Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

May 2023

CAMBODIA

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

Preface

While global headline inflation is projected to ease off slightly, from 8.7% in 2022 to 7.0% in 2023 primarily driven by a drop in commodity prices, so is economic growth with the IMF projecting a drop from 3.4% in 2022 to 2.8% in 2023. Access to fertilizer improved after a 37% price decrease in 2023, but prices remain at historically high levels. Similarly, global agricultural production prices are expected to decrease by 7.0% in 2023. 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 El Niño phenomenon is currently occurring and is expected to persist until early 2024. It has the potential to impact more than 25% of global croplands, resulting in marginal increases in soybean yields but slight decreases in maize, rice, and wheat yields. In South-east Asia, the El Niño phenomenon can disrupt rainfall patterns, potentially leading to adverse effects on rice production, a crucial staple crop for the country. This could potentially result in elevated rice prices and negatively impact regional consumers.

Cambodia's economy has experienced a robust rebound, with a projected growth rate of 5.5% in 2023, returning to pre-COVID-19 growth levels. This impressive recovery is fuelled by a resurgence in the services sector, stable global oil and food prices, as well as the hosting of major events such as the Southeast Asian Games and the ASEAN Para Games. However, despite these positive developments, food security remains a concern for vulnerable Cambodian households, particularly those residing in flood-prone areas. This issue requires attention, especially in the face of challenging global contexts such as disrupted supply chains, rising inflation, and high debt levels, which are hindering the overall economic recovery from the pandemic.

To understand how the certain 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) continue to monitor 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.

Content

Environmental Factors Influencing Prices

Economic growth rate

2022	2023
5.2%	**5.5%**

Inflation

CPI Mar 2023	CPI Apr 2023
200.0	**200.9**
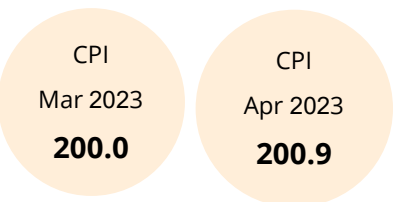
World Bank projected Cambodia's economic growth at 5.5% in 2023. In April 2023, the Cambodia Consumer Price Index* (CPI) increased slightly by 0.5% month-on-month (MoM) and 1.1% year-on-year (YoY). Cambodian households spend close to half (48.7%) of their income on food; households in the lowest expenditure quintile as much as 56% (CSES, 2019/20).

* CPI for May 2023 is not available at the reporting time

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

+0.4% MoM, **+2.3% YoY**

-2.6% MoM, **-22.1% YoY**

*In May 2023, the global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) dropped slightly**, by 3.4 points (-2.6% MoM, -22.1% YoY). **The Cambodia Food Price Index (FPI)**, which is part of the Cambodia CPI, increased by 0.4% MoM and 2.3% YoY in April (most recent available data).*

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

Gasoline (Regular): -5.3% MoM, **-24.4% YoY**
Diesel: -5.7% MoM, **-31.0% YoY**

***Fuel prices in Cambodia in May 2023 showed notable decrease, both MoM and YoY (MOC, 2023).** Cambodian transport sector steadily recovers from the COVID-19 crisis, with activity and service prices returning to pre-pandemic levels.*

Summary of Key Findings

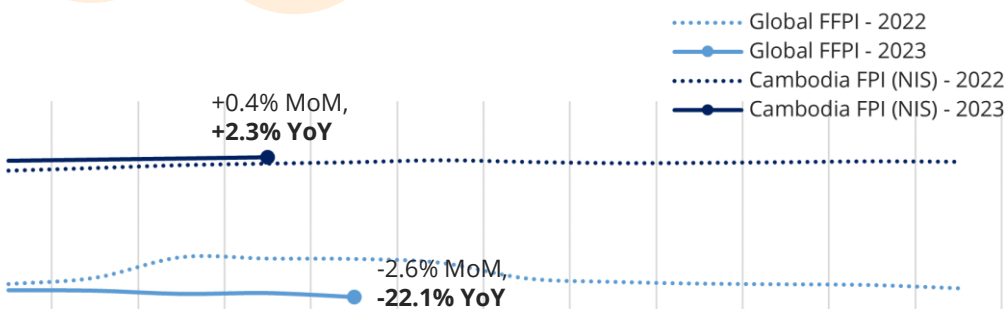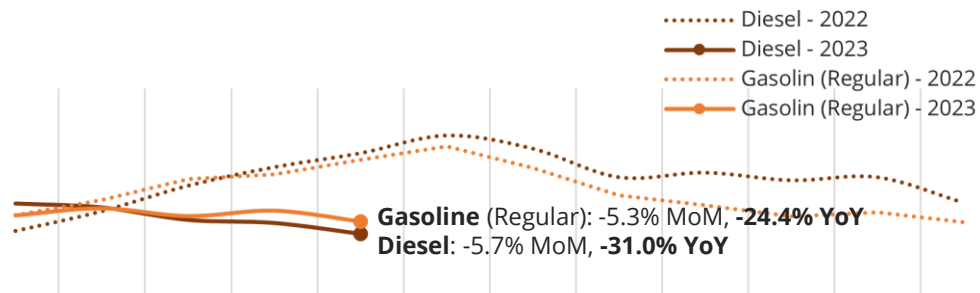In May 2023, Cambodian households witnessed a significant increase in the cost of a basic food basket (BFB), by 3.7% month-on-month (MoM). This increase is noteworthy as it brought the cost of the BFB close to last year's levels – the height of the global food and fuel price crisis. Urban areas had higher BFB costs at USD 27.2 compared to rural areas at USD 25.4.

The rise in food inflation was driven by price spikes for morning glory (16.9% MoM) and sweet potatoes (+26.9% MoM), while other food commodities in the BFB showed minor fluctuations. Among the food items in the basket, snakehead fish remained significantly more expensive than last year (+11.6% YoY), while vegetable oil (-22.5% YoY) and pork (-20.5% YoY) prices have notably eased off after a mid-last year spike.

As a result of rising prices for certain food commodities and a decline in unskilled labourers' wages, the purchasing power of this vulnerable group deteriorated in May (-5.7% MoM), although it remained better than last year. Market functionality and the number of customers visiting markets improved throughout May due to increased demand during Cambodia's hosting of the 32nd South-East Asia Games.

Despite below-average rainfall and relatively dry conditions, wet-season paddy cultivation is progressing well, reaching 28.4% of the national targets so far. However, the current occurrence of El Niño may negatively impact rice production due to its effects on rainfall. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) has urged farmers to finalize or delay planting of paddy due to a projected dry spell in July/August.

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.

Throughout May 2023, market functionality showed significant improvements. This positive trend was primarily driven by the predictability of prices for essential commodities which is likely linked to increased demand amid the hosting of 32nd Southeast Asian Games. Notably, this marked the second consecutive month in which none of the interviewed market chiefs and traders reported increasing supply prices.

24 Feb 2022: Russia-Ukraine war started

28 Jun 2022: New COVID-19 cases reported after 52 days of zero cases

24-26 Sep 2022: Pchum Ben holiday

07-09 Nov 2022: Water Festival
10-13 Nov: ASEAN summit

22-24 Jan 2023: Chinese New Year

14-16 Apr 2023: Khmer New Year

5-17 May 2023: 32th SEA Games

Legend: Assortment · Availability · Price · Resilience · MFI
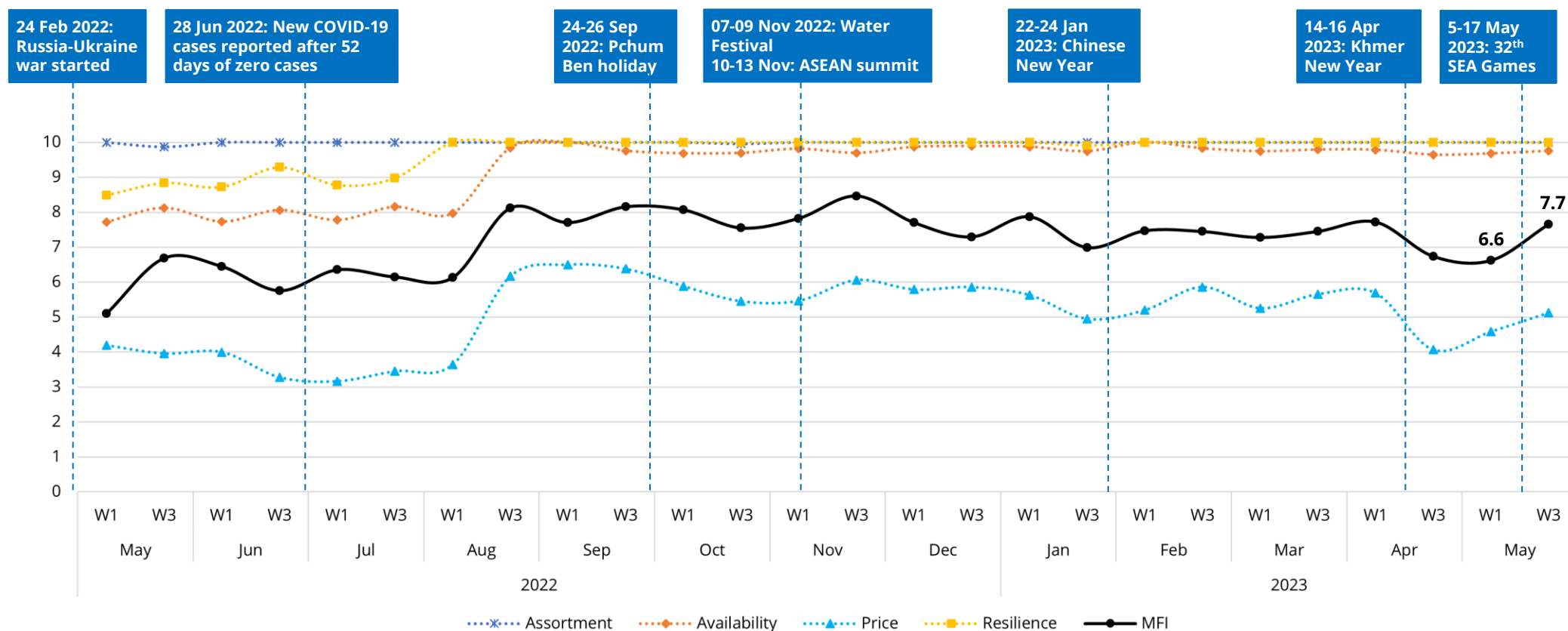
[1] *Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four dimensions. Detail methodology of MFI. From mid-September 2022 onwards , information on non-food items (NFI) is also included in the analysis. Started from April 2023, 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 visiting the market experienced a slight increase during the first week of May 2023, followed by a subsequent decline in the third week. However, customer levels are in line with the levels observed last year.

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22-24 Jan 2023: Chinese New Year

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5-17 May 2023: 32ᵗʰ SEA Games

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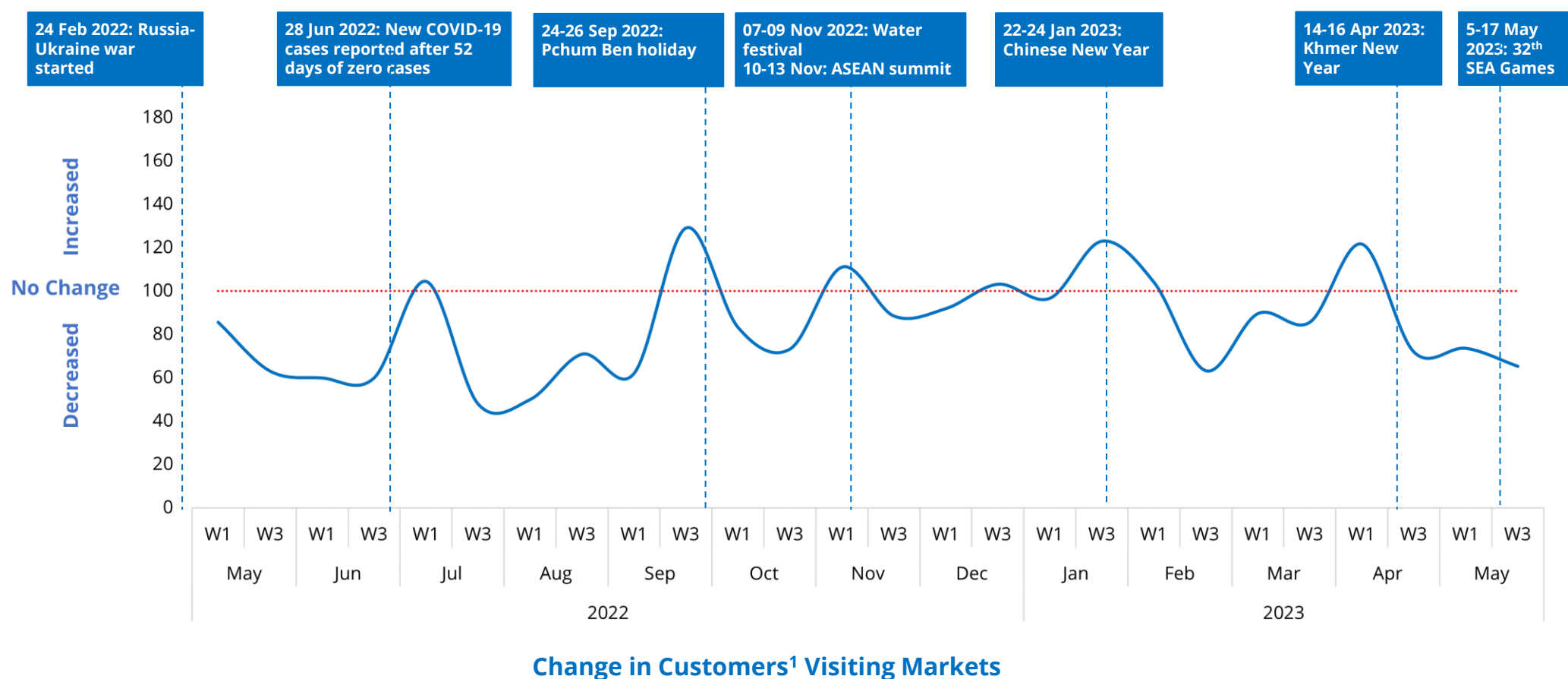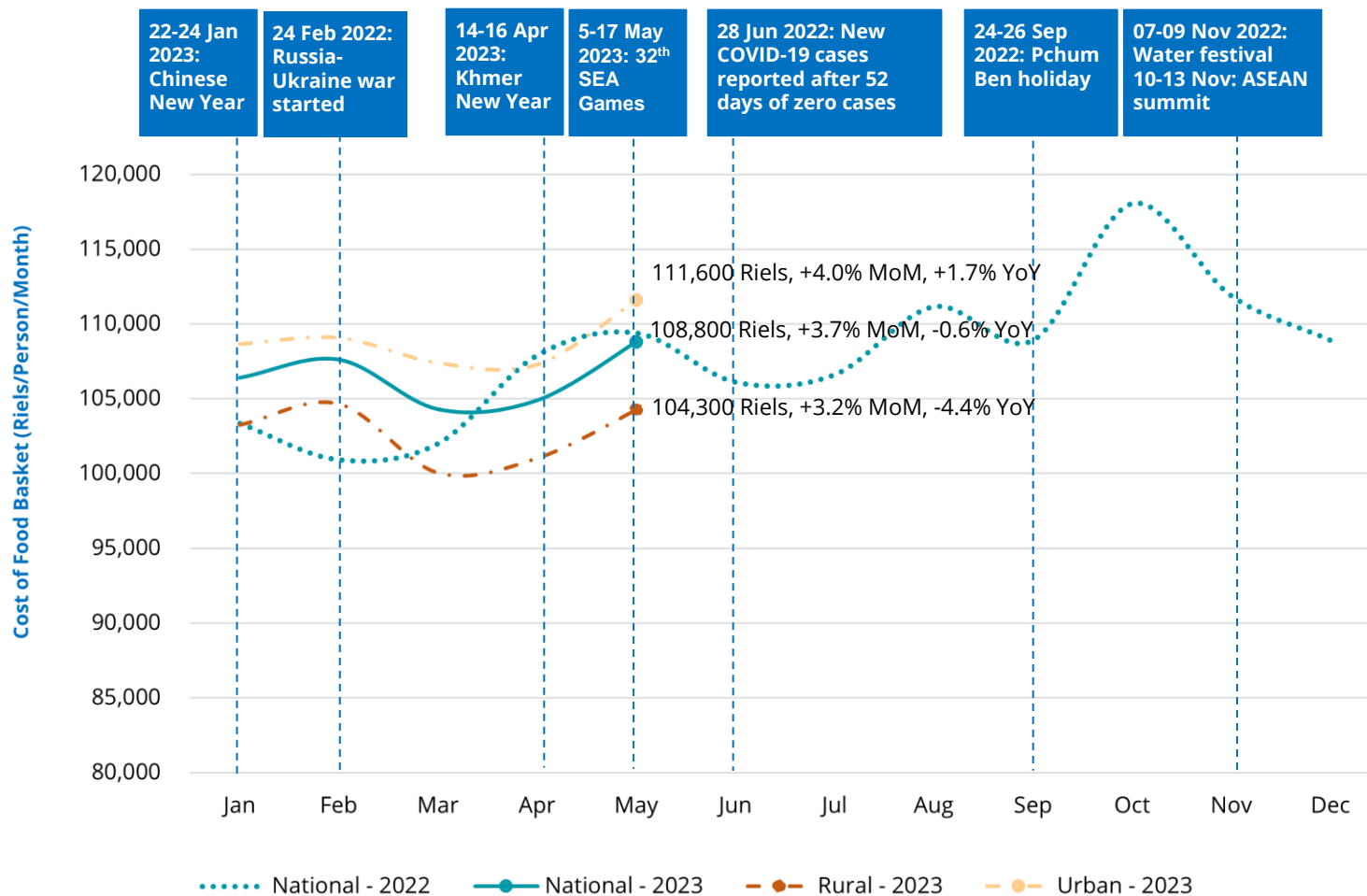
[1] The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

National: Cost of a basic food basket

The cost of the WFP 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 May 2023, the cost of the BFB showed a notable increase, by 3.7% compared to the previous month, reaching 108,800 riels/person/month (equivalent to USD 26.5). The cost was only slightly below (-0.6%) last year's levels, which is significant as this was during the height of the global food and fuel price crisis. Consistent with past trends, the cost of the basket was lower in rural (USD 25.4) than in urban[1] (USD 27.2) 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.

| 22-24 Jan 2023: Chinese New Year | 24 Feb 2022: Russia-Ukraine war started | 14-16 Apr 2023: Khmer New Year | 5-17 May 2023: 32th SEA Games | 28 Jun 2022: New COVID-19 cases reported after 52 days of zero cases | 24-26 Sep 2022: Pchum Ben holiday | 07-09 Nov 2022: Water festival 10-13 Nov: ASEAN summit |

111,600 Riels, +4.0% MoM, +1.7% YoY

108,800 Riels, +3.7% MoM, -0.6% YoY

104,300 Riels, +3.2% MoM, -4.4% YoY

Legend: National - 2022 · · · · · · National - 2023 —●— Rural - 2023 –●– Urban - 2023 –●–

[1] *Urban markets refer to the markets situated in the provincial towns and the rest are considered as rural markets*

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 Leu market, Preah Sihanouk province, at 126,700 riels/person/month (about 30.9 USD) being 16.4% higher than the national average. The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province at 93,500 riels/person/month (about 22.8 USD) being 14.1% lower than the national average. The map below shows a deviation of the cost of a BFB by markets 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.

Deviation of cost of basic food basket by market or province vs. national average cost (May 2023)
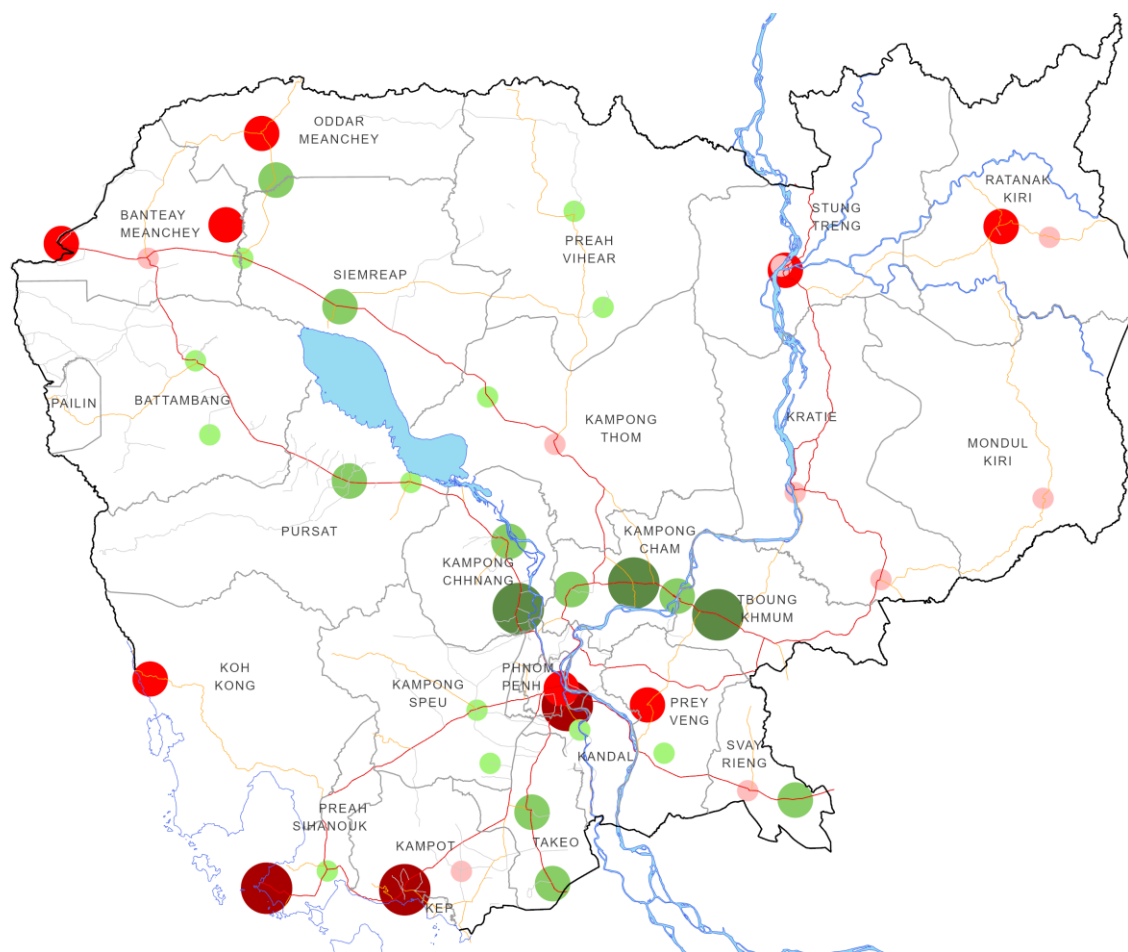
Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	**Urban**
≥ 10% Higher	0%	100%
5% to 10% Higher	12%	88%
< 5% Higher	40%	60%
< 5% Lower	75%	25%
5% to 10% Lower	44%	56%
≥ 10% Lower	67%	33%

# **National:** Unskilled Labor Wage and Purchasing Power

Unskilled labor wage for agriculture and construction workers is collected by Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on a monthly basis across the country. In May 2023, the average national wage[1] for unskilled labor showed a slight decline compared to the last month (-1.8% MoM), amounting to 36,576 Riels per day (equivalent to approximately USD 8.9). However, this figure remained remarkably higher (+6.9%) than the average wage in May 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[2]. This gives an indication of the purchasing power of an unskilled wage labourer to buy his/her basic food basket. In May 2023, the ToT experienced a notable decrease of 5.4% compared to the previous month, indicating a decrease in purchasing power to afford a basic food basket[2]. This decline can be attributed to an increase in the cost of the BFB and a small drop in unskilled wages. However, when compared to the same month last year, the ToT remains significantly better (7.5%).

Unskilled Labor Wage
(May 2023)
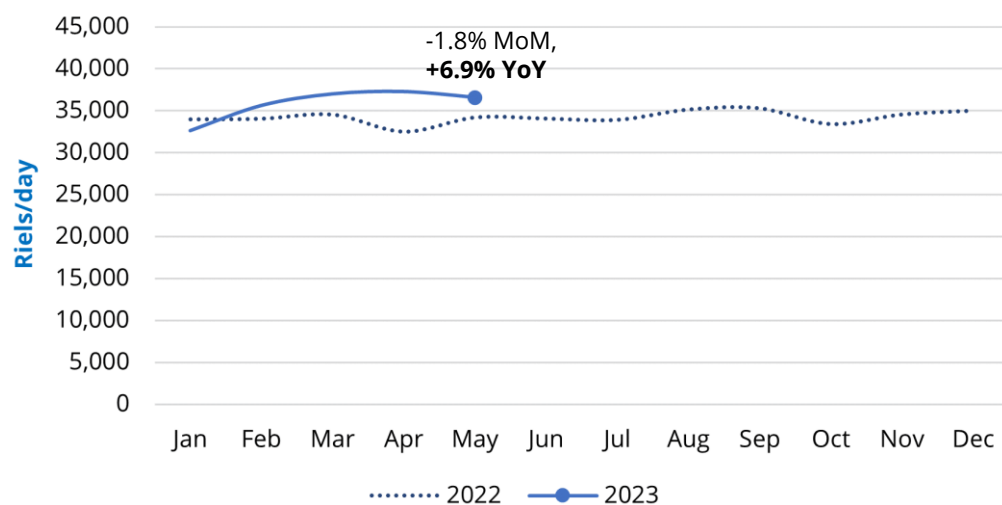
Terms of Trade
(May 2023)
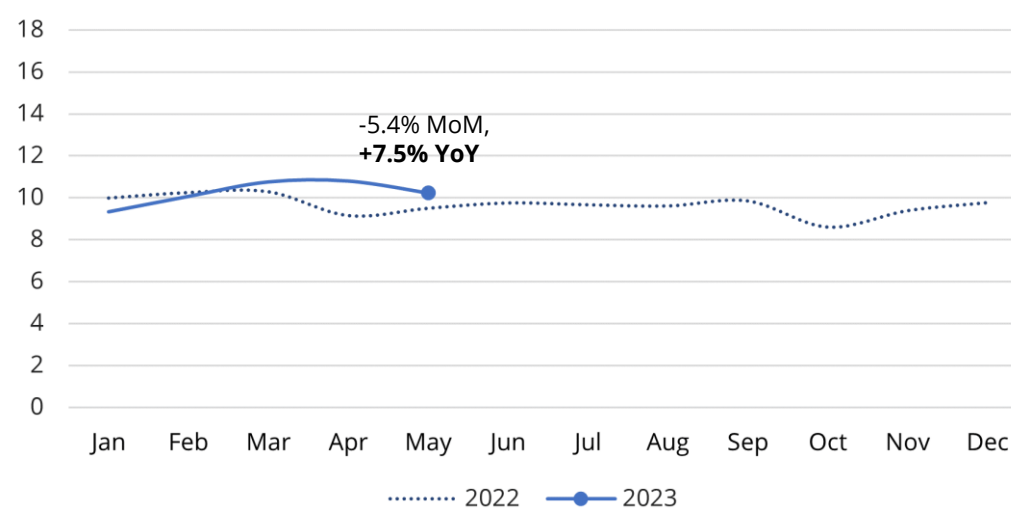
[1] *This refers to the nominal wage, not adjusted for inflation.*
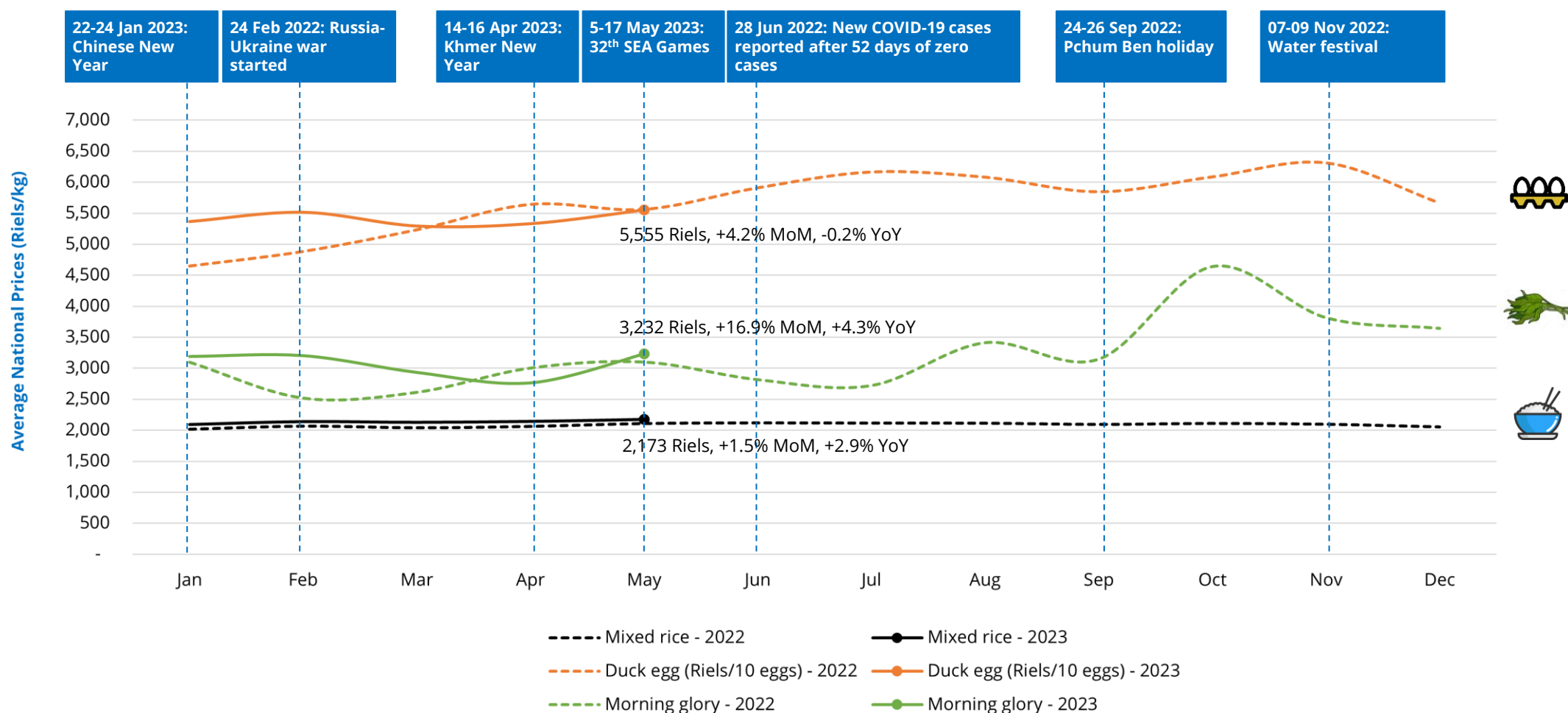[2] *The cost of the Basic Food Basket (BFB) is initially calculated on a monthly basis to reflect the total cost for a month. However, for the purpose of calculating the terms of trade (ToT), this monthly cost is converted into a daily value to provide a per-day estimation.*

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

In May 2023, the average retail prices of morning glory experienced a significant increase of 16.9%, while mixed rice and duck eggs showed slight increases of 1.5% and 4.2%, respectively, compared to the previous month. On a year-on-year basis, the price of duck egg remained nearly unchanged with a negligible decrease of 0.2%. In contrast, the prices of mixed rice and morning glory increased by 2.9% and 4.3% respectively, compared to the previous year.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.

22-24 Jan 2023: Chinese New Year

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07-09 Nov 2022: Water festival

5,555 Riels, +4.2% MoM, -0.2% YoY

3,232 Riels, +16.9% MoM, +4.3% YoY

2,173 Riels, +1.5% MoM, +2.9% YoY

- - - - Mixed rice - 2022
——●—— Mixed rice - 2023
- - - - Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs) - 2022
——●—— Duck egg (Riels/10 eggs) - 2023
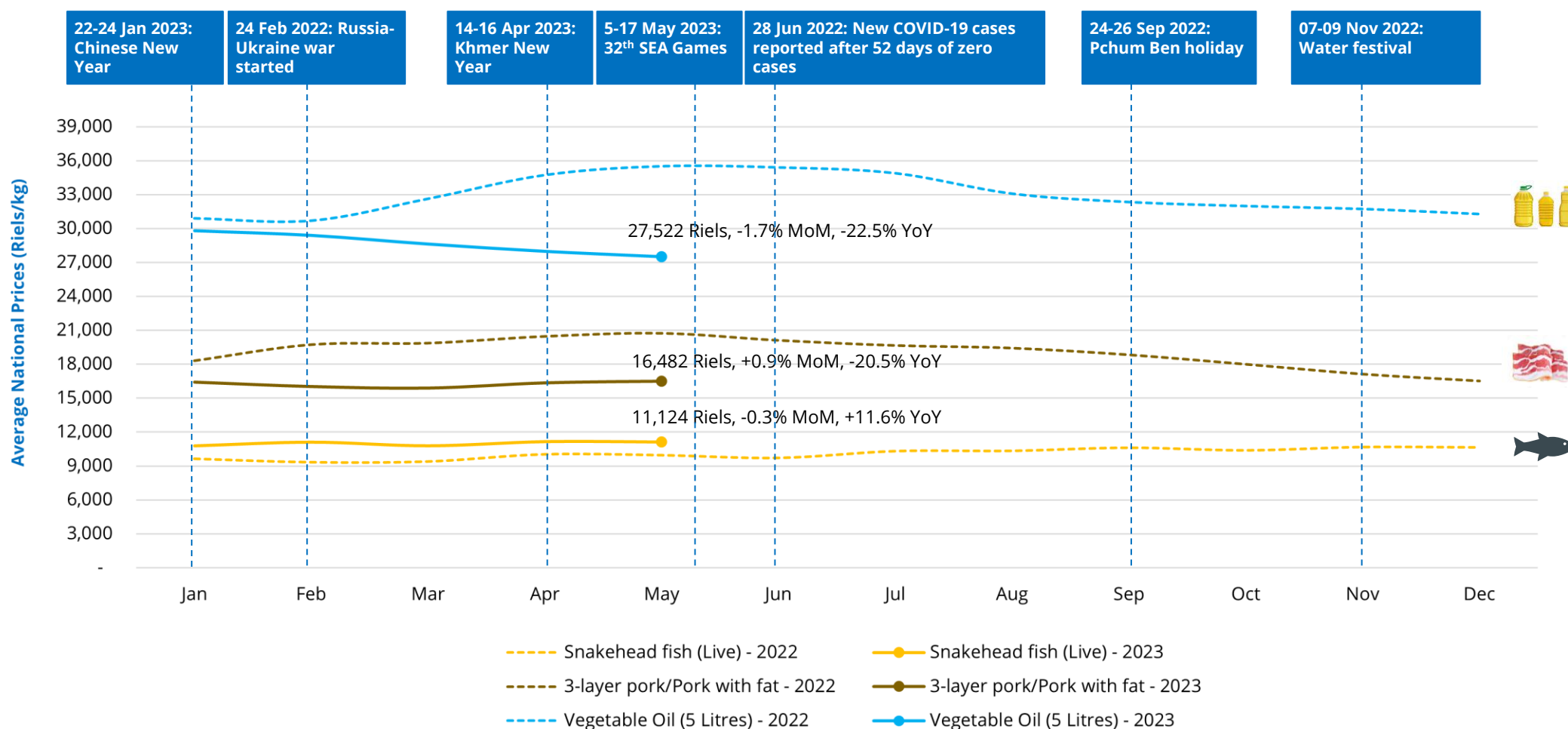- - - - Morning glory - 2022
——●—— Morning glory - 2023

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 May 2023, retail prices for vegetable oil and snakhead fish experienced minor decreases, by 1.7% and 0.3% respectively, while the price of pork increased by 0.9%, compared to the previous month. On year-on-year basis, vegetable oil and pork prices decreased by 22.5% and 20.5%, respectively, whereas snakehead fish remains substantially (11.6%) higher than during the same month last year.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.

| 22-24 Jan 2023: Chinese New Year | 24 Feb 2022: Russia-Ukraine war started | 14-16 Apr 2023: Khmer New Year | 5-17 May 2023: 32th SEA Games | 28 Jun 2022: New COVID-19 cases reported after 52 days of zero cases | 24-26 Sep 2022: Pchum Ben holiday | 07-09 Nov 2022: Water festival |

27,522 Riels, -1.7% MoM, -22.5% YoY

16,482 Riels, +0.9% MoM, -20.5% YoY

11,124 Riels, -0.3% MoM, +11.6% YoY

Average National Prices (Riels/kg)

Y-axis: 39,000 / 36,000 / 33,000 / 30,000 / 27,000 / 24,000 / 21,000 / 18,000 / 15,000 / 12,000 / 9,000 / 6,000 / 3,000 / -

X-axis: Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

----- Snakehead fish (Live) - 2022   —●— Snakehead fish (Live) - 2023

----- 3-layer pork/Pork with fat - 2022   —●— 3-layer pork/Pork with fat - 2023

----- Vegetable Oil (5 Litres) - 2022   —●— Vegetable Oil (5 Litres) - 2023

¹ Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

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

In May 2023, the average retail prices of the key monitored food commodities were generally higher in urban areas than in rural areas, except for mixed rice and vegetable oil (Table 1).
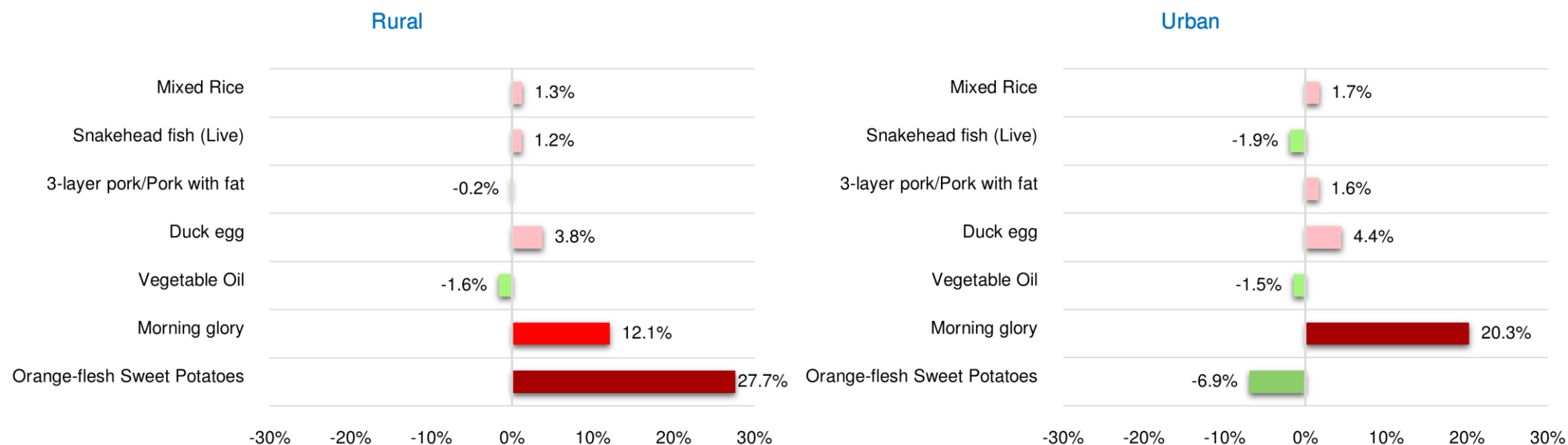
Compared to April 2023, the average retail prices of most monitored food commodities (Chart below) fluctuated slightly (<5.0%) in both rural and urban areas while the prices of morning glory and sweet potatoes showed substantial changes. The price of morning glory increased in both rural and urban areas, by 12.1% and 20.3% MoM, respectively. Meanwhile, the price of sweet potatoes noticeably dropped, by 6.9% MoM, in urban areas but increased significantly, by 27.7% MoM, in rural areas.

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

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,171	2,176
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	11,330	10,792
Pork with fat (kg)	16,663	16,245
Duck egg (10 eggs)	5,581	5,522
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	27,253	27,926
Morning glory (kg)	3,519	2,777
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes (kg)	3,324	3,000

Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities
April 2023 vs May 2023

Rural

Mixed Rice	1.3%
Snakehead fish (Live)	1.2%
3-layer pork/Pork with fat	-0.2%
Duck egg	3.8%
Vegetable Oil	-1.6%
Morning glory	12.1%
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	27.7%

Urban

Mixed Rice	1.7%
Snakehead fish (Live)	-1.9%
3-layer pork/Pork with fat	1.6%
Duck egg	4.4%
Vegetable Oil	-1.5%
Morning glory	20.3%
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	-6.9%

[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

In May 2023, cumulative rainfall[1] was moderately lower than the long-term average across the country (graph bottom left). Provinces around the Tonles Sap lake experienced comparatively drier conditions, while provinces along the Mekong river and plain areas were slightly better off (map bottom right).

The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Forecast indicates that the El Niño event is currently occurring and expected to continue until early 2024, typically causing drier conditions in Cambodia from July 2023 to April 2024. However, according to the seasonal forecast of IRI Columbia University's and ECMWF, Cambodia is likely to receive normal to above-normal rainfall conditions for the seasonal period between June to August 2023.

Due to an expected dry spell in July and August, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) through its announcement on 05 June 2023 urged farmers to finish planting paddy for areas with sufficient rainfall and irrigation and to delay planting until the end of July for areas with a lack of water and without irrigation system, as well as to prepare the land to save water and to reserve seeds.
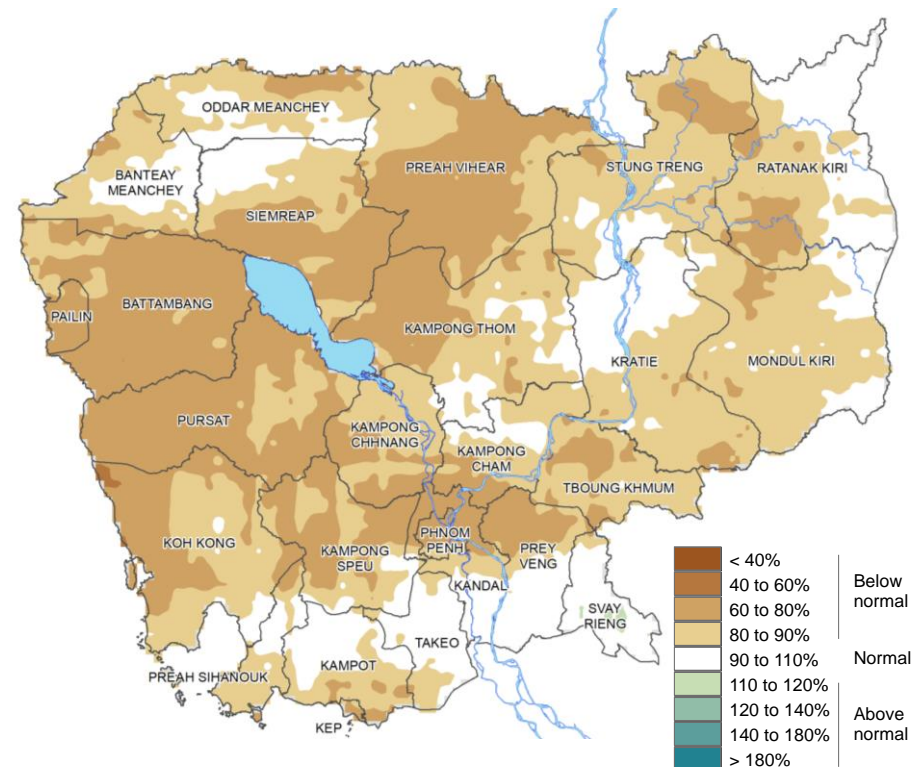
National Average Rainfall (May 2023) and Seasonal Crop Calendar
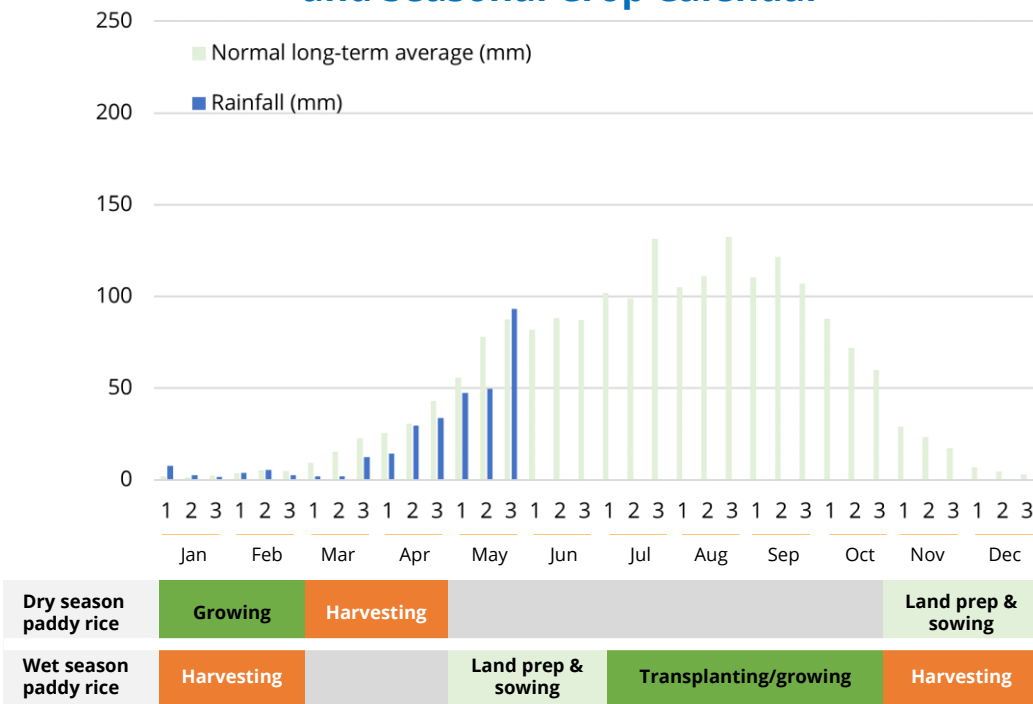
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

[1] Cumulative rainfall for a specific month is the sum of the three Dekat (every 10 days) rainfall for that month.

Rainfall Anomaly in May 2023

Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

Below-normal rainfall in May 2023 contributed to a deterioration of the vegetation conditions in the country. Below normal-average vegetation conditions were pronounced across the country in May 2023, particularly in the west, north and east of the country (map on the right).

Although the start of the rainy season was delayed this year with low to average rainfall amount in mid-May, wet-season paddy cultivation areas reached a total of over 732,600 hectares as of May 2023, which is about 46% higher than the same periods in previous year, and accounting for 28.4% of the annual planned cultivation area of 2.57 million hectares (The underline official Facebook page of the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology).

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly
in May 2023
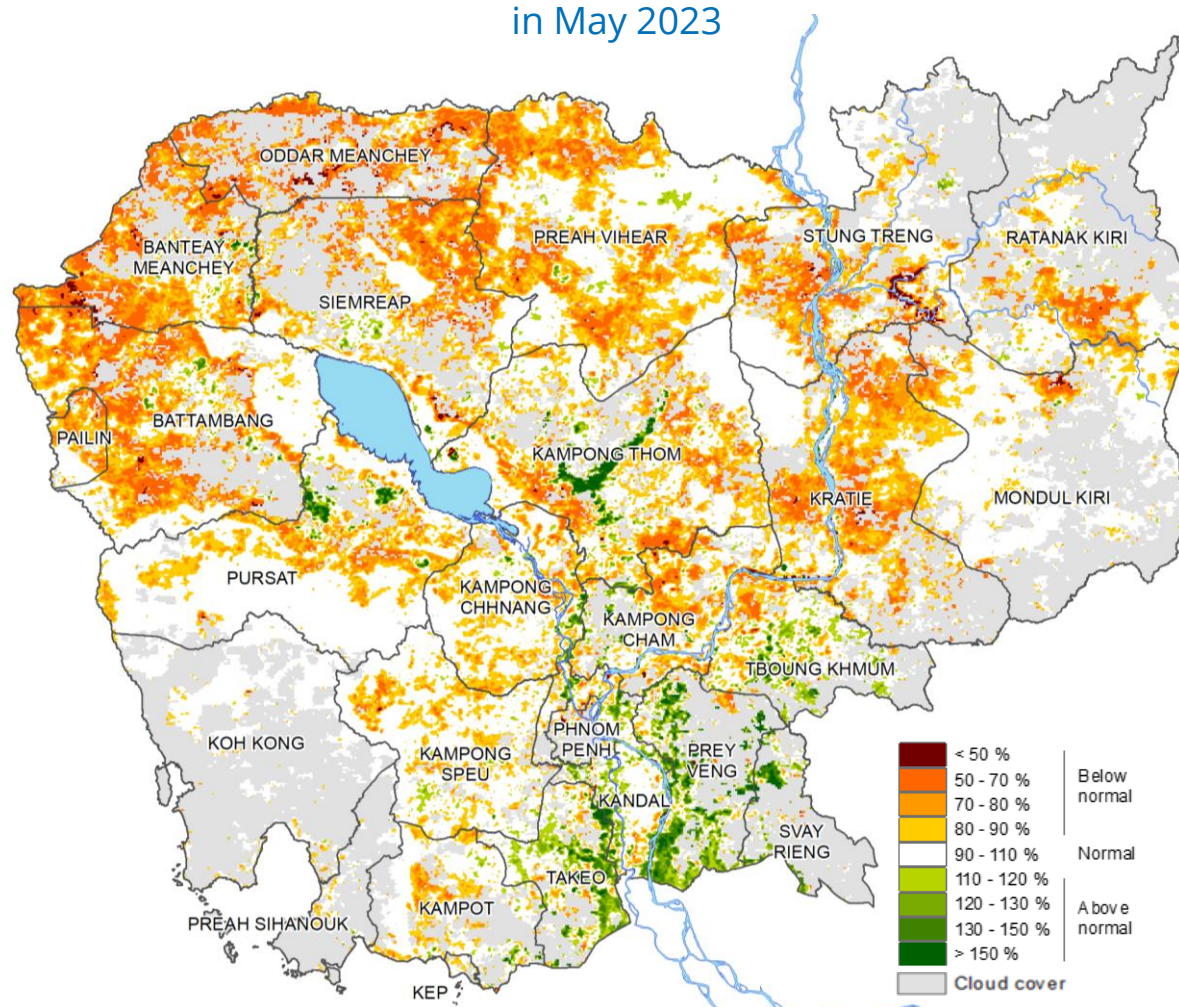
Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP
Note: Could covering/missing parts challenged interpretation of vegetation conditions.

13

Trade

As of May, the aggregate 2023 trade statistics continued to show a decline compared to the previous year. Cambodia's total official exports amounted to approximately USD 9,183.5 million in the first five months of 2023, which is 2.4% lower than in the previous year. In the first five month of 2023, about 278,184 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 191.64 million) were exported, a 3.5% increase compared to the same period last year, and about 2,142,483 MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 545.26 million) was exported (reported by Cambodia Rice Federation official telegram, 9 June 2023). Cambodia and China will soon review the possibility of signing the 7th Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Cambodia rice export to Chinese market, after the 6th MOU, covered 400,000 tonnes of exported rice, is expected to be fully implemented by the end of May (quoted by Fresh News, 23 May 2023).

In the first five months of 2023, Cambodia's total official imports amounted to USD 10,109 million, of which imported food costed USD 513.2 million including cereals worth USD 30.9 million (+12.1% YoY) and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 482.3 million (+5.1% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 111.5 million (+2.0% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China.

Cambodia's agriculture sector has expanded due to improved access to regional markets through trade agreements. However, risks remain, including a prolonged decline in external demand affecting export-oriented manufacturing and potential vulnerabilities in the highly leveraged financial sector amid global financial tightening.

Cambodia achieved the criteria to graduate from least developed country status in 2021, aiming to graduate by 2027. This poses challenges as the country will lose trade benefits, like duty-free status and favourable rules of origin, potentially impacting its export performance, especially with the European Union. To mitigate these challenges, Cambodia will have to rely on regional agreements such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to compensate for the trade benefits it will be losing.

Cambodian trade balance (value in million USD) of key commodity groups, as of May 2023
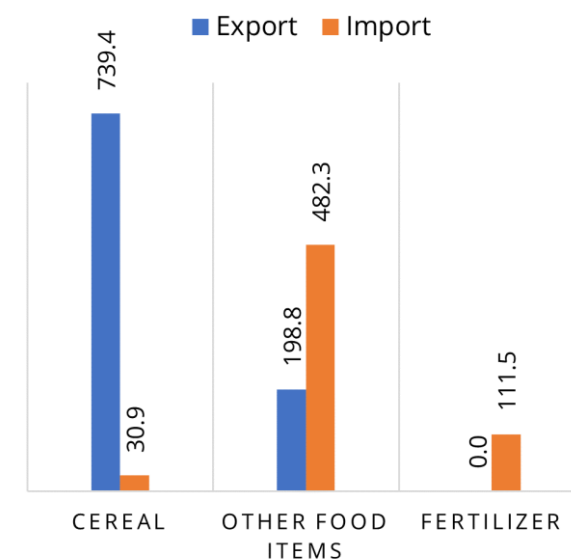
Source: *General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 7 June 2023*

Policy response

Social policy response

Since 24 June 2020, the Government has implemented a nationwide cash transfer program for poor and vulnerable households disproportionately affected by the pandemic. About 704,535 households classified as IDPoor (approximately 2.78 million people) received a total of USD 1,056.76 million in cash transfers between 24 June 2020 to 24 May 2023. The program will continue throughout 2023.

Economic response

The government has recently approved a draft law called "rules of origin" that focuses on determining where exported and imported goods come from. The purpose of this law is to prevent the sale of counterfeit goods by verifying their origin and facilitate trade that benefits from trade preferences (quoted by Khmer Times, 22 May 2023).

The ASEAN Trade in Services Agreement (ATISA) is expected to boost Cambodia's economy by promoting trade in services among the 10 ASEAN member states. This comprehensive agreement enhances economic relations by optimizing opportunities, improving regulatory cooperation, fostering human resource development, and increasing the involvement of small and medium enterprises in trade and services activities (quoted by Khmer Times, 25 May 2023).

The Ministry of Commerce of Cambodia and the Ministry of Business and Trade of the United Kingdom signed a MoU on May 26, 2023, to establish a Joint Trade and Investment Forum (JTIF). The JTIF aims to strengthen trade cooperation between the two countries (quoted by Khmer Times, 27 May 2023).

In a similar vein, Cambodia and China have also agreed to establish a 'diamond cooperation framework', which will focus on driving political cooperation, improving agricultural production capacity and quality, and developing Cambodia's industrial and technological corridors (quoted by Khmer Times, 27 May 2023). These efforts align with the broader goal of enhancing trade, investment, and economic development in Cambodia.

Additionally, Khmer Enterprise and Swisscontact launched the 3Ei initiative to provide comprehensive support for SGBs in Cambodia, attracting impact investing capital and fostering business growth with positive social and environmental outcomes. It also aims to strengthen entrepreneurial ecosystems and promote coordination among stakeholders (quoted by Khmer Times, 27 May 2023).

COVID-19 response

According to the Ministry of Health, as of 31 May 2023, 95.56% of the total population (of which 50.5% are women) received at least the 1st dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Cambodia Supports Myanmar's COVID-19 fight with 1 Million Sinovac Vaccine Doses (quoted by Phnom Penh, 26 May 2023).

Source: Official facebook page of Social Protection in Cambodia, posted on 24 May 2023

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination

Dose	Total	Female
1st	15.29	7.72
2nd	14.66	7.39
3rd	10.66	5.52
4th	5.22	2.79
5th	1.86	0.95
6th	0.43	0.18
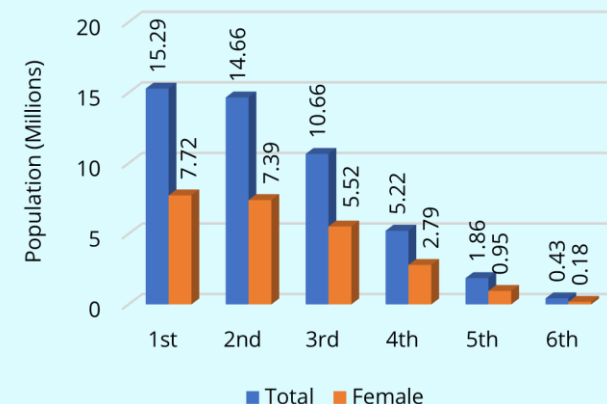
Source: Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 2 June 2023

Methods and market locations

Markets for Remote Data Collection

In November 2019, WFP began monitoring food prices in selected markets using a call center. Trained operators called traders once a month to collect data on 36 food commodities in 14 urban and rural markets in Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Otdar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng.
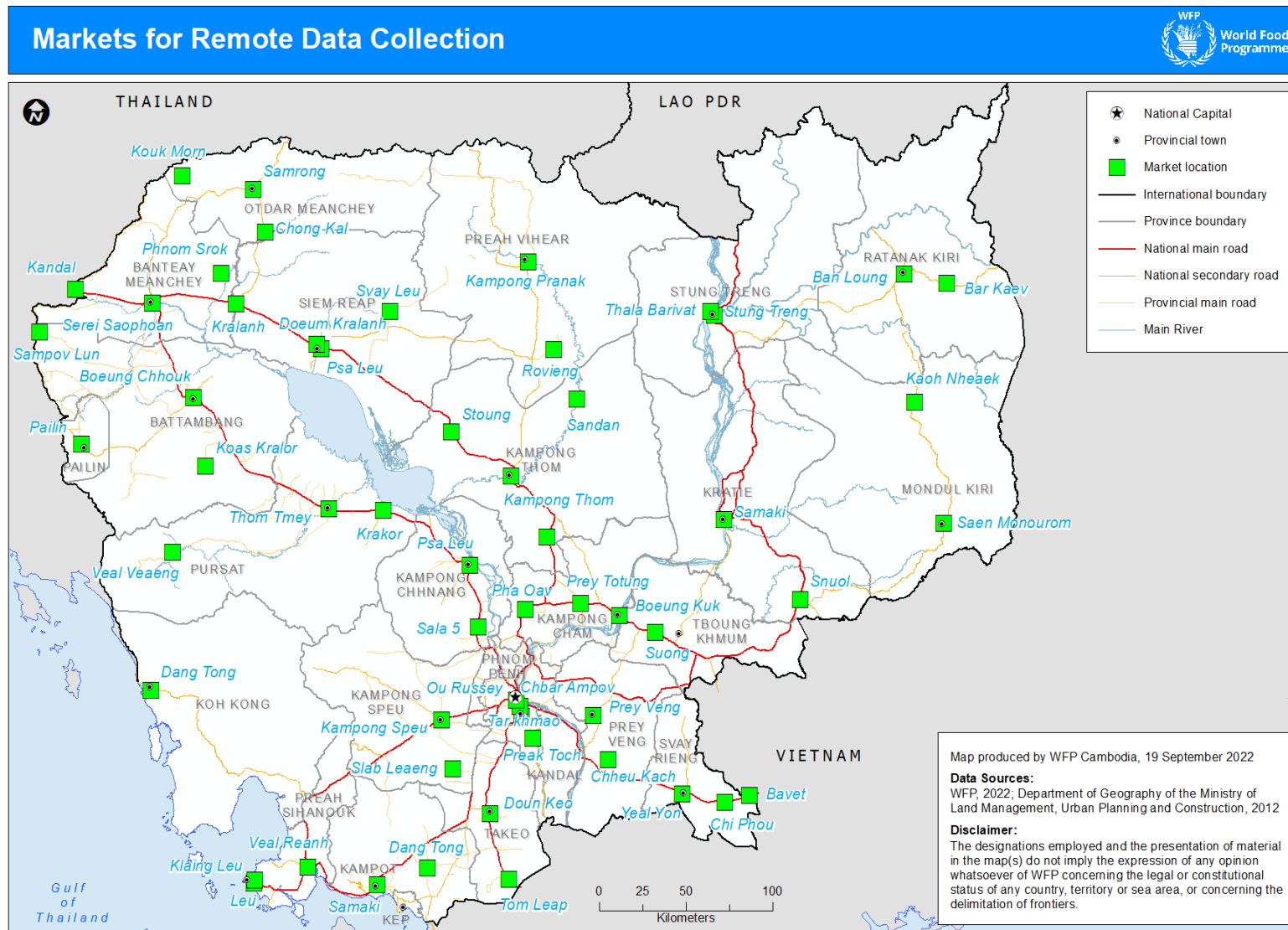
In March 2020, WFP, in collaboration with the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), conducted a market survey in 31 additional markets to collect baseline data and expand the geographic coverage of markets. In these markets, the price of 16 key food commodities and information on market functionality is also collected.

From mid-April 2020, WFP expanded remote market monitoring to all 45 markets and increased the frequency to twice a month (i.e., the 1st and 3rd weeks of the month).

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

Annex 1: Change in retail prices

Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year
1.1. Mixed Rice	Kg	2,173	→ 1.5%	→ 1.7%	→ 2.9%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	11,124	→ -0.3%	→ 0.2%	↑ 11.6%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,218	→ -2.9%	→ 1.7%	↑ 6.7%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,825	→ -3.3%	→ -0.4%	→ -3.3%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	26,167	→ -3.5%	→ -2.1%	↑ 6.8%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,425	→ -3.7%	→ -3.0%	•
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	16,482	→ 0.9%	→ 2.8%	↓ -20.5%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	18,811	→ -2.7%	→ -2.8%	•
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	14,167	→ -0.5%	→ 0.4%	•
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,555	→ 4.2%	→ 0.7%	→ -0.2%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,986	→ 1.5%	→ 2.1%	→ -1.9%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	27,522	→ -1.7%	↓ -6.4%	↓ -22.5%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,245	→ -1.8%	→ 1.4%	↑ 5.4%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,391	→ -0.9%	→ 1.2%	•
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,880	→ -1.3%	→ 0.1%	↑ 17.7%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,156	↓ -8.4%	→ -4.9%	•
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	6,179	→ 1.2%	→ 1.8%	•
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	3,232	↑ 16.9%	→ 0.9%	→ 4.3%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,520	→ 3.0%	→ 2.3%	↓ -12.1%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	5,070	→ 4.4%	→ -1.0%	↑ 10.0%
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	5,077	→ -1.9%	→ -2.8%	↓ -20.5%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	5,543	↑ 27.8%	↑ 27.7%	↑ 21.8%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	5,115	↑ 20.0%	↑ 27.7%	↑ 17.2%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoiySum	Kg	4,756	↑ 19.9%	↑ 27.7%	↑ 17.3%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	4,694	↑ 17.8%	↑ 31.0%	↑ 25.2%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	4,071	↑ 7.1%	→ -4.4%	→ 4.2%
8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,668	→ 1.4%	↑ 8.9%	→ 1.0%
8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	5,178	↑ 22.5%	↑ 8.7%	→ 1.2%
8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,475	→ -2.8%	↓ -9.9%	→ -1.3%
8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,100	↑ 12.0%	↓ -16.0%	↑ 12.0%
8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,474	↓ -9.0%	↓ -11.4%	→ -4.6%
8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,277	↑ 6.1%	→ -5.0%	↑ 13.9%
8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,553	↑ 15.2%	↑ 5.1%	↑ 12.9%
8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	4,034	↑ 12.1%	↑ 12.0%	↑ 10.8%
8.18. Spong gourd	Kg	3,105	↑ 10.5%	→ -0.6%	↑ 17.8%
8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,321	↑ 22.1%	→ 3.7%	↑ 14.0%
8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	2,106	↓ -11.4%	↑ 6.8%	↑ 35.4%
8.21. Long bean	Kg	5,715	↑ 21.4%	↑ 44.9%	↑ 25.3%
8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,528	→ -2.9%	↑ 7.5%	↑ 9.3%
8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	6,966	↑ 21.7%	↑ 18.8%	→ -0.8%
8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	5,695	↑ 16.7%	↑ 33.8%	↑ 27.2%
8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	3,254	→ 1.5%	→ 2.7%	↑ 26.9%
8.26. Garlic	Kg	7,405	↑ 32.9%	↑ 36.3%	•
8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,919	→ 4.5%	→ -3.4%	•
9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,271	→ -3.7%	→ 3.9%	•
9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	1,964	↑ 67.2%	↓ -12.7%	•
10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,948	→ 4.4%	↑ 21.6%	•
11.1. Coke	330 ml	2,018	→ -1.0%	→ 0.1%	•
7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,169	→ -2.8%	↓ -5.7%	•
7.2. Diesel	litre	3,910	↓ -5.3%	↓ -13.2%	•
8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,940	→ 0.4%	↓ -7.7%	•

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

* Prices for these food commodities are only collected in markets in provinces where home-grown school feeding is implemented.

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

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

Annex 2: Change in wholesale prices

Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year
1.1. Mixed Rice	Kg	2,015	→ 2.7%	→ 1.6%	→ 3.9%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,195	→ 4.0%	→ 2.8%	↑ 14.0%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,242	→ -4.2%	→ -2.2%	→ 4.3%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	6,819	→ -4.0%	→ -2.5%	↓ -7.6%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	24,350	→ -3.2%	→ -0.9%	↑ 8.0%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	8,221	→ -4.6%	→ -3.2%	●
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	15,204	→ 1.9%	→ 4.4%	↓ -20.4%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	16,742	↓ -5.2%	→ -4.0%	●
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,007	→ -1.0%	→ 0.5%	●
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,158	↑ 6.7%	→ 1.8%	→ 0.9%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,487	→ 3.4%	→ 2.1%	→ -0.3%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	26,605	→ -1.5%	→ -4.5%	↓ -21.8%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	985	→ -2.0%	→ 0.1%	→ -1.4%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,056	→ -1.9%	→ 2.3%	●
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,073	→ 0.0%	→ 1.8%	↑ 16.1%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	4,784	↓ -8.1%	→ -3.6%	●
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,739	→ 0.3%	→ 1.8%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,566	↑ 19.0%	→ -1.6%	→ 2.6%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,885	→ 2.5%	→ 2.8%	↓ -14.9%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,625	→ -0.9%	↓ -7.5%	→ -3.7%
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	4,250	↑ 8.6%	↑ 9.8%	↓ -22.3%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	4,760	↑ 37.1%	↑ 32.4%	↑ 22.2%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,323	↑ 28.1%	↑ 30.5%	↑ 16.5%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoiySum	Kg	4,015	↑ 24.6%	↑ 31.9%	↑ 17.6%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,966	↑ 24.5%	↑ 38.3%	↑ 23.7%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,287	→ 3.9%	→ -2.4%	→ 2.1%
8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	4,004	→ -2.0%	→ 4.2%	↓ -19.0%
8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	4,130	↑ 44.3%	↑ 17.3%	↑ 5.1%
8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	1,903	→ -4.9%	↓ -10.5%	↓ -5.3%
8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	1,600	→ -4.0%	↓ -20.0%	→ 4.9%
8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	1,899	↓ -7.0%	↓ -15.5%	↓ -7.4%
8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,550	↑ 6.2%	↓ -10.1%	↑ 9.6%
8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,782	↑ 15.7%	→ 0.5%	↑ 9.2%
8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,367	↑ 22.4%	↑ 17.5%	↑ 12.9%
8.18. Spong gourd	Kg	2,414	↑ 14.1%	↓ -5.4%	↑ 14.7%
8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,583	↑ 25.4%	→ 0.8%	↑ 15.0%
8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,541	↓ -15.8%	→ 2.6%	↑ 33.9%
8.21. Long bean	Kg	4,847	↑ 25.5%	↑ 51.9%	↑ 25.9%
8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,884	↓ -7.7%	→ 1.4%	→ 0.0%
8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	6,082	↑ 24.3%	↑ 21.5%	→ -1.1%
8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	4,809	↑ 20.2%	↑ 36.9%	↑ 28.0%
8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,551	→ -0.2%	→ -0.4%	↑ 25.1%
8.26. Garlic	Kg	6,639	↑ 39.1%	↑ 38.8%	●
8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,219	↑ 6.6%	↓ -5.8%	●
9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,833	→ 0.2%	→ 3.6%	●
9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	1,286	↑ 55.8%	↓ -26.5%	●
10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,655	→ 3.8%	↑ 18.7%	●
11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,547	→ -2.8%	→ -0.5%	●
7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	3,942	→ -2.3%	↓ -5.8%	●
7.2. Diesel	litre	3,789	→ -4.6%	↓ -14.1%	●
8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,355	↓ -7.3%	↓ -15.6%	●

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 3: Cost of a basic food basket

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

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

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

iii. Household did not utilize any negative coping strategies.

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

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

Food category[2]	Food commodity[3]	Food commodity[4]	kcal/person/day[2]	g/person/day[2]	Riels/g[4]	Riels/person/month[4]
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.2	27,291
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីផ្ដក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	11.1	30,801
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.5	20,407
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ុតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.9	3,203
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	6.0	2,361
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.2	22,785
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងជ្វាពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	3.3	1,940
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			**1,937**	**950.6**	**---**	**108,800**

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] Market and Seasonal Monitoring Update, May 2023. WFP Cambodia.