



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

February 2023

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

More than a year into the Ukraine conflict, the war and sanctions imposed on Russia continue to have major implications on global food and energy markets as both countries are significant exporters of grains (especially wheat and barley), agricultural fertilizers (such as potassium, nitrogen, phosphorus); and Russia is a major global producer and exporter of crude oil and natural gas. While favourable weather and robust supply response has mitigated price rises in 2023, [tight supplies imply greater volatility](#), salient during periods of unpredictability e.g., cropping cycles in the northern hemisphere.

In February 2023, [the FAO global food price index continued to decrease after peaking in March 2022](#), down by 0.6% month-on-month (MoM) and by 8.1% year-on-year (YoY), driven by a drop in global prices for vegetable oil and dairy.

Global economic growth is projected at 2.9% for 2023 and 3.1% for 2024 which is below the pre-COVID-19 pandemic historical average. Global inflation is predicted to drop to [6.6% in 2023 and 4.3% in 2024](#), this is however still above pre-pandemic levels. 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 continue to remain historically high compared to their average in the last five years. A [cost of living crisis](#) is predicted to be the biggest global risk in the next two years.

Access to fertilizer has somewhat improved as prices decreased by 40% since peaking in early 2022 – but they are still above the historical average. Similarly, [global agricultural production prices are expected to decrease by 5% in 2023](#) but will remain higher than in the past. While lower costs for agricultural inputs brighten the prospects for

global food production, climate change induced vulnerabilities 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 10th March 2023, [23 countries have placed 28 food export bans, and 6 have implemented 5 export-limiting measures](#). [The World Bank warns that new export restrictions could however 'send prices soaring again.'](#)

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](#).

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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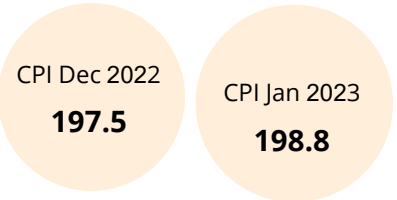
Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



Economic growth rate



Inflation



Cambodia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2022 was 5.2% and is projected to be 5.6% in 2023*. In January 2023, the Cambodia Consumer Price Index** (CPI) increased by 0.7% month-on-month (MoM) and remained 3.0% higher year-on-year (YoY). Domestic food price inflation eased towards the end of 2022. Cambodian households spend close to half (48.7%) of their available income on food; households in the lowest quintile as much as 56% (CSES, 2019/20).

* Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

** CPI for February 2023 is not available yet during reporting period.



0.7% MoM,
3.0% YoY

-0.6% MoM,
-8.1% YoY

Global FFPI - 2022
Global FFPI - 2023
Cambodia FPI (NIS) - 2022
Cambodia FPI (NIS) - 2023

In February 2023, the global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** continued its downward trend, dropping to 129.8 points (-0.6% MoM and -8.1% YoY). In January, the **Cambodia Food Price Index (FPI)**, which is part of the Cambodia CPI, increased by 0.4% MoM but remained 3.7% higher YoY.

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec



Diesel: -1.8% MoM, +1.9% YoY
Gasoline (Regular): +3.5% MoM, -4.0% YoY

Diesel - 2022
Diesel - 2023
Gasolin (Regular) - 2022
Gasolin (Regular) - 2023

Fuel prices in Cambodia fluctuated slightly ($\pm 5\%$) in February 2023 (MOC, 2023). Prices of regular gasoline increased by 3.5% MoM but were lower than in Feb 2022 (-4.0%). Diesel price decreased by -1.8%, compared to last month but was slightly higher than the same month last year (+1.9%); and may still negatively affect food production and prices.

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Summary of Key Findings

In February 2023, the cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) was USD 26.2 and slightly increased (+1.1%) compared to the previous month (month-on-month, MoM). Additionally, the cost remained high (+6.6%) compared to the same period previous year (year-on-year, YoY). The cost of the BFB in rural and urban areas were USD 25.5 (+1.4% MoM) and USD 26.6 (+0.4% MoM), respectively.

Food commodities in the basket exhibited only marginal price fluctuations ($\pm < 5.0\%$ MoM) in February'23. Easing food prices is linked to easing prices for fuel and agricultural inputs. However, some food commodities still show substantial long term price increases such as snakehead fish (+18.8% YoY), duck eggs (+12.9% YoY), morning glory (+27.2% YoY) and sweet potatoes (+32.6% YoY) which remain significantly higher.

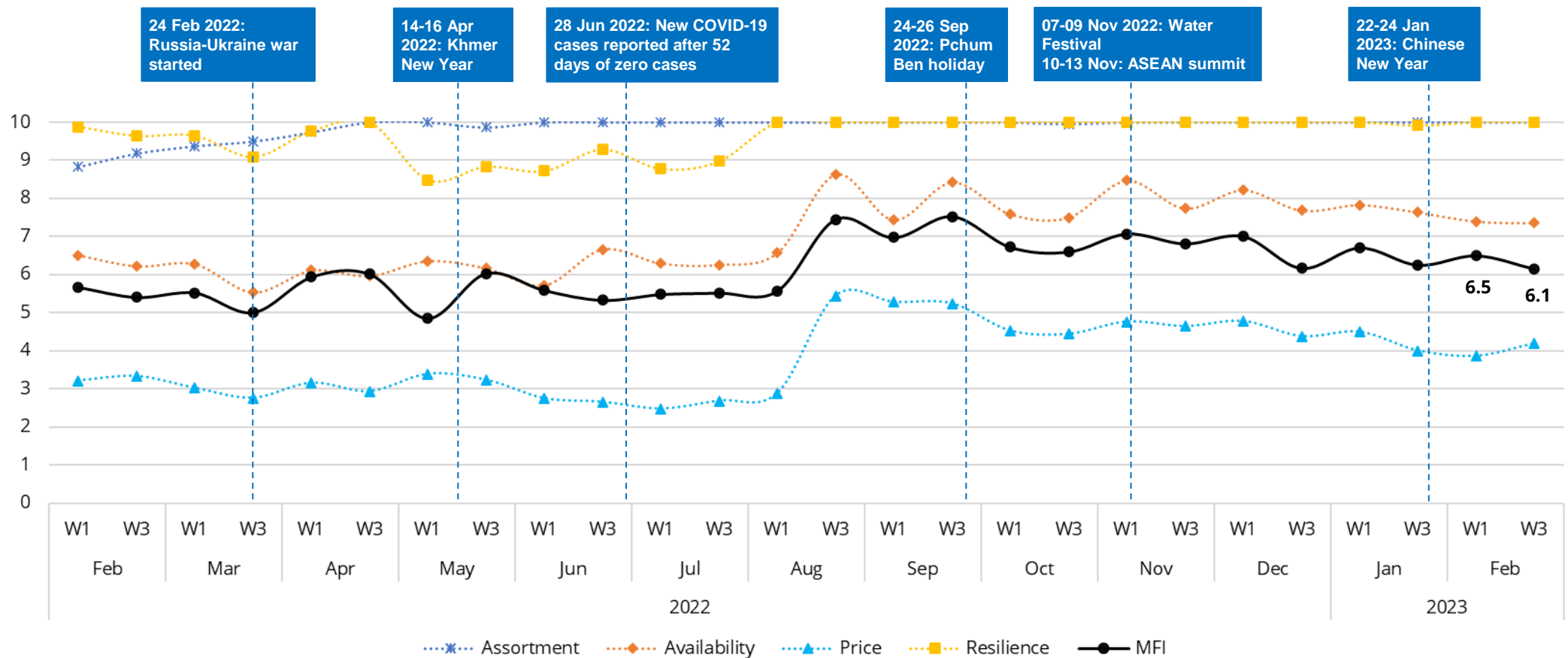
As of February 2023, dry season rice cultivation were higher than the national targets due to favourable rainfall conditions and water for irrigation being sufficiently available, amid the easing price of diesel, which is important to agricultural production.

Market functionality deteriorated slightly in February, driven by insufficient quantities of essential goods and unreliable price stability-predictability.

Market functionality

The market functionality index (MFI)¹ measures the functionality of monitored markets along the following key dimensions: assortment of essential goods, physical availability of goods in sufficient quantities, affordable and stable-predictable prices, and the underlying resilience of supply chains. The MFI score ranges from 0 to 10, with a higher score indicating better functionality.

Market functionality slightly changed over the course of February 2023, mainly driven by the **deterioration in physical availability for essential commodities and unpredictability of prices**. This was also likely influenced by **uncertainty of fuel prices**. 2.9% of interviewed market chiefs and traders reported rising supply prices in February 2023, compared to 3.5% in the previous month.

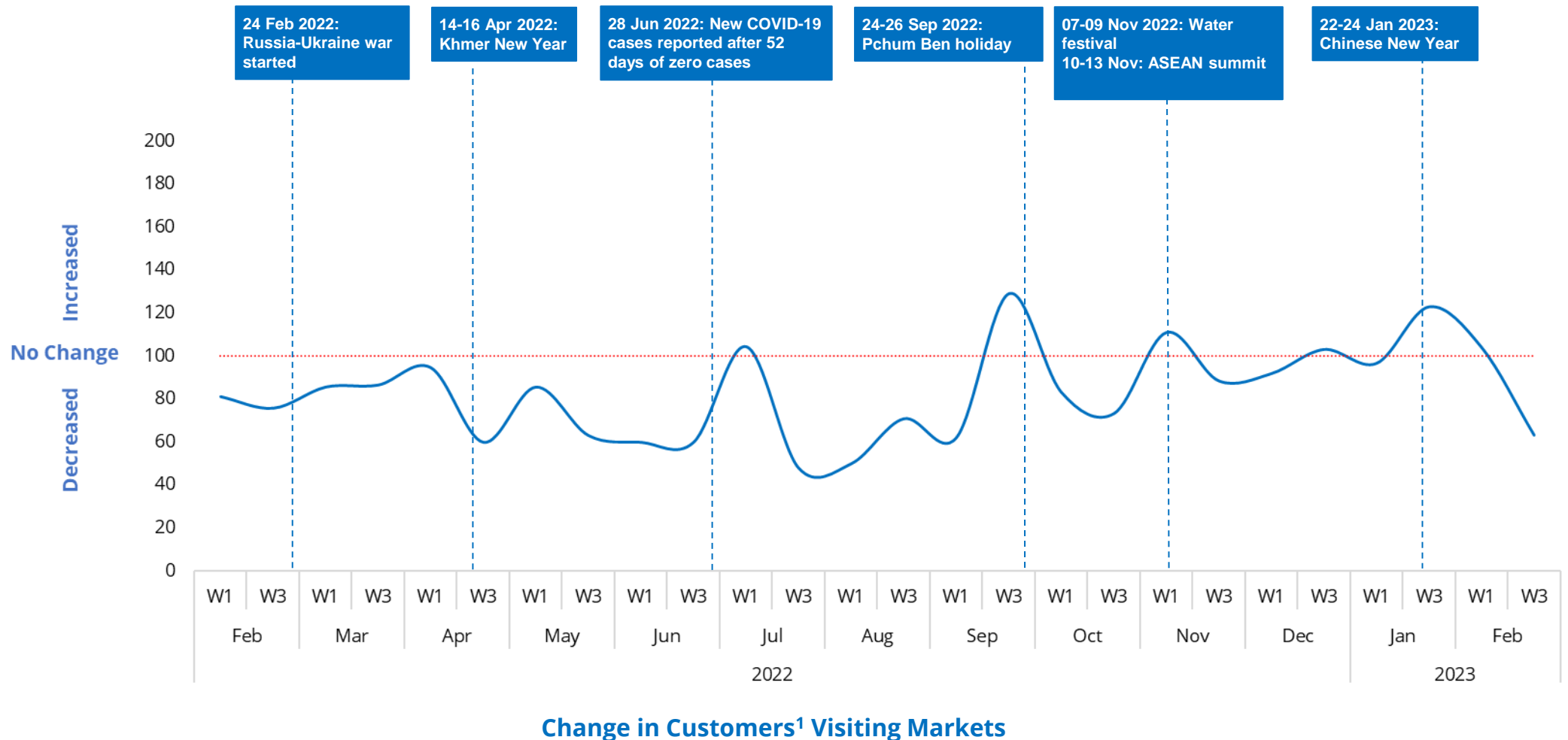


¹ Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four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

Market access: Customer trends

In the 56 markets monitored across the country (with 11 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 decreasing remarkably throughout reporting month.

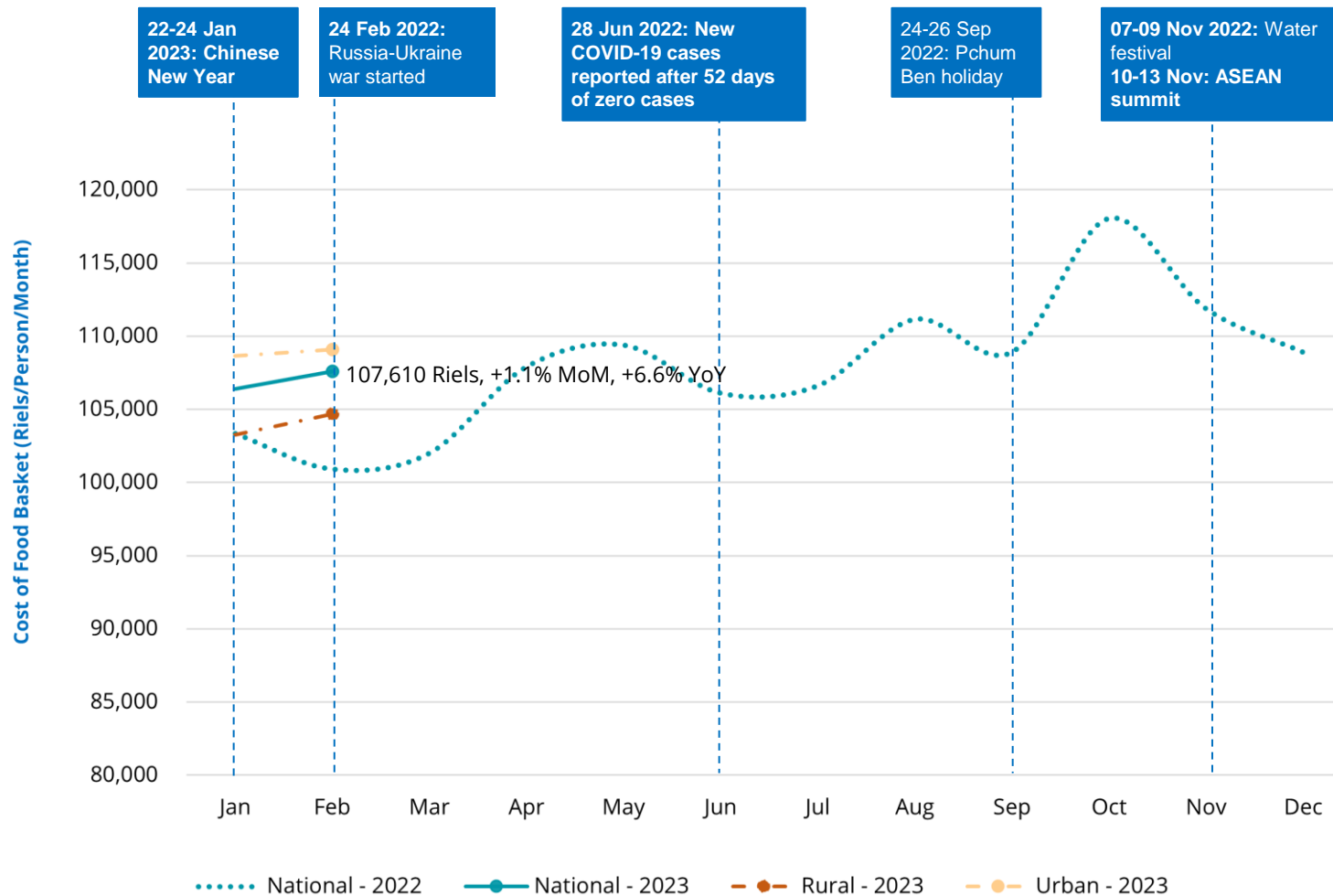


¹ The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

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 February 2023, the cost of the BFB slightly increased by 1.1% compared to the previous month (MoM), to 107,610 riels/person/month (USD 26.2) and remained 6.6% higher year-on-year (YoY). The cost of the basket was lower in rural areas (USD 25.5) compared to urban (USD 26.6) ones.



A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration



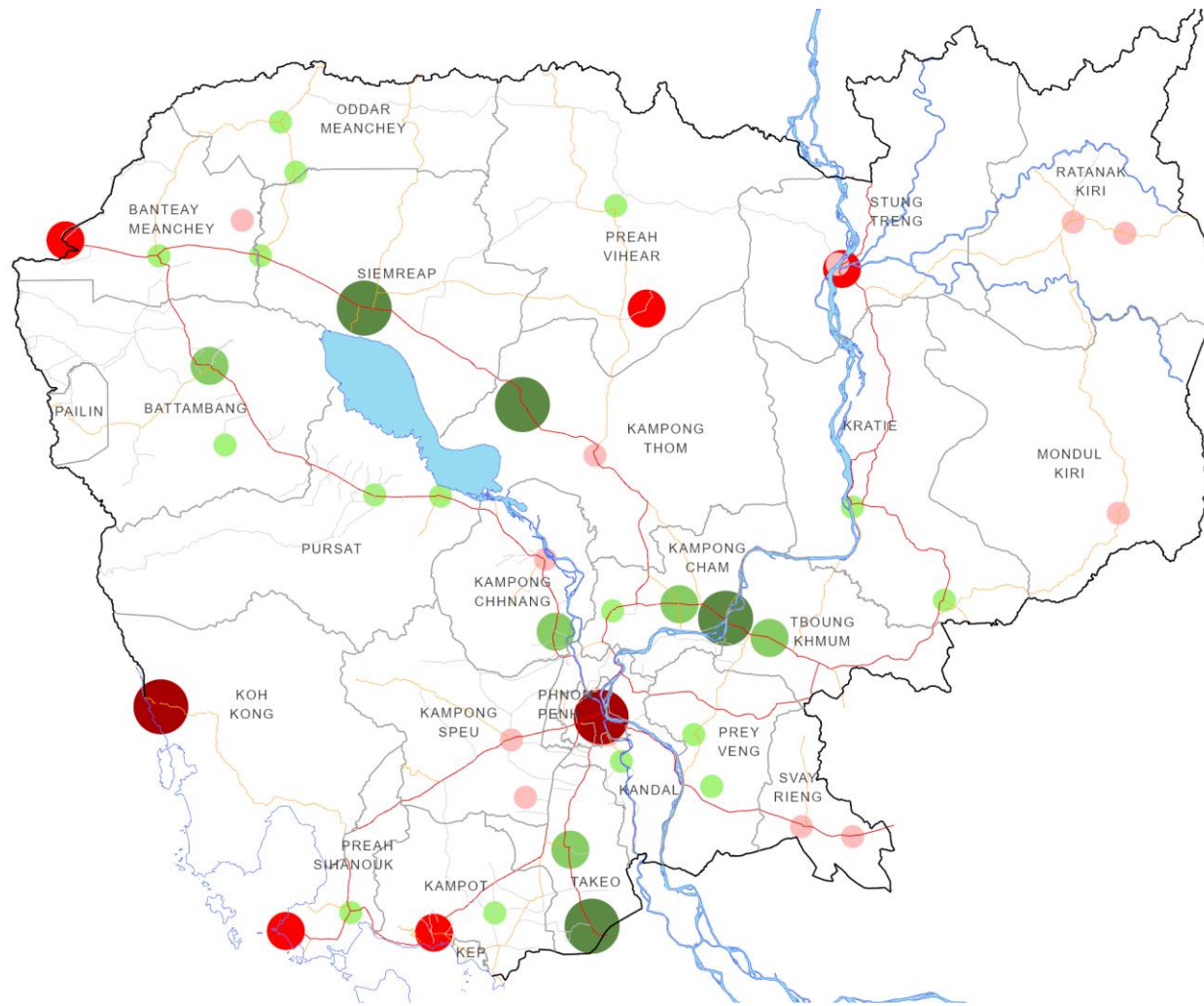
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex 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, at 126,314 riels/person/month (about 30.8 USD) being 17.4% higher than the national average. The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Stoung market, Kampong Thom province at 92,592 riels/person/month (about 22.6 USD) being 14.0% 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 (February 2023)



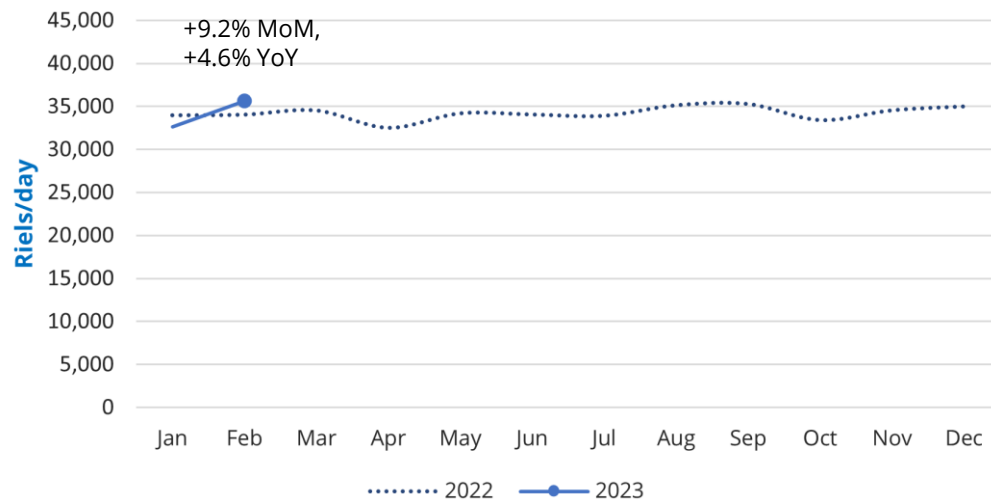
Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● $\geq 10\%$ Higher	0.0%	100.0%
● 5% to 10% Higher	20.0%	80.0%
● < 5% Higher	41.7%	58.3%
● < 5% Lower	58.8%	41.2%
● 5% to 10% Lower	40.0%	60.0%
● $\geq 10\%$ Lower	50.0%	50.0%

National: Unskilled Labor Wage and Purchasing Power

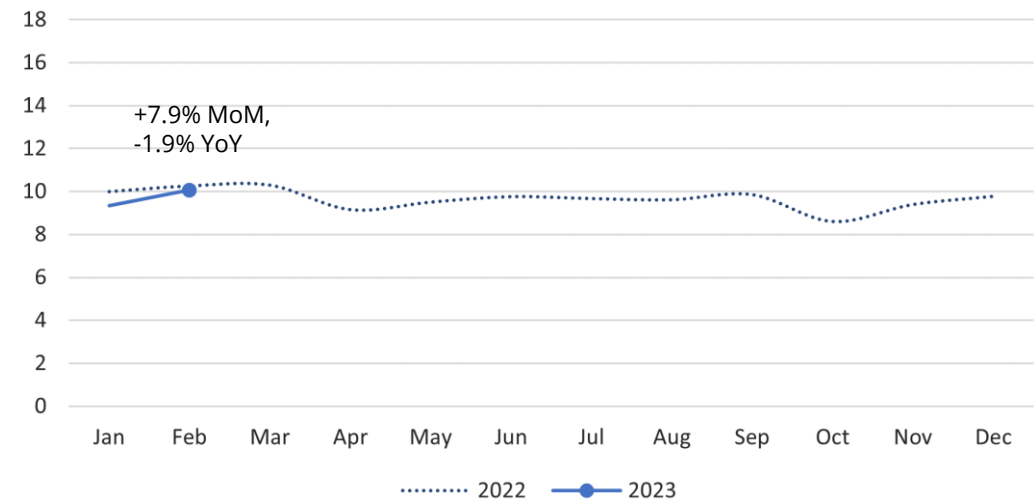
Unskilled labor wage for agriculture and construction workers is collected by AMO on a monthly basis across the country. In February 2023, the average national wage for unskilled labor¹ increased to 35,622 Riels per day (approximately USD 8.7; +9.2% MoM and +4.6% YoY).

The terms of trade (ToT) is used to assess household food purchasing power for these households, computed by the ratio of the daily wage rates of unskilled laborers and the average daily basic food basket. This gives an indication how much basic food that an unskilled wage labourer can purchase with their daily wage. In February 2023, alongside an increase in wages, the ToT rose to 10.1 (7.9% higher than last month but 1.9 lower than the same month last year) indicating that the purchasing power of vulnerable populations further increased.

Unskilled Labor Wage (February 2023)



Terms of Trade (February 2023)

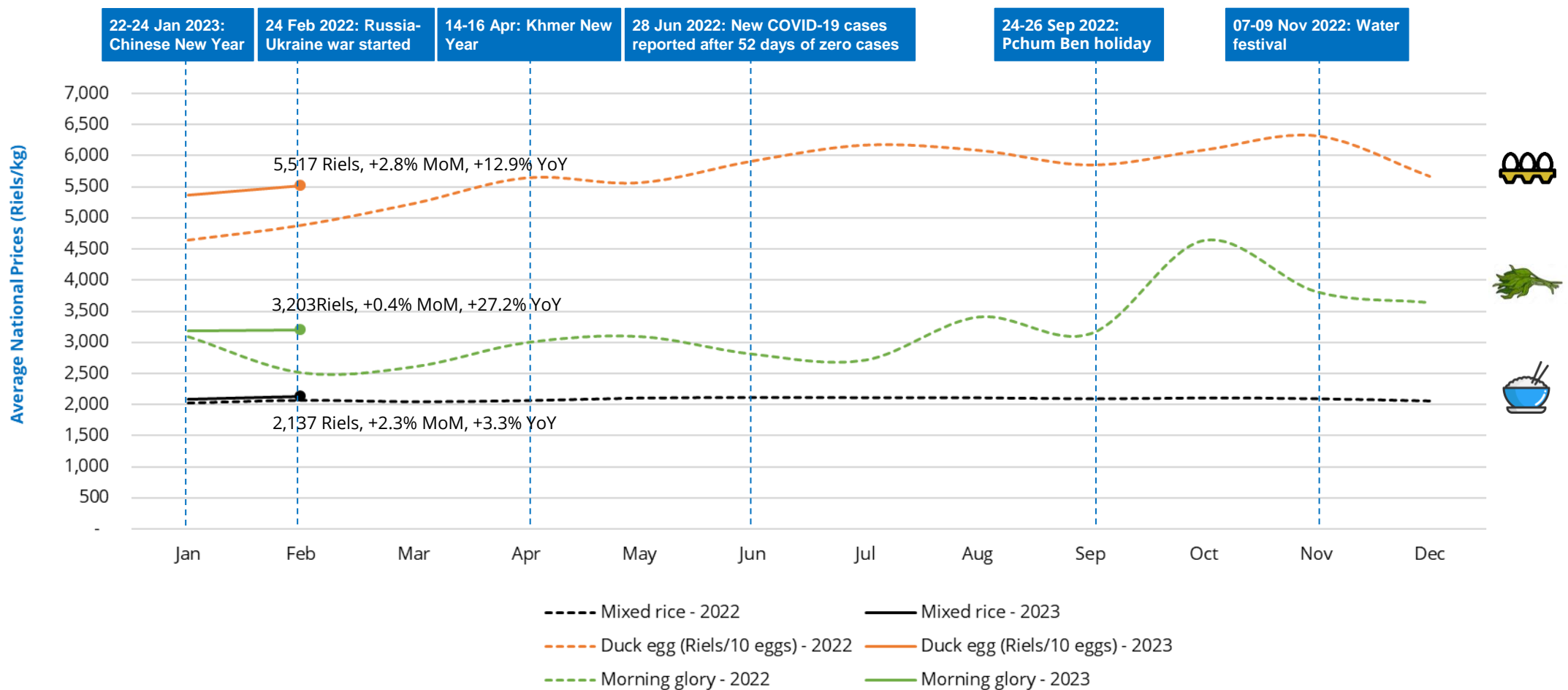


¹ This refers to the nominal wage, not adjusted for inflation.

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

In February 2023, the prices of mixed rice (+2.8%) and duck eggs (+2.3%) rose slightly while that of morning glory remained stable compared to previous month. Compared to February 2022, the price of mixed rice is 3.3% higher, while that of duck eggs and morning glory has increased substantially, by 12.9% YoY and 27.2% YoY, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



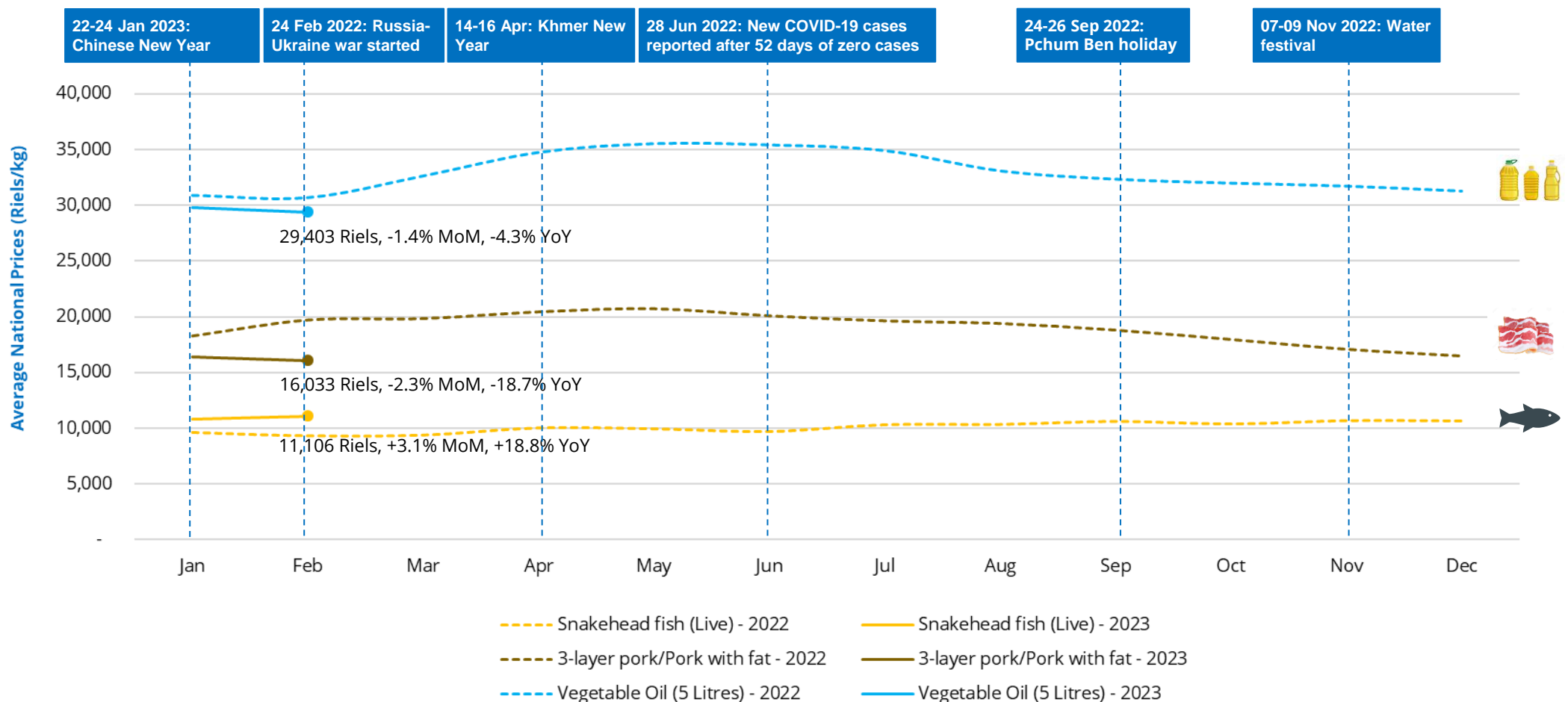
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

² Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

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

In February 2023, the price of snakehead fish increased slightly (+3.1%), while price of pork (-2.3%) and vegetable oil (-1.4%) continued on a downward trend. The prices of vegetable oil and pork were -4.3% and -18.7% lower than in the same month last year. However, the price of snakehead fish was substantially higher YoY (+18.8%).

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 February 2023, the average retail prices of the key food commodities monitored were higher in urban than in rural areas, except for mixed rice and duck egg (Table 1).

Compared to the previous month, the average retail prices of key food commodities monitored had small fluctuations (<5.0%) which were mostly in the same direction of change (except pork, morning glory, and sweet potatoes) in both rural and urban areas. While the price of sweet potatoes notably increased in rural areas (+8.8% MoM), it slightly decreased in urban ones (-2.2%).

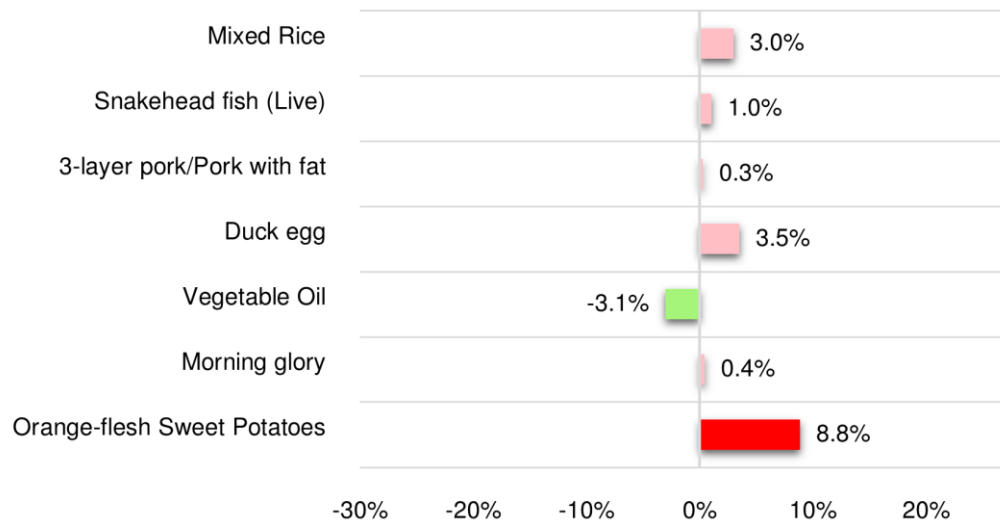
Table 1: Retail prices (riels) in rural and urban areas

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,107	2,178
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	11,339	10,656
Pork with fat (kg)	16,222	15,799
Duck egg (10 eggs)	5,513	5,525
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	29,581	29,071
Morning glory (kg)	3,333	2,943
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	3,214	3,061

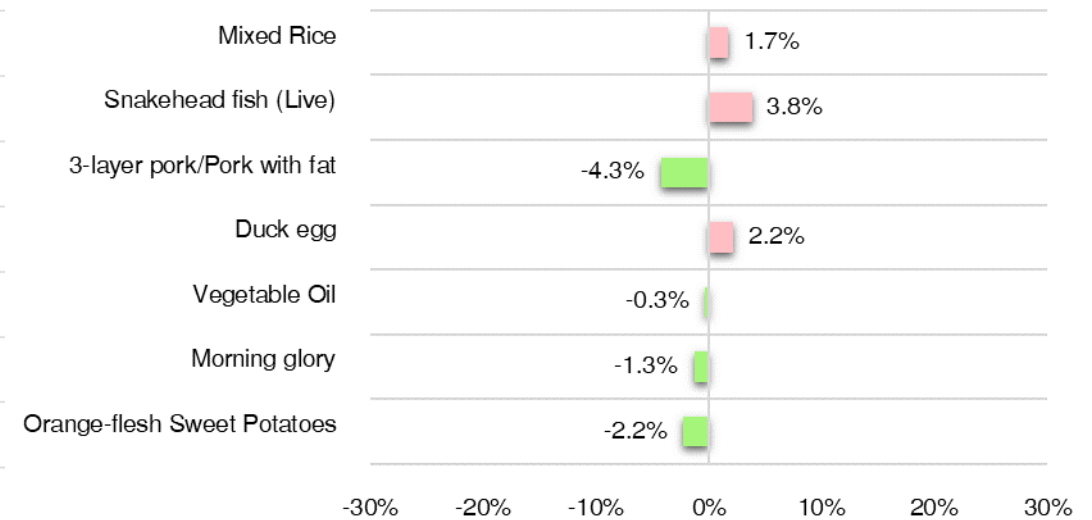
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

January 2023 vs February 2023

Rural



Urban



¹ Data is from all 56 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

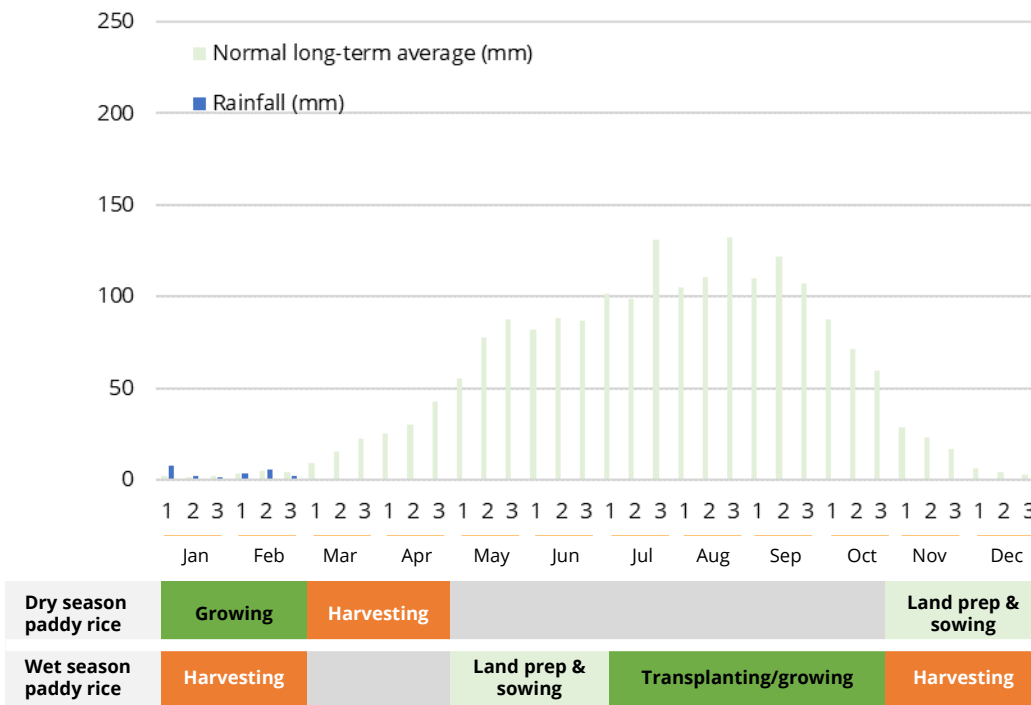
² Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

The national average cumulative rainfall in the period of December 2022 to February 2023 was slightly higher than the long-term average (graph bottom left). However, the cumulative rainfall in February 2023 was marginally lower than the long-term average, and it was irregularly distributed across the country (map bottom right). Most of the country experienced below-normal rainfall levels, while normal to above-normal rainfall levels prevailed in provinces in the East along the Mekong River such as Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmum, Kratie, Stung Treng and Ratanak Kiri.

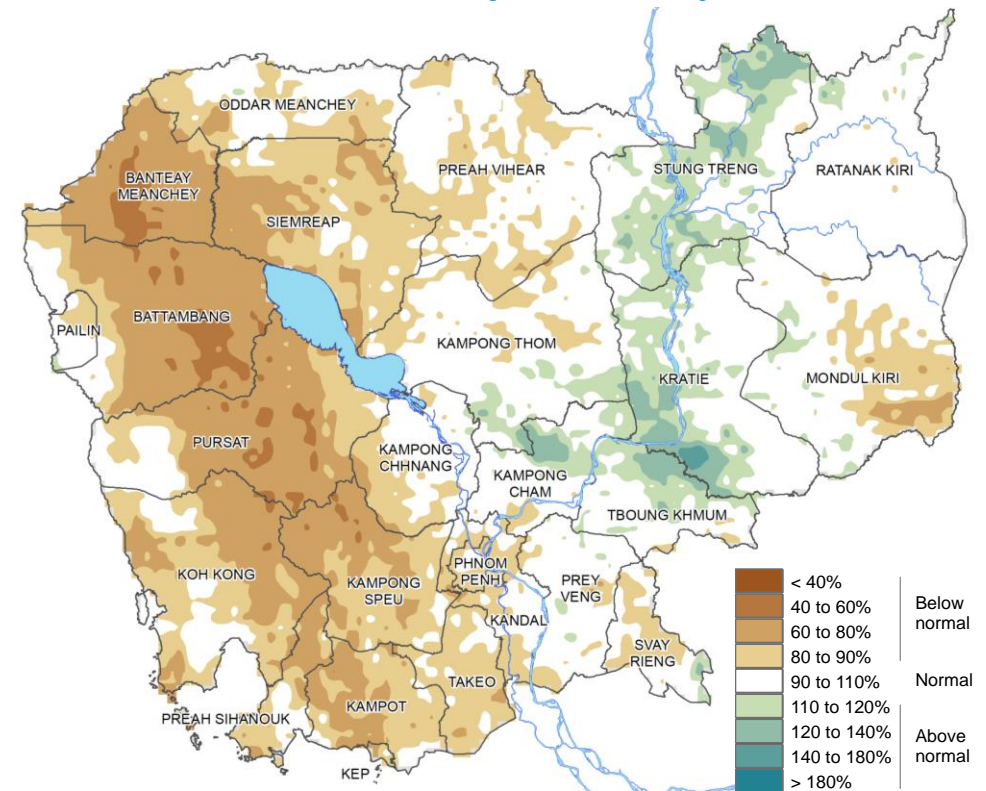
According to [IRI Columbia University's](#) seasonal outlook, [the entire country is expected to receive low to moderate above-normal rainfall during March to May 2023](#). [The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology \(MoWRAM\) forecasted that the rainy season in 2023 will start in the 1st week of May in the plain and coastal areas, and in mid-May in other parts of the country.](#)

National Average Rainfall (February 2023) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP

Rainfall Anomaly in February 2023



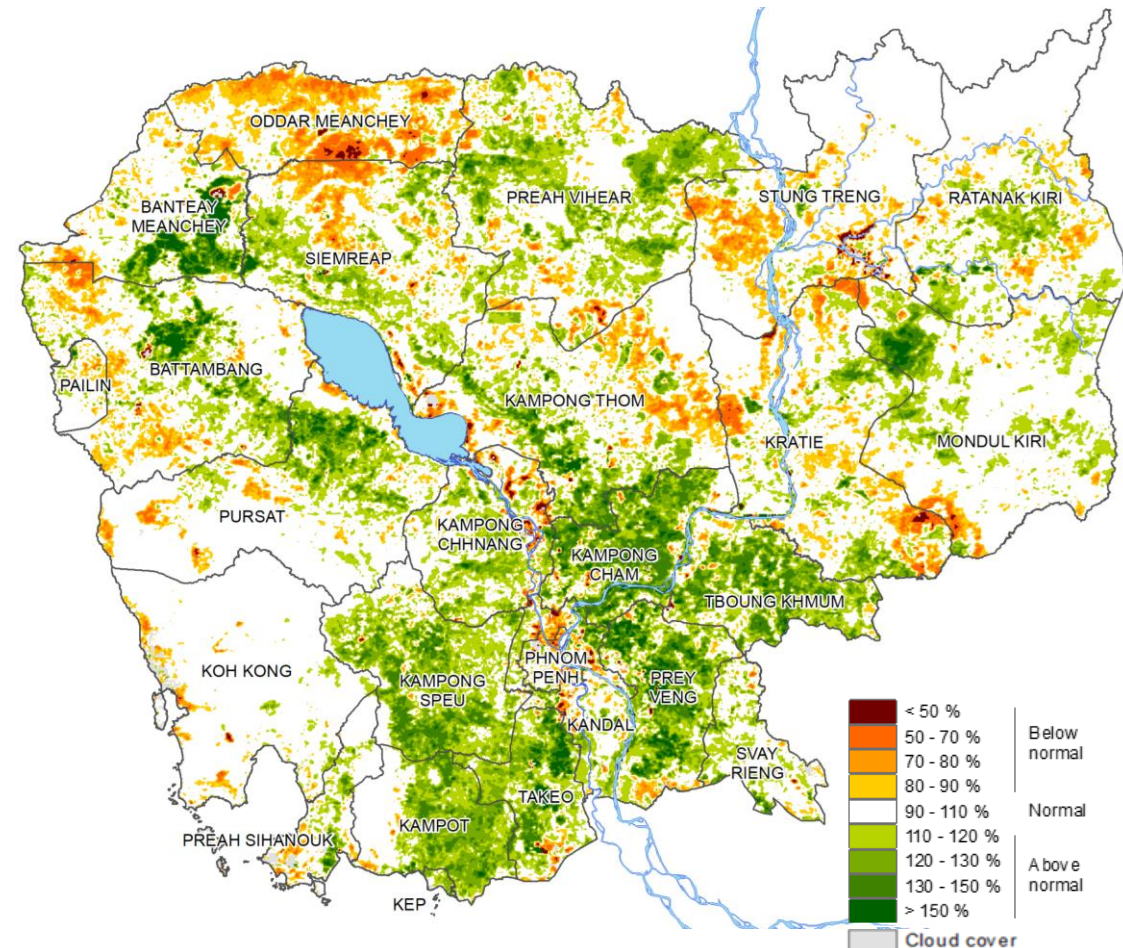
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

Favorable weather conditions and improved irrigation-based water supply, owing to sufficient rainfall, contributed to healthy vegetation. In February 2023, above-normal vegetation conditions prevailed across the country (map on the right), particularly in areas surrounding the Tonle Sap and plain areas, where dry-season paddy is mainly grown. In contrast, below-normal vegetation conditions were observed in the northern and western parts of the country.

By February 2023, cultivation of dry-season paddy reached about **673,579 hectares**, which is around 136% of the national annual target, according to Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM). At the same time, about 25% of dry-season paddy cultivation areas have been harvested with yield of 4.5 MT per hectare (ASEAN Food Security Information System). Paddy production in Cambodia in 2022/2023 is estimated to be about **12.2 million MT**, which slightly higher than the previous year (0.13%).

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in February 2023



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

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

Trade

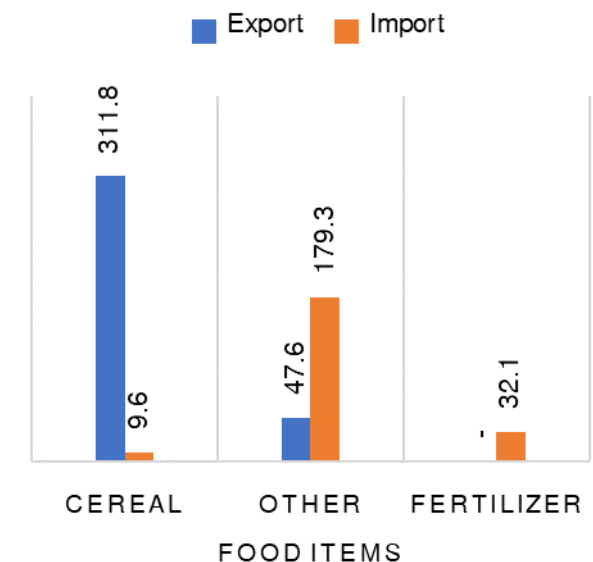
As of February, aggregate trade statistics in 2023 were lower than in the previous year. Cambodia's total official exports amounted to [USD 3,285.3 million](#) in the first two months of 2023, which is 8.6% lower than in the previous year. During the same period, about 97,467 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 72.67 million) was exported, a 5.4% decrease compared to the previous year and about 871,319 MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 217.82 million) was exported ([quoted by Fresh News, 10 March 2023](#)). The Cambodian Rice Federation (CRF) pledges to boost exports 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 the first two month of 2023, Cambodia's total official imports were worth [USD 3,562.5 million](#), of which imported food costed [USD 188.9 million](#) including cereals worth USD 9.6 million (-30.2% YoY) and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 179.3 million (+2.5% YoY). The country also imported fertilizer worth [USD 32.1 million](#) (+26.1% YoY) during the same period.

A seven-year agriculture service program for an inclusive rural economy and agricultural trade was launched and designed to boost trade of key agricultural products such as vegetable, fruits, poultry etc. It [is expected to benefit 125,000 poor smallholder farmers](#) ([quoted by Khmer Times, 24 February 2023](#))

After announcing the substantial conclusion of negotiation in the 40th and 41st ASEAN Summit [the upgraded agreement of ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Areas \(AANZFTA\)](#) will be signed in August 2023 ([quoted by Khmer Times, 23 February 2023](#)), and is expected to [boost post-pandemic growth and make supply chains more resilient](#).

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



Source: General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 10 March 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 program for poor and vulnerable households disproportionately affected by the pandemic. About **705,613 households** classified as IDPoor (approximately 2.78 million people) received a total of **USD 962.97 million** in cash transfers between 24 June 2020 to 24 February 2023. The program will continue throughout 2023.

Government cash assistance for marginalized households most affected by floods, which was launched on 10th December 2022, will end on 10 March 2023 and be replaced by cash assistance to mitigate inflation.

As of 28 February 2023, a total of 71 garment factories, with almost 32,000 garment workers, have suspended employment, due to low demands from US and Europe during this period of global inflation. In response, on 6th March 2023, the Prime Minister (PM) endorsed the launch of a cash assistance program in partnership with textile and garment factory owners to provide financial support to these garments workers whose employment has been suspended. It will commence in April 2023; and the PM has also announced an increase in the

amount of cash transfer for pregnant women and children aged under 2 years old (quoted by Fresh News, 7 March 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 28 February 2023, loans of **USD 46.5 million**, 31% of total budget of USD 150 million, were provided for recovery and to boost the tourism and hospitality sectors.

The Ministry of Commerce issued a prakas on 22 February 2023 on the withdrawal of unsafe food products or those that do not comply with Cambodian technical requirement; stating that business will otherwise be temporarily suspended (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 27 February 2023).

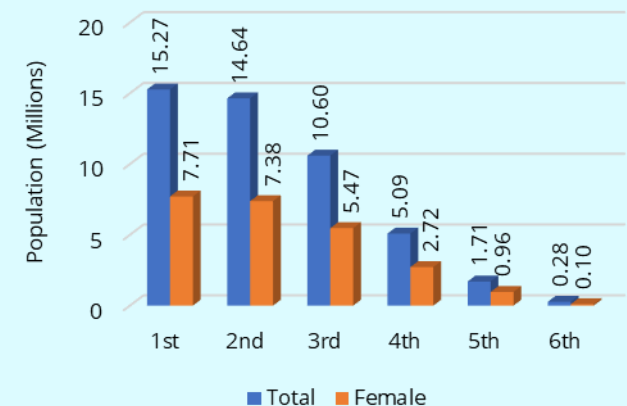
COVID-19 vaccination

According to the Ministry of Health, as of 28 February 2023, 15.27 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 104.3% of the national target (95.47% of the total population).



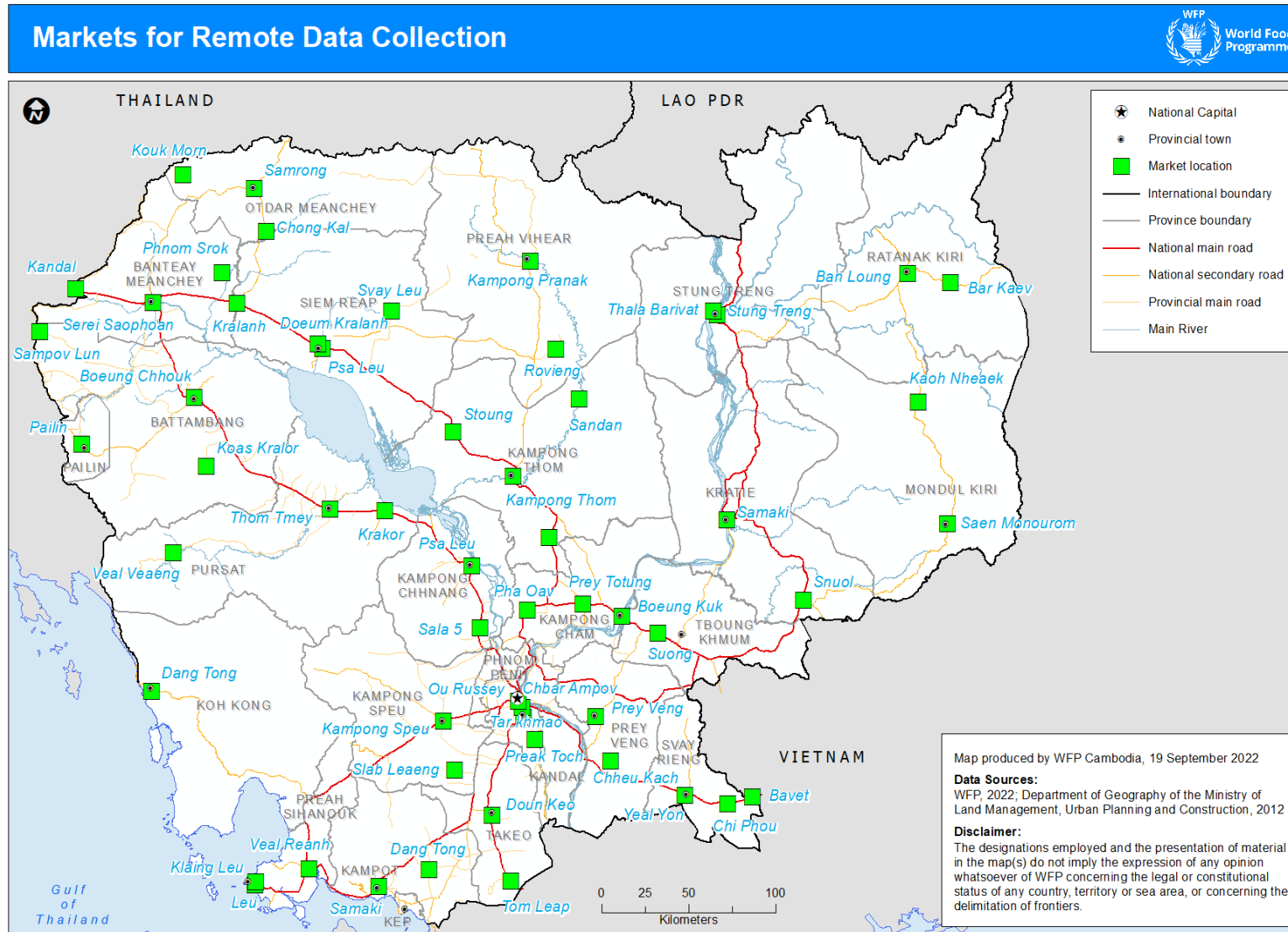
Source: Official Facebook Page of the Social Protection in Cambodia, 25 December 2022

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 28 Feb 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	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	2,137	→ 2.3%	→ 1.8%	→ 3.3%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,203	→ -1.3%	↓ -17.1%	↓ -6.0%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	11,106	→ 3.1%	→ 4.0%	↑ 18.8%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	4,765	→ -0.7%	↓ -11.4%	↓ -9.1%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,098	→ 3.9%	→ -2.6%	↑ 7.1%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,746	→ -4.8%	↓ -7.2%	↑ 11.1%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,859	→ 2.8%	→ -0.5%	↑ 10.2%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,500	●	↓ -17.9%	↑ 7.1%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	26,722	→ 1.7%	↑ 6.3%	↑ 10.1%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,857	↑ 25.1%	↓ -16.5%	↑ 14.7%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,717	↑ 8.3%	↓ -5.1%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,449	↓ -8.7%	↓ -15.7%	↑ 19.7%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	16,033	→ -2.3%	↓ -6.4%	↓ -18.7%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,380	↓ -8.9%	↓ -19.7%	↑ 5.6%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	19,358	→ -0.8%	→ -1.0%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,538	↓ -18.1%	↓ -21.3%	↑ 11.5%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	14,109	→ -0.6%	↑ 7.0%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	3,170	↑ 5.2%	↓ -13.4%	↑ 15.5%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,517	→ 2.8%	↓ -12.6%	↑ 12.9%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,203	↑ 6.1%	↓ -14.1%	↑ 13.9%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,840	→ -1.5%	↓ -9.4%	→ 4.2%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,973	↑ 15.9%	↑ 28.1%	↑ 31.7%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	29,403	→ -1.4%	↓ -7.4%	→ -4.3%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,943	→ 3.7%	↓ -20.3%	↑ 6.2%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,228	↓ -8.0%	→ -3.5%	→ 0.6%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,351	→ 4.2%	→ 0.4%	→ 0.0%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,351	→ -0.9%	→ 0.5%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	5,863	→ 3.7%	↓ -29.7%	↑ 20.3%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,869	→ -0.9%	→ -2.0%	→ -1.5%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	4,258	↓ -6.8%	↓ -33.2%	↓ -6.3%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,421	→ 0.8%	↑ 8.8%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	3,168	→ 0.5%	↑ 27.1%	↑ 32.6%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	6,071	→ 2.6%	→ 3.8%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	5,434	↑ 5.5%	→ 4.4%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	3,203	→ 0.4%	↓ -16.0%	↑ 27.2%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	4,055	→ -1.4%	↓ -8.4%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,441	→ -1.6%	→ -3.6%	↓ -7.5%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,186	→ 1.4%	→ 2.7%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	5,124	→ 2.6%	↓ -7.6%	↑ 14.1%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	2,250	↓ -28.9%	→ 0.0%	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	5,221	→ 2.8%	→ -0.5%	↑ 14.2%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,602	→ -2.8%	↓ -6.9%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	4,339	↑ 23.8%	↓ -16.1%	↑ 14.9%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	2,016	→ 1.4%	↑ 5.0%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,007	↑ 17.8%	↓ -14.2%	↑ 7.0%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,423	→ 4.5%	→ 1.6%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoiSum	Kg	3,724	↑ 25.9%	↓ -7.7%	↑ 9.1%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,506	→ -0.4%	↓ -9.9%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,584	↑ 12.8%	↓ -14.7%	→ 2.0%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,184	↓ -9.0%	↓ -13.6%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	4,258	→ -0.5%	↓ -21.2%	↑ 13.2%						

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 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	1,984	→ 2.3%	→ 2.6%	→ 3.6%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	3,842	↓ -7.4%	↓ -18.8%	↓ -12.8%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,916	→ 1.1%	→ 3.1%	↑ 18.5%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	3,522	↓ -5.1%	↓ -11.2%	↓ -21.5%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,380	→ 4.7%	→ 0.0%	↑ 7.1%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,125	↓ -11.4%	↓ -9.9%	↑ 6.8%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	6,995	→ 1.5%	→ -0.5%	↑ 8.3%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,000	●	↓ -15.4%	→ 2.1%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	24,561	→ 1.3%	↑ 5.4%	↑ 10.1%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,291	↑ 28.2%	↓ -18.8%	↑ 7.8%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	8,496	↑ 7.3%	↓ -6.7%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,837	↓ -9.0%	↓ -18.0%	↑ 16.4%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	14,569	→ -2.9%	↓ -7.4%	↓ -20.1%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,767	↓ -10.6%	↓ -21.5%	→ 4.4%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	17,435	→ -1.9%	→ -2.7%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	2,810	↓ -23.3%	↓ -25.8%	↑ 6.7%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,938	→ -1.3%	↑ 8.6%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,574	↑ 10.3%	↓ -15.3%	↑ 13.2%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,068	→ 4.0%	↓ -13.5%	↑ 12.1%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,563	↑ 10.4%	↓ -16.5%	↑ 10.8%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,354	→ -1.0%	↓ -10.6%	→ 3.8%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,502	↑ 13.3%	↑ 32.9%	↑ 27.5%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	27,856	→ -3.4%	↓ -9.0%	↓ -7.0%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,192	→ -0.3%	↓ -24.6%	→ 0.3%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	984	↓ -10.3%	→ -2.9%	→ -2.7%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,859	→ 1.2%	→ 0.1%	↓ -9.5%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	2,988	→ -1.2%	→ 0.5%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	5,004	→ 2.1%	↓ -31.1%	↑ 16.8%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	8,913	→ -3.4%	→ -2.4%	→ -3.6%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	3,512	↓ -8.6%	↓ -36.1%	↓ -11.9%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	4,961	→ -1.3%	↑ 6.3%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,562	→ -1.4%	↑ 35.1%	↑ 31.2%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,639	→ 3.9%	→ 4.9%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	4,784	→ 4.4%	↑ 5.6%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,609	→ -2.4%	↓ -17.3%	↑ 28.2%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,439	→ -3.7%	↓ -8.6%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,806	→ -3.8%	→ -3.6%	↓ -9.5%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,769	→ 0.7%	↑ 5.5%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,917	→ -2.9%	↓ -8.2%	→ 0.0%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	1,750	↓ -36.0%	→ 0.0%	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	3,872	→ -1.5%	↓ -12.2%	→ -2.9%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,394	↓ -6.8%	↓ -9.9%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	3,596	↑ 27.7%	↓ -18.4%	↑ 11.0%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,554	→ -1.5%	→ -4.3%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,314	↑ 22.5%	↓ -14.1%	→ 3.3%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,187	→ 3.2%	→ -2.1%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoiSum	Kg	3,045	↑ 31.2%	↓ -6.8%	↑ 5.7%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,411	→ -0.2%	↓ -10.9%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	2,867	↑ 17.1%	↓ -16.9%	→ -2.4%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,790	↓ -8.5%	↓ -15.5%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,368	→ 2.1%	↓ -21.3%	↑ 9.5%						

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

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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	26,838
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	11.1	30,752
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.0	19,851
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.8	3,181
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	6.5	2,522
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.2	22,578
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	3.2	1,889
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	107,610

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, February 2023. WFP Cambodia.