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Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

August 2023

CAMBODIA

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

Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO)

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

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

Research, Assessment, and Monitoring (RAM) Unit, United Nations World Food Programme
Benjamin Scholz benjamin.scholz@wfp.org, Yav Long yav.long@wfp.org,
Chanvibol Choeur chanvibol.choeur@wfp.org, Vannareth Huoy vannareth.huoy@wfp.org
Website: <https://www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia>

Preface

In August 2023, global food inflation remained high, amid the termination of the Black Sea Grain Initiative and alleged Russian attacks on Ukrainian grain export facilities, food export restrictions imposed by some major producer countries, as well as uncertainties surrounding the *El Niño* phenomenon and its impact on global agricultural production.

The FAO global food price index in August 2023 dropped by 2.1% compared to the previous month, remaining 11.8% lower compared to the same period last year. The decline in the index was a result of price drops in dairy products, vegetable oils, meat, and cereals, although there was a slight increase in the sugar price index. However, **the FAO all rice price index, in August 2023, surged by 9.8%, marking a 15-year nominal high** and standing 31.2% higher than the same month in the previous year.

Recent bans on rice exports have had 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 unskilled labor wages in agriculture and construction works are also monitored.

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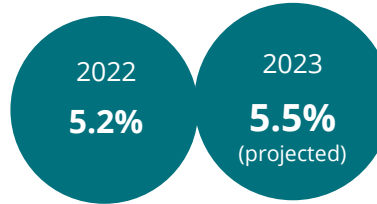
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Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



Economic growth rate

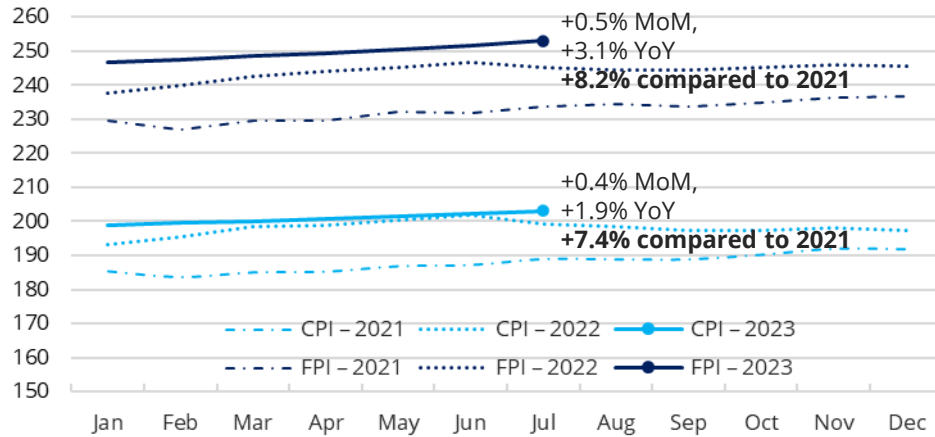


In July 2023, the Cambodia Consumer Price Index* (CPI) and Food Price Index* (FPI) remained relatively stable month-on-month (MoM). However, both CPI and FPI were moderately higher than in 2022 and significantly higher than in 2021. Cambodian households spend half (52%) of their income on food; households in the lowest expenditure quintile 58% (CSES, 2021).

* Latest data is not available at the reporting time



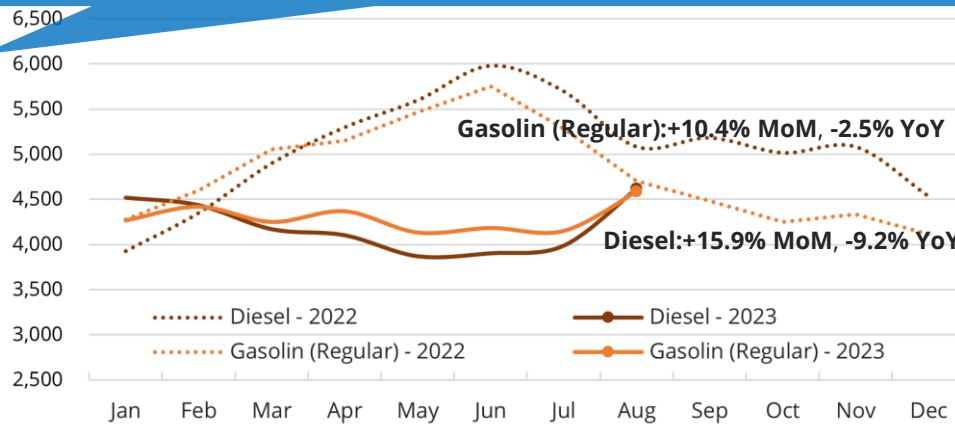
Inflation



Fuel prices in Cambodia showed a substantial MoM increase in August 2023 but remained lower YoY (MOC, 2023).



Fuel



Summary of Key Findings

In August 2023, the cost of a basic food basket (BFB) continued to increase, albeit moderately, by 0.8% month-on-month (MoM) driven by surging local rice prices. The basket's cost has exceeded last year's levels consistently since the beginning of 2023, except for April and May. This is concerning given the already high food prices in 2022. The cost of the BFB was higher in urban markets, at USD 28.0 (+1.7% YoY), than in rural markets, at USD 26.4 (+0.3% YoY).

While most monitored food commodities remained relatively stable, with minimal price fluctuations (<5% MoM) in August, the price of mixed rice showed a notable increase of 13.0% MoM amid a tightening global rice supply. Compared to the previous year, snakehead fish (+20.2% YoY), mixed rice (+17.3% YoY) and sweet potatoes (+12.4% YoY) remained significantly more expensive. On the other hand, prices of vegetable oil (-19.8% YoY), pork (-19.2% YoY) and morning glory prices (-17.3% YoY) have eased off after a price spike mid-last year.

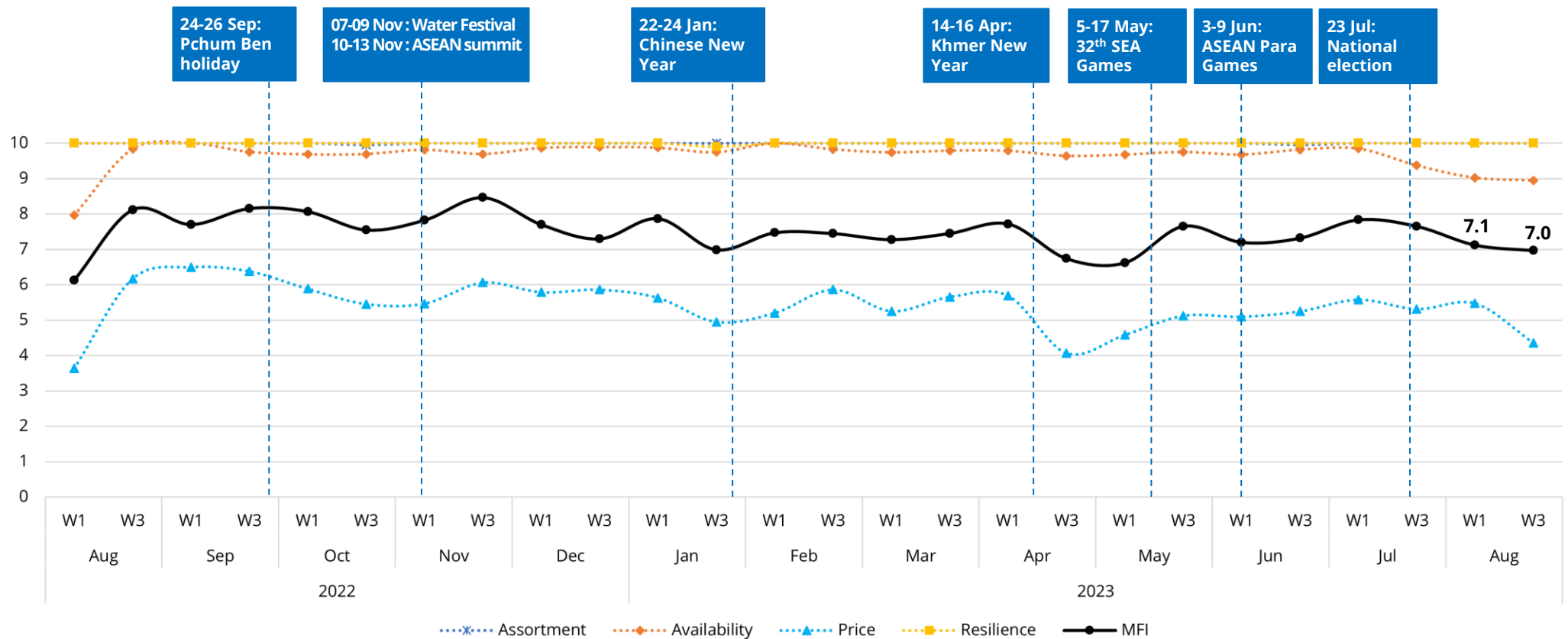
Purchasing power of vulnerable groups continued to drop in August, by 1.0% MoM, following an increase in the cost of the BFB. However, it remained 5.4% higher YoY, likely linked to the gradual recovery from the global food and fuel price crisis, as well as a resumption of agricultural and construction activities. Market performance showed signs of deterioration in August, with a decrease in the number of customers visiting markets compared to the previous month. More than one in ten surveyed traders reported an increase in rice supply prices linked to global rice supply concerns.

Vegetation conditions remained normal to above-normal in most parts of the country, despite cumulative rainfall being moderately lower than the long-term average.

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.

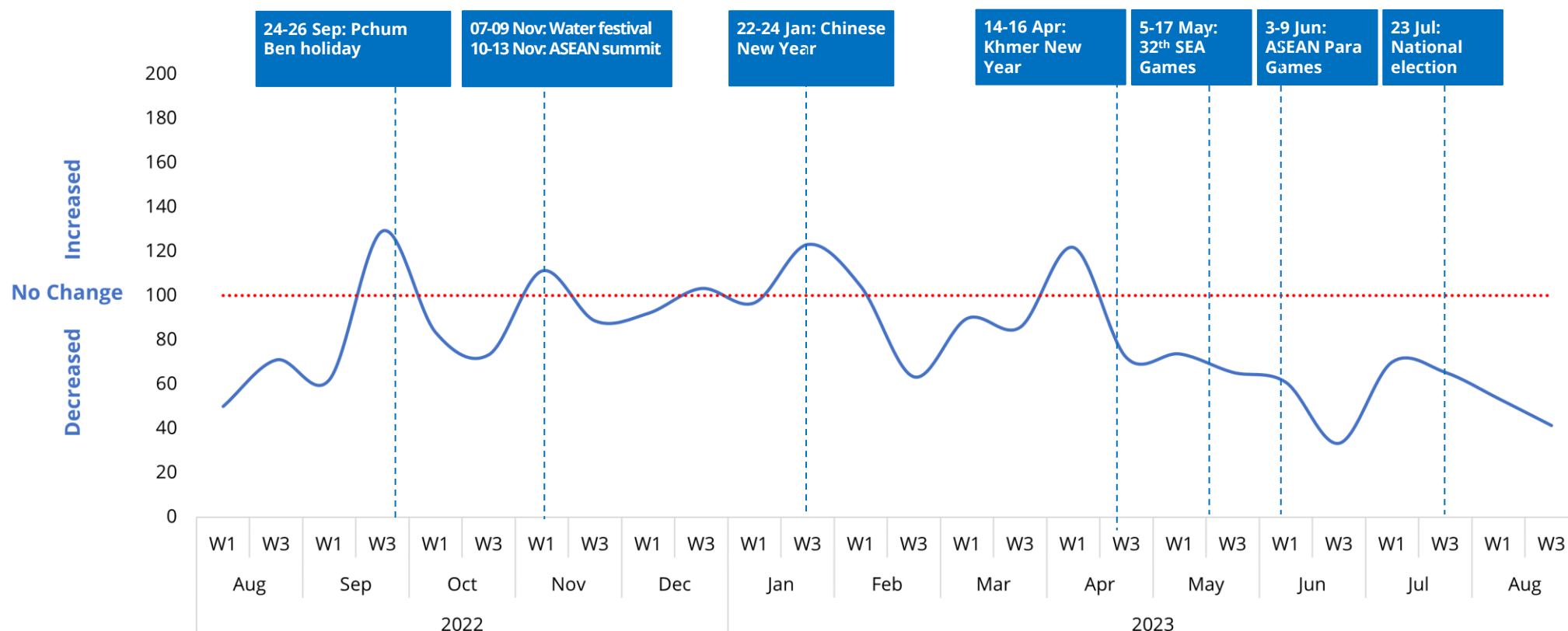
In August 2023, the market functionality index experienced a slight decline, primarily due to a decrease in the stability in prices for essential commodities linked to fuel price hikes. During the third week of August, 0.6% of interviewed market chiefs and traders observed a reduction in rice supply, while 11.5% reported higher prices for rice and other essential food items.



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

Across the 56 monitored markets in the country, market chiefs and traders were interviewed about market accessibility and customer visits in the first and third weeks of the month, compared to the previous two weeks. **Throughout August 2023, a substantial decrease in the number of customers visiting markets was observed.**



Change in Customers¹ Visiting Markets

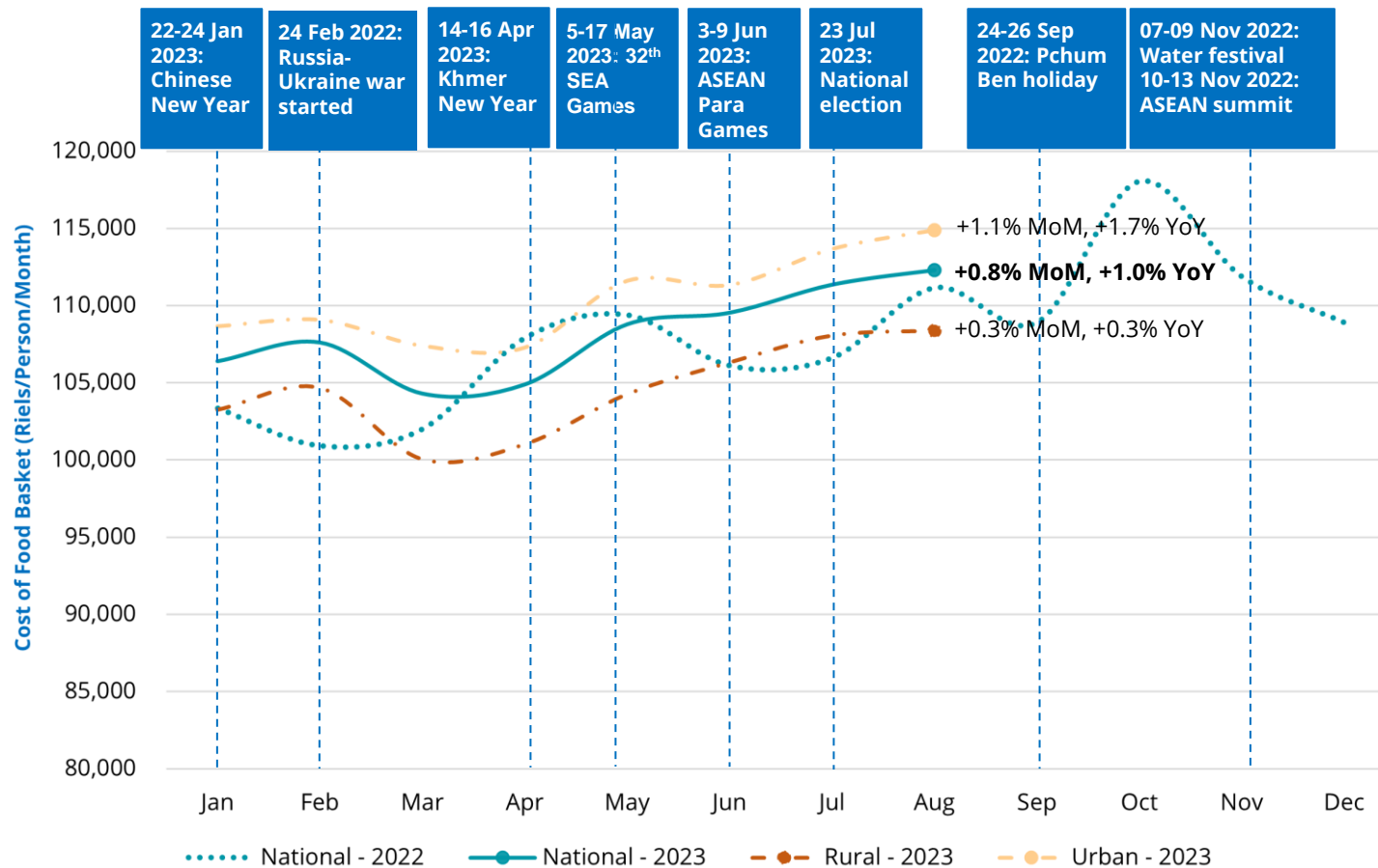
¹ The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

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 basic diet consumed in Cambodia.

In August 2023, the cost of the BFB remained [relatively stable](#), noting a slight month-on-month increase (+0.8%) and reaching 112,300 riels/person/month (equivalent to USD 27.4). The cost of the BFB remained 1% higher year-on-year, which is noteworthy given the global food and fuel price crisis in 2022.

Notably, the [year-on-year cost difference for the BFB was more pronounced in urban markets¹](#), at 1.7%, in comparison to rural markets, at 0.3%. However, the cost of the BFB remained lower in rural markets (USD 26.4) than in urban markets (USD 28.0).



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

A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration

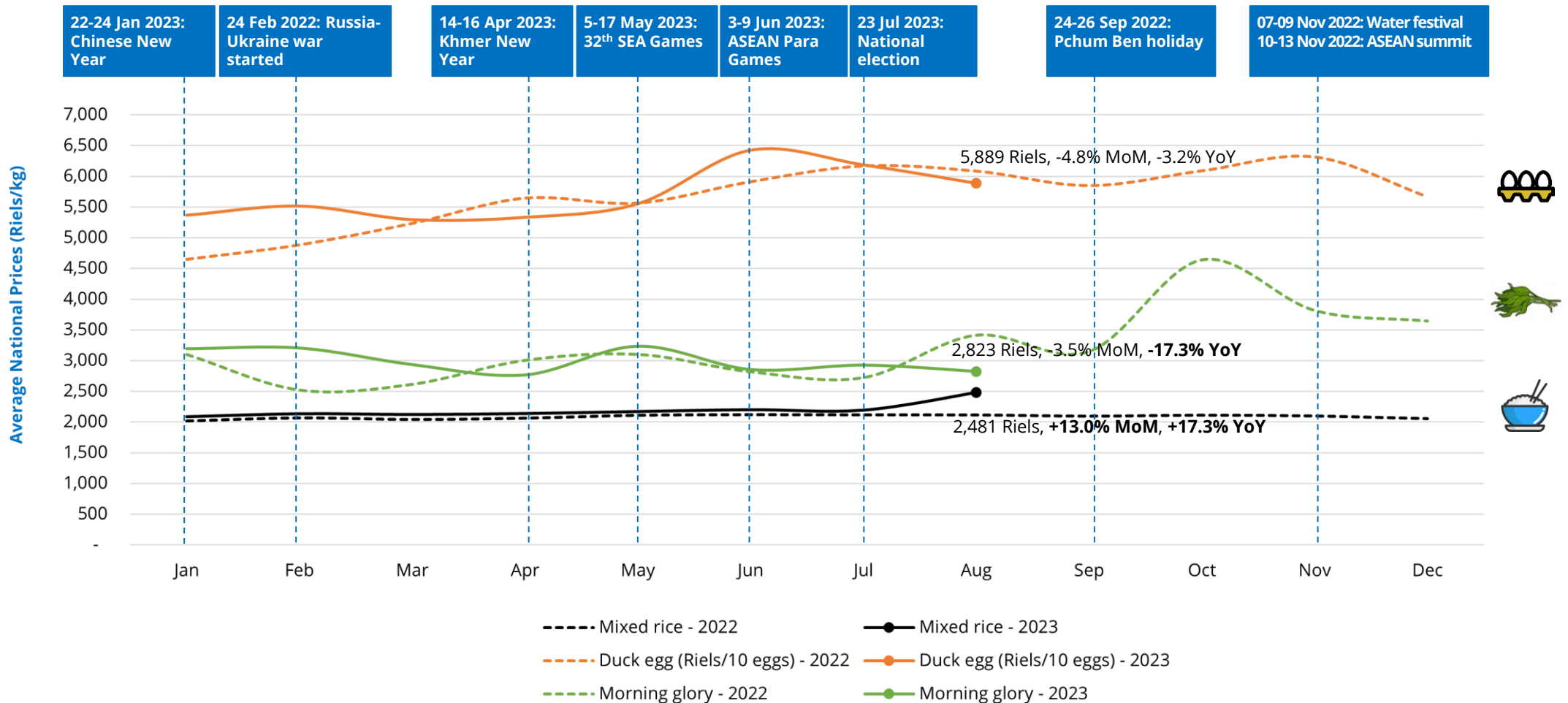


The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

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

In August 2023, retail prices for mixed rice increased significantly, by 13.0% month-on-month (MoM) and by 17.3% year-on-year (YoY). Meanwhile, retail prices for morning glory and duck eggs decreased moderately, by 3.5% and 4.8% MoM, respectively, and by 17.3% and 3.2% YoY, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



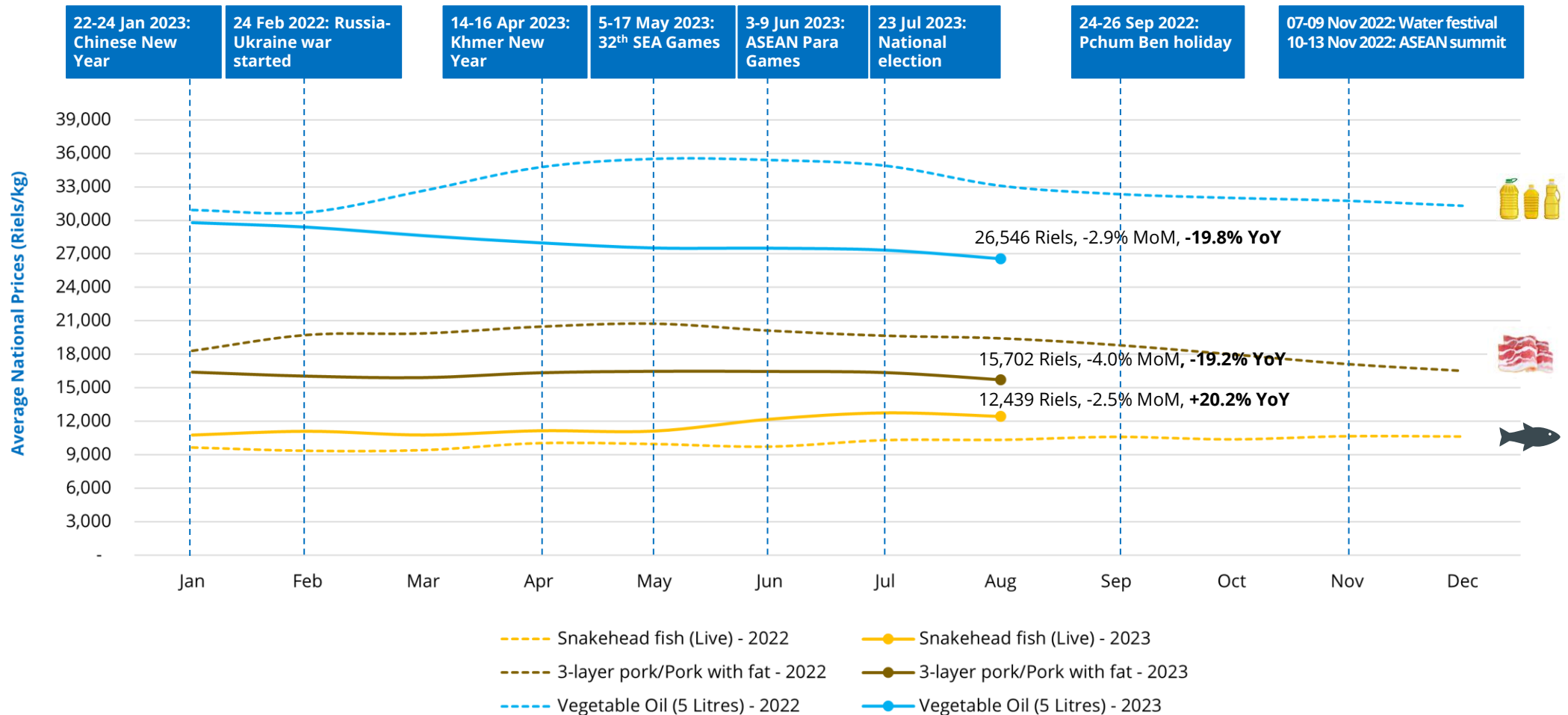
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

² Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

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

August 2023 recorded moderate decreases in retail prices for snakehead fish, pork, and vegetable oil compared to the previous month, by 2.5%, 4.0%, and 2.9% (MoM), respectively. However, when compared to the same month in the previous year (YoY), there were significant differences in price trends. Snakehead fish prices remained 20.2% higher YoY, while retail prices for vegetable oil and pork are significantly lower, 19.8% and 19.2% YoY, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



¹ Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

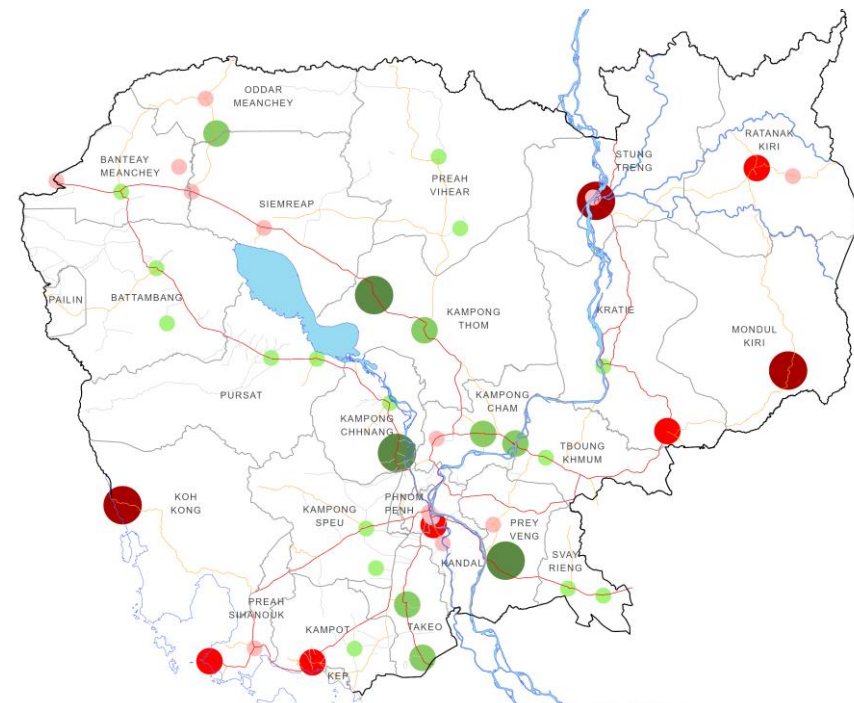
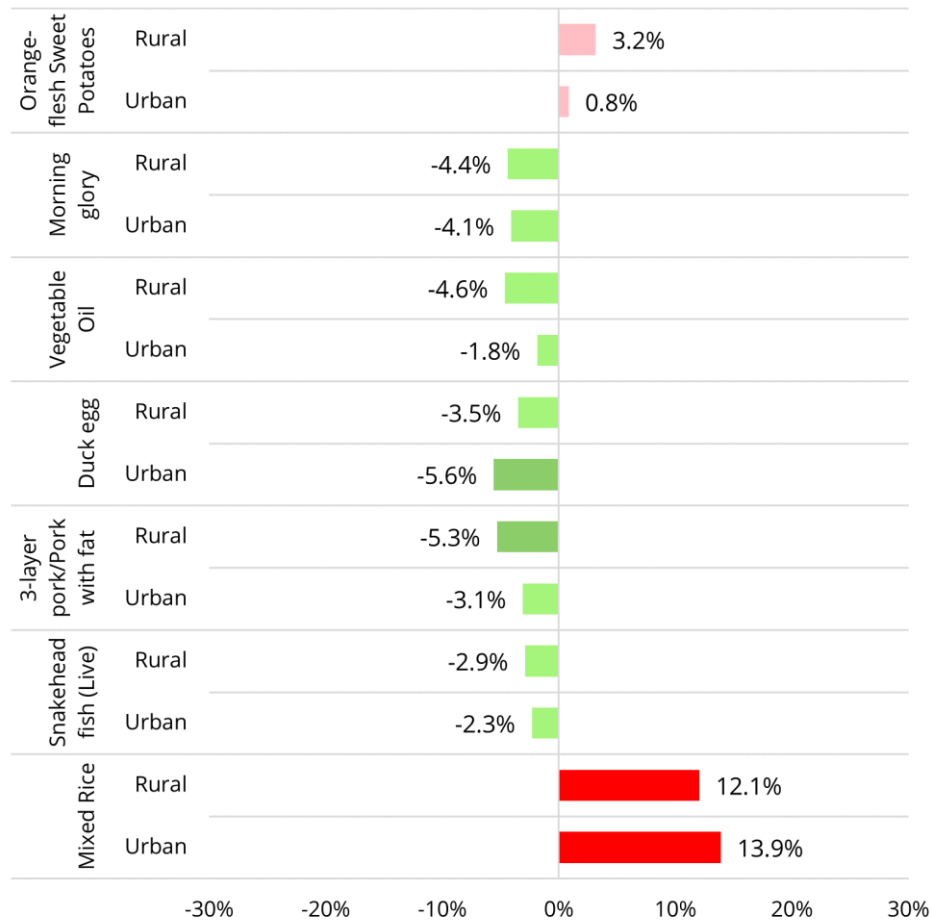
Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas

In August 2023, the average retail prices of [most monitored food commodities](#) (graphic below left) followed the same direction of change. Prices of all food commodities changed only moderately ($\leq 5\%$) month-on-month, [except for mixed rice](#). Notably, there were significant price increases for mixed rice in rural areas (+12.1%) and urban areas (+13.9%) when compared to July 2023.

The WFP basic food basket cost varied, with the [Dang Tong market, Koh Kong province \(USD 32.2\)](#) being 17% above the national average and the [Chheu Kach market, Prey Veng province \(USD 23.4\)](#) being 14% 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

July 2023 vs August 2023



BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● $\geq 10\%$ Higher	0%	100%
● 5% to 10% Higher	20%	80%
● < 5% Higher	54%	46%
● < 5% Lower	40%	60%
● 5% to 10% Lower	50%	50%
● $\geq 10\%$ Lower	100%	0%

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

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

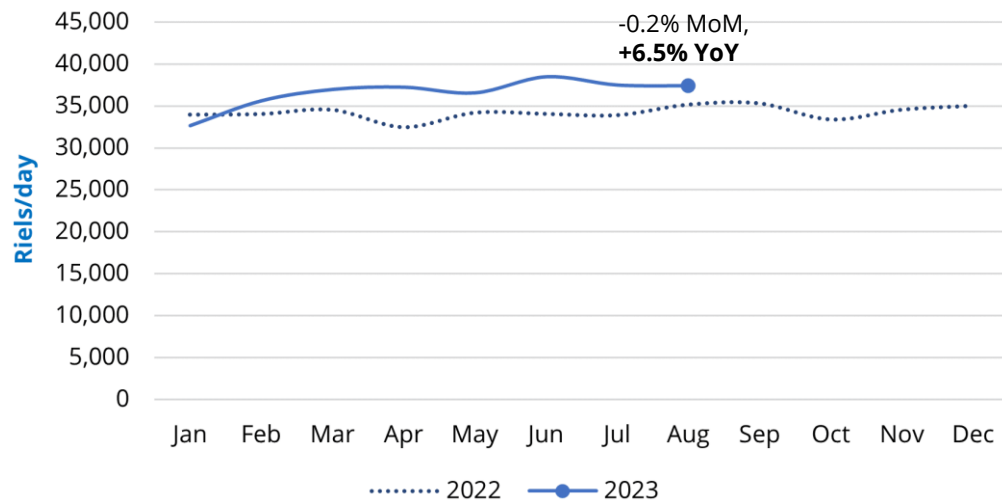
² Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

Unskilled Labor Wage and Purchasing Power

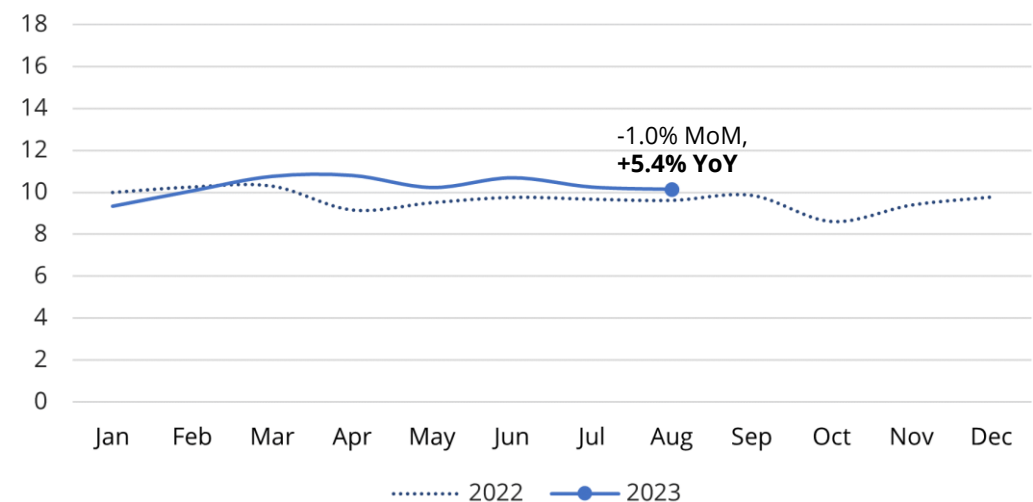
Unskilled labor wage for agriculture and construction workers is collected by the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on a monthly basis across the country. In August 2023, the average national wage¹ for unskilled labour remained stable, at 37,440 Riels per day (equivalent to approximately USD 9.1). Compared to the same month last year, this represents a 6.5% 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 August 2023, the ToT experienced a further decline, dropping by 1.0% compared to the previous month, indicating reduced affordability of a basic food basket by unskilled laborers. The decline was primarily due to a slight increase in the cost of the food basket. However, when compared to the same month last year, the ToT remained high, showing a year-on-year increase of 5.4%.

Unskilled Labor Wage (August 2023)



Terms of Trade (August 2023)



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

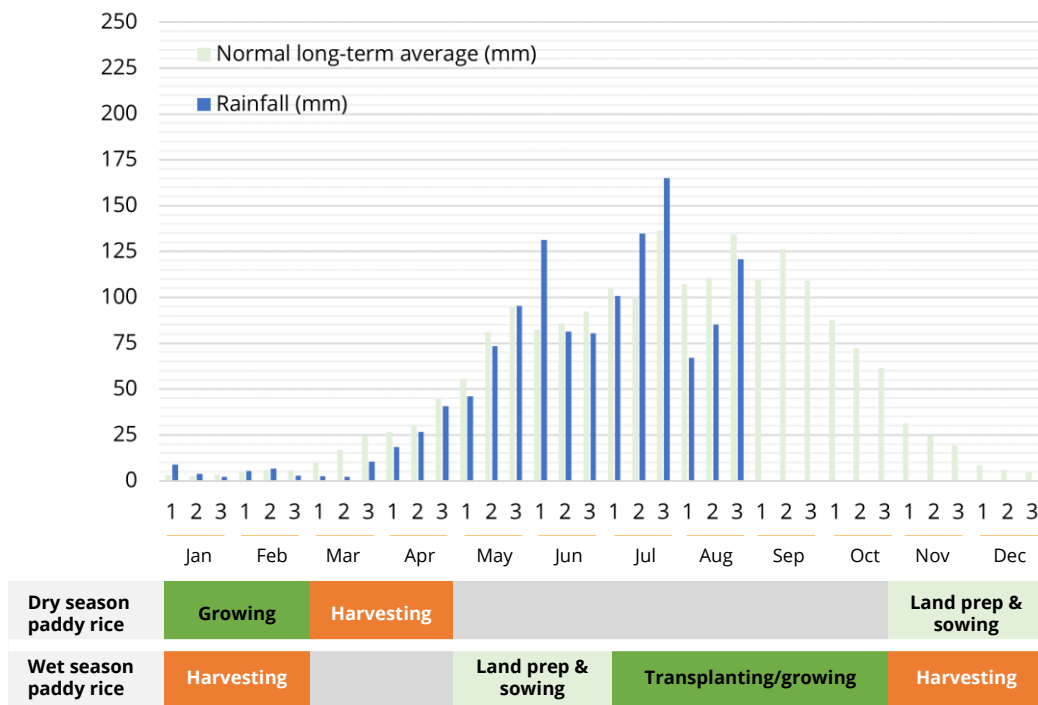
² The cost of the Basic Food Basket (BFB) is initially calculated on a monthly basis to reflect the total cost for a month. However, for the purpose of calculating the terms of trade (ToT), this monthly cost is converted into a daily value to provide a per-day estimation.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

In August 2023, Cambodia received national-average rainfall¹ that was moderately lower than long-term average (graph bottom left). The whole country, except for Preah Vihear province, received moderately to highly below-average rainfall (map bottom right).

The [El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation \(ENSO\) Forecast](#) indicates that the El Niño conditions will be dominant in the central-eastern equatorial Pacific until early 2024, which contribute to warmer conditions. According to the seasonal forecast for the period between September to November 2023 of the [International Research Institute \(IRI\) of Columbia University](#) and [European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts \(ECMWF\)](#), the majority of provinces in Cambodia is likely to experience normal to above-normal rainfall conditions, but hotter weather conditions – which may adversely impact agricultural production during this period.

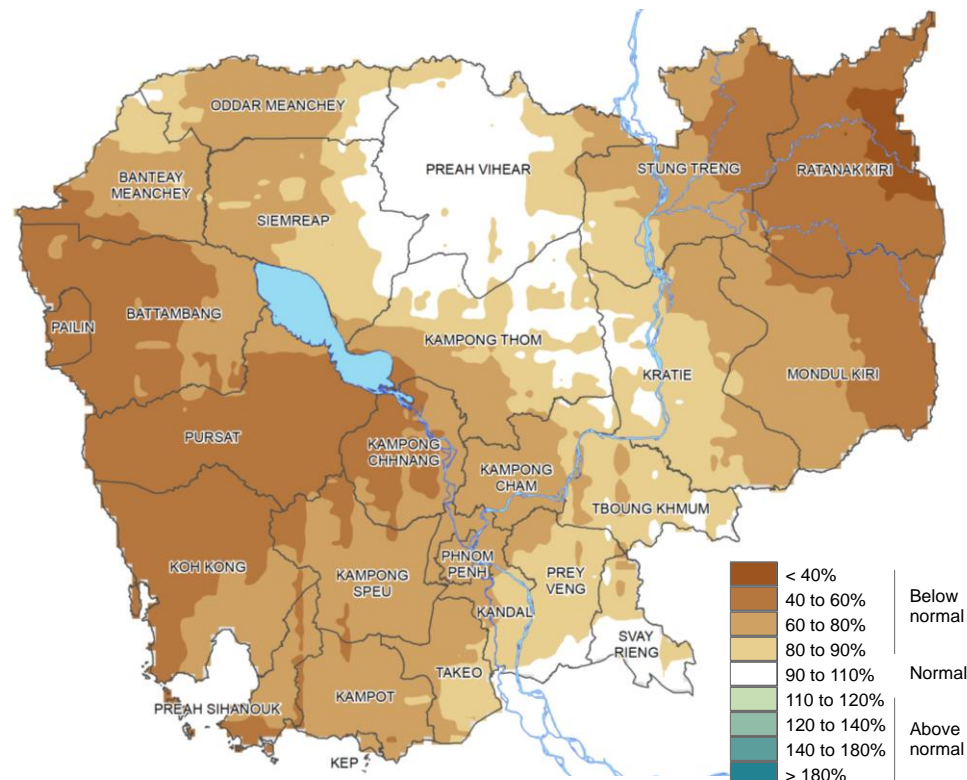
National Average Rainfall (August 2023) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



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 August 2023



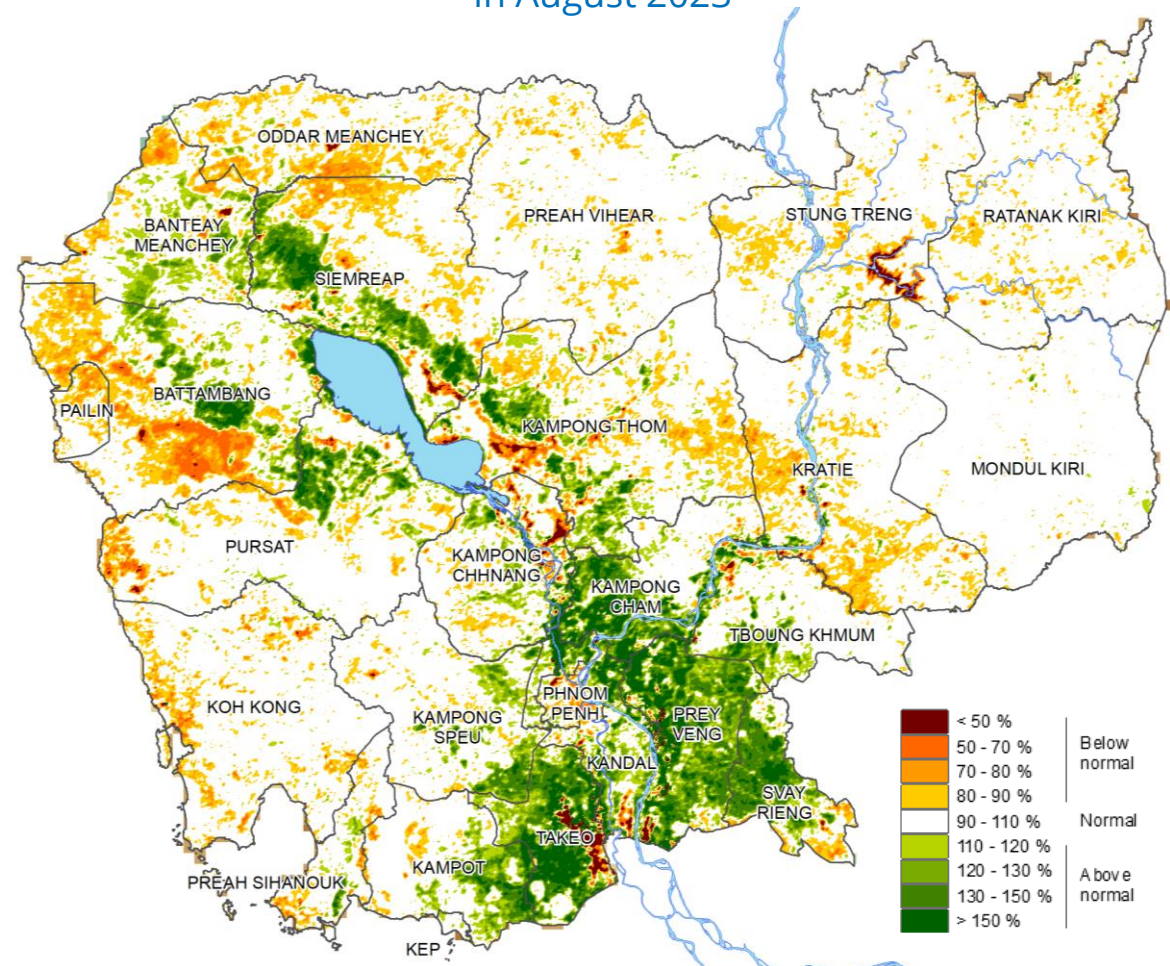
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

Favorable rainfall and temperatures in August 2023 improved vegetation conditions, which remained normal to above-normal in most parts of the country (map on the right). However, the vegetation situation 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. The information for August is not available during this reporting period.

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in August 2023



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Trade

In the first eight month of 2023, Cambodia's total official exports remained relatively stable with a minimal increment of 0.3% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 15,692 million. The cost of exported food amounted to USD 1,376 million including cereals worth USD 1,086 million (+47.7% YoY), attributable to an increase in global rice prices, and other food (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/ vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 289.8 million (-9.6% YoY). About 401,699 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 278.65 million) were exported, reaching almost 58% of the annual plan, and about 2.9 million MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 814.17 million) were exported during the same period (quoted by Fresh News, 9 September 2023).

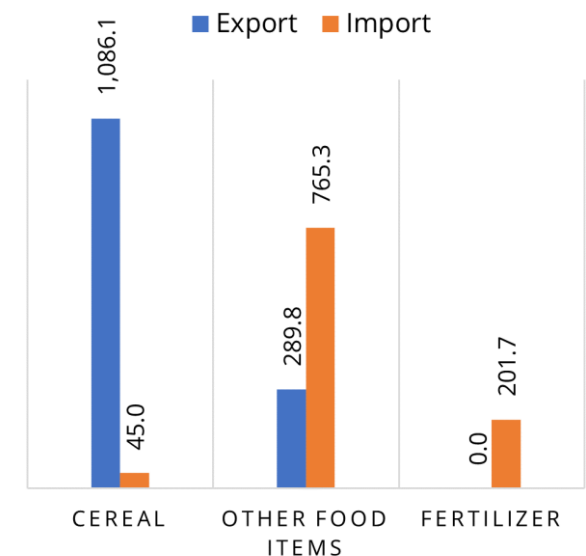
Cambodia's total official imports in the first eight month of 2023 continued to show a significant decrease, of 25.2% compared to the same period last year, amounting to USD 16,280 million. Within the total imports, the cost of imported food amounted to USD 810 million including cereals worth USD 45 million (-3.2% YoY) and other foods worth USD 765 million (+6.0% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 201.7 million (+14.1% YoY),

mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China.

Cambodia, among the 150 Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) countries, serves as a crucial trade hub in Southeast Asia due to its strategic location (quoted by Khmer Times, 9 August 2023).

A Chinese agricultural firm has unveiled a USD12.7 billion investment plan in Cambodia's agriculture sector, covering 750,000 hectares across four provinces near the Tonle Sap Lake. The project aims to develop agricultural infrastructure, operate agro-industries, and establish agricultural banks (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 15 August 2023).

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



Source: General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 13 September 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. The information for August 2023 is not available during the reporting time.

Economic response

The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), along with development partners, is collaborating to establish a unified framework for offering direct loans to the private sector ([quoted by Khmer Times, 10 August 2023](#)).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries is dedicated to promoting food standards at all stages of food chain and ensuring universal access to affordable, safe, and nutritious diets through a collaborative, cross-sectoral approach ([quoted by Khmer Times, 16 August 2023](#)).

The Cambodian government has earmarked \$100 million to enhance irrigation systems and offer agricultural expertise to farmers nationwide. This initiative aims to boost crop

yields and address potential challenges in the agricultural sector ([quoted by Khmer Times, 31 August 2023](#)).

The Cambodian government, under the new Prime Minister's leadership, has affirmed its commitment to raising the minimum wage for garment workers ([quoted by Khmer Times, 3 September 2023](#)).

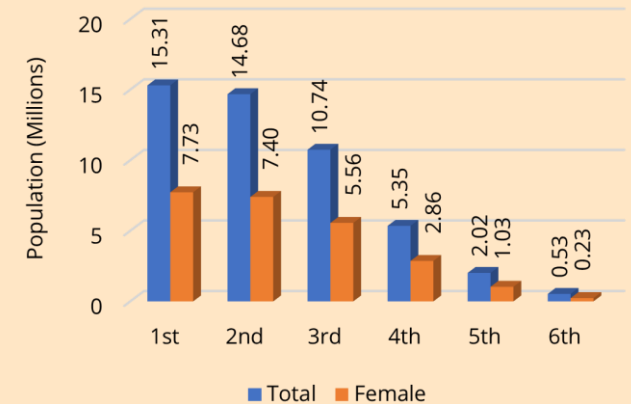
To maintain a balance between riel supply and demand in the market, the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) will initiate its first intervention in the country's foreign exchange market. This intervention will involve the sales of \$50 million worth of US dollars ([quoted by Khmer Times, 6 September 2023](#)).

The fifth and sixth priority outlined in the new government's manifesto aim to enhance the security of Small to Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs) involved in agriculture, particularly a sector that is prone to credit challenges due to fluctuating yields and market prices ([quoted by Khmer Times, 7 September 2023](#)).



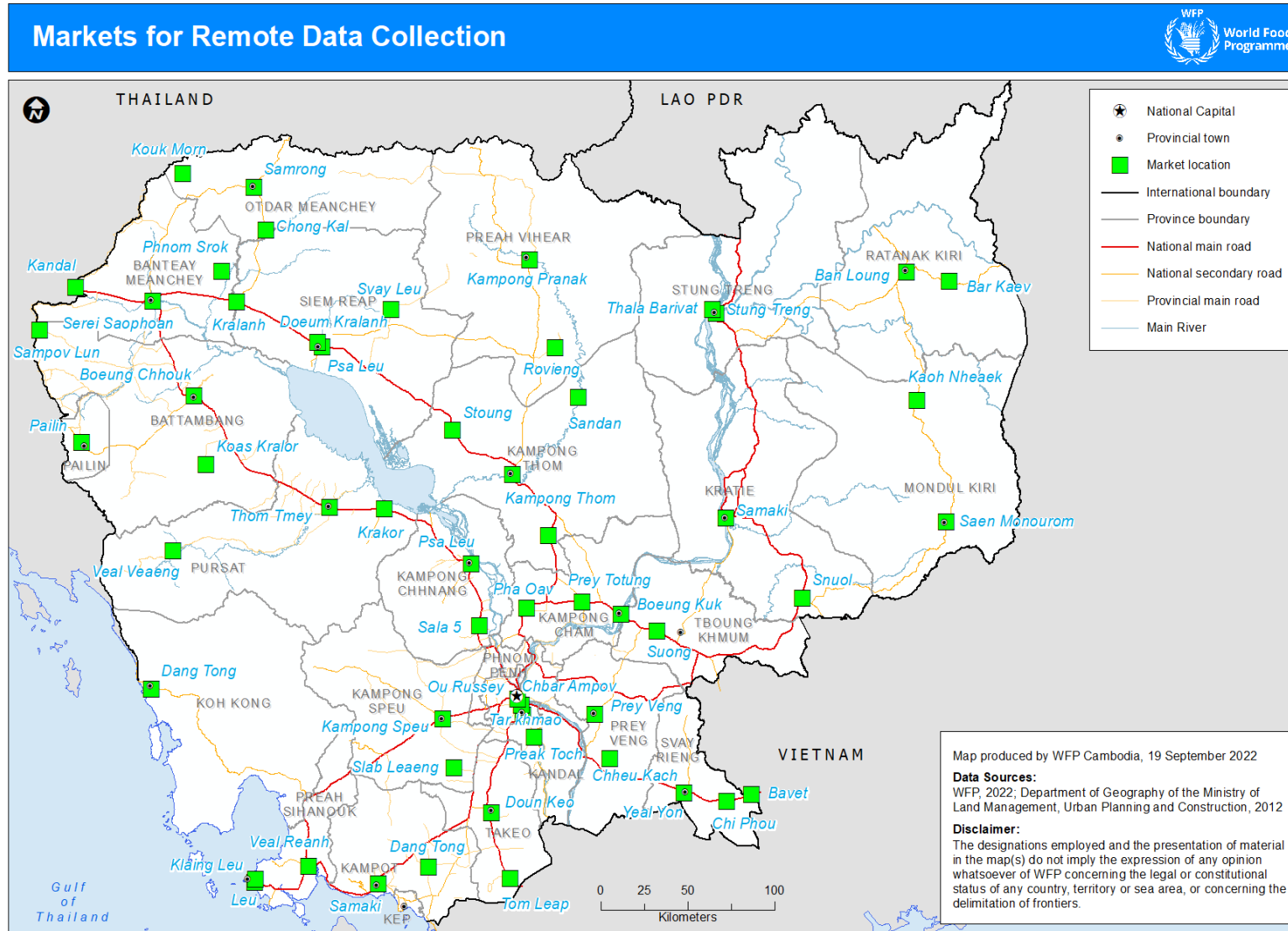
Source: Official facebook page of NSPC Cambodia, posted on 16 August 2023

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 31 August 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	2,481	↑ 13.0%	↑ 14.2%	↑ 17.3%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,010	→ -0.6%	↓ -11.6%	↓ -20.9%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	12,439	→ -2.5%	↑ 11.8%	↑ 20.2%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	4,585	↓ -10.4%	↓ -11.5%	↓ -18.1%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,358	→ -2.2%	→ 1.9%	↑ 9.8%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,415	↓ -5.0%	→ -2.4%	↓ -6.9%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	8,013	→ -1.1%	→ 2.4%	↓ -6.9%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	1,500	●	↓ -28.6%	↓ -44.6%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	28,613	→ 2.1%	↑ 9.3%	↑ 12.3%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,603	→ -0.1%	↑ 5.2%	↓ -7.0%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,641	→ -3.6%	→ 2.3%	↓ -13.0%	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,079	↑ 6.8%	↓ -6.0%	↓ -5.5%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	15,702	→ -4.0%	→ -4.7%	↓ -19.2%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,726	→ -4.9%	↓ -23.3%	↓ -10.1%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	16,585	→ -1.0%	↓ -11.8%	↓ -18.1%	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,749	→ -0.8%	↓ -7.1%	↓ -24.4%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	14,508	↑ 8.4%	→ 2.4%	↑ 14.5%	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	3,042	→ 4.4%	→ -2.0%	↓ -7.2%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,889	→ -4.8%	↑ 6.0%	→ -3.2%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,345	→ 3.8%	→ 0.7%	→ 2.0%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,377	→ -3.1%	↑ 5.6%	→ -0.6%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,666	↓ -5.1%	↓ -20.9%	↑ 11.9%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	26,546	→ -2.9%	→ -3.5%	↓ -19.8%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	4,046	↑ 5.2%	↓ -29.2%	→ 0.0%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,219	→ 2.1%	→ -2.1%	→ -1.5%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,970	↓ -8.2%	↓ -22.1%	↓ -6.2%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,425	→ -0.8%	→ 1.0%	↑ 13.3%	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	7,845	→ -2.1%	↑ 12.6%	↓ -6.2%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,964	→ 0.2%	→ 0.8%	↑ 9.9%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	5,411	↓ -11.4%	→ -5.0%	↓ -19.3%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,333	→ 1.6%	→ 3.4%	↓ -8.3%	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,813	→ 1.6%	↓ -13.6%	↑ 12.4%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,988	→ 0.1%	→ -3.1%	→ -0.2%	8.26. Garlic	Kg	7,785	→ 2.2%	↑ 5.1%	↑ 47.9%
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,823	→ -3.5%	↓ -12.7%	↓ -17.3%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	4,096	→ 1.4%	→ 4.5%	→ -3.3%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,322	→ 0.0%	↓ -5.6%	↓ -7.1%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,333	↓ -6.1%	→ 2.7%	→ 3.8%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,280	↓ -9.5%	↓ -15.6%	↓ -7.3%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg		●	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	4,968	→ -2.2%	→ -2.1%	↓ -5.4%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,977	→ -2.7%	→ 1.5%	→ -4.0%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	4,156	→ -3.0%	↓ -25.0%	↓ -18.2%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	2,000	→ 0.6%	→ -0.9%	→ 1.1%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,819	→ -4.7%	↓ -25.3%	↓ -13.7%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,489	↑ 8.0%	↑ 7.7%	↓ -5.2%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoySum	Kg	3,289	↓ -12.5%	↓ -30.9%	↓ -19.2%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,434	↑ 13.5%	↑ 13.4%	↓ -12.1%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,632	→ -2.8%	↓ -22.6%	↓ -10.4%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,832	→ 2.0%	→ -3.7%	↓ -23.8%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,902	→ 1.7%	→ -4.2%	↓ -12.3%						

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	2,324	↑ 14.3%	↑ 15.3%	↑ 21.3%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	3,587	↓ -7.8%	↓ -10.4%	↓ -28.9%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	11,325	→ -2.9%	↑ 11.1%	↑ 22.4%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	3,511	↓ -7.7%	↓ -15.0%	↓ -24.4%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,393	↓ -5.5%	→ 2.4%	↑ 10.0%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	1,789	↓ -6.4%	↓ -5.9%	↓ -12.6%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,143	→ -2.3%	→ 4.8%	↓ -6.9%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	1,500	●	↓ -6.3%	↓ -25.9%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	26,611	→ 1.6%	↑ 9.3%	↑ 13.3%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,013	→ 3.9%	↑ 6.0%	↓ -8.3%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	8,501	→ -3.6%	→ 3.4%	↓ -5.0%	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,404	↑ 12.7%	↓ -5.7%	↓ -10.9%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	14,306	→ -4.8%	↓ -5.9%	↓ -19.4%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,090	→ 0.4%	↓ -24.9%	↓ -13.2%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	14,936	→ -3.1%	↓ -10.8%	↓ -17.2%	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,040	→ 3.2%	↓ -9.7%	↓ -28.7%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,410	↑ 11.2%	→ 3.1%	↑ 24.7%	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,283	→ -1.3%	↓ -5.4%	↓ -13.4%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,415	↓ -7.0%	→ 5.0%	→ -4.1%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,433	↓ -5.3%	↓ -5.8%	↓ -10.1%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,902	→ -2.9%	↑ 6.4%	→ 3.2%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,175	↓ -10.7%	↓ -23.8%	→ 3.2%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	25,161	→ -4.2%	↓ -5.4%	↓ -20.8%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,306	↑ 11.0%	↓ -31.8%	→ -2.0%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	971	→ 2.4%	→ -1.4%	→ -3.7%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,456	↓ -13.1%	↓ -22.7%	↓ -16.4%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,001	→ 1.2%	→ -1.8%	↑ 17.5%	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	6,860	→ -3.4%	↑ 12.8%	↓ -6.5%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,017	→ -0.2%	→ -0.6%	↑ 9.9%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	4,349	↓ -12.9%	↓ -9.6%	↓ -26.2%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	4,818	→ 1.6%	→ 0.7%	↓ -11.3%	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,242	→ 3.4%	↓ -12.1%	↑ 14.6%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,483	→ -0.3%	→ -4.5%	→ 1.2%	8.26. Garlic	Kg	7,126	→ 3.3%	↑ 7.3%	↑ 56.0%
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,255	→ 1.4%	↓ -12.1%	↓ -21.0%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,483	→ 0.9%	↑ 8.2%	→ -4.5%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,708	→ 0.4%	↓ -6.1%	↓ -8.5%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,888	↓ -5.4%	→ 3.0%	↑ 5.5%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,136	↓ -5.7%	↓ -13.5%	↓ -14.3%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg		●	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	3,612	→ -0.6%	↓ -15.0%	↓ -11.4%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,665	→ -0.3%	→ 0.6%	→ -5.0%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	3,470	→ 0.1%	↓ -27.1%	↓ -20.2%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,558	→ 1.5%	→ 0.7%	↓ -6.7%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,077	→ -4.6%	↓ -28.8%	↓ -17.5%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,232	↑ 12.2%	↑ 7.4%	↓ -9.2%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoiSum	Kg	2,593	↓ -15.2%	↓ -35.4%	↓ -23.3%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,241	↑ 13.7%	↑ 11.9%	↓ -14.7%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	2,838	↓ -6.1%	↓ -28.4%	↓ -15.2%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,360	→ 4.3%	→ 0.2%	↓ -26.3%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	2,892	→ -2.2%	↓ -12.0%	↓ -19.1%						

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

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

Annex 3: Cost of a basic food basket

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

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

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

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

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	2.5	31,168
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	12.4	34,443
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកជាង/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	15.7	19,441
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	9.4	3,395
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	5.8	2,277
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	2.8	19,900
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាតស៊ីត/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.8	1,677
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	112,301

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, August 2023. WFP Cambodia.