



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

July 2023



World Food
Programme

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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

In July 2023, global food inflation remained high amid Russia's decision to terminate the Black Sea Grain Initiative, food export bans by some major producer countries, and uncertainties surrounding the *El Niño* phenomenon and its effects on global agricultural production.

The FAO global food price index in July 2023 rose by 1.3% compared to the previous month, yet it remained 11.8% lower compared to the same period last year. The Increase was primarily driven by rising prices for vegetable oils, in particular for sunflower oil, following Russia's decision to walk away from the Black Sea Grain deal.

Recent bans on rice exports have global implications. India's export ban on non-basmati white rice, effective from July 20, comes as delayed but intense monsoon rains have impacted local rice production. Following similar bans from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Russia, India's ban, which is causing a 20% reduction in the global rice supply, escalates concerns around global food security as rice is a main staple food for over 3 billion people.

These bans compound challenges in the rice market, where prices have already risen by 15%-20% since September 2022 due to the war in Ukraine. In the second half of July 2023 a notable

spike in the prices of rice exports from Thailand and Vietnam was noted – the second and third-largest global rice exporters after India.

2023 is now officially an *El Niño* year. The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Forecast indicates that the likelihood of the *El Niño* event developing throughout the second half of 2023 remains high. Typically causing warmer weather conditions in Southeast Asia, *El Niño* is expected to continue until early 2024.

Global agricultural and food production are expected to continue growing over the next decade. However, growth is forecasted at a slower pace, partly due to the substantial rise in agricultural input prices over the past two years.

To understand how the certain shocks impact food availability and access to markets in Cambodia, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of Cambodia's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) collaboratively monitor main food prices and market functionality in 56 markets. Interviews with around 1,000 traders and chiefs occur every two weeks, assessing supply and demand. Gasoline, diesel, and labor wages are also monitored.

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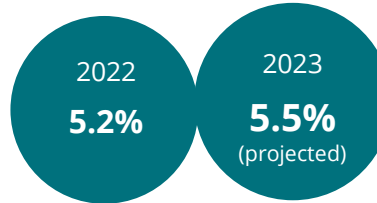
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Environmental Factors Influencing Prices

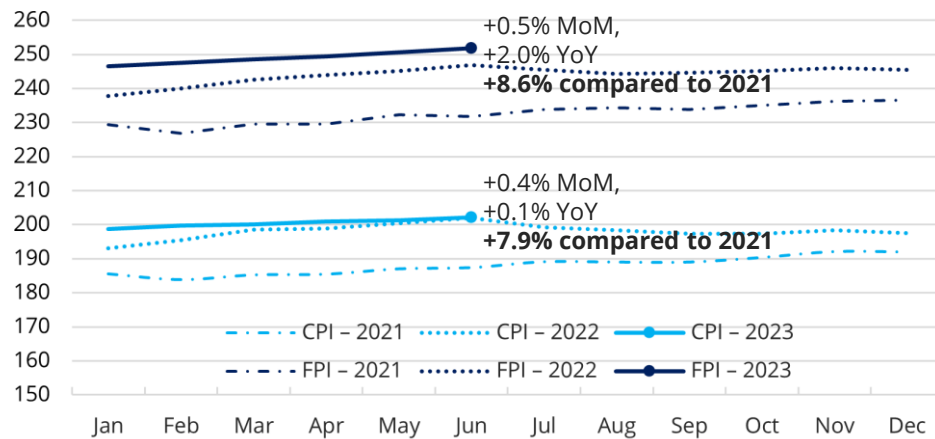


Economic growth rate

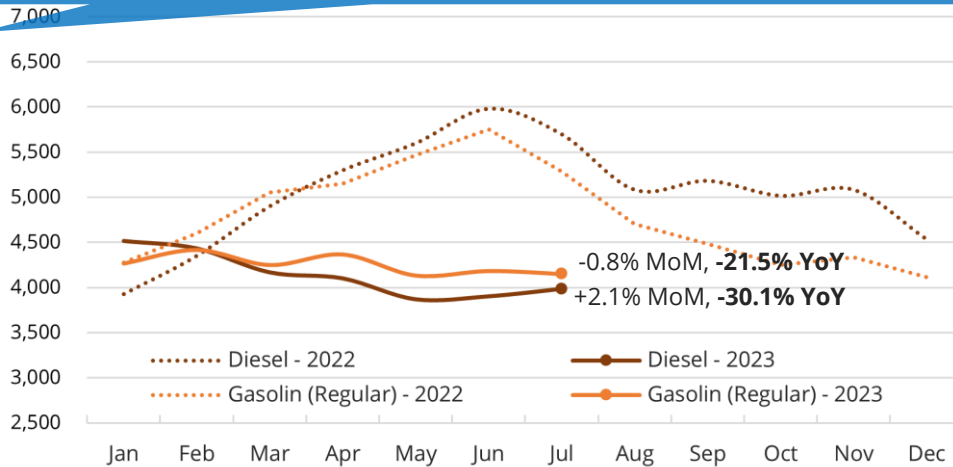


In June 2023, the Cambodia Consumer Price Index* (CPI) and Food Price Index* (FPI) remained stable, with slight month-on-month (MoM) and year-on-year (YoY) increments. However, both CPI and FPI remain significantly higher as compared to 2021. Cambodian households spend half (52%) of their income on food; households in the lowest expenditure quintile as much as 58% (CSES, 2021).

* Latest data is not available at the reporting time



Fuel prices in Cambodia in July 2023 are stable and notably lower YoY (MOC, 2023).



Summary of Key Findings

In July 2023, the cost of a basic food basket (BFB) continued to rise, by 1.7% month-on-month (MoM). The cost of the BFB has exceeded last year's levels since the beginning of 2023, except for April and May. In July 2023, it was 4.4% higher (YoY), which is concerning as food prices were already high in 2022. The cost of the BFB was higher in urban markets, at USD 27.7 (+5.2% YoY), as compared to rural markets, at USD 26.4 (+3.5% YoY).

Most monitored food commodities showed minimal price fluctuation (<5% MoM) in July, except for sweet potatoes (+7.1% MoM). Snakehead fish (+23.7% YoY) and sweet potatoes (+19.2% YoY) remained significantly more expensive than last year, while vegetable oil (-21.7% YoY) and pork prices (-16.8% YoY) have eased off after a price spike mid-last year.

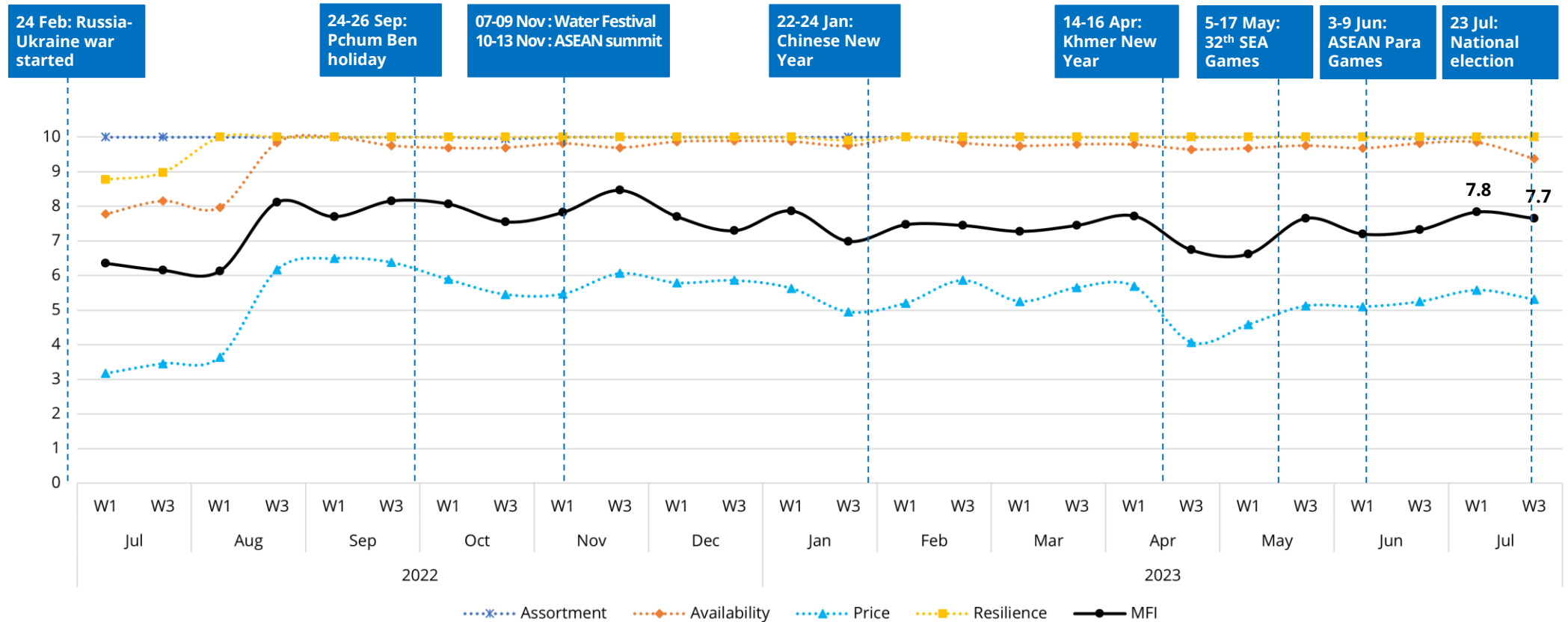
Purchasing power of vulnerable groups dropped slightly in July, by 1.2% MoM, driven by an increase in the cost of the BFB. However, it remained 9.5% higher YoY, likely linked to the gradual recovery from the global food and fuel price crisis, as well as a resumption of agricultural and construction activities. Market performance showed improvements in July, with an uptick in the number of customers visiting markets compared to the previous month. However, a small percentage of reports indicated a rise in rice supply prices amid global rice supply concerns and disruptions in fish supply linked to an on-going local fishing ban.

Wet-season paddy cultivation as of July 2023 exceeded the national plan, despite cumulative rainfall being moderately lower than the long-term average. Cambodia expects slightly warmer temperatures and above-average rainfall. From July 26th to August 4th, 2023, flash floods impacted more than 12,000 hectares of paddy fields across 12 provinces.

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.

In July 2023, the market functionality index reached a new high this year, even though it dropped slightly again in the 3rd week. This improvement was mainly driven by enhanced price stability for essential commodities. The drop in the 3rd week is mainly attributable to a deterioration in the availability of essential goods in sufficient quantities. In the 3rd week of July, 0.6% of the interviewed market chiefs and traders noted an increase in rice supply prices, and 0.6% reported disruptions in the supply of fish.

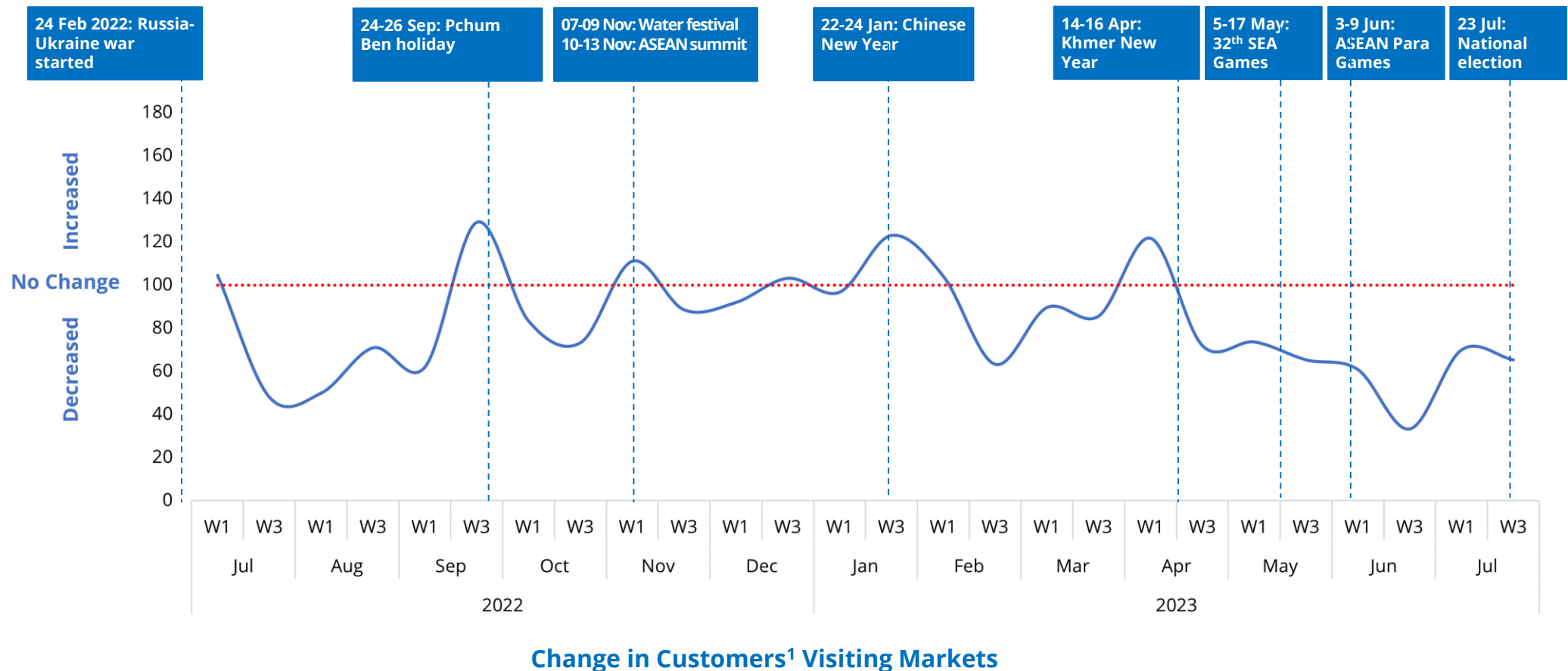


¹ Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four 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.

In the first week of July 2023, a notable increase in the number of customers visiting markets was recorded, decreasing slightly towards the end of the month.



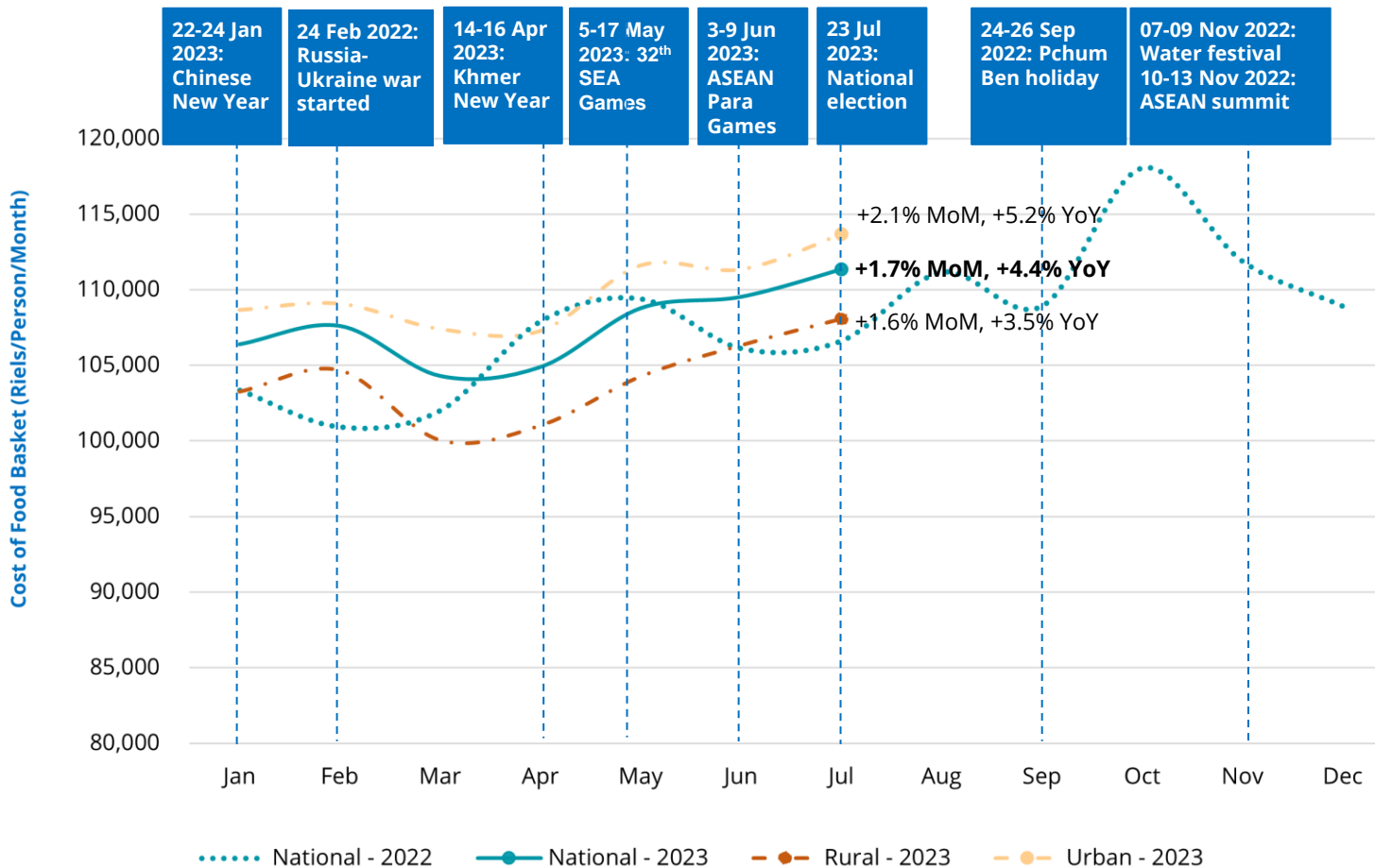
¹ The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

National: Cost of a basic food basket

The **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 basic diet consumed in Cambodia.

In July 2023, the cost of the BFB rose by 1.7% compared to the previous month, reaching 111,357 riels/person/month (equivalent to USD 26.2). **This cost represents a 4.4% increase compared to the same month last year**, which is significant given the global food and fuel price crisis during that time.

Notably, the year-on-year cost difference in the BFB was higher in urban markets¹, at 5.2%, compared to rural markets, at 3.5%. The BFB cost remained lower in rural (USD 26.4) than in urban markets (USD 27.7).



A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration



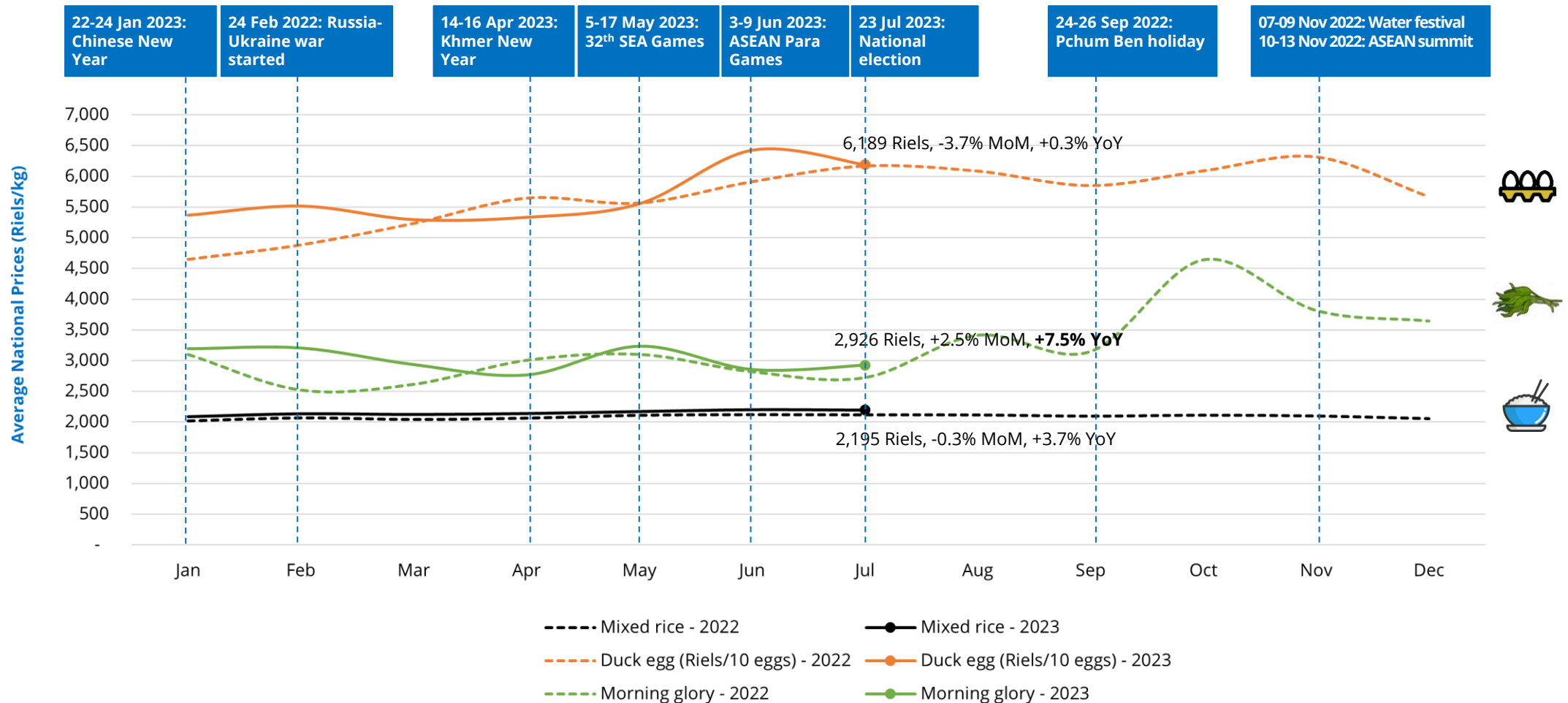
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

¹ Urban markets refer to the markets situated in the provincial towns, all other market s in the monitoring are considered as rural markets

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

In July 2023, retail prices for mixed rice and duck egg decreased by 0.3% and 3.7%, respectively, while retail prices for morning glory increased by 2.5% compared to the previous month. On a year-on-year basis, prices for these food commodities increased; by 3.7% for mixed rice, by 7.5% for morning glory, and by 0.3% for duck eggs.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



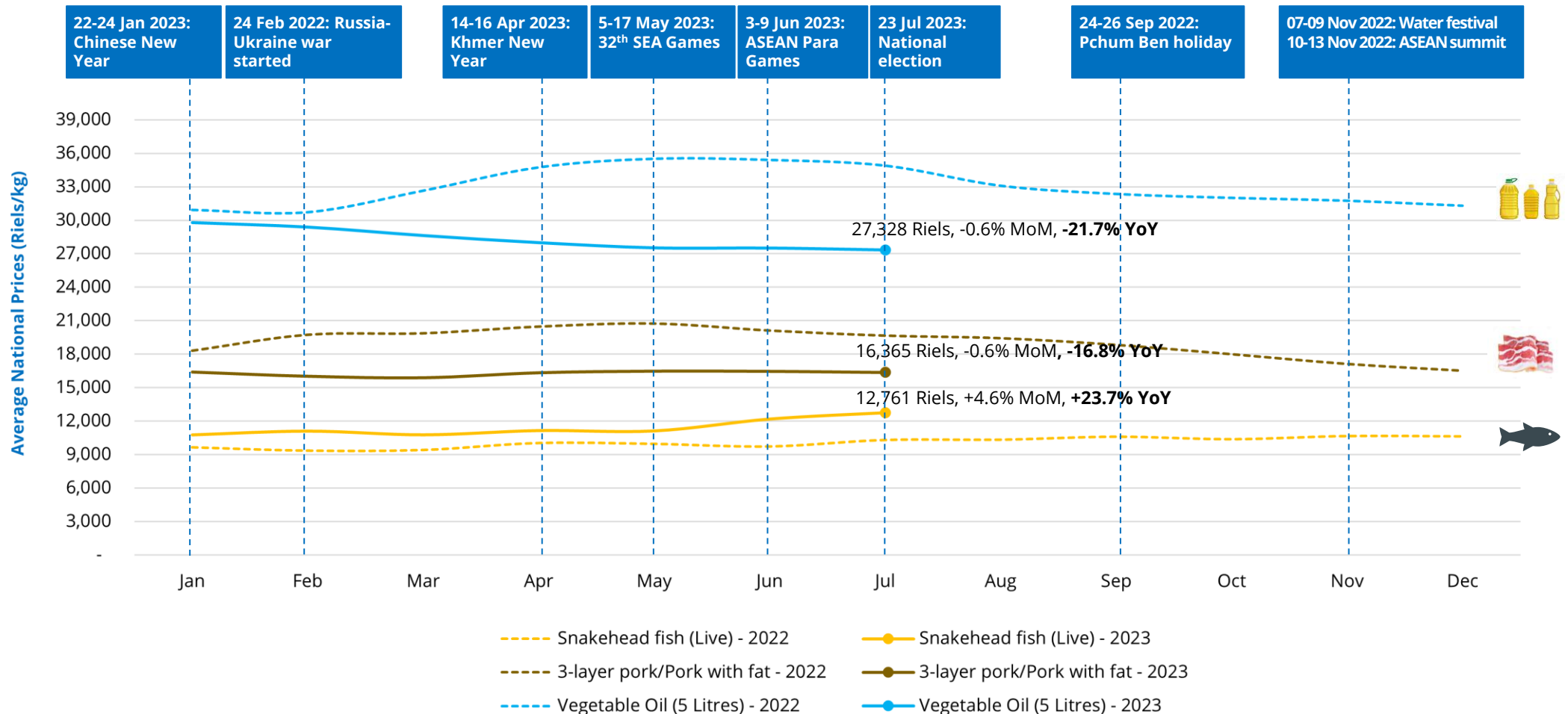
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

² Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

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

In July 2023, retail prices for vegetable oil and pork remained relatively stable, noting a minor decrease by 0.6%, respectively, compared to the previous month. The price of snakehead fish continued on its upwards trends, increasing by 4.6% compared to the previous month. On a year-on-year basis, vegetable oil and pork prices remained significantly lower, by 21.7% and 16.8% respectively, whereas snakehead fish continued to be markedly more expensive, by 23.7%. This increase is likely attributed to the ongoing fishing ban and the cessation of aquaculture operations by some farmers.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



¹ Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

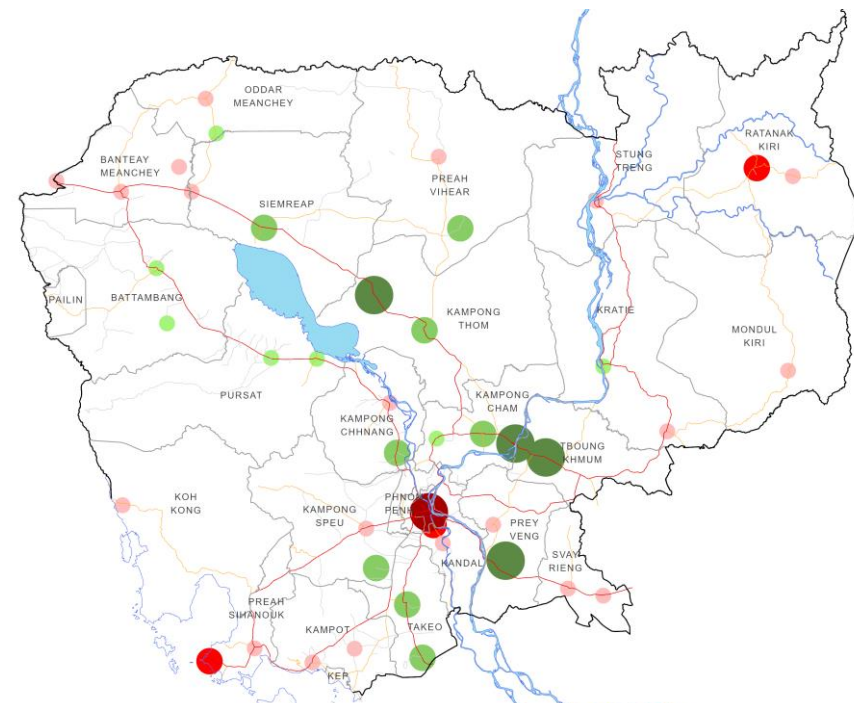
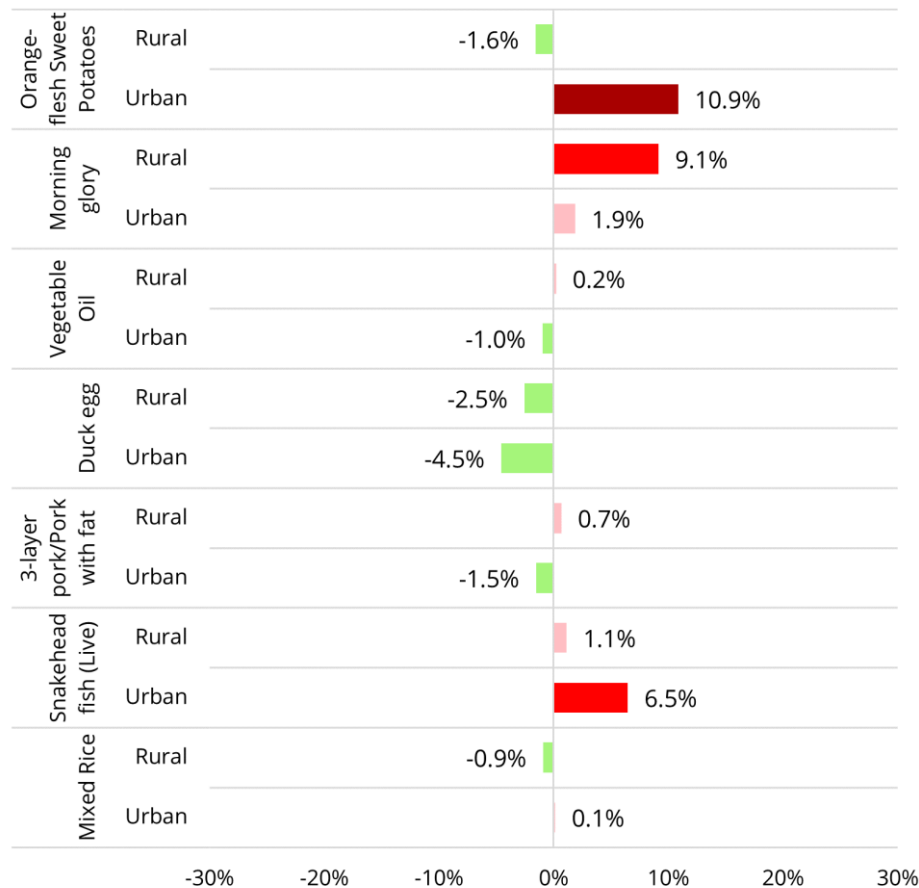
Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas

In July 2023, the average retail prices of most monitored food commodities (graphic below left) remained relatively stable in both urban and rural markets, compared to the previous month. However, there were notable increases in the prices sweet potatoes rose (+10.9%) and snakehead fish (+6.5%) in urban areas as well as morning glory (+9.1%) in rural areas, compared to June 2023.

The WFP basic food basket cost varied, with the **Ou Russey market, Phnom Penh city (USD 30.4)** being 12% above the national average and the **Chheu Kach market, Prey Veng province (USD 23.2)** being 15% lower than the national average. Price deviations above the national average, particularly those more than 10%, were predominantly observed in urban markets.

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

June 2023 vs July 2023



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

BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	0%	100%
● 5% to 10% Higher	0%	100%
● < 5% Higher	38%	62%
● < 5% Lower	57%	43%
● 5% to 10% Lower	63%	37%
● ≥ 10% Lower	50%	50%

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

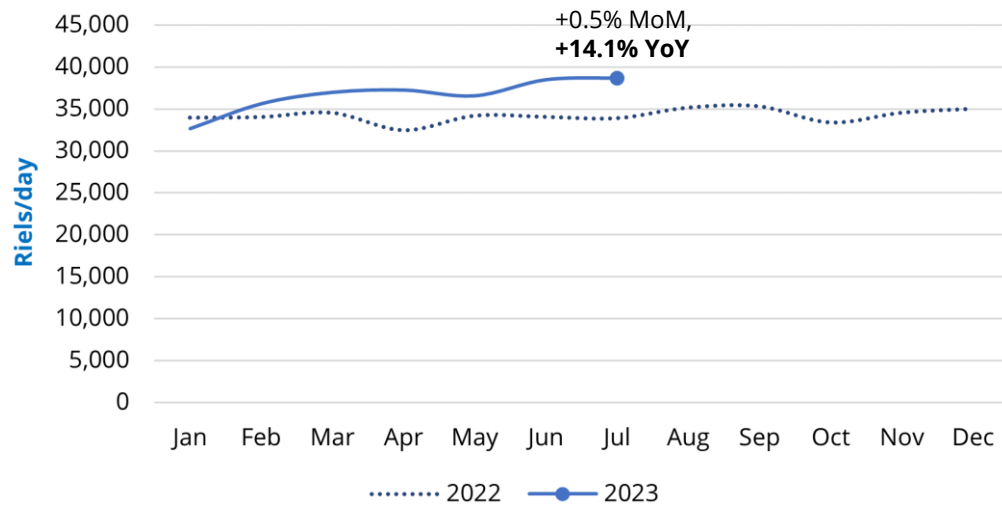
² Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

Unskilled Labor Wage and Purchasing Power

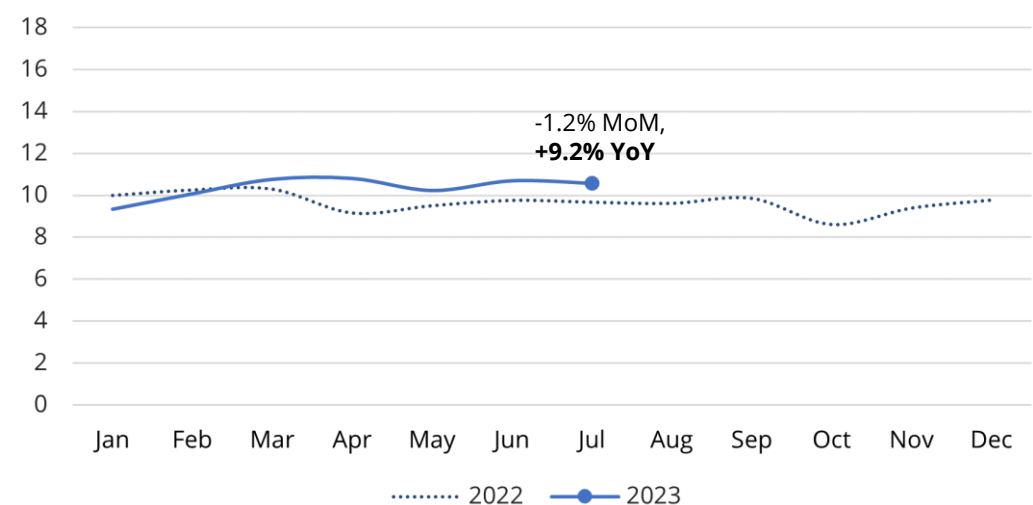
Unskilled labor wage for agriculture and construction workers is collected by the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on a monthly basis across the country. In July 2023, the average national wage¹ for unskilled labour remained stable, at 38,688 Riels per day (equivalent to approximately USD 9.4). Compared to the same month last year, this represents a 14.1% 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 vulnerable households, computed by the ratio of the daily wage rates of unskilled laborers and the average prices of daily basic food basket². In July 2023, the ToT declined by 1.2% from the previous month, indicating reduced affordability of a basic food basket by unskilled laborers. This drop was driven by a slight increase in cost of the food basket, surpassing the rise in unskilled wages. When compared to the same month last year, the ToT continued to maintain a high level, showing an increase of 9.2%.

Unskilled Labor Wage (July 2023)



Terms of Trade (July 2023)



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

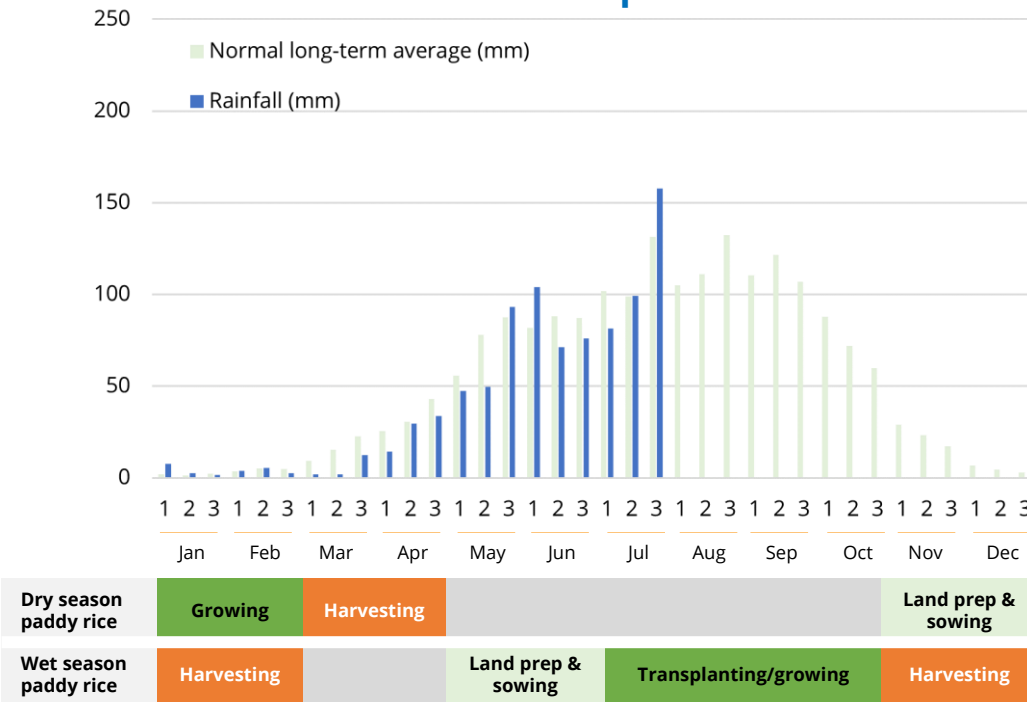
² The cost of the Basic Food Basket (BFB) is initially calculated on a monthly basis to reflect the total cost for a month. However, for the purpose of calculating the terms of trade (ToT), this monthly cost is converted into a daily value to provide a per-day estimation.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

In July 2023, Cambodia received national-average rainfall¹ that was marginally consistent with long-term average, driven by substantial rainfall in the last 10 days of the month (graph bottom left). However, the geographical distribution of rainfall was uneven. Western and northwestern provinces received slightly below-average rainfall, whereas coastal and eastern provinces experienced moderately above-average rainfall (map bottom right). The National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) reported that between 26th July to 4th August 2023, flood caused by heavy rainfall affected about 12,000 households and 12,000 hectares of paddy cultivation in 12 provinces.

The [El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation \(ENSO\) Forecast](#) indicates that the El Niño event developing remains high until early 2024, typically causing warmer conditions in the region. According to the seasonal forecast for the period between August to October 2023 of [International Research Institute \(IRI\) of Columbia University](#) and [European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts \(ECMWF\)](#), Cambodia has high likelihood to experience hotter conditions but to receive above-normal rainfall amount – which may adversely impact agricultural production during this period.

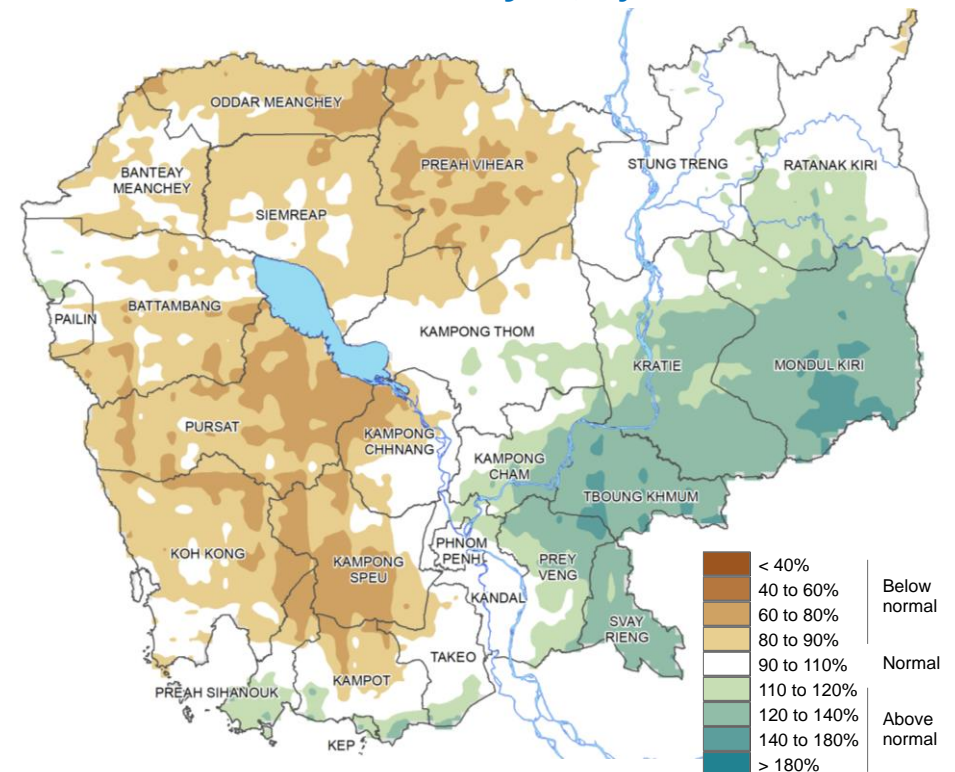
National Average Rainfall (July 2023) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



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 July 2023



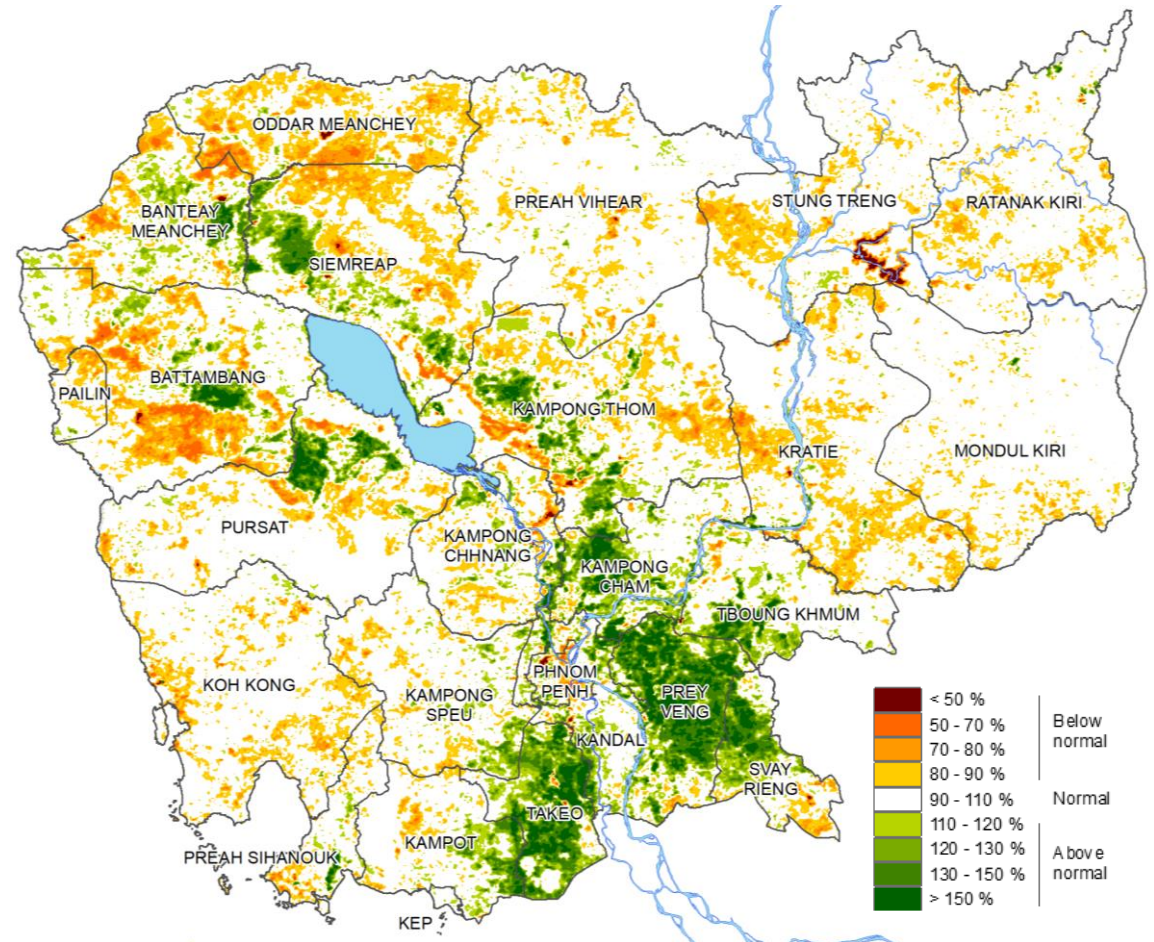
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

Favorable rainfall and temperatures in July 2023 improved vegetation conditions, which remained normal to above-normal in most parts of the country (map on the right). However, the vegetation situations in northwestern parts of the country still remains slightly below-normal.

According to the official Facebook page of the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, by July 2023, the total area of wet-season paddy cultivation was about 2.45 million hectares which represented 93.8% of the annual plan in 2023, and it was 5.4% higher than the same period last year.

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in July 2023



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Trade

In the first seven month of 2023, Cambodia's total official exports slightly decreased, by 1.8% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 13,525 million. The cost of exported food amounted to USD 1,183 million including cereals worth USD 910 million (+40.6% YoY) and other food (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/ vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 272.6 million (-10% YoY). About 362,708 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 253.86 million) were exported, reaching almost 52% of the annual plan, and about 2.5 million MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 663.51 million) were exported during the same period (quoted by Fresh News, 5 August 2023). Following India's export ban on non-basmati white rice, Cambodia's paddy prices surged by about 20%, reaching a ten-year high while milled rice prices have risen moderately by 4% to 5%. If the cost of paddy rice continues to exceed the price of milled rice, Cambodia's milled rice exports could decrease (quoted by Fresh News, 6 August 2023). Agricultural exports totalled over USD 2.6 billion, marking a 19.2% decline compared to the same period in the last year (quoted by Fresh News, 8 August 2023).

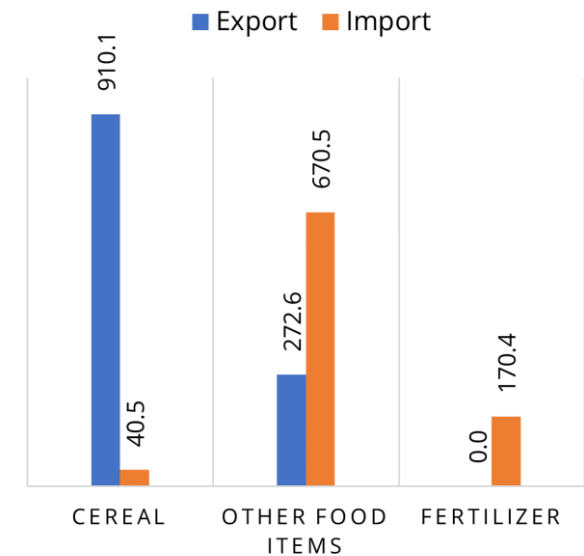
Cambodia's total official imports in the first seven month of 2023 recorded a significant

decrease, of 25.6% compared to the same period last year, amounting to USD 14,175 million. Within the total imports, the cost of imported food amounted to USD 711 million including cereals worth USD 40.5 million (+0.2% YoY) and other foods worth USD 670.5 million (+4.7% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 170.4 million (+9.9% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China.

On July 26, a formal railway connectivity between Cambodia and Thailand was announced, showcasing its potential as a crucial logistics route and a means to broaden Cambodian trade by exploring export routes through Thailand to Laos and China (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 31 July 2023).

Cambodia's Minister of Commerce and a U.S. House of Representatives delegation recently engaged in discussions focusing on trade collaboration and the vital renewal of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). This renewal holds the key to enhancing trade collaboration between Cambodia and the United States, opening doors for Cambodian exporters and fostering economic growth and development (quoted by Khmer Times, 6 August 2023).

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



Source: General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 7 August 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 [704,654 households](#) classified as IDPoor (approximately 2.78 million people) received a total of [USD 1,119.4 million](#) in cash transfers between 24 June 2020 to 24 July 2023.

Starting from August 1, 2023, the Cambodian government plans to enhance assistance to pregnant workers, civil servants, and women with IDPoor cards, doubling the entitlements/benefits until their children turn two. This initiative aims to enhance maternal and child well-being, address malnutrition, and promote early-life development ([quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 1 August 2023](#)).

Economic response

Cambodia's Fisheries Administration awarded the first-ever Cambodia Quality Seal (CQS) certificates to fishery processing businesses. This pioneering food safety certification scheme aims to bolster consumer confidence, promote Cambodia's national brand, and enhance access to export markets ([quoted by Khmer Times Post, 4 August 2023](#)).

The National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) plans to raise the reserve requirements for foreign currency, particularly US dollars, held by banks and financial institutions in the country to 12.5% in 2024, up from 9% as of January 2023. Meanwhile, the reserve requirements for the local currency, riel, will remain unchanged at 7%. This adjustment aims to promote the use of the national currency by allowing more loans in riel to be extended to businesses and individuals, while also ensuring a balanced approach to reserve management ([quoted by Khmer Times, 2 August 2023](#)).

Cambodia's new government aims to employ the Pentagon Strategy as a roadmap to attain economic objectives by 2030 and 2050. The Ministry of Economy and Finance, along with the Asian Development Bank, collaborates to define strategic directions and policies for the draft of Phase I of the strategy ([quoted by Khmer Times, 27 July 2023](#)).

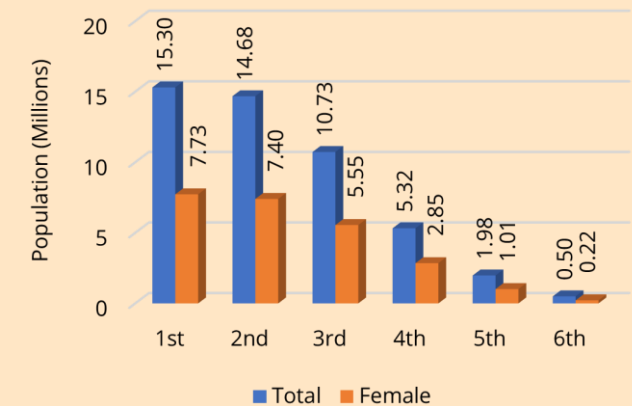
COVID-19 response

According to the [Ministry of Health](#), as of 31 July 2023, 95.65% of the total population (of which 50.5% are women) received at least the 1st dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.



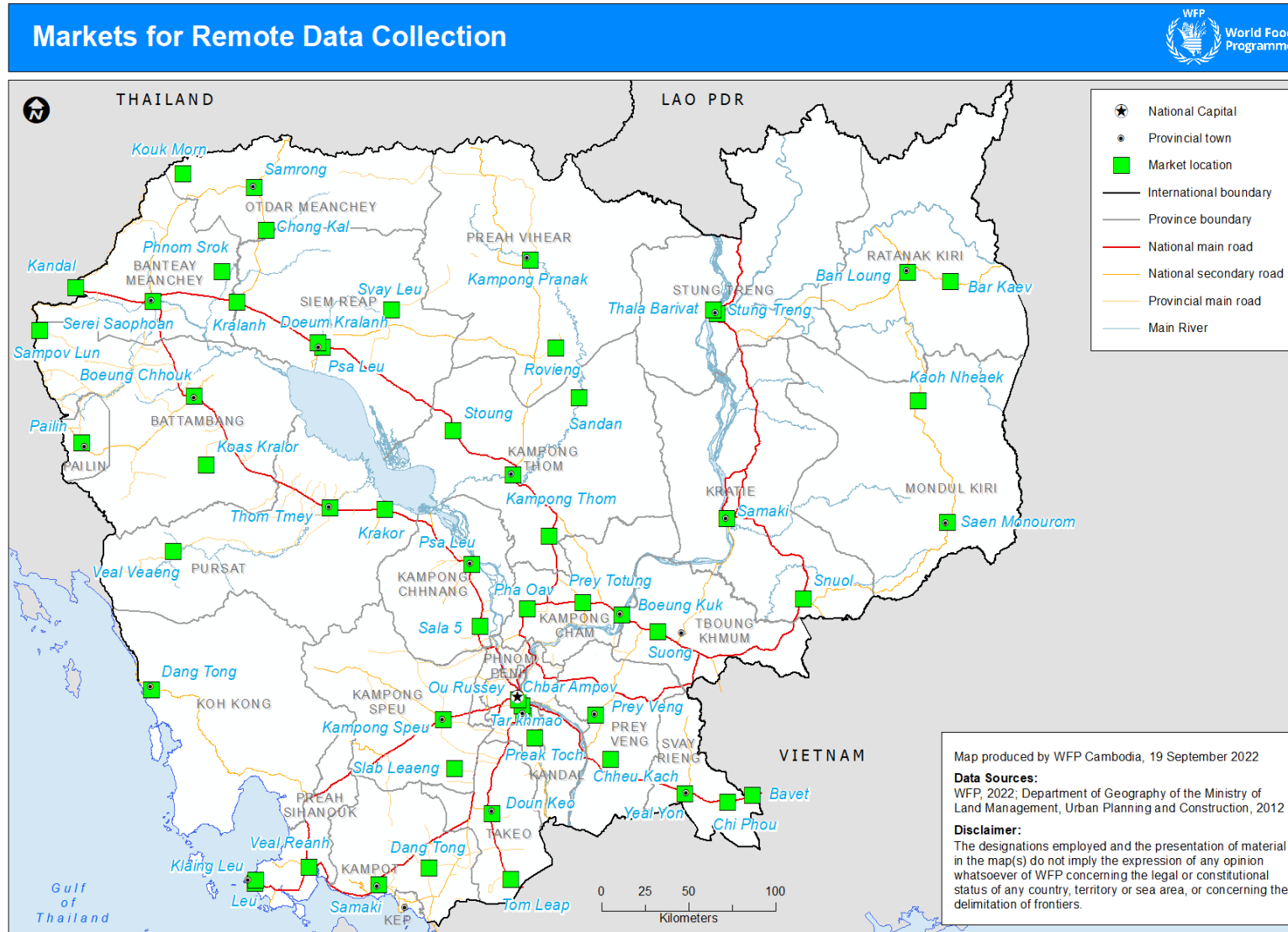
Source: [Official facebook page of Social Protection in Cambodia, posted on 4 July 2023](#)

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: [Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 31 July 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	2,195	→ -0.3%	→ 2.6%	→ 3.7%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,038	↓ -8.9%	↓ -9.8%	↓ -12.4%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	12,761	→ 4.6%	↑ 14.4%	↑ 23.7%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	5,119	→ 1.1%	↑ 21.1%	↑ 13.4%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,523	↑ 8.6%	→ 1.2%	↑ 6.6%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,542	↑ 14.4%	→ -0.2%	↑ 5.9%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	8,105	→ 2.9%	→ 0.2%	↓ -10.7%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg		●	●	●
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	28,020	→ 3.2%	→ 3.3%	↑ 10.2%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,606	↑ 10.3%	→ -4.1%	→ 4.2%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	10,005	↑ 5.9%	→ 2.2%	↓ -6.9%	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,883	→ -4.0%	↓ -6.7%	↓ -8.6%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	16,365	→ -0.6%	→ 0.1%	↓ -16.8%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,865	↑ 7.2%	↓ -7.1%	→ -5.0%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	16,760	→ -2.0%	↓ -13.3%	↓ -22.7%	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,780	→ 4.9%	↑ 5.1%	↓ -9.3%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,378	→ -1.4%	↓ -6.1%	→ 0.5%	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,913	→ -1.5%	→ 3.7%	↓ -7.8%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	6,189	→ -3.7%	↑ 16.0%	→ 0.3%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,224	→ 1.6%	↑ 18.5%	→ 1.6%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,611	→ 1.0%	↑ 10.6%	→ 3.8%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,757	→ -3.6%	↓ -26.1%	↑ 31.6%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	27,328	→ -0.6%	→ -2.4%	↓ -21.7%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,848	↓ -22.0%	↓ -18.3%	→ -3.3%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,193	→ -3.8%	↓ -5.9%	→ -1.3%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,146	↓ -8.8%	↓ -17.5%	↑ 7.4%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,454	→ 0.2%	→ 0.9%	↑ 16.5%	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	8,010	↑ 12.1%	↑ 39.9%	→ 5.0%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,948	→ 0.9%	→ -0.6%	↑ 18.8%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	6,111	→ -0.6%	↑ 25.3%	↑ 7.2%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,250	→ -2.0%	↓ -6.7%	↓ -7.6%	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,768	↑ 7.1%	↓ -13.6%	↑ 19.2%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,982	→ -2.3%	→ -2.0%	→ -3.1%	8.26. Garlic	Kg	7,619	→ -1.7%	↑ 36.7%	↑ 38.7%
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,926	→ 2.5%	↑ 5.8%	↑ 7.5%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	4,038	→ 1.6%	↑ 7.7%	↓ -14.2%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,323	→ -1.4%	→ -2.8%	↓ -5.5%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,485	↑ 6.2%	↑ 5.4%	↑ 27.8%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,730	→ -0.7%	→ -2.6%	↑ 5.4%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	3,167	↑ 90.0%	↑ 169.5%	↓ -38.2%
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	5,081	→ 1.0%	→ -1.9%	↑ 7.6%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	2,032	→ -3.8%	↑ 8.9%	↑ 24.9%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	4,284	→ 0.6%	→ -1.2%	→ 1.5%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,988	→ 0.2%	→ -2.5%	→ 4.0%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,009	↓ -5.9%	↓ -6.0%	↓ -5.5%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,155	→ 1.4%	→ -3.1%	↓ -16.7%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoySum	Kg	3,757	↑ 11.1%	↓ -5.3%	→ 1.4%	7.2. Diesel	litre	3,905	→ 3.0%	↓ -5.5%	↓ -26.3%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,736	↓ -6.1%	↓ -6.3%	→ 2.2%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,776	↓ -7.7%	↓ -5.2%	↓ -29.8%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,836	→ 2.1%	→ 0.9%	→ -4.6%						

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	2,033	→ -0.7%	→ 3.6%	→ 3.9%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	3,892	↓ -8.9%	→ -4.7%	↓ -13.8%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	11,662	→ 4.2%	↑ 19.0%	↑ 24.3%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	3,804	→ -3.8%	↑ 32.9%	↑ 9.3%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,764	↑ 11.6%	→ 3.9%	↑ 8.6%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	1,912	↑ 9.7%	→ -4.4%	→ 4.7%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,312	↑ 6.1%	→ 3.0%	↓ -10.7%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg		●	●	●
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	26,186	→ 2.8%	→ 4.1%	↑ 10.2%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	1,938	↑ 5.1%	↓ -5.1%	→ -2.2%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	8,818	↑ 6.7%	→ 2.3%	↓ -10.3%	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,133	↓ -9.8%	↓ -11.2%	↓ -14.5%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	15,033	→ 0.1%	→ 0.7%	↓ -17.0%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,083	→ 0.6%	↓ -13.4%	↓ -10.9%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	15,411	→ 0.1%	↓ -12.7%	↓ -26.5%	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	2,947	→ 0.6%	↑ 7.1%	↓ -16.3%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,062	→ -1.8%	↓ -8.2%	→ -2.3%	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,313	→ -1.7%	↑ 9.4%	↓ -5.4%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,820	→ -3.5%	↑ 20.4%	→ 1.3%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,569	→ 3.5%	↑ 24.7%	→ 0.5%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,111	→ 1.4%	↑ 13.4%	→ 4.8%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,315	→ -1.2%	↓ -28.2%	↑ 36.1%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	26,261	→ -0.3%	→ -2.8%	↓ -22.6%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	2,979	↓ -27.7%	↓ -22.9%	↓ -8.2%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	949	→ -3.1%	↓ -5.6%	→ -3.9%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,675	↓ -8.9%	↓ -17.9%	↑ 5.8%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	2,966	→ -2.3%	→ -4.8%	↑ 8.5%	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	7,100	↑ 13.8%	↑ 45.1%	↑ 7.0%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,032	→ 0.7%	→ -0.5%	↑ 15.3%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	4,995	↓ -6.7%	↑ 24.8%	→ 2.6%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	4,744	→ 1.0%	↓ -8.9%	↓ -12.7%	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,169	→ 2.5%	↓ -15.1%	↑ 17.8%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,497	→ -0.5%	→ -3.9%	↓ -5.1%	8.26. Garlic	Kg	6,901	→ -3.0%	↑ 44.6%	↑ 36.0%
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,225	→ 1.3%	→ 3.1%	→ 4.7%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,453	→ 3.8%	↑ 14.4%	↓ -17.8%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,697	→ -1.5%	→ -4.2%	↓ -6.7%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,997	↑ 8.1%	↑ 9.2%	↑ 7.0%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,324	↓ -6.6%	↓ -9.1%	→ -4.6%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	2,167	↑ 116.7%	↑ 162.6%	↓ -53.9%
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	3,633	→ 1.3%	↓ -7.2%	→ -2.5%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,670	↓ -6.3%	→ 4.8%	↑ 16.7%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	3,469	→ 0.1%	→ -0.1%	→ -0.9%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,535	→ 1.4%	→ -3.5%	→ -4.8%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,224	↓ -7.1%	→ -4.5%	↓ -10.2%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	3,772	→ -3.8%	↓ -6.5%	↓ -22.7%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoySum	Kg	3,058	↑ 15.2%	↓ -5.1%	→ 0.0%	7.2. Diesel	litre	3,729	→ 0.9%	↓ -6.1%	↓ -29.0%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,023	→ -3.1%	↓ -5.1%	→ -0.4%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,263	↓ -5.9%	↓ -10.9%	↓ -34.0%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	2,957	→ 3.6%	↓ -6.6%	↓ -5.6%						

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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, July 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	27,577
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	12.8	35,333
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.4	20,261
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	9.9	3,568
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	2,344
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	2.9	20,622
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.8	1,650
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	111,357