



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

June 2023

CAMBODIA

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

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Preface

While global headline inflation is projected to decrease, 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. The FAO global food price index in June 2023 continued on its downward trend, falling 23.4% below its peak in March 2022. 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.

For the first time in seven years, El Niño conditions have emerged in the tropical Pacific, and are expected to persist throughout the second half of 2023. El Niño is likely to lead to an increase in global temperatures as well as unpredictable weather and climate anomalies. As a result, more than 25% of global croplands could be affected, with 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.

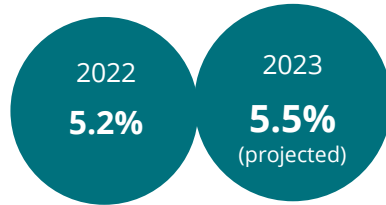
Cambodia's economy has experienced a robust rebound, with a projected growth rate of 5.5% in 2023, returning to pre-COVID-19 growth levels. This impressive recovery is fuelled by a resurgence in the services sector, stable global oil and food prices, as well as the hosting of major events such as the 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.

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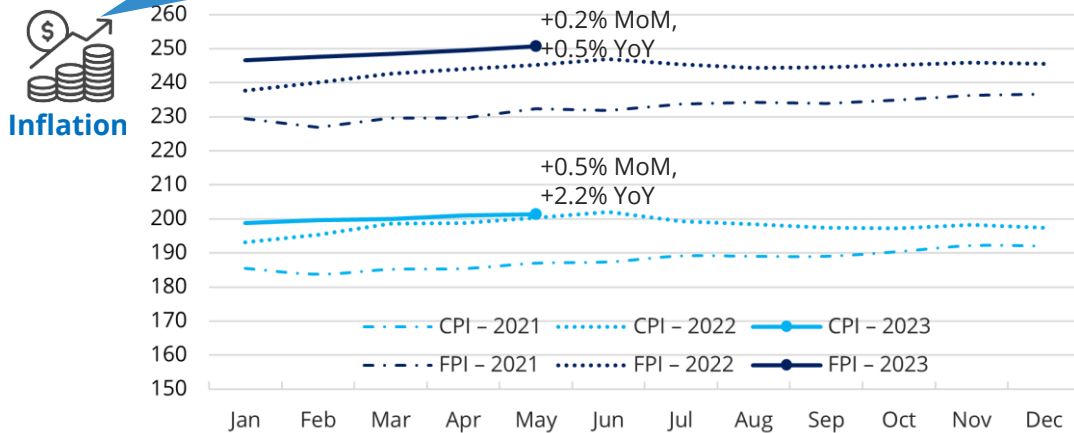
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Environmental Factors Influencing Prices

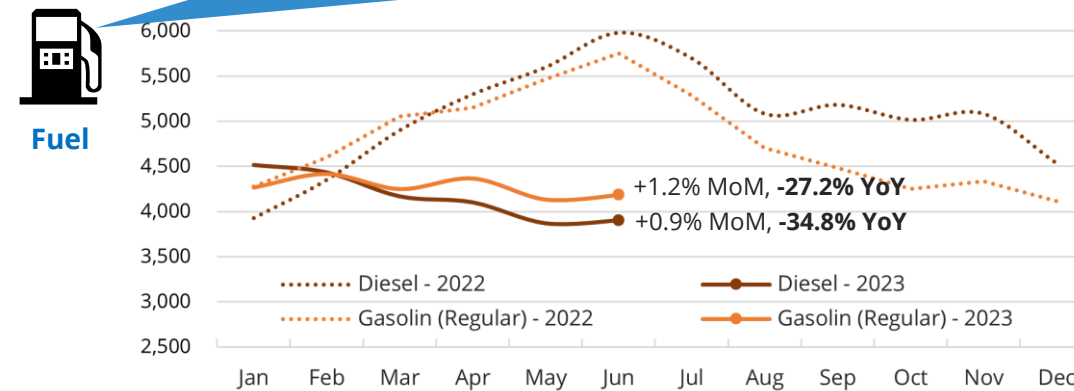


In May 2023, **the Cambodia Consumer Price Index* (CPI) remained relatively stable**, with marginal increases of 0.2% month-on-month (MoM) and 0.5% year-on-year (YoY). **The Cambodia Food Price Index* (FPI)**, which is part of the Cambodia CPI, also showed a slight increase of 0.5% MoM and 2.2% YoY. Cambodian households spend half (52%) of their income on food; households in the lowest expenditure quintile as much as 58% (CSES, 2021).

* Data in June 2023 is not available at the reporting time



Fuel prices in Cambodia in June 2023 experienced a modest MoM rise, but are notably lower YoY (MOC, 2023). Concurrently, **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 June 2023, the cost of a basic food basket (BFB) rose by 0.7% month-on-month (MoM), driven mainly by price hikes in rural markets. The cost of the BFB exceeded last year's levels by 3.2% (YoY), which is significant as it was during the global food and fuel price crisis. In that, urban areas had higher BFB costs at USD 27.2 (+4% YoY) compared to rural areas at USD 25.9 (+1.5% YoY).

Price drops for morning glory (-11.7% MoM) and sweet potatoes (-20.6 MoM) almost equalized price hikes for snakehead fish (+9.6 MoM) and duck eggs (+15.7% MoM), with prices of other food commodities in the basket remaining stable. Snakehead fish (+25.3% YoY) and duck eggs (+8.7% YoY) remained significantly more expensive than last year, while vegetable oil (-22.3% YoY) and pork prices (-18.1% YoY) have eased off after a mid-last year spike.

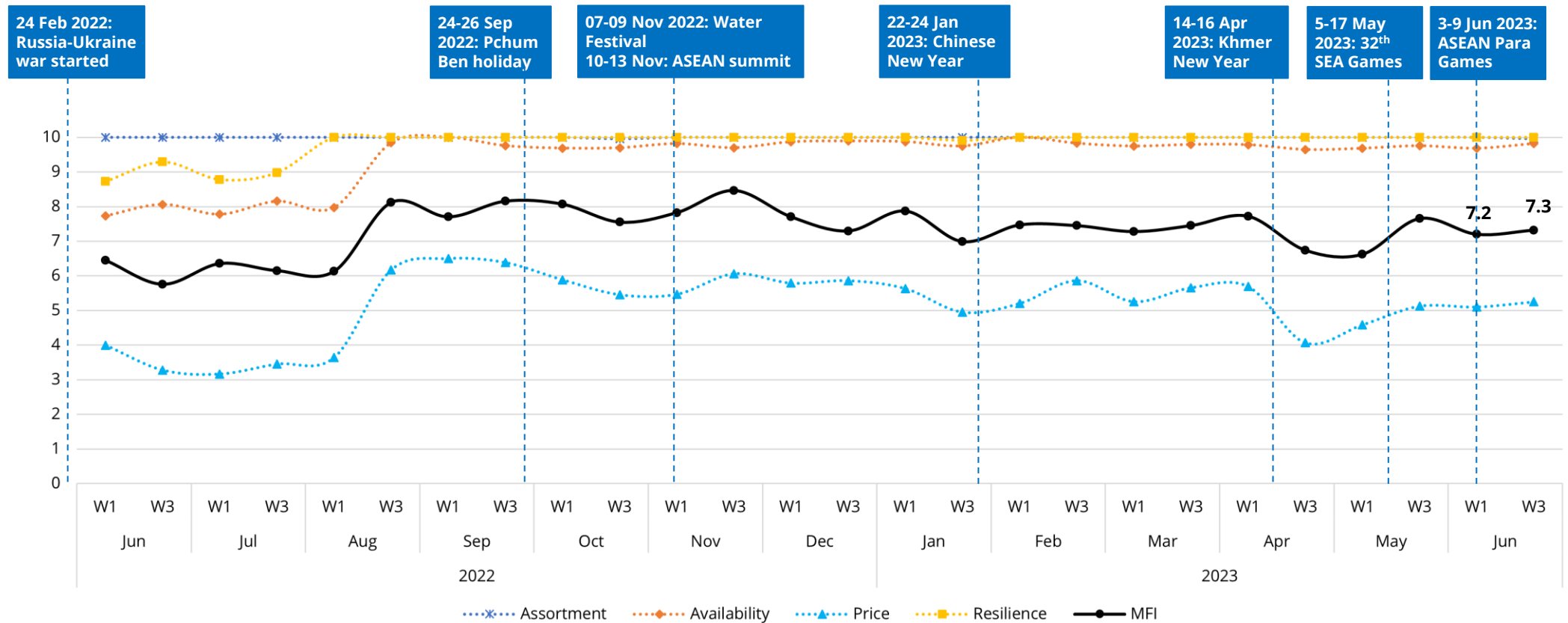
Purchasing power of vulnerable groups improved in June (+4.6 MoM, +9.5% YoY) driven by gains in unskilled labour wages. These improvements are likely linked to the gradual recovery from the global food and fuel price crisis, as well as a resumption of agricultural and construction activities. The **number of customers visiting markets declined throughout June**, influenced by the growing popularity of online shopping, persistent concerns related to the pandemic, economic constraints, and the expansion of supermarkets.

Despite cumulative rainfall being moderately lower than the long-term average, **wet-season paddy cultivation as of June 2023 exceeded the national plan.** However, chances remain high for the *El Niño* phenomenon to occur in Cambodia in 2023, potentially causing higher temperatures and erratic rainfall - with adverse effects on agricultural production.

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 exhibited a minor decline in the 1st week of June 2023 before improving slightly towards the end of the month. This fluctuation was primarily due to a slight drop in the stability of prices for essential commodities, coupled with a minor decline of the physical availability of goods in adequate quantities. 1.4% of the interviewed market chiefs and traders reported a rise in supply prices, after two consecutive months of no reported supply price increase.

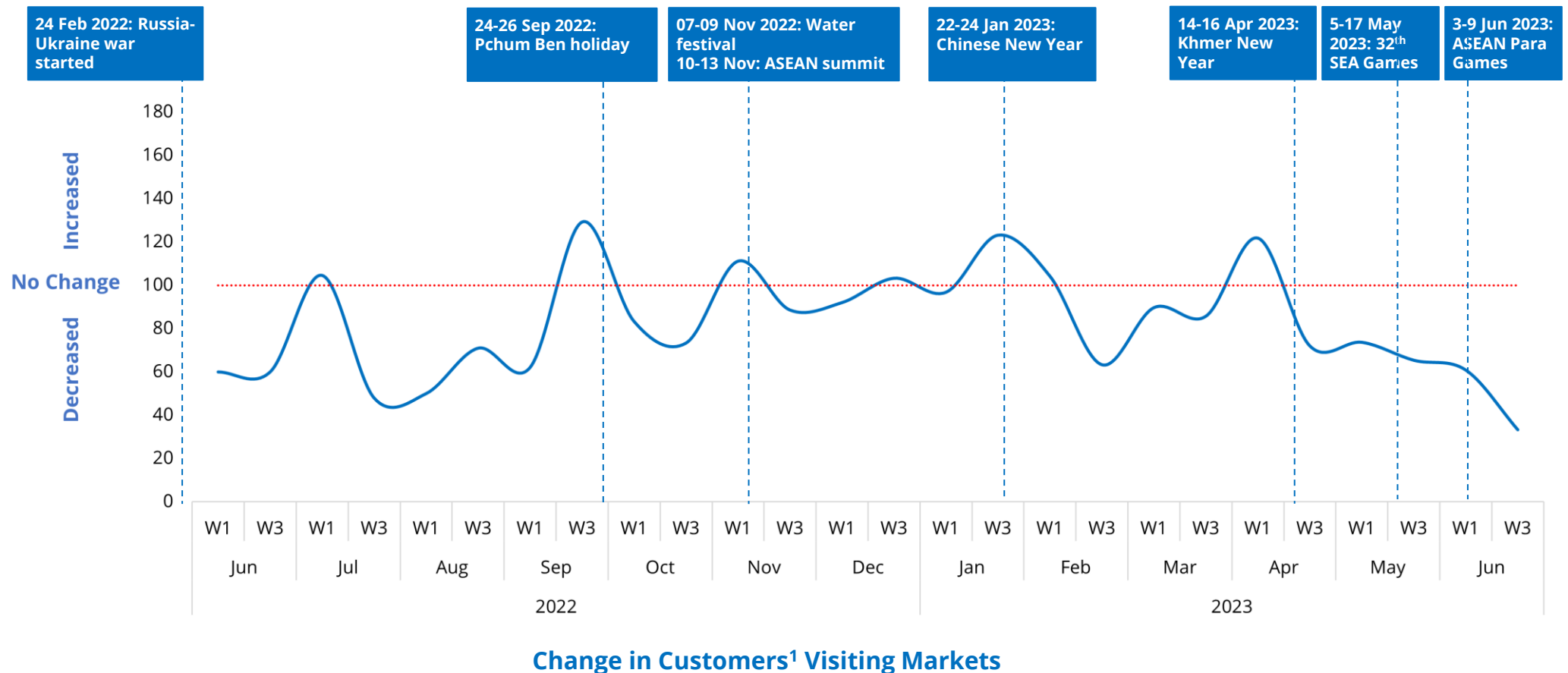


¹ Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four 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 markets sharply declined towards the end of June 2023, reaching the lowest level for the year. The surge in online shopping, concerns related to the pandemic, economic constraints limiting household shopping, and the expansion of supermarkets likely contribute to a decrease in customers visiting traditional market ([Cambodia Morning Post](#), 5 June 2023 and [RFA](#), 18 June 2023).

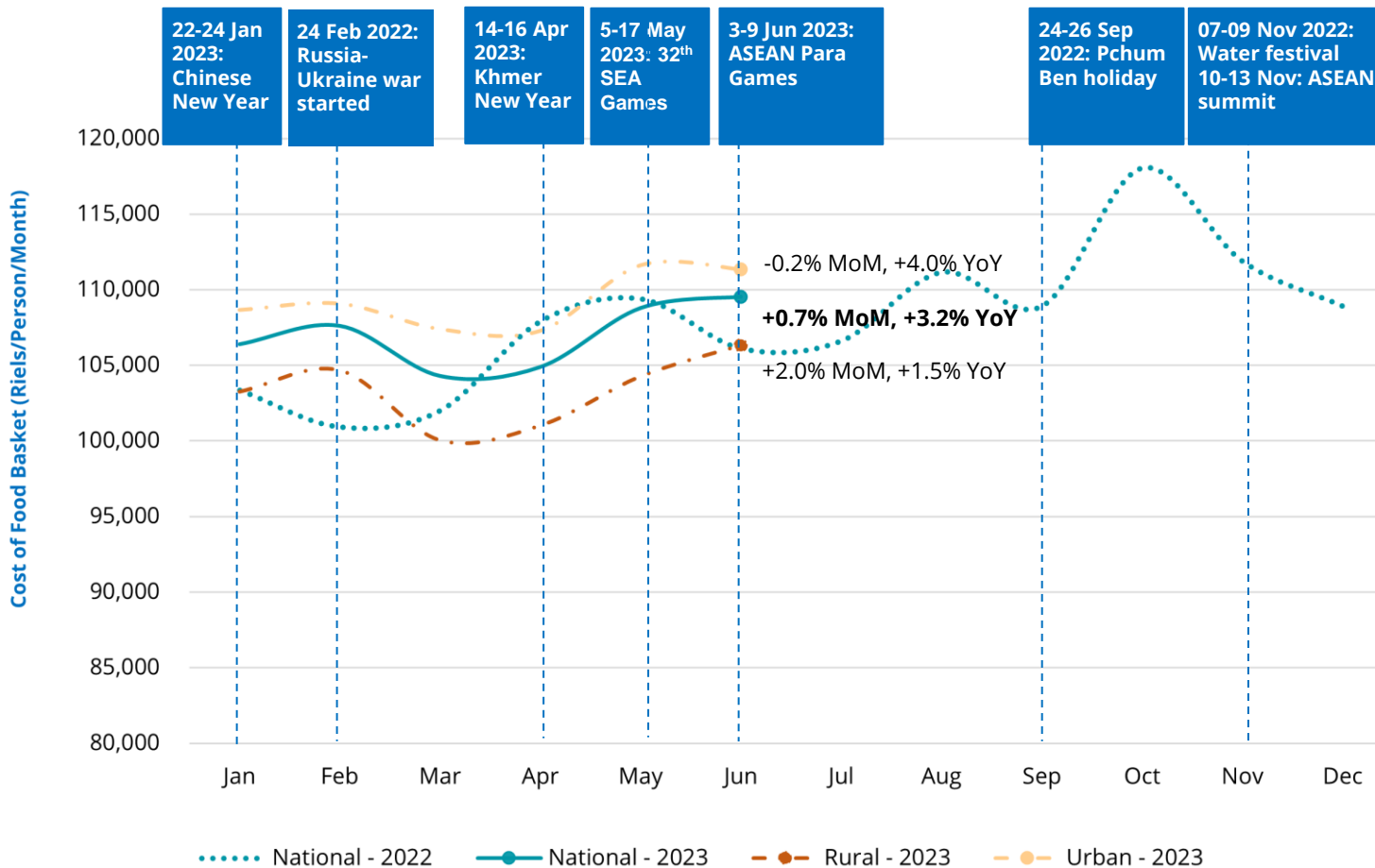


¹ The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

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 June 2023, there was a slight uptick of 0.7% in the cost of the BFB compared to the previous month, reaching 109,537 riels/person/month (equivalent to USD 26.7), driven by price hikes in rural markets. This cost exceeded last year's levels by 3.2%, which is significant as it was during the global food and fuel price crisis. It is worth noting that, compared to last year, the cost of the BFB in urban areas was notably higher (+4% YoY) than in rural areas (+1.5% YoY). Following past trends, the cost of the basket remained lower in rural (USD 25.9) than in urban¹ (USD 27.2) areas.



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

A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration

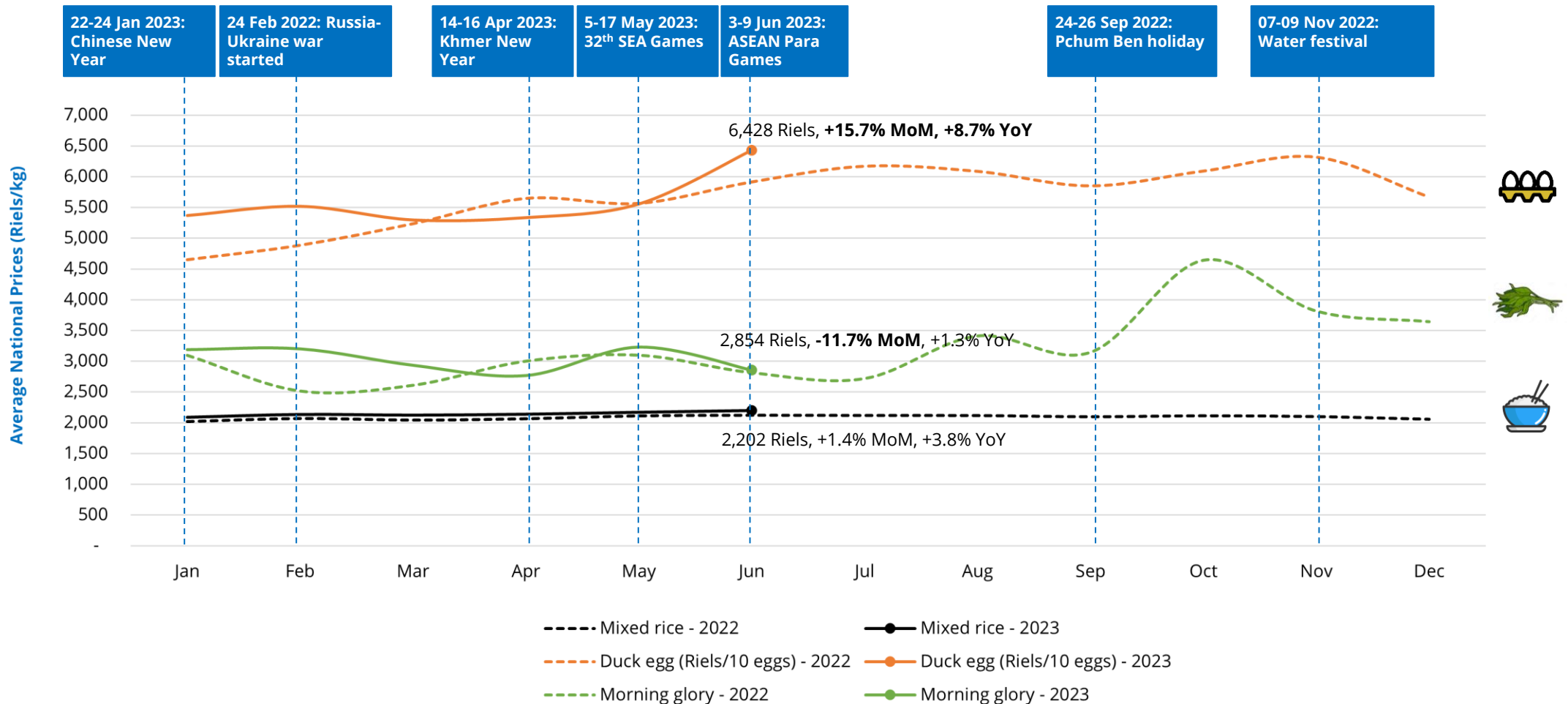


The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

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

In June 2023, morning glory observed a notable price decline of 11.7%, whereas mixed rice showed a minor ascent of 1.4% and duck eggs experienced a substantial surge of 15.7% compared to the previous month. The major price rise of duck eggs is attributable to the low supply of duck egg since the dry season and higher demand. On a year-on-year basis, the price of duck egg, mixed rice, and morning glory increased by 8.7%, 3.8%, and 1.3%, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



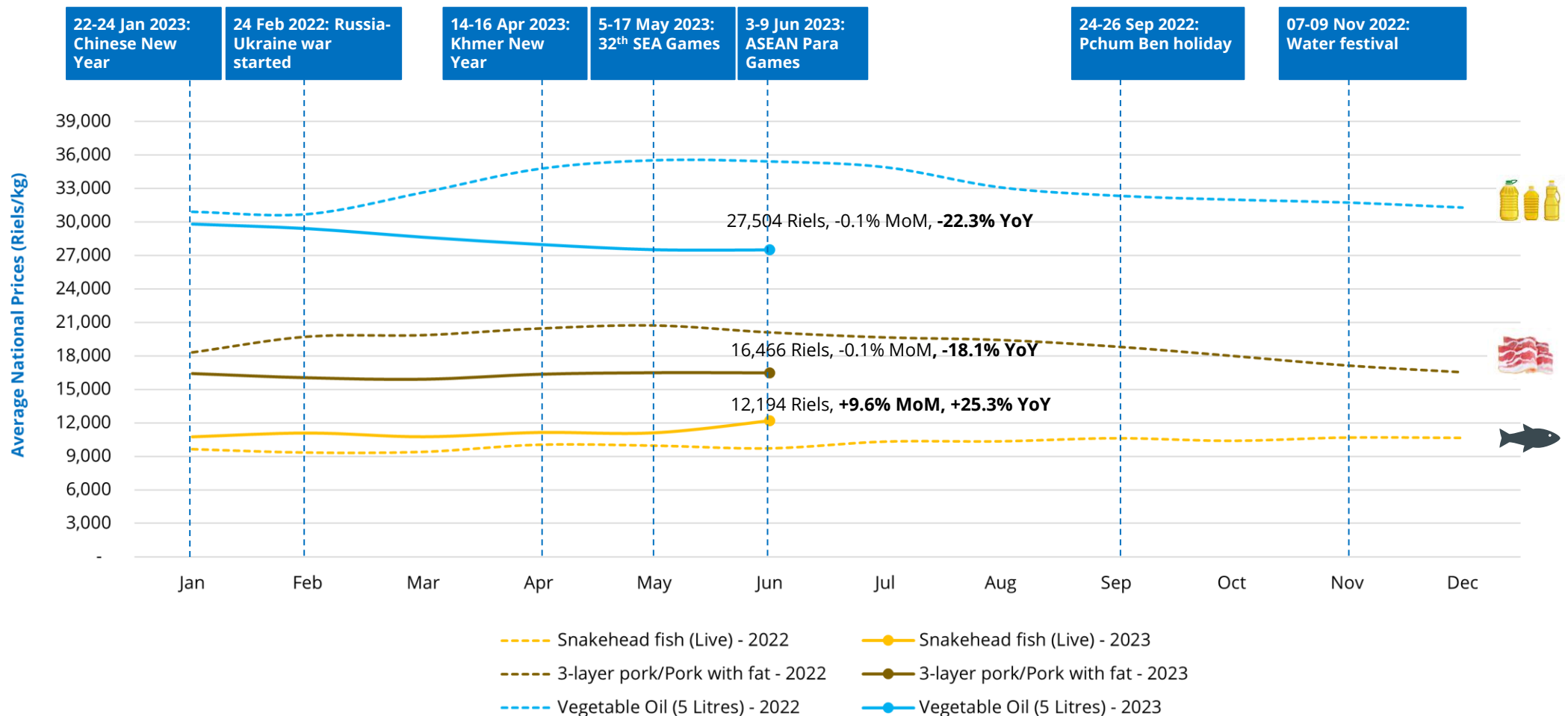
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

² Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

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

In June 2023, retail prices for snakehead fish experienced a notable rise of 9.6%, while the prices of vegetable oil and pork remained stable (-0.1%), compared to the previous month. On year-on-year basis, vegetable oil and pork prices remained significantly lower, by 22.3% and 18.1%, respectively, whereas snakehead fish persisted to more markedly more expensive, by 25.3%.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



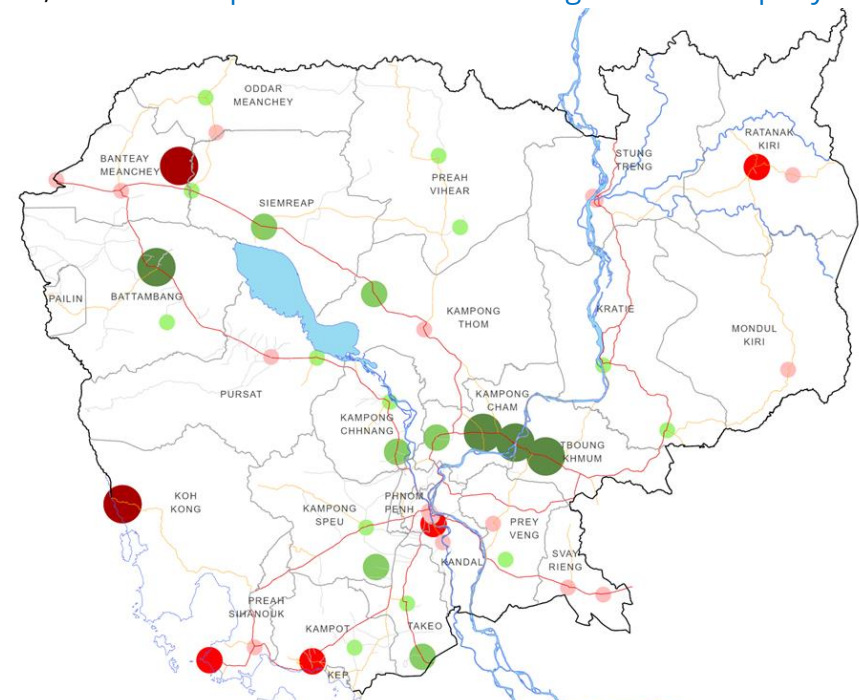
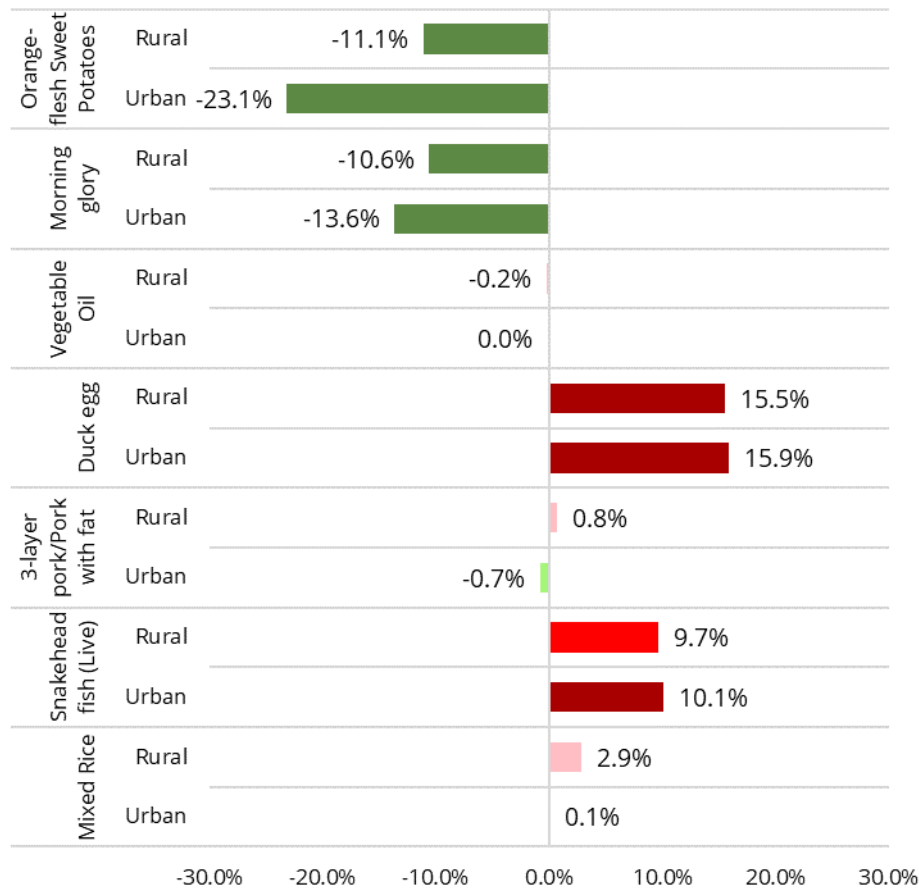
¹ Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

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

Compared to May 2023, the average retail prices of most monitored food commodities (graphic below left) showed a significant fluctuations in both rural and urban areas, except for mixed rice, pork, and vegetable oil. In rural areas, snakehead fish and duck egg prices rose by 9.7% and 15.5%, respectively, while morning glory and sweet potato prices dropped by 10.6% and 11.1%. Similar trends were seen in urban areas with a slightly higher rate.

The WFP basic food basket cost varied, with the Dang Tong market, Koh Kong province being 20.1% above the national average and the Boeung Kuk market, Kampong Cham province being 12.7% lower than the national average. Price deviations above the national average, particularly those less than 10%, were predominantly observed in urban markets compared to those in rural areas. However, instances of price deviations exceeding 10% were equally observed in both rural and urban locations, hinting to abnormal prices increases in rural areas.

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



BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in Rural	Percent of markets in Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	50%	50%
● 5% to 10% Higher	0%	100%
● < 5% Higher	38%	62%
● < 5% Lower	54%	46%
● 5% to 10% Lower	83%	17%
● ≥ 10% Lower	25%	75%

BFB Deviation of cost of basic food basket by market or province vs. national average cost (June 2023)

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

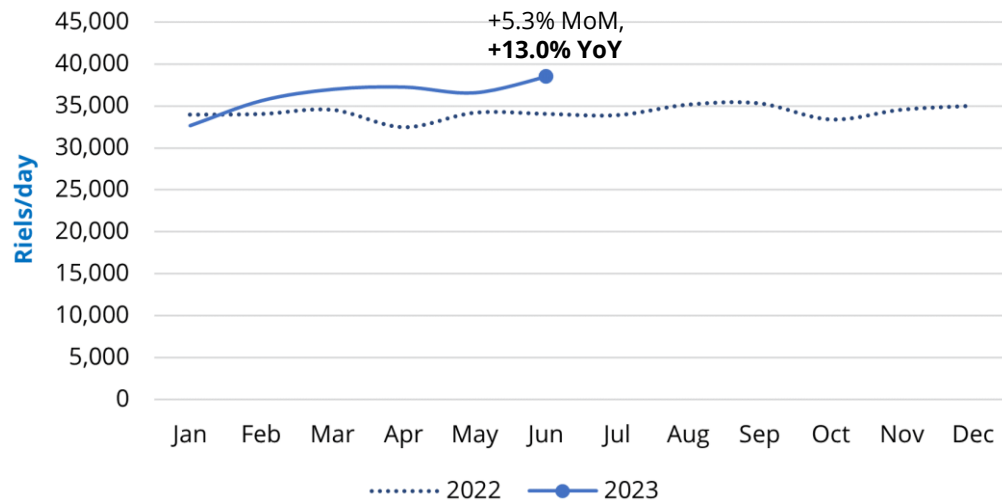
² Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

Unskilled Labor Wage and Purchasing Power

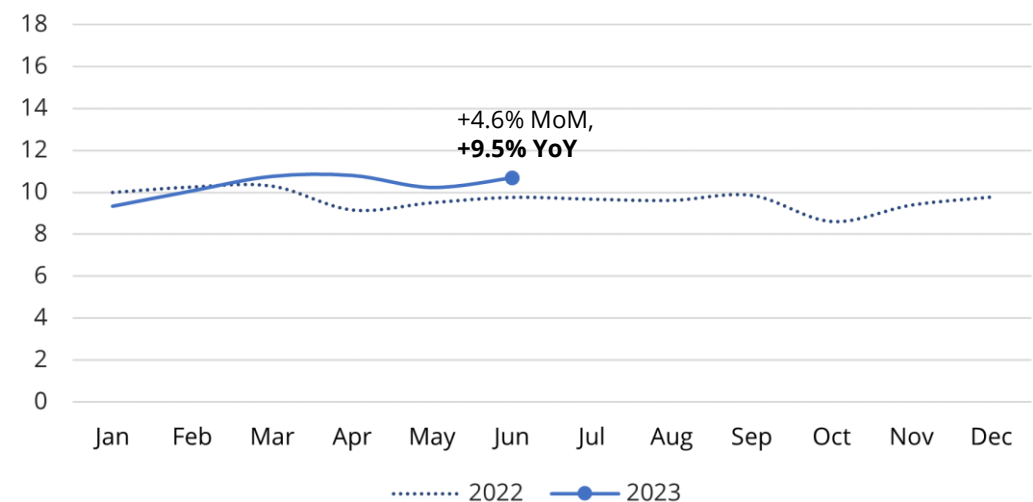
Unskilled labor wage for agriculture and construction workers is collected by Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on a monthly basis across the country. In June 2023, the average national wage¹ for unskilled labour showed a notable rise compared to the last month, with an increase of 5.3% MoM, bringing the wage up to 38,509 Riels per day (equivalent to approximately USD 9.4). Compared to the same month last year, this represents a 13.0% increase. The increase is likely linked to the gradual recovery from the global fuel and food price crisis, as well as the resumption of agricultural and construction activities.

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 basket². This gives an indication of the purchasing power of an unskilled wage labourer to buy his/her basic food basket. In June 2023, the ToT experienced a rise of 4.6% compared to the previous month, indicating an increase in purchasing power to afford a basic food basket². This rise was driven by a rise in unskilled wages that surpassed the increase in cost of the food basket. When compared to the same month last year, the ToT continued to maintain a high level, showing an increase of 9.5%.

Unskilled Labor Wage
(June 2023)



Terms of Trade
(June 2023)



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

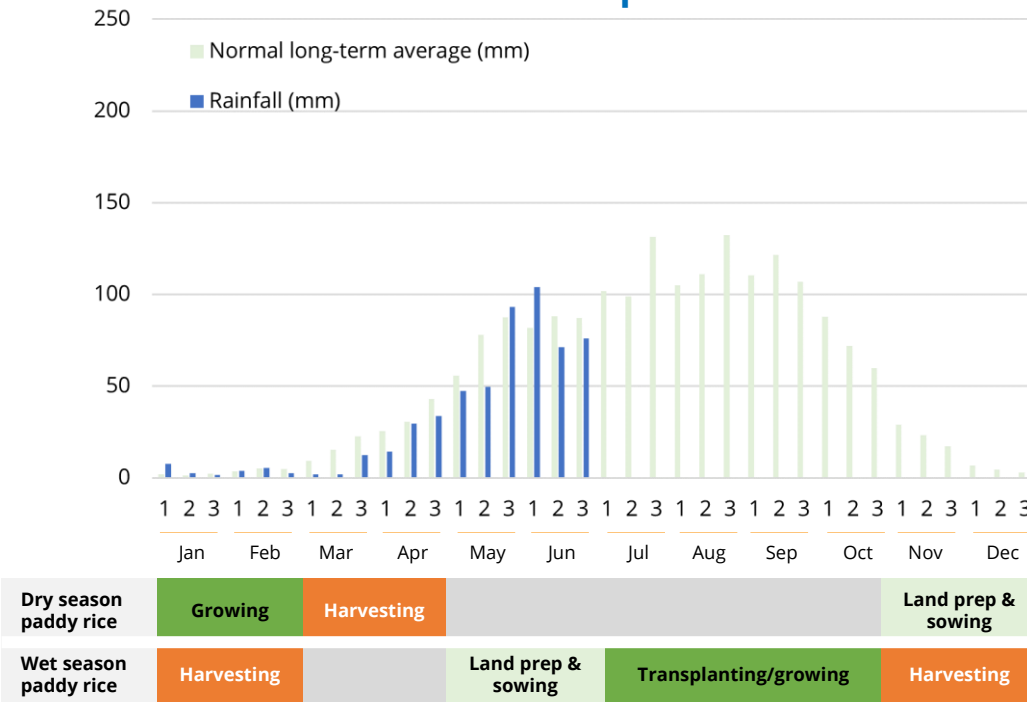
² The cost of the Basic Food Basket (BFB) is initially calculated on a monthly basis to reflect the total cost for a month. However, for the purpose of calculating the terms of trade (ToT), this monthly cost is converted into a daily value to provide a per-day estimation.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

In June 2023, Cambodia received national-average rainfall¹ marginally lower than the long-term average (graph bottom left). The country experienced uneven geographical distribution of rainfall (map bottom right). Many provinces had normal to above-normal rainfall, whereas western and northeastern parts of the country received slightly below-normal rainfall.

The [El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation \(ENSO\) Forecast](#) indicates that the chance of El Niño event developing remains high throughout the second half of 2023, and is expected to continue until early 2024, typically causing warmer conditions in Cambodia from July 2023 to April 2024. According to the seasonal forecast for the period between July to September 2023 of [International Research Institute \(IRI\) of Columbia University](#) and [European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts \(ECMWF\)](#), Cambodia is likely to experience slightly hotter conditions, but receive above-normal rainfall amount. Excessive rainfall and warmer condition can adversely impact agricultural production, particularly paddy rice during this period.

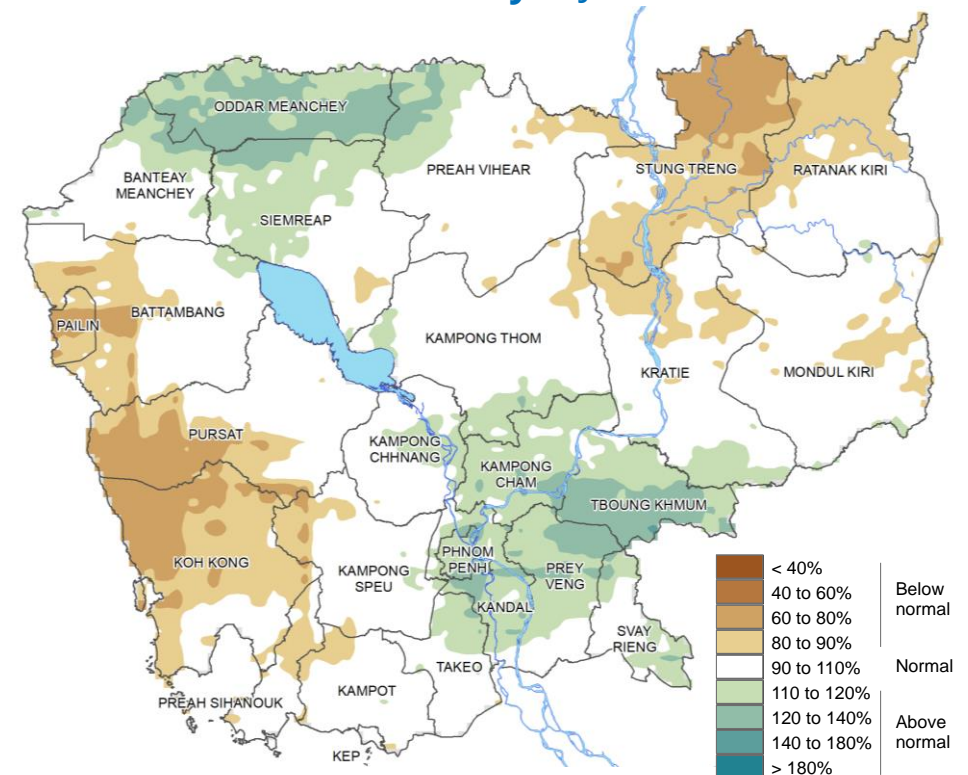
National Average Rainfall (June 2023) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



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 June 2023



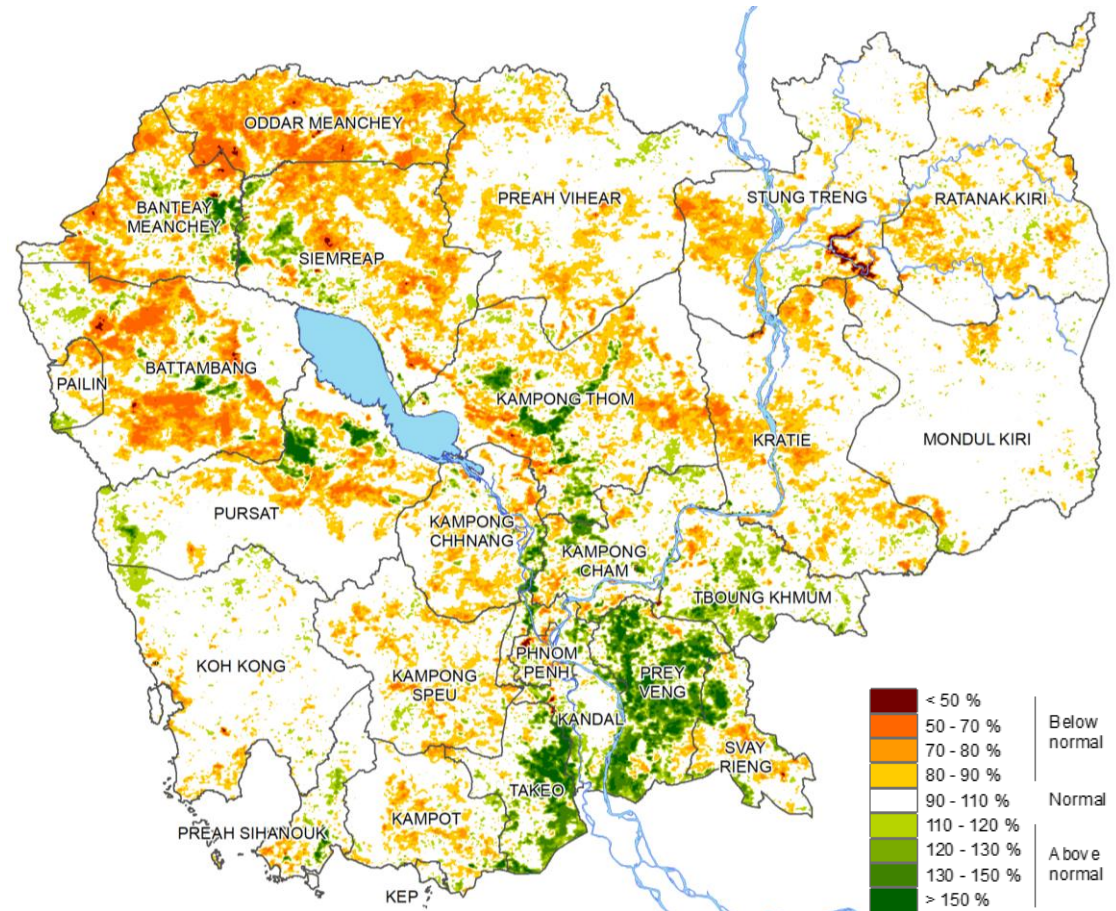
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in June 2023

Favorable rainfall and temperatures in June 2023 improved vegetation conditions in the country. Vegetation conditions in most parts of the country remained normal to above-normal (map on the right). However, below-normal vegetation conditions were pronounced in northwestern parts of the country.

By June 2023, the total area of wet-season paddy cultivation was about 1.8 million hectares which represented 69% of the annual plan in 2023, and it was 15.4% higher than the same period last year (The [official Facebook page of the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology](#)).



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Trade

In the first half of 2023, Cambodia's total official exports slightly increased, by 0.8% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 11,464.5 million. This rise comes after a continuous decline over the past five months. However, total exports of agricultural products decreased by 22.5% due to global economic recession, which resulted in a reduction in purchase orders (quoted by Fresh News, 13 July 2023). About 329,633 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 229.23 million) were exported, reaching almost 50% of the annual plan, and about 2,224,913 MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 579.67 million) were exported during the same period (quoted by Fresh News, 6 July 2023). The Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF) has been in discussion with Alibaba, the Chinese e-commerce giant, regarding a collaboration to establish a partnership for promoting and selling Cambodian milled rice on its platform (quoted by Khmer Times, 5 July 2023).

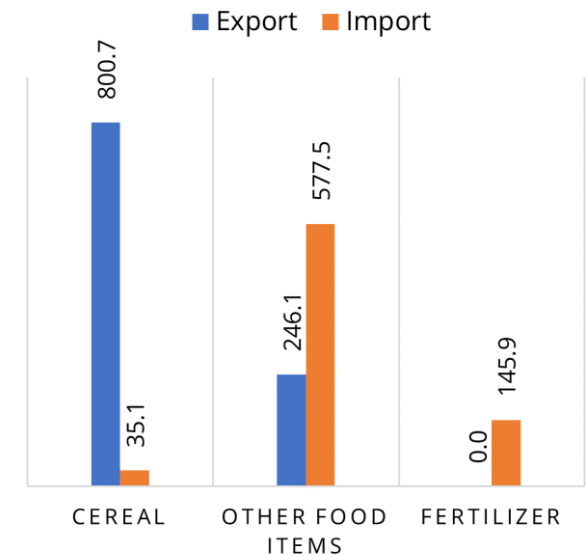
Cambodia's total official imports in the first semester of 2023 recorded a significant decrease, of 22.9% compared to the same period last year, amounting to USD 12,229.2 million. Within the total imports, the cost of imported food amounted to USD 612.6 million including cereals

worth USD 35.1 million (-1.0% YoY) and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 577.5 million (+4.3% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 145.9 million (+5.4% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China.

Cambodia's newly announced tariff adjustments, set to commence on July 1, aim to stimulate domestic investment and increase exports. Considering the impacts of the pandemic, inflation, and the global economic downturn, the government sees this approach as key to fast-tracking development in priority sectors, signalling a move towards reducing Cambodia's trade barriers and enhancing global economic integration (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 20 June 2023).

The "Handbook on Investing in Cambodia" has been recently launched as a valuable resource for foreign investors interested in exploring opportunities within the Cambodian market. Its primary objective is to enhance investment prospects in the Kingdom by providing a clear understanding of essential investment rules and processes (quoted by Khmer Times, 12 July 2023).

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



Source: General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 10 July 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 [705,716 households](#) classified as IDPoor (approximately 2.79 million people) received a total of [USD 1,088.15 million](#) in cash transfers between 24 June 2020 to 24 June 2023. The program will continue throughout 2023. Beginning July, the Ministry of Planning has been evaluating informal entertainment sector workers through interviews to determine their eligibility for IDPoor cards ([quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 5 July 2023](#)).

Commencing 1 August 2023, the Cambodian government plans to amplify its support to pregnant employees, civil servants, and IDPoor card-holding women, doubling the assistance until their offspring reach the age of two. This effort aims to improve maternal and child welfare, combat malnutrition, and stimulate early-life development ([quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 4 July 2023](#)).

The government has also initiated a one-year trial implementation of National Social Security Fund (NSSF) schemes for healthcare services. Self-employed individuals under 60 years old can voluntarily register at NSSF offices to become

eligible for accessing healthcare services provided by public and private providers within the NSSF system ([quoted by Khmer Times, 3 July 2023](#)).

Economic response

The recently-launched “National Policy on Cashew Nuts 2022-2027” intends to boost Cambodia’s cashew processing from currently 5% to 30% of total production by 2027. It’s designed to improve entire cashew production chain and exports, ultimately aiming to establish the country as a major global cashew producer ([quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 19 June 2023](#)).

During the first six months of 2023, the Cambodian Development Council announced that it received fixed-asset investments amounting to USD 1.1 billion, primarily from China. These investments have the potential to generate approximately 122,000 new employment opportunities ([quoted by Khmer Times, 16 July 2023](#)).

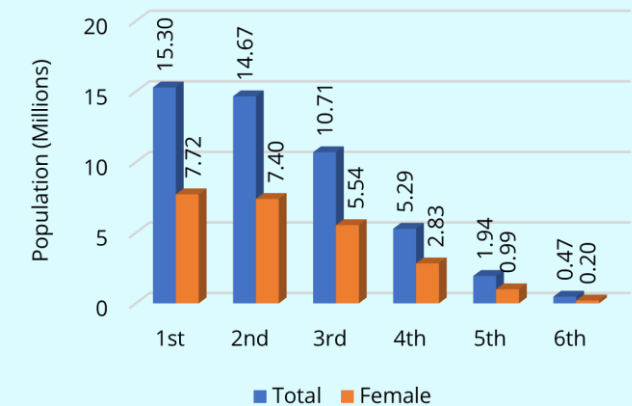
COVID-19 response

According to the [Ministry of Health](#), as of 30 June 2023, 95.62% of the total population (of which 50.5% are women) received at least the 1st dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.



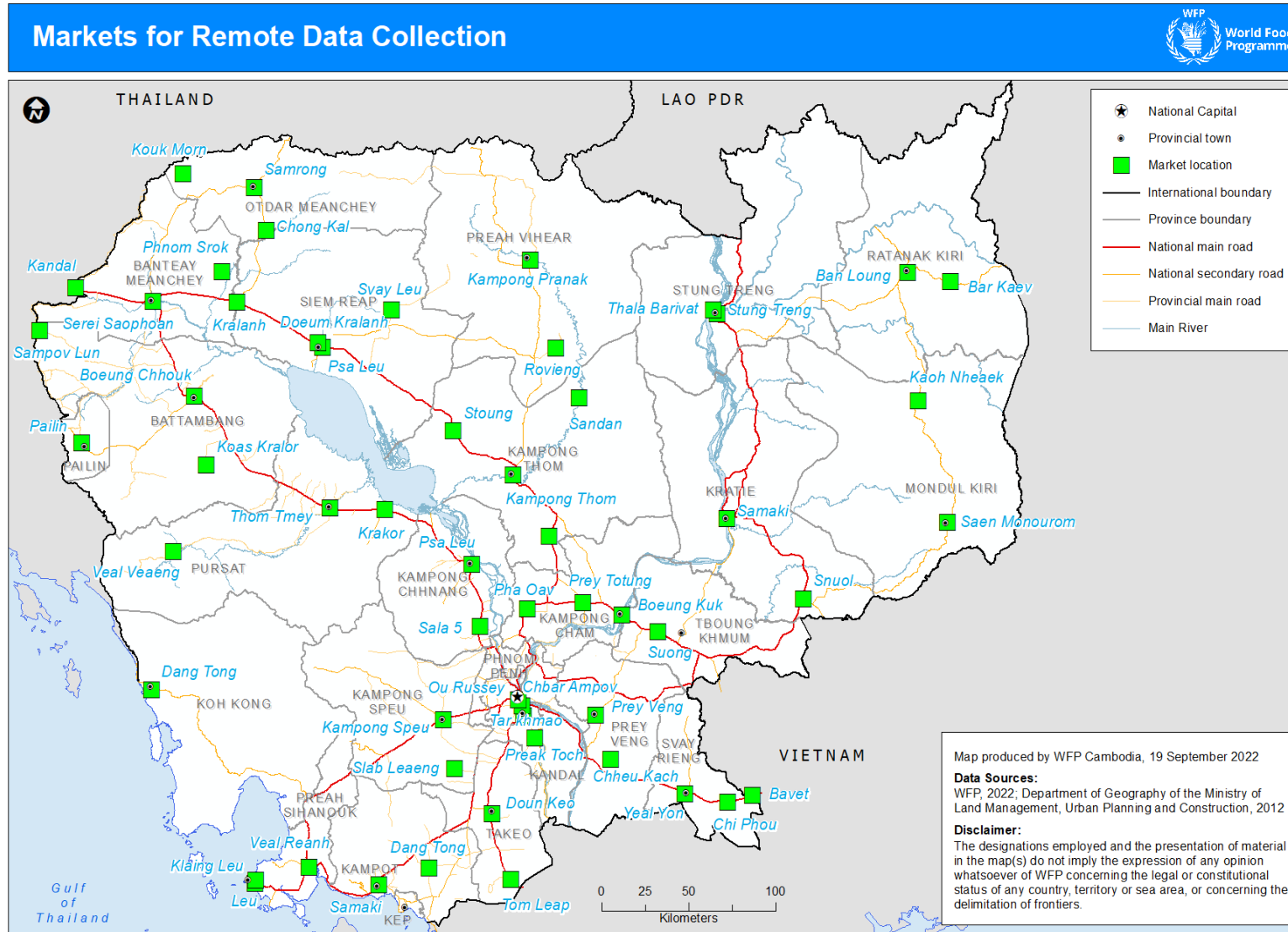
Source: [Official facebook page of Social Protection in Cambodia, posted on 4 July 2023](#)

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: [Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 30 June 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	2,202	→ 1.4%	→ 3.6%	→ 3.8%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,528	→ -2.5%	↑ 6.0%	↓ -7.5%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	12,194	↑ 9.6%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 25.3%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	5,065	→ -2.2%	↑ 8.3%	↓ -8.2%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,928	→ -4.0%	→ -4.3%	→ 4.6%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,222	↓ -10.2%	↓ -22.3%	↓ -10.9%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,874	→ 0.6%	→ 1.4%	→ -4.6%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,250	↑ 7.1%	↓ -40.0%	↑ 31.3%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	27,155	→ 3.8%	↑ 5.5%	↑ 11.0%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,363	→ -4.5%	↓ -11.3%	↓ -9.2%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,446	→ 0.2%	→ -3.0%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,002	↓ -8.4%	↓ -8.4%	↓ -5.4%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	16,466	→ -0.1%	→ 3.5%	↓ -18.1%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,673	↓ -24.8%	↓ -17.2%	↓ -15.4%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	17,099	↓ -9.1%	↓ -10.3%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,602	↓ -10.7%	→ -1.8%	→ 2.1%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,570	→ -4.2%	→ 0.1%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,958	→ -4.7%	→ 1.3%	→ -1.9%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	6,428	↑ 15.7%	↑ 21.4%	↑ 8.7%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,174	→ -4.4%	→ -2.0%	→ 0.6%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,532	↑ 7.8%	↑ 11.3%	→ 2.8%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,822	↓ -13.5%	→ -4.8%	↑ 18.0%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	27,504	→ -0.1%	→ -4.0%	↓ -22.3%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	4,931	↓ -13.7%	↑ 23.8%	→ -2.7%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,241	→ -0.3%	→ -0.9%	→ 4.0%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,353	↓ -6.9%	↑ 8.0%	→ -4.0%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,446	→ 1.6%	→ 0.7%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	7,142	→ 2.5%	↑ 35.1%	→ -3.7%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,863	→ -0.2%	→ -2.4%	↑ 15.1%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	6,149	↑ 8.0%	↑ 35.9%	↑ 26.8%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,357	→ 3.9%	→ 3.3%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,583	↓ -20.6%	↓ -18.4%	↑ 14.2%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	6,123	→ -0.9%	→ 0.8%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	7,753	→ 4.7%	↑ 46.8%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,854	↓ -11.7%	→ -2.7%	→ 1.3%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,973	→ 1.4%	→ 3.2%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,372	→ -4.2%	→ -1.7%	↓ -17.4%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,340	→ 3.1%	↑ 7.3%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,761	↓ -6.1%	→ -3.1%	↓ -9.8%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	1,667	↓ -15.2%	→ -4.8%	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	5,032	→ -0.9%	→ 0.8%	↓ -8.8%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	2,111	↑ 8.4%	↑ 23.8%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	4,260	↓ -23.1%	↑ 12.1%	→ -4.8%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,985	→ -1.6%	→ -0.3%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,260	↓ -16.7%	↑ 15.6%	→ 0.3%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,096	→ -1.7%	→ -4.6%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoiSum	Kg	3,381	↓ -28.9%	→ -2.9%	→ -4.2%	7.2. Diesel	litre	3,792	→ -3.0%	↓ -9.8%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,979	↓ -15.2%	↑ 14.9%	↑ 5.3%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,007	→ 2.3%	↓ -7.3%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,758	↓ -7.7%	↓ -14.4%	↓ -9.8%						

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 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	2,047	→ 1.6%	→ 3.9%	→ 4.5%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	4,271	↑ 6.7%	↑ 10.4%	↓ -14.5%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	11,195	↑ 9.8%	↑ 12.5%	↑ 27.9%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	3,953	→ -4.3%	↑ 7.2%	↓ -15.4%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,061	→ -2.9%	→ -4.4%	→ 4.9%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	1,743	↓ -8.4%	↓ -20.6%	↓ -10.3%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	6,894	→ 1.1%	→ 0.0%	↓ -7.7%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	1,750	↑ 9.4%	↓ -41.7%	↑ 29.2%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	25,472	→ 4.6%	↑ 7.5%	↑ 13.3%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	1,844	→ -2.9%	↓ -8.7%	↓ -11.2%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	8,266	→ 0.5%	→ -2.3%	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,364	↓ -7.3%	↓ -11.5%	↓ -7.7%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	15,016	→ -1.2%	→ 3.8%	↓ -18.8%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,071	↓ -25.6%	↓ -18.7%	↓ -17.9%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	15,395	↓ -8.0%	↓ -9.3%	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	2,929	↓ -13.0%	→ 1.8%	→ 2.4%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,277	↓ -5.6%	→ -1.4%	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,353	→ -2.5%	→ 4.7%	→ -3.0%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	6,029	↑ 16.9%	↑ 24.5%	↑ 9.2%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,483	→ -3.9%	→ 0.5%	→ 0.6%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,010	↑ 8.1%	↑ 12.3%	→ 3.4%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,331	↓ -13.7%	↓ -10.1%	↑ 15.1%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	26,352	→ -0.9%	→ -4.4%	↓ -21.7%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	4,123	↓ -14.9%	↑ 26.9%	→ -4.0%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	979	→ -0.6%	→ -1.6%	→ -1.4%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,840	→ -2.4%	↑ 7.2%	↓ -8.7%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,035	→ -0.7%	→ -0.6%	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	6,238	→ 2.6%	↑ 37.8%	→ -3.2%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	8,973	→ -1.1%	→ -3.3%	↑ 13.5%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	5,352	↑ 11.3%	↑ 42.3%	↑ 30.2%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	4,698	→ -1.8%	→ 3.7%	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,117	↓ -17.0%	↓ -20.3%	↑ 17.8%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,526	→ -3.7%	→ -1.3%	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	7,118	↑ 7.2%	↑ 53.2%	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,196	↓ -14.4%	→ -3.8%	→ -4.9%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,328	→ 3.4%	→ 3.6%	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,737	↓ -5.1%	→ -0.1%	↓ -19.7%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,848	→ 0.8%	→ 4.2%	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,558	→ -1.8%	↓ -6.3%	↓ -13.7%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	1,000	↓ -22.2%	↑ 11.1%	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	3,585	↓ -15.7%	→ 2.3%	↓ -21.7%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,783	↑ 7.7%	↑ 20.7%	●
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	3,464	↓ -27.2%	↑ 13.2%	↓ -7.5%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,514	→ -2.1%	→ -1.0%	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,472	↓ -19.7%	↑ 16.6%	→ -2.5%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	3,919	→ -0.6%	→ -4.0%	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoiSum	Kg	2,655	↓ -33.9%	→ -3.6%	↓ -8.8%	7.2. Diesel	litre	3,694	→ -2.5%	↓ -9.5%	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,120	↓ -21.3%	↑ 13.2%	→ 0.9%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,405	→ 2.1%	↓ -13.1%	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	2,853	↓ -13.2%	↓ -17.0%	↓ -13.3%						

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

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- ↓ Decrease when % < -5
- No prices recorded

Annex 3: Cost of a basic food basket

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

- i. Household total monthly expenditures falls between the 2nd and 4th quintiles;
- ii. Household has adequate food security (acceptable food consumption score);
- iii. Household did not utilize any negative coping strategies.

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

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

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, June 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	2.2	27,665
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	12.2	33,764
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.5	20,387
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	10.3	3,706
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	2,359
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	2.9	20,115
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.6	1,541
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	109,537