



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

March 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 March 2023, [the FAO global food price index continued to decrease, marking the twelfth consecutive monthly decline since its peak a year ago](#). It was -2.1% compared to last month and -20.5% compared to last year, mainly driven by a drop in global prices for cereal, vegetable oil and dairy. [The extension of the Black Sea Grain Initiative for another 60 days](#) are very likely to contribute to a decrease in the cost of food, stabilization of global food markets and improvement of food accessibility, which positively impacting on food security.

[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 [a 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 brightens 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 March 13, 2023](#), 23 countries have implemented 29 food export bans, and ten have implemented 14 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.

Content

1. Key findings	3
2. Results	
Market functionality: Overview	4
Market access: Customer trends	5
National: Cost of a basic food basket	6
Sub-national: Cost of a basic food basket	7
National: Unskilled wage and purchasing power	8
National: Price trends of mixed rice, duck egg, and morning glory	9
National: Price trends of snakehead fish, pork, and vegetable oil	10
Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas	11
Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns	12
Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition	13
3. Context	
Trade	14
Policy response	15
4. Methods and market locations	16
5. Annex 1	
Changes in retail prices	17
6. Annex 2	
Changes in wholesale prices	18
7. Annex 3	
Cost of a basic food basket	19

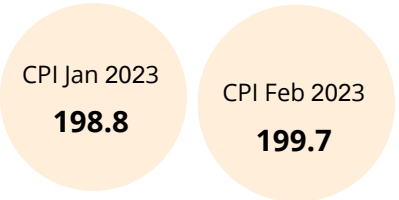
Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



Economic growth rate

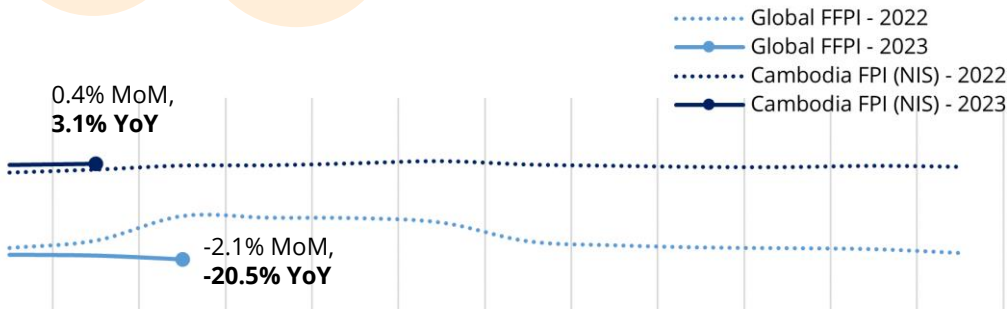


Inflation

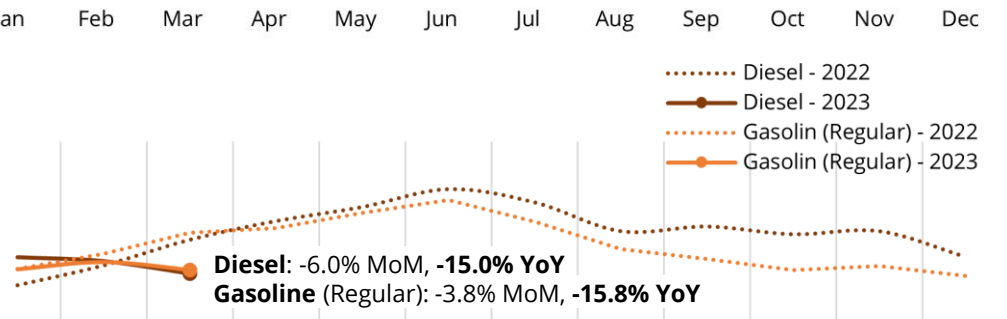


ADB projected Cambodia's GDP growth to 5.5% in 2023 and 6.0% in 2024. In February 2023, the Cambodia Consumer Price Index* (CPI) increased by 0.5% month-on-month (MoM) and remained 2.2% higher year-on-year (YoY). Domestic food price inflation eased towards the end of 2022. Cambodian households spend close to half (48.7%) of their available income on food; households in the lowest expenditure quintile as much as 56% (CSES, 2019/20).

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



In March 2023, the global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) continued its downward trend**, dropping to 126.9 points (-2.1% MoM and -20.5% YoY). **The Cambodia Food Price Index (FPI) in February** (March data is not yet available), which is part of the Cambodia CPI, increased by 0.4% MoM and remained 3.1% higher YoY.



Fuel prices in Cambodia in March 2023 moderately decreased both month-on-month (MoM) and year-on-year (YoY) (MOC, 2023). Prices of regular gasoline and diesel dropped by 3.8% and 6.0% MoM, respectively, and 15.8% and 15.0% YoY, respectively. **The downward trends of fuel prices may ease the cost of food production and food prices.**

Summary of Key Findings

In March 2023, the cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) was USD 25.5/person/month, which is a 2.9% decrease compared to the previous month (month-on-month, MoM). However, it was 2.5% higher than in the same month in the previous year (year-on-year, YoY). The cost of the BFB in rural areas was USD 24.4, a 4.3% decrease MoM, while in urban areas it was USD 26.3, a 1.1% decrease compared to the previous month.

During March 2023, the prices of most food items in the basket remained stable with only slight variations (within $\pm 5.0\%$ MoM). This can be attributed to a decrease in the prices of fuel and agricultural inputs. However, the price of **certain food commodities**, such as snakehead fish (+14.4% YoY), morning glory (+13.4% YoY), and sweet potatoes (+26.4% YoY), have experienced significant long-term increases, and their prices remain considerably higher than in the same period last year.

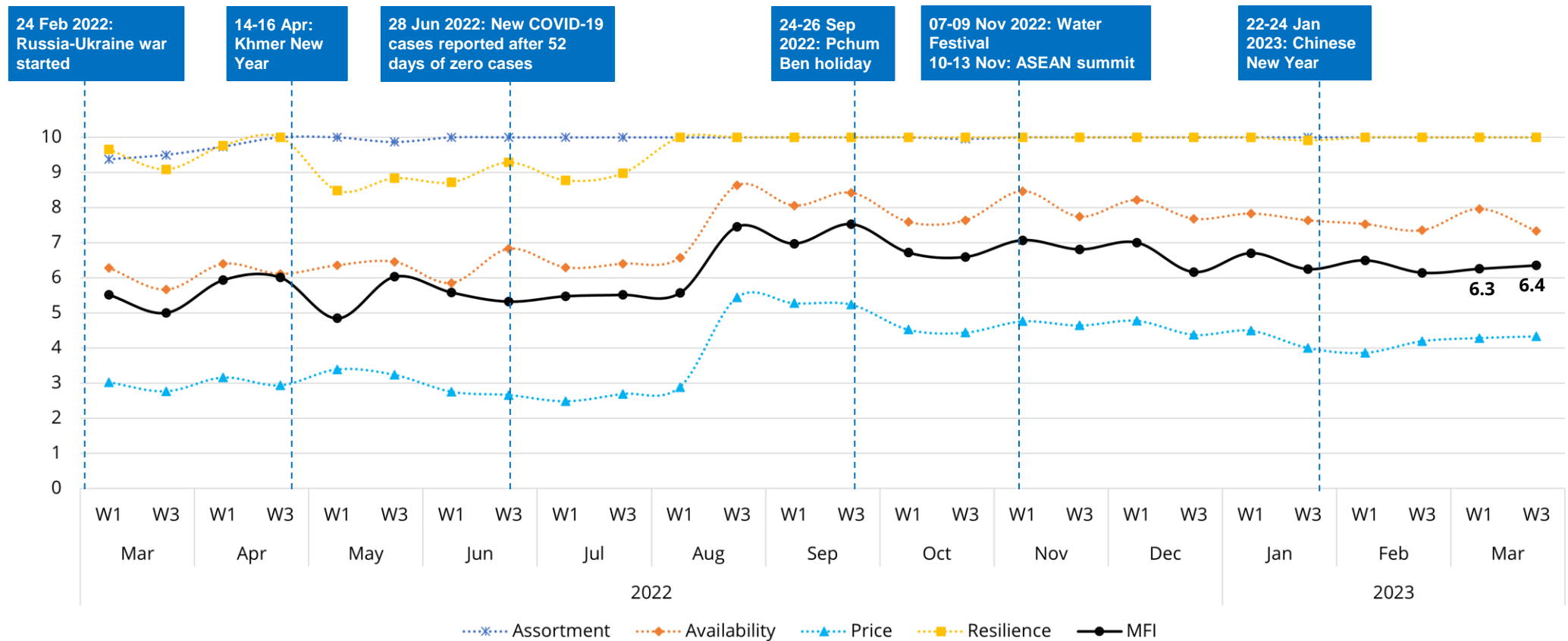
Wet- and dry seasons paddy production in 2022/2023 was about 11.62 million MT; of which, about 6.3 million MT of paddy production are estimated to be a surplus to domestic requirement.

Market functionality improved slightly in March 2023, driven by the increase in predictability of prices and physical availability for essential commodities.

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 improved in March 2023, mainly driven by an increase in the predictability of prices and physical availability of essential commodities. This was likely also influenced by the easing in fuel prices. However, 10.8% of interviewed market chiefs and traders reported rising supply prices in March 2023, compared to 2.9% in the previous month.

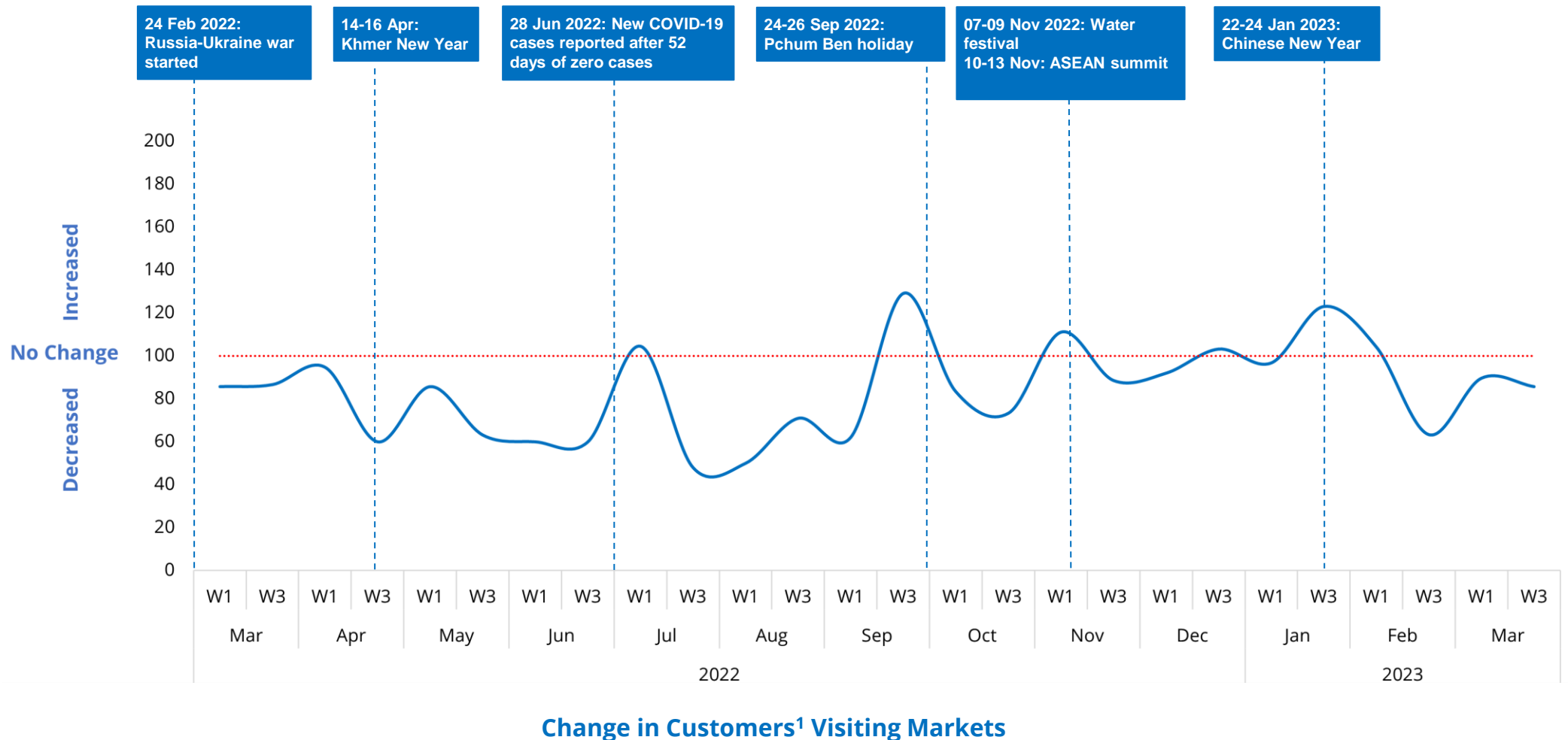


¹ Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four 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 fairly increased in the first week of March 2023 before slightly dropping again in the third week.

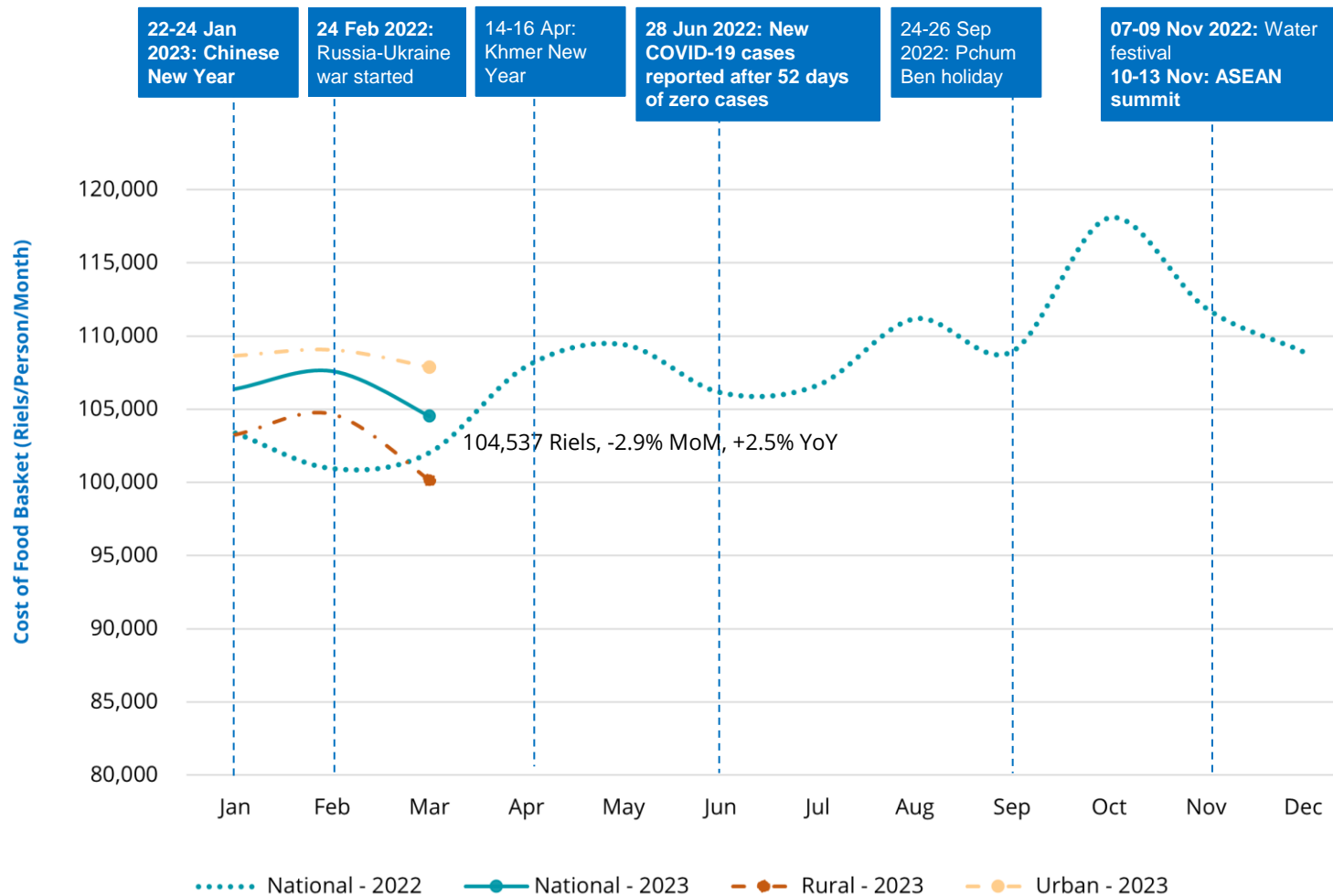


¹ The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

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 March 2023, the cost of the BFB slightly dropped by 2.9% compared to the previous month (MoM), to 104,537 riels/person/month (USD 25.5) but was still 2.5% higher year-on-year (YoY). The cost of the basket was lower in rural areas (USD 24.4) compared to urban (USD 26.3) ones.



A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration



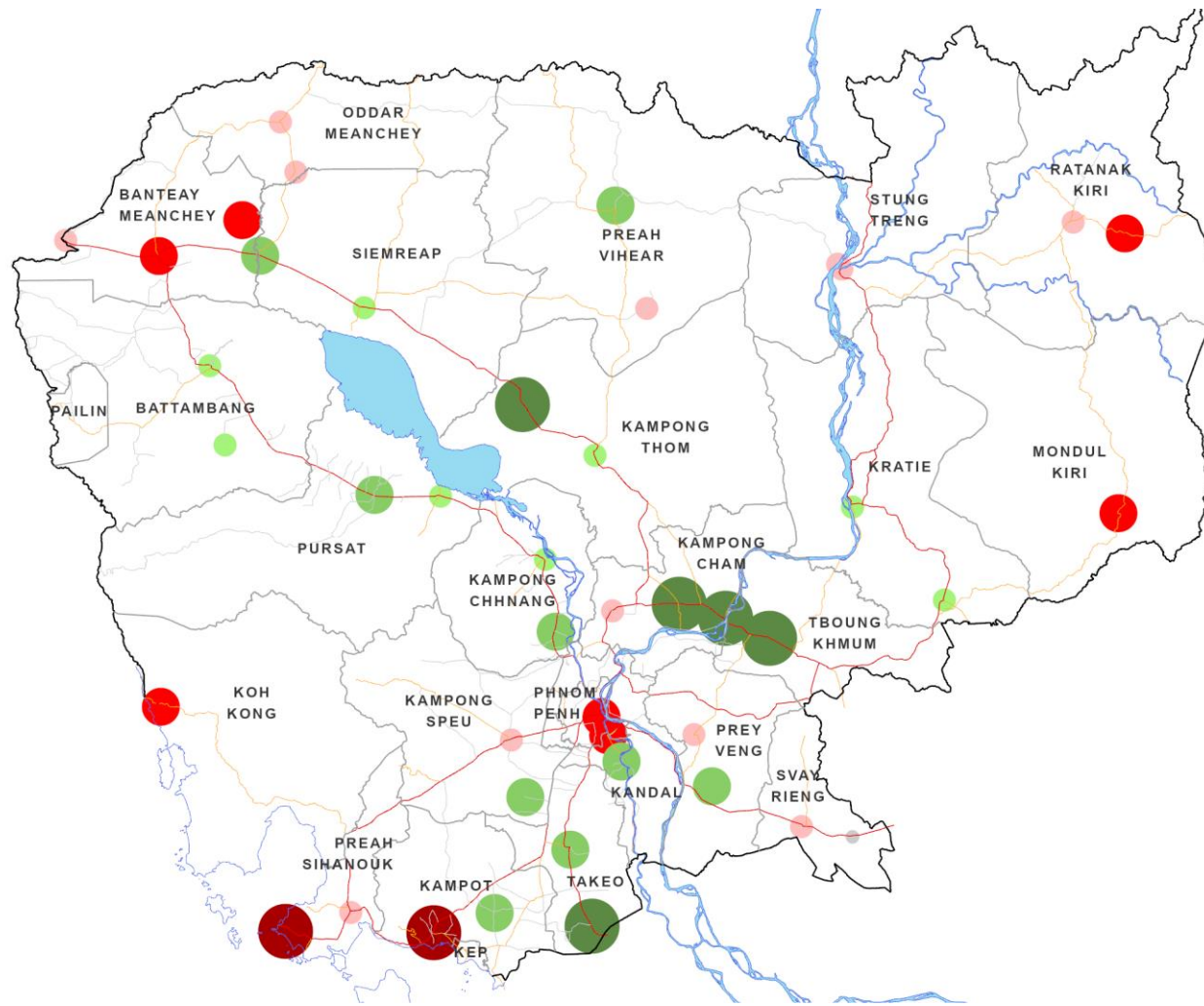
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex 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 Samaki market, Kampot province**, at 118,800 riels/person/month (about 29.0 USD) being 13.7% higher than the national average. The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province at 89,400 riels/person/month (about 21.8 USD) being 14.5% lower than the national average. The map below shows the cost of a BFB by markets and its variations from the average national cost.

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 (March 2023)



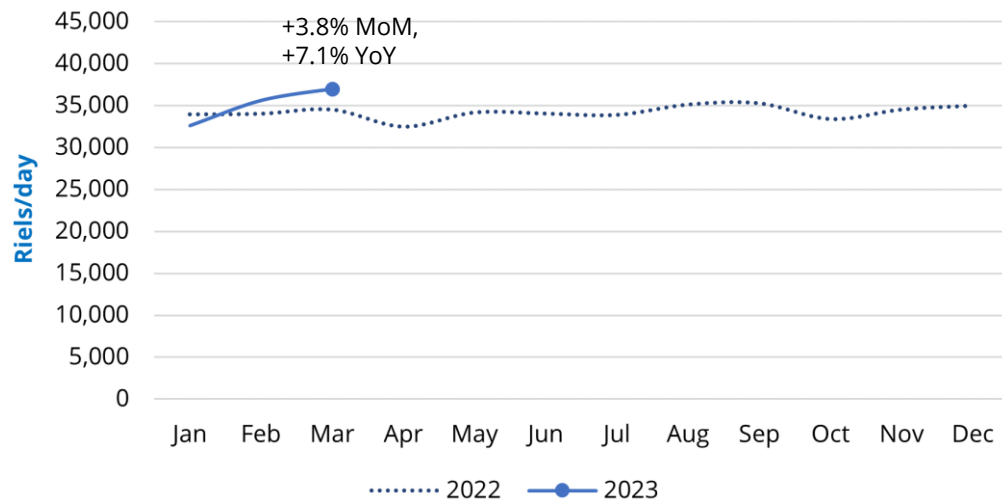
Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
 ≥ 10% Higher	0.0%	100.0%
 5% to 10% Higher	28.6%	71.4%
 < 5% Higher	41.7%	58.3%
 < 5% Lower	33.3%	66.7%
 5% to 10% Lower	66.7%	33.3%
 ≥ 10% Lower	60.0%	40.0%

National: Unskilled Labor Wage and Purchasing Power

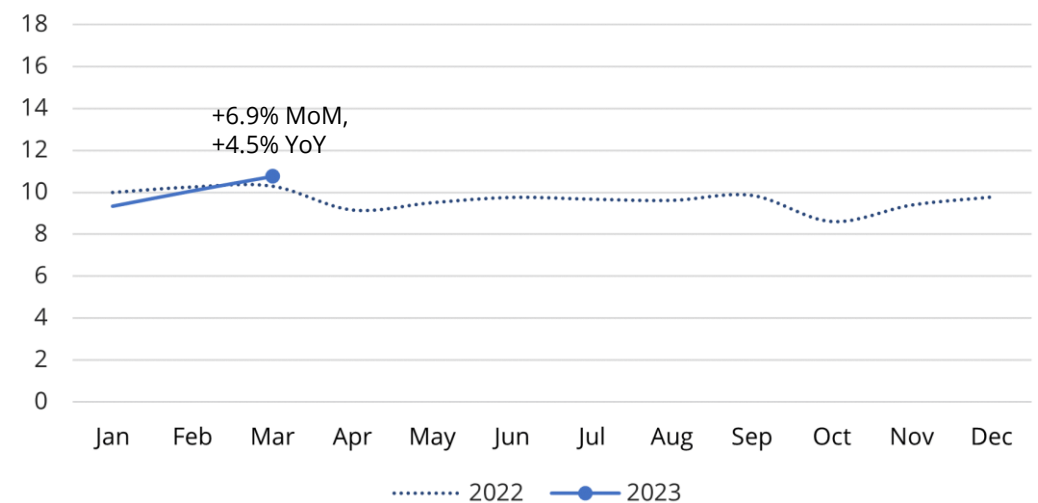
Unskilled labor wage for agriculture and construction workers is collected by AMO on a monthly basis across the country. In March 2023, the average national wage for unskilled labor¹ increased to 36,990 Riels per day (approximately USD 9.0; +3.8% MoM and +7.1% YoY).

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 prices of daily basic food basket. This gives an indication how much basic food that an unskilled wage labourer can purchase with their daily wage. In March 2023, alongside an increase in wages and a drop in BFB, the ToT rose to 10.8 (6.9% higher than last month and 4.5% higher than the same month last year) indicating that the purchasing power of these populations further increased.

Unskilled Labor Wage (March 2023)



Terms of Trade (March 2023)

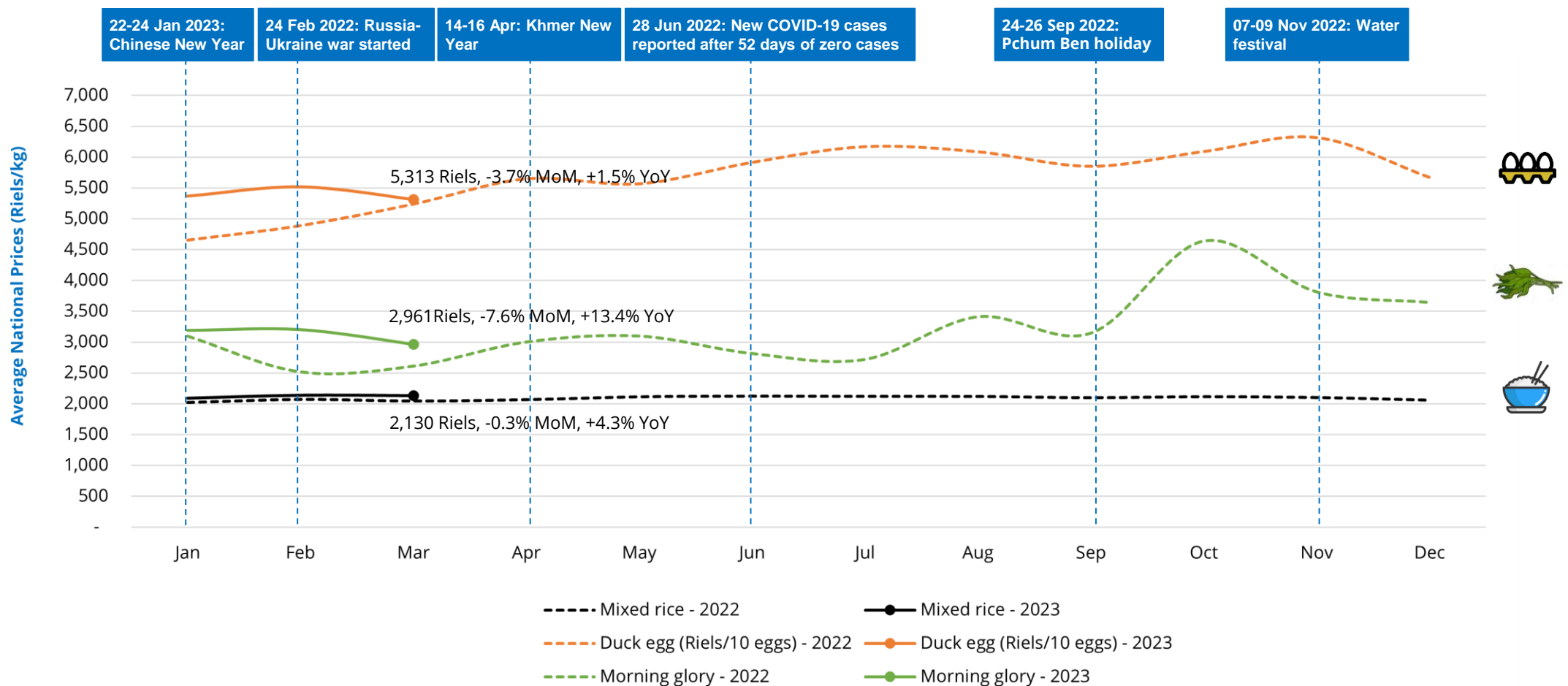


¹ This refers to the nominal wage, not adjusted for inflation.

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

In March 2023, the average retail prices fell moderately for morning glory (-7.6%), slightly for duck eggs (-3.7%) and minimally for mixed rice (-0.3%), compared to the previous month (MoM). However, their prices remained higher than in the same month in the previous year. The price of morning glory substantially surged over the period of 2022 and is still 13.4% year-on-year (YoY), while prices of mixed rice and duck eggs slightly increased by 4.3% and 1.5%, YoY, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



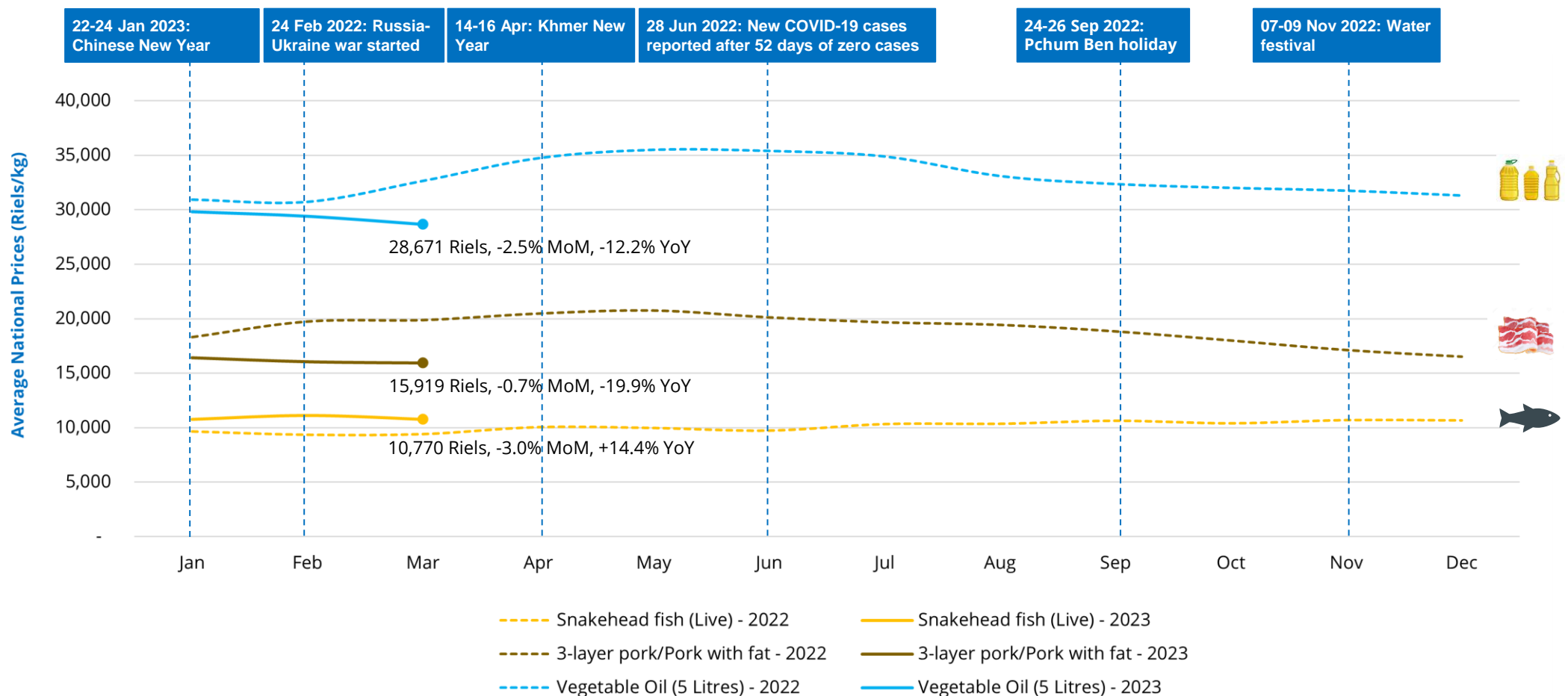
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

² Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

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

In March 2023, the average retail prices of pork, vegetable oil and snakehead fish declined. Pork, vegetable oil and snakehead fish prices slightly dropped by 0.7%, 2.5% and 3.0%, respectively, on a month-on-month (MoM) basis. Compared to the same month last year, the prices of pork and vegetable oil have remarkably decreased, by 19.9% and 12.2%; whereas, the price for snakehead fish remains substantially higher (14.4%).

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

Compared to the previous month, the average retail prices of key food commodities monitored had small fluctuations (<5.0%), except morning glory and sweet potatoes, and were mostly in the same direction of change (except mixed rice and sweet potatoes) in both rural and urban areas. The price of morning glory decreased markedly in rural areas (-12.7%) and marginally in urban areas (-2.2%). The price of sweet potatoes noticeably dropped by 9.4% (MoM) in rural areas but slightly rose by 3.7% (MoM) in urban areas. The price of mixed rice dropped by 1.2% in rural areas but increased by 0.5% in urban areas.

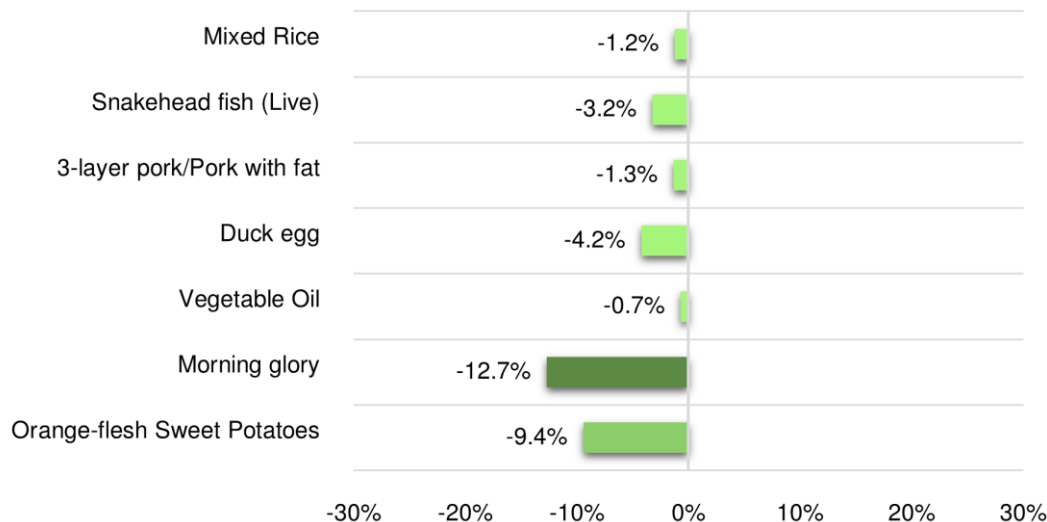
Table 1: Retail prices (riels) in rural and urban areas

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,118	2,151
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	11,086	10,313
Pork with fat (kg)	16,218	15,588
Duck egg (10 eggs)	5,330	5,291
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	28,524	28,870
Morning glory (kg)	3,261	2,570
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	3,333	2,773

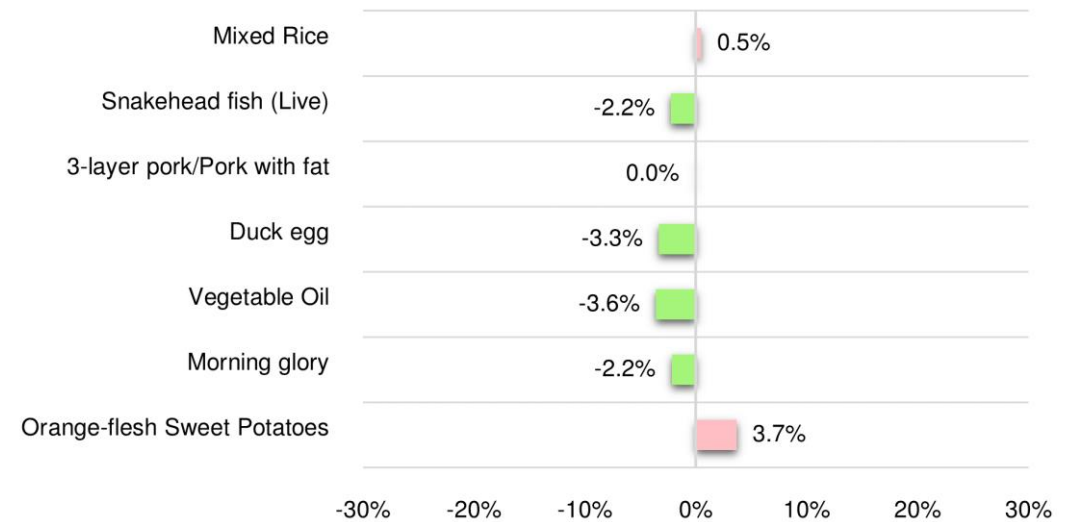
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

February 2023 vs March 2023

Rural



Urban



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

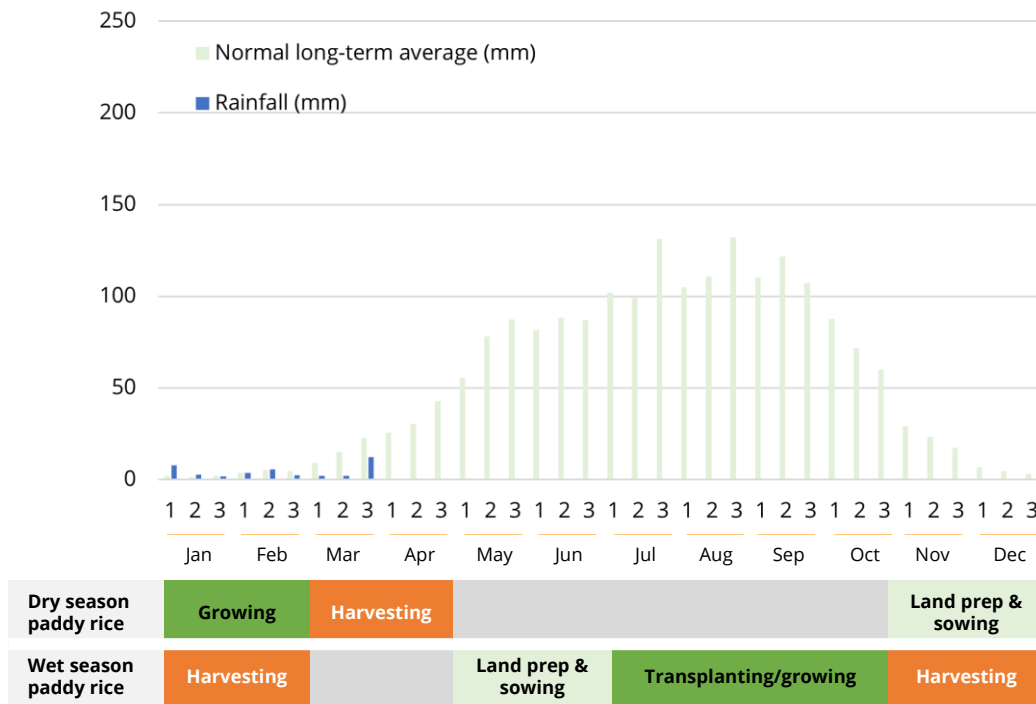
² Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

The national average cumulative rainfall in March 2023 was moderately lower than the long-term average (graph bottom left). Dry weather conditions prevailed across the country, as provinces in plain and coastal areas experienced very dry conditions (map bottom right). In March 2023, there have been reports of an increase in demand for and a lack of access to clean water in Phnom Penh (particularly peripheral areas) and Takhmao cities, according to Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA).

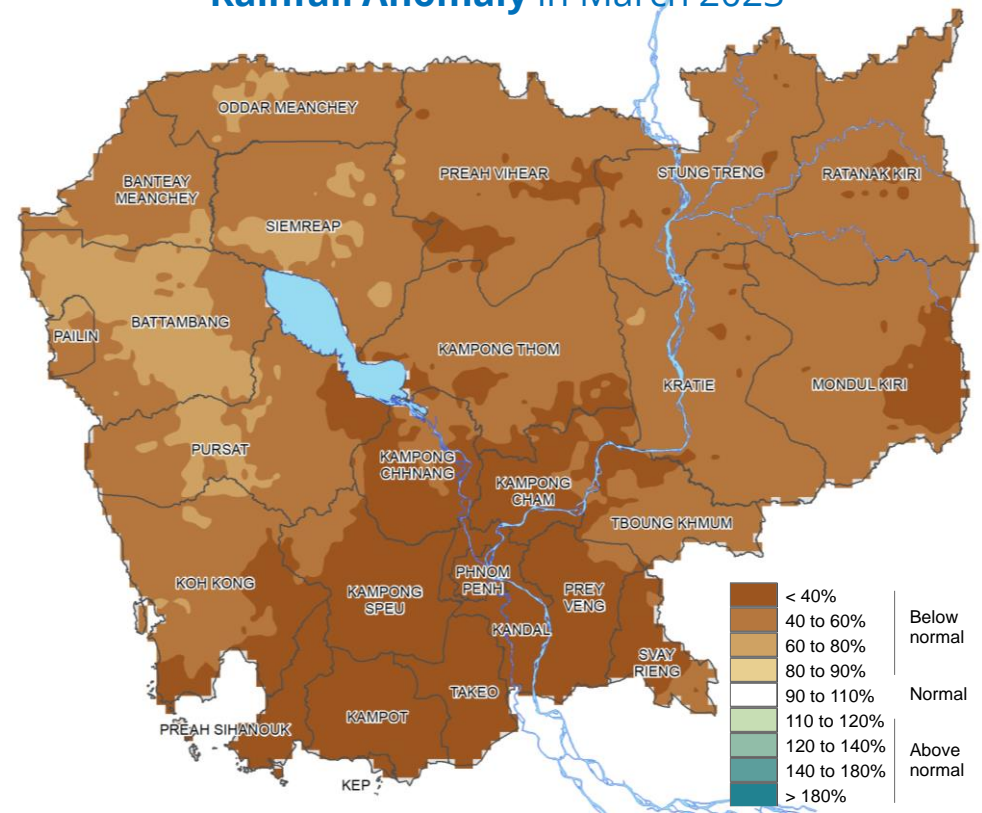
Between April to June 2023, rainfall in most parts of the country is likely to be normal, except eastern provinces are predicted to have slightly wetter condition (IRI Columbia University's and ECMWF).

National Average Rainfall (March 2023) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP

Rainfall Anomaly in March 2023



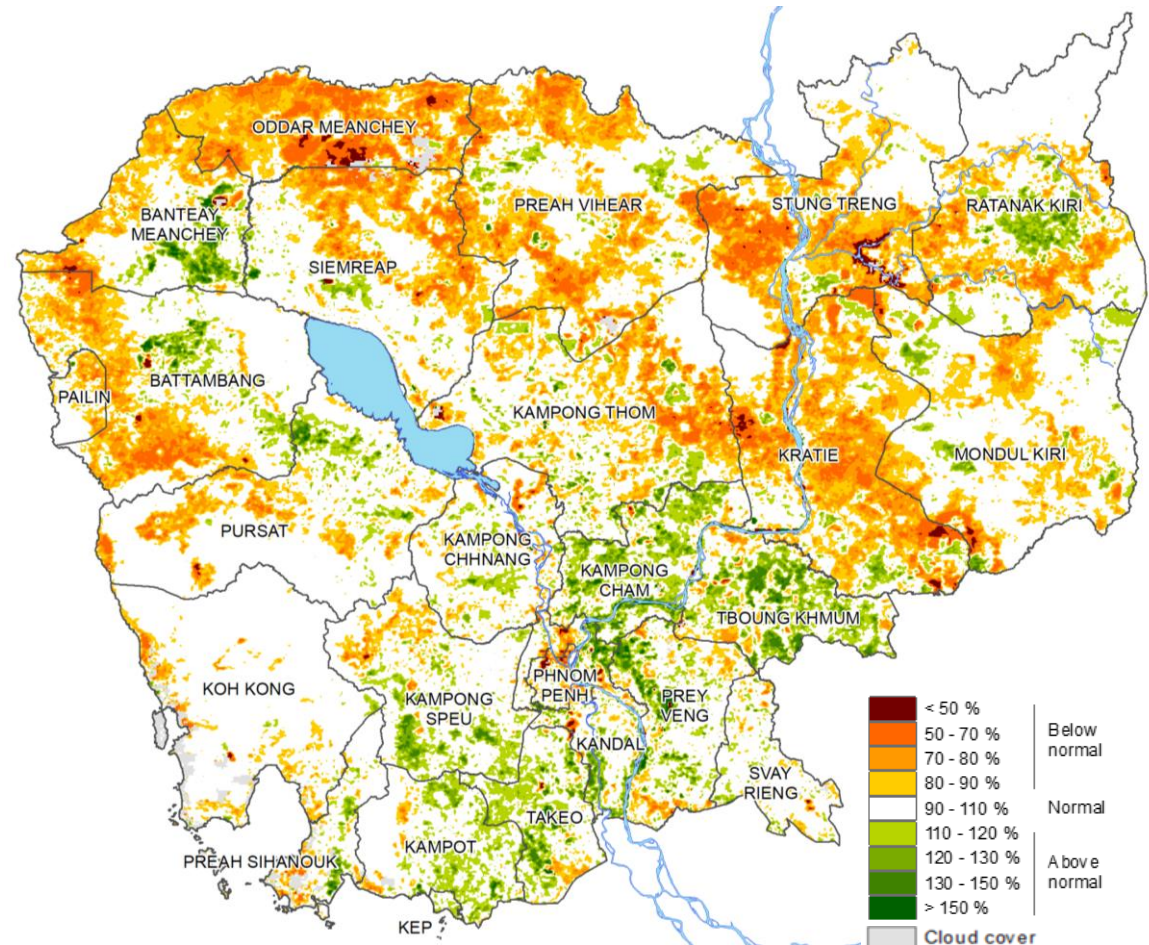
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

Below-normal rainfall in March 2023 fairly deteriorated vegetation health in the country. Below-average vegetation conditions were more pronounced in the western, northern and eastern parts of the country in March 2023 (map on the right). On the other hand, vegetation condition in areas surrounding the Tonle Sap and the plains remained largely favorable, owing to adequate rainfall from November 2022 to February 2023 which has contributed to improved soil moisture, and sufficient water in inland reservoirs, rivers and irrigation systems.

According to the 2022 annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), wet- and dry-seasons paddy cultivation areas in 2022/2023 reached **3.4 million hectares**, which is **4.21% lower than in 2021/2022**. Total paddy production was about **11.62 million MT** which is a **4.77% decrease** compared to the previous year. However, about **6.3 million MT** of paddy production are estimated to be surplus to the domestic requirement.

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in March 2023



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

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

Trade

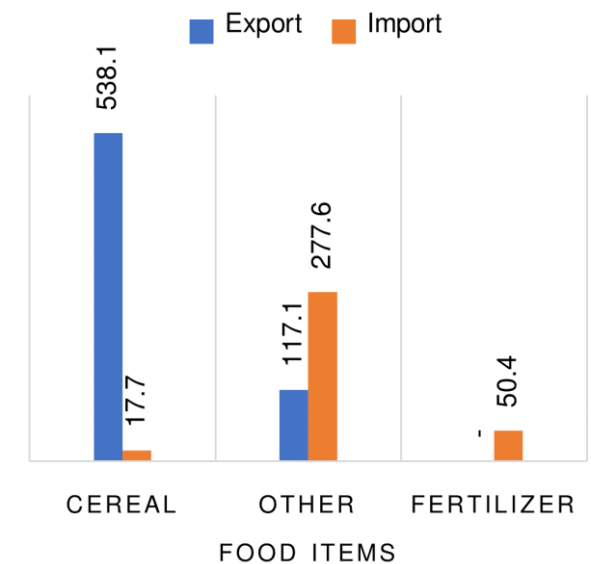
As of March, the aggregate trade statistics in 2023 were lower than in the previous year. Cambodia's total official exports amounted to about [USD 5,392 million](#) in the first three months of 2023, which is 5.7% lower than in the previous year. In the first two month of 2023, about 97,467 MT of milled 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 three months of 2023, Cambodia's total official imports were worth about [USD 5,860 million](#), of which imported food costed [USD 295.3 million](#) including cereals worth USD 17.7 million (+6.9% YoY) and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 277.6 million (+0.6% YoY). The country also imported fertilizer worth [USD 50.4 million](#) (+0.4% 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 March 2023



Source: General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 10 April 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 [705,487 households](#) classified as IDPoor (approximately 2.78 million people) received a total of [USD 994.26 million](#) in cash transfers between 24 June 2020 to 24 March 2023. The program will continue throughout 2023.

Starting from 1 April 2023, self employed tuk-tuk drivers in Phnom Penh will be able to access the public healthcare services as well as maternity and emergency services by contributing about [USD 3.85 per month](#) to National Social Security Fund (NSSF); while other self-employed individuals will be included in the future. A total of [1,509 healthcare facilities](#) across the country have signed agreements with the NSSF, out of which 134 are privately owned.

On 13 March 2023, the government of Cambodia issued a sub-degree on the implementation of a school feeding programme based on community agricultural products under the national social protection framework which currently benefits 110,645 students in 427 primary schools throughout 2023, with a national budget of [17,080 million Riels \(approximately USD 4.16 million\)](#).

The 2nd national agricultural census, planned to be conducted from 1 to 30 April 2023, aims to provide information for the formulation of policy, strategy and programme to promote agricultural, economic, and social development ([quoted by Khmer Times, 30 March 2023](#)).

Economic response

Agence Française de Développement (AFD) pledges to [double financial support to EUR 400 million to Cambodia in 2023-2024](#) on priority sectors such as water, hygiene, agriculture, energy, and vocational training.

From 13 to 17 April 2023, the Phnom Penh municipality has announced that it will [offer 345 buses for free transportation](#) to provinces to celebrate Khmer New Year.

It is expected that the upcoming 32nd Southeast Asian (SEA) Games and the 12th ASEAN Para Games in May-June, as well as the general election in July, will [boost consumption in the country](#). These events are likely to increase economic activity and create opportunities for businesses to cater to the needs of visitors and participants.

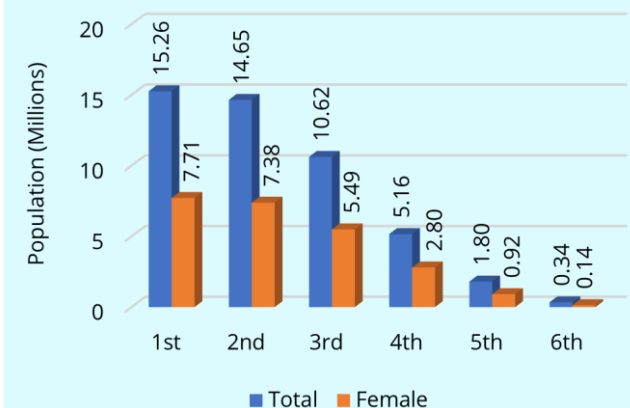
COVID-19 vaccination

According to the [Ministry of Health](#), as of 31 March 2023, 15.28 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 104.4% of the national target (95.51% of the total population).



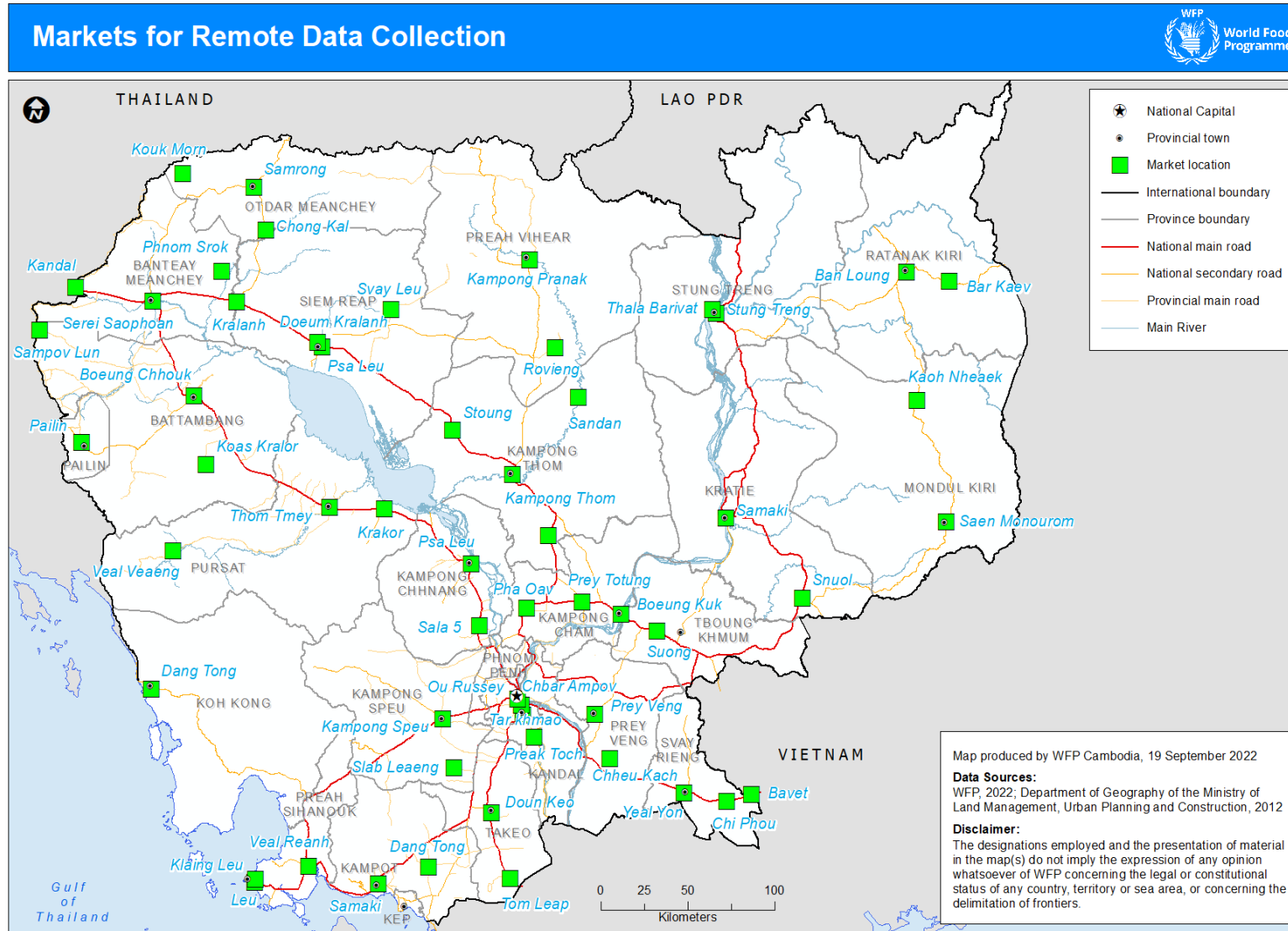
Source: Official Facebook Page of the Social Protection in Cambodia, 24 February 2023

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 31 Mar 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	2,130	→ -0.3%	→ 3.6%	→ 4.3%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,211	→ 0.1%	↓ -24.0%	↓ -16.9%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,770	→ -3.0%	→ 1.1%	↑ 14.4%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	4,666	→ -2.1%	↓ -17.8%	↑ 44.4%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,277	→ 2.5%	↑ 7.5%	↑ 11.5%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,874	→ 4.7%	↓ -8.6%	↑ 16.0%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,781	→ -1.0%	→ 3.3%	→ 4.3%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	3,750	↑ 50.0%	↑ 29.8%	↑ 114.3%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	25,720	→ -3.8%	→ -1.2%	→ 3.2%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,687	→ -3.8%	↓ -22.5%	↑ 17.9%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,775	→ 0.6%	→ 0.5%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,317	→ -3.8%	↓ -28.4%	↑ 17.0%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	15,919	→ -0.7%	→ -3.7%	↓ -19.9%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,247	→ -3.9%	↓ -31.6%	↑ 11.6%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	19,107	→ -1.3%	→ -4.5%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,681	→ 2.2%	↓ -15.2%	↑ 14.0%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,622	→ -3.4%	→ 1.7%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,970	→ -4.9%	↓ -16.0%	↑ 20.1%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,313	→ -3.7%	↓ -6.3%	→ 1.5%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,275	→ 2.2%	↓ -13.1%	↑ 34.0%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,763	→ -1.1%	→ -4.6%	→ 2.5%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,941	→ -1.6%	↑ 24.4%	↑ 41.8%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	28,671	→ -2.5%	↓ -8.4%	↓ -12.2%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	4,032	→ 2.2%	↓ -25.7%	↑ 33.6%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,245	→ 1.4%	→ -0.9%	→ 3.4%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,213	↓ -5.9%	→ -3.0%	↓ -17.8%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,421	→ 2.1%	→ 1.9%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	5,349	↓ -8.8%	↓ -29.1%	→ -3.5%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	10,112	→ 2.5%	→ -1.0%	→ 3.7%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	4,582	↑ 7.6%	↓ -30.0%	→ 0.5%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,161	→ -4.8%	↓ -7.5%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	3,113	→ -1.7%	↑ 23.2%	↑ 26.4%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	6,097	→ 0.4%	→ 1.6%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	5,293	→ -2.6%	↑ 5.2%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,961	↓ -7.6%	↓ -18.7%	↑ 13.4%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,886	→ -4.2%	↓ -7.7%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,464	→ 0.7%	→ -1.1%	↑ 10.0%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,156	→ -1.4%	→ -2.6%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,887	→ -4.6%	↓ -18.1%	↑ 11.8%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	1,750	↓ -22.2%	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	4,975	→ -4.7%	↓ -19.4%	↑ 5.7%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,708	↑ 6.6%	↑ 6.9%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	3,850	↓ -11.3%	↓ -22.2%	↑ 5.4%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,990	→ -1.3%	→ 2.6%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,750	↓ -6.4%	↓ -21.7%	→ 0.0%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,299	→ -2.8%	→ 1.5%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoySum	Kg	3,549	→ -4.7%	↓ -22.7%	↑ 9.2%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,206	↓ -6.7%	↓ -8.8%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,539	→ -1.3%	↓ -18.6%	→ 4.8%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,231	→ 1.5%	↓ -10.3%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	4,433	→ 4.1%	↓ -9.7%	↑ 51.6%						

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	1,974	→ -0.5%	→ 3.3%	→ 3.6%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	3,879	→ 1.0%	↓ -28.5%	↓ -30.0%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,950	→ 0.3%	→ 3.0%	↑ 17.9%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	3,711	↑ 5.4%	↓ -12.0%	↑ 23.8%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,368	→ -0.2%	→ 3.7%	↑ 10.4%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,215	→ 4.2%	↓ -13.8%	↑ 9.8%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	6,915	→ -1.1%	→ 2.3%	→ 3.1%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	3,000	↑ 50.0%	↑ 31.1%	↑ 78.6%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	23,683	→ -3.6%	→ -1.1%	→ 2.9%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,035	↓ -9.5%	↓ -27.5%	↑ 9.8%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	8,503	→ 0.1%	→ -1.0%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,707	→ -4.6%	↓ -31.0%	↑ 17.0%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	14,474	→ -0.7%	→ -4.7%	↓ -20.9%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,583	↓ -6.7%	↓ -36.6%	↑ 8.4%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	17,003	→ -2.5%	↓ -5.9%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	2,892	→ 0.9%	↓ -20.3%	↑ 7.5%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,517	→ -3.3%	→ 0.6%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,301	↓ -9.8%	↓ -19.6%	↑ 14.4%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	4,856	→ -4.2%	↓ -6.6%	→ -0.5%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,512	→ -2.0%	↓ -18.7%	↑ 30.7%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,225	→ -2.0%	↓ -7.1%	→ 0.9%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,504	→ 0.2%	↑ 32.0%	↑ 38.5%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	27,564	→ -1.0%	↓ -8.7%	↓ -13.2%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,299	→ 3.4%	↓ -28.5%	↑ 32.9%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	985	→ 0.1%	→ -3.1%	→ -1.3%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,742	↓ -6.3%	→ -2.4%	↓ -25.4%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,054	→ 2.2%	→ 2.7%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	4,578	↓ -8.5%	↓ -29.6%	↓ -6.5%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,298	→ 4.3%	→ 1.6%	→ 4.2%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	3,816	↑ 8.6%	↓ -32.6%	→ -1.9%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	4,486	↓ -9.6%	↓ -12.3%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,609	→ 1.8%	↑ 28.4%	↑ 27.1%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,605	→ -0.6%	→ 1.9%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	4,651	→ -2.8%	↑ 5.7%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,308	↓ -11.5%	↓ -29.9%	↑ 5.7%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,247	↓ -5.0%	↓ -8.1%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,761	→ -1.6%	→ -3.0%	→ 2.0%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,753	→ -0.9%	→ 0.1%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,782	→ -3.5%	↓ -19.1%	↑ 5.9%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	900	↓ -48.6%	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	3,466	↓ -10.5%	↓ -30.2%	↓ -11.7%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,479	↑ 6.0%	↑ 5.7%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	3,098	↓ -13.8%	↓ -27.0%	→ 1.9%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,530	→ -1.5%	→ -4.1%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,030	↓ -8.6%	↓ -24.9%	↓ -5.8%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,087	→ -2.4%	→ -1.1%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoySum	Kg	2,815	↓ -7.5%	↓ -26.7%	→ 2.3%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,086	↓ -7.4%	↓ -10.1%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	2,827	→ -1.4%	↓ -21.9%	→ 1.0%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,793	→ 0.1%	↓ -12.4%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,508	→ 4.1%	↓ -8.8%	↑ 43.1%						

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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.

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, March 2023. WFP 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	26,756
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.8	29,822
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	15.9	19,709
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.5	3,063
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	6.3	2,459
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.0	20,871
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	3.1	1,856
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	104,537