



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

October 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 October 2023, global food inflation remained high, owing to the latest escalation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Russia’s persistent attacks on Ukraine’s export infrastructure, food export restrictions imposed by some major producer countries, as well as uncertainties surrounding the El Niño phenomenon and its impact on agriculture.

The [FAO global food price index in October 2023](#) remained stable. Declines in sugar, cereals, vegetable oils and meat prices were offset by dairy price increases. It is noteworthy that this index was 10.9% lower year-on-year (YoY). The [FAO all rice price index](#), in October 2023, dropped by 2.0% MoM, but remained 24.0% higher YoY.

India’s ongoing export ban on non-basmati white rice has resulted in a significant reduction in the global rice supply. The ban has compound challenges in the rice market, where prices have already risen by [15%-20% since September 2022](#). Global rice prices are projected to increase by 6% in 2024, following a 28% rise in 2023. In October 2023, the prices of rice exports from [Thailand](#) showed a minor decrease while those from [Vietnam](#) experienced an increase.

This situation raises serious concerns regarding global food security, given that rice is a main staple food for [over 3 billion people](#).

The [current El Niño event](#) is expected to intensify significantly from November 2023 to January 2024 and subsequently weaken while remaining active from March to May 2024.

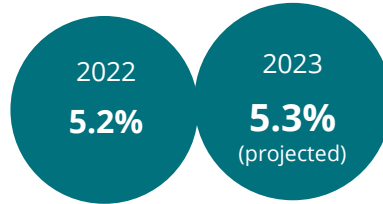
Global agricultural and food production are expected to continue growing over the next decade. However, growth is forecasted at a slower pace, partly due to the [substantial rise in agricultural input prices](#) over the past two years.

To understand how these 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.

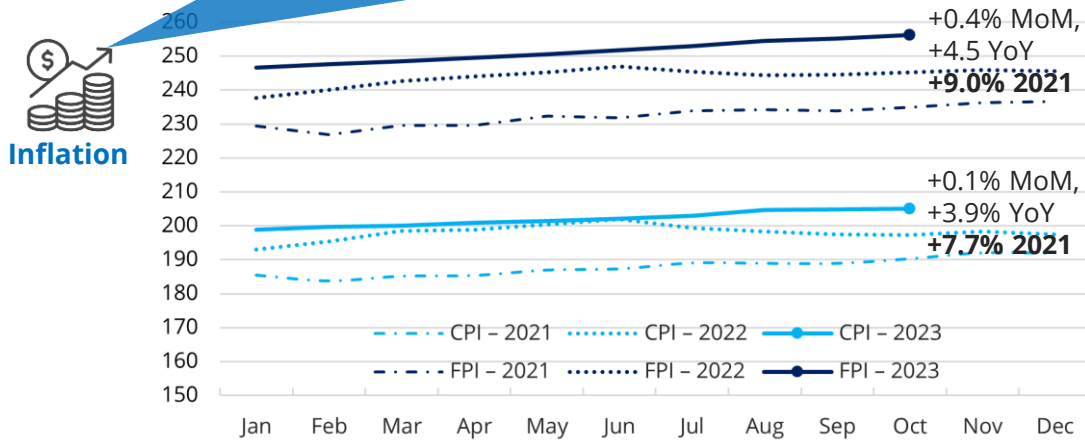
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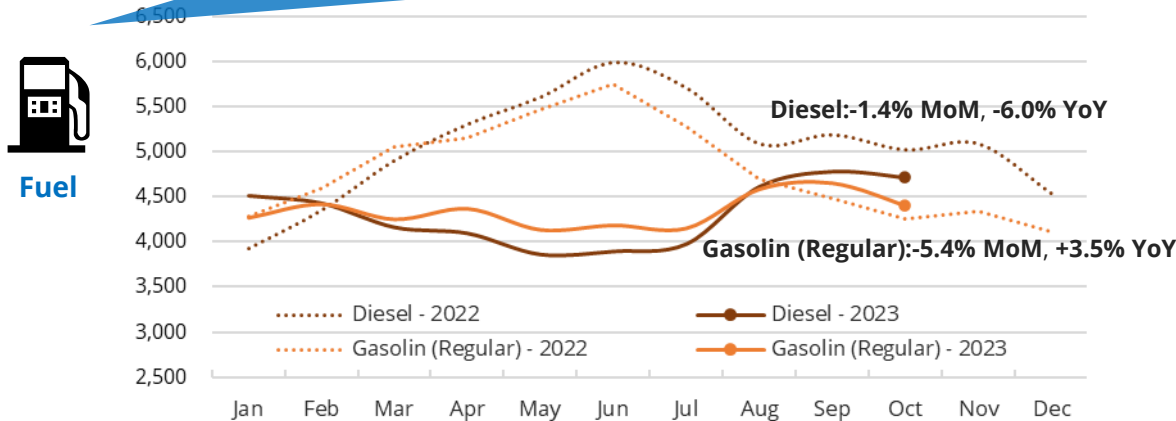
Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



Since the start of the year, **the Cambodia Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Food Price Index (FPI) have been on the rise. In October 2023, both 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 as much as 58% (CSES, 2021).**



In October 2023, fuel prices in Cambodia showed a moderate decrease. The improvement in diesel prices is likely due to Russia lifting restrictions on the majority of diesel exports.



Summary of Key Findings

In October 2023, the WFP basic food basket (BFB) experienced a 2.1% month-on-month (MoM) increase, reaching USD 28.5 per person per month. This upward trend was primarily driven by **escalating food prices in urban areas**, which remained slightly higher compared to the previous year (YoY).

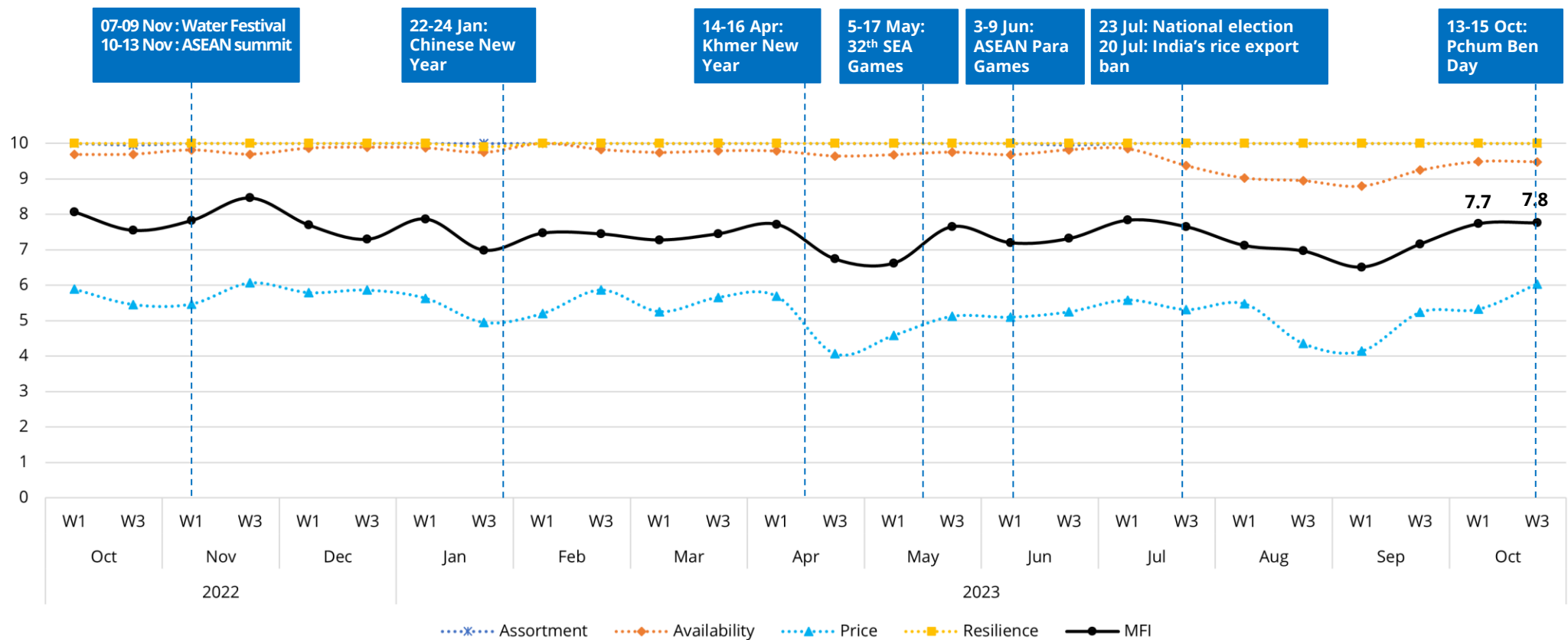
Although most monitored food commodities in the BFB displayed relatively stable prices with minimal fluctuations (<5% MoM) during October, **rice prices continued their ascent, soaring to a staggering 28.8% higher YoY.** Furthermore, morning glory witnessed a 11.1% MoM increase, aligning with its customary seasonal price pattern. Despite prices stabilizing, snakehead fish has been significantly more expensive than in 2022 since June this year, recording a steep 15.4% YoY increase in October.

These price hikes, coupled with declining wages for unskilled labor, have **further eroded the purchasing power of vulnerable groups.** Nevertheless, there was a rise in market visits by customers during October, likely attributed to increased demand during the Pchum Ben festivities. Additionally, market functionality exhibited positive signs of improvement, primarily driven by enhanced price stability.

In October, several regions in Cambodia experienced unusually heavy rainfall, leading to **flash floods that negatively impacted crop cultivation.** By the end of the reporting period, approximately 62% of the country's wet-season paddy cultivation had been harvested. Looking ahead, Cambodia is projected to encounter normal rainfall but higher temperatures due to the ongoing El Niño phenomenon, which is expected to persist until mid-2024.

Market functionality

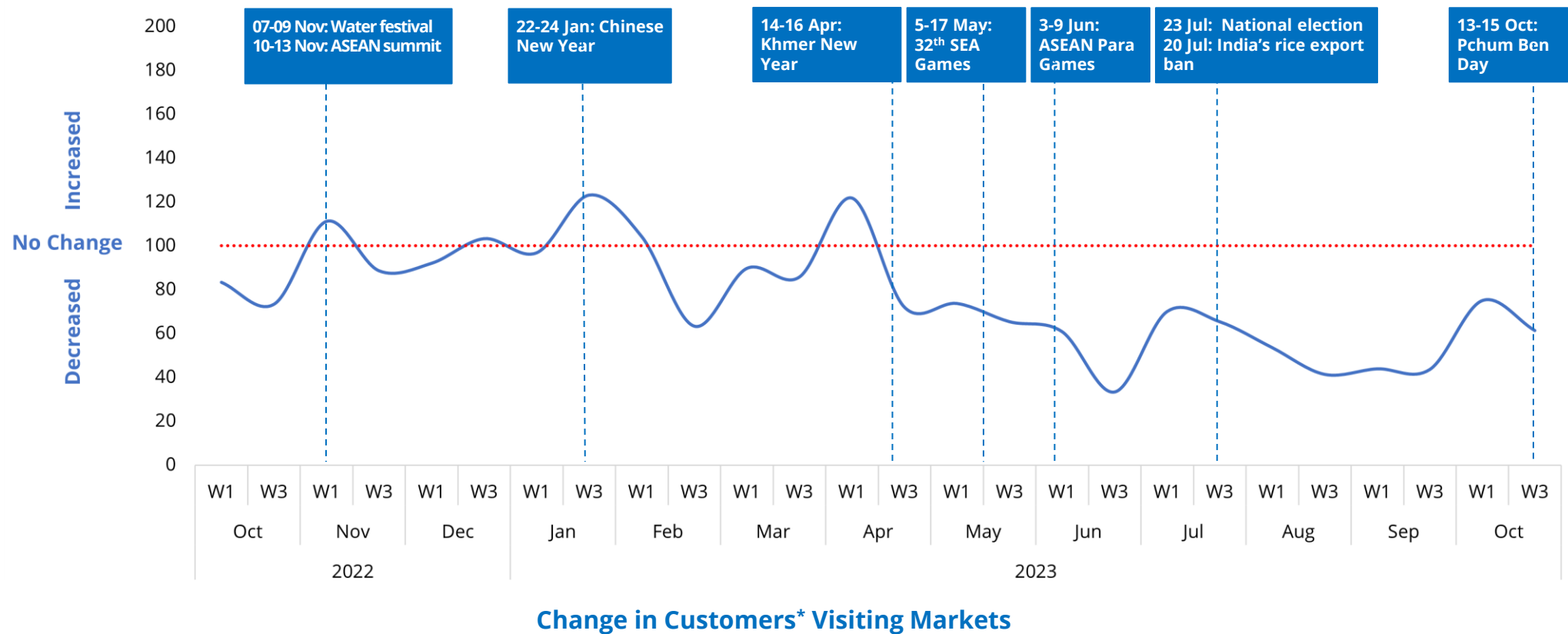
In October 2023, the market functionality index* (MFI) improved moderately compared to the previous month, primarily due to improved stability in prices and availability of essential commodities in sufficient quantities. This improvement can be attributed to the celebration of a major Cambodian religious festival (Pchum Ben Day) since the beginning of the month. Market chiefs and traders were interviewed regarding the food supply situation. In October, 9% reported an increase in supply prices for rice and other essential food items.



* The market functionality index (MFI) 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. Each dimensions ins 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 October 2023, there was a significant increase in the number of customers visiting markets compared to the previous month, although there was a slight decline toward the end of the month. This increase can be attributed to the celebration of a major Cambodian religious festival (Pchum Ben Day), which commenced at the beginning of the month.



* 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. 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

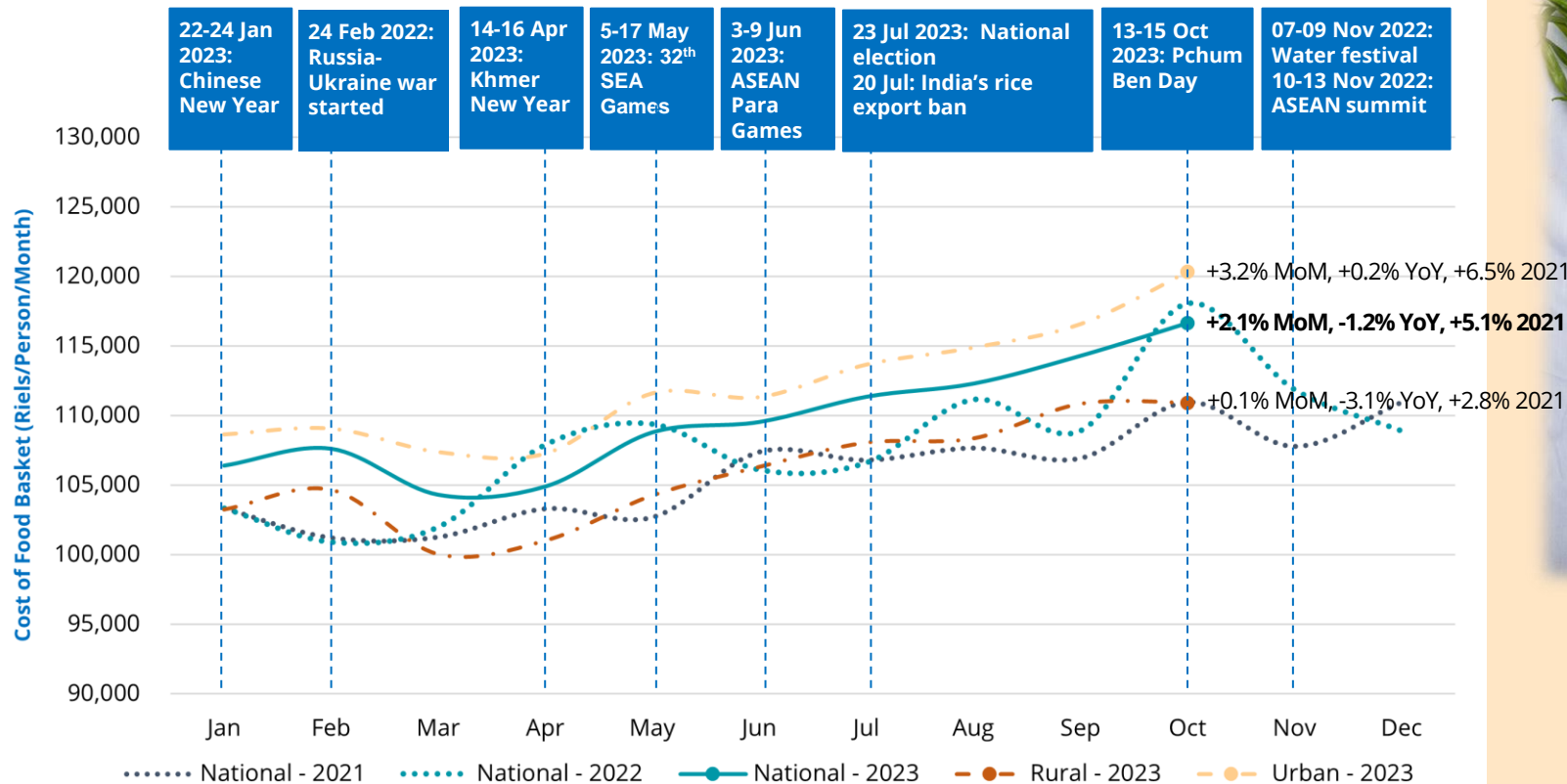
In October 2023, the cost of the basic food basket (BFB)¹ continued to increase, by 2.1% month-on-month (MoM) reaching 116,663 riels/person/month, which is equivalent to USD 28.5. Urban markets² experienced a higher increase in the cost (+3.2% MoM – USD 29.3) compared to rural markets (+0.1% MoM – USD 27.1).

When comparing to the same month in the previous year (YoY), the cost of the BFB showed a decrease of 1.2%. However, in urban area the cost was slightly higher YoY. It is also noteworthy that the BFB cost was 5.1% higher compared to the same month in 2021.

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.



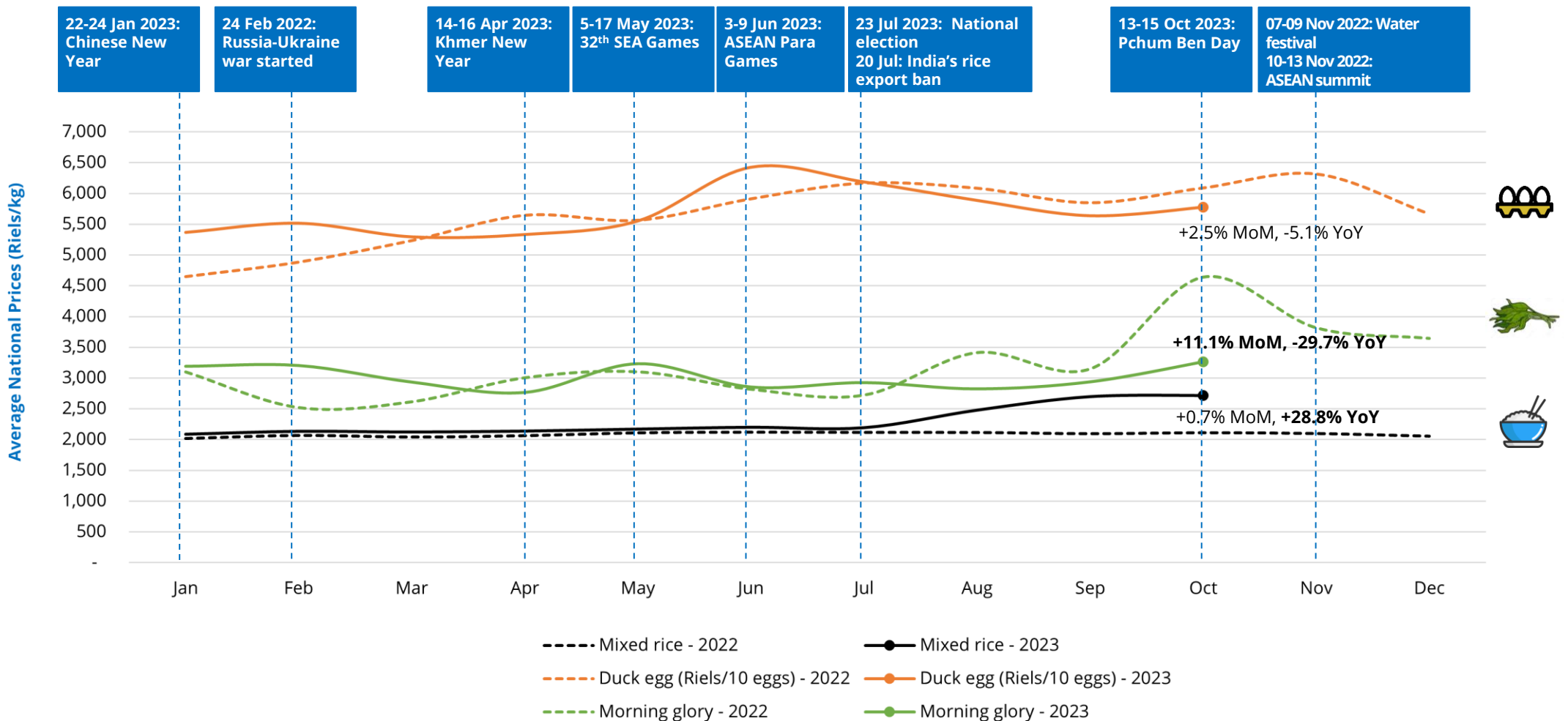
¹ The cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) is calculated to assist with interpreting the impact of monthly changes in food commodity prices on the cost of a basic diet consumed in Cambodia.

² 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 October 2023, retail prices for mixed rice remained relatively steady month-on-month (MoM) but were 28.8% higher year-on-year (YoY). Duck eggs and morning glory experienced moderate price increases, of 2.5% MoM and 11.1% MoM, respectively. The prices of both commodities remained lower than in the previous year, by 5.1% YoY and 29.7% YoY, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.

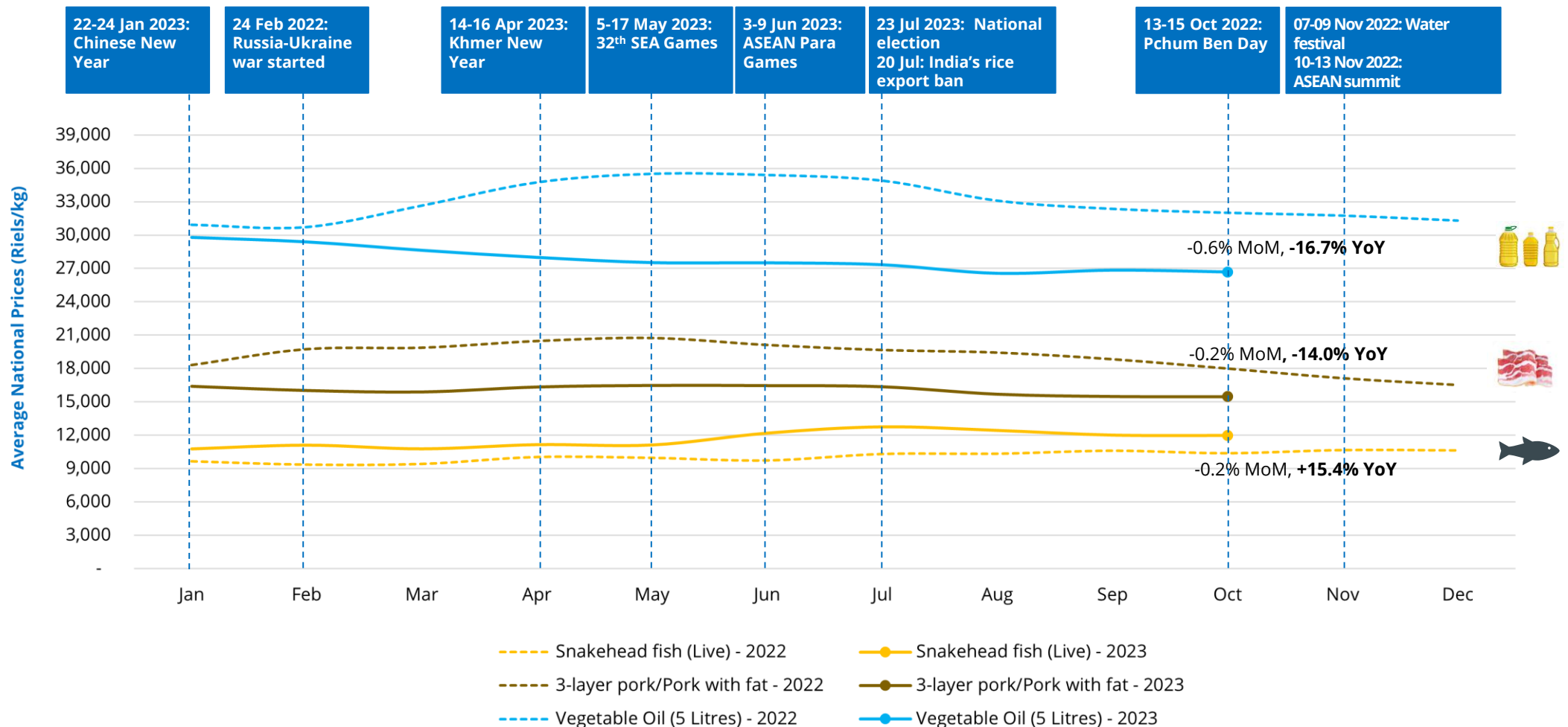


Note:
 - Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.
 - Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

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

In October 2023, retail prices for snakehead fish, pork and vegetable oil remained relatively stable compared to the previous month (MoM). However, when comparing these prices to the same month in the previous year (YoY), significant differences in price trends were observed. Retail prices for snakehead fish remained 15.4% higher YoY, while retail prices for vegetable oil and pork were significantly lower, by 16.7% and 14.0% YoY, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



Note: food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

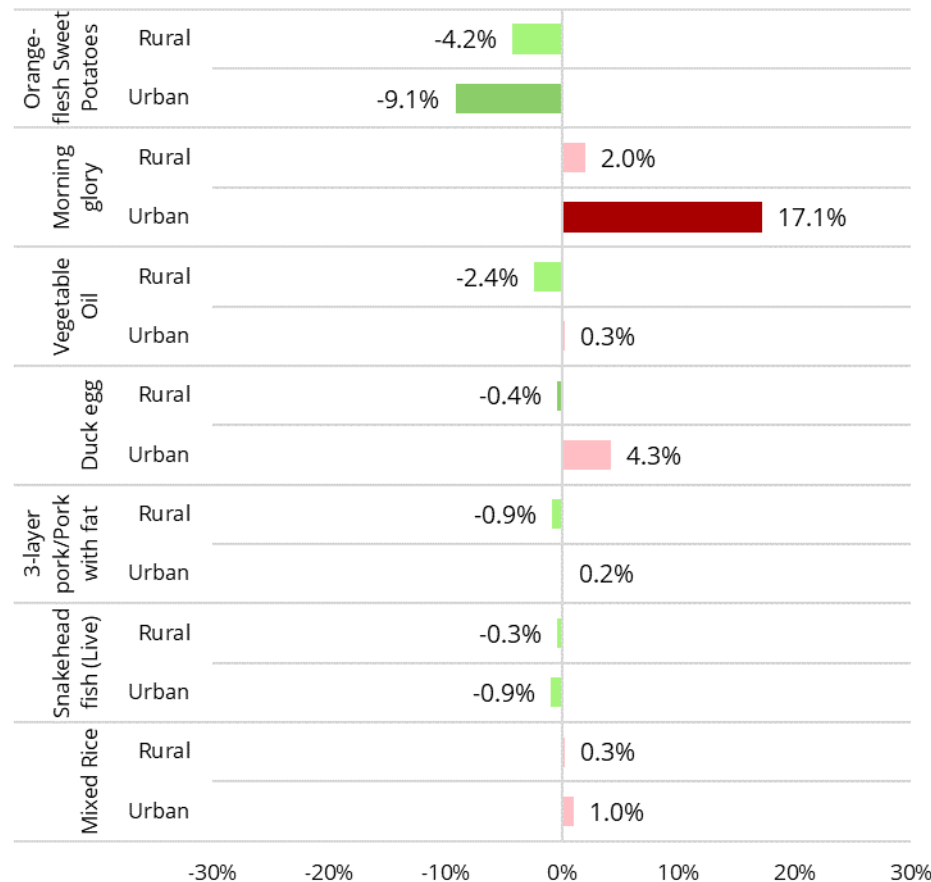
Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas

In October 2023, the retail prices of most monitored food commodities (graphic below left) followed the same direction of change in both rural and urban areas. Prices of all food commodities changed only moderately ($\leq 5\%$) month-on-month, except for morning glory and sweet potatoes. Morning glory witnessed a significant price increase of 17.1% in urban areas, while sweet potatoes showed a notable decrease of 9.1% in urban areas compared to September 2023.

The WFP basic food basket cost varied by province (map below right), with the Stung Treng market, Stung Treng province (USD 31.8) being 12% above the national average while the Chheu Kach market, Prey Veng province (USD 24.5) being 14% lower than the national average. Price deviations above the national average, particularly those more than 10%, were predominantly observed in urban markets.

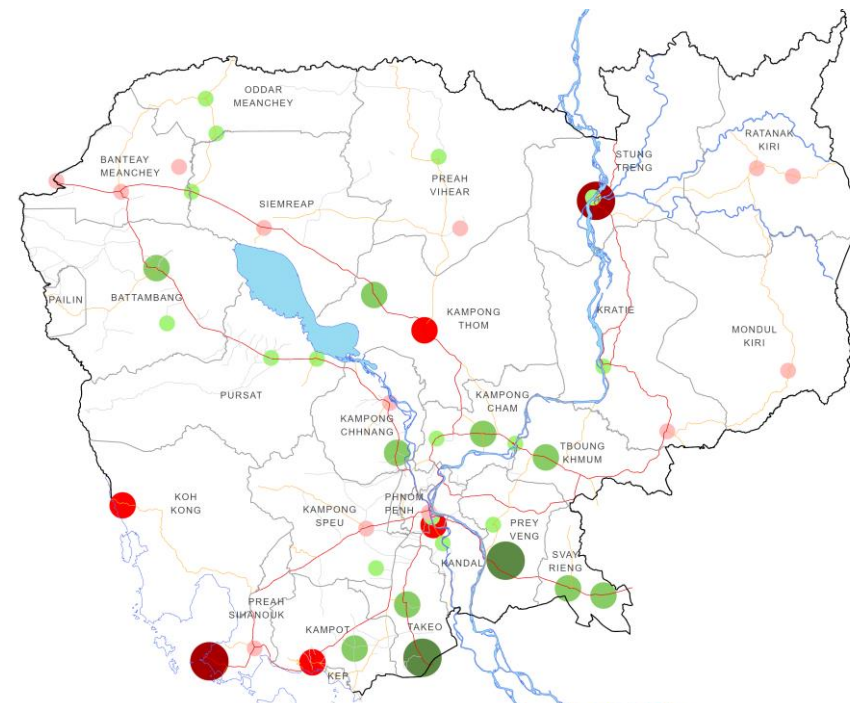
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

September 2023 vs October 2023



Note:

- Data is from all 56 markets. See the Methods section for more details
- Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.



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

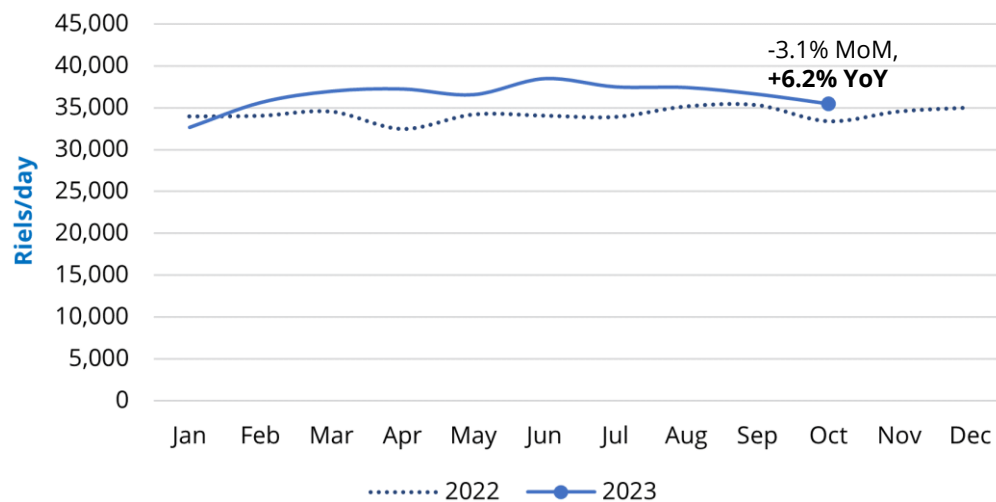
| BFB Deviation from Average National Cost | Percent of markets in | |
|--|-----------------------|-------|
| | Rural | Urban |
| ● $\geq 10\%$ Higher | 0% | 100% |
| ● 5% to 10% Higher | 0% | 100% |
| ● $< 5\%$ Higher | 38% | 62% |
| ● $< 5\%$ Lower | 53% | 47% |
| ● 5% to 10% Lower | 56% | 44% |
| ● $\geq 10\%$ Lower | 100% | 0% |

Unskilled Labor Wage and Purchasing Power

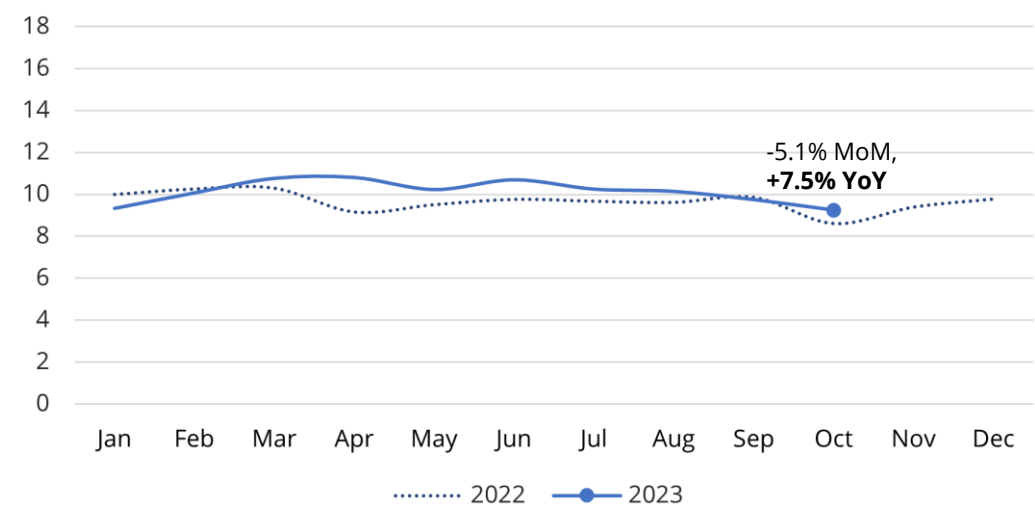
Unskilled labour wage for agriculture and construction workers is collected by the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on a monthly basis across the country. In October 2023, the average national wage for unskilled labour witnessed a modest 3.1% month-on-month (MoM) decline, reaching 35,500 Riels per day (approximately USD 8.7). However, on a year-on-year basis, it displayed a notable 6.2% increase.

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 October 2023, the ToT continued its downward trend, registering a 5.1% MoM decline, signalling reduced affordability of a basic food basket for unskilled laborers. This decline was driven by a moderate increase in the cost of the food basket and a corresponding decrease in unskilled wages. However, it remained 7.5% higher compared to October 2022.

Unskilled Labor Wage (October 2023)



Terms of Trade (October 2023)



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

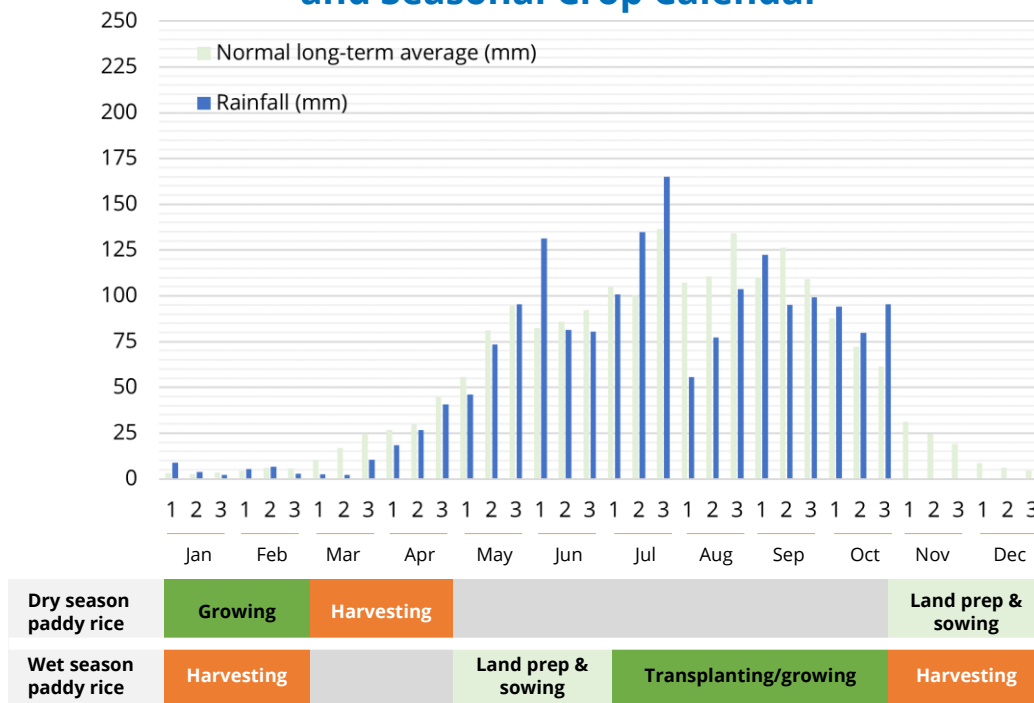
² The cost of the Basic Food Basket (BFB) is initially calculated on a monthly basis to reflect the total cost for a month. However, for the purpose of calculating the terms of trade (ToT), this monthly cost is converted into a daily value to provide a per-day estimation.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

In October 2023, Cambodia experienced rainfall* that exceeded the national long-term average (graph bottom left). Most provinces, particularly those in the western parts of the country, received notable above-normal rainfall, leading to flash floods. However, the eastern part of the country received slightly below-average rainfall (map bottom right).

The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Forecast indicates that strong El Niño conditions are expected to persist until May 2024, contributing to drier and warmer weather. According to the seasonal forecast from the International Research Institute (IRI) of Columbia University and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), most provinces in Cambodia are likely to experience normal rainfall conditions but hotter temperatures from November 2023 to January 2024.

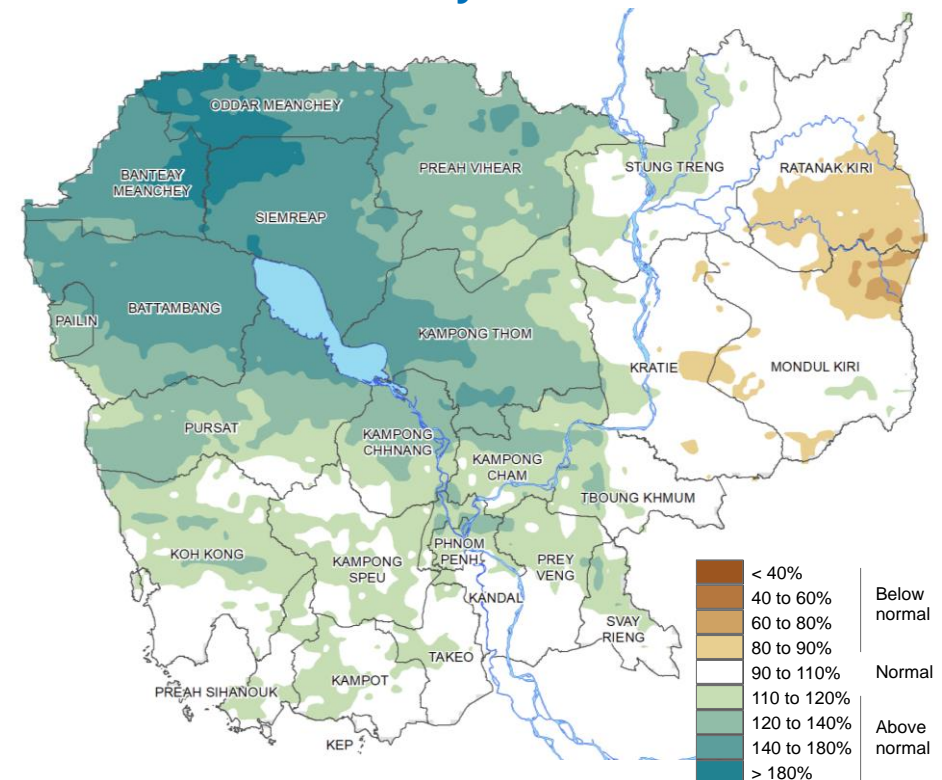
National Average Rainfall (October 2023) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP

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

Rainfall Anomaly in October 2023



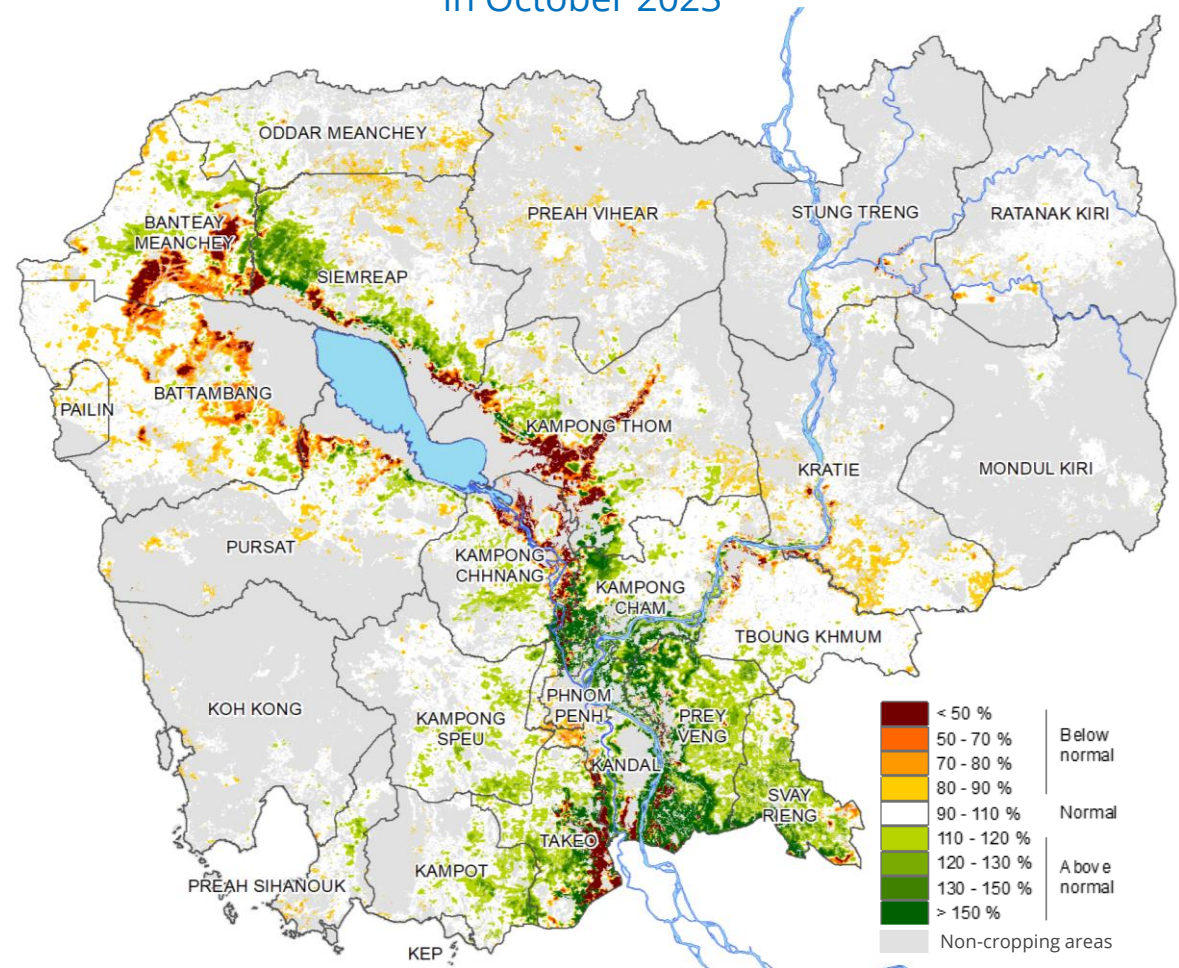
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In October 2023, the vegetation in most cultivated crop areas of Cambodia showed normal to above-normal conditions (map on the right). However, lowland areas, especially those surrounding Tonle Sap lake and river, experienced poor vegetation conditions, likely due to flash floods that occurred in October.

Despite floods affecting approximately 32,950 hectares of wet-seasonal crop cultivation (HRF Flood Situation Report No. 1, October 2023), the wet-season paddy cultivation area was reported to be 4% higher than in the previous year, according to the Rice Growing Outlook Report of the ASEAN Food Security Information System in October 2023. By October, 62% of the wet-season paddy cultivation across the country had already been harvested.

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in October 2023



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Trade

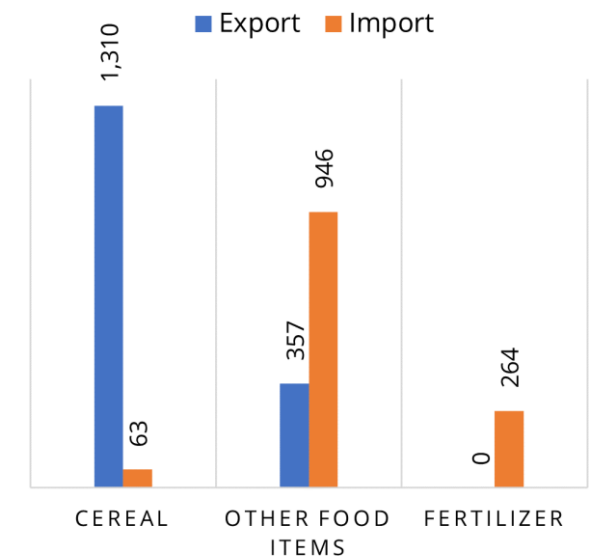
In the first ten month of 2023, Cambodia's total official exports remained relatively stable with a minimal increment of 3.1% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 19,338 million. The cost of exported food amounted to USD 1,667 million (right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 1,310 million (+53% YoY, attributable to the extra 6,500 ton of milled rice imported to Indonesia in October 2023 and 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 357 million (+2% YoY). In the first ten month of 2023, 529,924 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 377.5 million) were exported, reaching 76% of the annual milled rice export goal (700,000 tons), and about 3.3 million MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 862.46 million) were exported during the same period (quoted by Fresh News, 8 November 2023).

Cambodia's total official imports in the first ten month of 2023 continued to show a significant decrease, of 21% compared to the same period last year, amounting to USD 20,292 million. The primary cause of this decline was a reduction in

non-food goods originating from key production countries, including the Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. This decrease can be attributed to disruptions in the supply chain and changes in demand distribution caused by multiple global crises including geopolitical tensions, the impact of El Nino, and the pandemic. These crises have resulted in increasing debt, inflation, and constrains on production.

Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of imported food amounted to USD 1,009 million including cereals worth USD 63 million (+27% YoY) and other foods worth USD 946 million (+7% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 264 million (+17% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China.

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



Source: General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 13 November 2023

Policy response

Social policy response

Since mid-2020, the government of Cambodia implemented a comprehensive cash transfer program aimed at assisting impoverished and vulnerable households who were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic, flooding, and inflation. Between June 24, 2020, and October 24, 2023, a total of 698,585 households received USD 1,212.69 million in cash transfers which targeted both IDPoor and vulnerable households during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Starting from October 24, 2023, the Health Equity Fund has broadened its scope to encompass a population of 5 million. This expansion ensures that vulnerable individuals, informal workers, self-employed individuals, sub-national government officials, national athletes, and people living with HIV receive free medical check-ups and treatment at public health facilities. The government will be responsible for covering the expenses (NSPC Cambodia, 24 October 2023), with the allocated budget of about USD 86 million in 2024.

The Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, along with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, is exploring the feasibility of establishing community nurseries and kindergartens in factory zones (quoted by Khmer Times, 25 October 2023).

The Cambodian royal government has planned to allocate a budget of USD 36 million to offer training opportunities to underprivileged youth throughout the country. This vocational training program, benefiting approximately 1.5 million young individuals from poor and vulnerable households, is scheduled to be announced in November 2023 (quoted by Khmer Times, 30 October 2023).

Economic response

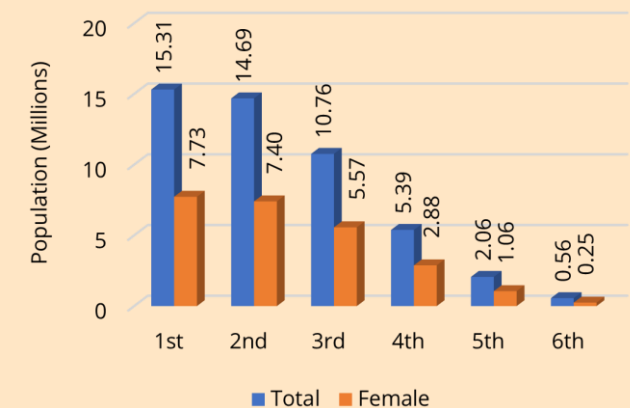
The UN FAO, in partnership with Cambodia's ministries, launched PEARL, a USD 43 million initiative promoting sustainable agriculture. It will support small-scale farmers in Cambodia's Northern Tonle Sap Basin by cultivating high-value crops and enhancing market opportunities while addressing climate change vulnerabilities (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 30 October 2023).

On 14 November 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Wing Bank Plc. The aim of the MoU was to enhance agricultural development by offering an affordable loan to farmers through an innovative 'Wingagri' platform (quoted by Khmer Times, 16 November 2023).



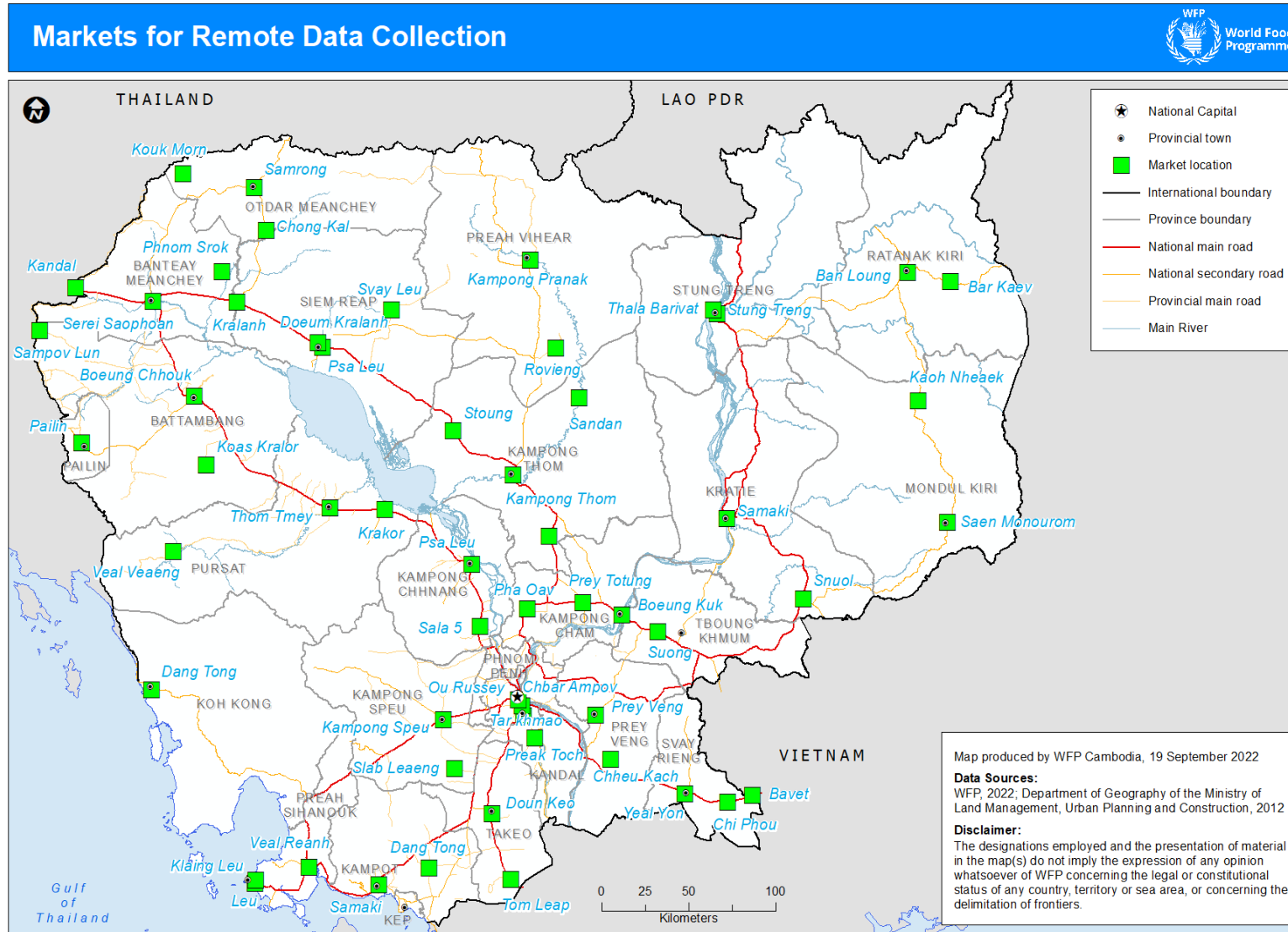
Source: Official facebook page of NSPC Cambodia, posted on 27 October 2023

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 31 October 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 | 2,720 | → 0.7% | ↑ 23.9% | ↑ 28.8% | 8.10. Ngob leaves* | Kg | 5,414 | → 0.2% | ↑ 7.5% | ↑ 30.4% |
| 2.1. Snakehead fish (Live) | Kg | 11,986 | → -0.2% | ↓ -6.1% | ↑ 15.4% | 8.11. Pumpkin leaves* | Kg | 4,565 | ↓ -10.1% | ↓ -10.8% | ↑ 11.8% |
| 2.2. Trey Pra (Live) | Kg | 7,459 | → 2.0% | → -0.8% | ↑ 5.9% | 8.12. Pumpkin fruit* | Kg | 2,405 | → 2.4% | ↓ -5.4% | ↓ -18.8% |
| 2.3. Catfish (Live) | Kg | 8,163 | ↑ 5.7% | → 0.7% | → -2.1% | 8.13. Bottle gourd* | Kg | 2,614 | ↑ 14.9% | ● | ↓ -11.6% |
| 2.4. Dried snake fish | Kg | 27,395 | → 0.5% | → -2.2% | ↑ 6.5% | 8.14. Wax gourd | Kg | 2,500 | → 1.4% | → -4.1% | ↓ -27.4% |
| 2.5. Broahok | Kg | 8,962 | ↓ -6.3% | ↓ -10.4% | ↓ -15.0% | 8.15. Long eggplants | Kg | 2,991 | → 1.3% | → 3.8% | ↓ -21.3% |
| 3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat | Kg | 15,477 | → -0.2% | ↓ -5.4% | ↓ -14.0% | 8.16. Round eggplants* | Kg | 3,114 | ↑ 12.7% | ↑ 8.7% | ↓ -18.5% |
| 3.2. Beef with fat | Kg | 16,960 | → 0.4% | → 1.2% | ↓ -9.5% | 8.17. Tomatoes* | Kg | 4,067 | → -2.3% | ↑ 7.6% | ↓ -23.1% |
| 3.3. Chicken meat (Farm) | Kg | 14,571 | → -1.0% | ↑ 8.9% | ↑ 14.6% | 8.18. Sponge gourd | Kg | 2,793 | → -5.0% | → -4.1% | ↓ -24.7% |
| 4.1. Duck egg | 10 eggs | 5,778 | → 2.5% | ↓ -6.6% | ↓ -5.1% | 8.19. Ridge Gourd* | Kg | 2,845 | ↓ -5.6% | ↓ -11.8% | ↓ -23.2% |
| 4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg | 10 eggs | 7,244 | → 0.8% | → -4.8% | → -2.1% | 8.20. Green papaya* | Kg | 1,337 | → -3.1% | ↓ -23.9% | ↓ -5.7% |
| 5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan | 5 litres | 26,673 | → -0.6% | → -2.4% | ↓ -16.7% | 8.21. Long bean | Kg | 3,839 | ↑ 7.3% | → -0.2% | ↓ -9.4% |
| 6.1. Iodized salt | Kg | 1,267 | → 1.7% | ↑ 6.2% | → -3.2% | 8.22. Banana flower* | Kg | 2,420 | → 4.5% | ↑ 12.7% | ↑ 8.9% |
| 6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster) | 730 ml | 3,432 | → 0.5% | → -0.6% | → 2.3% | 8.23. Cauliflower* | Kg | 7,943 | → 3.4% | → -0.8% | ↓ -19.0% |
| 7.1. Ground Nut* | Kg | 9,928 | → -1.9% | → -0.2% | → 0.0% | 8.24. Chinese Kale* | Kg | 6,056 | ↑ 34.4% | → -0.9% | ↓ -16.1% |
| 7.2. Soybean | Kg | 5,550 | → -3.6% | ↑ 5.7% | → 3.3% | 8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes* | Kg | 2,562 | ↓ -8.1% | ↓ -7.4% | → 1.1% |
| 7.3. Green bean/mung bean | Kg | 5,978 | → -1.4% | → -0.1% | → 0.9% | 8.26. Garlic | Kg | 7,121 | → -2.8% | ↓ -6.5% | ↑ 33.9% |
| 8.1. Morning glory | Kg | 3,263 | ↑ 11.1% | ↑ 11.5% | ↓ -29.7% | 8.27. Ripe tamarind | Kg | 3,876 | ↓ -5.8% | → -4.0% | ↓ -13.0% |
| 8.2. Carrot* | Kg | 3,157 | → -0.7% | → -5.0% | ↓ -12.0% | 9.1. Ripe Banana | Kg | 2,265 | ↓ -5.4% | ↓ -8.9% | ↑ 8.4% |
| 8.3. Ivy gourd leave* | Kg | 4,969 | ↑ 10.6% | ↑ 5.1% | → -3.6% | 9.2. Ripe Mango | Kg | 1,425 | ● | ↓ -55.0% | ↓ -71.5% |
| 8.4. Moringa leaves* | Kg | 5,205 | → 3.8% | → 2.4% | → -3.5% | 10.1. Fresh milk | 140 ml | 2,127 | ↑ 7.7% | → 4.7% | ↑ 27.1% |
| 8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai* | Kg | 4,778 | ↑ 17.0% | ↑ 11.5% | ↓ -25.2% | 11.1. Coke | 330 ml | 2,000 | → 0.0% | → 0.6% | → 3.2% |
| 8.6. Pak Choi* | Kg | 4,442 | ↑ 17.6% | ↑ 10.8% | ↓ -21.8% | 7.1. Gasoline (Regular) | litre | 4,497 | → -1.9% | ↑ 8.2% | → 2.7% |
| 8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoiSum | Kg | 4,156 | ↑ 24.1% | ↑ 10.6% | ↓ -17.4% | 7.2. Diesel | litre | 4,588 | → -0.2% | ↑ 17.5% | ↓ -6.5% |
| 8.8. Mustard Greens* | Kg | 3,987 | ↑ 12.9% | ↑ 6.7% | ↓ -15.7% | 8.1. Fertilizer: Urea | Kg | 2,960 | → 0.7% | ↑ 6.6% | ↓ -23.2% |
| 8.9. Amaranthus* | Kg | 4,205 | ↑ 17.6% | ↑ 9.6% | ↓ -25.4% | | | | | | |

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

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

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

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

Annex 2: Change in wholesale prices

| Food Commodity | Unit in Riels per | Average prices of current month | Change compared to last month | Change compared to last 3 months | Change compared to same month, last year | Food Commodity | Unit in Riels per | Average prices of current month | Change compared to last month | Change compared to last 3 months | Change compared to same month, last year |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1.1. Mixed Rice | Kg | 2,569 | → 0.4% | ↑ 26.4% | ↑ 31.5% | 8.10. Ngob leaves* | Kg | 3,993 | → 3.5% | → 2.6% | ↑ 15.4% |
| 2.1. Snakehead fish (Live) | Kg | 10,779 | → -0.4% | ↓ -7.6% | ↑ 16.3% | 8.11. Pumpkin leaves* | Kg | 3,398 | ↓ -5.5% | ↓ -10.7% | → 0.9% |
| 2.2. Trey Pra (Live) | Kg | 6,689 | → 2.7% | → -1.1% | ↑ 8.0% | 8.12. Pumpkin fruit* | Kg | 1,864 | → 3.9% | → -2.5% | ↓ -21.4% |
| 2.3. Catfish (Live) | Kg | 7,264 | ↑ 5.7% | → -0.7% | → -1.8% | 8.13. Bottle gourd* | Kg | 2,127 | ↑ 33.4% | ● | ↓ -12.4% |
| 2.4. Dried snake fish | Kg | 25,372 | → 1.0% | → -3.1% | ↑ 8.0% | 8.14. Wax gourd | Kg | 1,926 | → 2.8% | → -0.6% | ↓ -31.8% |
| 2.5. Broahok | Kg | 7,857 | ↓ -7.1% | ↓ -10.9% | ↓ -16.0% | 8.15. Long eggplants | Kg | 2,420 | → 3.8% | ↑ 13.5% | ↓ -21.5% |
| 3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat | Kg | 14,220 | → 0.1% | ↓ -5.4% | ↓ -14.3% | 8.16. Round eggplants* | Kg | 2,379 | ↑ 13.1% | ↑ 14.2% | ↓ -23.5% |
| 3.2. Beef with fat | Kg | 15,260 | → 1.2% | → -1.0% | ↓ -10.9% | 8.17. Tomatoes* | Kg | 3,373 | → -2.9% | ↑ 14.5% | ↓ -24.8% |
| 3.3. Chicken meat (Farm) | Kg | 13,449 | → -1.3% | ↑ 11.5% | ↑ 18.4% | 8.18. Sponge gourd | Kg | 2,149 | → -3.9% | ↓ -7.1% | ↓ -26.4% |
| 4.1. Duck egg | 10 eggs | 5,332 | → 2.4% | ↓ -8.4% | → -4.8% | 8.19. Ridge Gourd* | Kg | 2,135 | ↓ -10.7% | ↓ -16.9% | ↓ -27.9% |
| 4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg | 10 eggs | 6,647 | → 0.4% | ↓ -6.5% | → -3.1% | 8.20. Green papaya* | Kg | 907 | → -3.5% | ↓ -31.1% | ↓ -10.5% |
| 5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan | 5 litres | 25,428 | → -1.0% | → -3.2% | ↓ -17.7% | 8.21. Long bean | Kg | 3,134 | ↑ 8.5% | ↑ 5.2% | ↓ -8.7% |
| 6.1. Iodized salt | Kg | 1,001 | → 1.5% | ↑ 5.6% | → -0.3% | 8.22. Banana flower* | Kg | 1,898 | ↑ 7.1% | ↑ 13.3% | ↑ 9.9% |
| 6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster) | 730 ml | 2,977 | → -1.3% | → 0.4% | → -0.3% | 8.23. Cauliflower* | Kg | 7,013 | ↑ 8.6% | → -1.2% | ↓ -17.4% |
| 7.1. Ground Nut* | Kg | 8,932 | → -3.2% | → -1.1% | → 0.3% | 8.24. Chinese Kale* | Kg | 5,235 | ↑ 43.7% | → 4.8% | ↓ -16.7% |
| 7.2. Soybean | Kg | 4,909 | ↓ -8.0% | → 3.5% | → 0.3% | 8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes* | Kg | 2,065 | ↓ -7.9% | → -4.8% | → 2.4% |
| 7.3. Green bean/mung bean | Kg | 5,498 | → -1.0% | → 0.0% | → 2.5% | 8.26. Garlic | Kg | 6,532 | → -1.6% | ↓ -5.3% | ↑ 41.3% |
| 8.1. Morning glory | Kg | 2,611 | ↑ 15.5% | ↑ 17.3% | ↓ -34.1% | 8.27. Ripe tamarind | Kg | 3,317 | ↓ -5.5% | → -3.9% | ↓ -12.6% |
| 8.2. Carrot* | Kg | 2,436 | → -3.6% | ↓ -9.7% | ↓ -18.4% | 9.1. Ripe Banana | Kg | 1,812 | ↓ -6.6% | ↓ -9.2% | ↑ 14.3% |
| 8.3. Ivy gourd leave* | Kg | 3,717 | ↑ 8.3% | ↑ 11.8% | ↓ -8.2% | 9.2. Ripe Mango | Kg | 1,025 | ● | ↓ -52.7% | ↓ -77.2% |
| 8.4. Moringa leaves* | Kg | 3,808 | ↑ 8.2% | → 4.8% | ↓ -10.0% | 10.1. Fresh milk | 140 ml | 1,909 | ↑ 10.0% | ↑ 14.3% | ↑ 31.1% |
| 8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai* | Kg | 4,008 | ↑ 19.8% | ↑ 15.5% | ↓ -26.6% | 11.1. Coke | 330 ml | 1,570 | → 0.4% | → 2.3% | → -2.8% |
| 8.6. Pak Choi* | Kg | 3,660 | ↑ 19.9% | ↑ 13.5% | ↓ -23.3% | 7.1. Gasoline (Regular) | litre | 4,284 | → -1.8% | ↑ 13.6% | → 0.8% |
| 8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoySum | Kg | 3,469 | ↑ 30.9% | ↑ 13.4% | ↓ -17.7% | 7.2. Diesel | litre | 4,366 | → -1.4% | ↑ 17.1% | ↓ -9.6% |
| 8.8. Mustard Greens* | Kg | 3,223 | ↑ 16.3% | ↑ 6.6% | ↓ -17.7% | 8.1. Fertilizer: Urea | Kg | 2,480 | → 0.9% | ↑ 9.6% | ↓ -27.4% |
| 8.9. Amaranthus* | Kg | 3,162 | ↑ 13.3% | ↑ 6.9% | ↓ -29.5% | | | | | | |

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

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

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

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

Annex 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 | 2.7 | 34,165 |
| Fish | Mud fish | 2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live) | 76.47 | 91.0 | 12.0 | 33,188 |
| Meat | Pork | 3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat | 77.75 | 40.7 | 15.5 | 19,162 |
| Egg | Duck egg | 4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg | 21.92 | 11.8 | 9.2 | 3,331 |
| Diary | Milk | ---NA--- | 7 | 12.0 | --- | --- |
| Oil | Vegetable oil | 5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan | 115.36 | 12.8 | 5.9 | 2,288 |
| Veg | Morning Glory | 8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory | 34.76 | 231.7 | 3.3 | 23,001 |
| Tuber | Sweet Potato | 8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes | 19.21 | 19.6 | 2.6 | 1,528 |
| Pulses | Soybean/green bean | ---NA--- | 8 | 21.6 | --- | --- |
| Fruit | Banana | ---NA--- | 91 | 96.4 | --- | --- |
| Total | | | 1,937 | 950.6 | --- | 116,663 |

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, October 2023. WFP Cambodia.