



CAMBODIA

Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

August 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

More than half of a year into the Ukraine conflict, the war and 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.

After a sharp decline in July, wheat and maize prices were on the rise again in August, with rice prices remaining stable. 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](#).

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. Despite some easing, [global fertilizer prices remained high in August](#).

The global food crisis has been partially aggravated by food trade restrictions put in place by several countries to increase domestic supply and reducing prices. As of September 15, 2022, 21 countries have instigated 30 food export bans, and six have implemented 11 export-limiting measures. Although the partial reopening of Ukraine’s Black Sea ports relieved pressure on global food markets, [new concerns emerged in August related to extreme weather](#), including heavy rains in Pakistan and heatwaves across Europe [triggering warnings of “heatflation”](#).

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](#). Findings from a high-frequency household survey conducted by WFP, UNICEF and ADB in Cambodia since the beginning of the pandemic have shown a [decline in food security and nutrition](#) linked to income and price shocks.

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 56 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

2021
3.0%2022
4.5%

Inflation

CPI Jun 2022
202.1CPI Jul 2022
199.3

ADB predicts the inflation rate in Cambodia will rise to 4.7% in 2022. **In July 2022, the Cambodia Consumer Price Index (CPI)* decreased by 1.3% MoM (5.4% YoY).** Cambodian households spend close to half (48.7%) of their available income on food; poor households as much as 60% (CSES, 2019/20).

*CPI for August 2022 is not available yet during reporting period

241.0 243.3 245.9 247.3 248.5 250.3 248.8 (-0.6% MoM, +5.0% YoY)

Cambodia FPI (NIS) - 2022

Global FFPI - 2022

Global FFPI - 2021

-2.1% MoM, +7.8% YoY

The global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** has dropped since July 2022 as global prices for cereals and vegetable oils are easing. **In August, it was -2.7% MoM and remains 7.8% higher YoY. The Cambodia Food Price Index (FPI) decreased by 0.6% MoM (+5 YoY).**

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug



Gasoline (Regular)

Diesel

-11.0% MoM, +42.0% YoY

-11.0% MoM, +17.0% YoY

Global fuel prices have been easing since late July 2022, which has led to a **decrease in the local prices of gasoline and diesel (-11.0%) in August**, compared to last month (Ministry of Commerce, Aug 2022). However, prices remain high (+17.0% and +42.0% YoY for gasoline and diesel, respectively) and may **still negatively affect food production and transportation.**

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug

2022

Summary of Key Findings

In August 2022, the cost of a basic food basket (BFB) reached a record high in 2022, driven by a significant price hike for morning glory (+25.4% MoM). All other food commodities in the basket showed only slight fluctuations ($\pm < 5.0\%$ MoM). The cost of the BFB stands at 111,167 KHR/person (+4.3% MoM, +3.2% YoY), equivalent to USD 27.2. On average, the BFB costs slightly more in urban areas (USD 27.6; +3.5%) than in rural areas (USD 26.4; +5.0%).

Despite some easing, some food commodities still show substantial long-term price increases such as vegetable oil (+23.0% YoY), which is mostly imported, duck eggs (+19.2% YoY) and morning glory (+40.8% YoY).

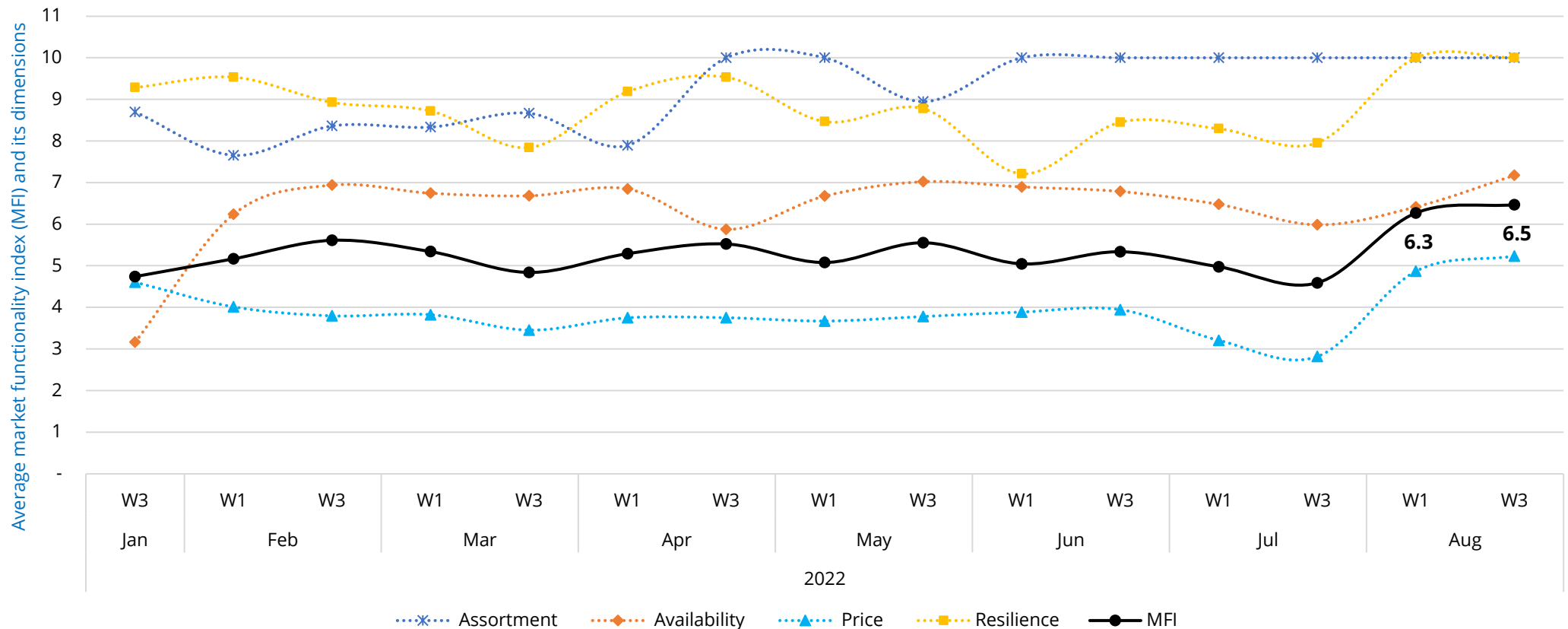
Market functionality improved notably throughout August with the Market Functionality Index (MFI) rising to its highest value since the beginning of this year. This improvement was driven by a strong increase across all market dimensions, most notably market prices and resilience of supply chains. Along similar lines, the number of customers visiting markets improved throughout the reporting month.

Income shocks due to COVID-19 coupled with continuously high prices for common food commodities, fuel and fertilizer are increasing the economic burden for poor and vulnerable households. Price hikes have already increased the cost of living – but may also negatively affect domestic food production in the mid-term as agricultural inputs become unaffordable.

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 improved notably throughout August 2022 (from 4.6 in July to 6.5) reaching its highest value since January 2022 linked to improvements across all key dimensions. Affordability and stability of prices as well as the resilience of local supply chains improved as compared to July 2022. In late August 2022, only 3.0% of market chiefs and traders reported higher supply prices, which is a significant decrease from the previous month (11.0%).

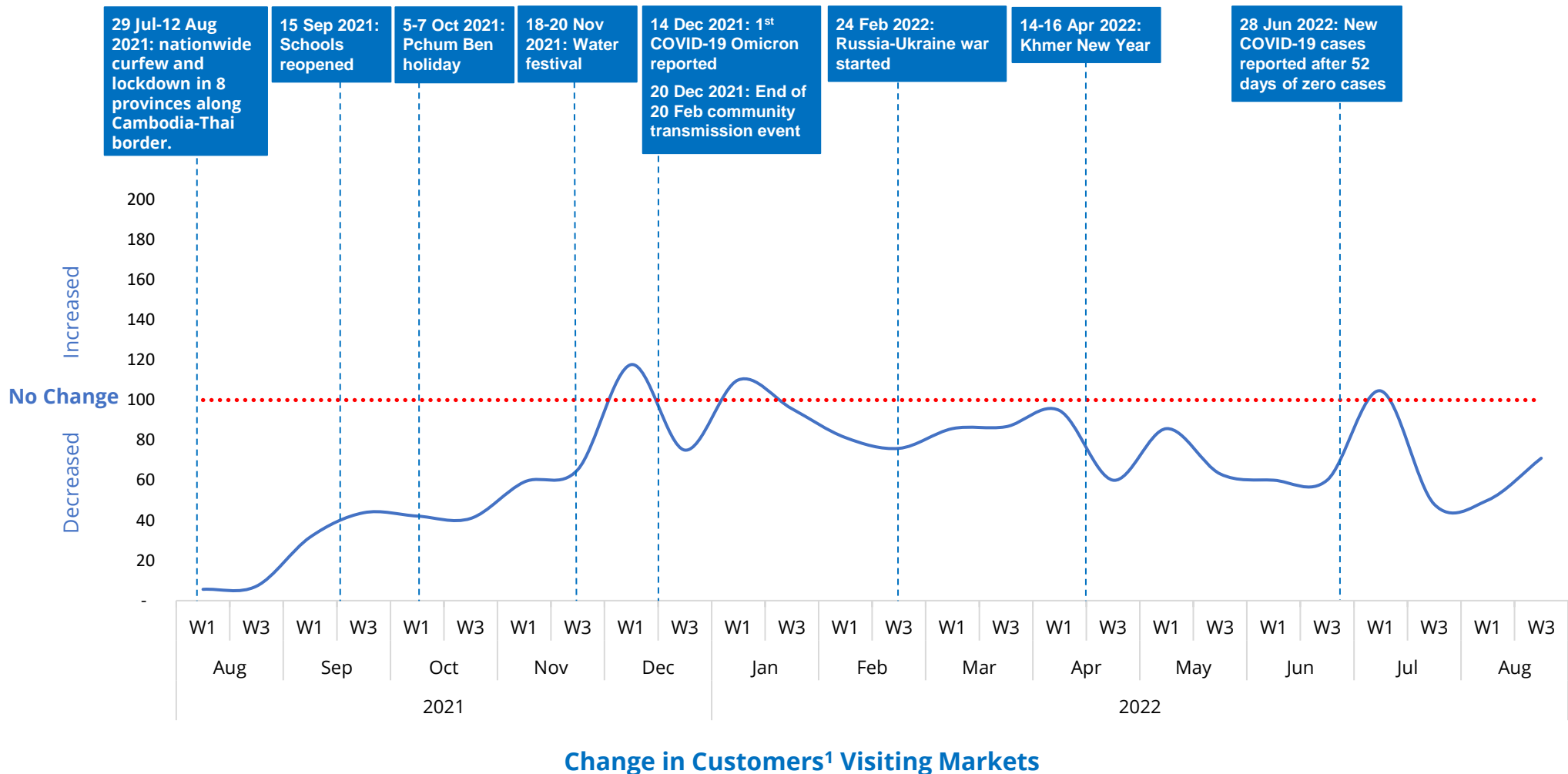


¹ Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four dimensions. [Detail methodology of MFI](#). From mid-August 2022 onwards, information on non-food items (NFI) is also included in the analysis.

Market access: Customer trends

In the 56 markets monitored across the country (11 markets were newly added in August 2022), 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 notably improved throughout August 2022 after dropping in the third week of July 2022. However, it is still lower than during most parts of the year.

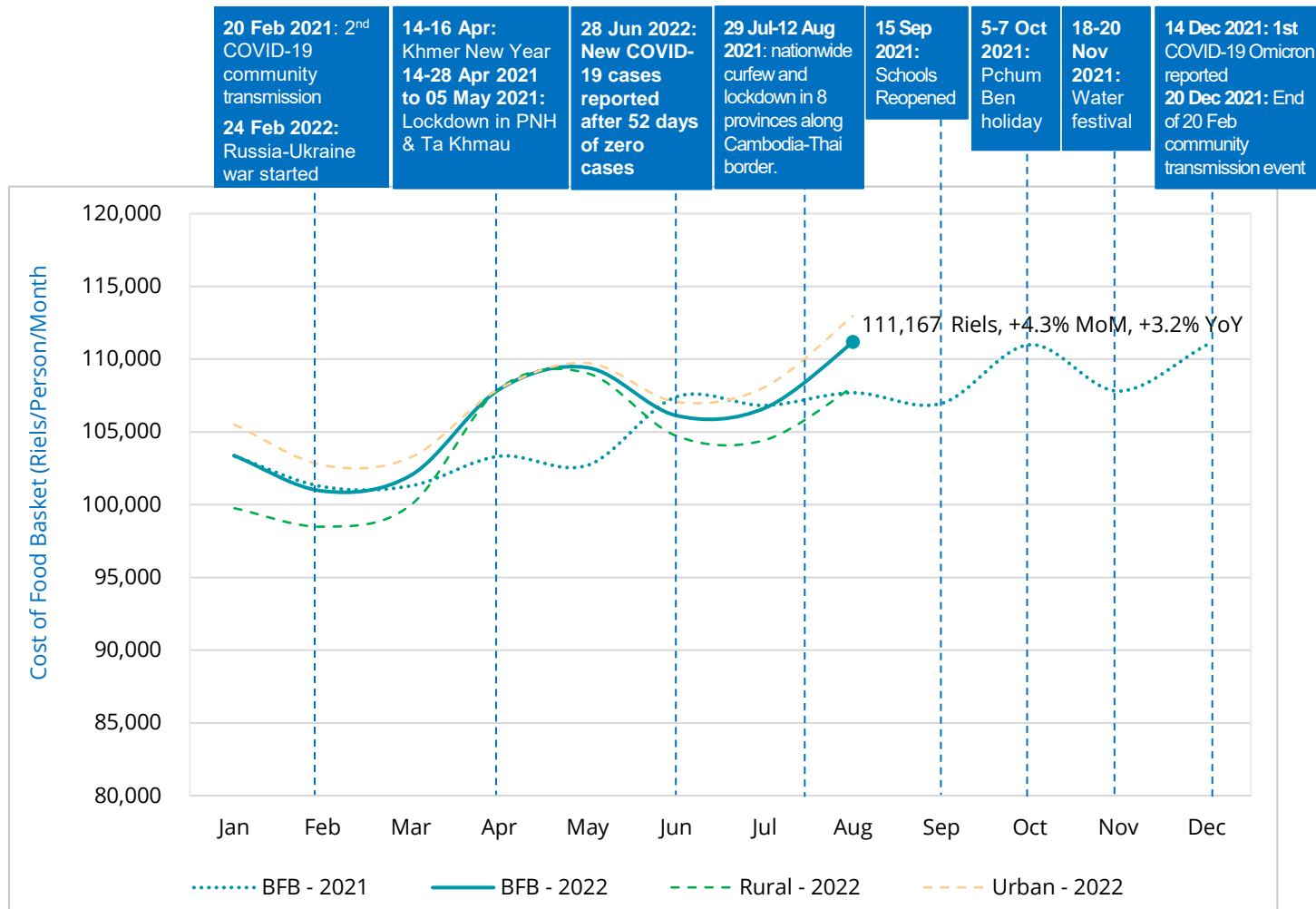


¹ The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

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.

Driven by a **marked increase in the price of morning glory**, the cost of the BFB reached a new record high in **2022**, at 111,167 riels/person/month (around USD 27.2; +4.3% MoM, +3.2% YoY). The cost of the BFB was slightly higher in urban areas (USD 27.6; +3.5% MoM) as compared to rural areas (USD 26.4; +5.0% MoM).



A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration



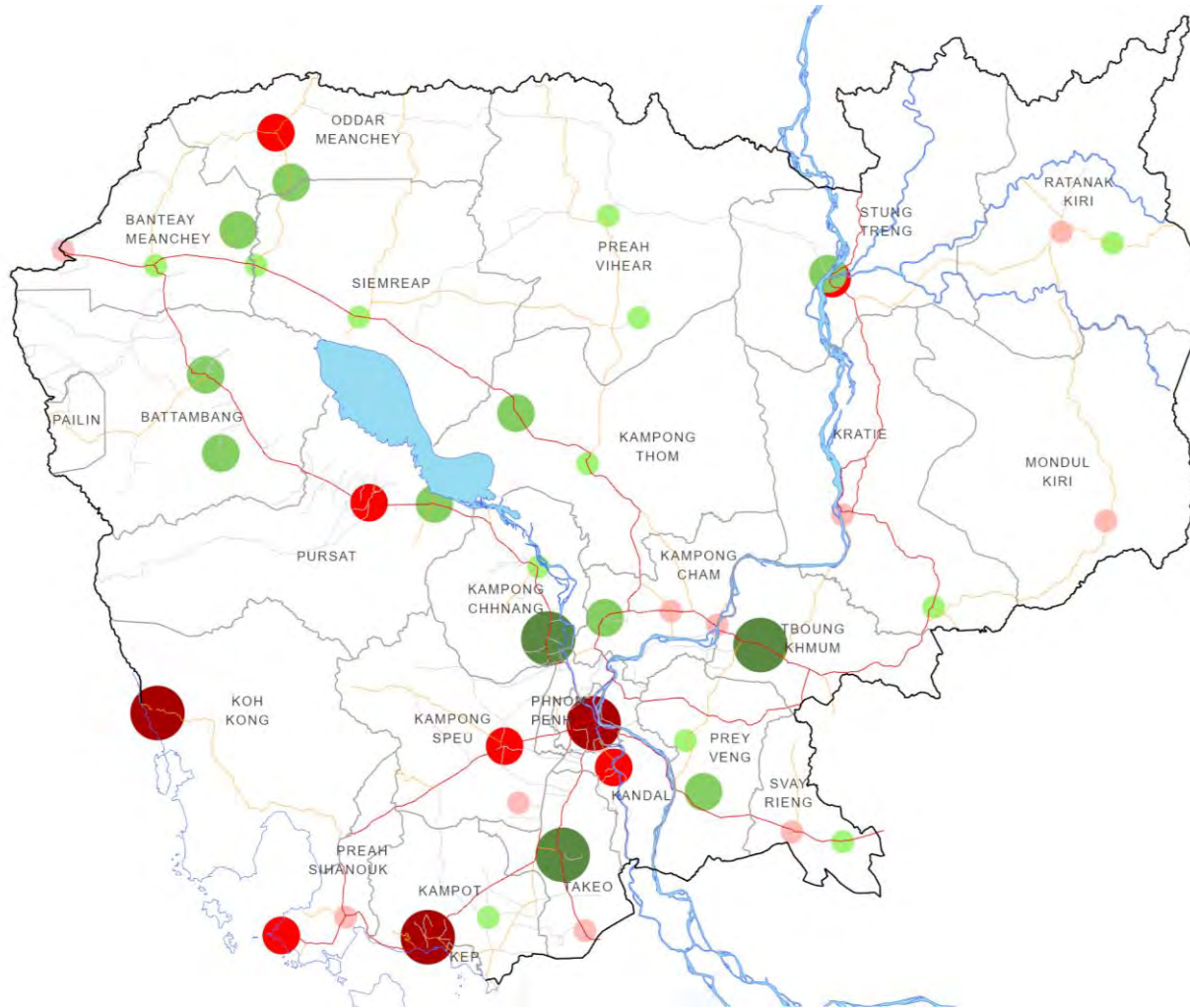
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex 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 Samaki market, Kampot province](#) at 130,099 riels/person/month (about 31.7 USD) (17.1% higher than the national average). The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province at 93,702 riels/person/month (about 22.9 USD) (15.7% lower than the national average). The map below shows the cost of a BFB by markets and its variations from the average national cost.

[Above-average prices were mostly recorded 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 (August 2022)

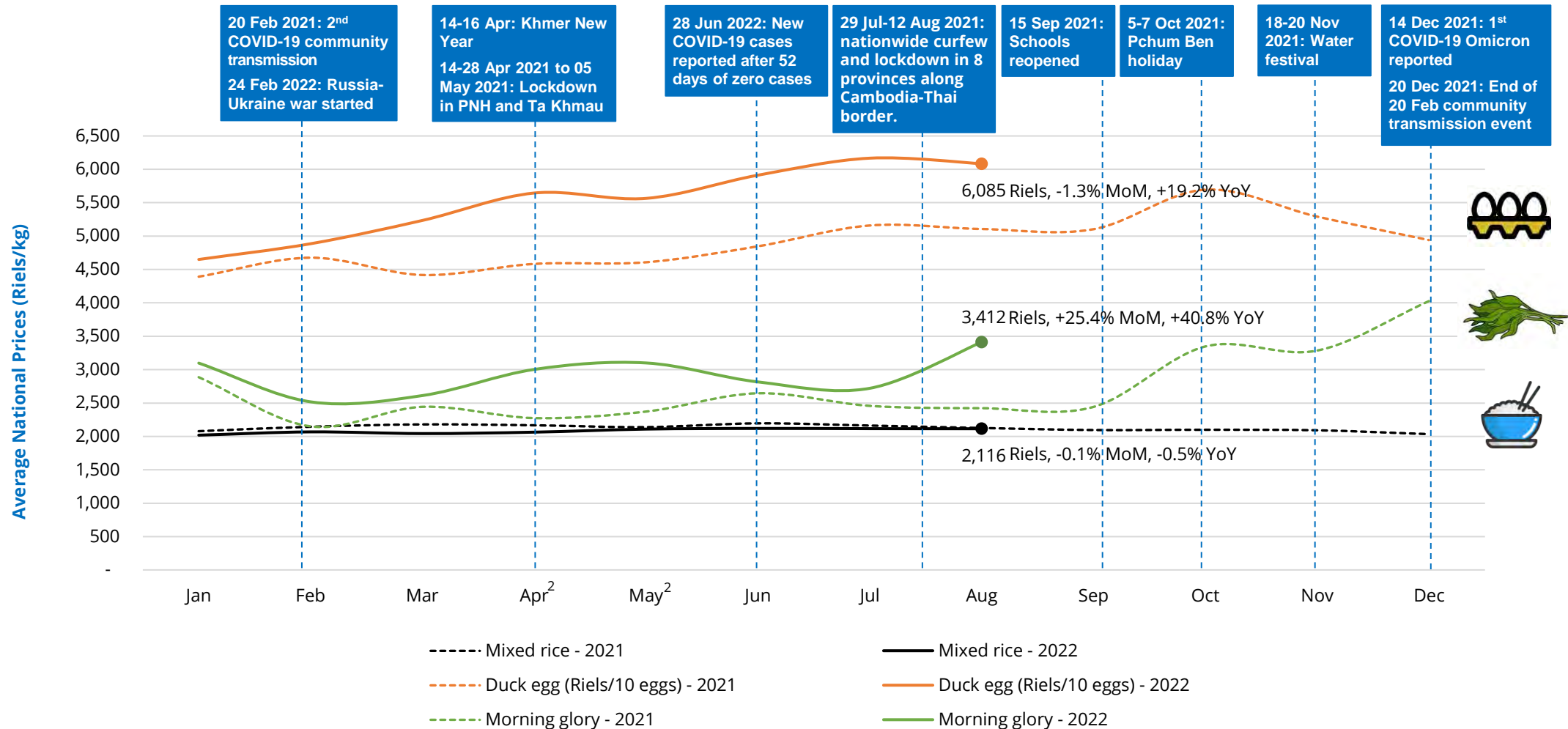


Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	0.0%	100.0%
● 5% to 10% Higher	16.7%	83.3%
● < 5% Higher	33.3%	66.7%
● < 5% Lower	50.0%	50.0%
● 5% to 10% Lower	88.9%	11.1%
● ≥ 10% Lower	33.3%	66.7%

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

In August 2022, the price of duck eggs stabilized (-1.3% MoM) after an upwards trend observed since May 2022; however, it remained 19.2% higher than in the same month last year. The price of morning glory rose by a staggering 25.4% MoM and is now 40.8% higher YoY. The price of mixed rice remained stable (-0.1% MoM and -0.5% YoY).

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



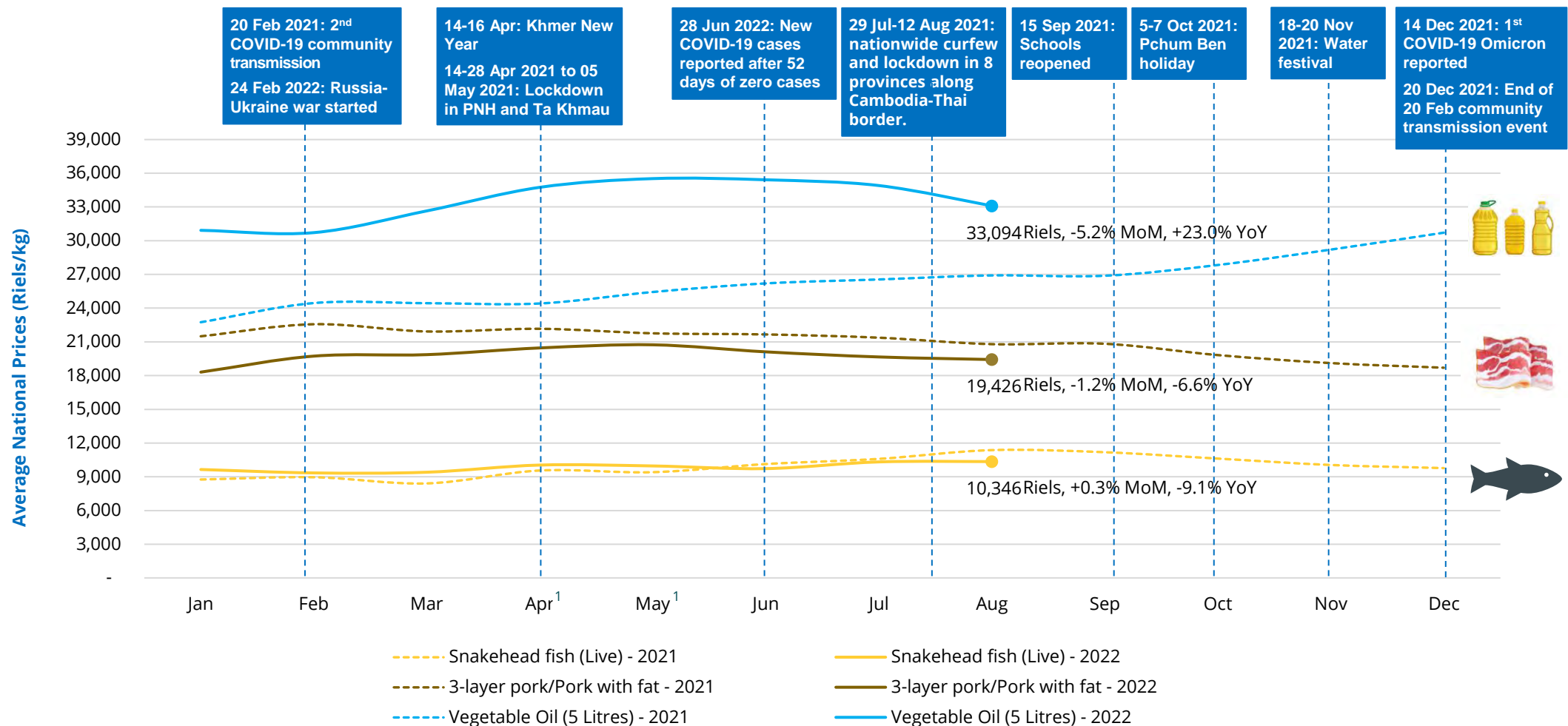
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

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 August 2022, the prices of pork (-1.2% MoM) and vegetable oil (-5.2% MoM) showed a slight downward movement while the price of snakehead fish remained stable (+0.3% MoM) compared to the previous month. However, vegetable oil, which is mostly imported from neighbouring countries, remains 23.0% more expensive than during the same period in 2021; the prices of snakehead fish and pork were 9.1% and 6.6% lower, respectively, than last year.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity 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 August 2022, average retail prices for most key food commodities, except mixed rice, were higher in urban areas (Table 1).

The average retail prices for mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, and duck egg in both rural and urban areas showed minor fluctuations (<5.0%) compared to previous month. However, the price for morning glory increased by 25.8% and 24.1% MoM in rural and urban areas, respectively. The price trend for sweet potatoes followed a different direction of change; while it decreased by 3.6% in rural areas it increased by 13.8% MoM in urban areas. The prices for vegetable oil decreased in both rural and urban areas (-7.1% and -4.0% MoM, respectively).

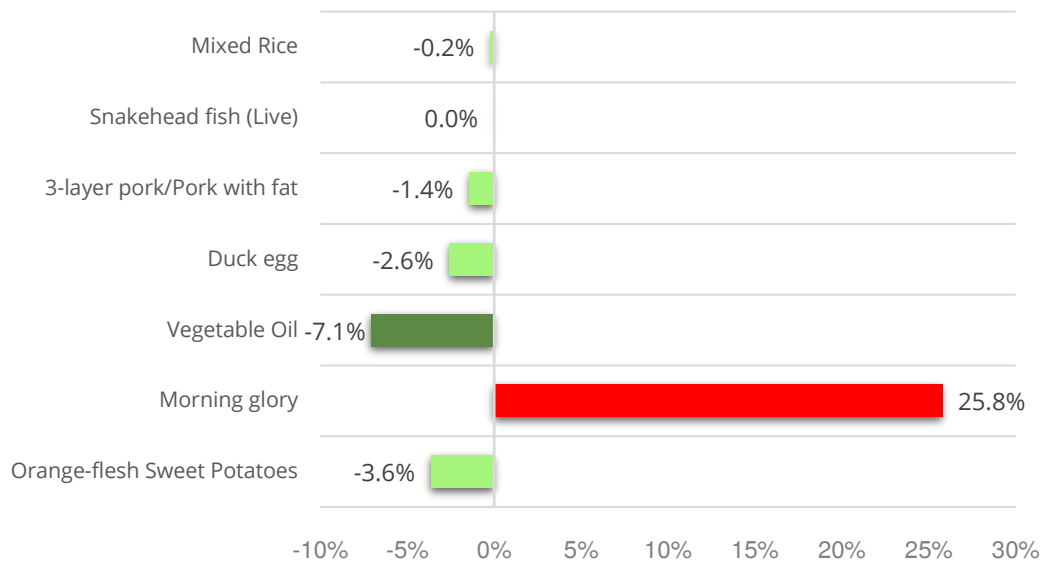
Table 1: Retail prices (riels) in rural and urban areas

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,109	2,124
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10,385	10,284
Pork with fat (kg)	19,618	19,208
Duck egg (10 eggs)	6,121	6,039
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	33,449	32,484
Morning glory (kg)	3,617	3,052
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	2,590	2,303

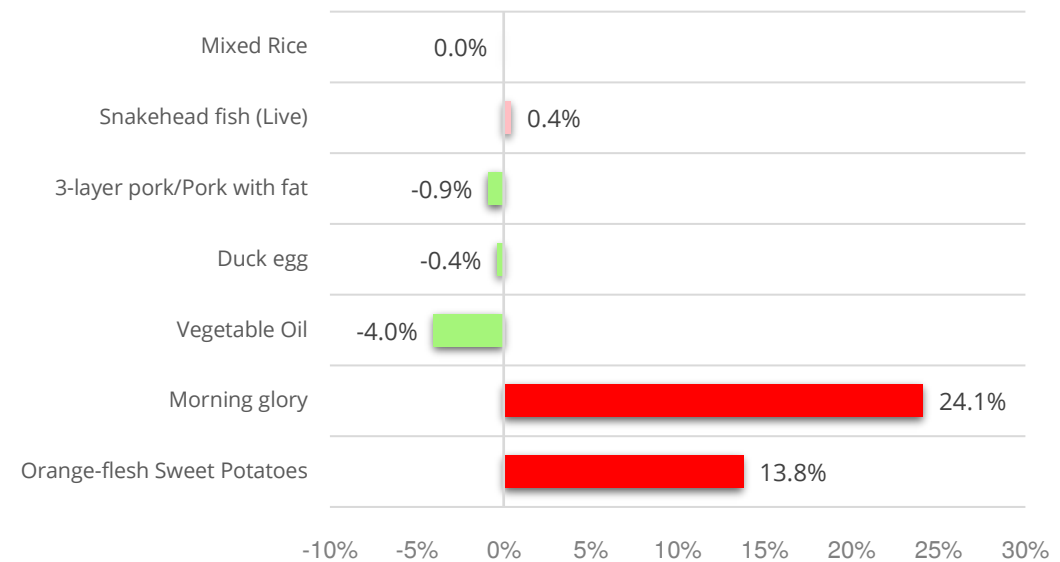
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

July 2022 vs August 2022

Rural



Urban

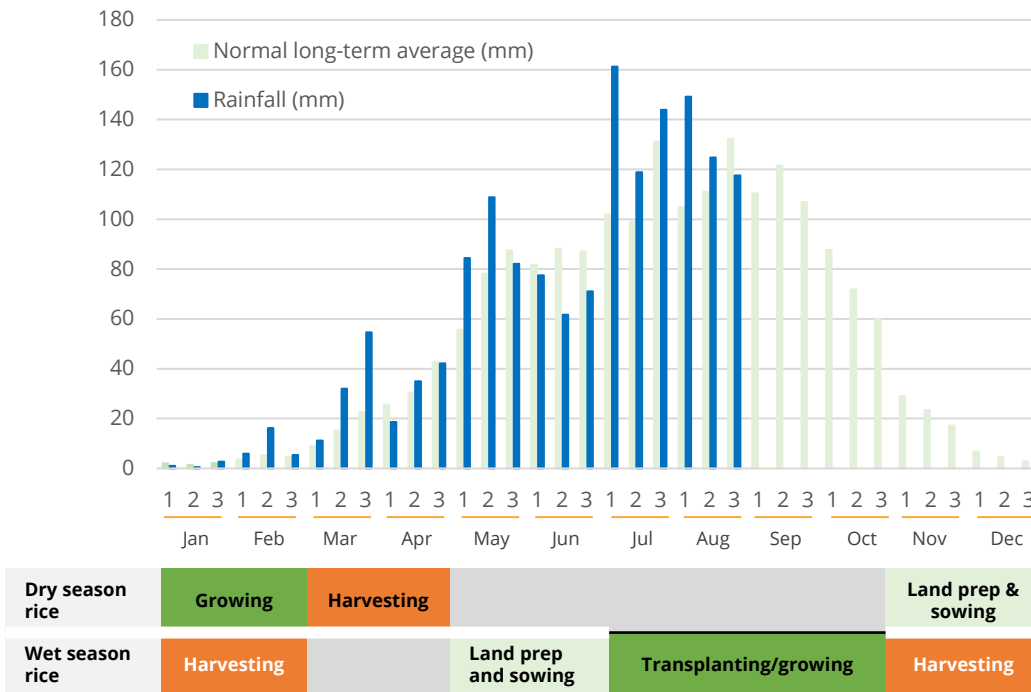


NB: Data is from all 56 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

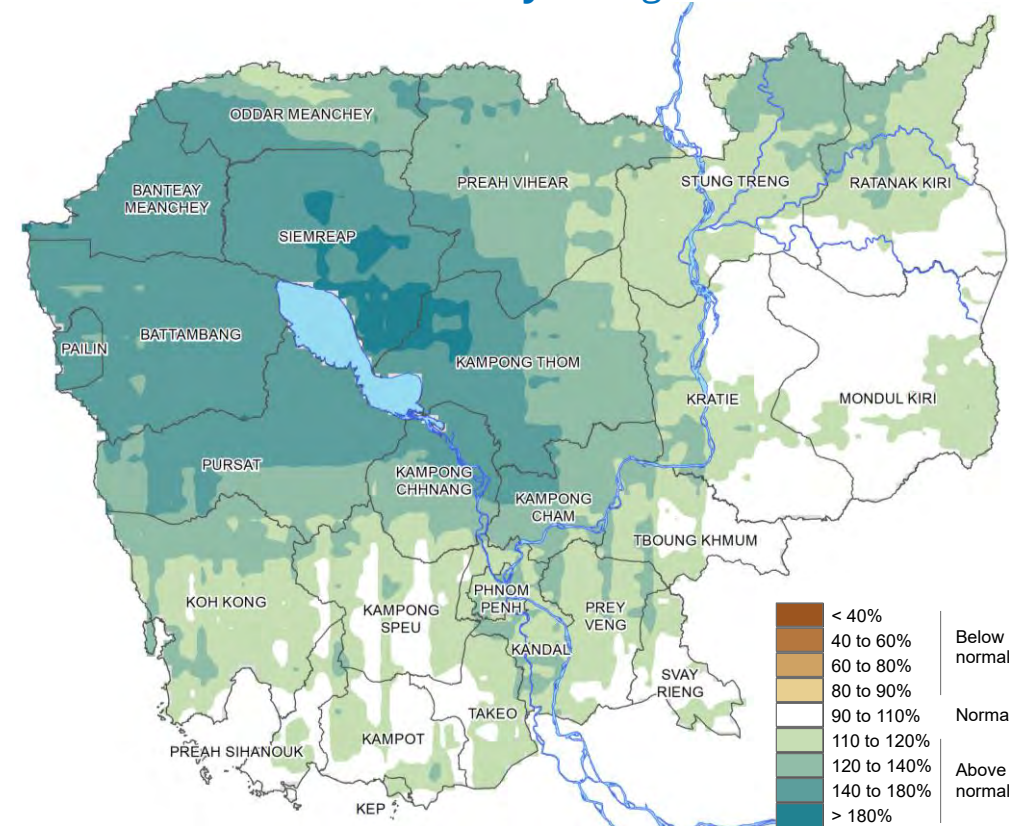
The national average cumulative rainfall from June to August 2022 was remarkably higher than the long-term average (graph below left). Wetter conditions have resulted in favorable growing conditions and sufficient water for agricultural production. In August 2022, above normal average rainfall prevailed across the country and provinces around the Tonle Sap lake experienced high amounts of rainfall (map below right). Excess rainfall caused flash floods in some areas of the country. According to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) in August 2022, 7,600 households in 10 provinces as well as 15,000 hectares of agricultural cultivation were reportedly affected by flood.

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



Source: Rainfall from WFP Datavis

Rainfall Anomaly in August 2022



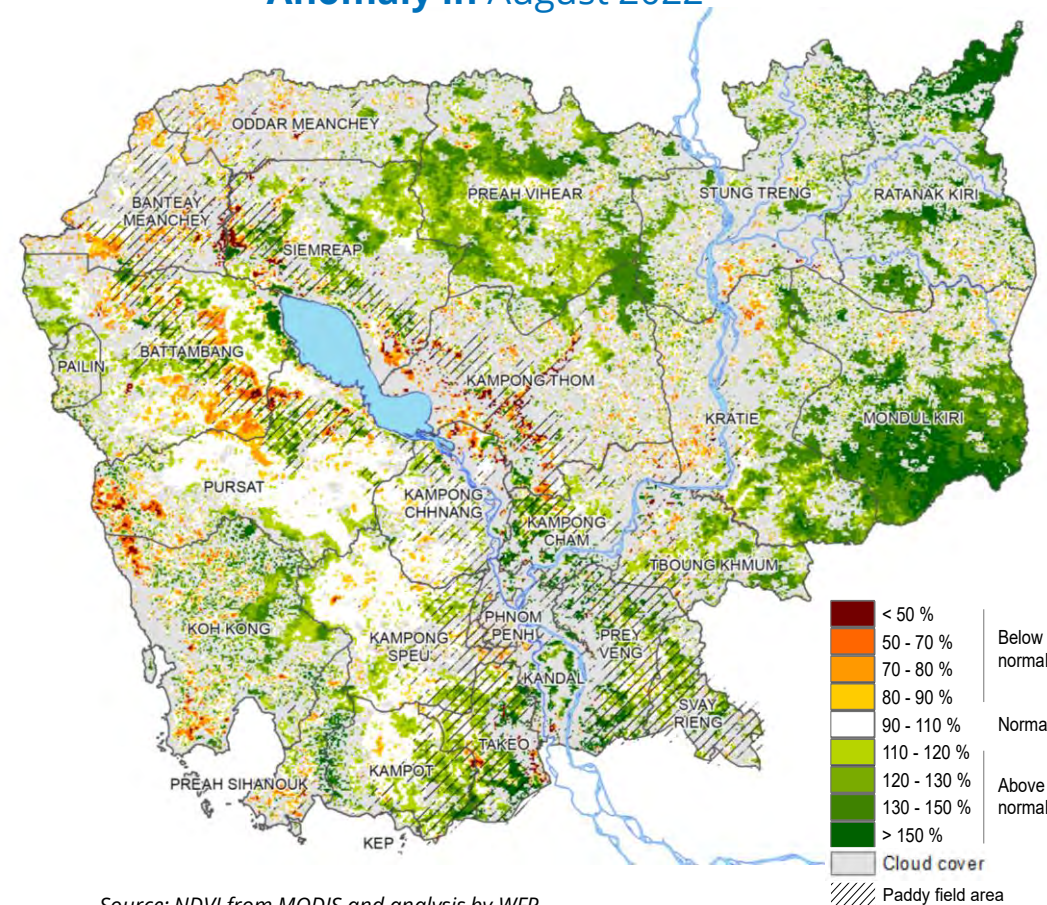
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In August 2022, vegetation in Cambodia remained in healthy conditions thanks to sufficient rainfall during the previous three months. **Better than normal vegetation conditions were observed across the country** (map to the right). However, excess rainfall resulting in flash flood was likely to affect the vegetation conditions in some parts of the provinces around the Tonle Sap (i.e., Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap).

According to the Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MoWRAM), as of 30 August 2022, the wet-season paddy cultivation reached 2.5 million hectares, which was 97.14% of the annual plan. Harvesting wet-season paddy has started in some provinces and as of July 2022 production was about 0.49 million MT, about 21% higher than at the same time last year (MAFF situation report in July 2022).

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in August 2022



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Note: Could covering parts challenged interpretation of vegetation conditions.

Trade

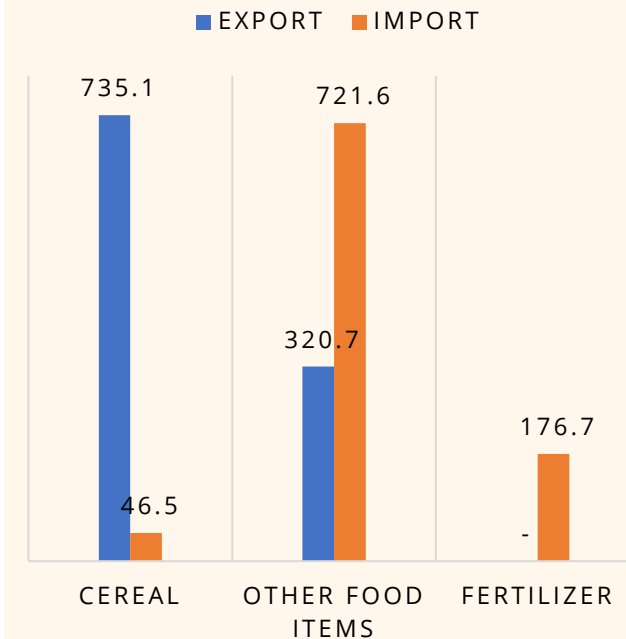
The aggregate statistics of trade remain positive. Cambodia's total official exports reached USD 15.64 billion in the first eight months of 2022, which is 26.3% higher than during the previous year. 389,000 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 242.8 million) were exported in the first eight months of 2022, an increase of 13.26% compared to the same period last year. China continues to be the main destination of milled rice exports (46%), followed by the EU (36%). In addition to milled rice, more than 2.26 million MT of paddy rice were exported during the same period. Export prices have decreased as global rice prices are decreasing due to surplus production in rice-producing countries.

Cambodia officially imported cereals worth USD 46.5 million (-26.1% YoY), meat and edible meat offal worth USD 43.2 million (+134.6% YoY), edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers worth USD 5.4 million (+7.3% YoY), and animal/vegetable fats and oils worth USD 15.1 million (+11.9%) in the first eight months of 2022. As of August 2022, Cambodia imported 60,000 MT of salt from India due to a decline in Cambodian salt

production as a result of unseasonal and excessive rainfall since early rainy season of 2022.

In response to the compounding effects of the Russia-Ukraine crisis and on-going global supply chain issues in the aftermath of COVID-19 of the world, some countries maintain food export restrictions. As of mid-September 2022, 21 countries have implemented 30 food export bans, and 6 countries have implemented 11 export-limiting measures. 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,

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



Source: (General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 6 Sep 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 689,657 households classified as ID Poor (approximately 2.7 million people) have received a total of USD 775.11 million in cash transfers from 24 June 2020 to 25 August 2022.

Economic response

The average inflation rate in Cambodia in the first half of 2022 was 6.5% and is expected to drop to 3% in the second half of the year while the government of Cambodia has reserved USD 800 million to support poor populations in the face of rising cost of living.

The Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (ARDB) signed an agreement with three local financial institutions in August 2022, to provide loans to agricultural communities in Cambodia

at low interest rates in order to reduce local production cost.

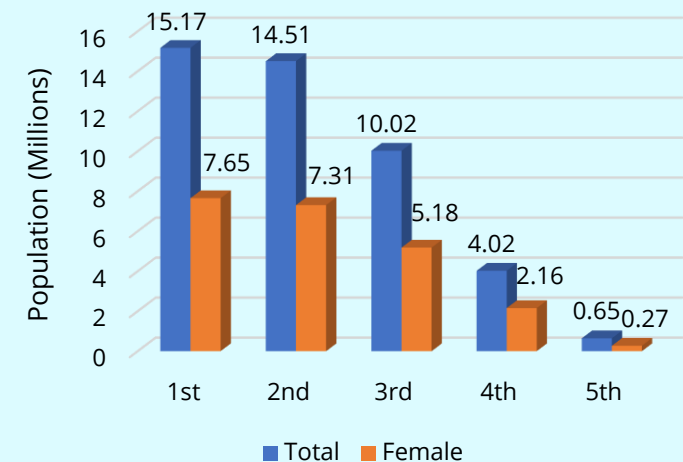
COVID-19 vaccination

According to the Ministry of Health, as of 31 August 2022, 15.17 million people aged 3 years and above (of which 50.5% are women) received at least the 1st dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, thereby achieving 103.6% of the national target (94.81% of the total population).



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

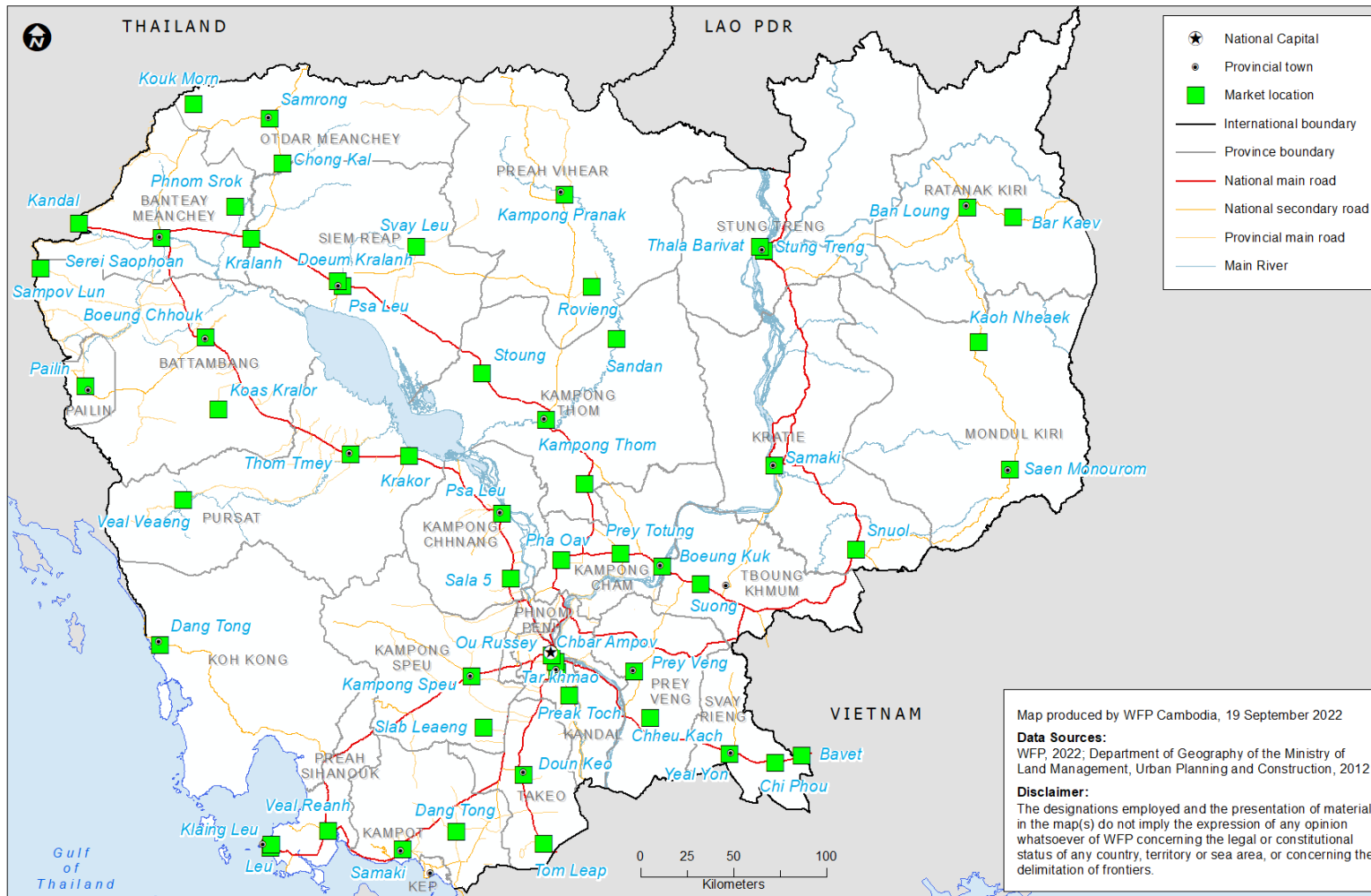
COVID-19 Vaccination



Source: Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 1 Sep 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 1st and 3rd weeks of the month).

In mid-August 2022, WFP included 15 additional food and non-food commodities (see annex) and expanded the market coverage to 56 markets.

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Annex 1: Change in retail prices

Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year	Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year
1.1. Mixed Rice	Kg	2,116	→ -0.1%	→ 0.3%	→ -0.5%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	6,336	↑ 10.1%	→ -4.7%	↑ 36.0%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,346	→ 0.3%	→ 3.8%	↓ -9.1%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	5,596	↑ 24.0%	↑ 9.3%	↑ 39.9%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,671	↓ -5.5%	→ -1.4%	→ -3.9%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,595	↑ 8.1%	→ 3.5%	↑ 7.5%
2.3. Cat fish (Live)	Kg	8,607	↓ -5.2%	↑ 6.3%	↑ 11.6%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,708	↑ 10.9%	↑ 44.4%	↑ 39.3%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	25,486	→ 0.2%	→ 4.0%	→ -4.3%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,800	↑ 12.0%	↑ 7.9%	↑ 21.3%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	11,083	→ 3.2%	●	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,258	→ 3.3%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 31.7%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	19,426	→ -1.2%	↓ -6.3%	↓ -6.6%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,032	→ 0.6%	→ -3.6%	↑ 19.2%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	20,242	↓ -6.6%	●	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	4,960	↑ 19.0%	↑ 36.3%	↑ 43.8%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,669	→ -4.8%	●	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	3,276	→ 3.7%	↑ 24.3%	↑ 31.0%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	6,085	→ -1.3%	↑ 9.3%	↑ 19.2%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,280	→ 3.4%	↑ 12.6%	↑ 29.5%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,418	→ 1.2%	→ 4.2%	↑ 17.7%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,489	↑ 11.5%	→ -4.2%	→ -1.3%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	33,094	↓ -5.2%	↓ -6.8%	↑ 23.0%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	4,045	→ 1.7%	↓ -11.3%	↑ 22.9%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,237	→ 2.3%	→ 4.7%	→ 2.7%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,101	↑ 5.1%	↓ -9.1%	↓ -16.1%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,024	→ 1.9%	●	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	8,365	↑ 9.6%	↑ 19.1%	↑ 17.3%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,066	↑ 8.3%	↑ 8.0%	→ -3.5%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	6,706	↑ 17.6%	↑ 49.7%	↑ 25.5%
7.2. Soy bean	Kg	5,815	→ 2.4%	●	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,502	↑ 7.7%	→ -2.4%	↑ 7.3%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,998	→ -2.9%	●	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	5,262	→ -4.2%	●	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	3,412	↑ 25.4%	↑ 10.1%	↑ 40.8%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	4,233	↓ -10.1%	●	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,575	→ 1.6%	↓ -10.7%	↑ 6.7%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,248	↑ 15.6%	●	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,616	→ 2.9%	→ 0.1%	↑ 13.5%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	5,000	→ -2.4%	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	5,408	↑ 14.5%	↓ -15.3%	↑ 32.0%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	2,059	↑ 26.6%	●	●
8.5. Chinese spinach*	Kg	5,080	↑ 20.4%	↑ 11.6%	↑ 26.6%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,978	→ 3.4%	●	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,427	→ 4.4%	→ 1.4%	↑ 13.2%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,733	↓ -5.1%	●	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	4,072	↑ 9.9%	→ 0.5%	↑ 35.5%	7.2. Diesel	litre	5,042	→ -4.8%	●	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	4,052	↑ 10.9%	↑ 8.0%	↑ 16.2%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,715	↓ -6.0%	●	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	4,450	↑ 10.7%	↑ 13.9%	↑ 38.0%						

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

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

Change in the price compared to last month(s) and last year:

- ↑ Increase when % > 5
- Stable when % between 5 and -5
- ↓ Decrease when % < -5
- No prices recorded

Annex 2: Change in wholesale prices

Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year	Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year
1.1. Mixed Rice	Kg	1,916	→ -2.1%	→ -1.2%	→ -3.8%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,047	↑ 11.8%	↓ -10.7%	↑ 31.7%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,255	→ -1.3%	→ 3.5%	↓ -12.0%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	4,643	↑ 33.4%	↑ 18.1%	↑ 32.0%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	5,792	↓ -7.0%	→ -3.2%	↓ -7.2%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,048	↑ 12.2%	→ 2.0%	→ 3.5%
2.3. Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,673	↓ -6.3%	→ 3.9%	↑ 10.8%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,025	↑ 7.2%	↑ 32.8%	↑ 13.9%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	23,484	→ 0.7%	→ 4.2%	↓ -7.1%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,196	↑ 10.8%	↑ 7.1%	↑ 16.0%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	8,950	↓ -8.9%	●	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,699	↑ 8.2%	↑ 16.0%	↑ 34.0%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	17,753	→ -2.0%	↓ -7.0%	↓ -7.9%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,408	→ 3.0%	↓ -5.5%	↑ 20.1%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	18,038	↓ -13.9%	●	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	4,265	↑ 21.2%	↑ 43.1%	↑ 49.0%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	10,755	↓ -12.9%	●	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,636	↑ 7.7%	↑ 25.3%	↑ 28.1%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,647	→ -1.7%	↑ 10.4%	↑ 19.5%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,706	↑ 5.9%	↑ 20.4%	↑ 33.1%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,691	→ -1.4%	→ 2.9%	↑ 14.2%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,138	↑ 17.8%	→ -1.1%	→ 0.0%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	31,766	↓ -6.4%	↓ -6.6%	↑ 20.7%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,372	→ 3.9%	↓ -12.5%	↑ 20.5%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,008	→ 2.2%	→ 0.9%	→ 1.9%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,740	↑ 9.9%	↓ -7.7%	↓ -19.3%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	2,553	↓ -6.6%	●	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	7,340	↑ 10.6%	↑ 19.3%	↑ 16.0%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	8,204	→ 4.8%	→ 5.0%	↓ -5.6%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	5,892	↑ 21.0%	↑ 56.8%	↑ 23.4%
7.2. Soy bean	Kg	5,432	→ 0.0%	●	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	1,957	↑ 6.2%	→ -4.0%	→ -4.4%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,417	↓ -6.5%	●	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	4,569	↓ -10.0%	●	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,854	↑ 34.3%	↑ 14.0%	↑ 42.7%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,648	↓ -13.1%	●	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,961	→ 2.4%	↓ -12.7%	↑ 5.8%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,790	→ -4.0%	●	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,659	↑ 5.0%	→ -2.8%	↑ 6.9%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	4,250	↓ -9.6%	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	4,107	↑ 10.3%	↓ -24.9%	↑ 19.3%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,751	↑ 22.4%	●	●
8.5. Chinese spinach*	Kg	4,348	↑ 24.3%	↑ 11.6%	↑ 28.0%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,669	→ 3.5%	●	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,730	→ 3.9%	→ 0.5%	↑ 14.4%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,661	→ -4.5%	●	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,381	↑ 10.5%	→ -1.0%	↑ 37.1%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,974	↓ -5.2%	●	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,346	↑ 10.2%	→ 4.4%	↑ 17.4%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,203	↓ -6.6%	●	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,573	↑ 14.1%	↑ 11.0%	↑ 39.8%						

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

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Change in the price compared to last month(s) and last year:

- ↑ Increase when % > 5
- Stable when % between 5 and -5
- ↓ Decrease when % < -5
- No prices recorded

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	26,579
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.3	28,647
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	19.4	24,052
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	9.7	3,508
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	7.3	2,839
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.4	24,049
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.5	1,492
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	111,167

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, August 2022. WFP Cambodia.