



CAMBODIA

Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

October 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 nine months 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.

While the FAO global food price index remained unchanged from September, [global cereal prices rose in October](#) – including for wheat, maize and rice – amidst renewed uncertainties around the [Black Sea Grain Initiative](#). As the global economic slowdown intensifies, [commodity prices are expected to ease in 2023 and 2024](#), but they will remain at historically high levels compared to their average over the past five years.

Access to fertilizer will become the main challenge over the coming months as [global fertilizer prices remain high in 2022](#). This will likely have a ‘profound impact’ on global food production. For instance, [global rice production in 2022/2023 is expected to decrease by 2.4% compared to 2021](#). [Extreme weather events in October](#), driven by climate change, put additional pressure on agricultural production and prices.

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 October 21, 2022, 20 countries have instigated 25 food export bans, and 8 have implemented 12 export-limiting measures.](#)

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](#). Evidence points to an [unstable food security situation](#) among Cambodian households, particularly for the most vulnerable and [those living in flood-prone areas](#).

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 5.3% for 2022 and 6.2% for 2023](#).

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.

Content

1. Key finding	3
2. Results	
Market functionality: Overview	4
Market access: Customer trends	5
National: Cost of a basic food basket	6
Sub-national: Cost of a basic food basket	7
National: Price trends of mixed rice, duck egg, and morning glory	8
National: Price trends of snakehead fish, pork, and vegetable oil	9
Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas	10
Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns	11
Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition	12
3. Context	
Trade	13
Policy response	14
4. Methods and market locations	15
5. Annex 1	
Changes in retail prices	16
6. Annex 2	
Changes in wholesale prices	17
7. Annex 3	
Cost of a basic food basket	18

Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



Economic
growth rate

2021
3.0%

2022
5.3%*



Inflation

CPI Aug 2022

198.3

CPI Sep 2022

197.4

ADB predicts inflation in Cambodia at **5.0 % in 2022**. In September 2022, the **Cambodia Consumer Price Index (CPI)**** decreased by 0.5% MoM but **remains higher than last year (4.4% YoY)**. Cambodian households spend close to half (48.7%) of their available income on food; poor households as much as 60% (CSES, 2019/20).

* ADB projection

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



Cambodia FPI (NIS) - 2022

(+0.1% MoM,
+4.6% YoY)

Global FFPI - 2022

-0.3% MoM,
+2.0% YoY

Global FFPI - 2021

The global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) has dropped since its historical peak in July 2022**. In October 2022, it dropped by -0.3% MoM but **remains 2.0% higher YoY**. The **Cambodia Food Price Index (FPI)**, part of the Cambodia CPI, **increased by 0.1% MoM and 4.6% YoY in September 2022**.

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct



Gasoline (Regular)

-3.2% MoM,
+28.6% YoY

Diesel

-5.2% MoM,
+1.2% YoY

Fuel prices in Cambodia continued their downward trend in October 2022. Prices of gasoline and diesel decreased by 5.2% MoM and 3.2% MoM, respectively. However, prices remain high (+1.2% YoY for gasoline and +28.6% YoY for diesel, respectively) and **may still negatively affect food production and prices**.

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct

2022

Summary of Key Findings

In October 2022, the cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) increased by +7.0% as compared to the previous month and +5.0% year-on-year, equivalent to 116,536 riels/person/month (USD 28.4). The cost of the BFB continues to be higher in urban areas (USD 28.9; +7.3% MoM) than in rural areas (USD 27.8; +6.7% MoM).

While prices of most food commodities in the basket remained stable ($\pm < 5.0\%$ MoM), a **significant price spike was recorded for morning glory** (+38.8% MoM) amidst large-scale flooding in September/early October. Findings from the seasonal monitor confirm that flash floods caused by excess rainfall have **significantly damaged crop production in the provinces surrounding the Tonle Sap**.

Despite some easing in the prices of other foods, linked to declining fuel costs, some commodities still show **substantial long-term increases**, including morning glory (+30.5% YoY) and vegetable oil (+15.0% YoY).

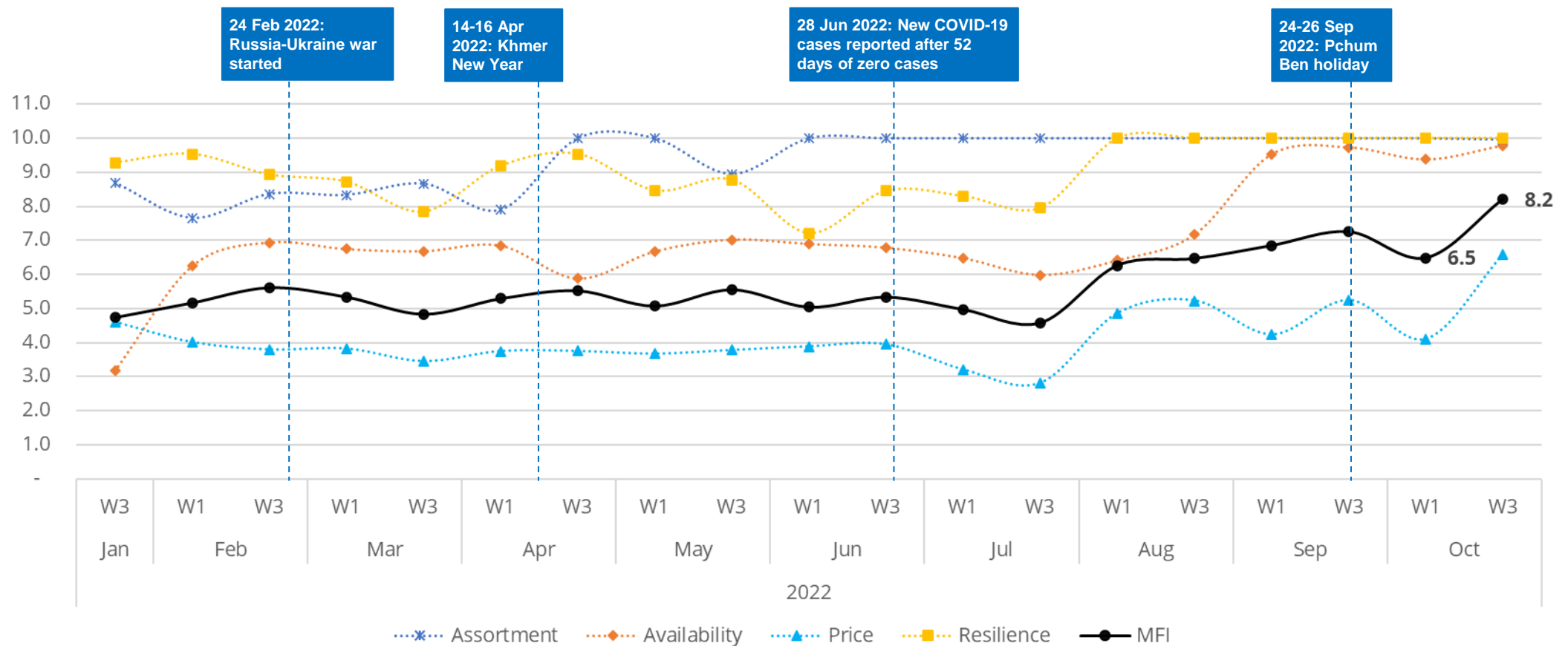
Market functionality improved notably towards the end of October with the Market Functionality Index (MFI) rising to its highest value since the beginning of this year. This was driven by an improved stability-predictability of prices.

While fuel prices in Cambodia continued their downwards trend, they remain high. Coupled with continuously high prices for agricultural fertilizer, **domestic food production remains at risk** in the mid-term. Evidence from various WFP vulnerability surveys already points to a **deterioration in household food security in 2022**.

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.

Despite a slightly deterioration in first week of October, [market functionality improved notably in late October](#), reaching its highest value yet in 2022. This was largely driven by an improvement of the stability and predictability of prices for most essential commodities. None of the interviewed market chiefs and traders reported higher supply prices throughout the month.

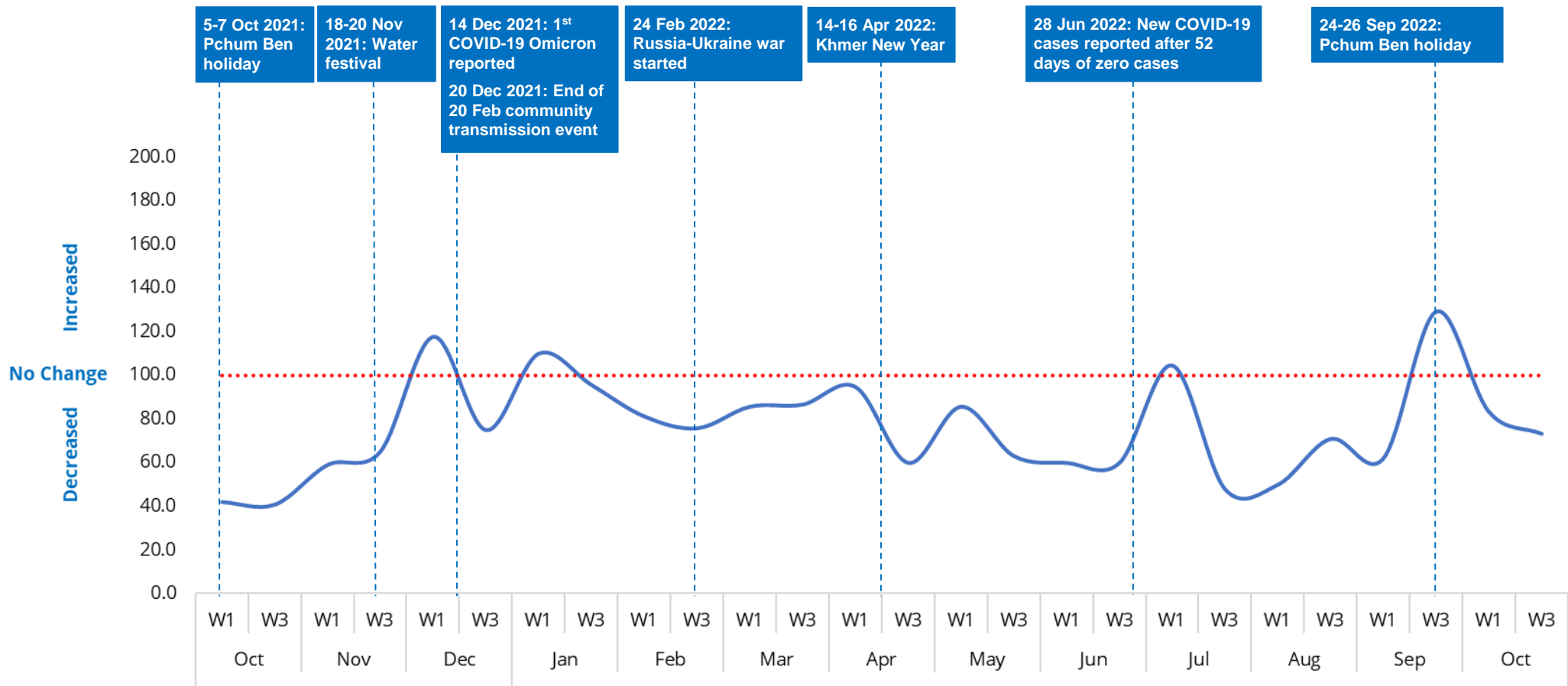


¹ Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four dimensions. [Detail methodology of MFI](#). From mid-September 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 (with 11 markets added in September 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 decreased in October 2022, after reaching its highest value in late September which was likely due to increased consumer demand during the Pchum Ben festival celebrated from 11 to 26 September 2022.



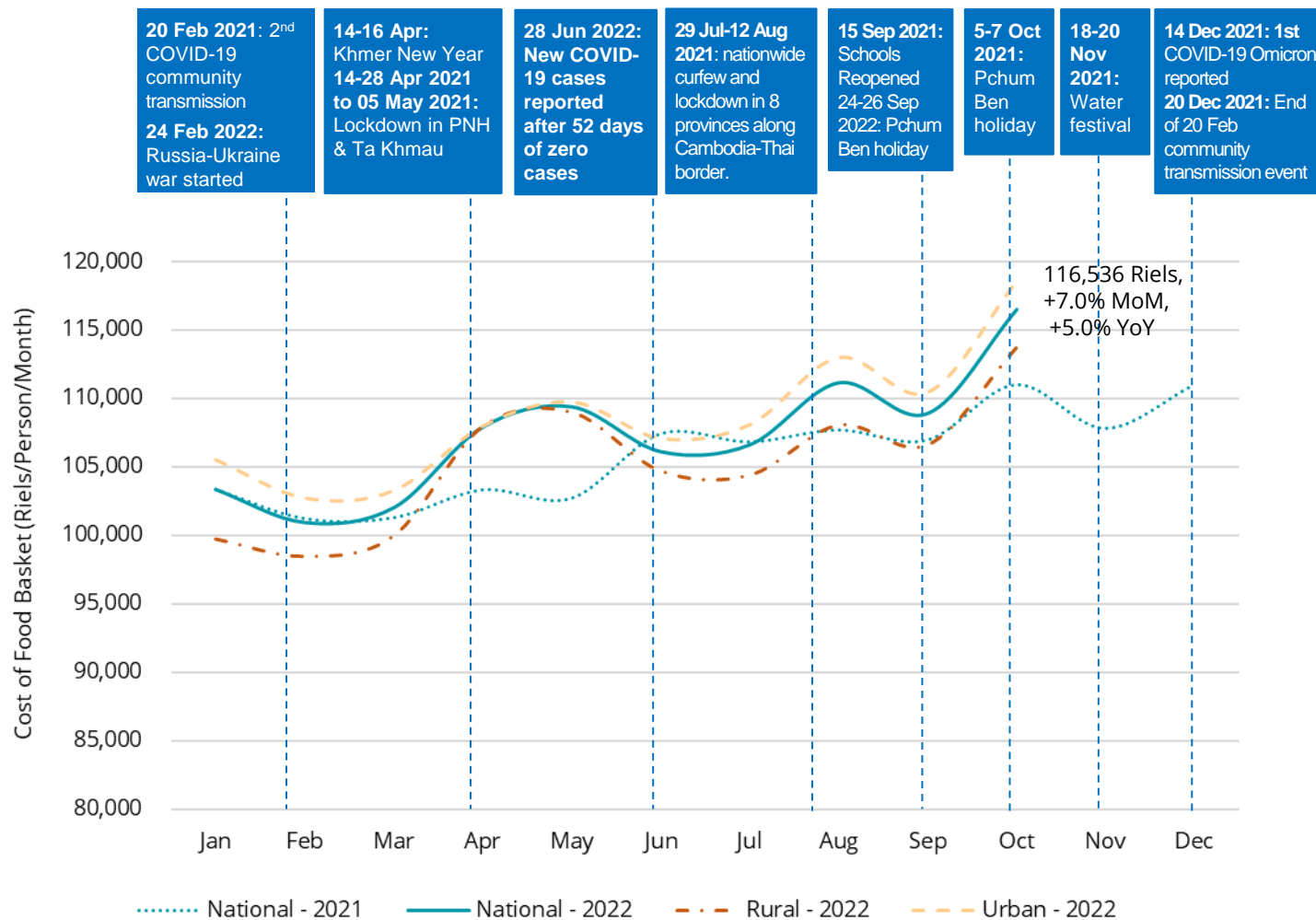
Change in Customers¹ Visiting Markets

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 [WFP 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.

The cost of the BFB rose moderately in October 2022 (+7.0% MoM, +5.0% YoY), and stands now at 116,536 riels/person/month (around USD 28.4). The cost of the BFB was slightly higher in urban areas (USD 28.9) as compared to rural areas (USD 27.8).



A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration



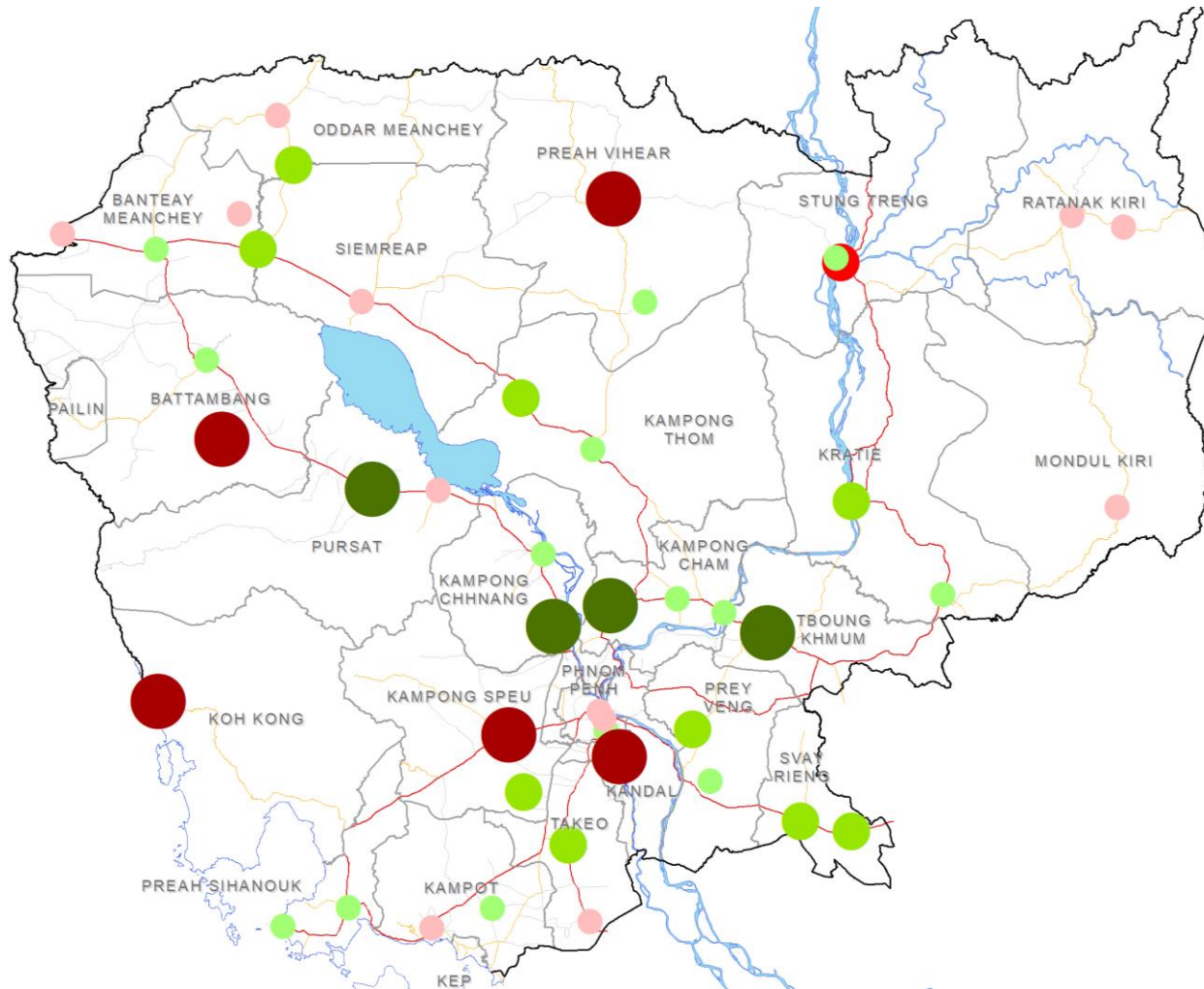
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

Sub-national: Cost of a basic food basket

The cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) varied by provinces and markets. The [highest cost of a BFB was found in the Dang Tong market, Koh Kong province](#) at 141,458 riels/person/month (about 34.5 USD) (21.4% higher than the national average). The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province at 96,170 riels/person/month (about 23.5 USD) (17.5% 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 (October 2022)

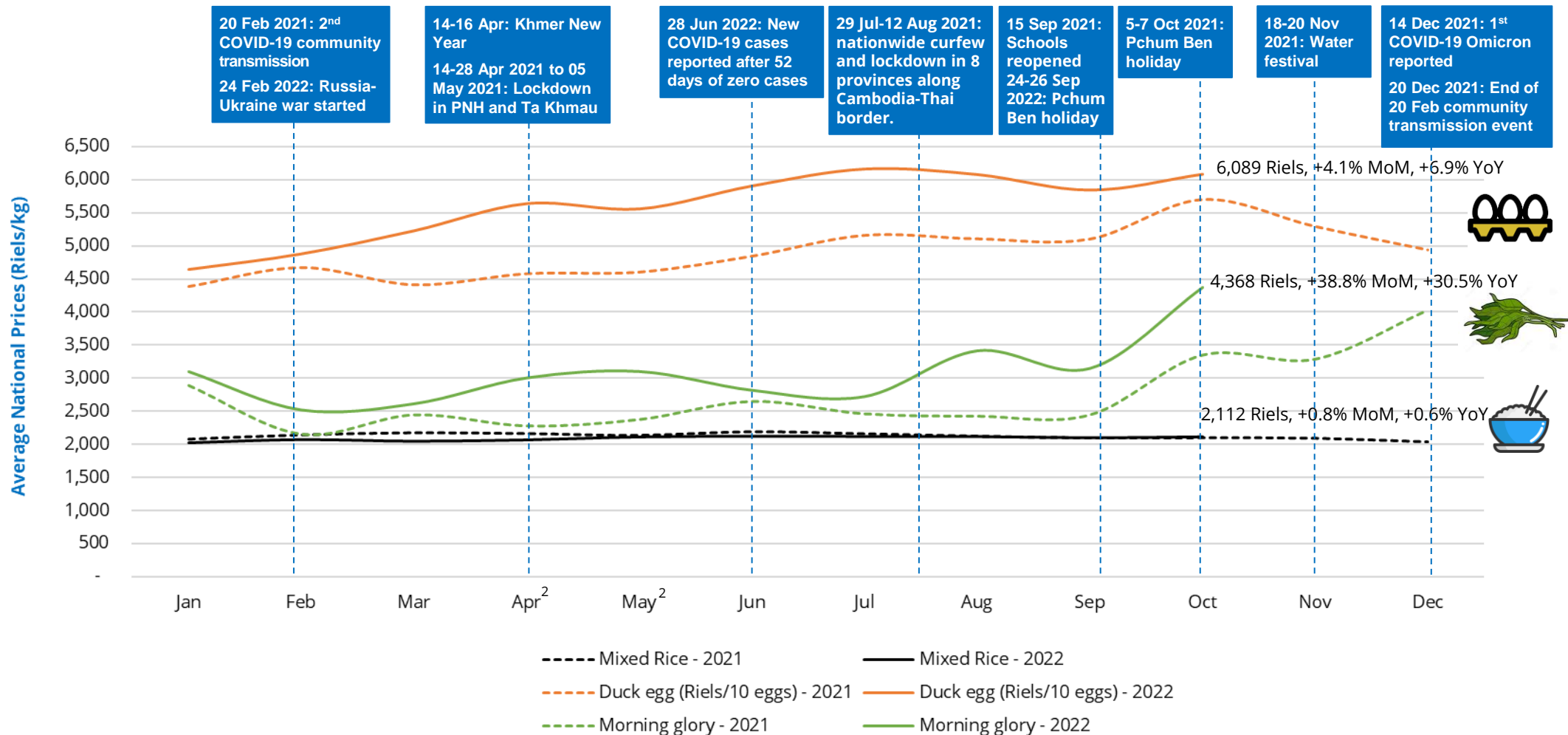


Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	40.0%	60.0%
● 5% to 10% Higher	0.0%	100.0%
● < 5% Higher	33.3%	66.7%
● < 5% Lower	50.0%	50.0%
● 5% to 10% Lower	55.6%	44.4%
● ≥ 10% Lower	50.0%	50.0%

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

In October 2022, the price of morning glory increased significantly (+38.8% MoM) and is now 30.5% higher YoY. The price of duck eggs rose moderately (+4.1% MoM) and remains 6.9% higher YoY. The price hikes were likely linked to large-scale flooding in September and early October which destroyed agricultural production in some parts of Cambodia. The price of mixed rice in October 2022 remained stable (+0.8% MoM and +0.6% YoY).

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



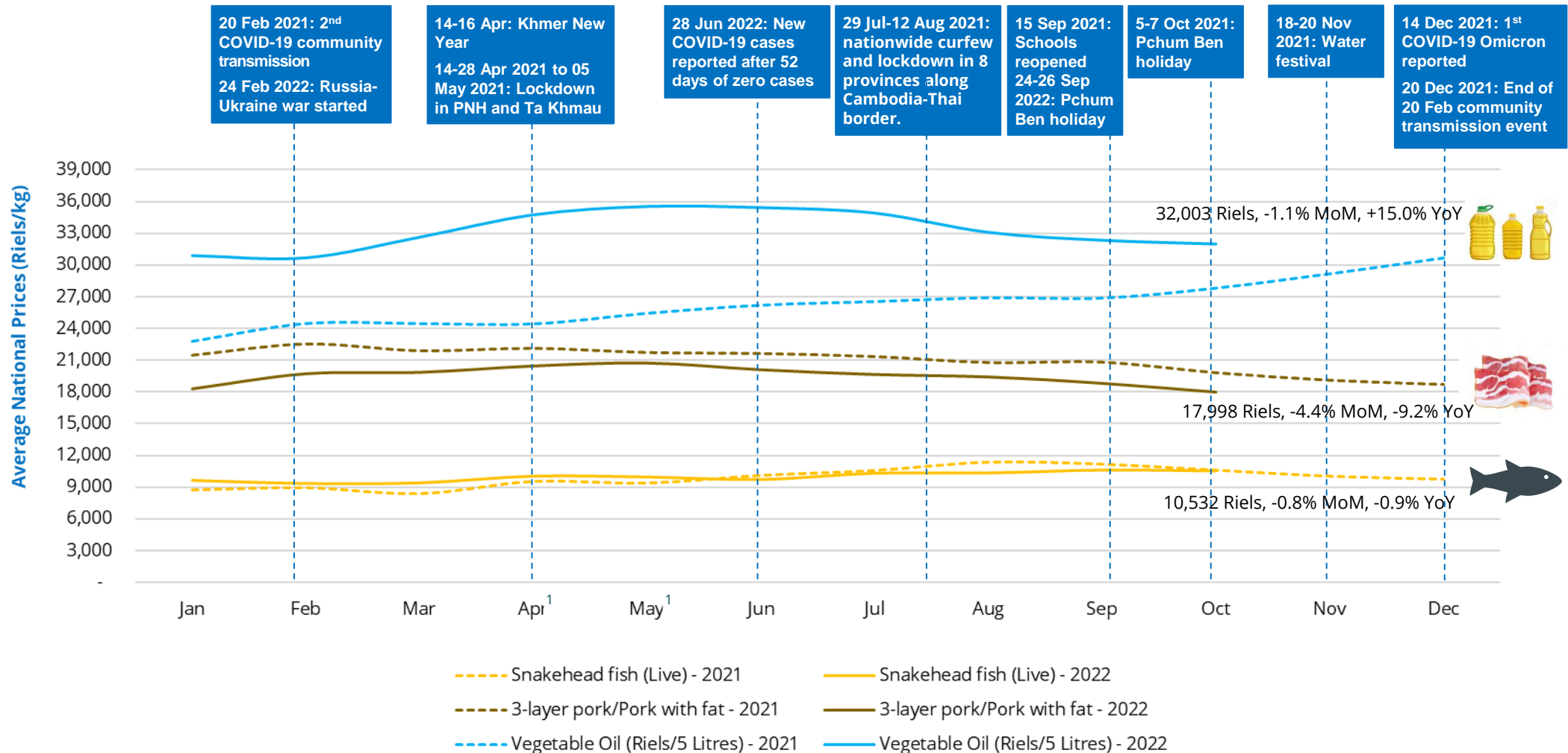
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

² Due to market closures during the lockdown from mid-April 2021, food price data in the 3rd week of April 2021 and 1st and 3rd weeks of May 2021 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 October 2022, the price of pork (-4.4%), vegetable oil (-1.1%) and snakehead fish (-0.8%) showed slight variations, compared to the previous month. However, price of vegetable oil remained 15.0% more expensive than during the same period in 2021 while the prices of snakehead fish and pork were 0.9% and 9.2% lower, respectively, than last year. These food commodities are mostly imported from neighbouring countries, and their price decreases were likely driven by a drop in fuel prices which led to a reduction in the cost for production and transportation.

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 2021 and 1st and 3rd weeks of May 2021 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 October 2022, average retail prices for most key food commodities were higher in urban areas, except for mixed rice and vegetable oil (Table 1).

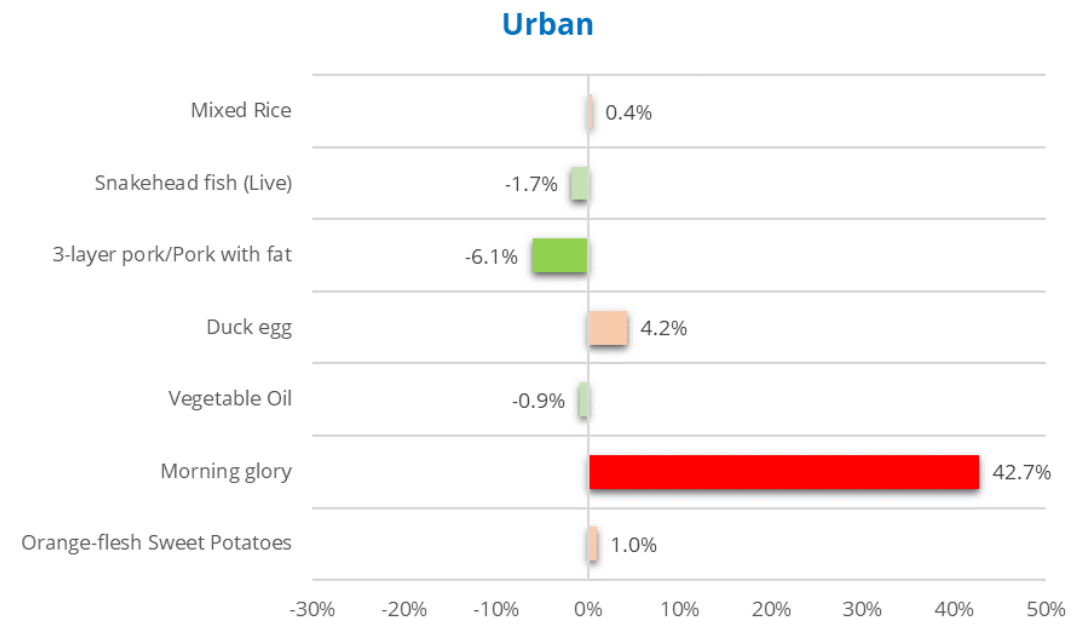
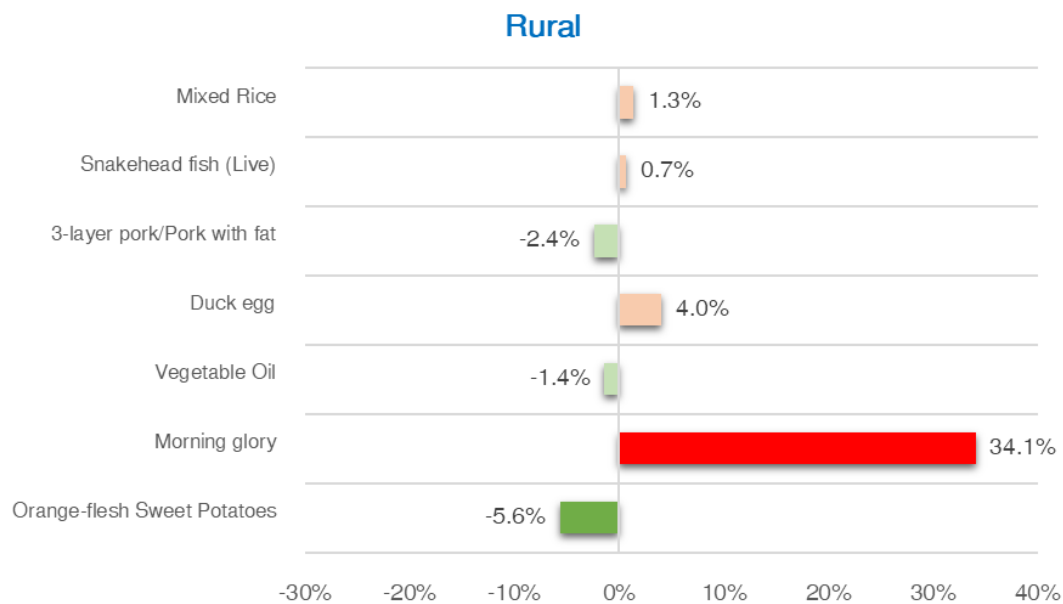
The average retail prices for mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg and vegetable oil, in both rural and urban areas showed minor fluctuations (<5.0%) during the reporting month. The price for morning glory increased substantially, by 34.1% MoM in rural areas and by 42.7% MoM in urban areas. The price for sweet potatoes decreased by 5.6% in rural areas but increased slightly, by 1.0%, in urban areas.

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

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,103	2,128
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10,533	10,530
Pork with fat (kg)	18,019	17,971
Duck egg (10 eggs)	6,186	5,977
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	31,821	32,276
Morning glory (kg)	4,651	3,975
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	2,665	2,344

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

September 2022 vs October 2022



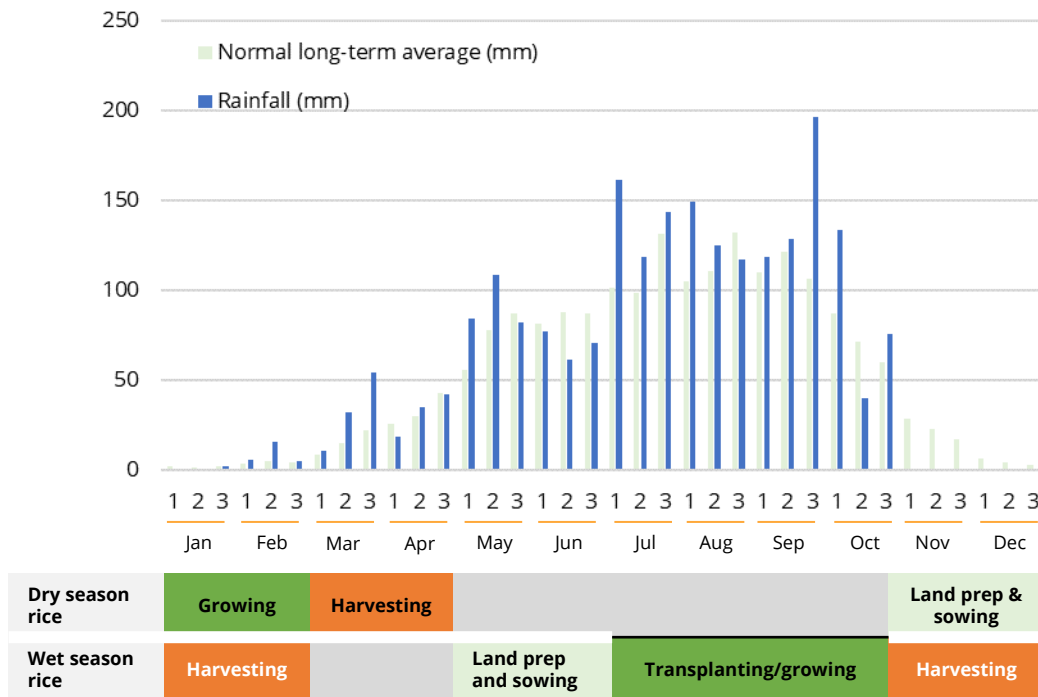
NB: Data is from all 56 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

The national average cumulative rainfall in the period of August to October 2022 was higher than the long-term average, which was mainly driven by above-average rainfall in late September and early October (graph below left). Wetter conditions have resulted in favorable growing conditions and sufficient water for agricultural production. However, excess rainfall in September and early October caused flash floods in some areas of the country. According to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) from 1 September to 11 October 2022, flooding affected about 85,500 households in 14 provinces.

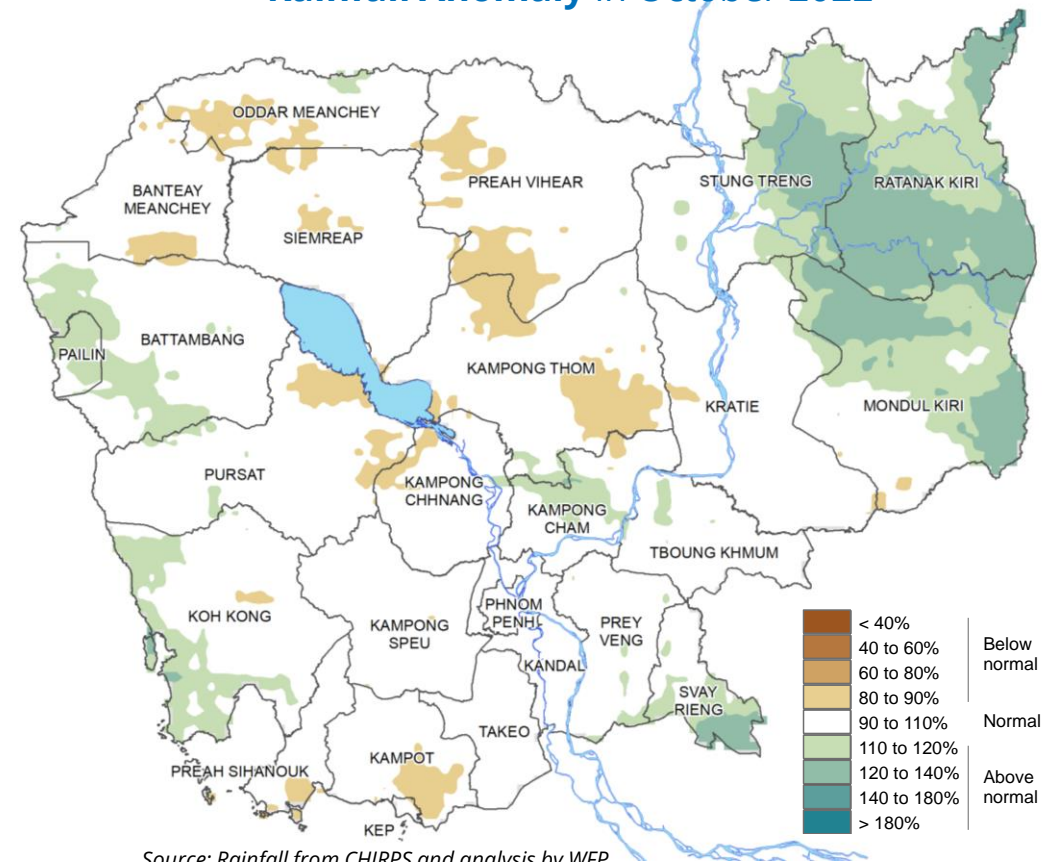
Altogether, normal rainfall conditions prevailed across the country in October, with some regional variation (map below right).

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



Source: Rainfall from WFP Datavis

Rainfall Anomaly in October 2022



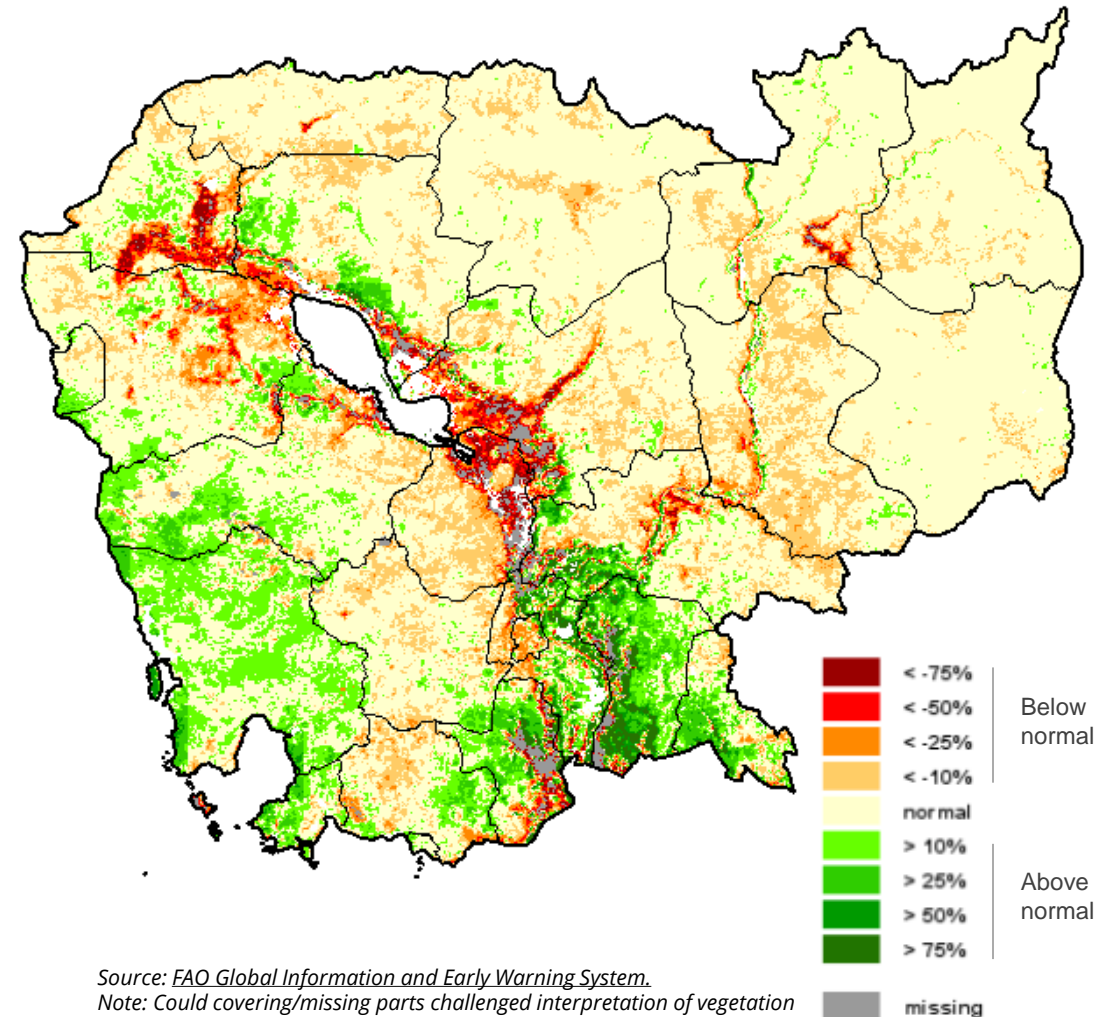
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

Flash floods caused by excess rainfall have affected crop production and vegetation conditions in the provinces surrounding the Tonle Sap including Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap (map to the right). According to [MAFF's situation report in October](#), seasonal flooding affected about 288,457 hectares of agricultural land area with Battambang, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey reported to have suffered the largest damages. Healthy vegetation conditions prevailed in most other parts of the country owing to sufficient rainfall.

The [MAFF's situation report in October](#) showed that as of 31 October 2022, wet-season paddy cultivation reached 2.76 million hectares, which was 105.52% of the annual plan, but 5.4% lower than in the same period last year. About 567,999 hectare of cultivated wet-season paddy have been harvested, equivalent to 2.25 million MT of paddy production, with an estimated average yield of 3.9 tons per hectare.

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in October 2022



Source: *FAO Global Information and Early Warning System.*

Note: Could covering/missing parts challenged interpretation of vegetation conditions.

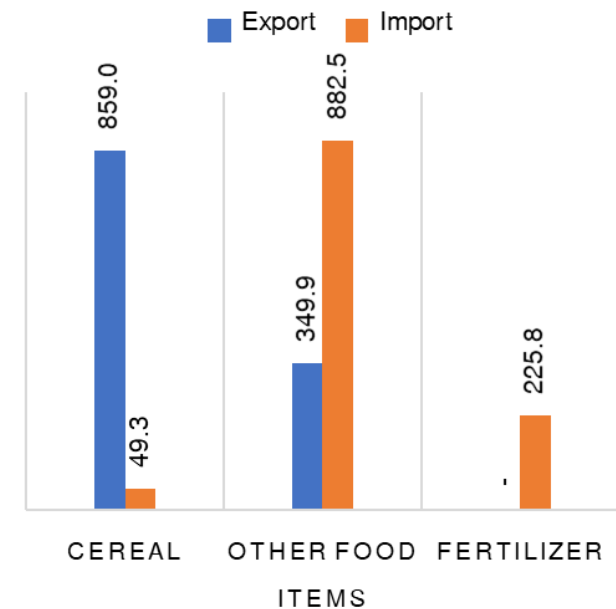
Trade

Aggregate trade statistics remain positive. Cambodia's total official exports reached [USD 18.75 billion](#) in the first ten months of 2022, which is 19.2% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. [According to Cambodia Rice Federation \(CRF\)](#), in the first ten months of 2022, about 509,249 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 323.9 million) were exported, an increase of 10.7% compared to the same period last year. In addition to milled rice, more than 2.44 million MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 583.15 million) were exported during the same period. Cambodia also exported 4.67 million MT (+10.6% YoY) of other agricultural commodities including cassava, cashew, maize, mung bean, soybean, mango, pepper, palm oil, tobacco and vegetables ([MAFF's Situation Report in October](#)).

From January to October 2022, Cambodia's official imports were worth [USD 25.8 billion](#) including cereals worth USD 49.2 million (-35.8% YoY) and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 882.5 million (+14.2% YoY). The country also imported USD 225.8 million (-9.5% YoY) worth in fertilizer by October 2022.

[According to the World Bank Commodity Market Outlook released in October 2022](#), global energy prices are expected to drop by 11% in 2023 and another 12% in 2024 due to world economic recession, low demand and supply response, but they will remain relatively higher than the average over the past five years. Declining energy prices may ease the production cost of food, other agricultural inputs and transportation.

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



Source: General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 11 November 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. Around [706,060 households](#) classified as IDPoor (approximately 2.78 million people) have received a total of USD 837.05 million in cash transfers from 24 June 2020 to 24 October 2022.

In addition, the Government has implemented the [Cash Transfer Program for Pregnant Women and Children Under 2 years old to improve their healthcare access and nutritional status](#); from June 2019 to October 2022, around 181,542 women and 106,820 children have received a total of USD 20.5 million in cash.

In response to the 2022 floods and wide-spread damage to agricultural production, the [Government has distributed paddy rice seed](#) to 38,313 farming households in six flood-affected provinces.

Economic response

The government of Cambodia has introduced the [National Policy Framework for Cambodia's Economic Productivity 2023-2035](#) aiming to attract more investment and trade by strengthening the country's economic productivity through highly skilled and innovative-based labour, improving socio-economic development, and enhancing economic security and social welfare.

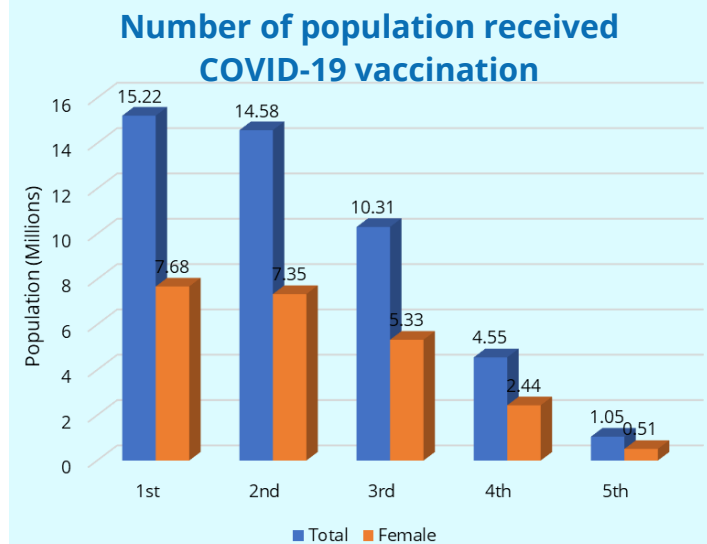
Cambodia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have completed a first round of negotiations, with the second round of talks scheduled for December 2022, around the [Cambodia-United Arab Emirates Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement \(CAM-UAE CEPA\)](#), which aims to boost bilateral trade.

COVID-19 vaccination

According to the [Ministry of Health](#), as of 31 October 2022, 15.22 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 103.8% of the national target (95.11% of the total population).



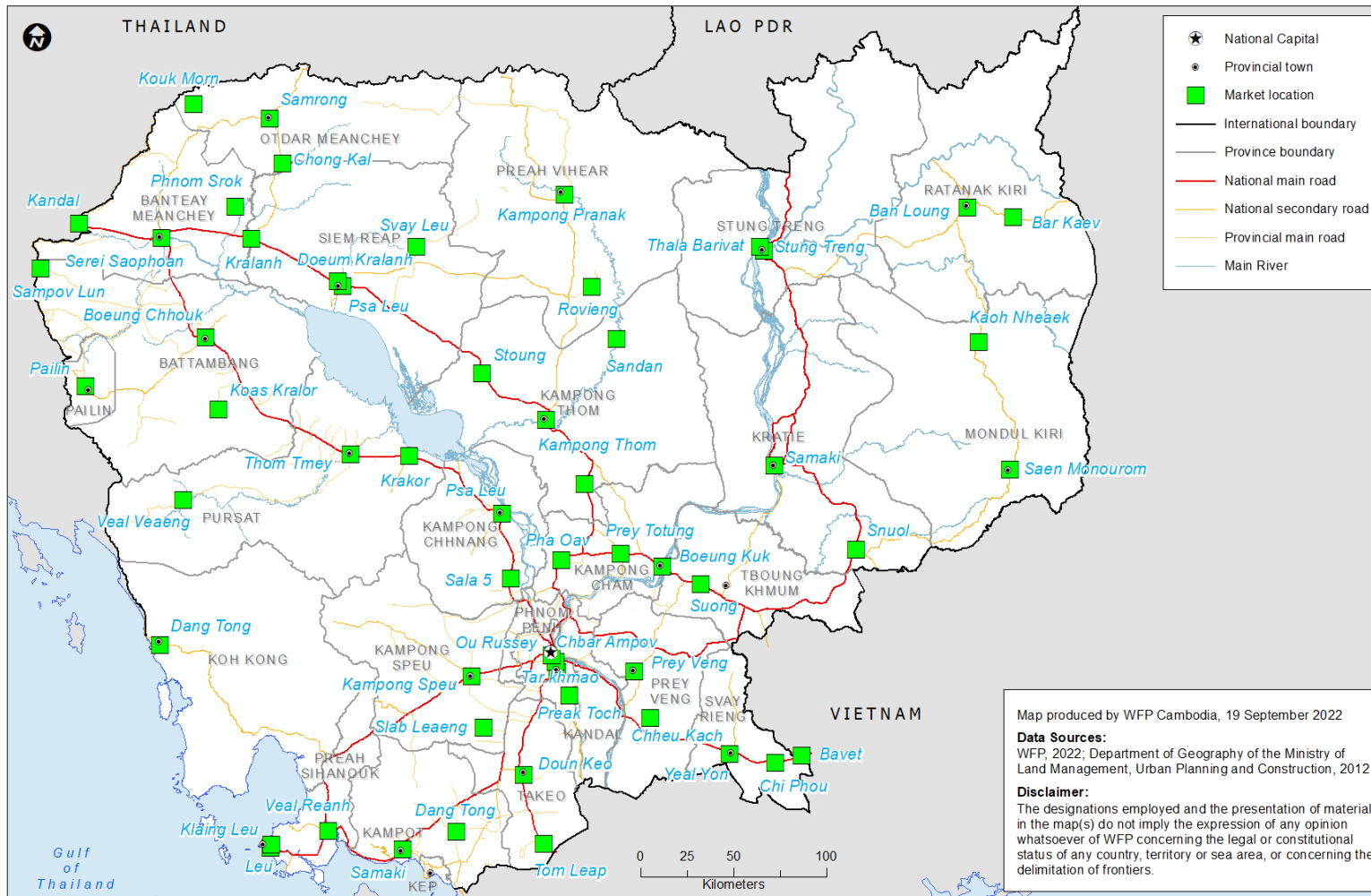
Source: Official Facebook Page of the Social Protection in Cambodia, 25 October 2022



Source: Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 31 Oct 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-September 2022, WFP included 15 additional food and non-food commodities (see annex) and expanded the market coverage to 56 markets.

Agricultural Marketing Office

Department of Planning and Statistics,
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Meach Yady meachyady@gmail.com
Website: <https://amis.maff.gov.kh/>

United Nations World Food Programme

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit

Benjamin Scholz benjamin.scholz@wfp.org, Yav Long yav.long@wfp.org, Chanvibol Choeur chanvibol.choeur@wfp.org, Vannareth Huoy vannareth.huoy@wfp.org
Website: <https://www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia>

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	2,112	→ 0.8%	→ -0.2%	→ 0.6%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	3,644	↓ -16.7%	↓ -36.7%	↓ -25.4%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,532	→ -0.8%	→ 2.1%	→ -0.9%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	3,757	↓ -15.4%	↓ -16.7%	↓ -16.5%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,046	→ 1.9%	→ -0.2%	↑ 9.3%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,963	↑ 7.5%	↑ 23.4%	→ 0.8%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	8,338	→ 0.6%	↓ -8.1%	↑ 11.7%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,956	→ 4.6%	↑ 21.0%	↑ 86.2%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	25,713	→ 1.9%	→ 1.1%	→ 3.8%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	3,444	↑ 24.4%	↑ 37.7%	↑ 44.2%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	10,667	→ 0.2%	→ -0.7%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,800	↑ 12.1%	↑ 20.5%	↑ 35.2%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	17,998	→ -4.4%	↓ -8.4%	↓ -9.2%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,822	↑ 19.2%	↑ 26.7%	↑ 35.9%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	19,066	↓ -8.3%	↓ -12.0%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	5,286	→ 2.4%	↑ 26.8%	↑ 56.0%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,719	→ 0.0%	→ -4.4%	●	8.18. Spong gourd	Kg	3,710	↑ 9.3%	↑ 17.5%	↑ 45.5%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	6,089	→ 4.1%	→ -1.3%	↑ 6.9%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,703	↑ 6.5%	↑ 16.7%	↑ 27.6%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,397	→ 2.4%	→ 0.9%	↑ 7.9%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,469	→ -0.2%	↑ 10.0%	↑ 20.2%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	32,003	→ -1.1%	↓ -8.3%	↑ 15.0%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	4,237	↑ 7.6%	↑ 6.5%	↑ 13.6%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,309	↑ 5.2%	↑ 8.3%	↑ 11.6%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,222	→ 2.0%	↑ 11.1%	→ -1.3%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,562	↑ 9.6%	↑ 20.1%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	9,827	↑ 7.1%	↑ 28.8%	↑ 10.4%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	8,022	↓ -16.1%	→ -4.2%	↓ -18.0%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	7,333	↑ 16.2%	↑ 28.7%	↑ 20.4%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,264	→ -4.2%	↓ -7.3%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,535	→ -1.7%	↑ 9.2%	↑ 10.1%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,923	→ -0.2%	→ -4.1%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	5,317	→ -3.6%	→ -3.2%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	4,368	↑ 38.8%	↑ 60.5%	↑ 30.5%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	4,551	→ 1.9%	→ -3.3%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,588	→ -1.5%	→ 2.0%	↑ 14.4%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,089	→ -4.4%	↑ 7.4%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	5,053	↑ 17.6%	↑ 12.6%	↑ 14.8%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	5,000	↑ 42.9%	→ -2.4%	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	4,917	↑ 44.1%	→ 4.1%	↑ 12.2%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,673	↓ -9.6%	→ 2.8%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach*	Kg	6,388	↑ 34.9%	↑ 51.4%	↑ 23.8%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,938	→ -2.0%	→ 1.3%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	5,682	↑ 23.5%	↑ 34.0%	↑ 14.0%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,247	↓ -8.5%	↓ -14.8%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	5,037	↑ 28.7%	↑ 35.9%	↑ 29.7%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,704	↓ -8.9%	↓ -11.2%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	4,731	↑ 19.6%	↑ 29.5%	↑ 10.7%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,873	→ 4.3%	→ -2.0%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	5,637	↑ 25.4%	↑ 40.2%	↑ 37.7%						

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	1,954	→ 1.2%	→ -0.1%	→ -0.3%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	3,025	↓ -16.0%	↓ -33.0%	↓ -22.9%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,390	→ -1.2%	→ 0.1%	→ -4.1%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	3,094	↓ -12.9%	↓ -11.1%	↓ -17.7%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,196	→ 1.6%	→ -0.6%	↑ 5.9%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,372	↑ 9.1%	↑ 29.9%	→ -4.2%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,400	→ 0.9%	↓ -9.7%	↑ 7.7%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,428	↑ 8.9%	↑ 28.6%	↑ 66.0%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	23,487	→ 0.7%	→ 0.7%	→ 2.0%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,824	↑ 27.3%	↑ 42.5%	↑ 43.9%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,487	→ 3.4%	→ -3.5%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,083	↑ 12.1%	↑ 23.6%	↑ 35.6%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	16,595	→ -4.2%	↓ -8.4%	↓ -9.6%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,112	↑ 20.6%	↑ 33.1%	↑ 31.7%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	17,434	↓ -7.1%	↓ -16.8%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	4,487	→ 0.9%	↑ 27.5%	↑ 52.5%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	11,355	↑ 5.1%	↓ -8.0%	●	8.18. Spong gourd	Kg	2,921	↑ 7.1%	↑ 19.4%	↑ 34.8%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,600	→ 4.2%	→ -2.6%	↑ 6.1%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,960	→ 4.2%	↑ 15.8%	↑ 21.6%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,858	→ 3.1%	→ 1.1%	↑ 5.3%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,063	→ -1.2%	↑ 10.0%	↑ 11.2%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	30,891	→ -0.8%	↓ -9.0%	↑ 13.6%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,435	↑ 7.2%	↑ 5.8%	↑ 7.5%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,014	→ 2.1%	→ 2.8%	→ 3.0%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,728	→ -0.1%	↑ 9.1%	↓ -10.1%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	2,985	→ 4.7%	↑ 9.2%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	8,506	→ 4.5%	↑ 28.2%	↑ 6.9%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	7,422	↓ -15.3%	↓ -5.2%	↓ -18.4%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	6,400	↑ 17.1%	↑ 31.5%	↑ 16.7%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,008	→ -1.1%	↓ -7.8%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,017	→ -1.8%	↑ 9.5%	↑ 6.4%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,365	→ -0.2%	↓ -7.4%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	4,623	→ -3.3%	↓ -8.9%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	3,765	↑ 46.7%	↑ 77.1%	↑ 30.9%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,868	→ 1.7%	↓ -7.9%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,984	→ -0.8%	→ 3.2%	↑ 11.5%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,586	↓ -6.7%	↓ -15.0%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,968	↑ 18.5%	↑ 13.9%	↑ 15.1%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	4,500	↑ 58.8%	→ -4.3%	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	3,858	↑ 42.4%	→ 3.6%	→ 3.0%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,456	↓ -7.5%	→ 1.8%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach*	Kg	5,461	↑ 36.3%	↑ 56.0%	↑ 21.1%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,615	→ -0.3%	→ 0.2%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,770	↑ 24.1%	↑ 32.9%	↑ 11.6%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,092	↓ -9.3%	↓ -16.2%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	4,220	↑ 34.1%	↑ 38.0%	↑ 26.3%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,643	↓ -8.6%	↓ -11.5%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,917	↑ 24.3%	↑ 29.0%	↑ 5.4%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,428	↑ 5.1%	→ -0.1%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	4,483	↑ 26.7%	↑ 43.2%	↑ 34.9%						

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 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	26,535
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.5	29,160
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	18.0	22,283
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ុតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	9.7	3,511
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	-	-
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	7.0	2,745
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	4.4	30,789
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.5	1,512
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	-	-
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	-	-
Total			1,937	950.6	-	116,536

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, October 2022. WFP Cambodia.