Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

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

One year into the Ukraine conflict, the war and sanctions imposed on Russia continue to have major implications on global food and energy markets as both countries are significant exporters of grains (especially wheat and barley), agricultural fertilizers (such as potassium, nitrogen, phosphorus); and Russia is a major global producer and exporter of crude oil and natural gas.

In January 2023, **the FAO global food price index continued decreasing after peaking in March 2022**, down by -0.8% month-on-month (MoM) and by -3.2% year-on-year (YoY), driven by a drop in global prices for vegetable oil, dairy, and sugar.

Global economic growth is projected at 2.9% for 2023 which is below the pre-COVID-19 pandemic historical average. The economic slowdown will likely lead to weakening demand and result in declining commodity prices (i.e., energy, agriculture and metal) in 2023 and 2024, but prices will remain at historically high levels compared to their average over the past five years.

Access fertilizer has improved somewhat as prices decreased 40% since peaking in early 2022 – but they are still above the historical average. Global agricultural production prices are expected to decrease by 5% in 2023, yet they will remain higher than in the past. While lower costs for agricultural inputs brighten the prospects for global food production, climate change and uncertainty surrounding the Russia-Ukraine war continue to impose risks on global food 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 11 February 2023, 23 countries have instigated 28 food export bans, and 6 have implemented 5 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 5.2% for 2022 and 5.6% 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.

Content

Environmental Factors Influencing Prices

Economic growth rate

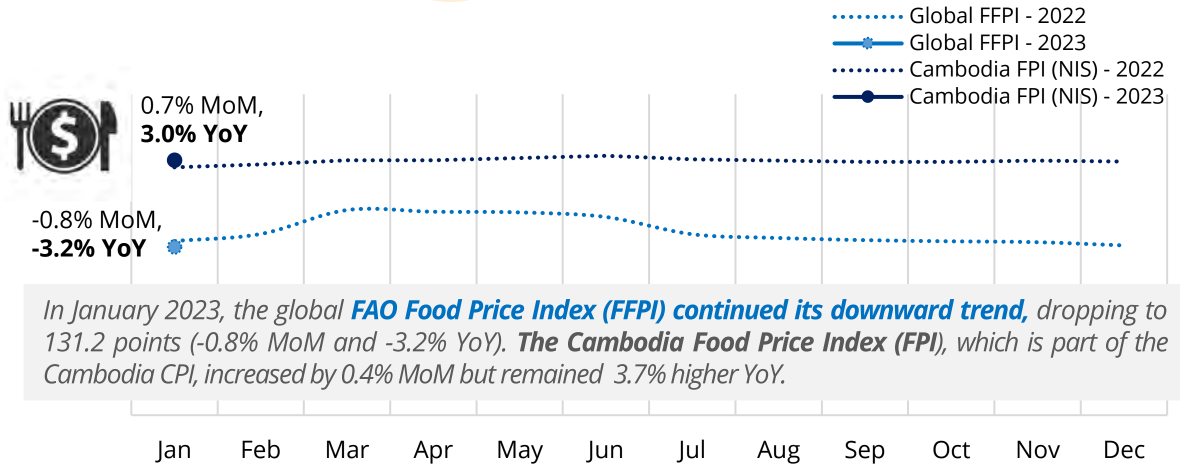
2022	2023
5.2%	**5.6%***

Inflation

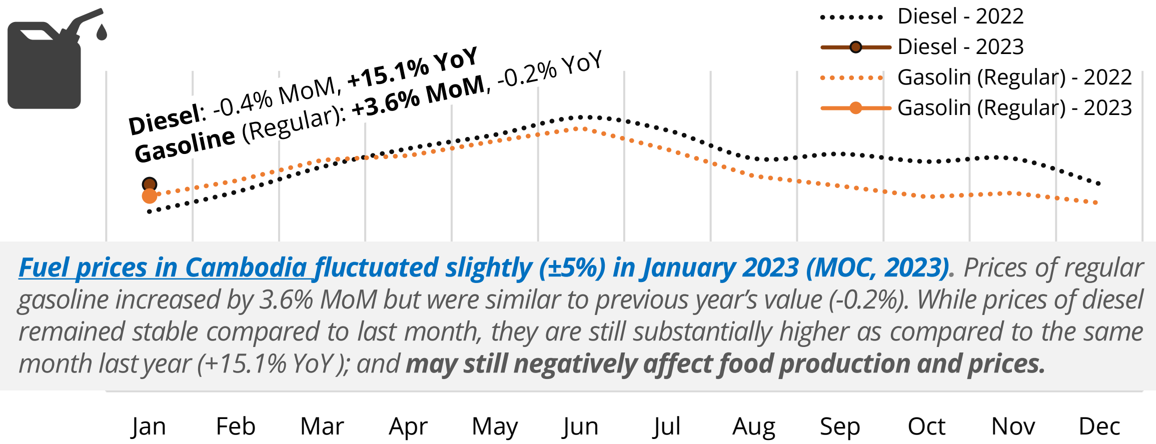
CPI Dec 2022	CPI Jan 2023
197.5	**198.8**

Cambodia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2022 was 5.2% and is projected at 5.6% in 2023. In January 2023, the Cambodia Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 0.7% month-on-month (MoM) and remains 3.0% 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).*

** Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)*



In January 2023, the global ***FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) continued its downward trend,*** *dropping to 131.2 points (-0.8% MoM and -3.2% YoY).* ***The Cambodia Food Price Index (FPI)****, which is part of the Cambodia CPI, increased by 0.4% MoM but remained 3.7% higher YoY.*



Fuel prices in Cambodia fluctuated slightly (±5%) in January 2023 (MOC, 2023). *Prices of regular gasoline increased by 3.6% MoM but were similar to previous year's value (-0.2%). While prices of diesel remained stable compared to last month, they are still substantially higher as compared to the same month last year (+15.1% YoY); and* ***may still negatively affect food production and prices.***

Summary of Key Findings

In January 2023, the cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) continued dropping after peaking in October last year, amid declining global food, fertilizer, and fuel prices. The cost of the BFB was USD 25.9, down by 2.3% compared to the previous month (month-on-month, MoM), but still 2.9% higher than during the same period previous year (year-on-year, YoY). The cost of the BFB continued to be lower in rural areas at USD 25.2 (-2.2% MoM) as compared to urban areas USD 26.5 (-1.9% MoM).

Prices of most key food commodities in the basket remained stable or declined in January, including for duck eggs (-5.3% MoM), morning glory (-12.4% MoM), pork (-0.7% MoM), vegetable oil (-4.7% MoM), mixed rice (+1.6% MoM) and snakehead fish (+1.1% MoM). Easing food prices were linked to easing prices for fuel and agricultural inputs. Cambodia's official imports of fertilizer picked up notably in January (by 27.3% YoY). As a result, prices of most food commodities approximated previous year's levels, except for duck eggs (+15.4% YoY) and snakehead fish (+11.6% YoY) which remain significantly higher.

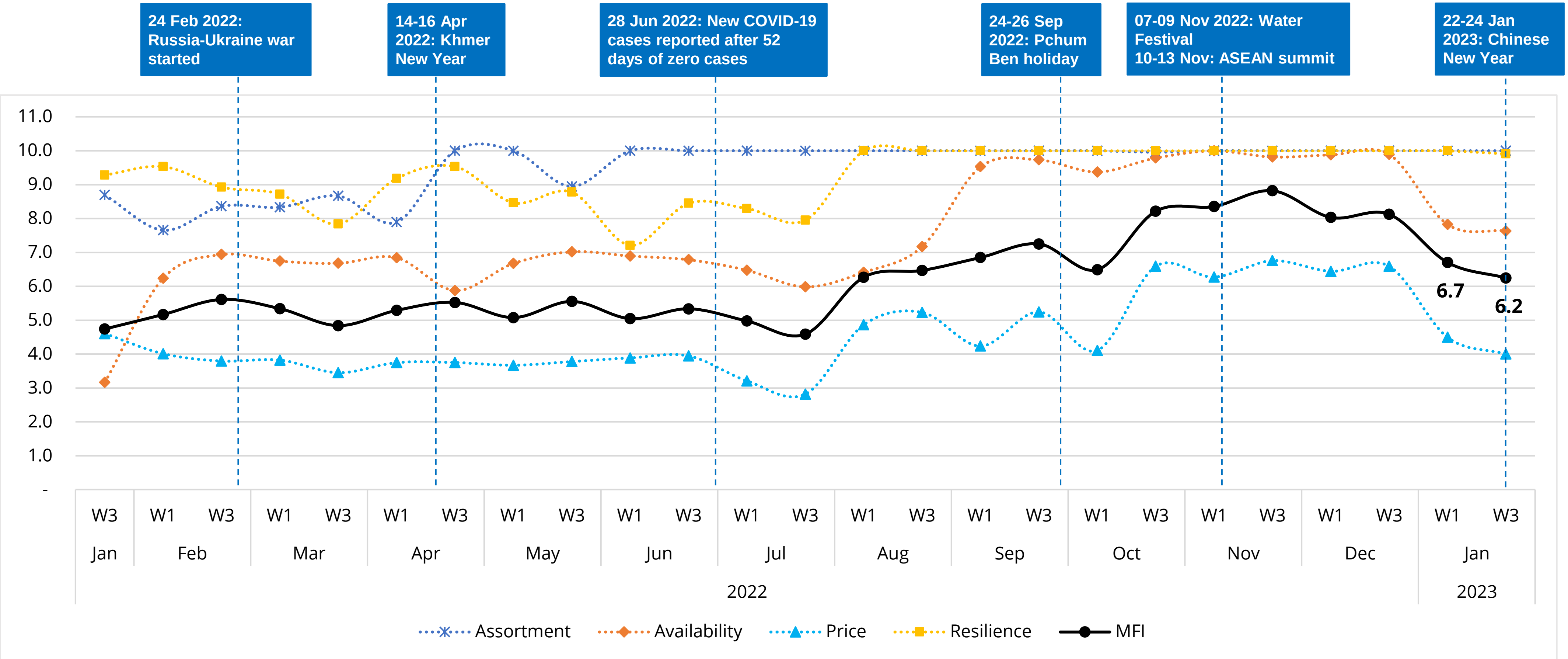
After a high in November market functionality deteriorated slightly, driven by unreliable price stability-predictability and insufficient quantities of essential goods, linked to increased consumer demand during the Chinese New Year holidays and declining fuel prices.

As of January 2023, dry season rice cultivation exceeded the national targets due to favourable rainfall conditions and water for irrigation being sufficiently available. However, the price of diesel, which is important to agricultural production, and agricultural fertilizer remained relatively high (+15.1% YoY).

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 January 2023, market functionality fairly deteriorated compared to the previous month. This was largely driven by rising uncertainty around the stability and predictability of prices and physical availability for most essential commodities. 3.8% of interviewed market chiefs and traders reported rising supply prices in the late January 2023, compared to 0.5% in late December 2022.

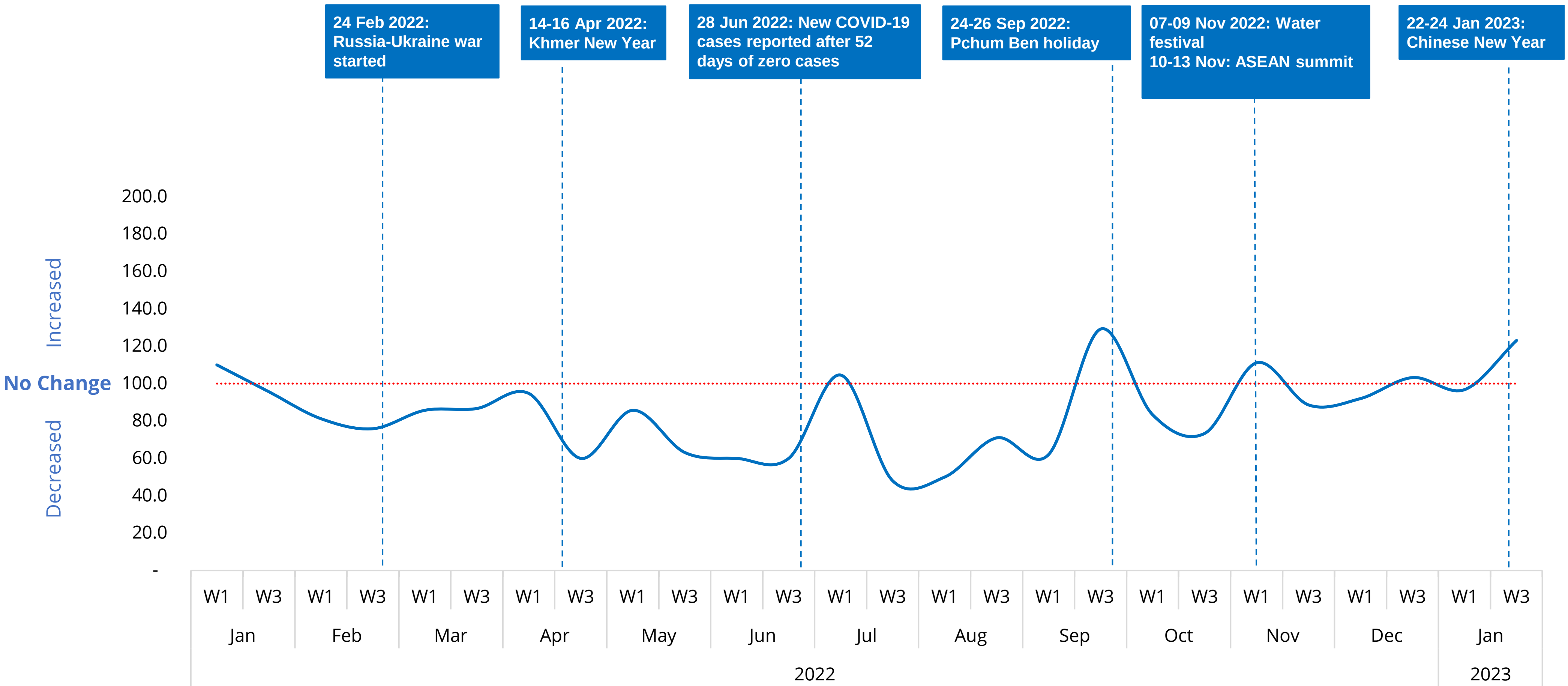


[1] *Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four 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 remarkably throughout January 2023, likely due to increased consumer demand during the celebration of the Chinese New Year across Cambodia.



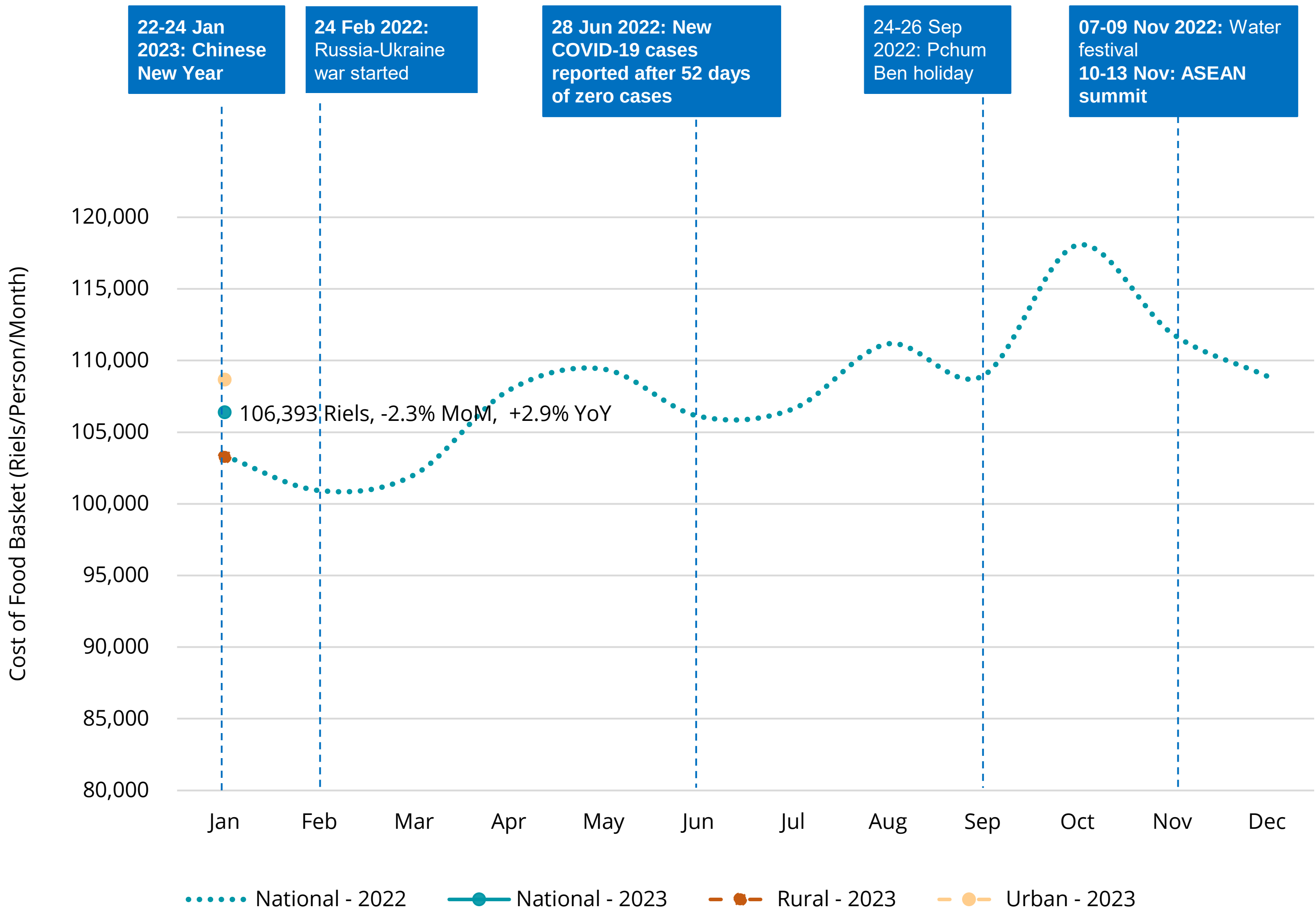
Change in Customers[1] Visiting Markets

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

National: Cost of a basic food basket

The 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 January 2023, the cost of the BFB declined by 2.3% compared to the previous month (MoM), to 106,393 riels/person/month (USD 25.9) but remained 2.9% higher year-on-year (YoY). The cost of the basket was lower in rural areas (USD 25.2) as compared to urban (USD 26.5) areas.



A basic food basket (BFB)
Daily per capita ration

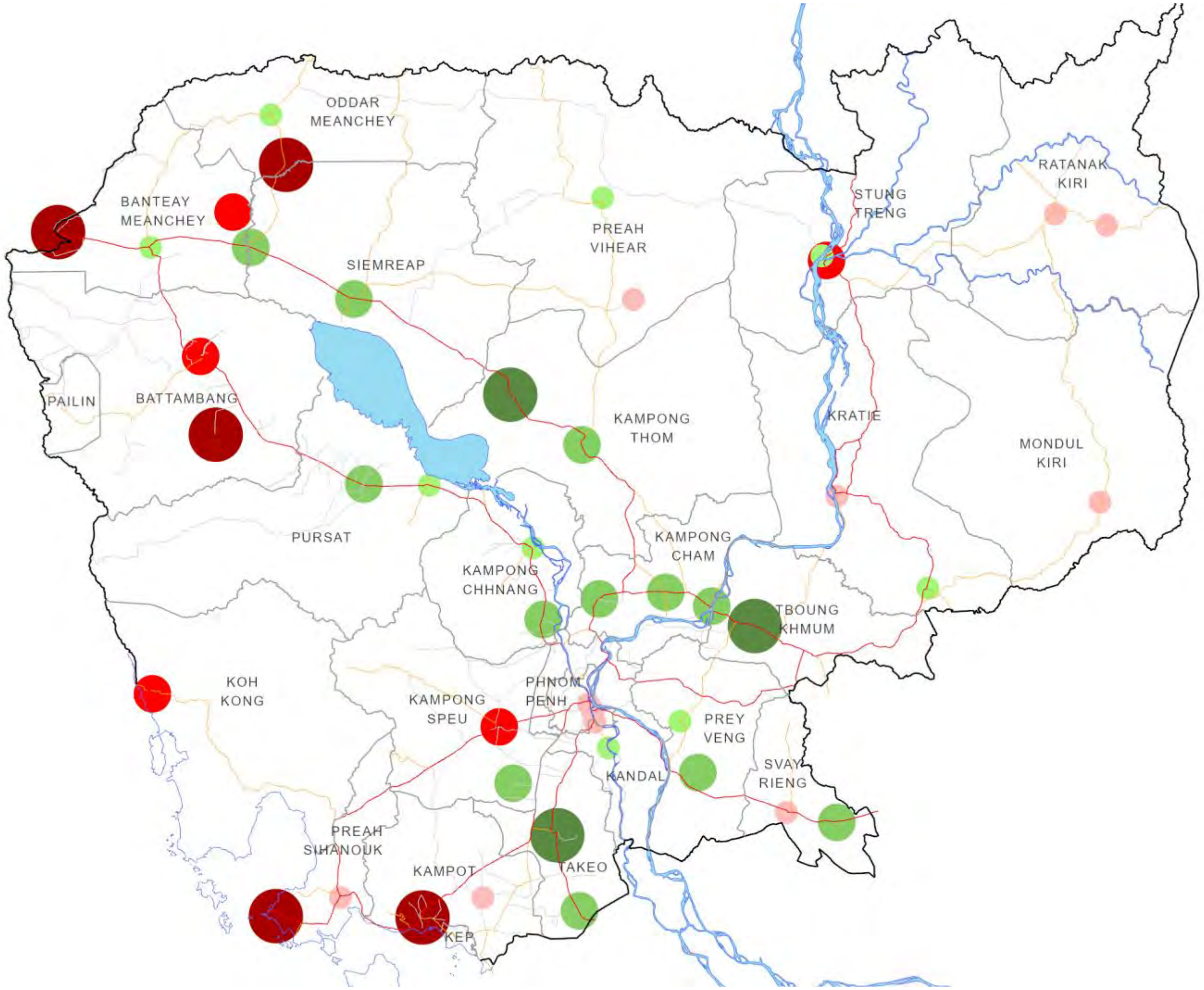
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex 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 141,071 riels/person/month (about 34.1 USD) being 32.6% higher than the national average. The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Stoung market, Kampong Thom province at 90,743 riels/person/month (about 22.1 USD) being 14.7% 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 (January 2023)



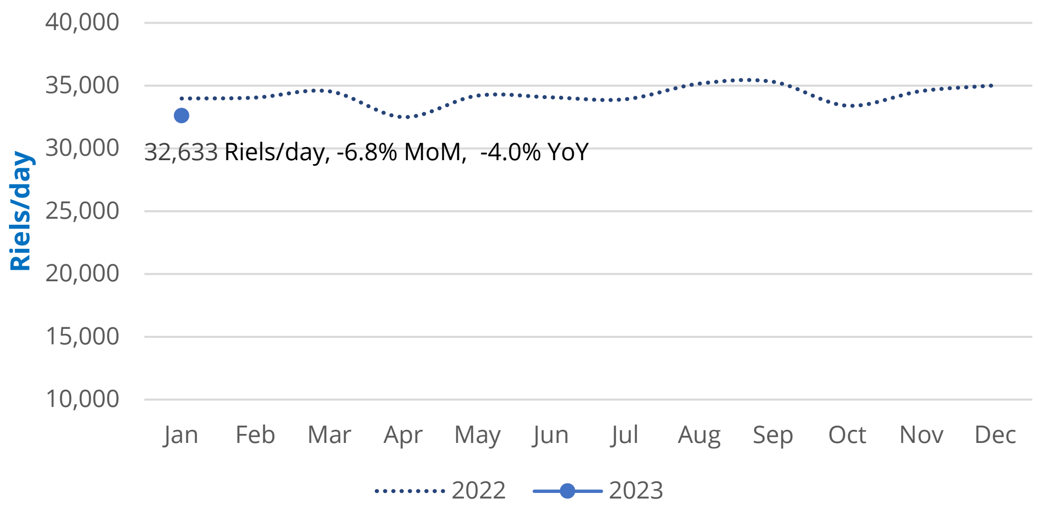
Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in Rural	Percent of markets in Urban
≥ 10% Higher	40.0%	60.0%
5% to 10% Higher	20.0%	80.0%
< 5% Higher	36.4%	63.6%
< 5% Lower	44.4%	55.6%
5% to 10% Lower	66.7%	33.3%
≥ 10% Lower	33.3%	66.7%

National: Unskilled Labor Wage and Purchasing Power

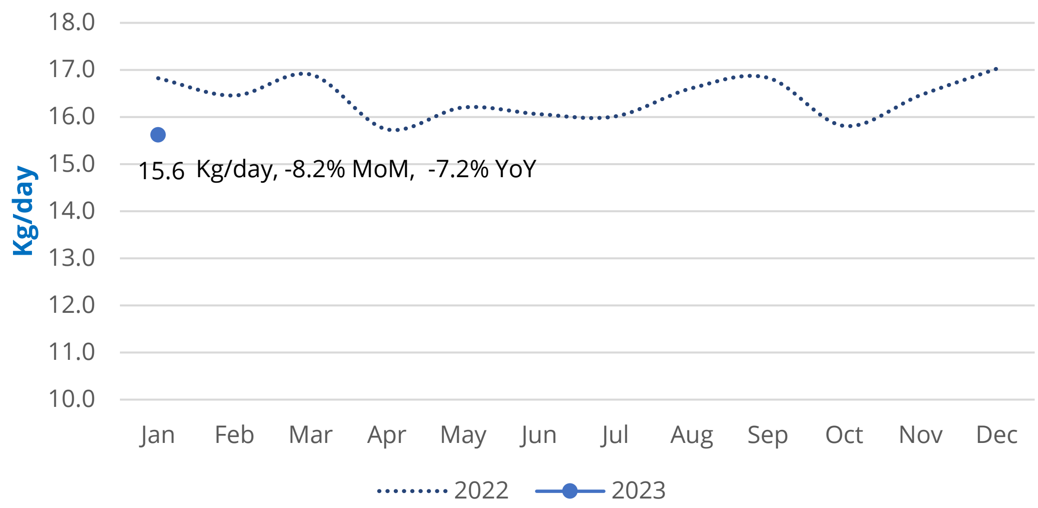
Unskilled labor wage for agriculture and construction workers is collected by AMO on a monthly basis across the country. In January 2023, the national average unskilled labor wage dropped to 32,633 Riels per day (around USD 8.10; -6.8% MoM and -4.0% YoY).

The terms of trade (ToT) is used to assess household food purchasing power using the ratio of the daily wage rates of unskilled laborers and the retail price of mixed rice in the market. This gives an indication of the amount of rice that an unskilled wage labourer can purchase with his/her daily wage. In January 2023, the ToT also dropped to 15.6 kg per day which was 8.2% lower than last month and 7.2% lower than the same month last year, indicating lower food purchasing power of vulnerable population due to a decrease in the unskilled labor wage.

Unskilled Labor Wage (January 2023)



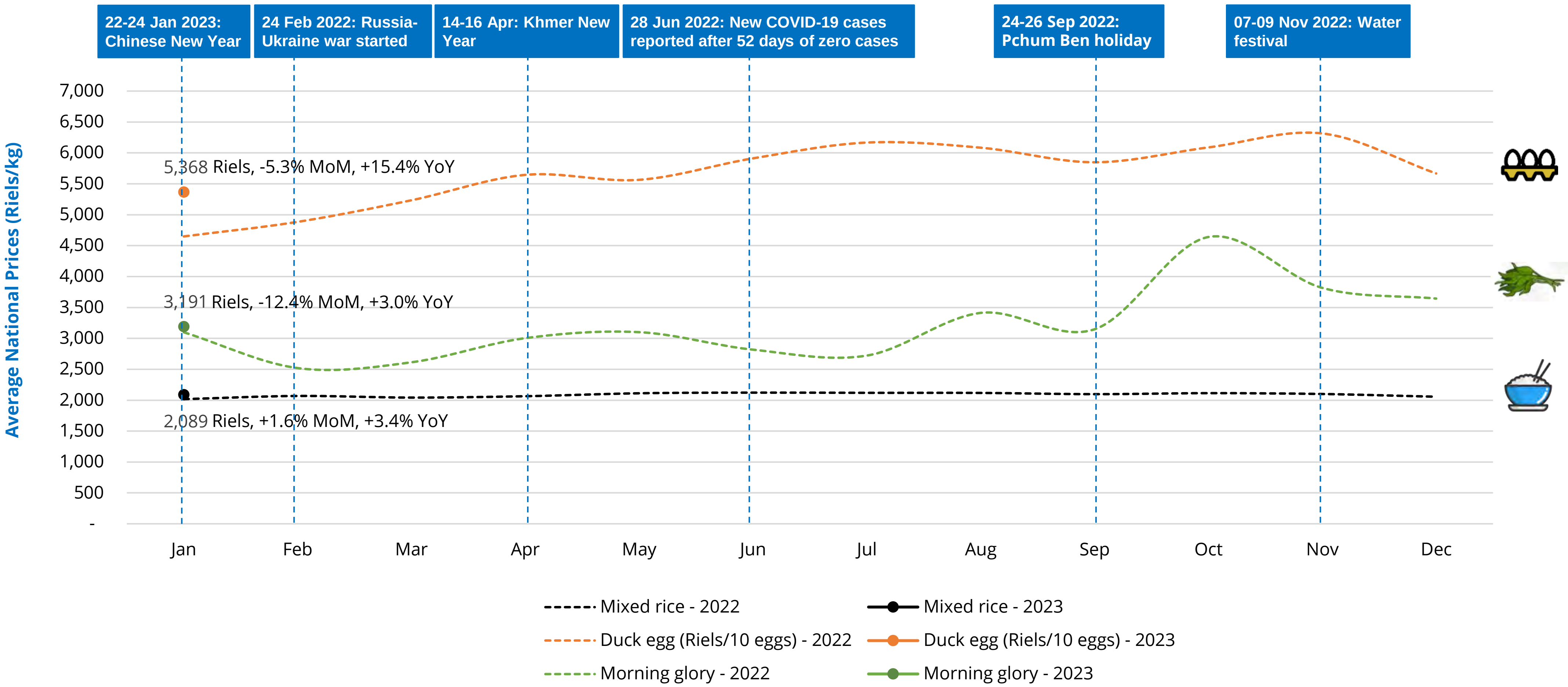
Terms of Trade (January 2023)



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

In January 2023, the prices of duck eggs and morning glory declined, while the prices of mixed rice slightly rose compared to last month. The price of duck eggs continued decreasing by 5.3% from the previous month, 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 15.4% higher YoY. The price of morning glory substantially dropped, by 12.4% MoM, but it remained slightly (3.0%) higher YoY. The price of mixed rice increased marginally by 1.6% MoM and 3.4% YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.

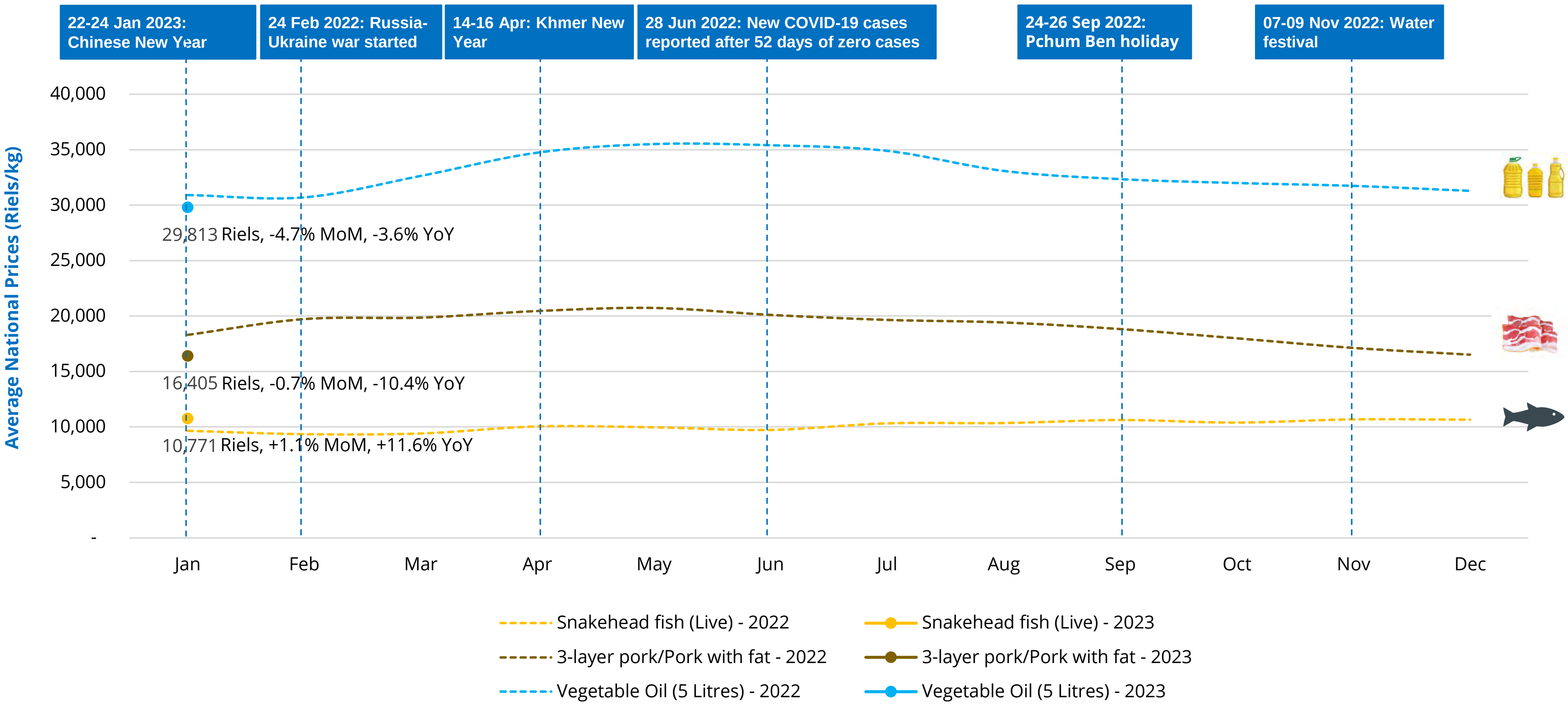


[1] *Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.*
[2] *Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.*

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

In January 2023, the price of snakehead fish increased slightly (+1.1%), while prices of pork (-0.7%) and vegetable oil (-4.7%) continued on a downward trend. The prices of vegetable oil and pork were -3.6% and -10.4% respectively lower than last year. However, the price of snakehead fish remained moderately higher than during the same period of the previous year (+11.6%).

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



[1] *Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.*

Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas

In January 2023, average retail prices for key food commodities in the monitoring were higher in urban areas than in rural areas, except for mixed rice and vegetable oil (Table 1).

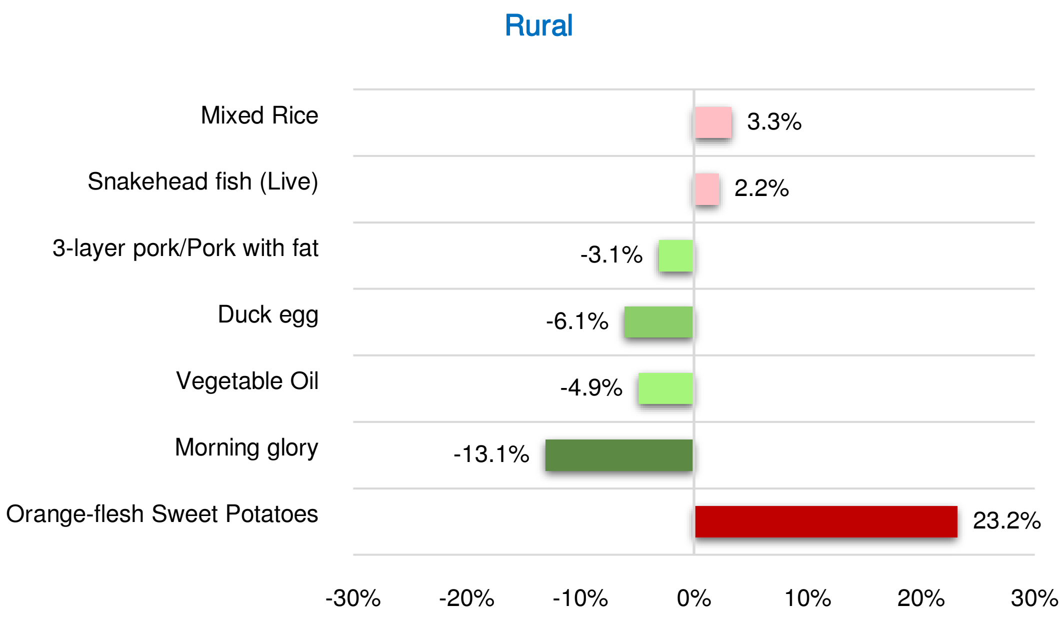
On a month-on-month basis, the average retail prices for mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork and vegetable oil showed minor fluctuations (<5.0%) and the same direction of change (except pork) in both rural and urban areas. The prices for duck egg and morning glory decreased disproportionally in rural areas, by 6.1% and 13.1% MoM respectively – compared to 4.7% and 10.6%, respectively, in urban areas. The prices for orange-flesh sweet potatoes increased considerably in both rural (23.2%) and urban areas (21.0%).

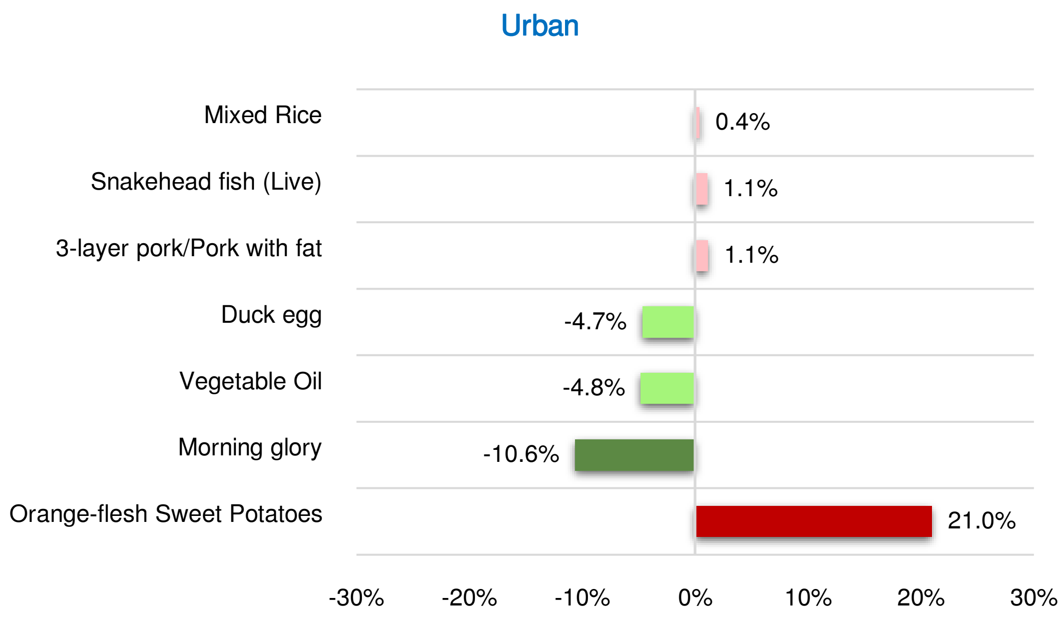
Table 1: Retail prices (riels) in rural and urban areas

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,071	2,115
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10,923	10,548
Pork with fat (kg)	16,944	15,757
Duck egg (10 eggs)	5,394	5,337
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	29,679	29,987
Morning glory (kg)	3,378	2,930
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	3,288	2,813

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

December 2022 vs January 2023





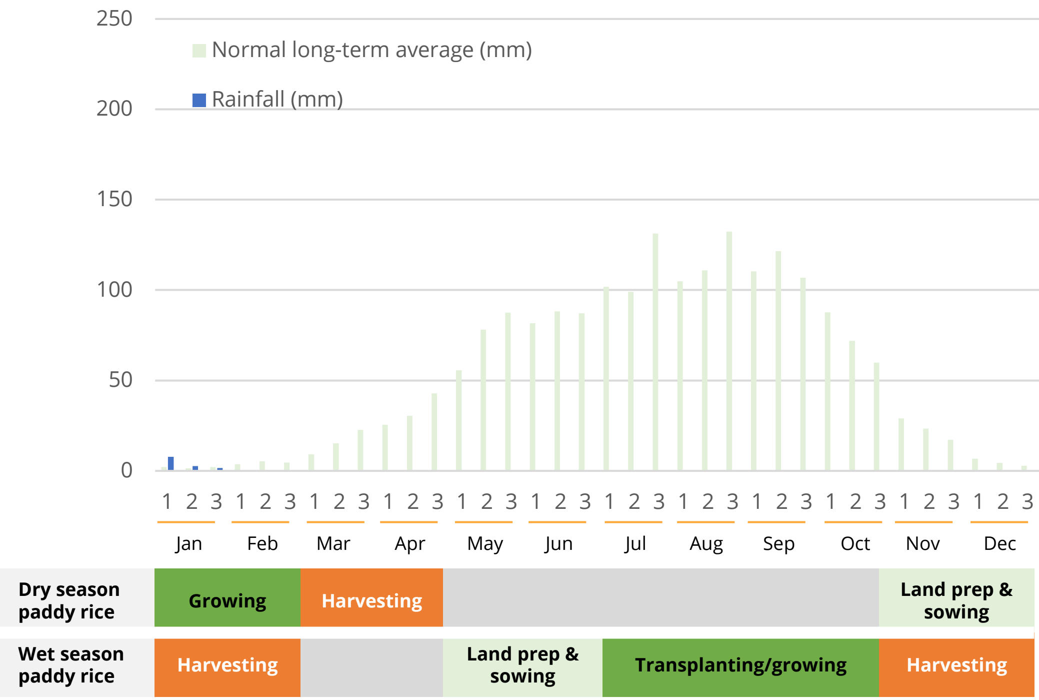
[1] *Data is from all 56 markets. See the Methods section for more details.*
[2] *Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.*

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

The national average cumulative rainfall in the period of November 2022 to January 2023 was moderately higher than the long-term average (graph below left). However, one-month cumulative rainfall in January was irregularly distributed across the country (map below right) with the northwestern parts of the country experiencing slightly below-normal rainfall.

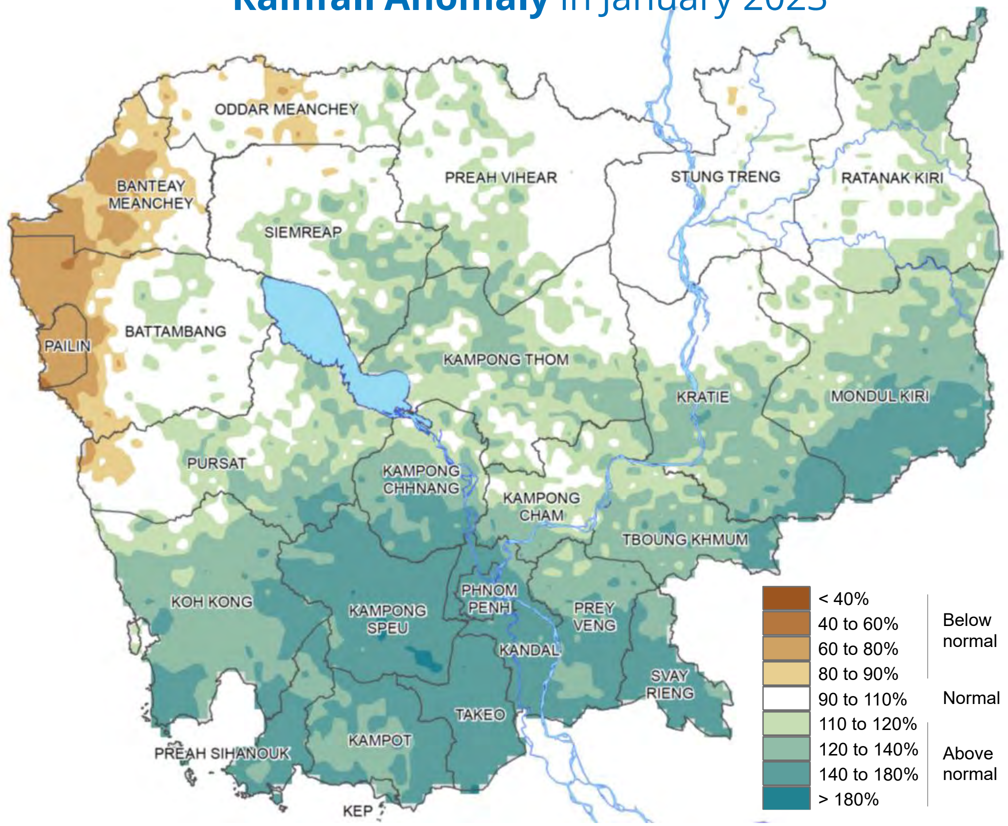
According to IRI Columbia University's seasonal outlook, the southeastern and northeastern parts of the country such as Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng, are expected to receive slightly above-normal rainfall during February to April 2023. These conditions would continue to be favorable for the growing phase of dry-season paddy; however, excess rainfall resulting in waterlogging may negatively impact and cause yield loss. The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM) forecasted that the rainy season in 2023 will start in the 1st week of May in the plain and coastal areas, and in mid-May in other parts of the country.

National Average Rainfall (January 2023) **and Seasonal Crop Calendar**



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP

Rainfall Anomaly in January 2023



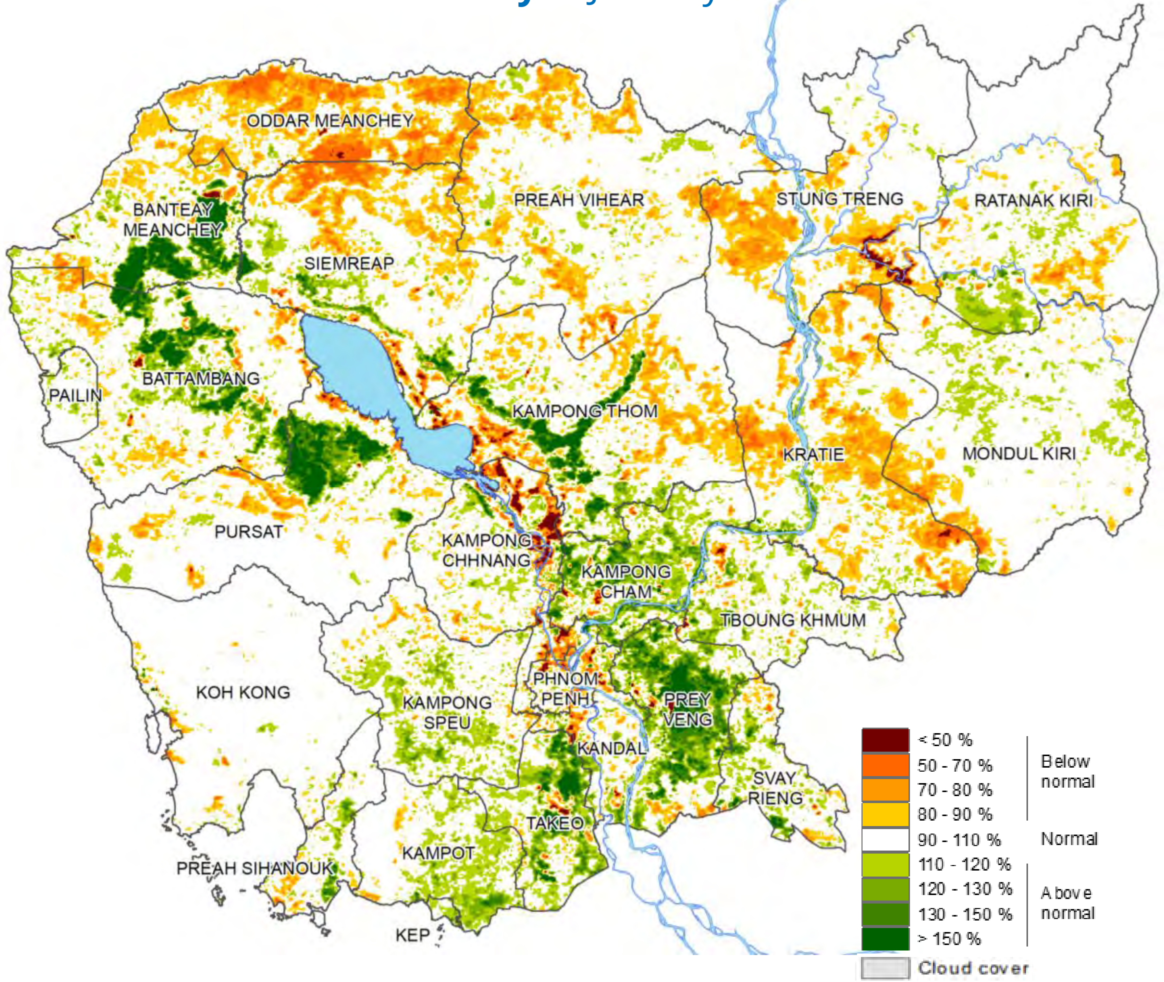
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In January 2023, above-normal rainfall contributed to favorable conditions for vegetation. Healthy vegetation conditions prevailed across the country, particularly in areas surrounding the Tonle Sap and plain areas, where mainly dry-season paddy is grown. In contrast, below-normal vegetation conditions were observed in the northern parts of the country.

The harvesting of wet-season paddy continued in January 2023. By December 2022, 83% of cultivation areas (equivalent to 2.3 million hectares) and about 7.6 million MT of paddy production had been harvested. By January 2023, cultivation of dry-season paddy reached about 609,839 hectares, which is around 123% of the national annual target, according to Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM). It is reported to be 6.0% higher than same period of the last year.

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in January 2023



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

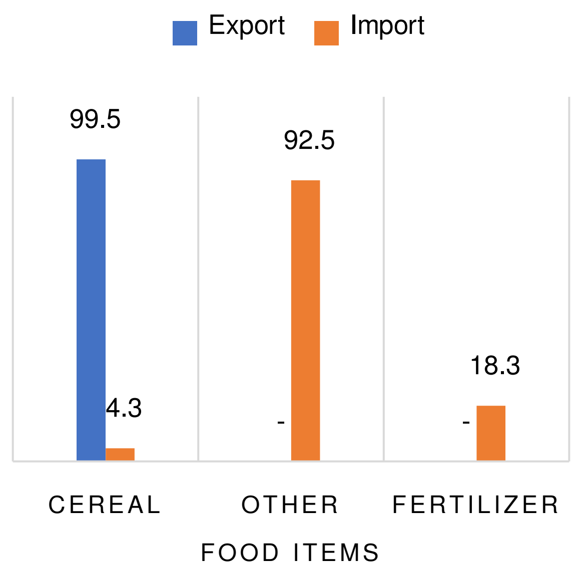
Trade

Aggregate trade statistics in the first month of 2023 were lower than in the previous year. Cambodia's total official exports amounted to USD 1,567.9 million in January 2023, which is 13.9% lower than in the previous year. In January 2023, about 36,900 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 28.83 million) were exported, a decrease of 30.4% compared to the previous year, due to the delay of transportation to China during the Chinese New Year (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 11 February 2023). In addition to milled rice, about 252,714 MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 63.17 million) were exported during the same period (quoted by Khmer Times, 13 February 2023). The Cambodian Rice Federation (CRF) pledges to boost export to 750,000 MT of milled rice in 2023 and 1 million MT of milled rice in 2025 (quoted by Khmer Time, 12 February 2023).

In January 2023, Cambodia's official food imports were worth USD 96.8 million including cereals worth USD 4.3 million (-41.7% YoY) and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 92.5 million (+2.4% YoY). The country also imported USD 18.3 million (+27.3% YoY) worth in fertilizer in January 2023.

The northwestern provinces including Battambang, Pursat, Pailin and Banteay Meanchey were proposed to be part of a fourth economic zone called the "Fish-rice corridor" to appeal to further potential investment and development (quoted by Khmer Times, 13 February 2023).

Cambodian trade balance (value in million USD) of key commodity groups, in January 2023



Source: *General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 10 February 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 706,648 households classified as IDPoor (approximately 2.78 million people) have received a total of USD 931.71 million in cash transfers from 24 June 2020 to 24 January 2023. The programme will continue throughout 2023, with reserved budget of USD 400 million and cash transfer programme for vulnerable household (near poor), with reserved budget of USD 65 million.

Under the Cambodian Food Reserve system, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries distributed **6,712.25 metric tons of rice seeds** to flood-affected households in 22 provinces .

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 January 2023, loans of USD 42.97 million were provided for recovery and to promote the tourism and hospitality sectors.

In 2023, the government reported that two main events – Angkor Sankranta in April and the SEA Games-ASEAN Para Games in May and June – will interest about 3-4 million international tourists to visit the country.

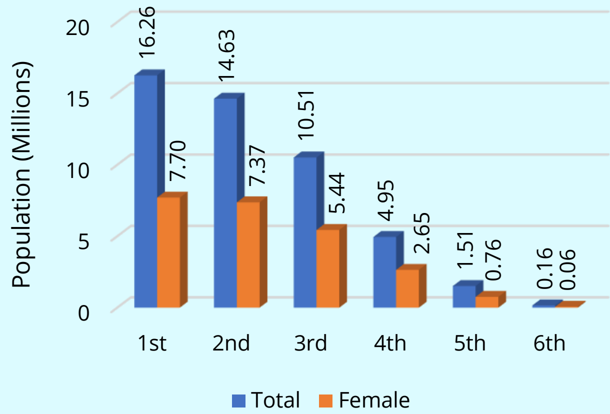
COVID-19 vaccination

According to the Ministry of Health, as of 31 January 2023, 16.26 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 104.2% 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.

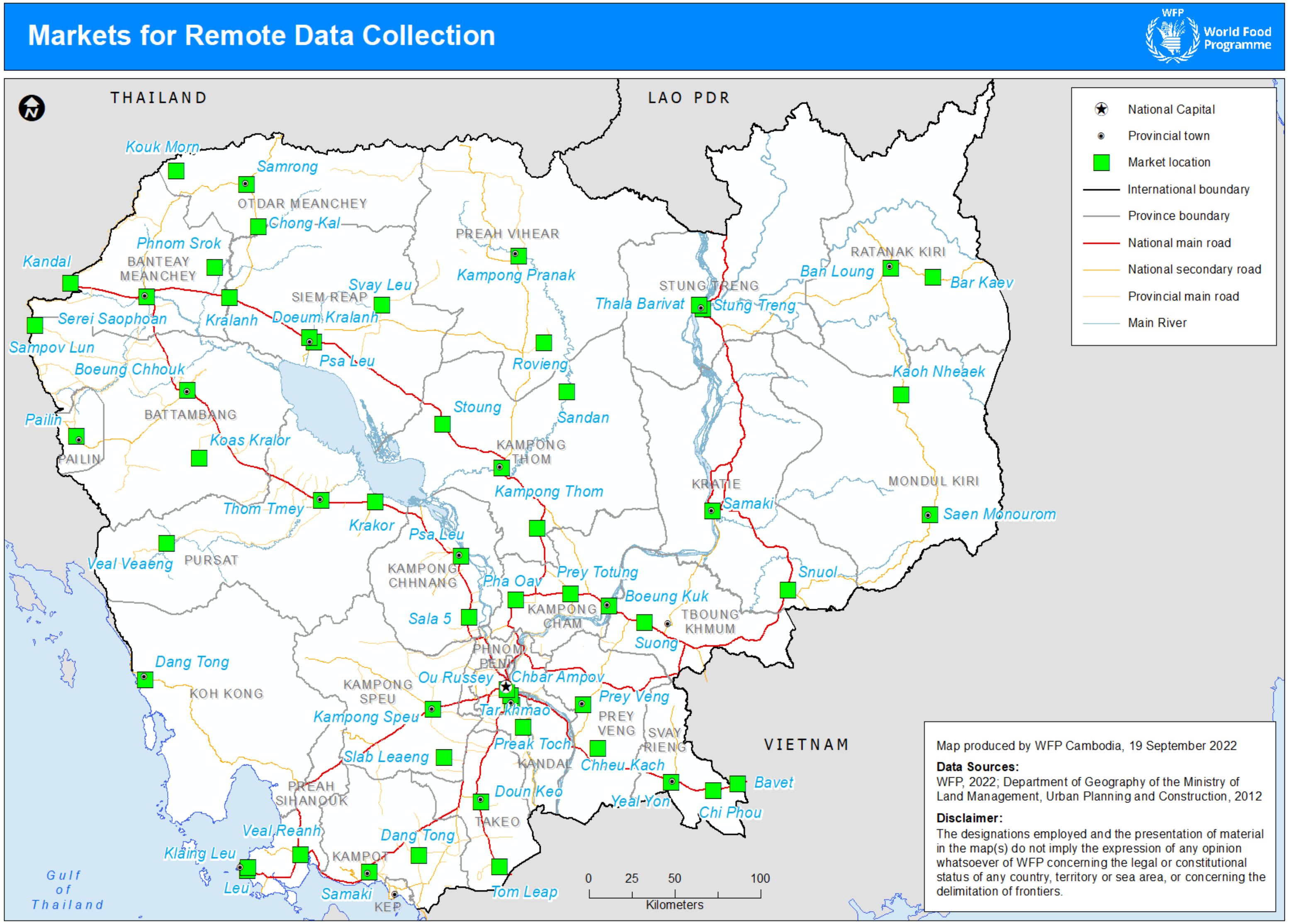
Source: *Official Facebook Page of the Social Protection in Cambodia, 25 December 2022*

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: *Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 31 Jan 2023*

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
1.1. Mixed Rice	Kg	2,089	→ 1.6%	→ -1.1%	→ 3.4%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,771	→ 1.1%	→ 3.7%	↑ 11.6%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,831	→ 0.9%	→ -3.1%	↑ 9.8%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,645	→ 1.5%	↓ -8.3%	→ -0.8%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	26,274	→ 0.9%	→ 2.2%	↑ 6.6%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	8,974	↓ -7.7%	↓ -14.8%	●
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	16,405	→ -0.7%	↓ -8.9%	↓ -10.4%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	19,521	→ -2.5%	→ 4.1%	●
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	14,195	↑ 5.9%	↑ 11.6%	●
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,368	↓ -5.3%	↓ -11.8%	↑ 15.4%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,944	→ -2.0%	↓ -6.1%	↑ 7.4%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	29,813	→ -4.7%	↓ -6.8%	→ -3.6%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,334	↑ 6.3%	→ 1.9%	↑ 9.2%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,383	→ 0.8%	→ 0.9%	●
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,958	→ -2.5%	→ 0.3%	↑ 7.5%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,380	→ -3.6%	→ 0.2%	●
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,918	→ -1.4%	→ -0.1%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	3,191	↓ -12.4%	↓ -31.2%	→ 3.0%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,496	→ -0.2%	→ -2.6%	↓ -8.6%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,995	↓ -16.3%	→ -3.1%	→ -0.6%
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	5,077	↓ -17.8%	↓ -5.9%	→ 1.5%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	3,503	↓ -29.2%	↓ -45.2%	→ -2.7%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,403	↓ -29.0%	↓ -40.1%	→ 4.2%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoiySum	Kg	2,958	↓ -35.6%	↓ -41.2%	→ -0.4%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,177	↓ -26.9%	↓ -32.9%	→ -1.7%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	4,281	↓ -12.8%	↓ -24.1%	→ 3.9%

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
8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,272	↓ -23.2%	↑ 27.0%	↓ -21.9%
8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	4,799	↓ -15.5%	↑ 17.6%	↑ 28.0%
8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,883	↓ -8.3%	→ -2.7%	↑ 9.4%
8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg		●	●	●
8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,283	↓ -34.2%	↓ -33.7%	↓ -27.0%
8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,778	↓ -18.5%	→ -0.6%	↑ 17.6%
8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,710	↓ -21.9%	→ -2.9%	→ 3.3%
8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	4,319	→ -0.5%	↓ -18.3%	↓ -9.7%
8.18. Spong gourd	Kg	3,013	↓ -14.8%	↓ -18.8%	→ 2.2%
8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,019	↓ -19.9%	↓ -18.5%	↓ -5.2%
8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,702	↑ 9.1%	↑ 20.0%	↑ 19.5%
8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,804	↓ -29.9%	↓ -10.2%	↓ -38.3%
8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,256	→ -1.1%	→ 1.5%	↓ -18.6%
8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	5,651	↓ -25.1%	↓ -42.4%	→ -0.8%
8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	4,568	↓ -30.2%	↓ -36.7%	→ -0.6%
8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	3,152	↑ 24.7%	↑ 24.3%	↑ 30.6%
8.26. Garlic	Kg	5,153	→ 2.4%	→ -3.1%	●
8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	4,113	→ -2.3%	↓ -7.7%	●
9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,156	→ -2.5%	→ 3.2%	●
9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	3,167	●	↓ -36.7%	●
10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,648	→ 3.2%	→ -1.5%	●
11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,988	→ 2.4%	→ 2.6%	●
7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,232	→ -0.1%	→ -3.4%	●
7.2. Diesel	litre	4,526	→ -1.9%	↓ -7.7%	●
8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,500	→ -2.8%	↓ -9.1%	●

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
1.1. Mixed Rice	Kg	1,940	→ 1.5%	→ -0.7%	→ 3.6%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,807	→ 1.5%	↑ 5.8%	↑ 13.2%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,091	→ -0.8%	→ -1.7%	↑ 7.7%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	6,888	→ 1.9%	↓ -6.9%	→ -1.4%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	24,244	→ 1.3%	→ 3.2%	↑ 7.7%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	7,920	↓ -7.8%	↓ -15.3%	●
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	14,999	→ -1.2%	↓ -9.6%	↓ -10.9%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	17,772	→ -1.7%	→ 3.7%	●
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,107	↑ 5.3%	↑ 15.4%	●
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	4,872	↓ -6.3%	↓ -13.0%	↑ 16.5%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,416	→ -4.3%	↓ -6.4%	↑ 8.3%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	28,823	→ -4.5%	↓ -6.7%	→ -4.2%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,096	↑ 7.9%	↑ 9.1%	↑ 9.8%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,023	→ 1.6%	→ 1.3%	●
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,228	→ 0.9%	→ 3.6%	↑ 8.0%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,026	→ -1.7%	→ 2.7%	●
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,429	→ -1.3%	→ 1.2%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,675	↓ -18.7%	↓ -32.5%	↑ 5.9%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,916	→ 2.4%	→ -2.3%	↓ -6.7%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,033	↓ -13.7%	→ -0.4%	→ -4.9%
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	3,932	↓ -20.8%	↓ -7.1%	↓ -15.2%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	2,815	↓ -33.6%	↓ -48.4%	→ -2.6%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	2,704	↓ -32.9%	↓ -43.3%	↑ 5.4%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoiySum	Kg	2,320	↓ -39.6%	↓ -45.0%	→ -2.3%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	2,450	↓ -32.3%	↓ -37.5%	→ -5.0%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,300	↓ -14.2%	↓ -26.4%	→ -1.4%

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
8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	4,148	↓ -23.5%	↑ 19.9%	↓ -37.0%
8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	3,713	↓ -11.9%	↑ 10.3%	↑ 11.4%
8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,398	↓ -6.7%	→ 1.1%	↑ 13.8%
8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg		●	●	●
8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	1,787	↓ -36.3%	↓ -36.7%	↓ -33.0%
8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,116	↓ -20.6%	→ 1.1%	↑ 16.1%
8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,097	↓ -24.0%	→ -0.5%	→ 1.6%
8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,665	→ 1.0%	↓ -18.3%	↓ -8.2%
8.18. Spong gourd	Kg	2,333	↓ -18.4%	↓ -20.1%	↓ -8.8%
8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,322	↓ -24.9%	↓ -21.6%	↓ -17.7%
8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,325	↑ 16.3%	↑ 30.8%	↑ 25.5%
8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,200	↓ -30.7%	↓ -6.8%	↓ -42.1%
8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,836	→ 2.9%	↑ 6.3%	↓ -21.8%
8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	4,900	↓ -24.6%	↓ -42.3%	→ -0.7%
8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	3,843	↓ -32.1%	↓ -38.9%	→ -0.4%
8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,598	↑ 27.8%	↑ 28.8%	↑ 35.5%
8.26. Garlic	Kg	4,582	→ 4.1%	→ -0.9%	●
8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,570	→ 1.0%	↓ -5.9%	●
9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,756	→ 0.3%	↑ 10.8%	●
9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	2,733	●	↓ -39.3%	●
10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,497	↑ 7.0%	→ 2.8%	●
11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,577	→ -1.1%	→ -2.3%	●
7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,056	→ -1.8%	→ -4.5%	●
7.2. Diesel	litre	4,419	→ -2.8%	↓ -8.5%	●
8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,050	→ -4.4%	↓ -10.7%	●

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

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

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

Annex 3: Cost of a basic food basket

The development of the basic food basket presented in this report draws heavily from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) analyses in Cambodia. To construct the food basket used in those analyses, a reference cohort from the 2014 Cambodia Socio Economic Survey (CSES) dataset was established based on the following criteria:

i. Household total monthly expenditures falls between the 2nd and 4th quintiles;

ii. Household has adequate food security (acceptable food consumption score);

iii. Household did not utilize any negative coping strategies.

A food basket for this reference cohort was then established to understand if the consumption patterns were in line with what would be expected of a household to live a healthy and active life.[1] To do this, certain food items were identified to represent the categories captured in the food expenditure module (see Table 2 for the full list). The kilocalories of each food were identified and the quantities were derived from the CSES 2014 expenditure data to determine if the calories in the basket were in line with what one would expect of a person living a healthy and active life from a rights-based perspective.

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

Food category[2]	Food commodity[3]	Food commodity[4]	kcal/person/day[2]	g/person/day[2]	Riels/g[4]	Riels/person/month[4]
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.1	26,237
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីផ្ទក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.8	29,824
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.4	20,311
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ុតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.6	3,095
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	-	-
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	6.6	2,557
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.2	22,490
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្កាពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	3.2	1,880
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	-	-
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	-	-
		Total	**1,937**	**950.6**	-	**106,393**

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, January 2023. WFP Cambodia.