



# Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

April 2023

## CAMBODIA

United Nations World Food Programme in partnership with  
Agricultural Marketing Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

### Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO)

Department of Planning and Statistics,  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
Meach Yady [meachyady@gmail.com](mailto:meachyady@gmail.com)  
Website: <https://amis.maff.gov.kh/>

### Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

Research, Analysis, and Monitoring (RAM) Unit, United Nations World Food Programme  
Benjamin Scholz [benjamin.scholz@wfp.org](mailto:benjamin.scholz@wfp.org), Yav Long [yav.long@wfp.org](mailto:yav.long@wfp.org), Charvibol Choeur [charvibol.choeur@wfp.org](mailto:charvibol.choeur@wfp.org),  
Vannareth Huoy [vannareth.huoy@wfp.org](mailto:vannareth.huoy@wfp.org), Akshaya Devasia [akshaya.devasia@wfp.org](mailto:akshaya.devasia@wfp.org)  
Website: <https://www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia>

# Preface

**The ongoing Ukraine conflict and sanctions on Russia** continue having major impacts on global food and energy markets, as both countries are significant exporters of grains (especially wheat and barley), agricultural fertilizers (like potassium, nitrogen, and phosphorus), crude oil, and natural gas. Favourable weather and a strong supply response have helped to mitigate price increases in 2023, but limited supplies suggest greater volatility, especially during unpredictable periods like cropping cycles in the northern hemisphere.

**In April 2023, the FAO global food price index increased slightly compared to last month (+0.6%),** mainly driven by a steep increase in the global sugar price index but remains 19.7% lower compared to the corresponding month last year.

**IMF, in April 2023, projected global economic growth to be 2.8% in 2023, down from 3.4% in 2022.** The projected global headline inflation is expected to decrease from 8.7% in 2022 to 7.0% in 2023, primarily driven by a drop in commodity prices before further down to 4.9% in 2024.

**Access to fertilizer somewhat improved in 2023** as prices decreased by 37% since peaking in early 2022 – but they remain above the historical average. Similarly, global agricultural production prices are expected to decrease by 7% in 2023 but will continue to remain higher than in the past. Although lower input costs improve the prospects for global food production, risks from climate change vulnerabilities and uncertainty surrounding the Russia-Ukraine war continue to impact global food prices.

**The global food crisis has been partially aggravated by food trade restrictions** placed by countries to increase domestic supply and reduce prices. As of March 13, 2023, 22 countries have implemented 28 food export bans, and ten have implemented 14 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.

**To understand how these shocks impact food availability and access to markets in Cambodia,** the World Food Programme (WFP) together with the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) 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. In addition, the prices of gasoline and diesel, and unskilled labor wage for agriculture and construction workers have also been monitored regularly.

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## Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



Economic growth rate

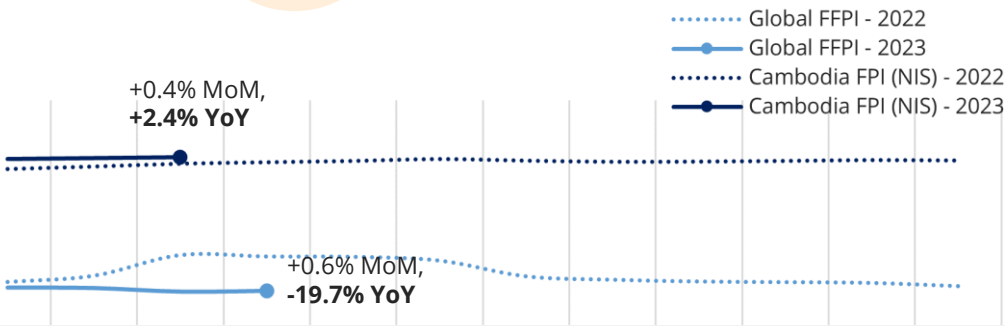
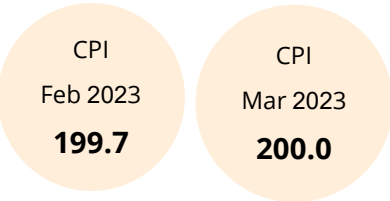


World Bank projected Cambodia's economic growth at **5.5% in 2023**. In March 2023, the Cambodia Consumer Price Index\* (CPI) increased slightly by 0.1% MoM and 0.8% YoY. Cambodian households spend close to half (48.7%) of their income on food; households in the lowest expenditure quintile as much as 56% (CSES, 2019/20).

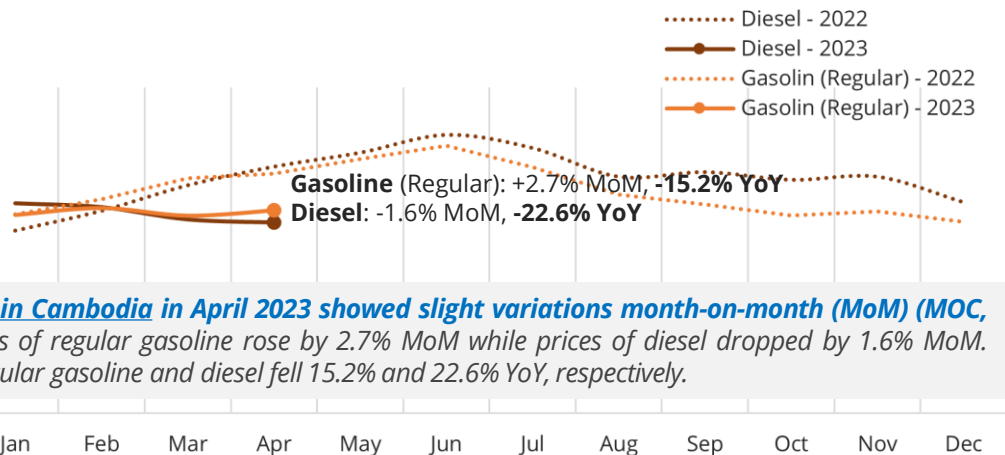
\*CPI for April 2023 is not available yet during reporting period.



Inflation



In April 2023, the global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) increased slightly**, by 0.8 points (+0.6% MoM but -19.7% YoY). **The Cambodia Food Price Index (FPI)**, which is part of the Cambodia CPI, increased by 0.4% MoM and 2.4% YoY in March (most recent available data).



**Fuel prices in Cambodia in April 2023 showed slight variations month-on-month (MoM) (MOC, 2023).** Prices of regular gasoline rose by 2.7% MoM while prices of diesel dropped by 1.6% MoM. Prices of regular gasoline and diesel fell 15.2% and 22.6% YoY, respectively.

## Summary of Key Findings

The cost of a basic food basket (BFB) increased slightly in April, by 0.6%, to USD 25.6. However, the cost of the BFB remained 2.8% lower as compared to April last year, when food prices hiked substantially following the outbreak of the Ukraine war (baseline effect). In line with usual patterns, the BFB was more expensive in urban areas (USD 26.2) as compared to rural areas (USD 24.6).

Prices of most food items in the basket were stable with only minor fluctuations (less than 5.0% MoM). However, some food commodities showed substantial year-on-year (YoY) price increases including snakehead fish (+11.1%) and sweet potatoes (+31.3%). Most other food commodities remained cheaper YoY due to the baseline effect.

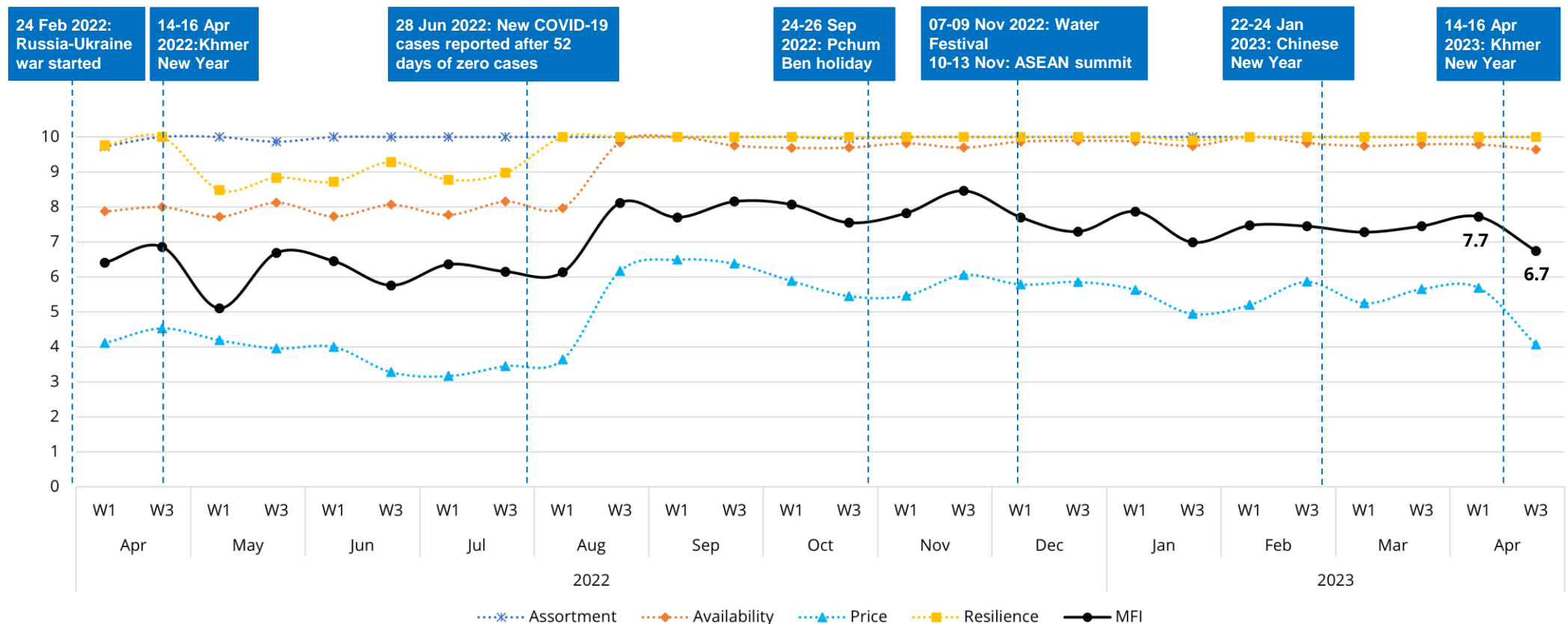
Market functionality decreased during the third week of April hitting its lowest point of the year. This decline was largely driven by increasing volatility and unpredictability of prices of essential commodities which is attributable to rising gasoline prices in the last 20 days of April (+4.1% higher than first 10 days).

Dry season paddy production, which is 75% completed, is expected to total about 2.5 million MT – down from 2.9 million MT in 2022. In addition, El Niño is anticipated to exert a significant influence on the region during the 2023 rainy season, resulting in a delayed onset of rainfall and below-average precipitation levels when compared to historical norms. As a result, agricultural output may be adversely affected, which may lead to food price hikes.

# Market functionality

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

Market functionality<sup>2</sup> modestly improved in the first week of April 2023, but deteriorated in the third week of the month, reaching its lowest point of the year. This was mainly driven by the volatility and unpredictability of prices for essential commodities due to a marked surge in gasoline prices in the second half of the month. None of the interviewed market chiefs and traders reported rising supply prices in April 2023, compared to 10.8% in the previous month.



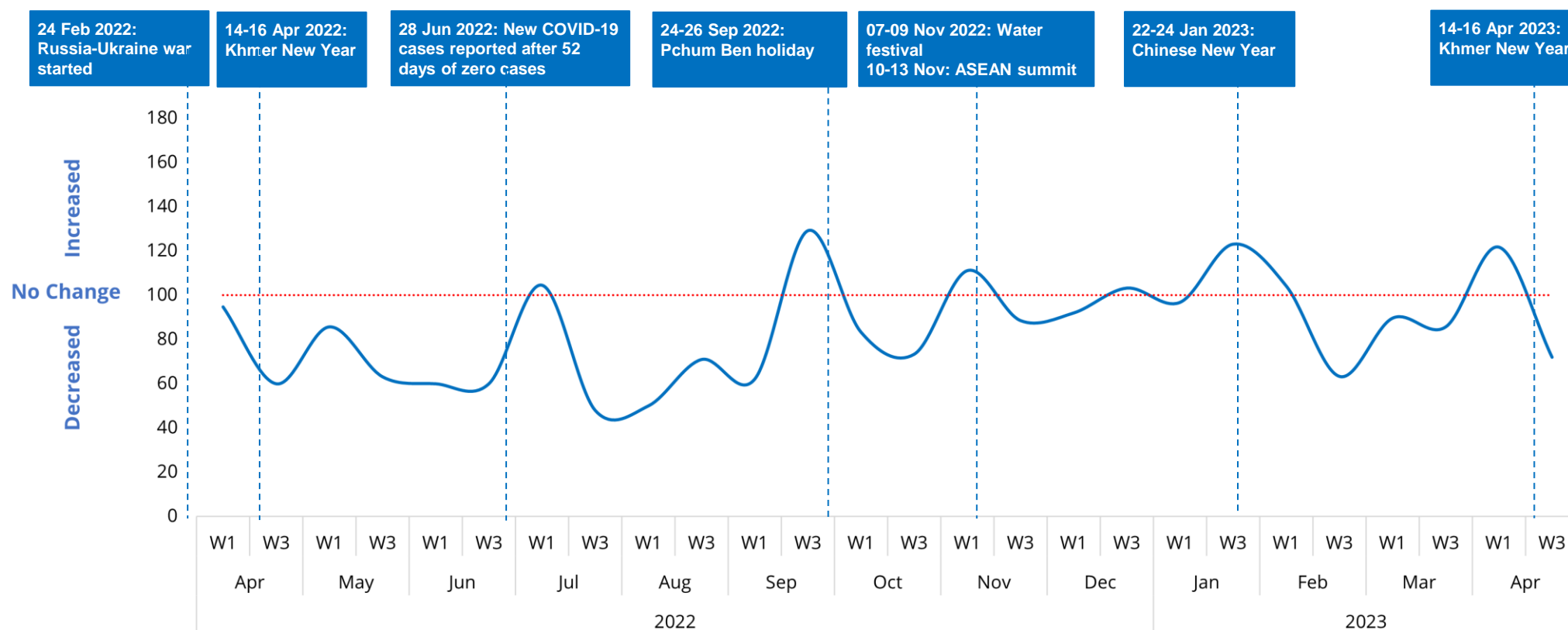
<sup>1</sup> Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of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

<sup>2</sup> The calculation of MFI and its dimensions was adjusted to ensure a more precise depiction.

# Market access: Customer trends

In the 56 markets monitored across the country, 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 increased fairly during the first week of April 2023 before moderately dropping again in the third week. This could be linked to the fact that more people went to markets to get food and other commodities for celebrating Khmer New Year from 14-16 April 2023 and market visits dropped after the festival.



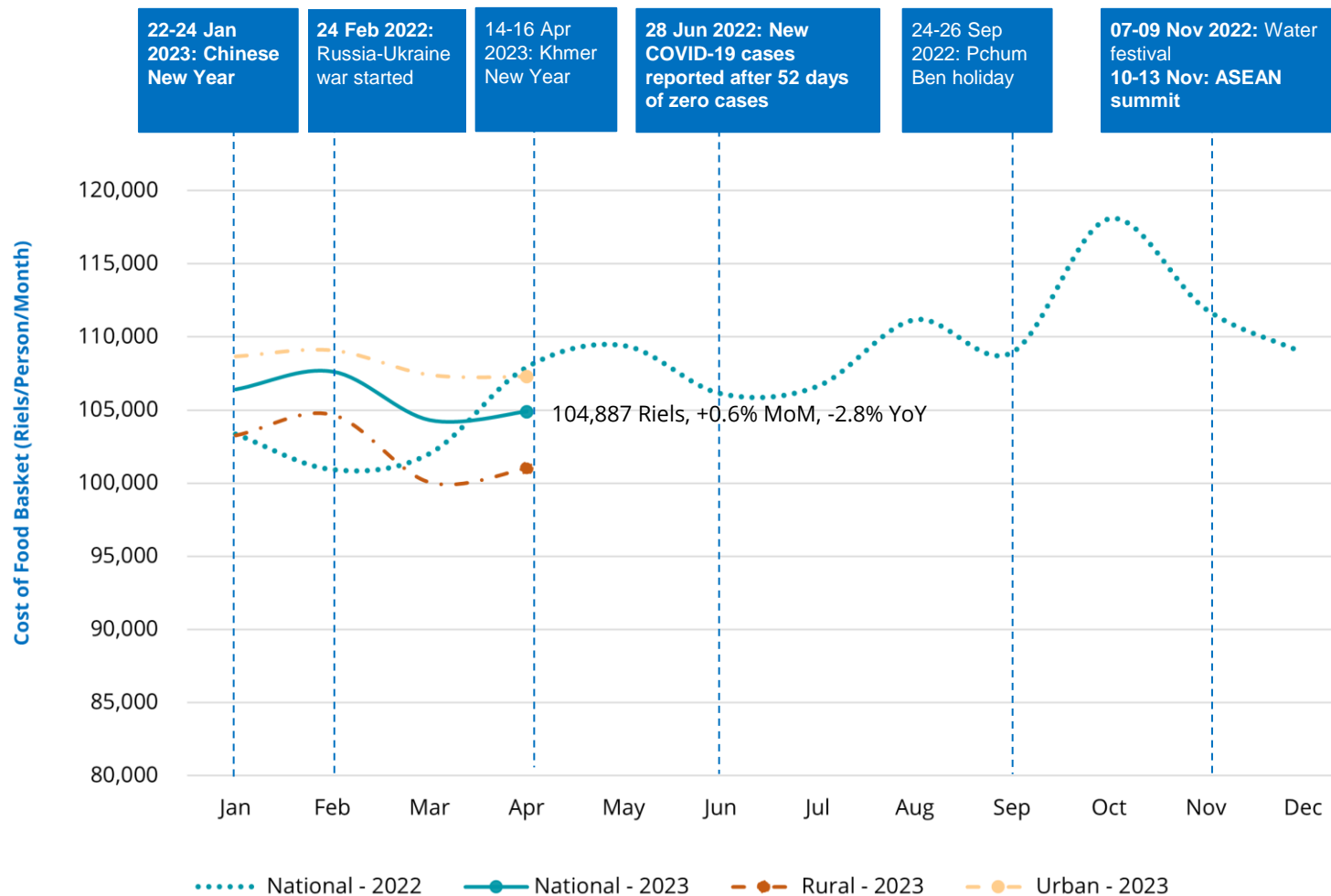
## Change in Customers<sup>1</sup> Visiting Markets

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

# National: Cost of a basic food basket

The [WFP cost of a basic food basket \(BFB\)](#) is calculated to assist with interpreting the impact of monthly changes in food commodity prices on the cost of a healthy diet consumed in Cambodia.

In April 2023, the cost of the BFB rose slightly, by 0.6% compared to the previous month (MoM), to 104,887 riels/person/month (USD 25.6) but was 2.8% lower than during the last year (YoY). In line with the general pattern, the cost of the basket was lower in rural areas (USD 24.6) compared to urban (USD 26.2) areas.



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



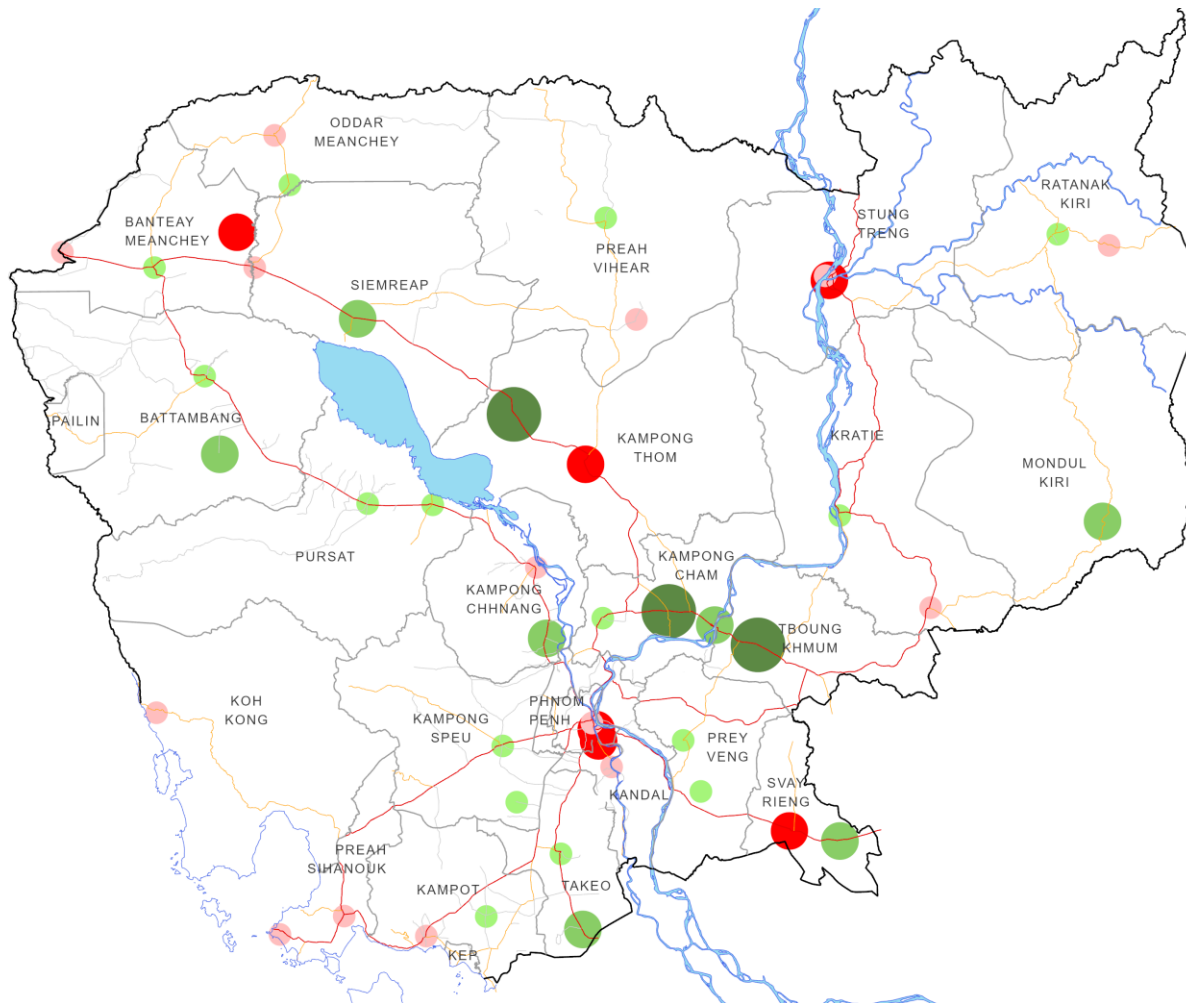
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex 3 for more details on the methodology.

# Sub-national: Cost of a basic food basket

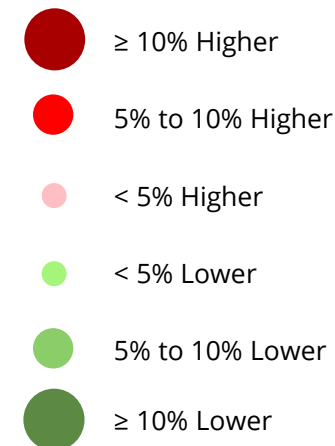
The cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) varied by provinces and markets. The **most expensive BFB was found in the Tar Khmao market, Kandal province**, at 114,200 riels/person/month (about 27.8 USD) being 8.9% higher than the national average. The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Stuong market, Kampong Thom province at 92,900 riels/person/month (about 22.7 USD) being 11.4% lower than the national average. The map below shows the cost of a BFB by markets and its variations from the average national cost.

**Higher price deviations** (5% and higher) above 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 (April 2023)**



## Deviation from Average National Cost



## Percent of markets in Rural Urban

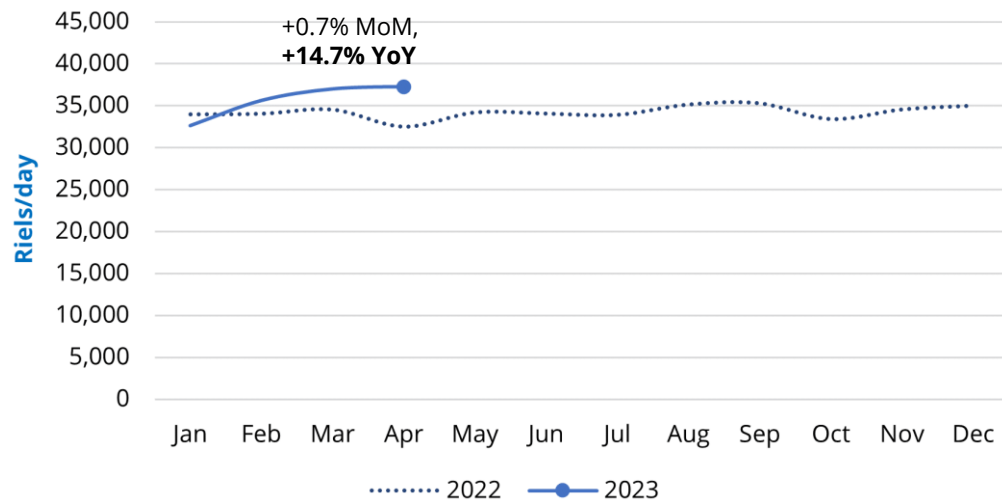
Deviation from Average National Cost	Rural	Urban
≥ 10% Higher	0%	0%
5% to 10% Higher	17%	83%
< 5% Higher	50%	50%
< 5% Lower	40%	60%
5% to 10% Lower	57%	43%
≥ 10% Lower	67%	33%

# National: Unskilled Labor Wage and Purchasing Power

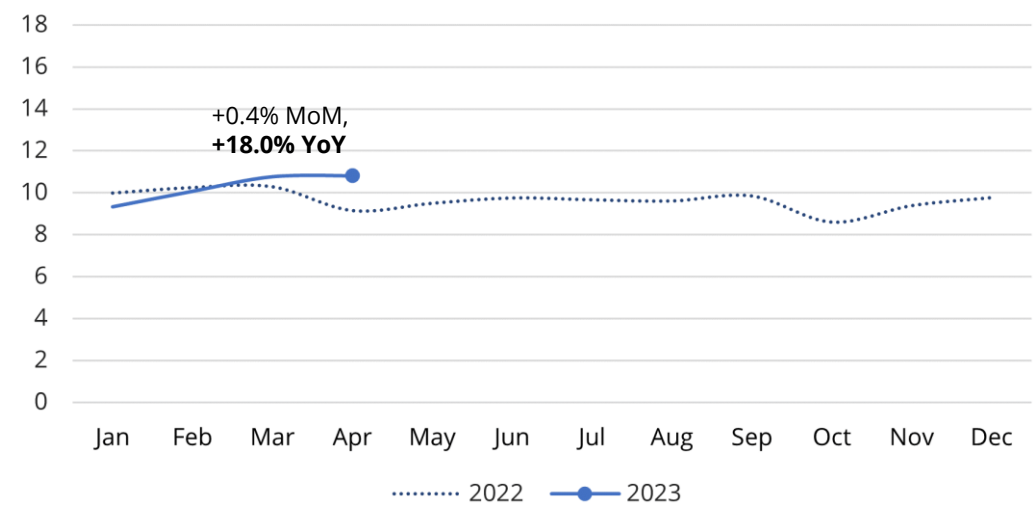
Unskilled labor wage for agriculture and construction workers is collected by AMO on a monthly basis across the country. In April 2023, the average national wage<sup>1</sup> for unskilled labor experienced a small increase compared to the last month (+0.7% MoM), reaching 37,261 Riels per day (equivalent to approximately USD 9.1). Notably, this is significantly higher (+14.7%) than in April 2022.

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 of the purchasing power of an unskilled wage labourer. In April 2023, the ToT experienced an increase of 0.4% compared to the previous month as a rise in wages outweighed the increase in the cost of the BFB. Compared to the last year, the ToT increased by 18.0%.

## Unskilled Labor Wage (April 2023)



## Terms of Trade (April 2023)



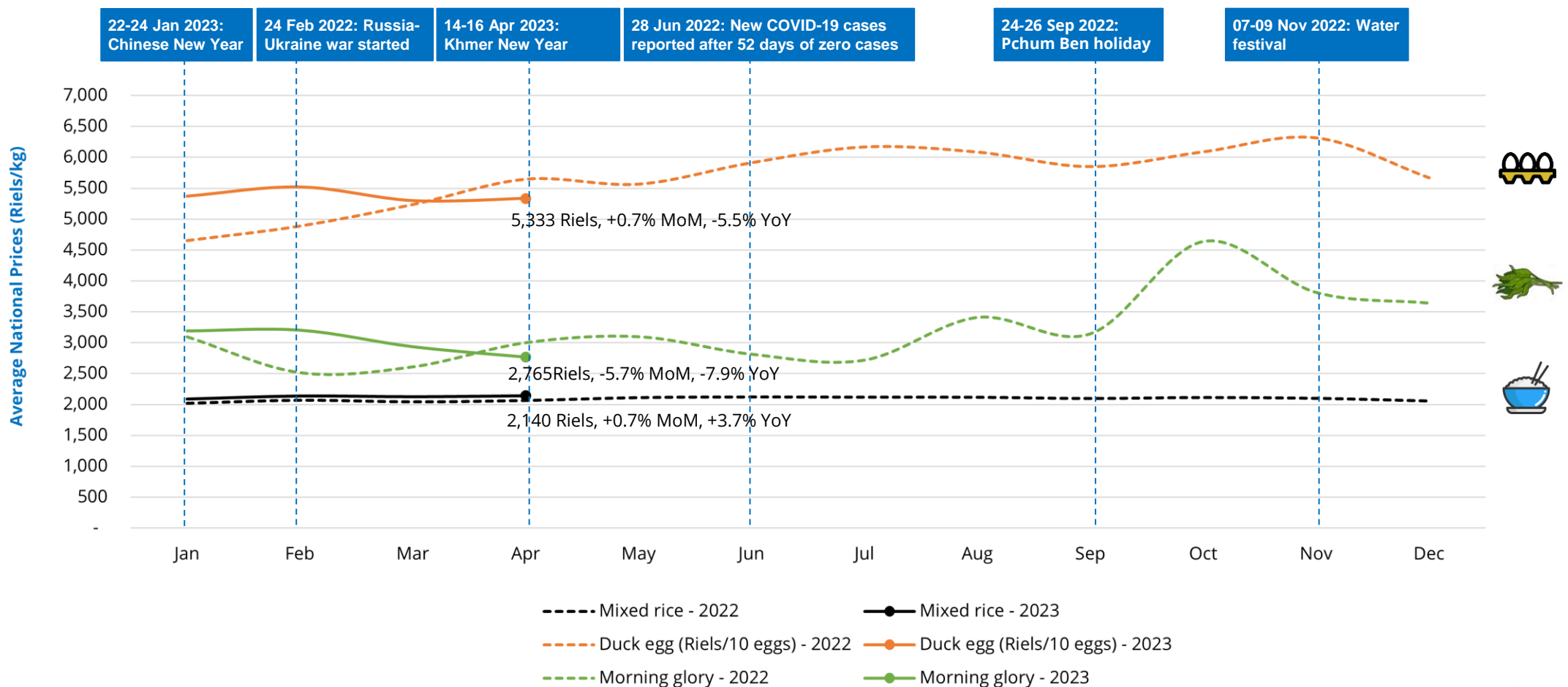
<sup>1</sup> This refers to the nominal wage, not adjusted for inflation.



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

During April 2023, the average retail prices of morning glory continued to decline, experiencing a further decrease of 5.7%. In contrast, mixed rice and duck eggs saw a slight increase of 0.7, respectively, compared to the previous month. The price of morning glory and duck eggs exhibited a significant year-on-year decline of 7.9% and 5.5%, respectively, while mixed rice prices increased by 3.7% YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



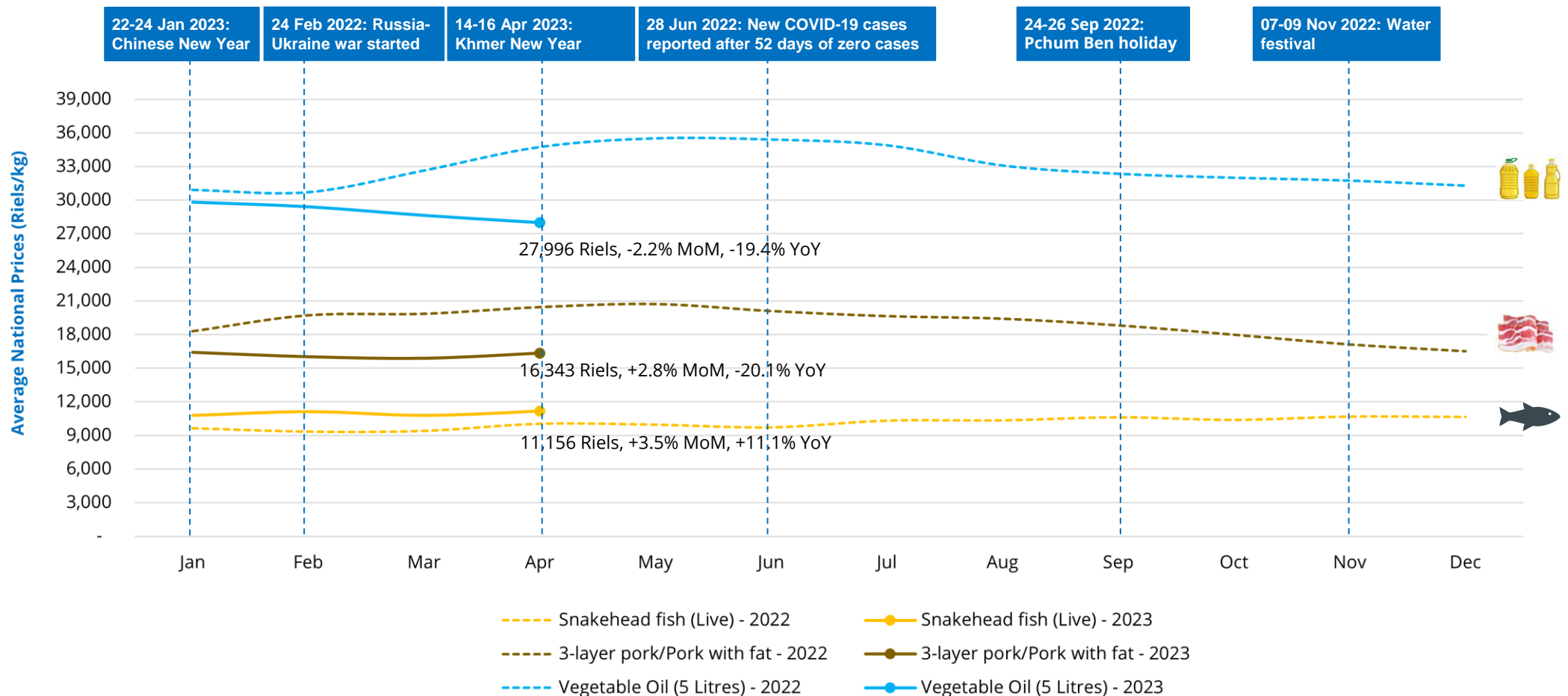
<sup>1</sup> Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

<sup>2</sup> Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

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

In April 2023, retail prices for vegetable oil decreased by 2.2%, while pork and snakehead fish increased by 2.8% and 3.5%, respectively, compared to the previous month. Year-on-year, vegetable oil and pork prices decreased by 19.4% and 20.1%, respectively, while snakehead fish remains substantially (11.1%) higher than the same month last year.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



<sup>1</sup> Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

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

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

Compared to March 2023, the average retail prices of key food commodities monitored fluctuated slightly (<5.0%) and mostly in the same direction of change (except morning glory and sweet potatoes) in both rural and urban areas. The price of morning glory decreased in both rural and urban areas, with a larger decline of 8.7% in urban areas and 3.6% in rural areas. Meanwhile, the price of sweet potatoes noticeably dropped by 19.0% (MoM) in rural areas but moderately increased by 7.7% (MoM) in urban areas.

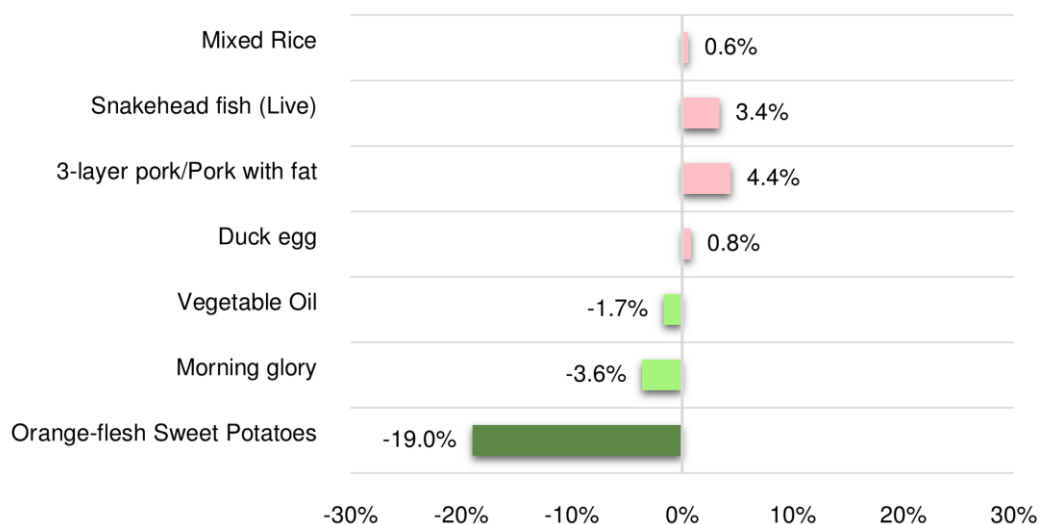
**Table 1: Retail prices (riels) in rural and urban areas**

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,134	2,149
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	11,550	10,663
Pork with fat (kg)	16,393	16,272
Duck egg (10 eggs)	5,344	5,321
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	27,659	28,389
Morning glory (kg)	2,926	2,477
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	3,571	2,350

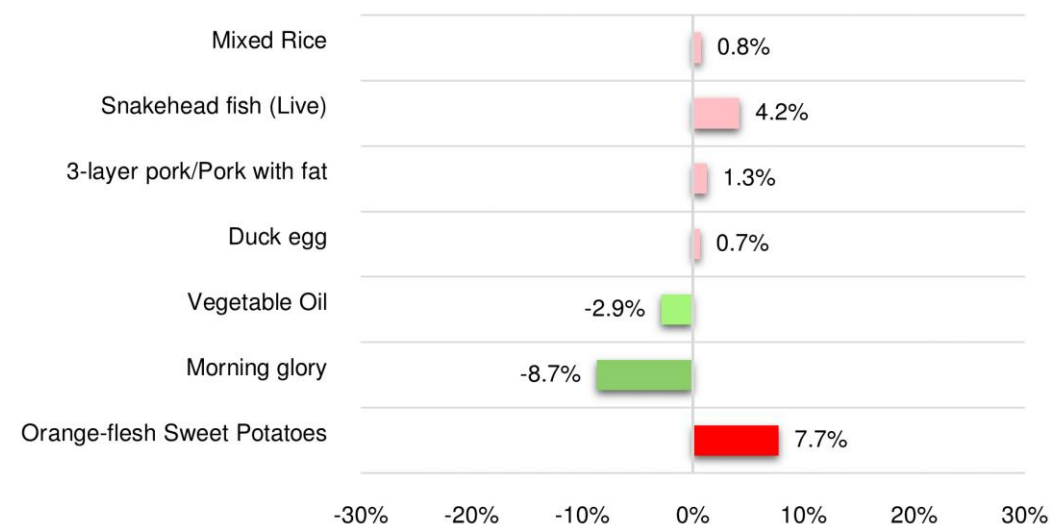
## Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

March 2023 vs April 2023

Rural



Urban



<sup>1</sup> Data is from all 56 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

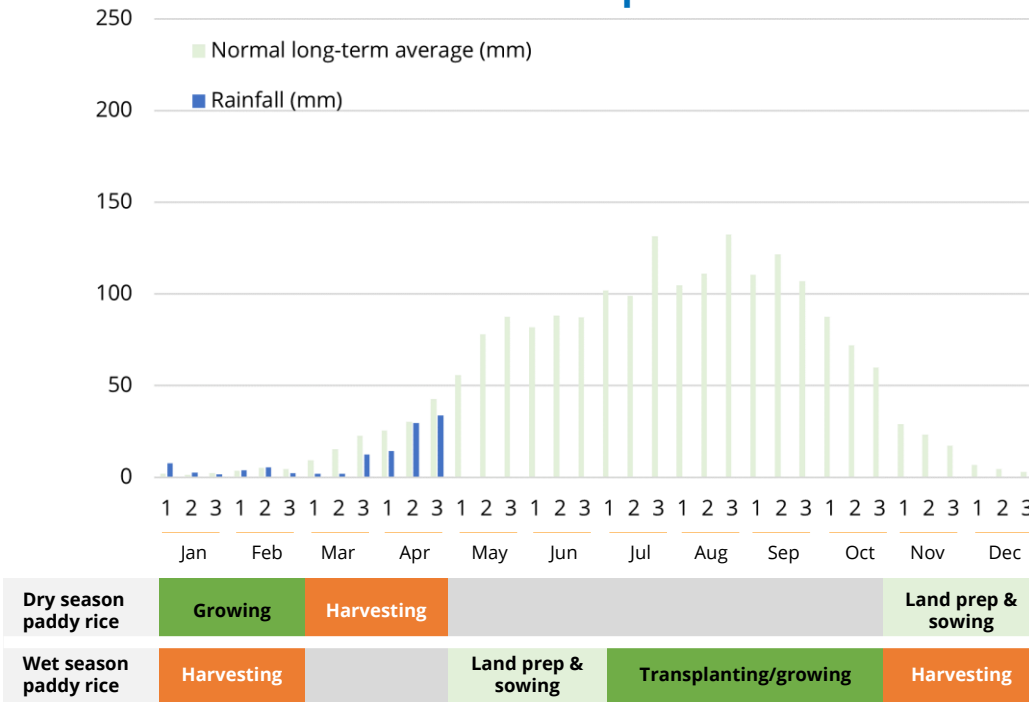
<sup>2</sup> Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

# Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

In April 2023, The national average cumulative rainfall was moderately lower than the long-term average (graph bottom left). Moderately below-normal rainfall conditions prevailed across the country. Banteay Meanchey provinces in northwestern areas experienced drier conditions, while provinces along the Mekong river had less dryness (map bottom right).

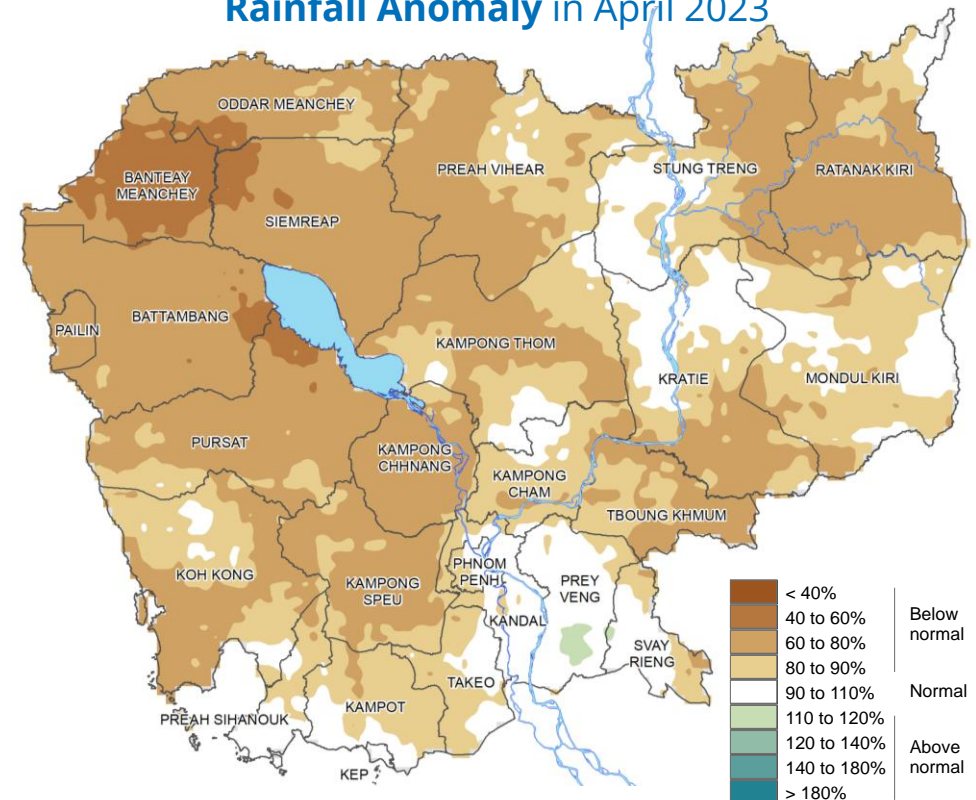
The [El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation \(ENSO\) Forecast](#) indicates that El Niño is most likely to be dominant from May-July, causing delays in the rainy season and lower rainfall compared to the long-term normal average. The seasonal outlook for the period between May to July 2023 indicates that the western and southern parts of the country are likely to receive below-normal rainfall, while the north-eastern parts of the country are expected to have normal to above-normal rainfall ([IRI Columbia University's](#) and [ECMWF](#)). According to the [MOWRAM Announcement](#) on 19 April 2023, the monsoon season is forecasted to be delayed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of May and the region is forecasted to receive below-average rainfall during the upcoming rainy season, with expected amounts ranging from little to moderate, approximately 20%-30% lower than the long-term average. Additionally, there is a high likelihood of dry spells occurring and persisting from July to August.

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



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP

**Rainfall Anomaly in April 2023**



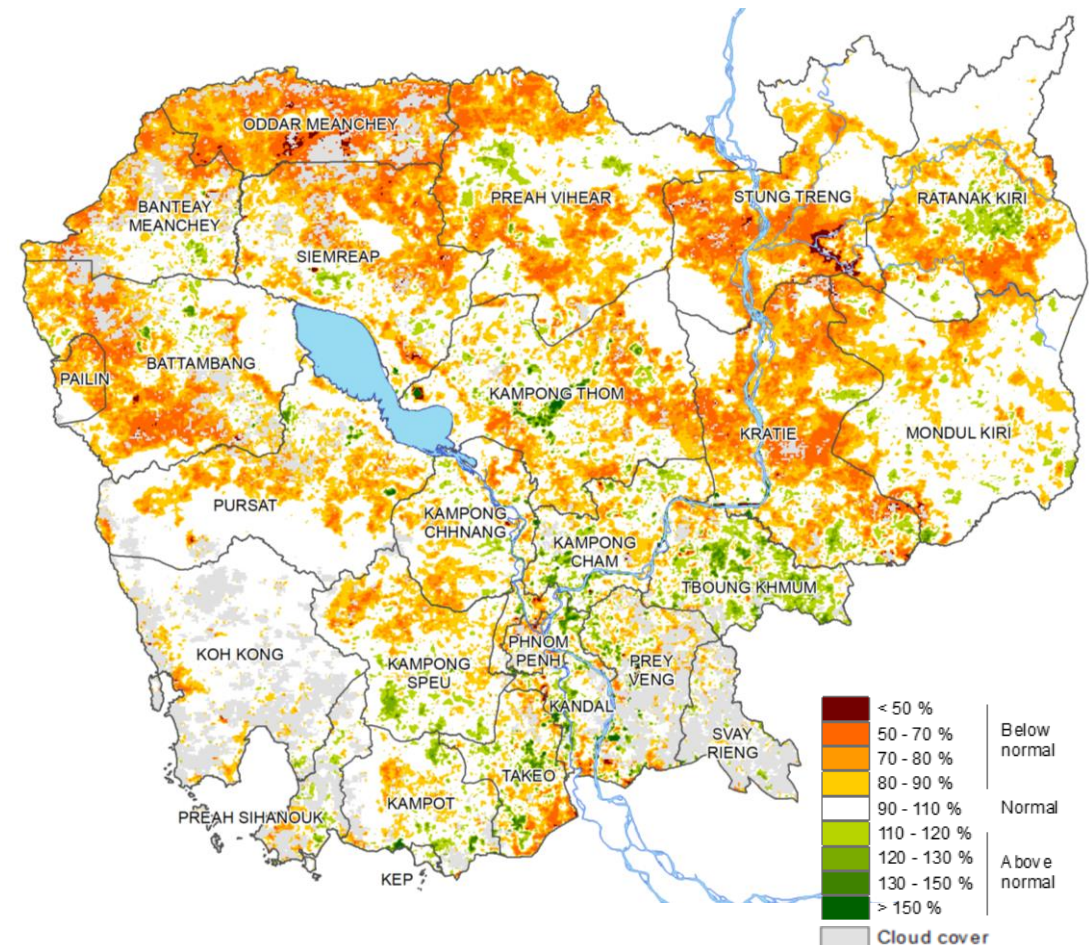
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

# Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

The below-normal rainfall in April 2023 contributed to a deterioration of the vegetation conditions in the country. Below-average vegetation conditions were pronounced across the country in April 2023 (map on the right).

Harvesting of dry-season paddy rice is almost completed in Cambodia. As of 22 March 2023, 75% of the total cultivation area (681,847 hectares) of dry-season paddy rice has been successfully harvested, with an average yield of 4.7 tonnes per hectare. Total paddy production is expected to total 2.5 million tonnes (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 19 April 2023).

## Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in April 2023



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

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

# Trade

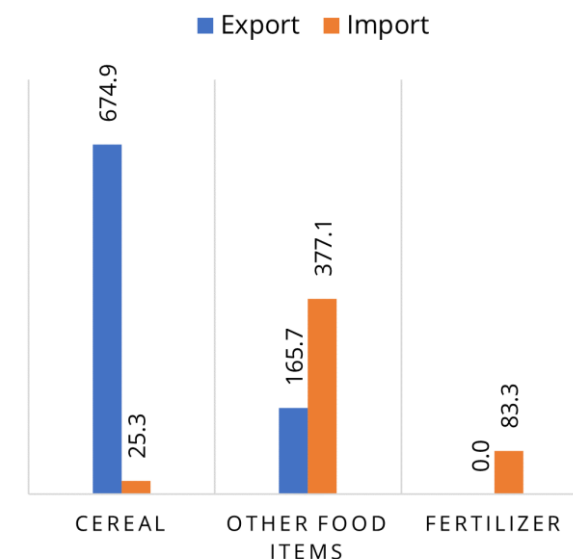
As of April, the aggregate 2023 trade statistics continued to show a decline compared to the previous year. Cambodia's total official exports amounted to approximately [USD 7,234 million](#) in the first four months of 2023, which is 4.9% lower than in the previous year. Data on Cambodia's milled rice exports for the month of April 2023 was not yet available at the time of reporting. Nevertheless, in the first three months of 2023, about 176,581 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 126 million) was exported, a 3.5% increase compared to the same period last year and about 1,560,512 MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 390.12 million) was exported ([quoted by Fresh News, 25 April 2023](#)). In addition, by March 2023, Cambodia exported about 155,210 MT of fresh cassava (equivalent to USD 285 million), which was 30% higher than the same period last year ([quoted by The Phnom Penh Post, 30 April 2023](#)).

In the first four months of 2023, Cambodia's total official imports was worth about [USD 7,926.9 million](#), of which imported food costed [USD 402.4 million](#) including cereals worth USD 25.3 million (+16.2% YoY) and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 377.1 million (+2.3% YoY). The country also imported fertilizer worth [USD 83.3 million](#) (+13.1% YoY) during the same period.

Sihanoukville Autonomous Port of Cambodia will be upgraded from a feeder seaport that has the capacity to receive smaller container ships to a hub seaport that [will be able to accommodate larger container vessels in 2029](#). This is expected to considerably reduce Cambodia's ocean freight expenses, attract more investors, and boost the country's economy growth ([quoted by Khmer Times, 2 May 2023](#)).

After announcing the substantial conclusion of negotiations in the 40<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> 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 April 2023



**Source:** General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 10 May 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 [704,980 households](#) classified as IDPoor (approximately 2.78 million people) received a total of [USD 1,025.53 million](#) in cash transfers between 24 June 2020 to 24 April 2023. The program will continue throughout 2023.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 131 organisations, aims to [provide assistance to underprivileged children](#) who are facing difficulties in both their education and financial situations ([quoted by Khmer Times, 5 May 2023](#)).

## Economic response

The “National Energy Efficiency Policy 2022-2030” aims to reduce overall energy consumption in Cambodia by at least 19% by boosting energy efficiency, decreasing dependence on energy imports and reducing the need for investments in new energy infrastructure, which would eventually lead to [a decrease in end-user energy prices](#). ([quoted by Khmer Times, 1 May 2023](#)).

The upcoming 32nd Southeast Asian (SEA) Games and the 12th ASEAN Para Games in May-June, along with the general election scheduled in July are expected to have [a positive impact on 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 ([quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 4 April 2023](#)). The [Phnom Penh Municipality Authority](#) has released a statement regarding the arrangement of dedicated bus routes for public transportation, which will be available free of charge to all local and foreign visitors attending the games between May 5 and June 9.

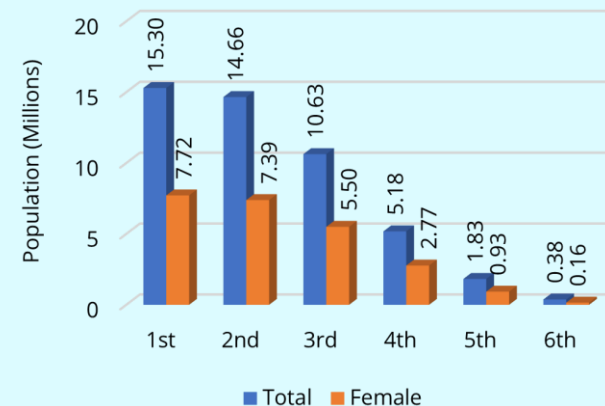
## COVID-19 vaccination

According to the [Ministry of Health](#), as of 30 April 2023, 15.30 million people aged 3 years and above (of which 50.4% are women) received at least the 1<sup>st</sup> dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, thereby achieving 104.4% of the national target (95.53% of the total population). [World Health Organization](#) claimed that COVID-19 is now a persistent health issue which no longer constitutes a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC)”. Cambodia's Prime Minister announced on April 19th that [wearing masks and undergoing rapid COVID-19 test](#) at any mass gatherings, including the upcoming SEA Games, [is no longer required](#). However, individuals may choose to wear masks and test themselves if they have any concerns about their health.



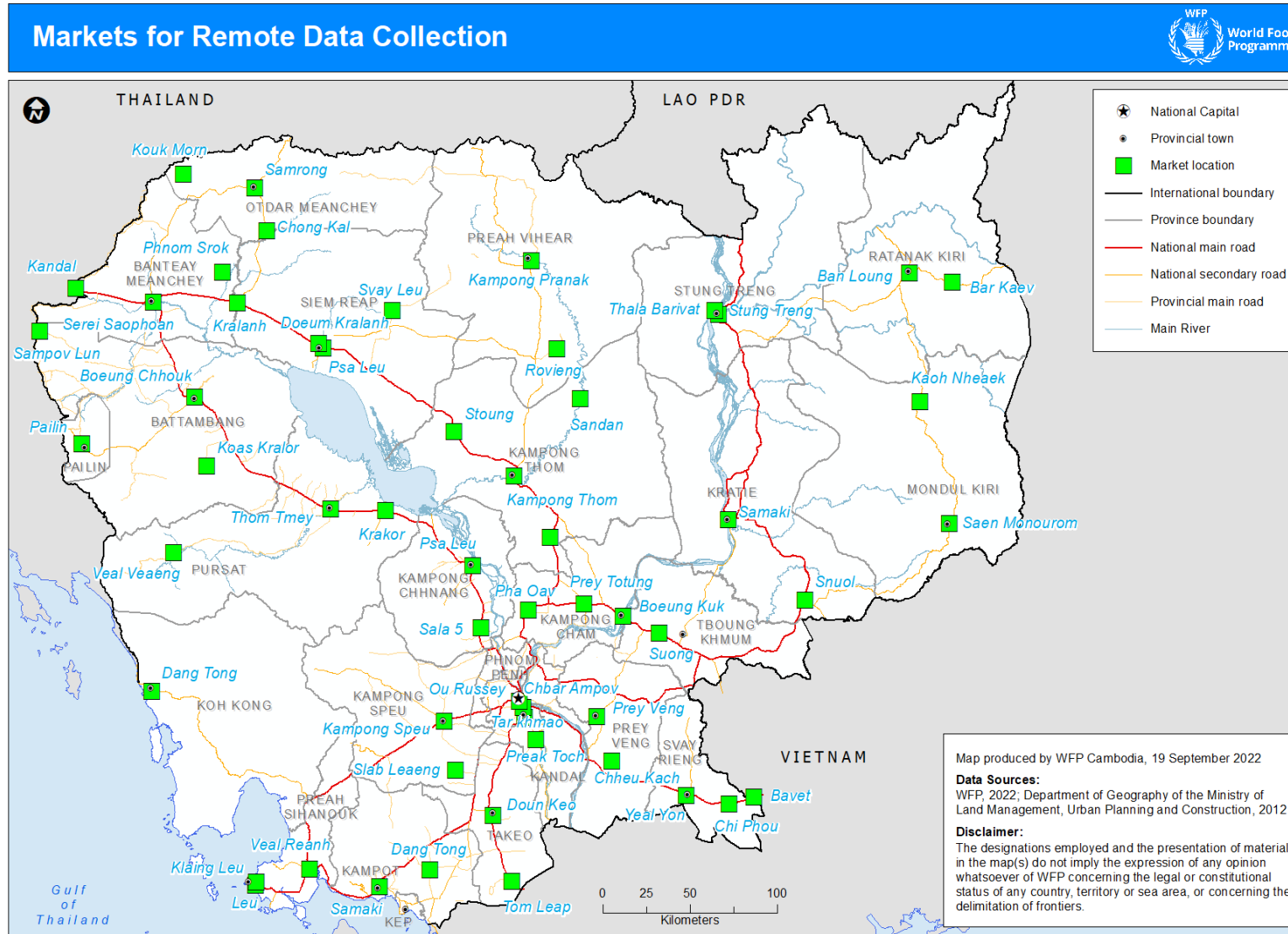
Source: [Official Telegram of the National Social Assistance Fund, posted on 27 April 2023](#)

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: [Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 30 April 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> weeks of the month).

In mid-September 2022, WFP included 15 additional food and non-food commodities (see annex) and expanded the market coverage to 56 markets.



# Annex 1: Change in retail prices

Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year	Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year
1.1. Mixed Rice	Kg	2,140	→ 0.7%	→ 2.5%	→ 3.7%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,588	↑ 7.2%	↑ 6.0%	↓ -10.1%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	11,156	→ 3.5%	→ 3.6%	↑ 11.1%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	4,228	↓ -9.6%	↓ -11.9%	↓ -12.5%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,433	→ 2.7%	↑ 8.8%	↑ 12.2%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,546	↓ -11.0%	↓ -11.7%	↑ 12.3%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	8,090	→ 4.2%	↑ 5.8%	↑ 10.1%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	1,875	↓ -50.0%	●	↑ 12.5%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	27,130	↑ 5.4%	→ 3.3%	↑ 8.0%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,718	→ 2.0%	↑ 19.0%	↑ 27.9%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,787	→ 0.5%	↑ 9.1%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,089	↓ -5.7%	↓ -18.2%	↑ 15.3%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	16,343	→ 2.8%	→ -0.4%	↓ -20.1%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,083	→ -4.5%	↓ -16.9%	→ 4.5%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	19,331	→ 1.4%	→ -1.0%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,598	→ -2.0%	↓ -16.7%	↑ 7.1%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	14,244	↑ 5.1%	→ 0.3%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,810	→ -3.8%	↓ -6.7%	↑ 18.4%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,333	→ 0.7%	→ -0.6%	↓ -5.5%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,721	↓ -16.0%	↓ -9.9%	↑ 21.2%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,882	→ 1.7%	→ -0.9%	→ -1.1%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	2,377	↑ 24.2%	↑ 39.7%	↑ 64.2%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	27,996	→ -2.2%	↓ -6.1%	↓ -19.4%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	4,708	↑ 18.2%	↑ 23.6%	↑ 48.6%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,268	→ 1.3%	→ -5.0%	→ 2.7%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,603	↑ 19.5%	↑ 15.4%	↑ 23.3%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,423	→ 0.0%	→ 1.2%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	5,726	↑ 8.3%	→ 1.3%	↓ -9.1%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	10,011	→ -0.9%	→ 0.5%	→ 4.9%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	4,879	↑ 7.8%	↑ 6.8%	→ 2.8%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,628	↑ 8.6%	→ 4.6%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	3,205	→ 1.2%	→ 1.7%	↑ 31.8%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	6,104	→ 0.5%	→ 3.1%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	5,573	↑ 5.5%	↑ 8.2%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,765	↓ -5.7%	↓ -13.3%	↓ -7.9%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,749	→ -2.6%	↓ -8.8%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,419	→ -0.4%	→ -2.2%	↓ -6.4%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,358	↑ 8.1%	↑ 9.4%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,855	→ -1.2%	→ -2.8%	↑ 9.4%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	1,175	↓ -32.9%	↓ -62.9%	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	5,177	→ 3.7%	→ 2.0%	→ -2.3%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,865	↑ 9.4%	↑ 13.2%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	4,335	↑ 14.0%	↑ 23.8%	→ 3.2%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	2,038	→ 2.4%	→ 2.5%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,264	↑ 15.7%	↑ 25.3%	↑ 9.8%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,288	→ -0.2%	→ 1.3%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoySum	Kg	3,968	↑ 13.9%	↑ 34.2%	↑ 10.5%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,130	→ -1.7%	↓ -8.7%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,986	↑ 15.1%	↑ 25.5%	↑ 24.4%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,930	↓ -9.7%	↓ -16.3%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,802	↓ -13.4%	↓ -11.2%	↑ 5.5%						

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	1,962	→ -0.4%	→ 1.1%	→ 2.3%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	4,084	↑ 5.6%	→ -1.5%	↓ -17.1%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,800	→ -1.5%	→ -0.1%	↑ 7.5%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	2,862	↓ -22.3%	↓ -22.9%	↓ -35.2%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,513	→ 2.8%	↑ 6.9%	↑ 8.0%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,000	↓ -8.9%	↓ -16.6%	↑ 11.4%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,100	→ 3.0%	→ 3.1%	↑ 5.3%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	1,667	↓ -44.4%	●	↑ 25.0%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	25,167	↑ 6.2%	→ 3.8%	↑ 10.5%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,042	→ 1.1%	↑ 14.3%	↑ 20.5%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	8,617	→ 1.8%	↑ 8.8%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,402	↓ -10.1%	↓ -22.9%	↑ 9.2%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	14,921	→ 3.2%	→ -0.5%	↓ -21.2%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,405	↓ -5.6%	↓ -22.3%	→ -3.5%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	17,653	→ 3.9%	→ -0.7%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	2,751	→ -4.4%	↓ -25.0%	→ -4.1%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,144	↑ 5.5%	→ 0.3%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,115	↓ -5.9%	↓ -9.4%	↑ 6.5%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	4,833	→ -0.2%	→ -0.8%	↓ -8.5%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,059	↓ -16.6%	↓ -11.3%	↑ 8.7%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,272	→ 0.5%	→ -2.2%	→ -2.9%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,831	↑ 23.7%	↑ 38.2%	↑ 56.1%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	27,004	→ -2.0%	↓ -6.3%	↓ -20.0%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,863	↑ 18.9%	↑ 20.7%	↑ 44.4%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,005	→ 1.1%	↓ -8.3%	→ -3.0%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,041	↑ 18.9%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 12.0%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,115	→ 2.0%	→ 3.1%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	4,892	↑ 8.1%	→ -0.1%	↓ -15.5%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,076	→ -2.2%	→ -1.6%	→ 4.9%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	4,001	↑ 6.4%	→ 4.1%	→ -4.0%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,206	↑ 14.9%	→ 3.6%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,555	→ -3.8%	→ -1.7%	↑ 22.4%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,722	→ 2.1%	↑ 5.4%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	4,774	→ 2.8%	→ 4.2%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,158	↓ -5.5%	↓ -19.3%	↓ -16.3%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,019	↓ -6.0%	↓ -15.4%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,815	→ 2.8%	→ -3.5%	↓ -9.3%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,828	→ 3.1%	→ 4.1%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,657	→ -3.7%	↓ -9.3%	→ 3.3%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	825	↓ -8.3%	↓ -69.8%	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	3,913	↑ 11.6%	→ -0.5%	↓ -19.3%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,594	↑ 7.9%	↑ 6.5%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	3,472	↑ 13.5%	↑ 23.3%	→ -1.8%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,590	→ 4.0%	→ 0.8%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,374	↑ 13.3%	↑ 24.8%	→ 2.0%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,034	→ -1.2%	→ -0.5%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoySum	Kg	3,223	↑ 17.0%	↑ 38.9%	↑ 7.5%	7.2. Diesel	litre	3,973	→ -2.7%	↓ -10.1%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,185	↑ 15.6%	↑ 30.0%	↑ 21.5%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,539	↓ -8.3%	↓ -16.7%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,165	↓ -7.9%	→ -4.1%	↑ 10.8%						

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.<sup>1</sup> To do this, certain food items were identified to represent the categories captured in the food expenditure module (see Table 2 for the full list). The kilocalories of each food were identified and the quantities were derived from the CSES 2014 expenditure data to determine if the calories in the basket were in line with what one would expect of a person living a healthy and active life from a rights-based perspective.

Because the WFP market monitoring system does not capture prices for a few food commodities (i.e., milk, soybean/green bean and banana) used in the MEB analyses, these had to be dropped for the balanced food basket tracked in this report. Nevertheless, the dietary pattern reflected by the food items (and their weights, as captured in the g/person/day values) serve as a useful proxy for the cost of basic food basket in Cambodia.

<sup>1</sup> The basic food basket described and used in this market update should *not* be confused or conflated with the food basket used by the Ministry of Planning National Institute of Statistics (NIS) to construct national poverty lines. The basket in this report is constructed differently and is useful primarily as a proxy for food prices.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Market and Seasonal Monitoring Update, April 2023. WFP Cambodia.

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

Food category <sup>2</sup>	Food commodity <sup>3</sup>	Food commodity <sup>4</sup>	kcal/pers on/day <sup>2</sup>	g/pers on/day <sup>2</sup>	Riels/g <sup>4</sup>	Riels/pers on/month <sup>4</sup>
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.1	26,884
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	11.2	30,888
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.3	20,234
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.5	3,075
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	6.2	2,401
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	2.8	19,493
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	3.2	1,911
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,937</b>	<b>950.6</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>104,887</b>