



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

November 2023



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

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 November 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 November 2023 remained stable. Increases in sugar, vegetable oils and dairy product prices were offset by declines in cereal and meat price. It is noteworthy that this index was 10.7% lower year-on-year (YoY). The FAO all rice price index, in November 2023, also remained stable MoM, but remained 21.2% higher YoY.

India is likely to maintain its restrictions on rice exports until after the legislative elections scheduled for April-May 2024. This continued ban has resulted in a significant reduction of rice on the global market. In November 2023, rice prices are heading towards a new 15-year high, due to increased demand which is not matched by increased supply. Global rice prices are projected to increase by 6% in 2024, following a 28% rise in 2023. This situation is causing significant concerns about global food security, especially 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. Thailand anticipates a 6% decrease in production for the 2023-24 period due to the climate phenomenon. Meanwhile, Vietnam advised certain farmers to start their new crop early as a precaution against potential droughts.

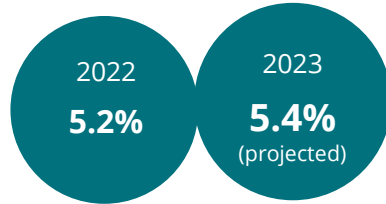
Global agricultural and food production are expected to continue growing over the next decade. However, growth is forecasted at a slower pace, partly due to the substantial rise in agricultural input prices over the past two years.

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 about 1,000 traders and chiefs occur every two weeks, assessing supply and demand. Gasoline, diesel, and unskilled labor wages in agriculture and construction industries are also monitored.

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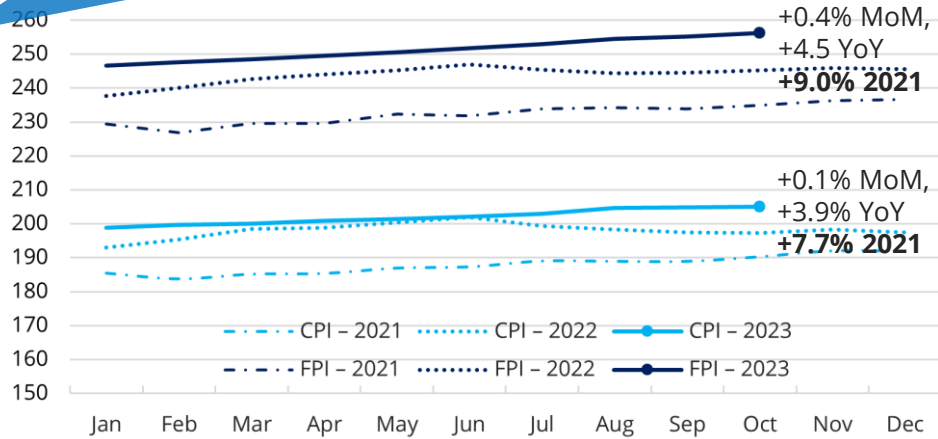
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Environmental Factors Influencing Prices

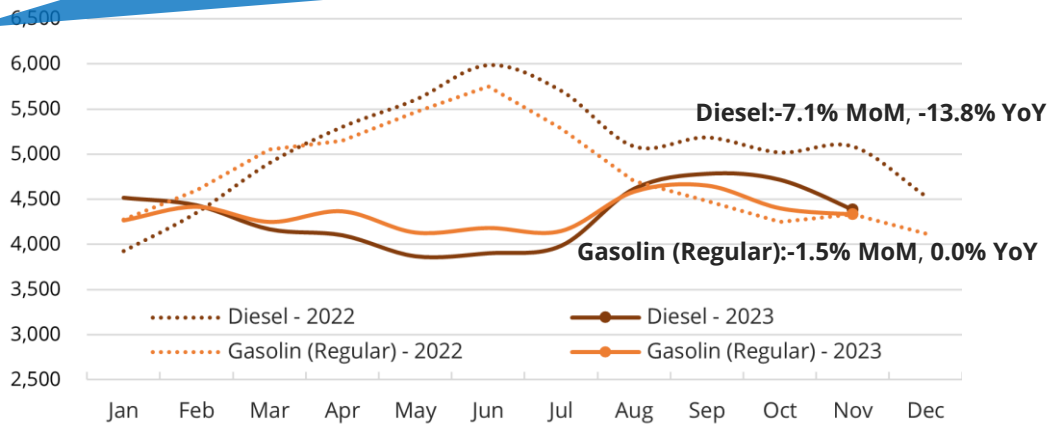


The World Bank projected Cambodian economic growth to decrease from 5.5% to 5.4% in 2023. Since the start of the year, **the Cambodia Consumer Price Index* (CPI) and Food Price Index* (FPI) have been on the rise. In October 2023, both were moderately higher than in 2022 and significantly higher than in 2021. Cambodian households spend half (52%) of their income on food; households in the lowest expenditure quintile as much as 58% (CSES, 2021).**

* Latest data is not available at the reporting time



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



Summary of Key Findings

In November 2023, the cost of the **WFP basic food basket (BFB) remained mostly unchanged** month-on-month (MoM) at USD 28.4 per person per month. However, it is worth noting that this cost is 3.9% higher than the same month in the previous year (YoY). This increase was more significant in urban areas compared to rural areas.

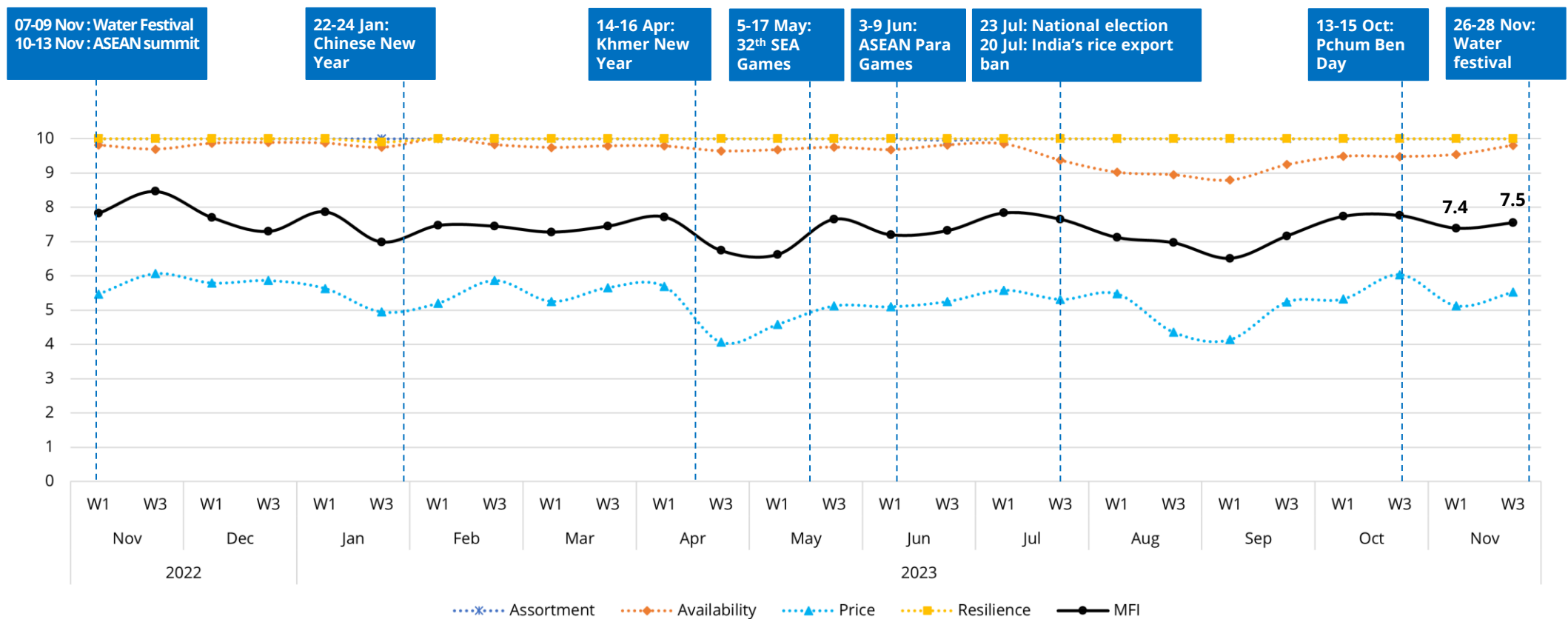
The majority of monitored food items within the BFB showed relatively steady prices with minimal month-on-month fluctuations (less than 5%) in November. However, morning glory experienced an 8.9% increase MoM, following its usual seasonal price trend. Notably, **mixed rice prices remained 29.1% higher than the same time last year.** Furthermore, snakehead fish has maintained a significantly higher price compared to 2022 since June, recording a moderate 5.1% year-on-year increase in November.

The purchasing power of vulnerable groups experienced some positive changes as a result of a moderate increase in wages for unskilled labor. Customer visits to markets in November also increased, possibly due to heightened demand during the Water Festival. However, market functionality exhibited a slight deterioration, primarily driven by price instability.

The harvested area of wet season paddy has now reached **1 million hectares**, while the cultivation of dry season paddy has achieved **23 percent of the national plan**, benefiting from favorable weather conditions and sufficient irrigation water.

Market functionality

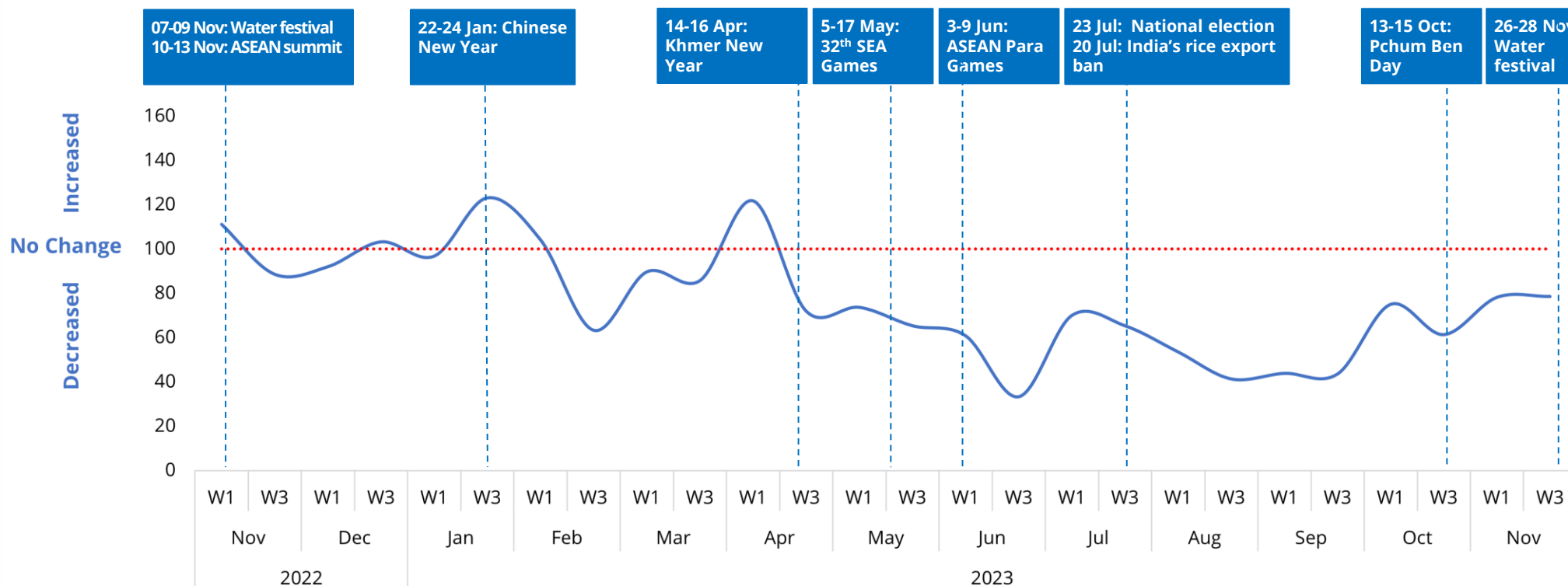
In November 2023, the market functionality index* (MFI) experienced a slight deterioration compared to the previous month. This was primarily due to a decrease in the stability in prices and availability of essential commodities in sufficient quantities, particularly during the 1st week of the month. Market chiefs and traders were interviewed regarding the food supply situation. In November, 3.5% reported an increase in supply prices for rice, fish and vegetables.



* 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 November 2023, there was a significant increase in the number of customers visiting markets compared to the previous month. This increase can be attributed to the re-celebration of a major Cambodian traditional festival (Water festival) for the first time after it was canceled for 3 years due to COVID-19 pandemic.



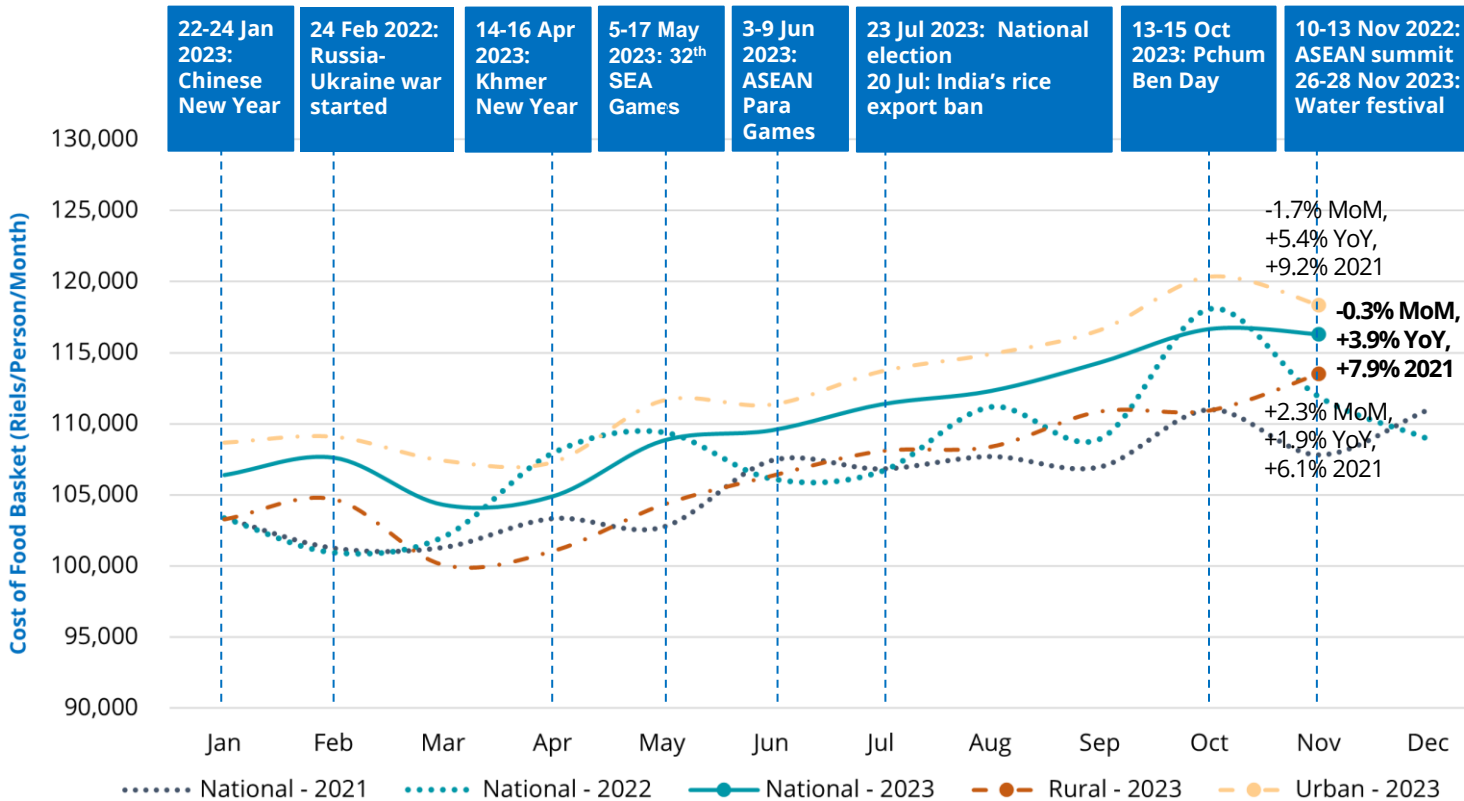
Change in Customers* Visiting Markets

* 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 November 2023, the national cost of the basic food basket (BFB)¹ remained fairly steady, experiencing a slight 0.3% month-on-month (MoM) decline, bringing it to 116,300 riels/person/month, equivalent to USD 28.4. Notably, the cost of BFB in urban markets² decreased by 1.7% MoM (USD 28.9) while in rural markets, it increased by 2.3% MoM (USD 27.7).

When comparing to the same month in the previous year (YoY), the cost of the BFB showed a moderate increase of 3.9%. This increase was more pronounced in urban areas compared to rural areas. It is also noteworthy that the BFB cost was 7.9% higher compared to the same month in 2021.



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 markets in the monitoring are considered as rural markets

A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration

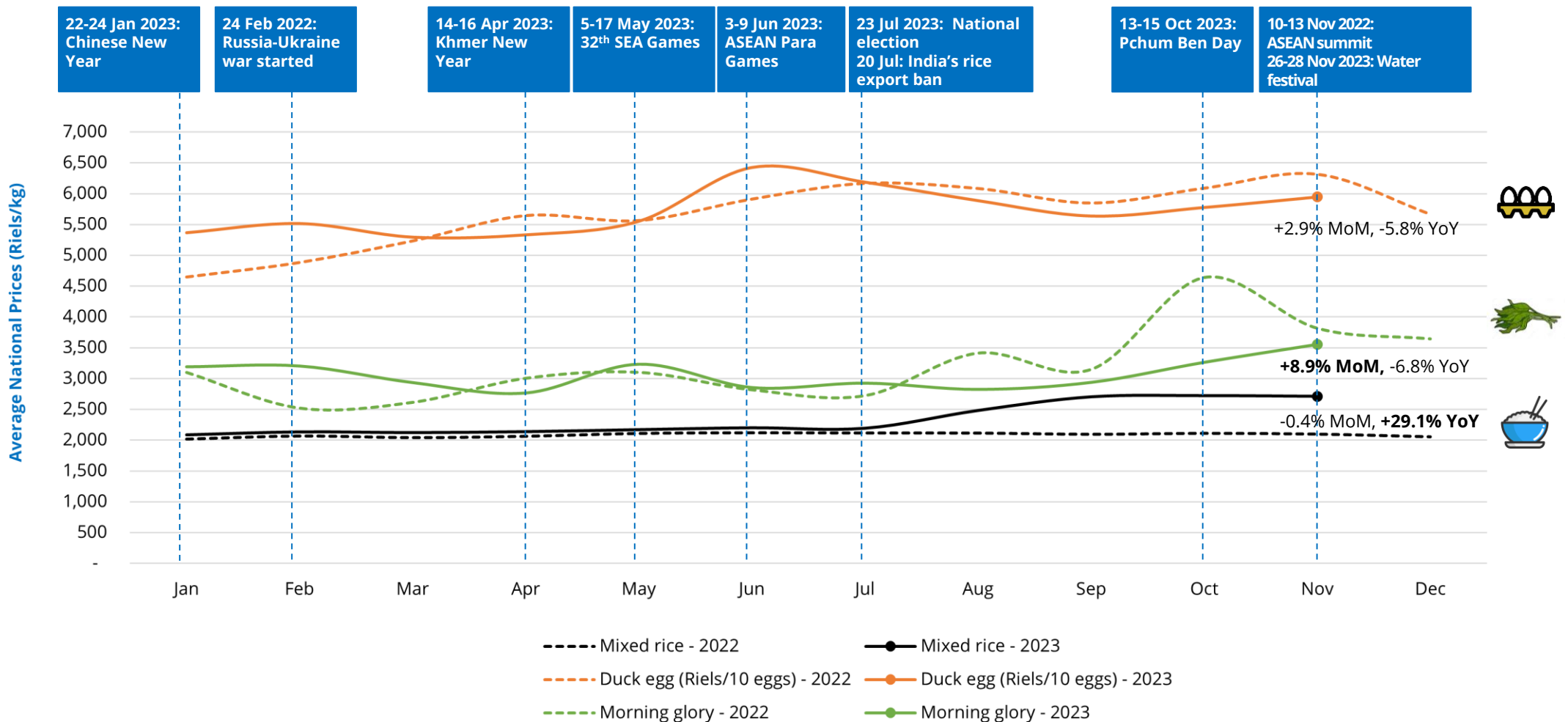


The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

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

In November 2023, retail prices for mixed rice remained relatively steady compared to previous month (MoM) but were 29.1% higher than the same month in the previous year (YoY). Duck eggs and morning glory experienced moderate price increases, of 2.9% MoM and 8.9% MoM, respectively. The prices of both commodities remained lower than in the previous year, by 5.8% YoY and 6.8% YoY, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



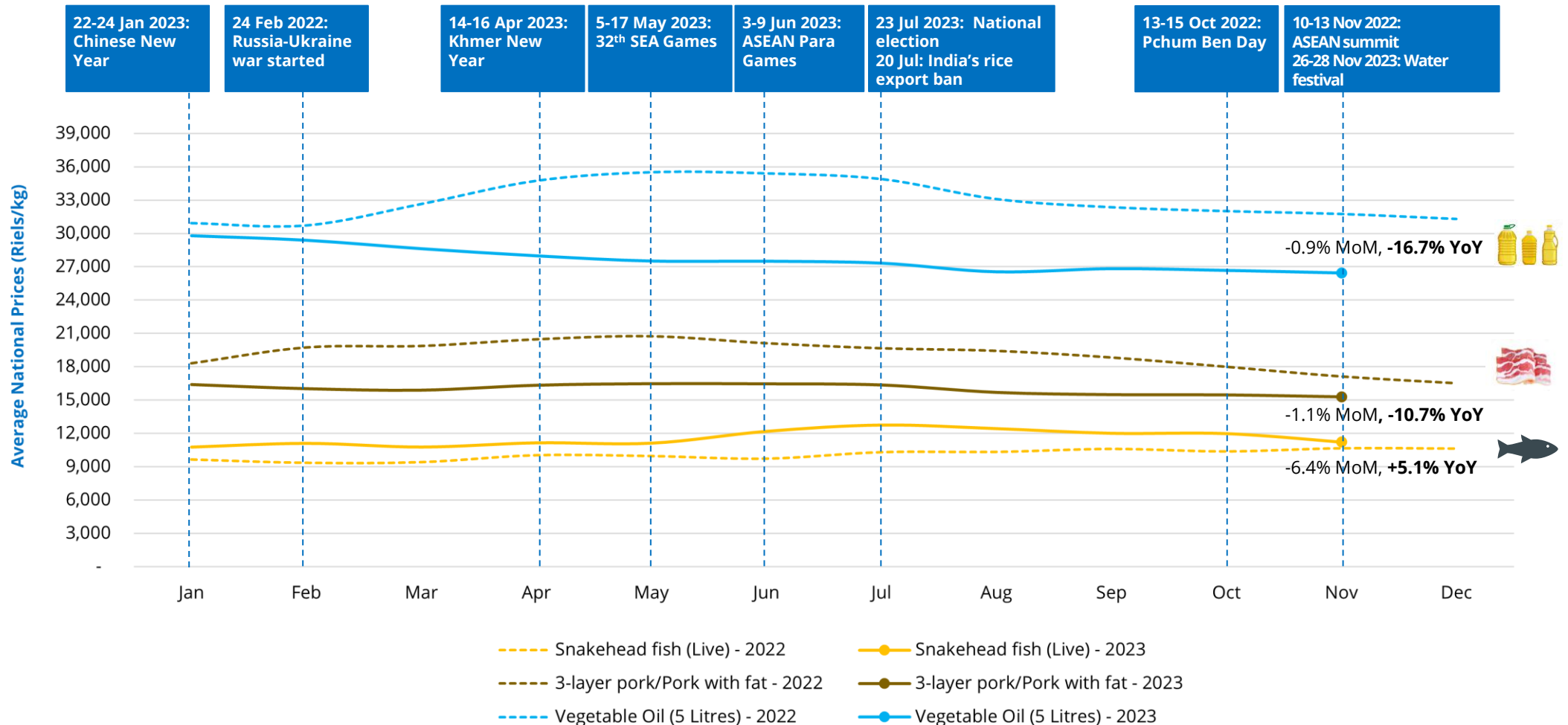
Note:

- 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 November 2023, retail prices for snakehead fish showed a notable decrease, declining by 6.4% compared to the previous month (MoM) while the prices for pork and vegetable oil remained relatively stable 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 5.1% higher YoY, while retail prices for vegetable oil and pork were significantly lower, by 16.7% and 10.7% YoY, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



Note: food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

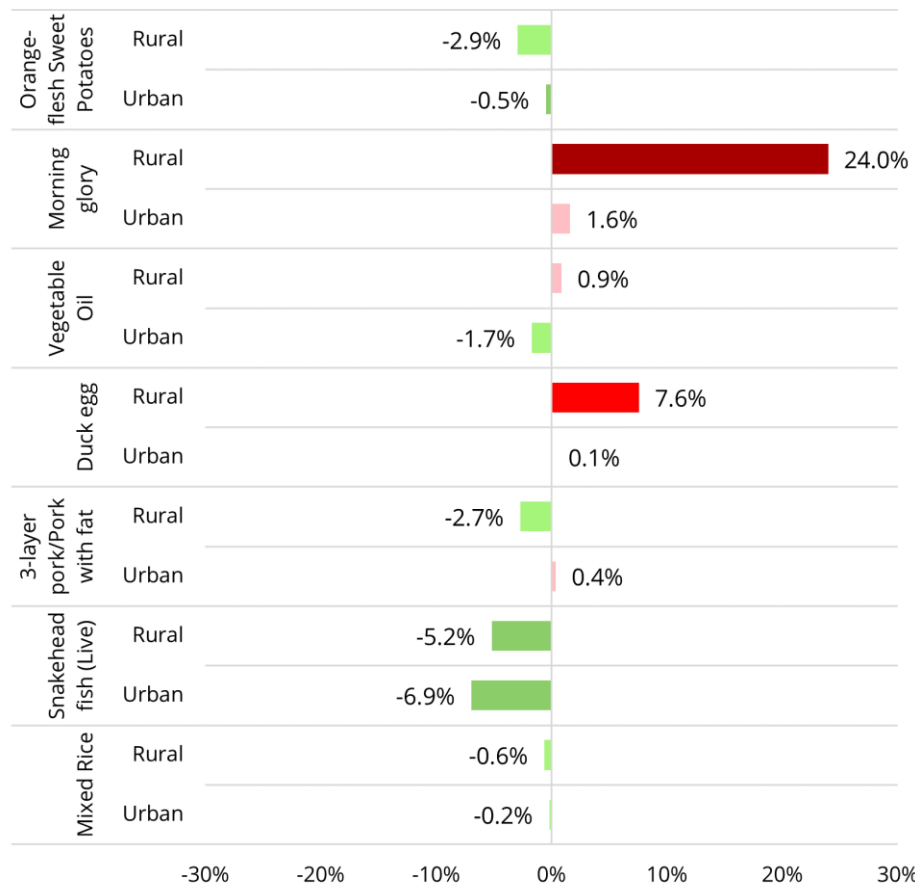
Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas

In November 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, snakehead fish and duck egg**. Morning glory and duck egg witnessed a significant price increase of 24.0% MoM and 7.6% MoM in rural areas, respectively. Meanwhile snakehead fish price showed a notable decrease of 6.9% in urban areas compared to October 2023.

The WFP basic food basket cost varied by province (map below right), with the **Samaki market, Kampot province (USD 32.8)** being 16% above the national average while the **Soung market, Tboung Khoum province (USD 24.2)** being 15% lower than the national average. Price deviations above the national average, particularly those more than 10%, were predominantly observed in urban markets.

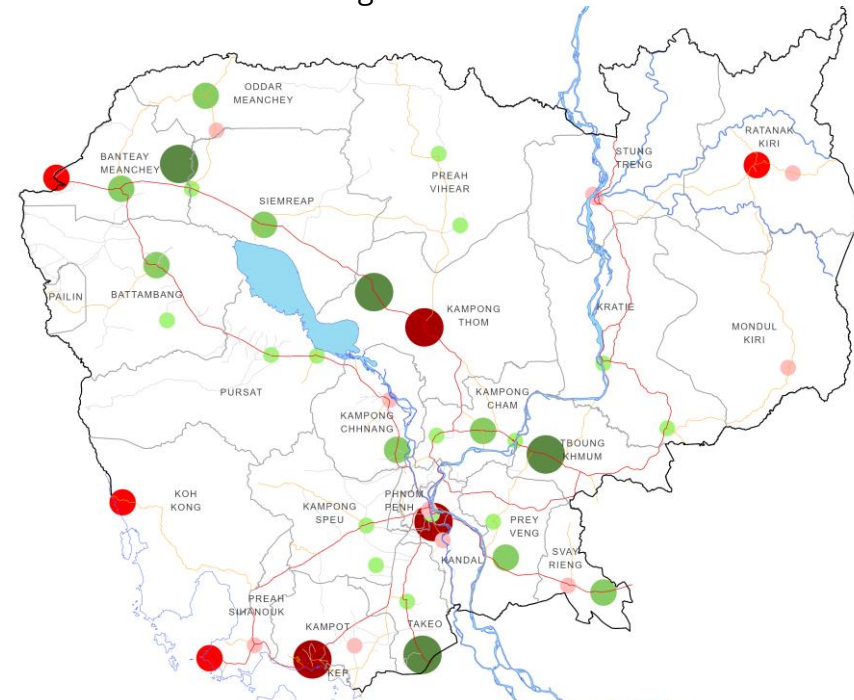
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

October 2023 vs November 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 (November 2023)

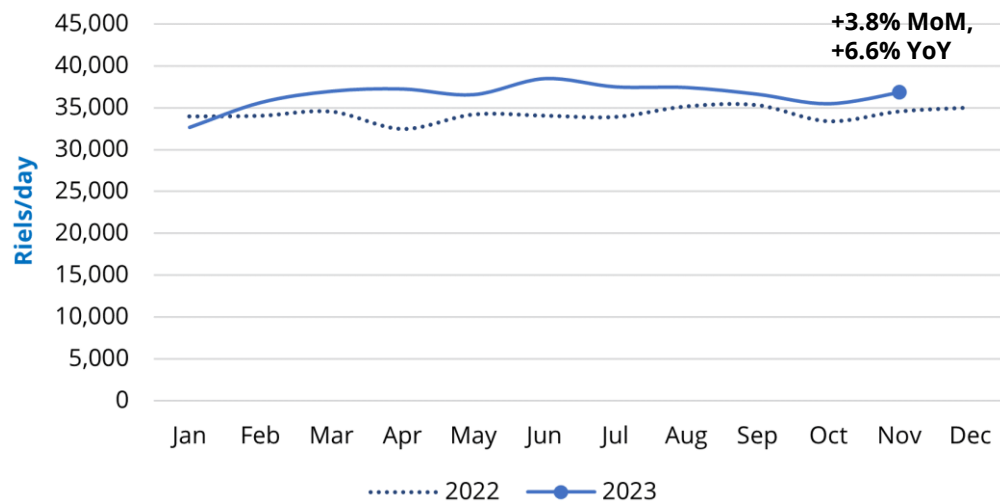
BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● $\geq 10\%$ Higher	0%	100%
● 5% to 10% Higher	0%	100%
● $< 5\%$ Higher	55%	45%
● $< 5\%$ Lower	47%	53%
● 5% to 10% Lower	50%	50%
● $\geq 10\%$ Lower	75%	25%

Unskilled Labor Wage and Purchasing Power

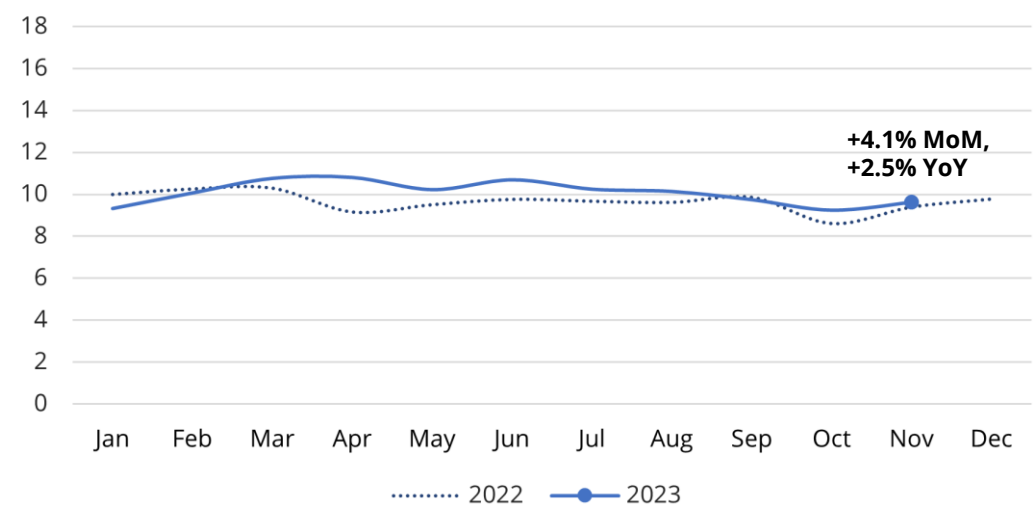
Unskilled labour wages for agriculture and construction workers is collected by the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on a monthly basis across the country. In November 2023, the average national wage for unskilled labour witnessed a modest 3.8% month-on-month (MoM) and a 6.6% year-on-year (YoY) increase, reaching 36,800 Riels per day, which is approximately USD 9.0.

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 November 2023, the ToT exhibited a moderate increase of 4.1% MoM and 2.5% YoY. This indicates improved affordability of a basic food basket for unskilled laborers. This increase was driven by a slight decrease in the cost of the food basket and a moderate increase in unskilled wages.

Unskilled Labor Wage (November 2023)



Terms of Trade (November 2023)



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

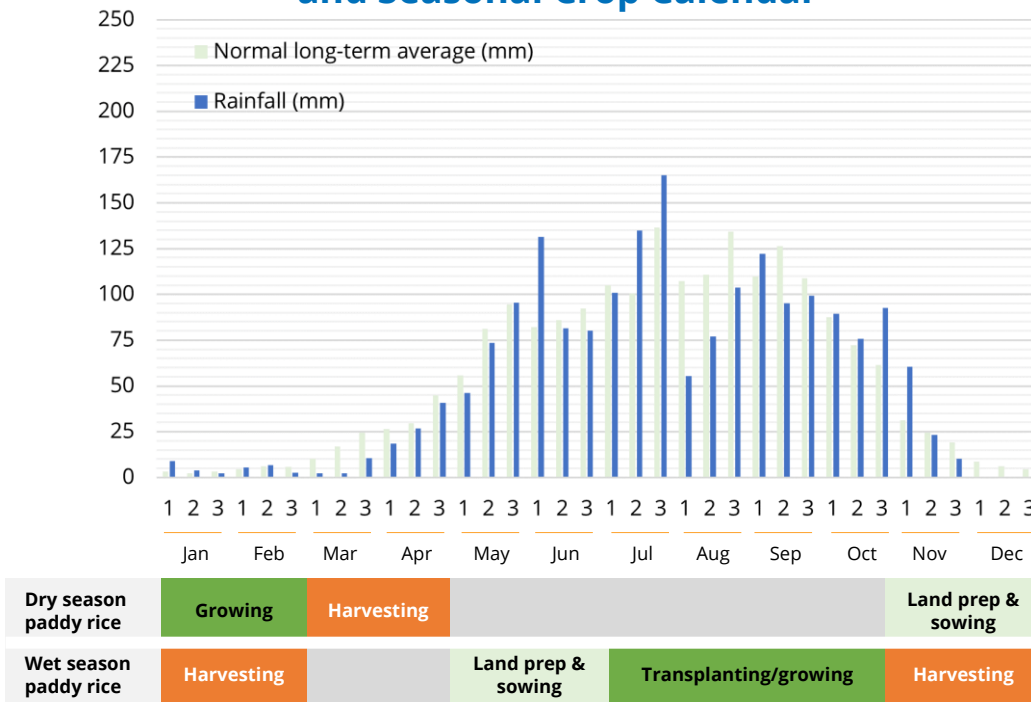
² The cost of the Basic Food Basket (BFB) is initially calculated on a monthly basis to reflect the total cost for a month. However, for the purpose of calculating the terms of trade (ToT), this monthly cost is converted into a daily value to provide a per-day estimation.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

In November 2023, Cambodia received rainfall* that exceeded the national long-term average (graph bottom left). Most provinces experienced normal to above-normal rainfall during the same period (map bottom right).

The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Forecast indicates that El Niño conditions continue to exert a strong influence, and the conditions are projected to persist until May 2024, contributing to drier and warmer weather in the region. 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 slightly below normal rainfall conditions and hotter temperatures from December 2023 to February 2024.

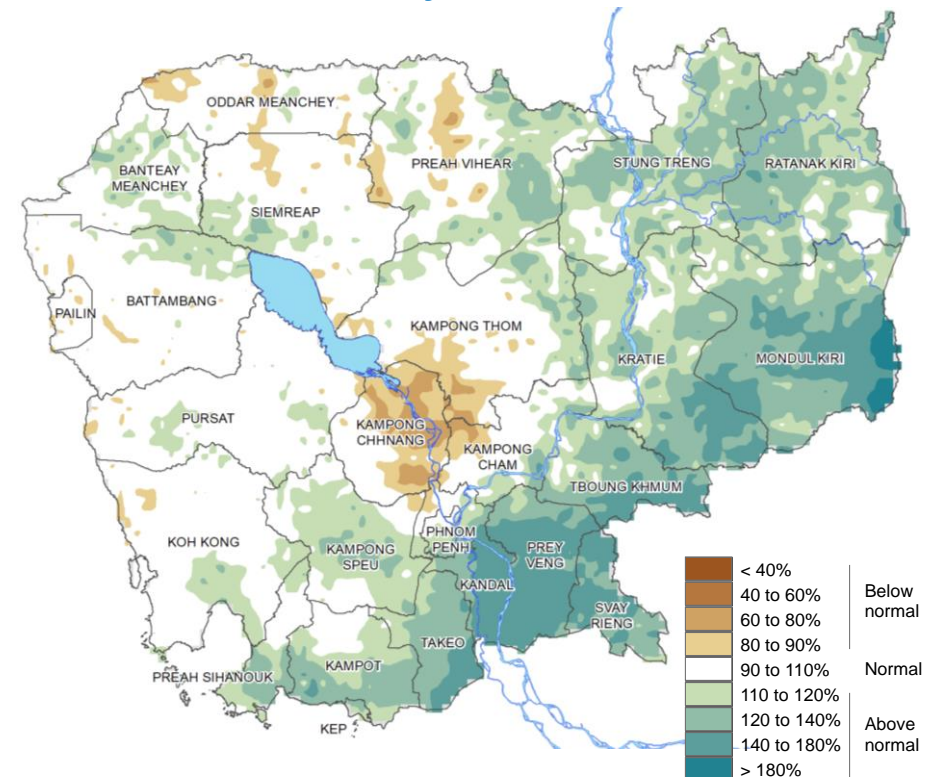
National Average Rainfall (November 2023) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



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 November 2023



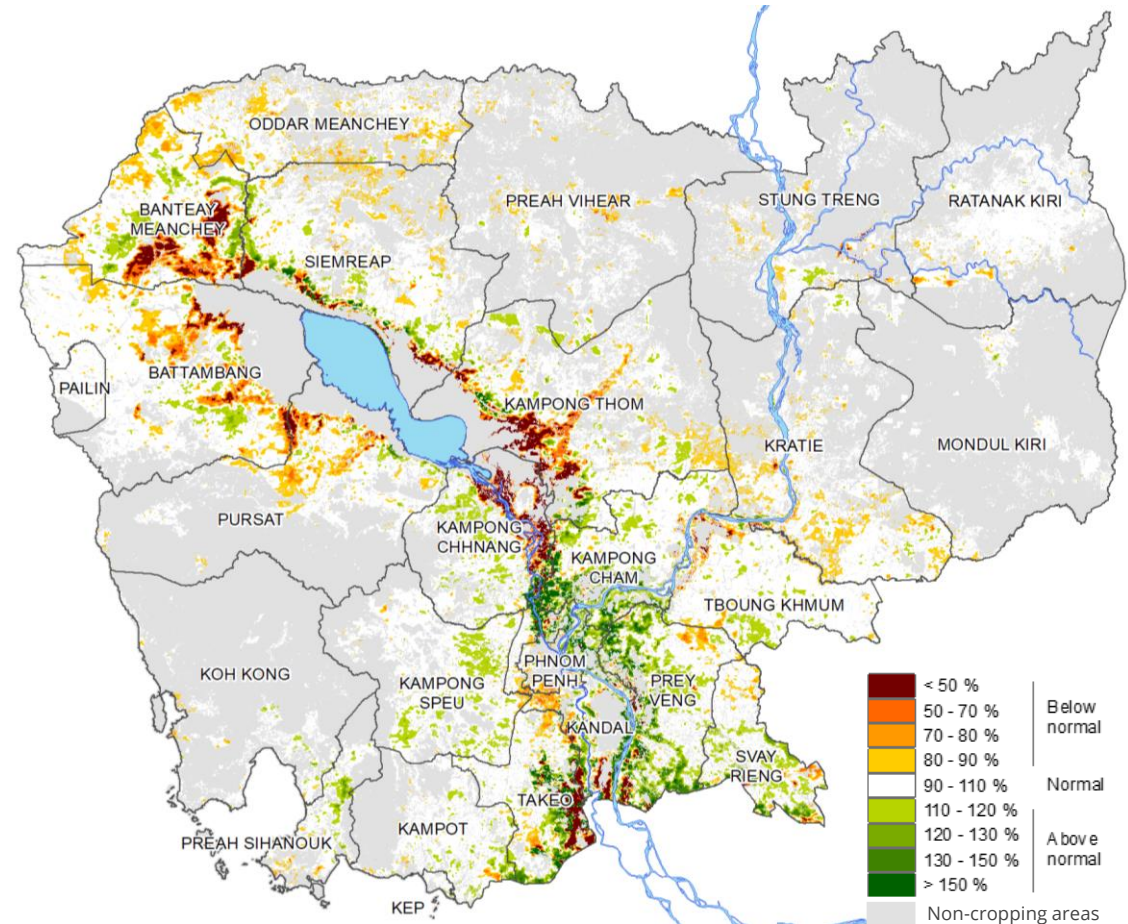
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

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

As of November 2023, the harvested area of wet season rice has reached 1 million hectares, with a yield estimate of 3.7 tons per hectare, consistent with the previous year. At the same time, the cultivation of dry season paddy has achieved 23% of the national plan. The current favourable weather, coupled with adequate water in irrigation provide advantageous conditions for cultivating dry season paddy ([Rice Growing Outlook Report of the ASEAN Food Security Information System in November 2023](#)).

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in November 2023



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Trade

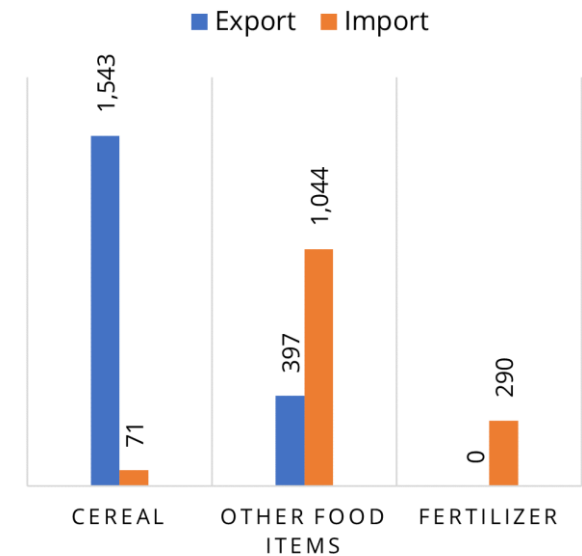
In the first eleven month of 2023, Cambodia's total official exports (excluded value of non-monetary gold) remained relatively stable with a minimal increase of 1.2% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 20,494.7 million. The cost of exported food amounted to USD 1,940 million (right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 1,543 million (+51% YoY, attributable to the extra milled rice exported to Philippine and Indonesia in November 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 397 million (+8% YoY). In the first eleven months of 2023, nearly 600,000 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 420.8 million) were exported, reaching 85% of the annual milled rice export goal (700,000 MT), and about 3.9 million MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 1,156.7 million) were exported during the same period (quoted by Fresh News, 5 December 2023).

Cambodia's total official imports (excluded value of non-monetary gold) in the first eleven months of 2023 continued to show a moderate decrease, of 5.4% compared to the same period last year,

amounting to USD 22,006 million. The primary cause of this decline was a reduction in non-food goods originating from key production countries, including the Taiwan, United States, Thailand and some other countries. 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 1,115 million including cereals worth USD 71 million (+36% YoY) and other foods worth USD 1,044 million (+7% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 290 million (+18% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China.

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



Source: *General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 11 December 2023*

Policy response

Social policy response

Since mid-2019, the Cambodian government has initiated extensive cash transfer programs designed to support pregnant women and children under two years old, as well as impoverished and vulnerable households that were disproportionately affected by the pandemic, flooding, and inflation. Thus far, the Cambodian government has allocated a total of **USD 1.3 billion** from the national budget to fund these programs (Official webpage of Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, 5 December 2023).

The cash transfer program for IDPoor and vulnerable households during the COVID-19 pandemic is scheduled to conclude in March 2024. It will be succeeded by the "**New National Social Assistance Programme Framework**" in the **Family Package**, effective from April 2024. This package extends its coverage to households with IDPoor cards, including those with pregnant women and children under two years old, people with disabilities, individuals aged 60 and older, those living with HIV and also scholarships for underprivileged students from grades 1 to 12 (quoted by Fresh News, 5 December 2023), with a total reserved budget of **USD 165 million** in 2024.

The Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training's NSSF organized a 30-day campaign to raise awareness about the advantages of NSSF

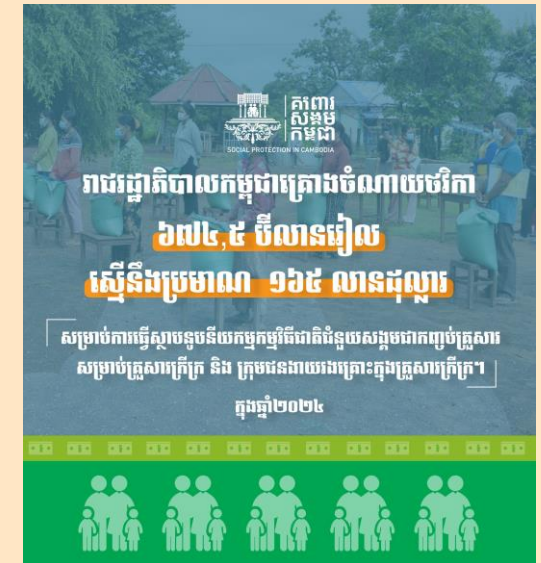
membership, regarding a new healthcare scheme with voluntary contributions. As of November 19, a total of 197,408 participants, especially self-employed individuals, had actively participated in this initiative (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 23 November 2023).

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation, in collaboration with relevant institutions, is also preparing for the official release of a guidebook that standardizes child protection measures. This guidebook will outline operational procedures for local authorities, as well as civil society organizations, enabling them to deliver safe and effective services for children (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 20 November 2023).

Economic response

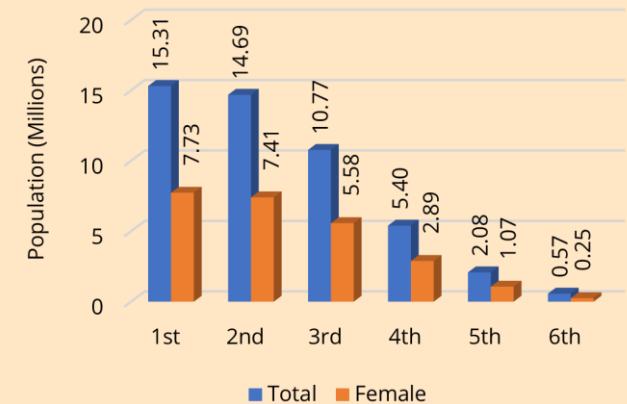
The government has dedicated around \$130 million to mitigate the reduction in electricity rate this year, with the primary objective of aiding the populace, particularly vital economic sectors like agriculture, industry, and tourism (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 23 November 2023).

The EU has granted \$7 million to the Ministry of Economy and Finance to enhance multiple aspects of fisheries reform, including a focus on food safety (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 4 December 2023).



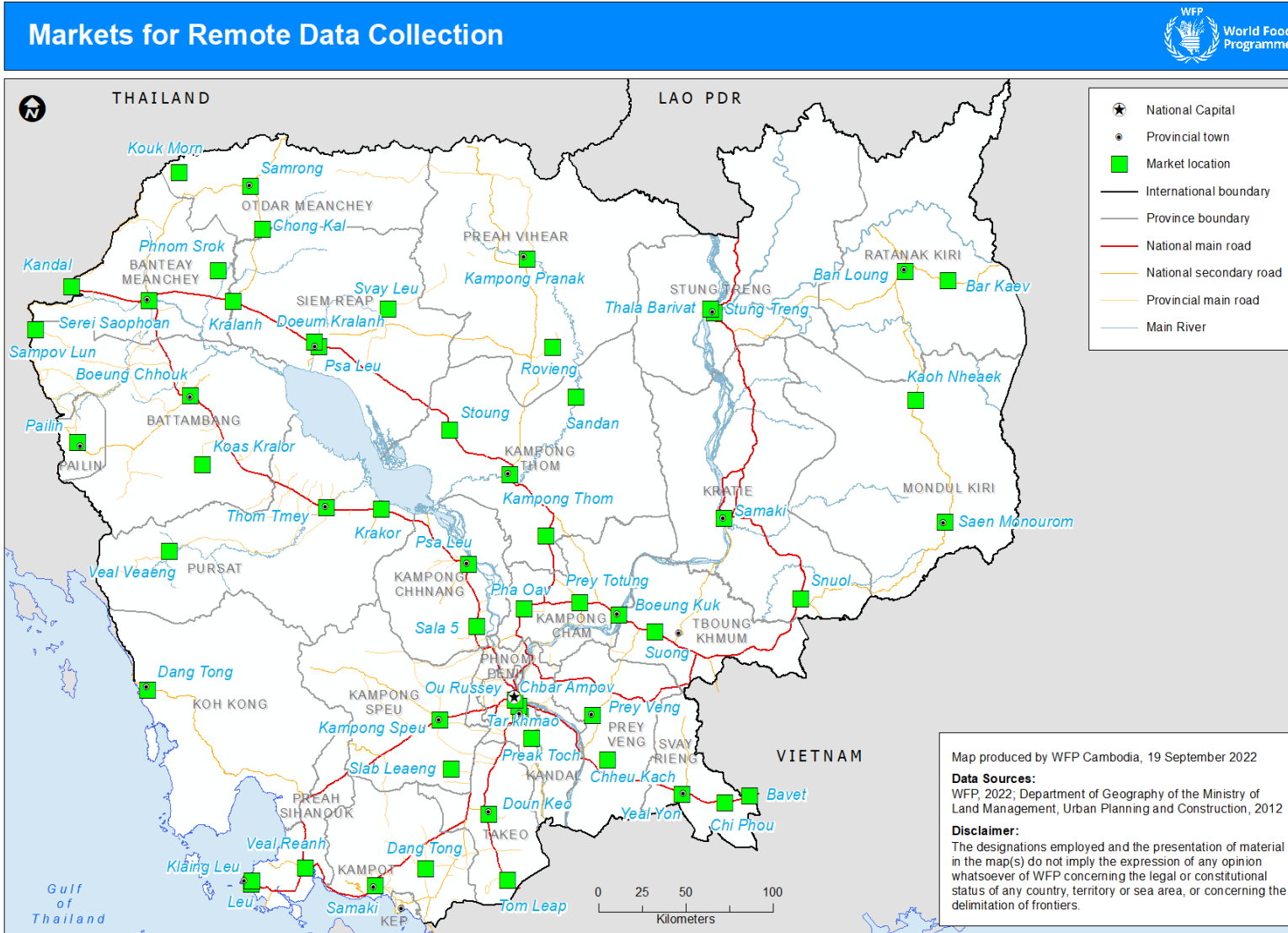
Source: Official facebook page of NSPC Cambodia, posted on 2 November 2023

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 30 November 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	2,709	→ -0.4%	↑ 9.2%	↑ 29.1%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,525	→ 2.1%	↑ 10.3%	↓ -12.0%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	11,218	↓ -6.4%	↓ -9.8%	↑ 5.1%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	5,518	↑ 20.9%	↑ 20.3%	→ 2.6%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,313	→ -2.0%	→ -0.6%	→ 0.3%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,410	→ 0.2%	→ -0.2%	↓ -18.5%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,796	→ -4.5%	→ -2.7%	→ -1.3%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,633	→ 0.8%	↑ 75.6%	↓ -13.5%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	27,385	→ 0.0%	→ -4.3%	↑ 9.0%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,457	→ -1.7%	↓ -5.6%	↓ -28.2%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,023	→ 0.7%	↓ -6.4%	↓ -11.9%	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,156	↑ 5.5%	→ 2.5%	↓ -22.8%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	15,301	→ -1.1%	→ -2.6%	↓ -10.7%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,513	↑ 12.8%	↑ 28.9%	↓ -16.5%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	17,170	→ 1.2%	→ 3.5%	↓ -12.2%	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	4,697	↑ 15.5%	↑ 25.3%	→ 4.5%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,702	↓ -6.0%	↓ -5.6%	→ 3.9%	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	3,036	↑ 8.7%	→ -0.2%	↓ -17.0%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,948	→ 2.9%	→ 1.0%	↓ -5.8%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,305	↑ 16.2%	→ -1.2%	↓ -11.4%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,388	→ 2.0%	→ 0.2%	→ -2.1%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,298	→ -3.0%	↓ -22.1%	↓ -15.7%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	26,440	→ -0.9%	→ -0.4%	↓ -16.7%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,975	→ 3.5%	→ -1.8%	↓ -19.7%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,235	→ -2.6%	→ 1.3%	→ -2.9%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,116	↓ -12.6%	↑ 7.4%	↓ -9.6%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,476	→ 1.3%	→ 1.5%	→ 4.2%	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	7,783	→ -2.0%	→ -0.8%	↓ -6.7%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	10,138	→ 2.1%	→ 1.7%	→ 0.6%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	7,768	↑ 28.3%	↑ 43.6%	↑ 21.9%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,330	→ -4.0%	→ -0.1%	↑ 7.0%	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,528	→ -1.3%	↓ -10.1%	→ 1.4%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	6,088	→ 1.8%	→ 1.7%	→ 4.1%	8.26. Garlic	Kg	7,181	→ 0.9%	↓ -7.7%	↑ 37.9%
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	3,554	↑ 8.9%	↑ 25.9%	↓ -6.8%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	4,025	→ 3.9%	→ -1.7%	↓ -9.1%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,069	→ -2.8%	↓ -7.6%	↓ -14.0%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,233	→ -1.4%	→ -4.3%	→ 4.9%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	5,115	→ 2.9%	↑ 19.5%	↓ -7.8%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	2,000	↑ 40.4%	●	↓ -11.1%
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	5,266	→ 1.2%	↑ 6.0%	→ 0.3%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	2,017	↓ -5.2%	→ 2.0%	↑ 17.2%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	5,722	↑ 19.8%	↑ 37.7%	↑ 10.6%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,946	→ -2.7%	→ -2.7%	→ 1.4%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,955	↑ 11.6%	↑ 29.7%	↑ 6.1%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,387	→ -2.4%	→ -2.3%	→ 0.8%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoySum	Kg	4,469	↑ 7.5%	↑ 35.9%	↑ 10.7%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,403	→ -4.0%	→ -0.7%	↓ -11.9%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	4,267	↑ 7.0%	↑ 17.5%	→ 1.5%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,931	→ -1.0%	→ 3.5%	↓ -20.4%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	4,797	↑ 14.1%	↑ 22.9%	↓ -11.2%						

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	2,563	→ -0.2%	↑ 10.3%	↑ 32.6%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	4,039	→ 1.2%	↑ 12.6%	↓ -14.7%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,141	↓ -5.9%	↓ -10.4%	↑ 5.5%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	4,223	↑ 24.3%	↑ 20.3%	↑ 6.4%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,544	→ -2.2%	→ 2.4%	→ 2.5%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	1,888	→ 1.2%	↑ 5.5%	↓ -20.0%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	6,869	↓ -5.4%	→ -3.8%	→ -2.3%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,067	→ -2.8%	↑ 37.8%	↓ -12.5%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	24,343	→ -4.1%	↓ -8.5%	→ 4.5%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	1,897	→ -1.5%	↓ -5.8%	↓ -32.8%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	7,862	→ 0.1%	↓ -7.5%	↓ -13.6%	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,520	→ 4.1%	→ 4.8%	↓ -27.2%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	13,910	→ -2.2%	→ -2.8%	↓ -11.6%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,933	↑ 23.3%	↑ 40.3%	↓ -16.8%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	15,330	→ 0.5%	→ 2.6%	↓ -14.5%	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	4,005	↑ 18.7%	↑ 31.7%	↑ 5.7%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,417	↓ -7.7%	↓ -7.4%	→ 4.2%	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,388	↑ 11.1%	→ 4.6%	↓ -21.4%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,529	→ 3.7%	→ 2.1%	↓ -5.7%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,555	↑ 19.7%	↑ 5.0%	↓ -16.7%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,801	→ 2.3%	→ -1.5%	→ -4.3%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	953	↑ 5.1%	↓ -18.9%	↓ -15.7%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	25,487	→ 0.2%	→ 1.3%	↓ -16.7%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,266	→ 4.2%	→ -1.2%	↓ -22.8%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	992	→ -0.9%	→ 2.2%	→ -2.0%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,647	↓ -13.2%	↑ 13.2%	↓ -11.3%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,111	→ 3.3%	→ 3.7%	→ 4.7%	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	6,787	→ -3.2%	→ -1.1%	↓ -6.5%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,227	→ 3.3%	→ 2.3%	→ 1.1%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	6,776	↑ 29.4%	↑ 55.8%	↑ 23.3%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	4,836	→ -1.5%	→ 0.4%	→ 3.6%	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,057	→ -0.4%	↓ -8.3%	↑ 8.4%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,573	→ 1.4%	→ 1.6%	→ 3.7%	8.26. Garlic	Kg	6,518	→ -0.2%	↓ -8.5%	↑ 43.9%
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,943	↑ 12.7%	↑ 30.5%	↓ -6.8%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,438	→ 3.7%	→ -1.3%	↓ -8.6%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,387	→ -2.0%	↓ -11.9%	↓ -18.0%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,776	→ -2.0%	↓ -5.9%	↑ 5.9%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,952	↑ 6.3%	↑ 26.0%	↓ -7.4%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	1,500	↑ 46.3%	●	↓ -14.3%
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	3,969	→ 4.2%	↑ 9.9%	↓ -10.0%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,760	↓ -7.8%	↑ 5.7%	↑ 13.7%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	4,903	↑ 22.3%	↑ 41.3%	↑ 11.2%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,535	→ -2.2%	→ -1.5%	↓ -5.4%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,081	↑ 11.5%	↑ 32.6%	↑ 5.8%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,143	→ -3.3%	→ -2.1%	→ -3.1%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoySum	Kg	3,642	→ 5.0%	↑ 40.5%	↑ 11.5%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,214	→ -3.5%	→ -0.6%	↓ -14.9%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,420	↑ 6.1%	↑ 20.5%	→ -0.9%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,486	→ 0.2%	↑ 5.3%	↓ -24.7%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,842	↑ 21.5%	↑ 32.8%	↓ -10.2%						

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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	2.7	34,032
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	11.2	31,061
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	15.3	18,944
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	9.5	3,429
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	2,268
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.6	25,051
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.5	1,508
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	116,300

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, November 2023. WFP Cambodia.