



# Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

November 2022

**CAMBODIA**

**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

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# 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.

In November, **the FAO global food price index remained unchanged** from October, with global cereal prices dropping slightly – including for wheat, maize, sorghum and rice – which is likely due to the extension of the [Black Sea Grain Initiative for another 4 months](#). As the global economic slowdown intensifies, [commodity prices \(i.e., energy, agriculture and metal\) 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](#). Driven by climate change, [dry conditions in many global breadbaskets](#) put additional pressure on global 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 November 28 2022, [19 countries have instigated 23 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.

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## Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



Economic  
growth rate

2021  
3.0%

2022  
5.3%\*



Inflation

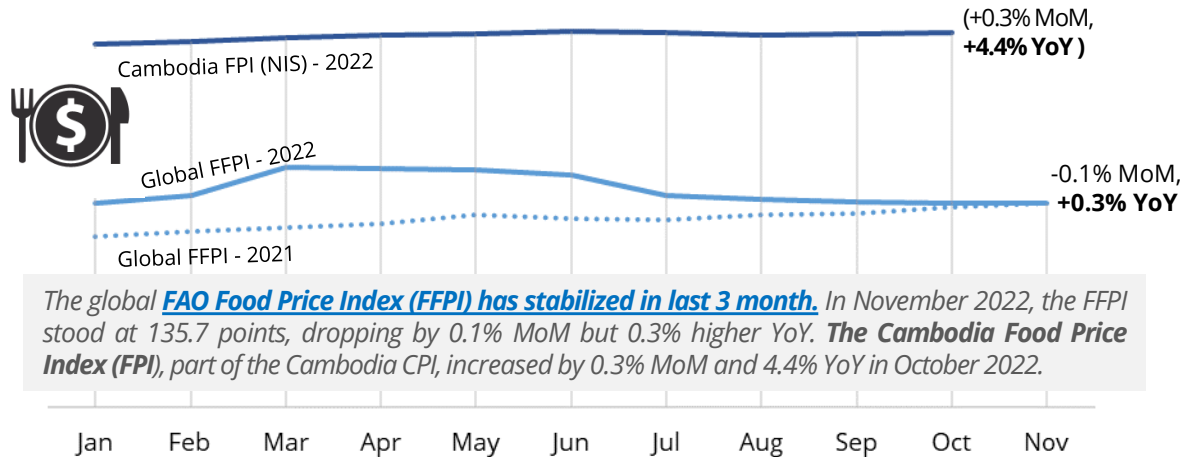
CPI Sep 2022  
197.4

CPI Oct 2022  
197.3

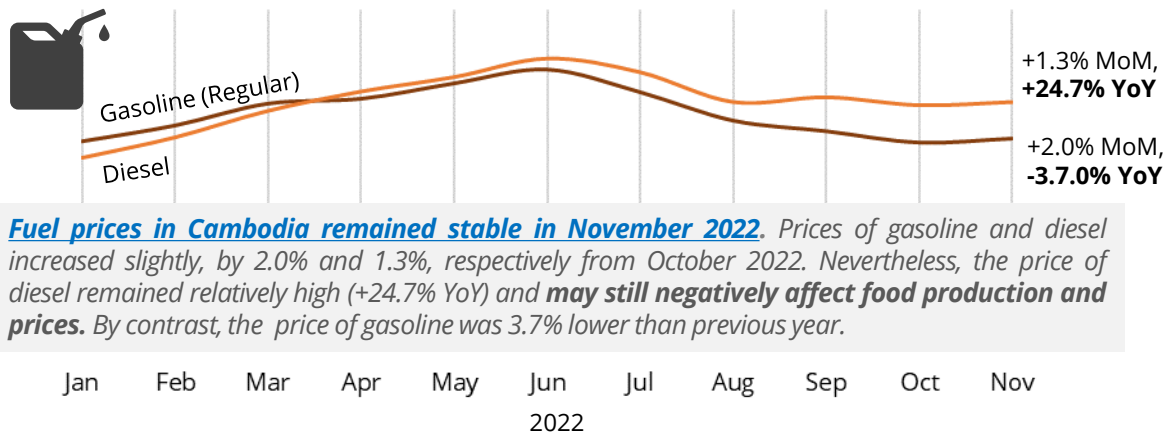
ADB predicts headline inflation to reach **5.0% in 2022** in Cambodia. In October 2022, the **Cambodia Consumer Price Index (CPI)\*\*** decreased by 0.1% month-on-month (MoM) but **remains 3.6% higher year-on-year (YoY)**. Cambodian households spend close to half (48.7%) of their available income on food; poor households as much as 60% (CSES, 2019/2020).

\* ADB projection

\*\*CPI for November 2022 is not available yet



The global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) has stabilized in last 3 month**. In November 2022, the FFPI stood at 135.7 points, dropping by 0.1% MoM but 0.3% higher YoY. **The Cambodia Food Price Index (FPI)**, part of the Cambodia CPI, increased by 0.3% MoM and 4.4% YoY in October 2022.



**Fuel prices in Cambodia remained stable in November 2022.** Prices of gasoline and diesel increased slightly, by 2.0% and 1.3%, respectively from October 2022. Nevertheless, the price of diesel remained relatively high (+24.7% YoY) and **may still negatively affect food production and prices**. By contrast, the price of gasoline was 3.7% lower than previous year.

## Summary of Key Findings

In November 2022, the **cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB)** dropped by 4% compared to the previous month (MoM), to 111,889 riels/person/month (equivalent to USD 27.3) but **remained 3.8% higher year-on-year (YoY)**. This was driven by a decline in the price of morning glory (-12.7% MoM), which saw a replenishment of supply, following a considerable price hike in October amid large-scale flooding. The **cost of the BFB remained higher in urban areas** (USD 27.4; -5.3% MoM) than in rural areas (USD 27.2; -2.1% MoM).

Aside from morning glory, prices of most other food commodities in the basket remained stable ( $\pm < 5.0\%$  MoM). However, despite some easing linked to stable fuel prices, **many food commodities still showed long-term price increases**, including duck eggs (+19.4% YoY), morning glory (+16.1% YoY), vegetable oil (+8.7% YoY) and snakehead fish (+6.2% YoY).

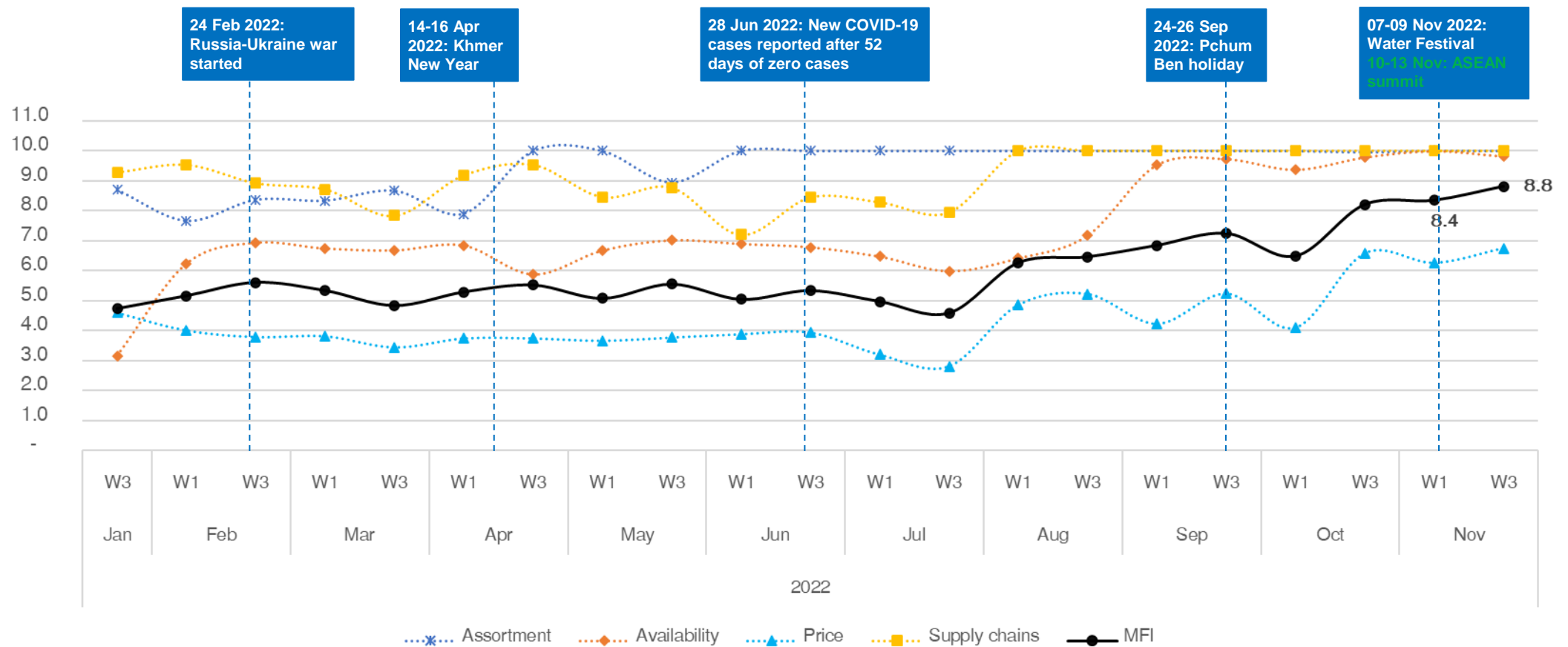
**Market functionality continued improving in November** with the Market Functionality Index (MFI) rising to its highest value since the beginning of this year, driven by improved stability-predictability of prices as result of stable fuel prices.

**Fuel prices, especially for diesel, remain high in Cambodia.** Coupled with continuously high prices for agricultural fertilizer, **domestic food production remains at risk** in the coming months. Official data indicates a 5% decrease in the cultivated paddy area for this wet season, compared to 2021. Evidence available through WFP vulnerability surveys and other sources points to a **concerning deterioration in the national poverty rate and household food security in 2022**.

# Market functionality

The market functionality index (MFI)<sup>1</sup> 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.

In November 2022, market functionality continued improving. This was largely driven by an improvement of the stability and predictability of prices for most essential commodities, which was likely attributable to stabilizing fuel prices. None of the interviewed market chiefs and traders reported rising supply prices throughout the month.

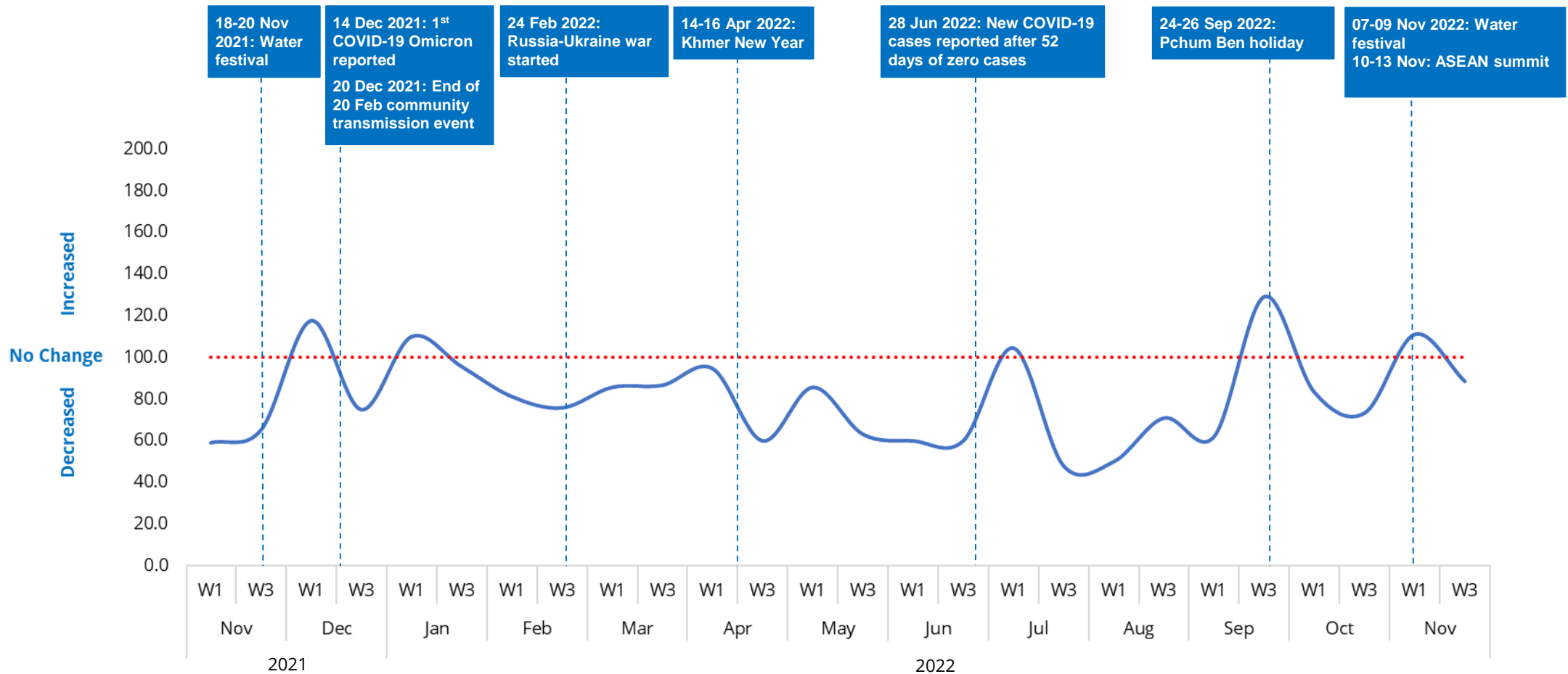


<sup>1</sup> Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of 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 new 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.

After peaking in late September during the Pchum Ben holidays, [the number of customers who visited markets increased notably in the first week of November](#), likely due to increased consumer demand during the water festival, celebrated from 07 to 09 November 2022. Customer numbers eased off slightly in the second half of November, in line with patterns observed throughout the year as people have less to spend towards the end of the month.



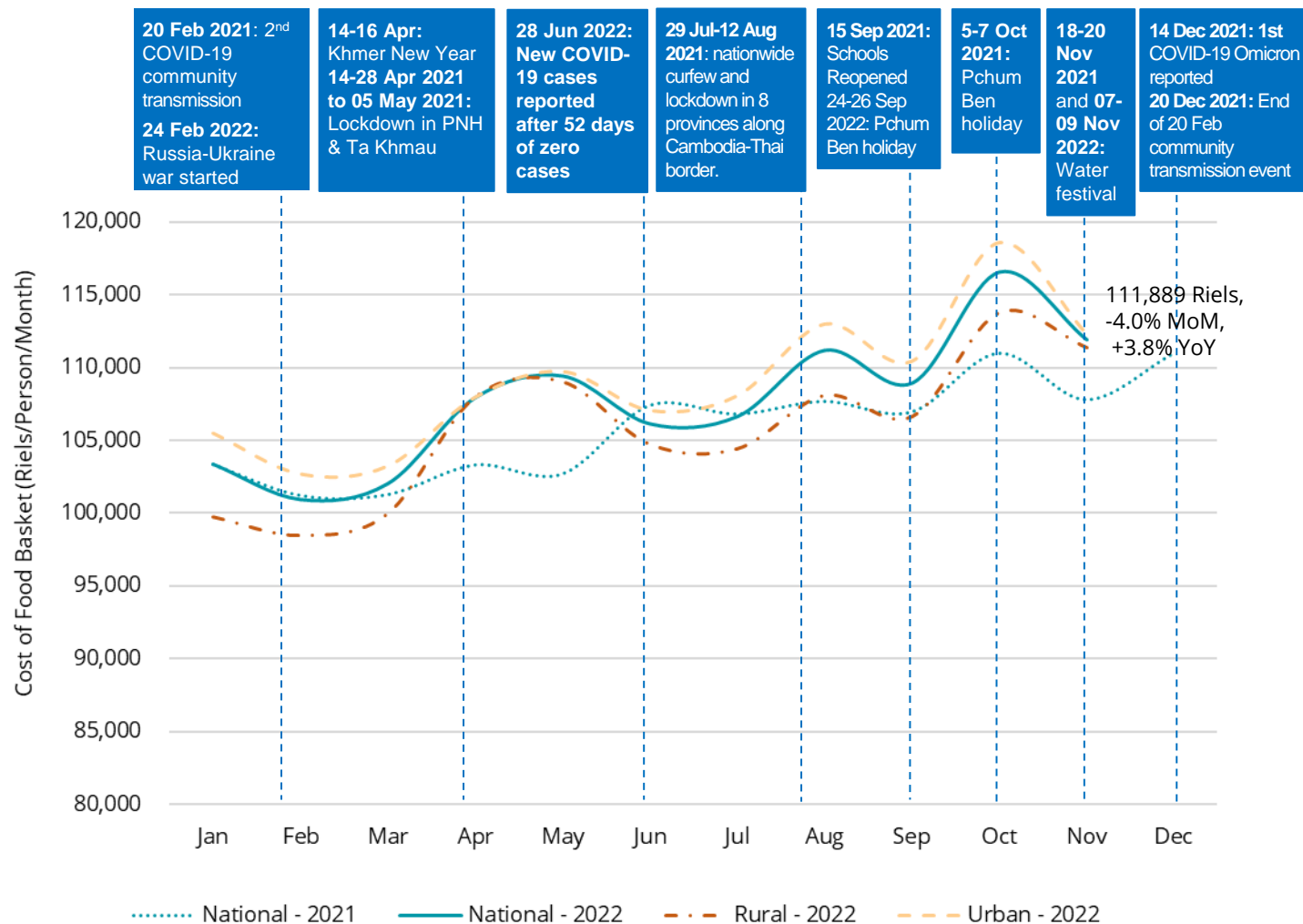
## Change in Customers<sup>1</sup> Visiting Markets

<sup>1</sup> 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.

In November 2022, the cost of the BFB dropped by 4.0% compared to the previous month (MoM), to 111,889 riels/person/month (around USD 27.3) but was still +3.8% more expensive than during the same period last year (YoY). The cost of the BFB continued to be marginally higher in urban areas (USD 27.4) than in rural areas (USD 27.2).



## A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration



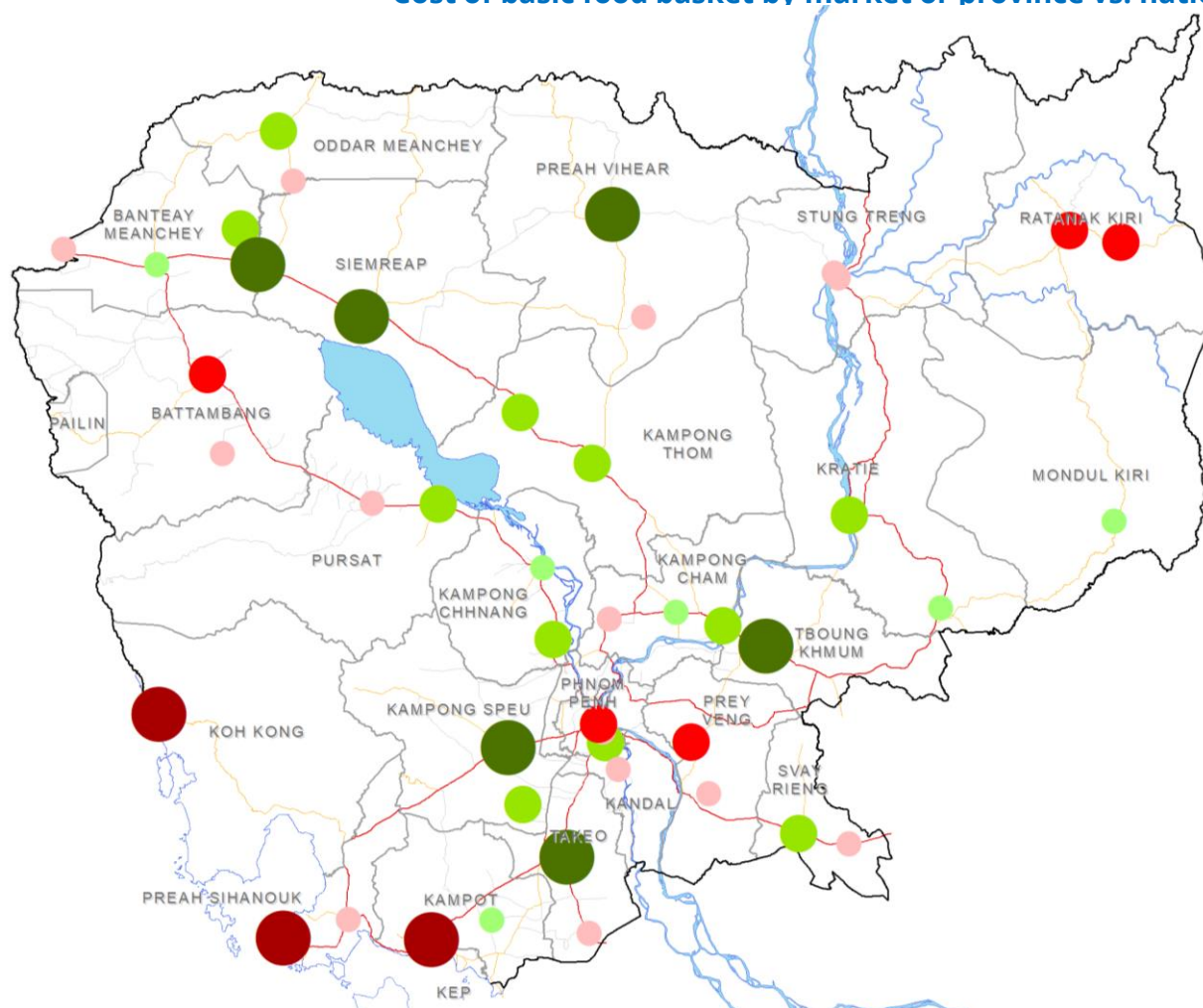
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex 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 most expensive BFB was found in the Dang Tong market, Koh Kong province and Samaki market, Kampot Province, at 136,834 riels/person/month (about 33.3 USD) being 22.3% higher than the national average. The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Leu market, Siem Reap province, at 90,940 riels/person/month (about 22.2 USD) being 18.7% lower than the national average. The map below shows the cost of a BFB by markets and its variations from the average national cost.

Higher price deviations (5% and higher) from the national average were mostly recorded in urban markets compared to markets situated in rural areas.

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

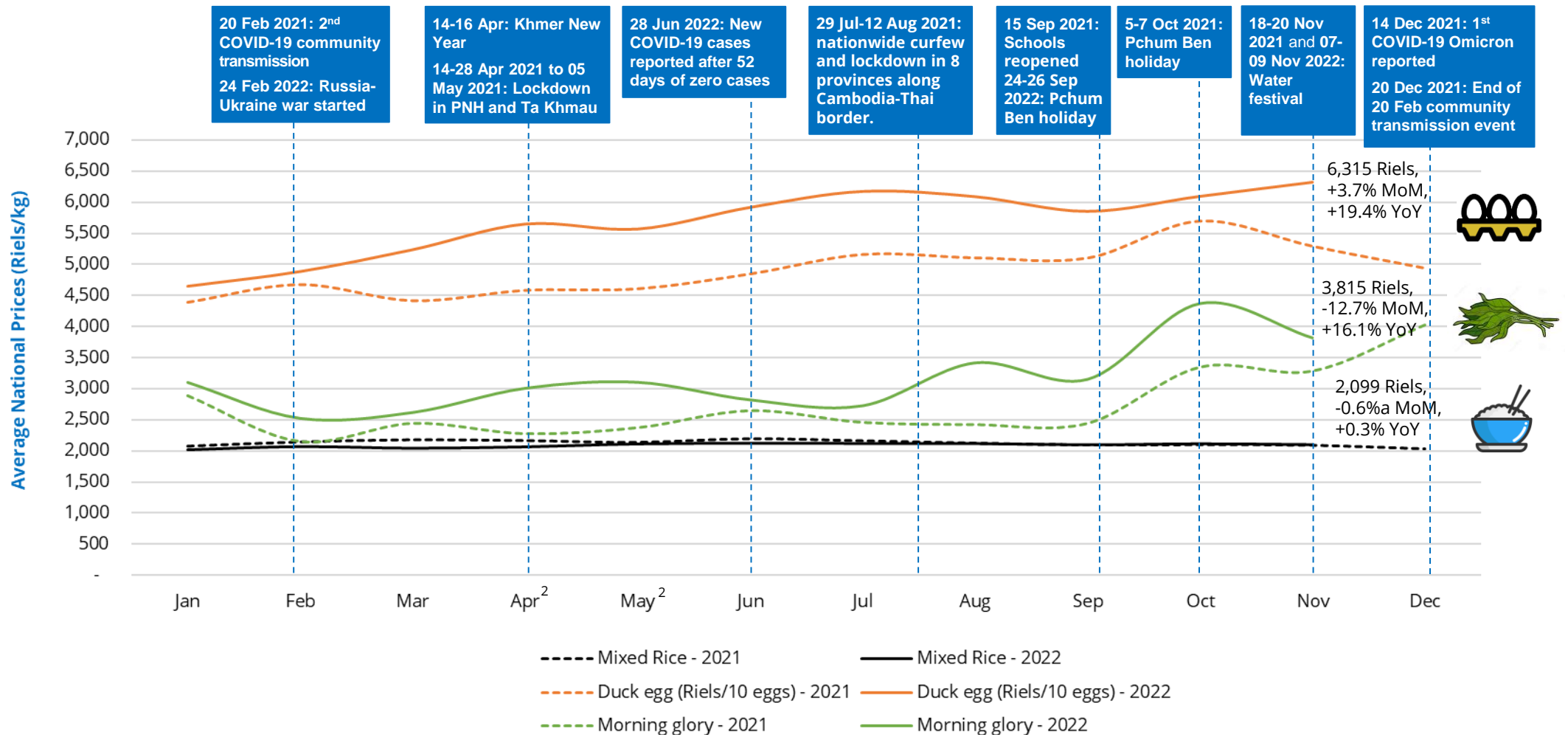


Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
<span style="color: red;">●</span> ≥ 10% Higher	0.0%	100.0%
<span style="color: red;">●</span> 5% to 10% Higher	20.0%	80.0%
<span style="color: pink;">●</span> < 5% Higher	71.4%	28.6%
<span style="color: lightgreen;">●</span> < 5% Lower	50.0%	50.0%
<span style="color: green;">●</span> 5% to 10% Lower	45.5%	54.5%
<span style="color: darkgreen;">●</span> ≥ 10% Lower	16.7%	83.3%

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

In November 2022, the price of duck eggs continued on an upward trend reaching its highest value this year (+3.7% MoM, and +19.4% YoY). The price of morning glory began decreasing after a hike in October amidst large-scale flooding (-12.7% MoM) but remains 16.1% higher YoY. The price of mixed rice remained stable in November 2022 (-0.6% MoM but +0.3% YoY).

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



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

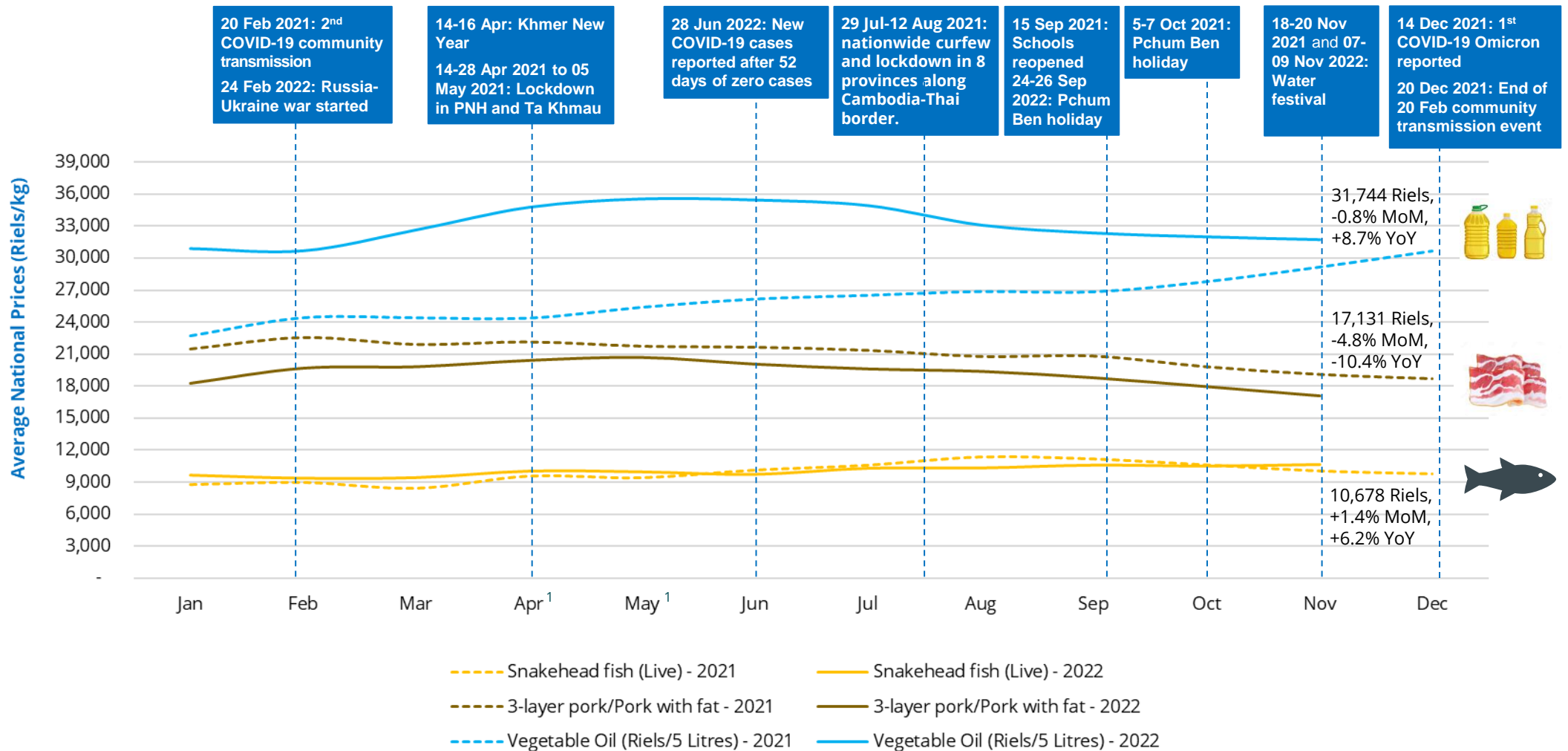
<sup>2</sup> Due to market closures during the lockdown from mid-April 2021, food price data in the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of April 2021 and 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> weeks of May 2021 from monitored markets in Phnom Penh, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk were not available for analysis.



# National: Price trends of pork, snakehead fish, and vegetable oil

In November 2022, the price of pork (-4.8%), vegetable oil (-0.8%) and snakehead fish (+1.4%) showed only slight variations compared to the previous month (<5% MoM). This was likely due to the relative stability of fuel prices and, linked to that, stable costs for food production and transportation. However, prices of vegetable oil and snakehead fish remained 8.7% and 6.2% more expensive, respectively, than during the same period in 2021; the price of pork was 10.4% lower than last year.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



<sup>1</sup> Because of market closures during the lockdown from mid-April 2021, food price data in the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of April 2021 and 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 November 2022, average retail prices for most key food commodities were highest in urban areas, except for morning glory and vegetable oil (Table 1).

The average retail prices for mixed rice, snakehead fish, and vegetable oil, in both rural and urban areas showed minor fluctuations (<5.0%) during the reporting month. The prices for pork, morning glory and orange flesh sweet potatoes decreased by 5.7%, 3.5% and 5.1% MoM, respectively, in rural areas and 4.0%, 18.2% and 2.0%, respectively, in urban areas. In contrast, the price of duck egg increased by 5.2% and 2.3% MoM in rural and urban areas, respectively.

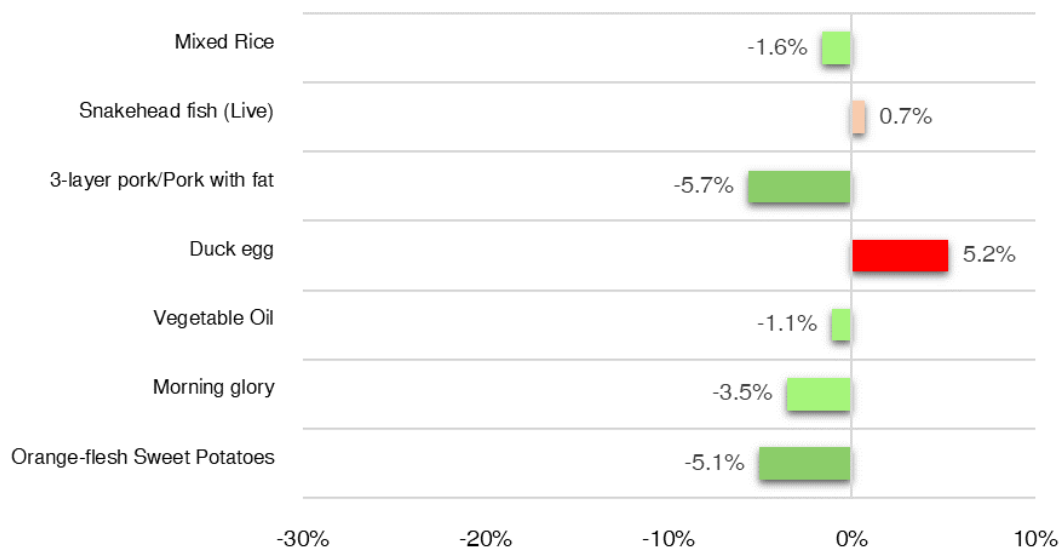
**Table 1: Retail prices (riels) in rural and urban areas**

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,104	2,094
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10,724	10,601
Pork with fat (kg)	17,294	16,952
Duck egg (10 eggs)	6,330	6,290
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	31,621	31,920
Morning glory (kg)	3,806	3,834
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	2,612	2,226

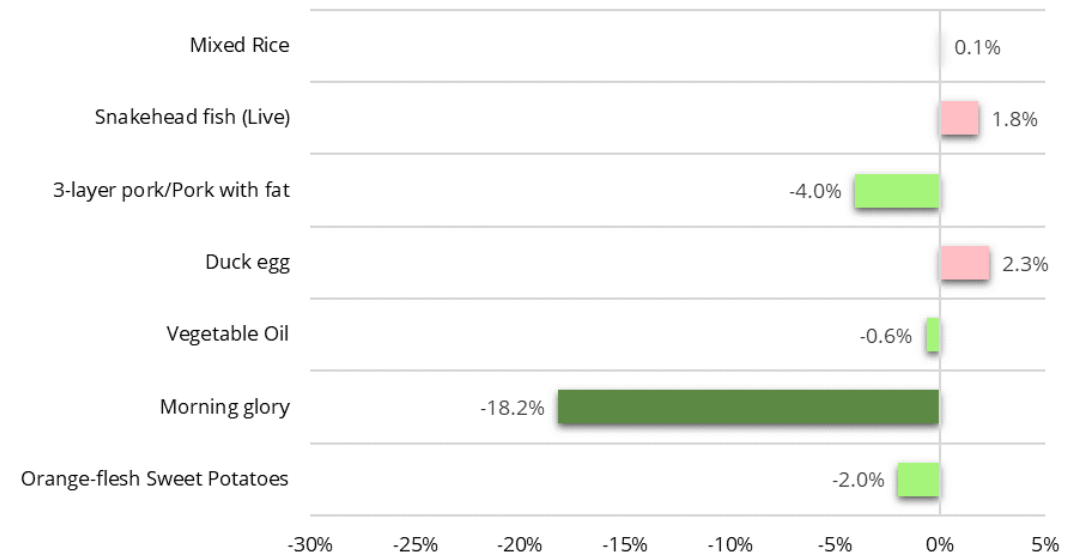
## Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

October 2022 vs November 2022

### Rural



### Urban



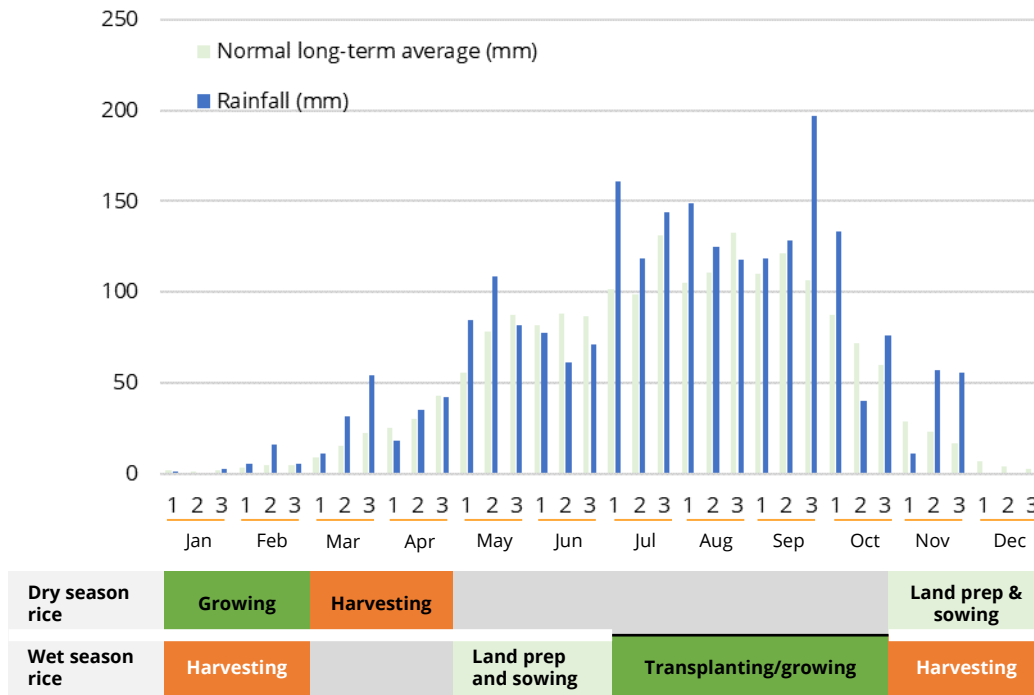
**NB:** Data is from all 56 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

# Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

The national average cumulative rainfall in the period of September to November 2022 was higher than the long-term average, driven by above-average rainfall in late September, early October and late November (graph below left). Although wetter conditions have resulted in favorable growing conditions and sufficient water for agricultural production, excess rainfall caused flash floods in some areas of the country in September and October, negatively affecting population and agriculture.

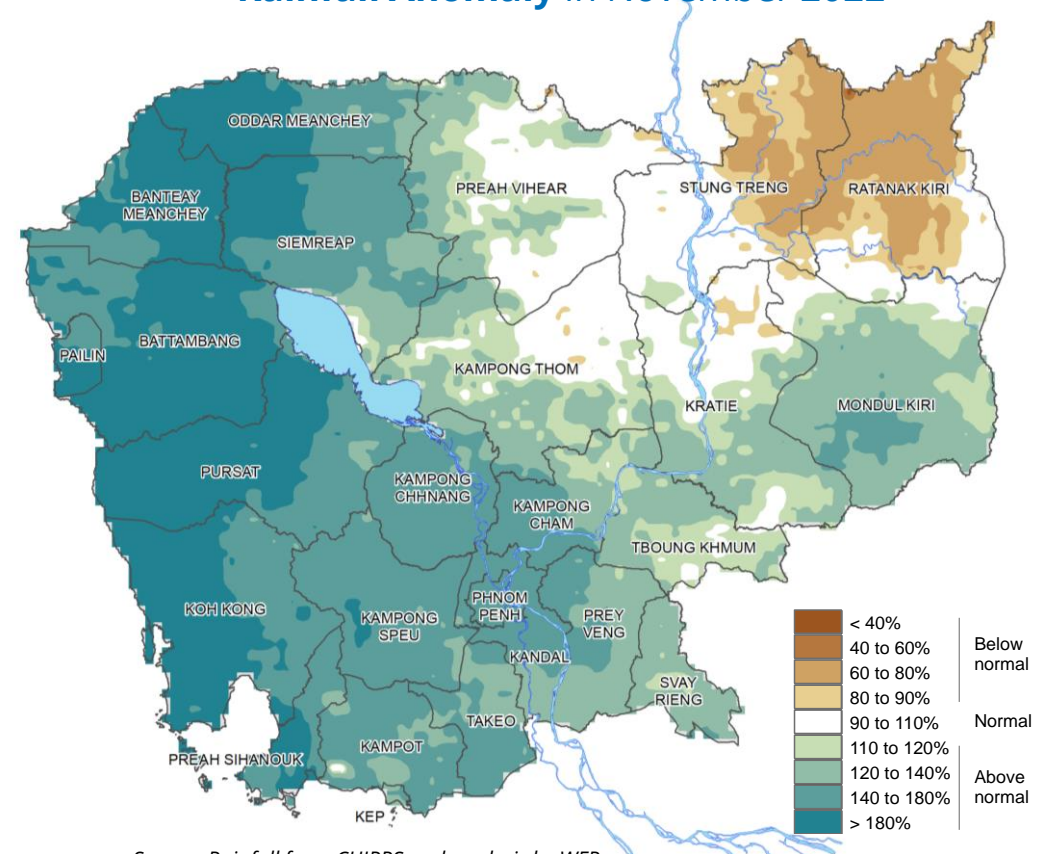
Above-normal rainfall conditions prevailed across the country in November, except in the northeastern part, which experienced normal to dry-like conditions (map below right).

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



Source: Rainfall from WFP Datavis

### Rainfall Anomaly in November 2022



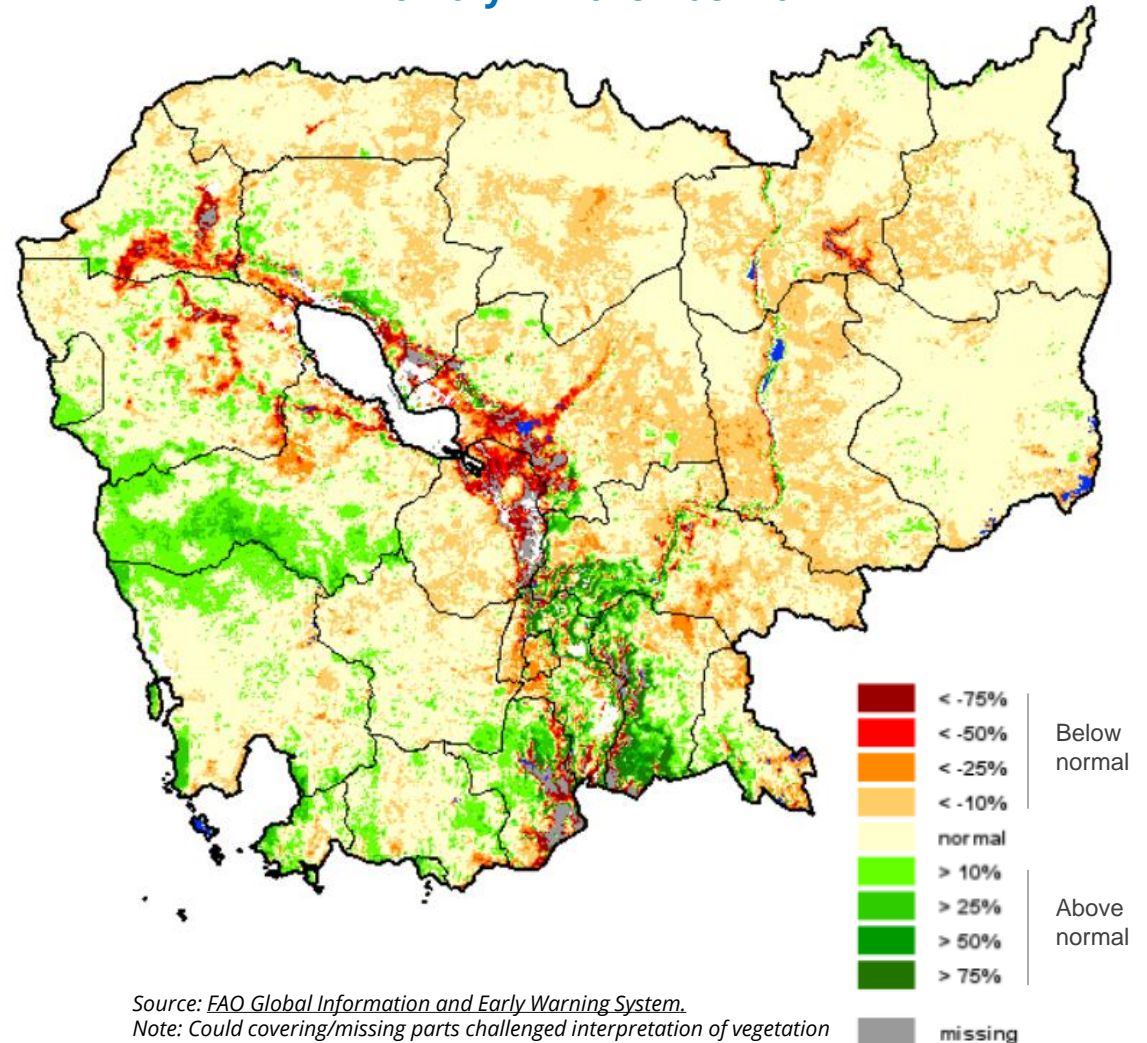
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

# Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In November 2022, below-normal vegetation conditions prevailed in the provinces surrounding the Tonle Sap including Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap (map to the right). This was likely due to damages caused by the September/October flash floods. 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. Most other parts of the country showed healthy vegetation conditions thanks to adequate rainfall.

The harvesting season of wet-season paddy is in progress and by November about [884,000 hectares](#) of cultivated paddy were harvested, equivalent to [3.27 million MT of paddy](#). At the same time, sufficiently available water due to above-average rainfall for the past 3 months provided favorable condition for the growing of dry-season paddy. By November 2022, cultivation of dry-season paddy reached about [192,104 hectares](#) which is around 40.6% of the national annual target, according to [Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology](#).

## Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in November 2022



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

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

# Trade

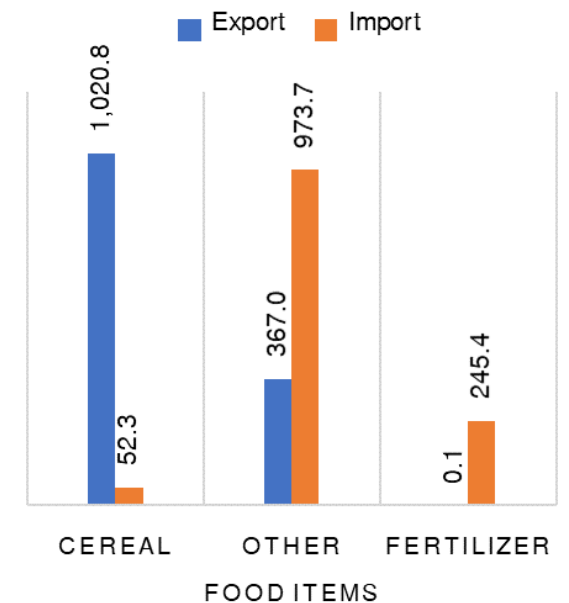
Aggregate trade statistics remain positive. Cambodia's total official exports reached [USD 20.46 billion](#) in the first eleven months of 2022, which is 18.1% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. [According to Cambodia Rice Federation \(CRF\)](#), in the first ten months of 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](#)).

For the next five years from 2023 onwards, the government aims to export at least [1 million MT](#) of milled rice per year according to the CRF ([Quoted by the Khmer Time, 29 November 2022](#)).

From January to November 2022, Cambodia's official imports were worth [USD 27.75 billion](#) including cereals worth USD 52.3 million (-36.4% YoY) and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 973.7 million (+15.4% YoY). The country also imported USD 245.4 million (-8.8% YoY) worth in fertilizer by November 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 November 2022



**Source:** General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 11 December 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 [702,907 households](#) classified as IDPoor (approximately 2.78 million people) have received a total of [USD 868.42 million](#) in cash transfers from 24 June 2020 to 24 November 2022.

In addition, the Government has implemented a [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.

## Economic response

Under the government's Strategic Framework and Programme for Economic Recovery in the Context of Living with COVID-19 in a New Normal 2021-2023, as of 30 November 2022, loans of [USD 35.58 million](#) were provided for recovery and to promote the tourism and hospitality sectors.

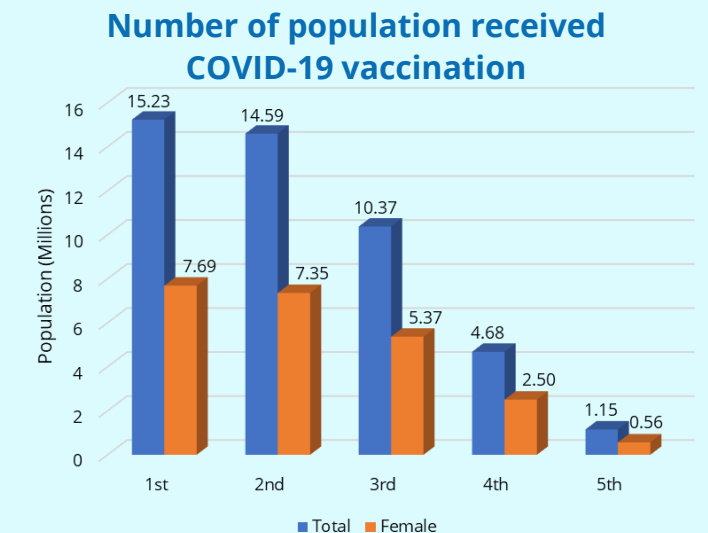
The government of Cambodia has allocated [USD 93.0 million](#) to stabilize the paddy price by providing financial support to rice mills and processing companies to purchase paddy from farmer at a reasonable price.

## COVID-19 vaccination

According to the [Ministry of Health](#), as of 30 November 2022, 15.23 million people aged 3 years and above (of which 50.5% are women) received at least the 1<sup>st</sup> dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, thereby achieving 104% of the national target (95.18% of the total population).

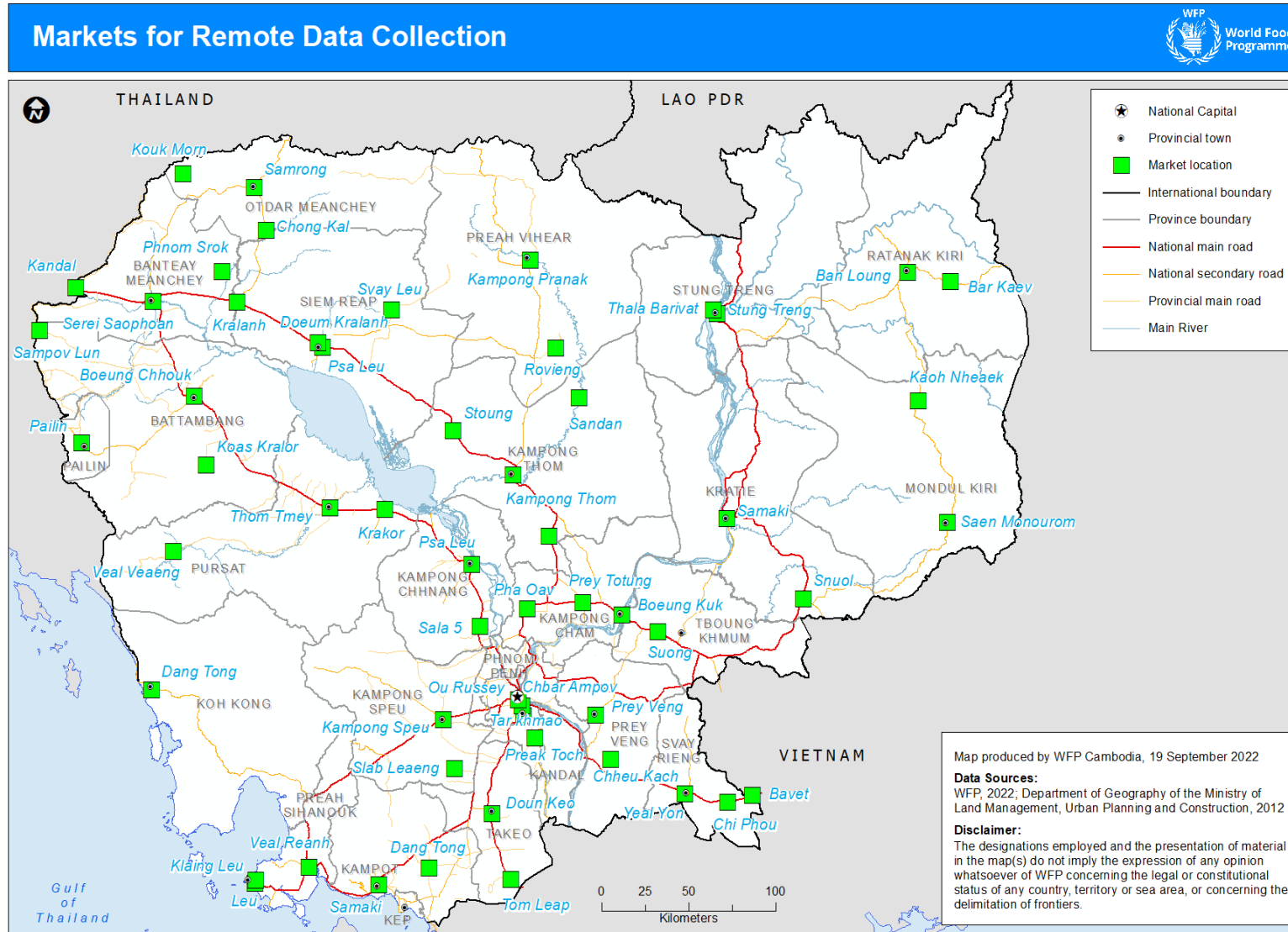


**Source:** *Official Facebook Page of the Social Protection in Cambodia, 25 November 2022*



**Source:** *Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 30 Nov 2022*

# Methods and market locations



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 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

# 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	2,099	→ -0.6%	→ -0.8%	→ 0.3%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	6,278	↑ 72.3%	→ -0.9%	→ -4.4%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,678	→ 1.4%	→ 3.2%	↑ 6.2%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	5,377	↑ 43.1%	→ -3.9%	↑ 16.8%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,290	→ 3.5%	↑ 8.7%	↑ 15.0%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,958	→ -0.2%	↑ 14.0%	→ 0.3%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,896	↓ -5.3%	↓ -8.3%	→ 3.0%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	3,044	→ 3.0%	↑ 12.4%	↑ 44.8%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	25,129	→ -2.3%	→ -1.4%	→ 3.0%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	3,421	→ -0.7%	↑ 22.2%	↑ 34.7%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	10,242	→ -4.0%	↓ -7.6%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	4,089	↑ 7.6%	↑ 25.5%	↑ 26.8%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	17,131	→ -4.8%	↓ -11.8%	↓ -10.4%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	4,208	↑ 10.1%	↑ 38.8%	↑ 8.8%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	19,550	→ 2.5%	→ -3.4%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	4,494	↓ -15.0%	↓ -9.4%	→ 2.2%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,188	→ 3.7%	→ 4.1%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	3,659	→ -1.4%	↑ 11.7%	↑ 31.1%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	6,315	→ 3.7%	→ 3.8%	↑ 19.4%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,728	→ 0.7%	↑ 13.7%	↑ 20.9%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,549	→ 2.1%	→ 1.8%	↑ 13.5%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,540	→ 4.8%	→ 3.4%	↑ 16.8%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	31,744	→ -0.8%	→ -4.1%	↑ 8.7%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	4,951	↑ 16.8%	↑ 22.4%	↑ 17.4%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,272	→ -2.9%	→ 2.9%	↑ 8.6%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,341	↑ 5.4%	↑ 11.4%	↓ -9.9%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,336	↓ -6.4%	↑ 10.3%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	8,342	↓ -15.1%	→ -0.3%	↓ -16.7%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	10,073	→ 0.6%	↑ 11.1%	↑ 5.2%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	6,375	↓ -13.1%	→ -4.9%	↓ -14.7%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	4,980	↓ -9.0%	↓ -14.4%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,492	→ -1.7%	→ -0.4%	↑ 16.0%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,849	→ -1.3%	→ -2.5%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	5,207	→ -2.1%	→ -1.1%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	3,815	↓ -12.7%	↑ 11.8%	↑ 16.1%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	4,429	→ -2.7%	→ 4.6%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,568	→ -0.6%	→ -0.2%	↓ -7.5%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,128	→ 1.9%	↓ -5.3%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	5,548	↑ 9.8%	↑ 20.2%	→ 4.3%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	2,250	↓ -55.0%	↓ -55.0%	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	5,248	↑ 6.7%	→ 0.0%	↓ -10.0%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,721	→ 2.9%	↓ -16.4%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach*	Kg	5,174	↓ -19.0%	→ 1.8%	↓ -6.8%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,919	→ -1.0%	→ -3.0%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,669	↓ -17.8%	↑ 5.5%	↓ -11.9%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,353	→ 1.3%	↓ -8.0%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	4,036	↓ -19.9%	→ -0.9%	→ -3.7%	7.2. Diesel	litre	5,000	→ 1.9%	→ -0.8%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	4,202	↓ -11.2%	→ 3.7%	↓ -7.7%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,684	→ -4.3%	→ -0.8%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	5,401	→ -4.2%	↑ 21.4%	↑ 10.1%						

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	1,933	→ -1.1%	→ 0.9%	→ -0.4%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	4,733	↑ 56.5%	↓ -6.2%	↓ -16.5%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,617	→ 2.4%	→ 3.9%	↑ 6.7%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	3,968	↑ 28.2%	↓ -14.5%	→ -2.8%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,382	→ 3.0%	↑ 9.8%	↑ 12.4%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,358	→ -0.6%	↑ 15.2%	→ -0.2%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,031	→ -5.0%	↓ -8.4%	→ 1.1%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,363	→ -2.7%	↑ 16.7%	↑ 34.2%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	23,295	→ -0.8%	→ -0.8%	→ 3.0%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,823	→ 0.0%	↑ 28.6%	↑ 33.6%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,104	→ -4.0%	→ 1.7%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,460	↑ 12.2%	↑ 28.2%	↑ 26.7%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	15,730	↓ -5.2%	↓ -11.4%	↓ -10.8%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,524	↑ 13.3%	↑ 46.3%	↑ 7.0%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	17,925	→ 2.8%	→ -0.6%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,788	↓ -15.6%	↓ -11.2%	→ 1.0%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	11,915	→ 4.9%	↑ 10.8%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	3,038	→ 4.0%	↑ 15.3%	↑ 28.8%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,862	→ 4.7%	→ 3.8%	↑ 21.7%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,068	→ 3.6%	↑ 13.4%	↑ 20.0%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,107	→ 3.6%	↑ 6.2%	↑ 14.9%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,130	↑ 6.3%	→ -0.7%	↑ 15.3%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	30,610	→ -0.9%	→ -3.6%	↑ 7.0%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	4,232	↑ 23.2%	↑ 25.5%	↑ 17.1%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,013	→ -0.1%	→ 0.5%	→ 3.6%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,857	↑ 7.5%	↑ 6.7%	↓ -14.6%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	2,973	→ -0.4%	↑ 16.4%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	7,259	↓ -14.7%	→ -1.1%	↓ -19.7%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,128	→ 1.5%	↑ 11.3%	→ 0.8%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	5,493	↓ -14.2%	↓ -6.8%	↓ -16.4%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	4,667	↓ -6.6%	↓ -14.1%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	1,897	↓ -5.9%	→ -3.1%	↑ 8.6%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,374	→ 0.2%	→ -0.8%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	4,530	→ -2.0%	→ -0.8%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	3,114	↓ -17.3%	↑ 9.1%	↑ 12.0%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,762	→ -2.7%	→ 3.1%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,912	→ -2.4%	→ -1.7%	↓ -11.9%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,676	↑ 5.7%	↓ -6.4%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,267	↑ 7.6%	↑ 16.6%	→ -3.4%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	1,750	↓ -61.1%	↓ -58.8%	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	4,409	↑ 14.3%	↑ 8.2%	↓ -14.7%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,548	↑ 6.3%	↓ -11.6%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach*	Kg	4,408	↓ -19.3%	→ 1.4%	↓ -7.0%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,623	→ 0.5%	→ -2.8%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,857	↓ -19.1%	→ 3.4%	↓ -15.4%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,274	→ 2.8%	↓ -8.3%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,267	↓ -22.6%	→ -3.4%	↓ -9.8%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,949	→ 2.4%	→ -0.5%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,451	↓ -11.9%	→ 3.1%	↓ -10.9%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,302	→ -3.3%	→ 3.1%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	4,278	→ -4.6%	↑ 19.7%	↑ 5.6%						

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

- ↑ Increase when % > 5
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- ↓ 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

**Table 2. Summary of inputs for calculation of basic food basket**

Food category <sup>2</sup>	Food commodity <sup>3</sup>	Food commodity <sup>4</sup>	kcal/pers on/day <sup>2</sup>	g/pers on/day <sup>2</sup>	Riels/g <sup>4</sup>	Riels/pers on/month <sup>4</sup>
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.1	26,371
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.7	29,565
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	17.1	21,210
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	10.1	3,641
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	2,723
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.8	26,894
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាតស្វែត/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.5	1,486
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	-	-
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,937</b>	<b>950.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>111,889</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey 2014. National Institute of Statistics, Cambodia.

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

<sup>4</sup> Cambodia Market Update, November 2022. WFP Cambodia.