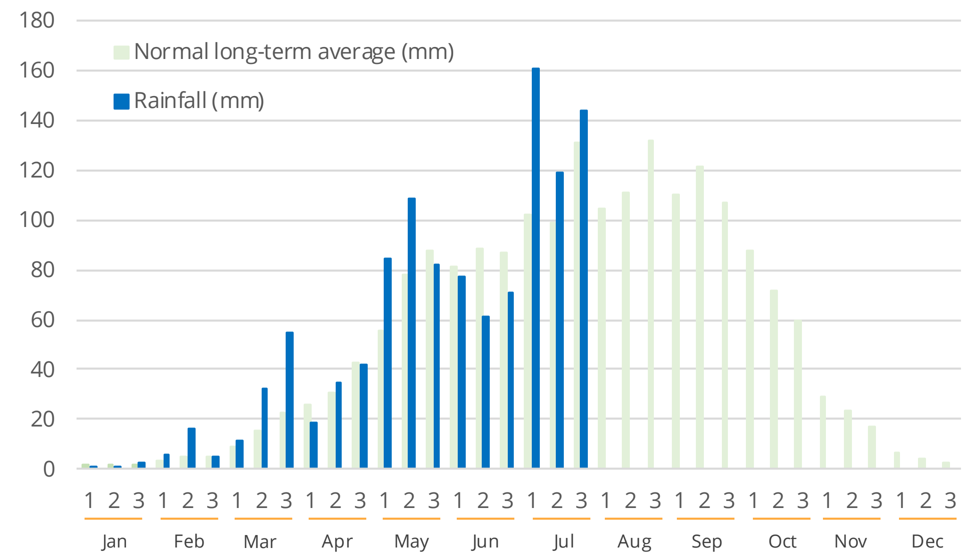
***NB:** Data is from all 45 markets. See the Methods section for more details.*

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

The rainy season in 2022 started early in May and conditions have been wetter relative to the long-term average. While the amount of rainfall dropped moderately in June, compared to the long-term average (graph below left), the national average cumulative rainfall for July 2022 was notably higher than the long-term average. Rainfall accumulation of past 3 months (May – July 2022) indicates that Cambodia is experiencing wetter condition than normal. This will likely result in favorable growing conditions and sufficient water for the early productive phase of paddy rice growing. However, there is also an increased risk of potential flash floods in some province which may impact on paddy rice.

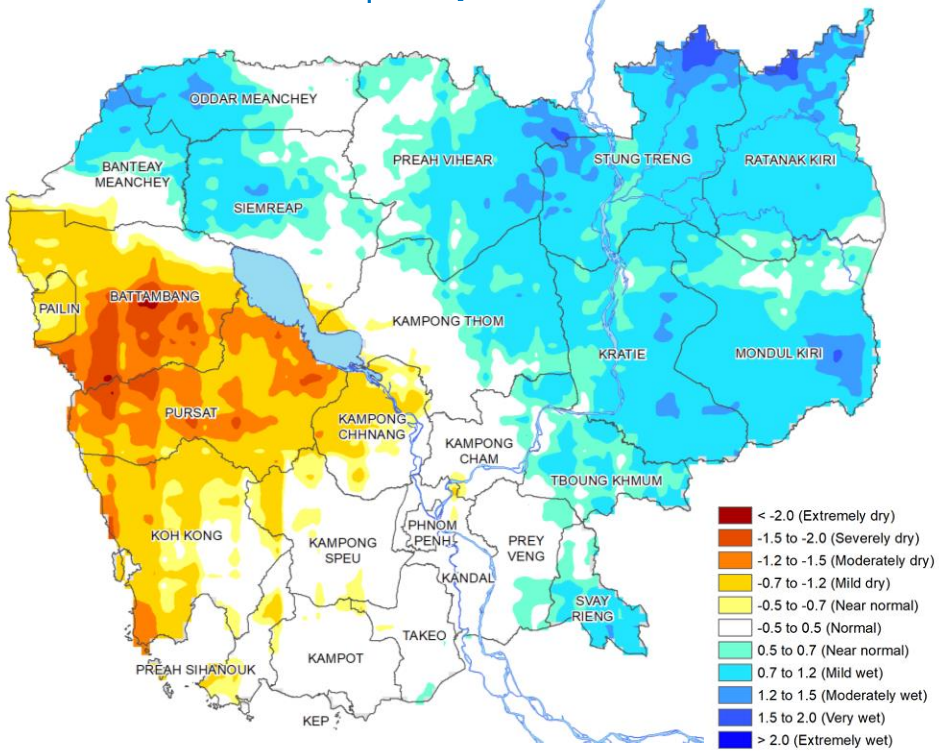
According to Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for the period of April to June 2022 (SPI data for May-July is not available yet), most provinces experienced "normal" to "very wet" conditions except some provinces in the western part of the country including Pursat, Battambang and parts of Kampong Chhnang, Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk which saw "mild" to "severely" drier than normal conditions (map below right).

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



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Dry season rice	**Growing**		**Harvesting**								**Land prep & sowing**	
Wet season rice	**Harvesting**				**Land prep and sowing**		**Transplanting/growing**				**Harvesting**	

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

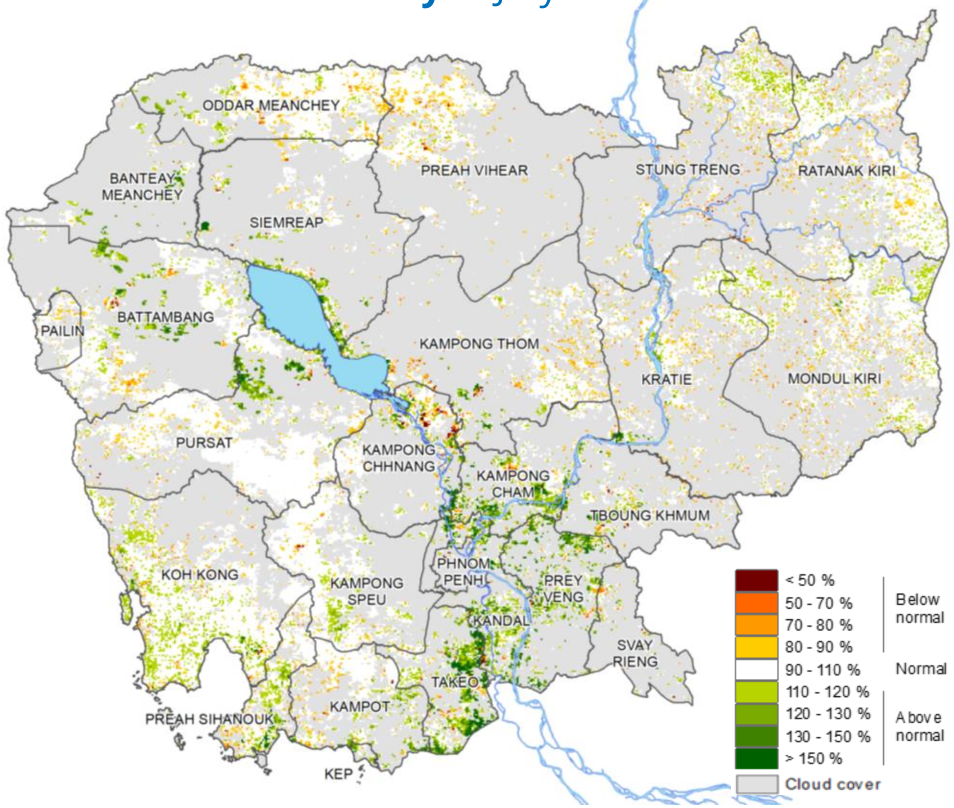
Vegetation conditions followed the rainfall patterns during the last 3 months. In July 2022, vegetation conditions likely improved thanks to sufficient rainfall, compared to the previous month. Better than normal vegetation conditions were observed across the country, especially in the in the *plains* ecological zone (i.e., Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmoum, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo), where large parts of wet-season paddy are cultivated (map to the right).

According to the Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MoWRAM), as of 30 July 2022, the wet-season paddy cultivation reached 2.3 million hectares, which was 90% of the annual plan. However, planting was slower than during the previous year due to heavy rain in the early rainy season. In addition, heavy rain in the first half of July resulted in flooding in some areas impacting wet-season paddy cultivation.

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. While application rates in Cambodia are relatively low as compared to other countries in the region (at 42.7 kg/ha) , Cambodia is highly reliant on imports of agricultural fertilizers (nitrogen, phosphate, potash) which are mainly sourced from Vietnam (53.0%), Thailand (34.4%) and China (9.8%). Global fertilizer prices have stabilized or eased slightly in the five months since Russia invaded Ukraine, but remain at sharply higher levels than in 2021.

Adding to supply concerns, some countries including China, Russia, Ukraine, and Viet Nam have active export restrictions or licensing measures for fertilizers in place to ensure domestic availability. As of July, 18 countries have implemented 27 food export bans, and seven have implemented 11 export-limiting measures.

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in July 2022



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP
Note: Could covering parts challenged interpretation of vegetation conditions.

Trade

The aggregate statistics of trade remain positive. Cambodia's total official exports reached USD 13.77 billion in the first seven months of 2022, which is 30.7% higher than during the previous year. 350,902 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 218.17 million) were exported between January and July 2022, an increase of 13.24% compared to the same period last year, and China continues to be the main destination of milled rice exports (48%), followed by the EU (32%). In addition to milled rice, more than 1.95 million MT of paddy rice (equivalent to over USD 487.24 million) were exported during the same period.

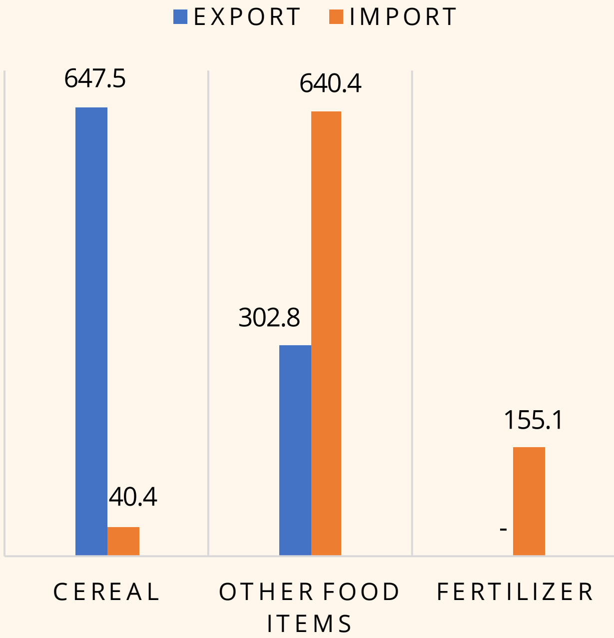
Cambodia officially imported cereals worth USD 40.4 million (-28.5% YoY), meat and edible meat offal worth USD 39.4 million (+161.6% YoY), edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers worth USD 5.1 million (+10.3% YoY), and animal/vegetable fats and oils worth USD 12.5 million (+5.7%) in the first seven months of 2022.

In response to 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, some countries maintain food export restrictions.

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 (USD 57 million for food sector) and is projected to be about USD 1,117 million in 2022.

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



Source: *(General Department of Customs and Excise, 10 Aug 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 extended until the end of September 2022. Around 688,841 households classified as ID Poor (approximately 2.7 million people) have received a total of USD 744.6 million in cash transfers from 24 June 2020 to 25 July 2022.

A UNDP-supported impact evaluation showed that in 2021 the programme contributed to GDP growth, by 0.45%, and a reduction in unemployment, by 0.62%, and poverty, by 3.4%. The evaluation also showed that recipient household spent 92% of their monthly cash entitlements on food.

Economic response

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and a private company, on late July 2022, signed a USD 15 million loan to boost Cambodia's animal feed supply chain in order to reduce the outflow of agricultural raw materials from the Kingdom and also to increase the local animal feed production since currently production of animal feed in Cambodia could accounts for only 55% of domestic demand.

Cambodia and Thailand, on 19 July 2022, signed a MOU on logistic sectors in order to reduce the transportation costs and times of exchanged goods across border that could drop prices of goods on the markets.

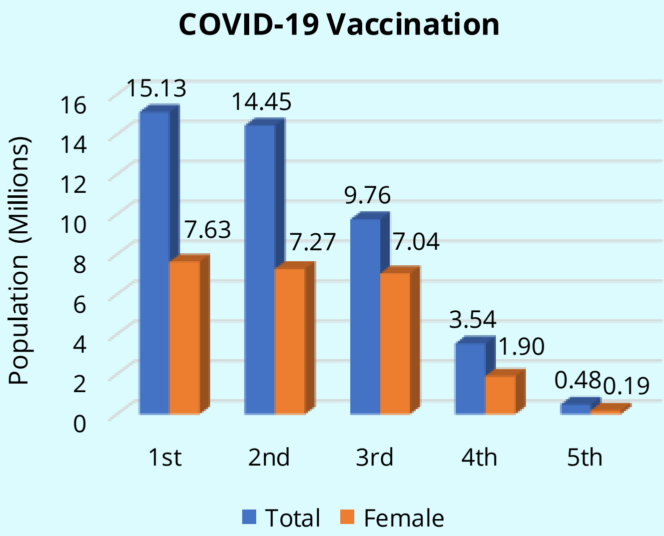
National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) expects that the implementation of monetary policy would be able to stabilize the USD/KHR exchange rate in the second half of 2022, which could help to boost purchasing power and reduce the negative impact from increasing inflation.

While electricity tariffs in some countries have already doubled, the cost in Cambodia remains stable as the government subsidizes more than USD 100 million to the state owned EDC in 2022 to stabilize electricity prices.

COVID-19 vaccination

According to the Ministry of Health, as of 31 July 2022, 15.13 million people aged 3 years and above (of which 50.4% are women) received at least the 1st dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, thereby achieving 103.3% of the national target (94.56% of the total population).

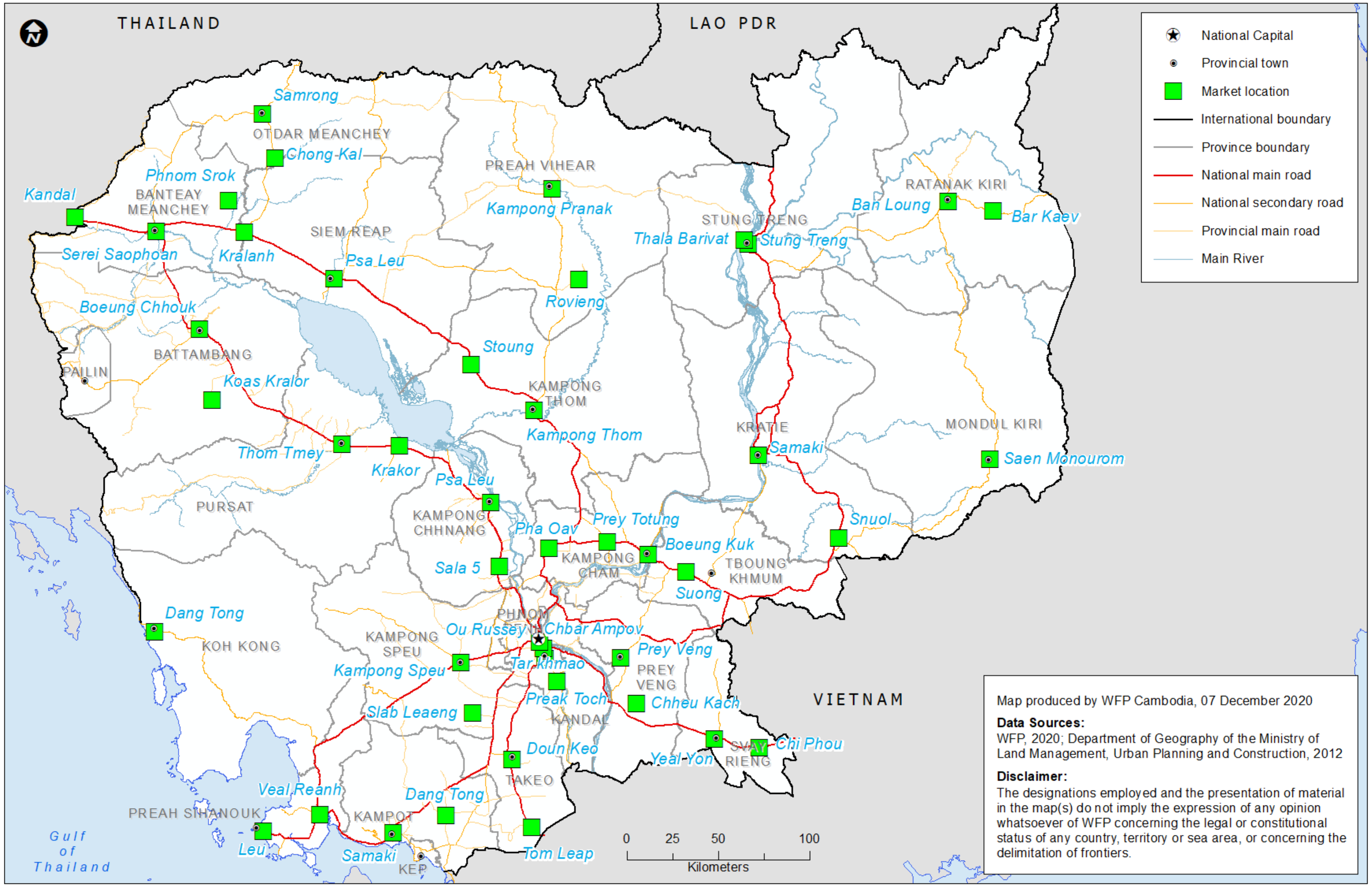
Source: *Official Facebook Page of the Social Protection in Cambodia, 10 May 2022*



Source: *Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 1 Aug 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 (Jul 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	2,118	→ -0.2%	→ 2.6%	→ -2.1%
2.1. ត្រីផ្ទក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	10,320	↑ 6.1%	→ 2.8%	→ -2.6%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	7,058	↑ 6.6%	↑ 6.6%	→ 0.5%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	9,075	↑ 10.0%	↑ 23.6%	↑ 17.4%
2.4. ត្រីផ្ទក់ងៀត/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	25,428	→ 4.0%	→ 1.3%	→ -0.4%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Riels/Kg	19,657	→ -2.2%	→ -3.9%	↓ -8.0%
4.1. ស៊ុតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs)	Riels/10 eggs	6,168	→ 4.3%	↑ 9.2%	↑ 19.6%
4.2. ស៊ុតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	7,333	→ 0.1%	↑ 5.4%	↑ 16.8%
5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	Riels/ 5 litre	34,900	→ -1.4%	→ 0.5%	↑ 31.5%
6.1. អំបិលម៉ត់អ៊ីយូត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	1,209	→ 1.3%	→ -2.1%	→ 3.4%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	8,373	→ -2.3%	↓ -12.2%	↓ -19.7%
8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	2,721	→ -3.4%	↓ -9.4%	↑ 10.7%
8.2. ការ៉ុត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	3,518	↓ -13.8%	→ -3.7%	↑ 5.4%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave*	Riels/Kg	4,487	↓ -15.0%	→ 1.1%	↑ 13.2%
8.4. ស្លឹកម្រុំ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	4,723	↓ -14.4%	↓ -10.9%	↑ 42.2%
8.5. ស្ពៃក្រញាញ់/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	4,221	↓ -5.7%	→ 0.5%	↑ 19.8%
8.6. ស្ពៃតឿ/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	4,240	→ -0.2%	↑ 9.2%	↑ 17.4%
8.7. ស្ពៃចង្កឹះ/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	3,706	→ 5.0%	→ 3.2%	↑ 38.6%
8.8. ស្ពៃខៀវ/Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	3,654	→ -3.3%	↑ 14.0%	↑ 17.2%
8.9. ផ្ទីដូង/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	4,021	→ -3.5%	↑ 11.6%	↑ 21.2%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	5,754	→ -3.8%	↓ -7.4%	→ 3.3%
8.11. ត្រួយល្ពៅ/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	4,512	↓ -18.2%	↓ -6.7%	↓ -13.0%
8.12. ផ្លែល្ពៅ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	2,401	→ -3.7%	↑ 5.9%	↑ 18.9%
8.13. ឃ្លោក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	2,442	↑ 42.5%	↑ 46.5%	↑ 22.1%
8.14. ត្រឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	2,501	→ -3.9%	↑ 17.7%	↓ -10.5%
8.15. ត្រប់វែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	3,153	→ -0.6%	↑ 17.7%	↑ 20.3%
8.16. ត្រប់ស្រួយ/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	3,015	→ -4.6%	→ 2.2%	↑ 17.4%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉ោះ/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	4,168	↑ 18.2%	↑ 24.0%	↑ 7.3%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	3,159	→ 4.8%	↑ 33.1%	↑ 25.2%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	3,173	→ 0.5%	↑ 41.3%	↑ 11.1%
8.20. ល្ហុងខ្ចី/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	1,335	↓ -13.6%	↓ -7.8%	↓ -10.1%
8.21. សណ្តែកគួរ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	3,978	↓ -21.5%	↑ 25.5%	→ 3.4%
8.22. ត្រយូងចេក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	1,999	↓ -18.5%	↓ -5.3%	↓ -16.3%
8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	7,629	→ 2.9%	↑ 21.1%	→ -0.8%
8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	5,700	↑ 17.5%	↑ 20.1%	↑ 7.9%
8.25. ដំឡូងផ្កាពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	2,323	→ 2.7%	→ -4.5%	↑ 9.6%

Annex 1
Change in Retail prices (July 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 (Jul 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	1,957	→ -0.1%	→ 2.0%	→ -4.0%
2.1. ត្រីផ្ទក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	9,380	↑ 7.2%	→ 2.9%	→ -2.8%
2.2. ត្រីប្រា(រស់)/ Trey Pra (Live)	Riels/Kg	6,231	↑ 7.8%	→ 3.3%	→ -1.4%
2.3. ត្រីអណ្តែង(រស់)/ Cat fish (Live)	Riels/Kg	8,191	↑ 9.6%	↑ 21.5%	↑ 19.1%
2.4. ត្រីផ្ទក់ងៀត/ Dried snake fish	Riels/Kg	23,327	→ 3.7%	→ 2.4%	→ -2.9%
3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Riels/Kg	18,109	→ -2.0%	→ -4.4%	↓ -8.9%
4.1. ស៊ុតទា/Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs)	Riels/10 eggs	5,746	→ 4.1%	↑ 8.8%	↑ 19.6%
4.2. ស៊ុតទាប្រៃ/Salty/Fermented duck egg	Riels/10 eggs	6,783	→ 0.1%	↑ 5.1%	↑ 16.0%
5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	Riels/ 5 litre	33,943	→ 0.8%	→ 0.6%	↑ 32.1%
6.1. អំបិលម៉ត់អ៊ីយូត/ Iodized salt	Riels/Kg	987	→ -0.5%	→ -4.8%	→ 1.6%
7.1. សណ្តែកដី/ Ground Nut*	Riels/Kg	7,831	→ -0.9%	↓ -9.5%	↓ -16.6%
8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	Riels/Kg	2,126	↓ -8.0%	↓ -17.5%	↑ 5.2%
8.2. ការ៉ុត/ Carrot*	Riels/Kg	2,891	↓ -15.2%	↓ -6.9%	→ 2.8%
8.3. ស្លឹកបាស/ Ivy gourd leave*	Riels/Kg	3,483	↓ -15.5%	→ -1.7%	↑ 8.0%
8.4. ស្លឹកម្រុំ/ Moringa leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,724	↓ -18.7%	↓ -23.2%	↑ 28.7%
8.5. ស្ពៃក្រញាញ់/ Chinese spinach*	Riels/Kg	3,499	↓ -6.6%	→ -1.0%	↑ 20.1%
8.6. ស្ពៃតឿ/ Pak Choi*	Riels/Kg	3,589	→ 0.8%	↑ 8.5%	↑ 18.8%
8.7. ស្ពៃចង្កឹះ/Chinese flowering cabbage	Riels/Kg	3,058	↑ 5.1%	→ 2.0%	↑ 38.1%
8.8. ស្ពៃខៀវ/Mustard Greens*	Riels/Kg	3,035	→ -1.9%	↑ 15.8%	↑ 19.9%
8.9. ផ្ទីដូង/ Amaranthus*	Riels/Kg	3,131	→ -4.8%	↑ 9.6%	↑ 28.3%
8.10. ស្លឹកងប់/ Ngob leaves*	Riels/Kg	4,513	↓ -9.7%	↓ -8.4%	→ 0.3%
8.11. ត្រួយល្ពៅ/ Pumpkin leaves*	Riels/Kg	3,481	↓ -25.5%	↓ -21.2%	↓ -18.1%
8.12. ផ្លែល្ពៅ/ Pumpkin fruit*	Riels/Kg	1,826	↓ -6.0%	→ 1.6%	↑ 18.7%
8.13. ឃ្លោក/ Bottle gourd*	Riels/Kg	1,888	↑ 39.4%	↑ 41.6%	↑ 18.0%
8.14. ត្រឡាច/ Wax gourd	Riels/Kg	1,982	→ -4.5%	↑ 16.9%	↓ -15.4%
8.15. ត្រប់វែង/ Long eggplants	Riels/Kg	2,495	→ -2.6%	↑ 13.4%	↑ 13.2%
8.16. ត្រប់ស្រួយ/ Round eggplants*	Riels/Kg	2,338	↓ -7.3%	↓ -6.1%	↑ 8.7%
8.17. ប៉េងប៉ោះ/ Tomatoes*	Riels/Kg	3,519	↑ 23.0%	↑ 22.7%	↑ 7.6%
8.18. ននោងមូល/ Spong gourd	Riels/Kg	2,447	→ 0.9%	↑ 23.3%	↑ 17.9%
8.19. ននោងជ្រុង/ Ridge Gourd*	Riels/Kg	2,555	→ 3.5%	↑ 34.9%	↑ 10.1%
8.20. ល្ហុងខ្ចី/ Green papaya*	Riels/Kg	966	↓ -16.4%	↓ -17.6%	↓ -16.3%
8.21. សណ្តែកគួរ/ Long bean	Riels/Kg	3,245	↓ -24.5%	↑ 21.3%	→ -1.0%
8.22. ត្រយូងចេក/ Banana flower*	Riels/Kg	1,584	↓ -21.4%	↓ -13.1%	↓ -19.1%
8.23. ផ្កាខាត់ណា/ Cauliflower*	Riels/Kg	6,637	→ 3.0%	↑ 14.6%	→ -1.3%
8.24. ដើមខាត់ណា/ Chinese Kale*	Riels/Kg	4,868	↑ 18.4%	↑ 16.8%	→ 4.9%
8.25. ដំឡូងផ្កាពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Riels/Kg	1,842	→ 2.5%	↓ -11.8%	↑ 8.5%

Annex 2

Change in wholesale prices (July 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	26,599
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីផ្ទក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.3	28,574
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកបីជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	19.7	24,338
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ុតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	9.9	3,556
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	7.7	2,994
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	2.7	19,179
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្កាពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.3	1,385
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
		Total	**1,937**	**950.6**	**---**	**106,625**

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, July 2022. WFP Cambodia.*