



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

December 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 eleven 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 December, the FAO global food price index dropped slightly from November (-1.9%), driven by a steep drop in global prices for vegetable oil and some declines in cereal and meat prices. While the FAO food price index in December was slightly below previous year's level, its average value in 2022 was 14.3% higher than during 2021.

Global economic slowdown, with growth projected at 2.7% for 2023, will likely lead to declining commodity prices (i.e., energy, agriculture and metal) 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. 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 countries to increase domestic supply and reducing prices.

As of December 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, disrupting 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 5.0% for 2022 and 5.4% 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 as well as market functionality in 56 urban and rural markets across the country (see Methods section). Market chiefs are also interviewed to assess market functionality, including supply and demand issues. An average of around 1,000 traders and market chiefs are called every two weeks.

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Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



Economic growth rate

2021
3.0%

2022
5.0%*



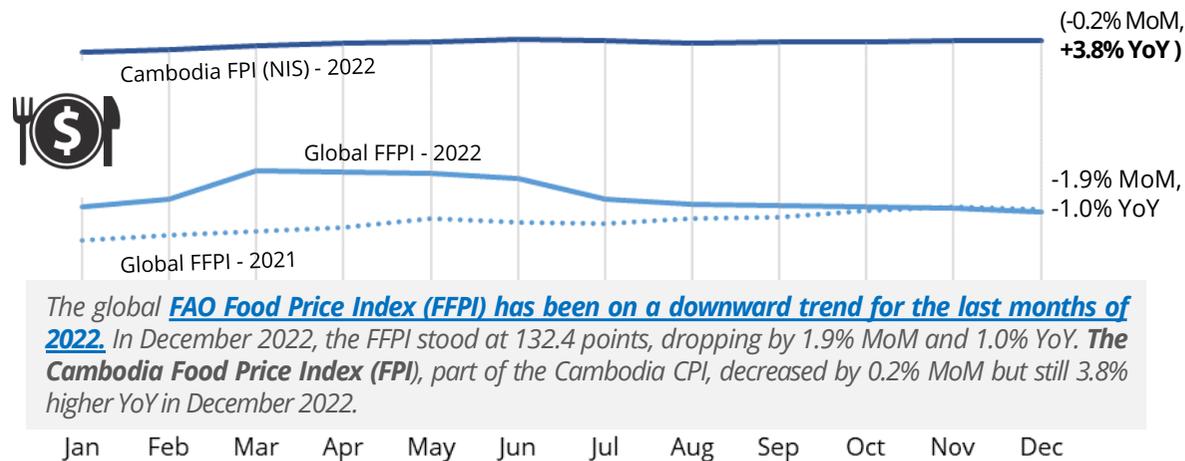
Inflation

CPI Nov 2022
198.3

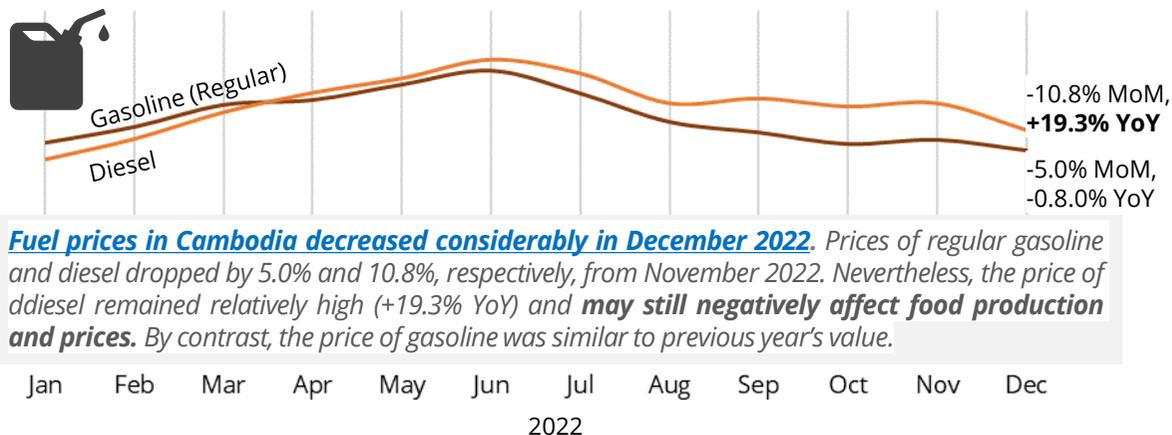
CPI Dec 2022
197.5

IMF estimates headline inflation in Cambodia at **5.8 % in 2022 and 3.5% in 2023** in Cambodia. In December 2022, the Cambodia Consumer Price Index (CPI) decreased by 0.4% month-on-month (MoM) but remains 2.9% 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).

* IMF projection



The global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) has been on a downward trend for the last months of 2022**. In December 2022, the FFPI stood at 132.4 points, dropping by 1.9% MoM and 1.0% YoY. **The Cambodia Food Price Index (FPI)**, part of the Cambodia CPI, decreased by 0.2% MoM but still 3.8% higher YoY in December 2022.



Fuel prices in Cambodia decreased considerably in December 2022. Prices of regular gasoline and diesel dropped by 5.0% and 10.8%, respectively, from November 2022. Nevertheless, the price of diesel remained relatively high (+19.3% YoY) and **may still negatively affect food production and prices**. By contrast, the price of gasoline was similar to previous year's value.

Summary of Key Findings

In December 2022, the **cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) after peaking in October continued dropping**, amid declining global food and fuel prices. Compared to the previous month (month-on-month, MoM), the cost of the BFB declined by 2.7% and was 1.9% cheaper compared to the same period previous year (year-on-year, YoY), amounting to USD 26.6. **Food prices fell disproportionately in rural areas** with the average cost of the BFB being USD 25.7 (-5.3% MoM) as compared to USD 27.0 (-1.3% MoM) in urban areas.

Prices of all food commodities in the basket declined in December, including for duck eggs (-10.2% MoM), morning glory (-4.5% MoM), pork (-3.5% MoM), mixed rice (-2.1% MoM), vegetable oil (-1.4% MoM), and snakehead fish (-0.3% MoM). Easing food prices were linked to subsiding fuel prices, on-going harvesting of wet-season paddy, and the beginning of the freshwater fishing season. As a result, **prices of most food commodities approximated previous year's levels**, except for duck eggs (+14.8% YoY) and snakehead fish (+8.1% YoY).

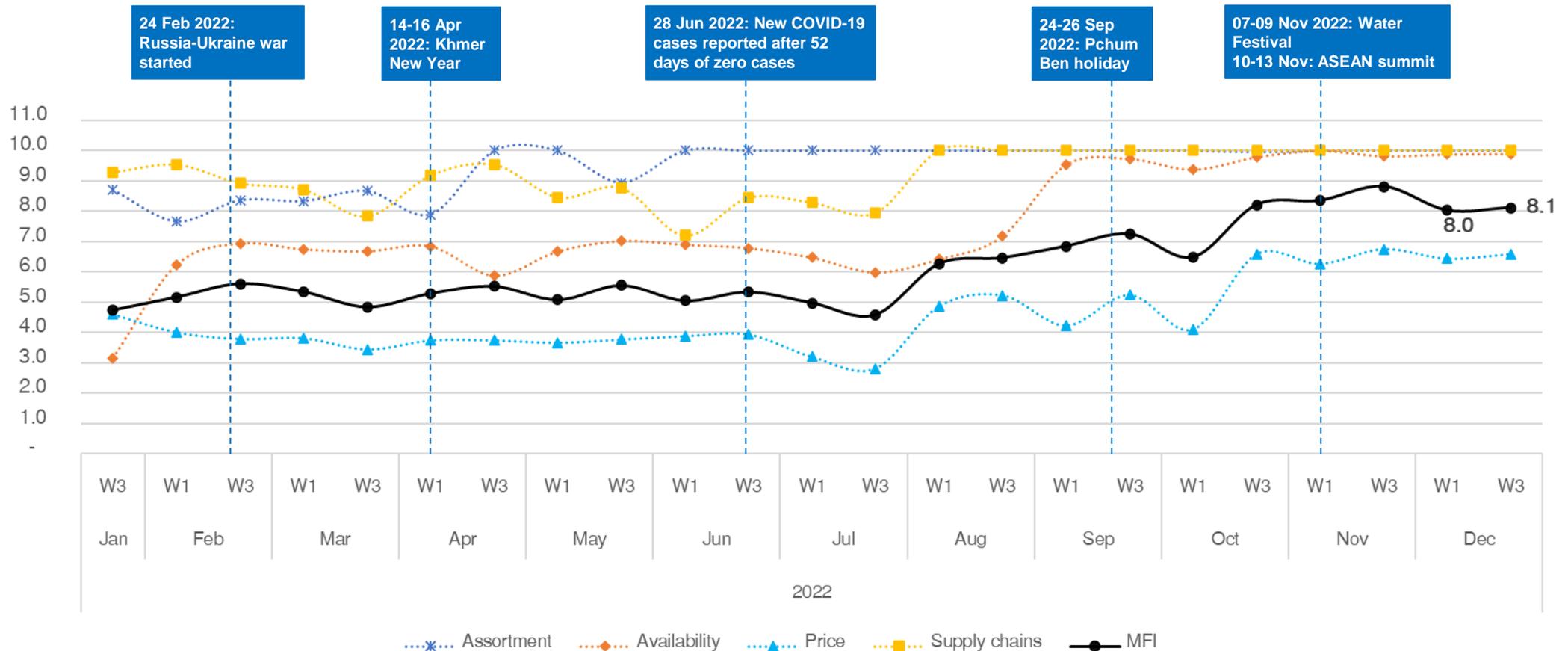
After a high in November, market functionality slightly deteriorated, driven by unreliable stability-predictability of prices amid a drop in fuel prices, increased consumer demand during the year-end holidays, and a surge in COVID-19 case in the country and region.

Amid continuously high local prices of diesel, which is important to agricultural production, and agricultural fertilizer, **national targets for domestic food production may not be met**. Official report shows a **decrease in the cultivated area and lower yield of wet-season paddy** in 2022, compared to 2021. In addition, evidence from WFP vulnerability surveys points to a **concerning 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.

In December 2022, market functionality slightly deteriorated compared to the previous month. This was largely driven by rising uncertainty around the stability and predictability of prices for most essential commodities, which was likely attributable to a drop in fuel prices, increased demand during the year-end holidays in tourism regions, and a surge in COVID-19 cases in the country and region. 3.6% of interviewed market chiefs and traders reported rising supply prices throughout the month, compared to 0% in November.



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 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.

The number of customers who visited markets increasing gradually throughout December, likely due to increased consumer demand during the year-end holidays and a decline in fuel prices, easing household expenditure on transportation.

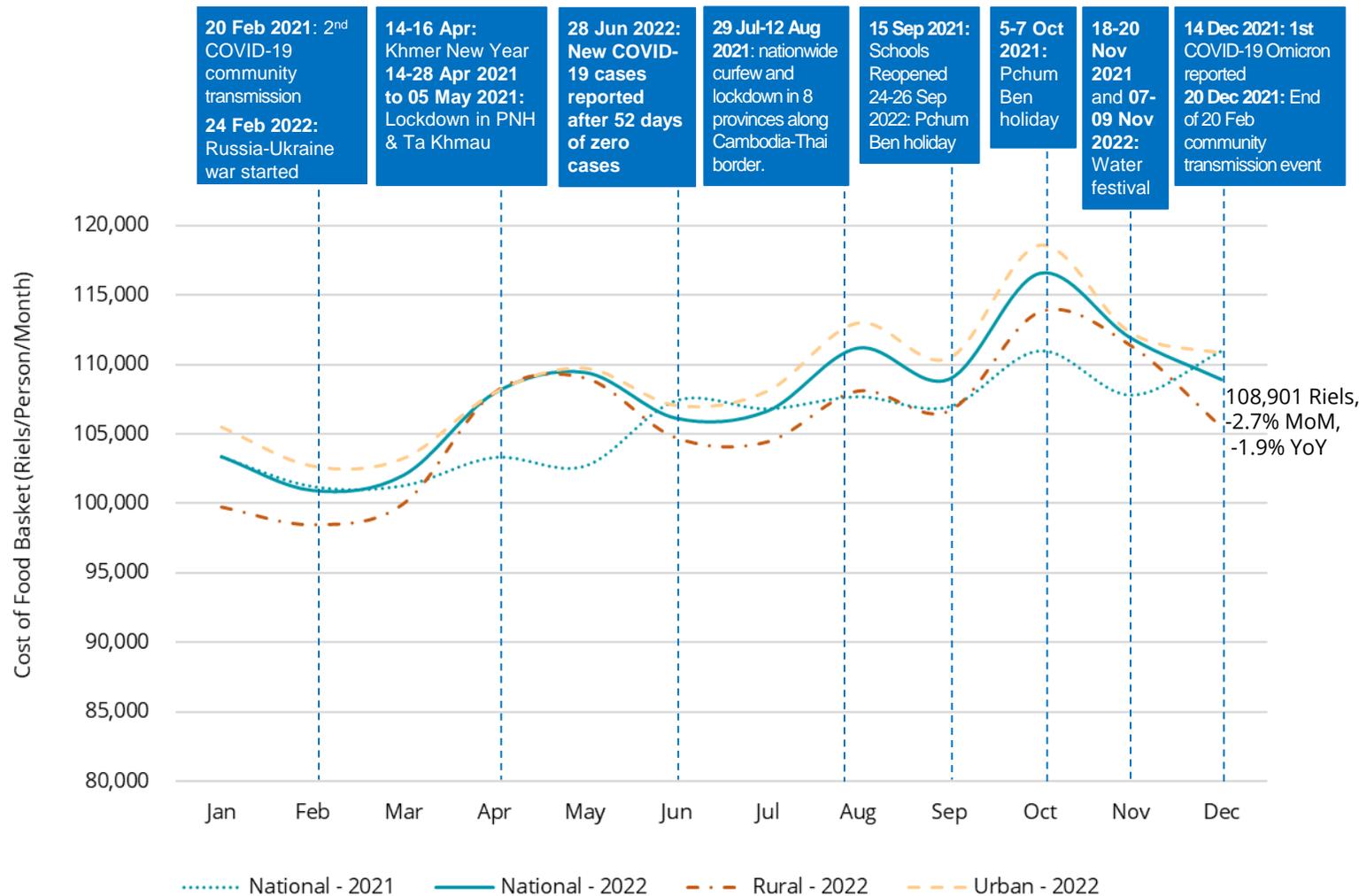


¹ The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

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.

In December 2022, the cost of the BFB declined by 2.7% compared to the previous month (MoM), to 108,901 riels/person/month (around USD 26.6), and was 1.9% lower year-on-year (YoY). Following a disproportional drop in prices in rural markets, the cost of the BFB continued to be higher in urban areas (USD 27.0) than in rural areas (USD 25.7).



A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration



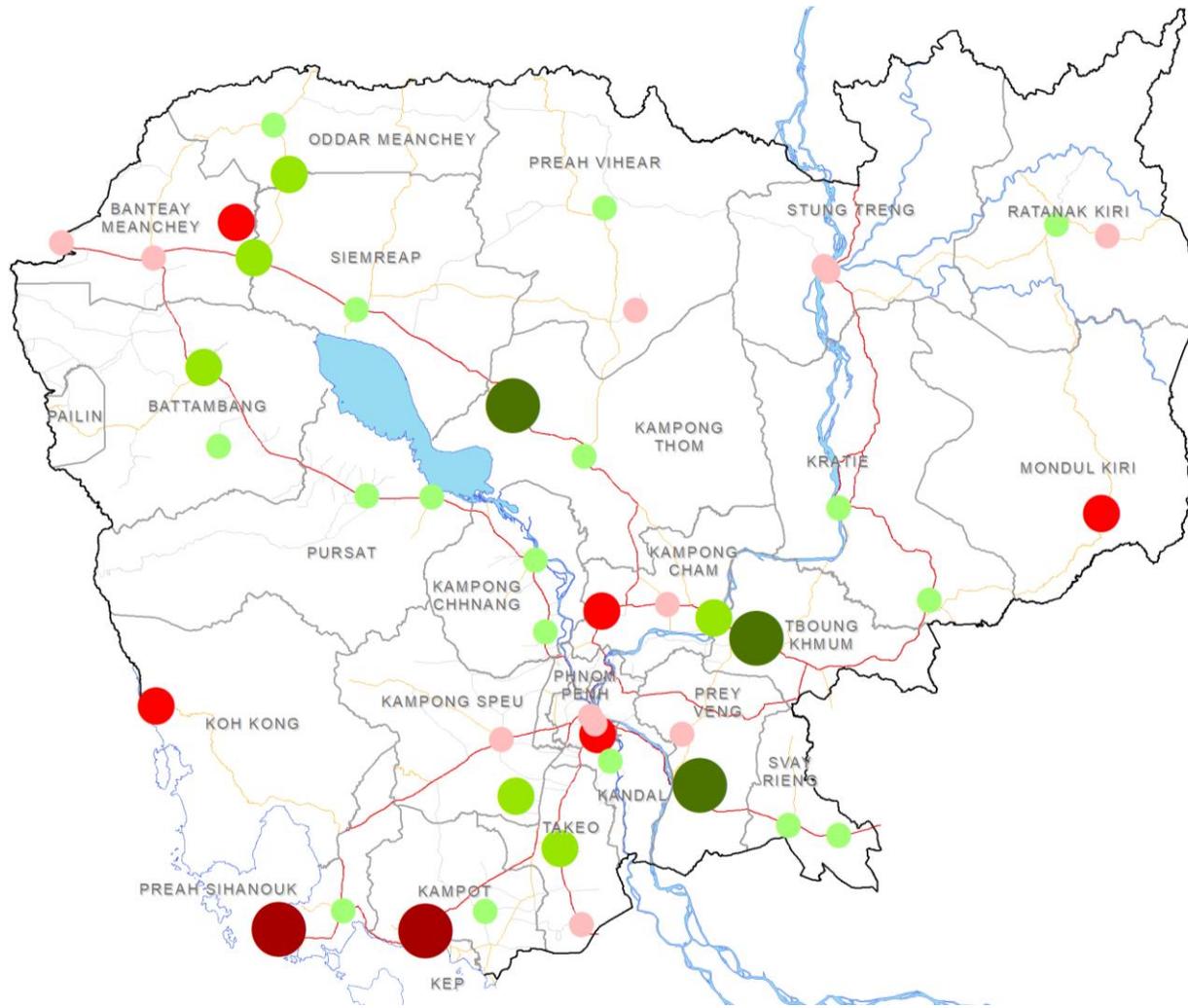
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex 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 Samaki market, Kampot Province**, at 135,546 riels/person/month (about 33.1 USD) being 24.5% higher than the national average. The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Stoung market, Kampong Thom province and Chheu Kach market, Prey Veng province at 96,500 riels/person/month (about 23.5 USD) being 11.4% 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 (December 2022)

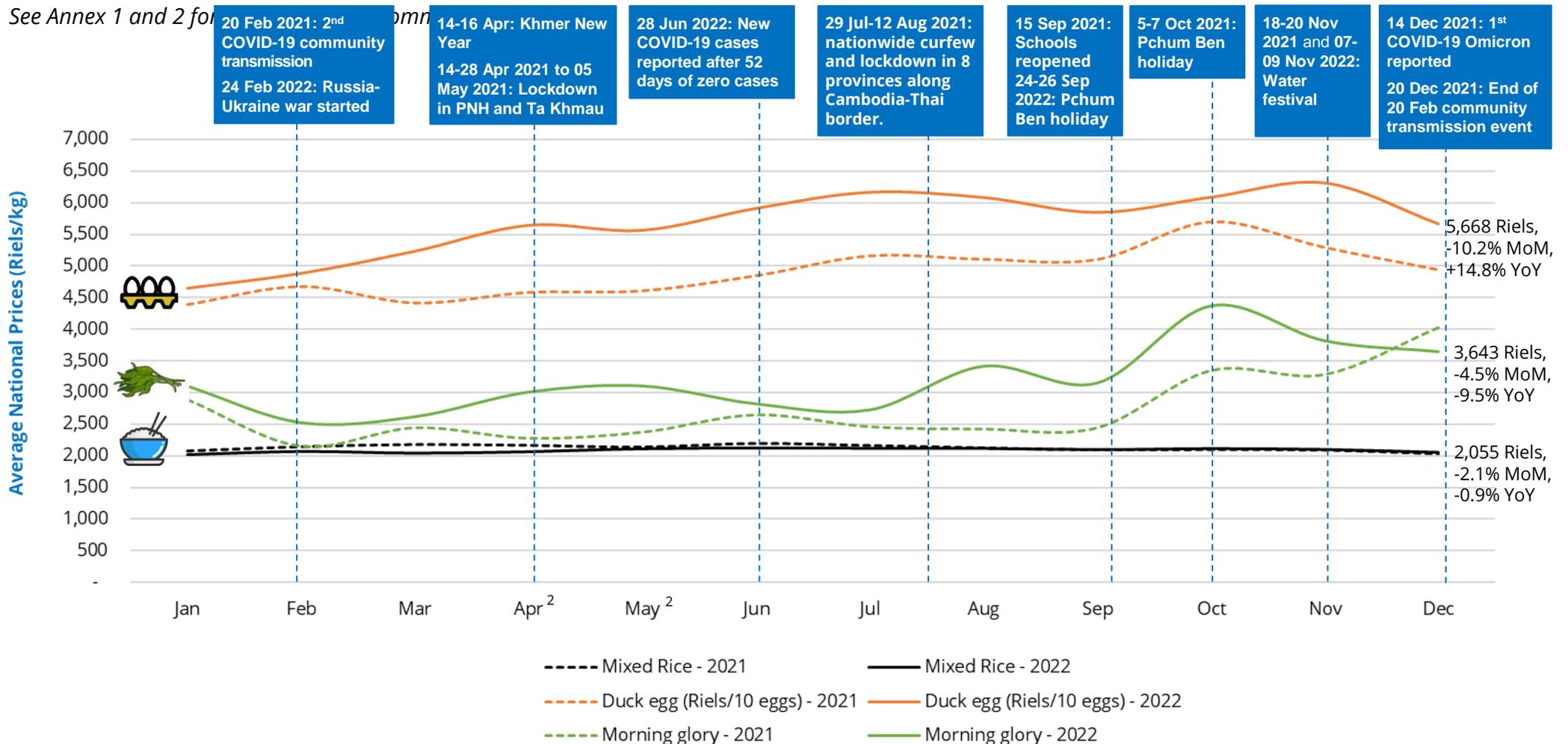


Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	0.0%	100.0%
● 5% to 10% Higher	40.0%	60.0%
● < 5% Higher	41.7%	58.3%
● < 5% Lower	47.1%	52.9%
● 5% to 10% Lower	50.0%	50.0%
● ≥ 10% Lower	66.7%	33.3%

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

In December 2022, the prices of duck eggs, morning glory and mixed rice showed declined compared to the last month. The price of duck eggs dropped moderately, by -10.2%, after reaching a high at the end of November, likely linked to lower prices of duck feed (which is mainly paddy) and better cost competitiveness of other protein-rich food commodities such as fish and pork. However, it remained 14.8% higher YoY. The price of morning glory continued on its downwards trend decreasing by 4.5% MoM and 9.5% YoY. The price of mixed rice declined slightly, by -2.1% MoM and -0.9% YoY, amid ongoing the harvesting period for wet-season paddy.

See Annex 1 and 2 for



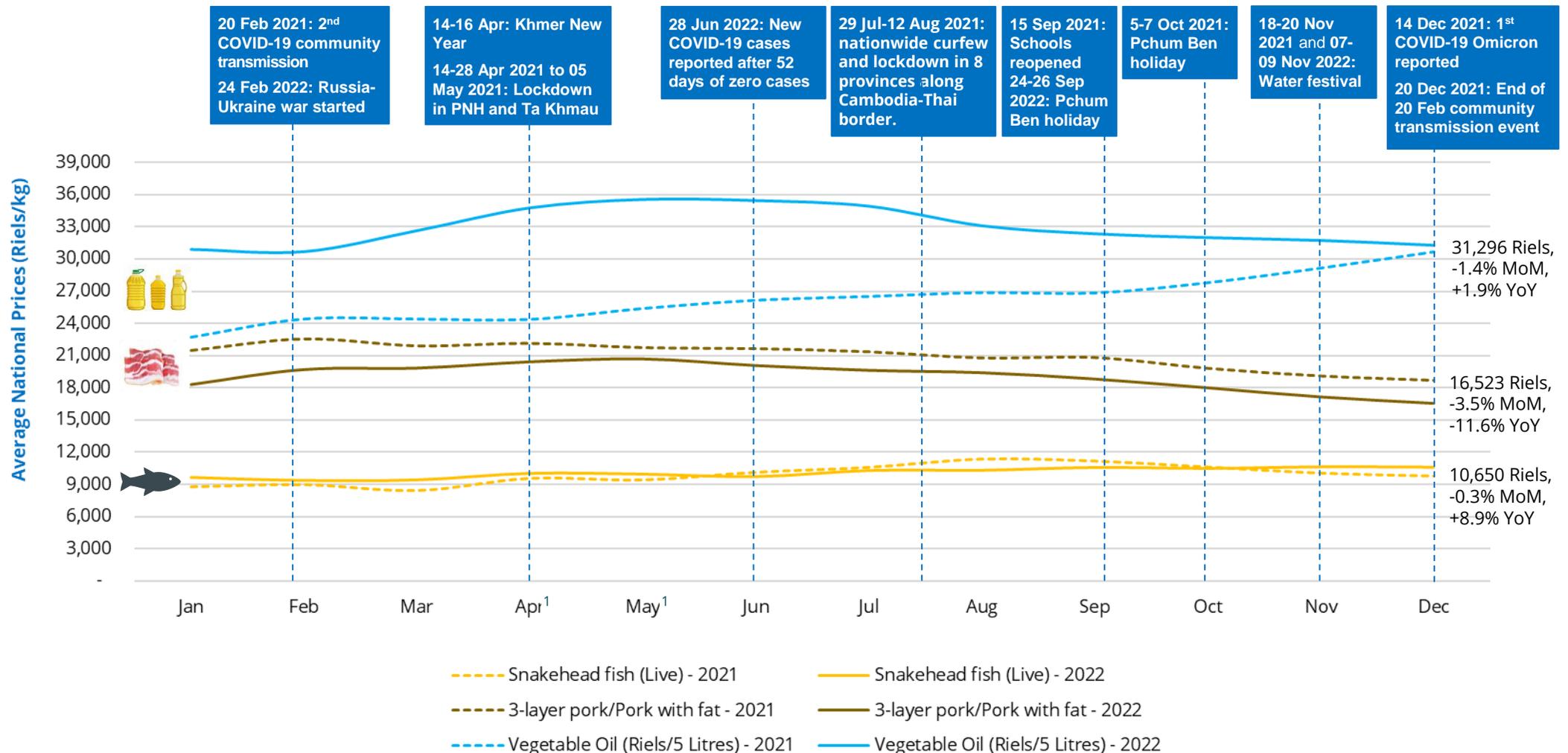
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

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 December 2022, prices of pork (-3.5% MoM), vegetable oil (-1.4% MoM) and snakehead fish (-0.3% MoM) all fell slightly compared to the previous month. This was likely due to the declining fuel prices and lower costs for food production and transportation. The price of vegetable oil approximated its previous year's level (+1.9% YoY), and the price of pork was considerably lower than last year (-11.6% YoY). However, the price of snakehead fish remained moderately higher than during the same period of the previous year (+8.9%).

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 December 2022, average retail prices for most of the 7 key food commodities in the monitoring were higher in urban areas than in rural areas, except for duck eggs and vegetable oil (Table 1).

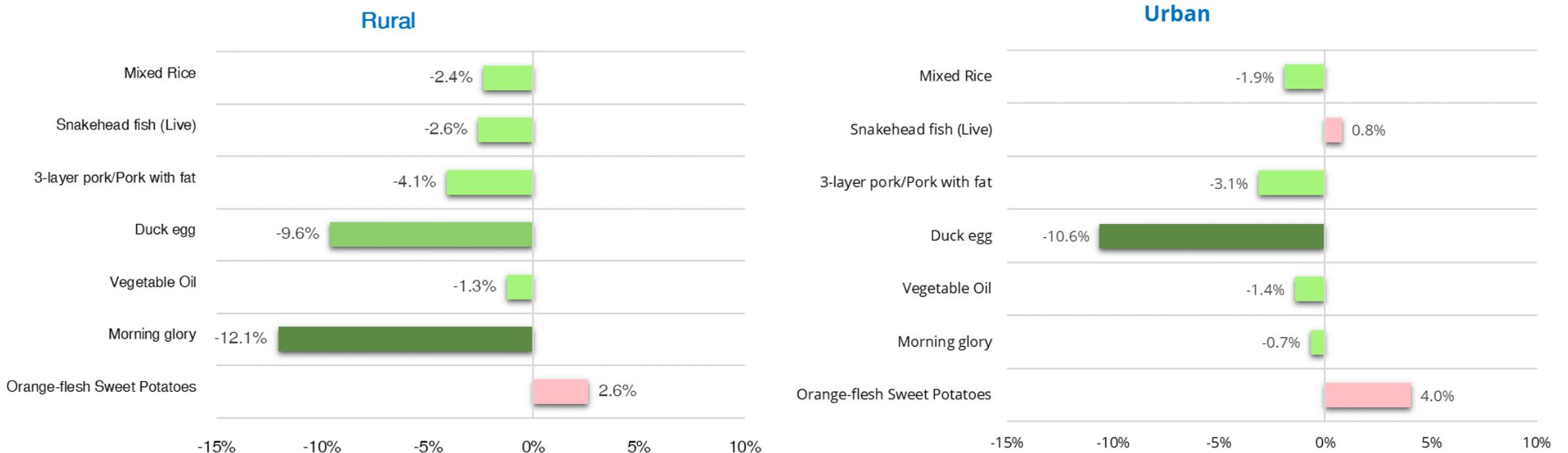
On a month-on-month basis, the average retail prices for mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, vegetable oil, and orange flesh sweet potatoes showed minor fluctuations (<5.0%) and the same direction of change (except snakehead fish) in both rural and urban areas. The prices for duck egg and morning glory decreased disproportionately in rural areas, by 9.6% and 12.1% MoM respectively – compared to 10.6% and 0.7%, respectively, in urban areas.

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

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,064	2,044
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10,808	10,323
Pork with fat (kg)	16,754	16,258
Duck egg (10 eggs)	5,657	5,684
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	31,174	31,517
Morning glory (kg)	3,779	3,371
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	2,718	2,283

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

November 2022 vs December 2022



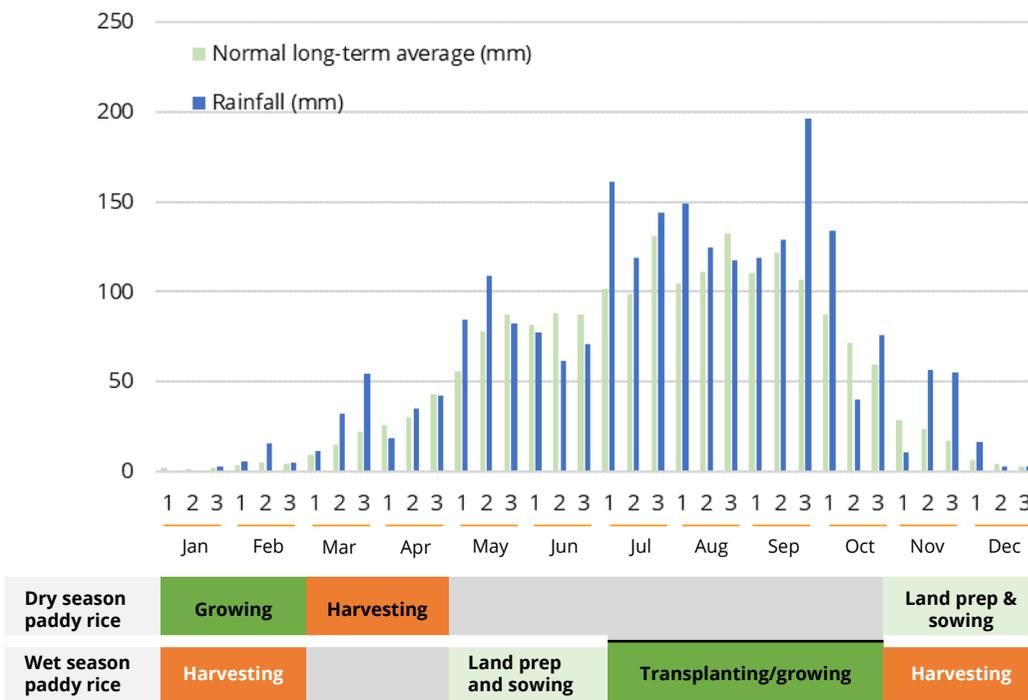
NB: Data is from all 56 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

The national average cumulative rainfall in the period of October to December 2022 was higher than the long-term average, driven by above-average rainfall in October, late November and early December (graph below left). However, one-month cumulative rainfall in December was irregular distributed across the country (map below right). Light to moderate above-normal rainfall prevailed in the south to northeast of the country, while most parts of provinces surrounding the Tonle Sap lake and in north experienced normal below normal rainfall.

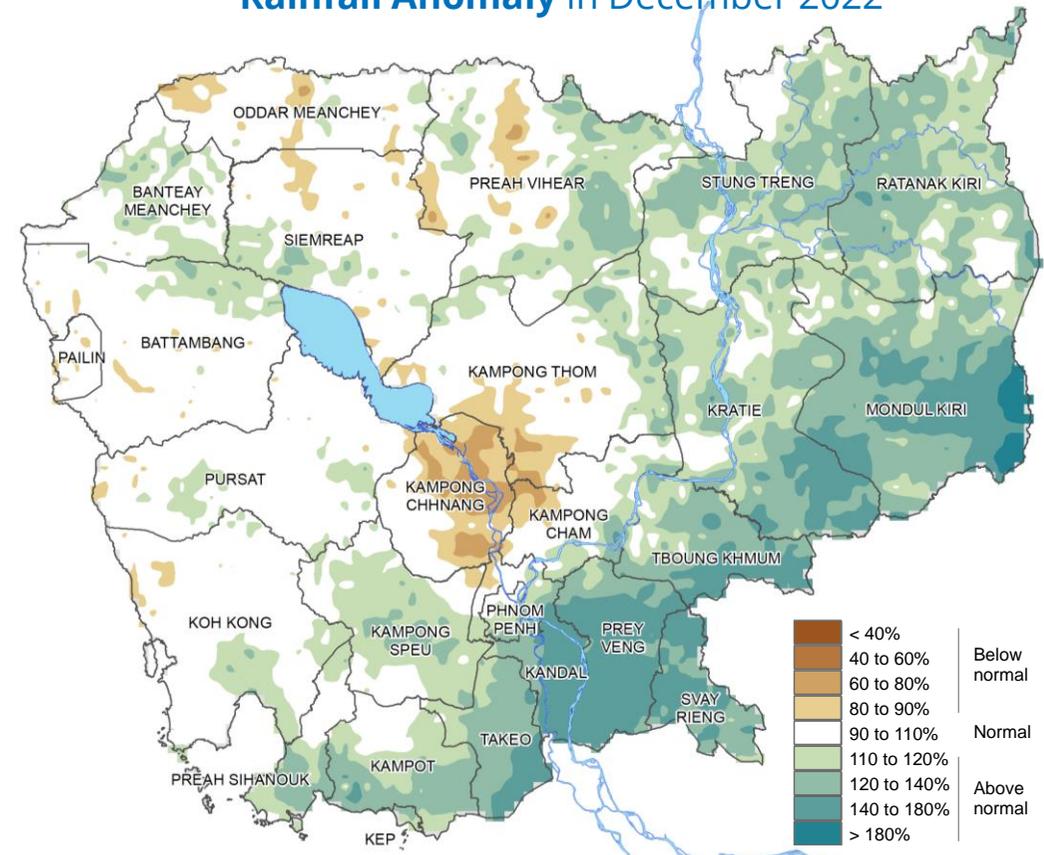
According to [IRI Columbia University's](#) seasonal outlook, the whole country is expected to receive above-normal rainfall during January to March 2023. These conditions would be favorable for the growing of dry-season paddy, especially for vegetative growth and early reproductive phases. Nevertheless, excess rainfall resulting in waterlogging, particularly during flowering phase may negatively impact rice plants and cause yield loss.

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



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP

Rainfall Anomaly in December 2022



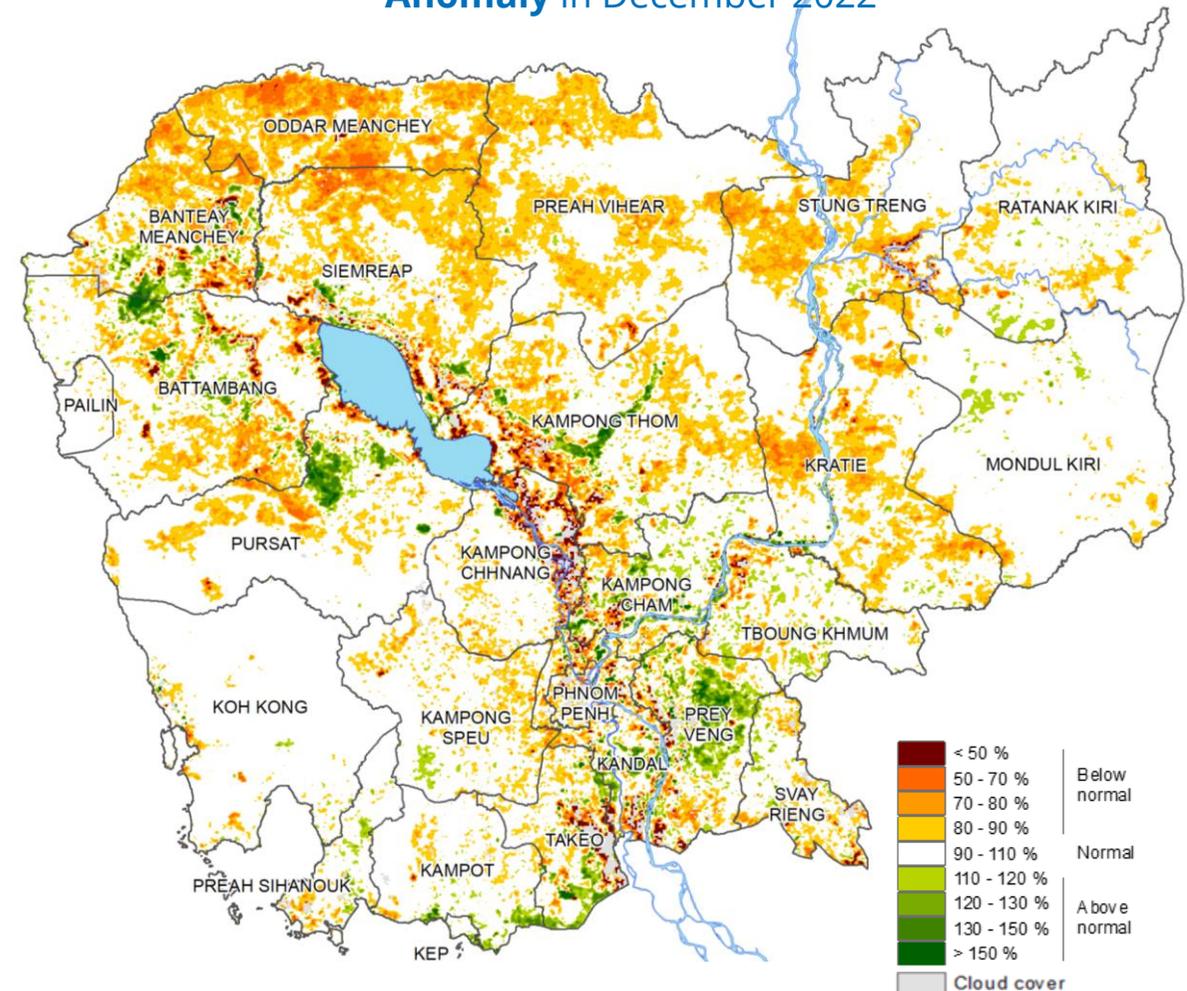
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In December 2022, below-normal vegetation conditions were observed across the country, particularly in areas surrounding the Tonle Sap and northern parts of the country, which was likely linked to empty fields after harvesting wet-season paddy and/or lack of rainfall (map to the right). In contrast, healthy vegetation conditions were observed in areas where mainly dry-season paddy is grown, such as Prey Veng, Takeo, Pursat, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey.

By December 2022, the harvesting of wet-season paddy was in progress with harvest of [83% of cultivation areas \(equivalent to 2.3 million hectares\)](#) and about 7.6 million MT of paddy being completed. At the same time, sufficiently available water due to above-average rainfall for the past 3 months provided favorable conditions for the growing of dry-season paddy. By December 2022, cultivation of dry-season paddy reached about [403,233 hectares](#) which is around 81.7% of the national annual target, according to [Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology \(MoWRAM\)](#).

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in December 2022



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

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

Trade

Aggregate trade statistics remain positive. Cambodia's total official exports reached [USD 22.48 billion](#) in 2022, which is 16.4% higher than in the previous year. Among export items, [8.2 million MT](#) of agricultural products were exported from January to November in 2022 ([Quoted by the Khmer Time, 6 January 2023](#)). [According to Cambodia Rice Federation \(CRF\)](#), in the whole of 2022, about 637,004 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 414.29 million) were exported, an increase of 3.2% compared to the previous year. In addition to milled rice, about 3.48 million MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 841.1 million) were exported during the same period.

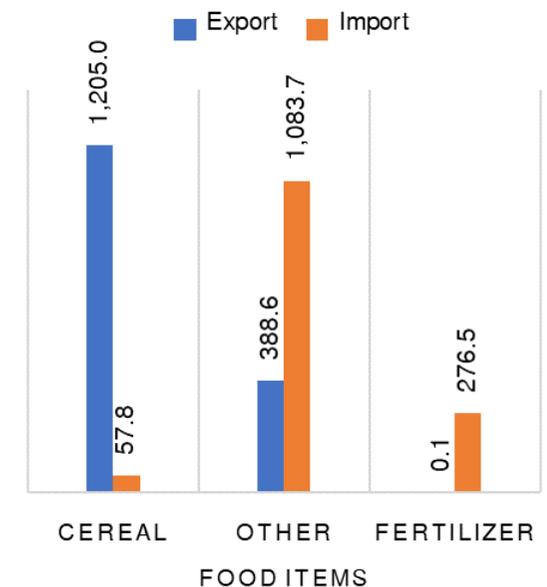
In 2022, Cambodia's official food imports were worth [USD 29.85 billion](#) including cereals worth USD 57.8 million (-37.3% YoY) and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 1,083.7 million (+16.7% YoY). The country also imported [USD 276.5 million](#) (-3.6% YoY) worth in fertilizer by December 2022.

In addition, Cambodia received [foreign investment worth USD 4.68 billion in 2022](#), which was 7.5% higher than in the previous year according to the Council for the Development of Cambodia ([Quoted by the Khmer Time, 7 January 2023](#)). Investment schemes mainly concentrated on agriculture and agro-industry, manufacturing, tourism, and infrastructure development sectors.

In 2022, Cambodia collected [USD 6.1 billion](#) in all form of taxes and customs, an increase of 20.3% compared to 2021 ([Quoted by the Khmer Time, 2 January 2023](#)).

However, [exports of garment and footwear products are expected to decrease in the first six months of 2023](#), due to decline in orders by 30% compared to the same period of last year ([Quoted by the Khmer Time, 6 January 2023](#)).

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



Source: General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 10 January 2023

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. Targeted households were notified that they are able to withdraw cash entitlements for November and December 2022 until 24 January 2023, and the programme will continue throughout 2023.

In addition, the Government has launched a [Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Households affected by High Inflation and the Social Assistance Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Households Severely Affected by Flood](#), with three rounds of cash transfers. During the first round, a total of [USD 20 million has been transferred to 360,000 targeted households](#) (approximately 1.25 million people) on 10 December 2022. Subsequent rounds will take place in April and July 2023.

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 31 December 2022, loans of [USD 41.52 million](#) were provided for recovery and to promote the tourism and hospitality sectors.

The government of Cambodia plans a national budget of [USD 9.64 billion](#) in 2023, which is 13.0% higher than during the previous year.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has introduced a strategy aiming to ensure stable prices and high value-added of agricultural products for local demand and export ([Quoted by the Khmer Time, 6 January 2023](#)).

COVID-19 vaccination

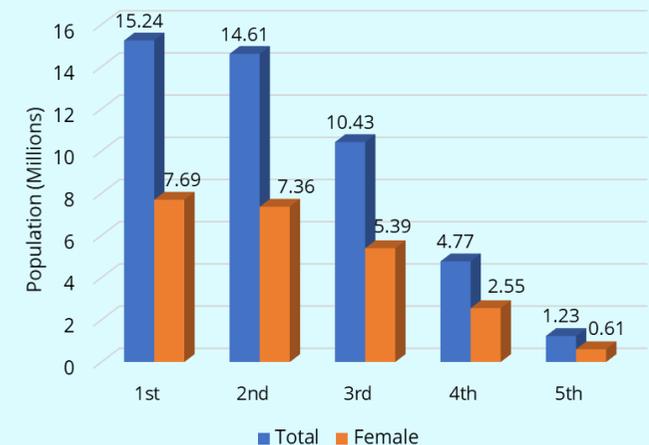
According to the [Ministry of Health](#), as of 31 December 2022, 15.24 million people aged 3 years and above (of which 50.5% are women) received at least the 1st dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, thereby achieving 104.1% of the national target (95.26% of the total population).

[Cambodia has reinforced its COVID-19 vaccination campaign](#) to ensure people receive basic and booster doses amid a surge in cases in the country and the region.



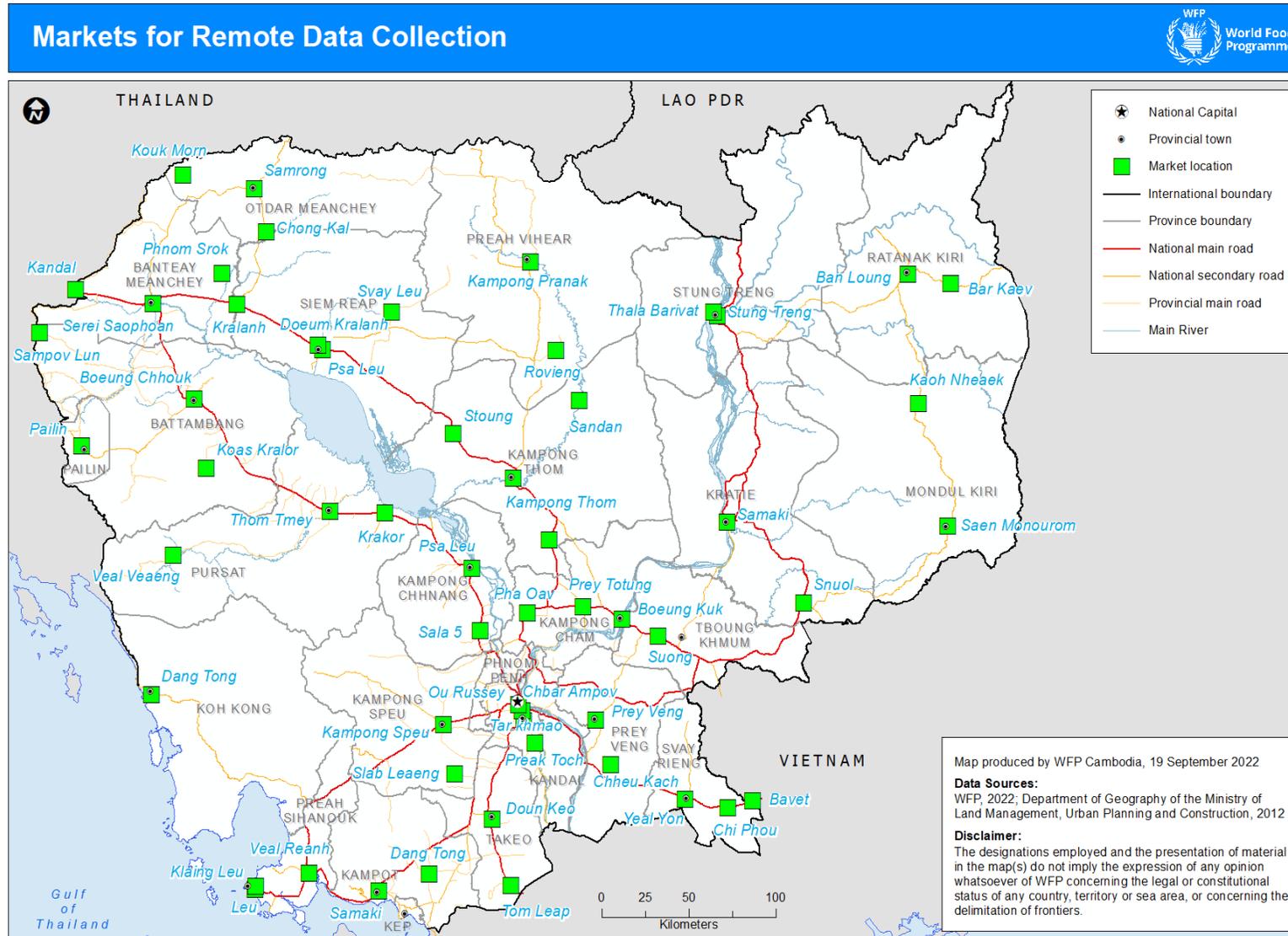
Source: [Official Facebook Page of the Social Protection in Cambodia, 25 December 2022](#)

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: [Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 31 Dec 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 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.

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	2,055	→ -2.1%	→ -2.0%	→ 0.9%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	6,860	↑ 9.3%	↑ 30.7%	↑ 18.4%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,650	→ -0.3%	→ 0.3%	↑ 8.9%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	5,676	→ -2.8%	↑ 15.4%	↑ 21.8%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,770	↓ -7.1%	→ -2.1%	↑ 5.4%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	3,144	↑ 6.3%	↑ 14.1%	↑ 15.7%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,531	→ -4.6%	↓ -9.1%	→ -2.5%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,890	↓ -5.1%	→ 2.2%	↑ 18.3%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	26,045	→ 3.6%	→ 3.3%	↑ 10.1%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	3,469	→ 1.4%	↑ 25.3%	↑ 15.4%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,726	↓ -5.0%	↓ -8.7%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	4,635	↑ 13.4%	↑ 36.8%	↑ 31.4%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	16,523	→ -3.5%	↓ -12.3%	↓ -11.6%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	4,750	↑ 12.9%	↑ 48.1%	↑ 14.9%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	20,016	→ 2.4%	→ -3.7%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	4,343	→ -3.4%	↓ -15.8%	↓ -31.5%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,400	→ 1.6%	↑ 5.4%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	3,537	→ -3.3%	→ 4.2%	↑ 20.7%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,668	↓ -10.2%	→ -3.1%	↑ 14.8%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,768	→ 1.1%	↑ 8.3%	↑ 12.5%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,088	↓ -6.1%	→ -1.8%	↑ 9.5%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,560	→ 1.4%	↑ 5.9%	↑ 14.2%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	31,296	→ -1.4%	→ -3.3%	→ 1.9%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	5,428	↑ 9.6%	↑ 37.9%	↑ 7.6%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,255	→ -1.3%	→ 0.9%	↑ 9.5%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,281	→ -2.6%	→ 4.7%	→ 2.7%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,356	→ 0.6%	→ 3.3%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	7,547	↓ -9.5%	↓ -17.8%	↓ -15.7%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	10,214	→ 1.4%	↑ 6.8%	↑ 7.2%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	6,545	→ 2.7%	→ 3.7%	↓ -8.6%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,582	↑ 12.1%	→ 1.6%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,528	→ 1.4%	→ -2.0%	↑ 16.8%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	6,004	→ 2.6%	→ 1.1%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	5,030	→ -3.4%	↓ -8.8%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	3,643	→ -4.5%	↑ 15.8%	↓ -9.5%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	4,208	→ -5.0%	↓ -5.8%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,501	→ -1.9%	→ -3.8%	↓ -28.9%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,213	→ 4.0%	→ 1.2%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	5,968	↑ 7.6%	↑ 26.1%	↑ 10.2%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	0	●	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	6,175	↑ 17.7%	↑ 10.3%	↑ 16.9%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,597	↓ -7.2%	↓ -13.7%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach*	Kg	4,948	→ -4.4%	→ 4.5%	↑ 12.6%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,941	→ 1.1%	→ -1.8%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,789	→ 2.6%	→ 4.1%	↑ 7.1%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,234	→ -2.7%	↓ -8.8%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	4,590	↑ 13.7%	↑ 17.3%	↑ 21.0%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,612	↓ -7.8%	↓ -10.7%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	4,348	→ 3.5%	↑ 9.9%	↑ 14.8%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,601	→ -2.3%	→ -3.1%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	4,912	↓ -9.1%	↑ 9.3%	→ 0.7%						

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	1,911	→ -1.1%	→ -1.0%	→ 1.1%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,828	↑ 17.8%	↑ 20.4%	↑ 12.0%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,659	→ 0.4%	→ 1.6%	↑ 9.3%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	4,215	→ -4.3%	↑ 7.2%	→ 0.8%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,143	→ -3.7%	→ 0.7%	↑ 5.8%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,568	↑ 8.9%	↑ 18.1%	↑ 13.2%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	6,762	→ -3.8%	↓ -7.8%	→ -4.9%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,288	→ -3.2%	→ 2.6%	↑ 11.2%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	23,935	→ 2.7%	→ 2.6%	↑ 8.9%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,808	→ -0.5%	↑ 26.6%	↑ 11.2%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	8,590	↓ -5.7%	↓ -6.4%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,922	↑ 13.4%	↑ 42.7%	↑ 31.4%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	15,185	→ -3.6%	↓ -12.4%	↓ -11.3%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	4,077	↑ 15.7%	↑ 58.0%	↑ 15.4%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	18,078	→ 0.9%	→ -3.6%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,629	→ -4.2%	↓ -18.4%	↓ -35.8%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,442	→ 4.4%	↑ 15.1%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,860	↓ -5.9%	→ 4.9%	↑ 15.6%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,198	↓ -11.3%	→ -3.3%	↑ 15.3%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,090	→ 0.7%	↑ 8.7%	↑ 13.4%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,702	↓ -5.7%	→ 0.8%	↑ 12.1%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,139	→ 0.8%	↑ 5.9%	↑ 8.2%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	30,190	→ -1.4%	→ -3.1%	→ 0.6%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	4,616	↑ 9.1%	↑ 44.1%	↑ 5.9%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,016	→ 0.3%	→ 2.3%	↑ 7.2%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,784	→ -3.9%	→ 3.2%	↓ -8.6%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	2,974	→ 0.0%	→ 4.3%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	6,500	↓ -10.5%	↓ -20.2%	↓ -17.0%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,149	→ 0.2%	→ 4.3%	→ 4.2%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	5,661	→ 3.0%	→ 3.5%	↓ -10.5%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,113	↑ 9.6%	→ 0.9%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,032	↑ 7.1%	→ -1.1%	↑ 14.1%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,499	→ 2.3%	→ 2.3%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	4,400	→ -2.9%	↓ -7.9%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	3,291	↑ 5.7%	↑ 28.2%	→ -3.1%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,534	↓ -6.1%	↓ -7.1%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,848	→ -2.2%	↓ -5.3%	↓ -34.1%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,751	→ 4.5%	→ 3.0%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,673	↑ 6.2%	↑ 25.5%	→ 4.4%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	0	●	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	4,964	↑ 12.6%	↑ 16.7%	↑ 6.4%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,399	↓ -9.6%	↓ -11.1%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach*	Kg	4,243	→ -3.7%	↑ 5.9%	↑ 12.3%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,595	→ -1.7%	→ -1.6%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,033	→ 4.6%	→ 4.9%	↑ 6.4%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,131	→ -3.4%	↓ -8.5%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,840	↑ 16.6%	↑ 22.0%	↑ 19.1%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,546	↓ -8.1%	↓ -10.5%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,619	→ 4.9%	↑ 14.8%	↑ 12.9%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,189	→ -3.4%	→ -2.3%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,847	↓ -10.1%	↑ 8.7%	↓ -9.4%						

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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.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.

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 ²	Food commodity ³	Food commodity ⁴	kcal/pers on/day ²	g/pers on/day ²	Riels/g ⁴	Riels/pers on/month ⁴
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.1	25,817
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.7	29,487
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	17.1	20,458
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	10.1	3,268
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	2,685
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.8	25,680
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាតស្វាយ/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.5	1,507
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	-	-
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	-	-
Total			1,937	950.6	-	108,901

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, December 2022. WFP Cambodia.