



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

March 2024



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

CAMBODIA

United Nations World Food Programme

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

Research, Assessment, and Monitoring (RAM) Unit, United Nations World Food Programme

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Environmental factors influencing prices

Global food prices remained relatively stable in the first quarter of 2024, despite ongoing geopolitical conflicts, the impact of the El Niño phenomenon on global trade and agriculture, and the imposition of food export restrictions by major producer countries.

In March 2024, the FAO global food price index showed a maginal increase of 1.3% compared to the previous month (MoM), driven by the increase of the prices for vegetable oils, dairy product and meat. However, it remained 7.7% lower than the same month in the previous year (YoY). The FAO all rice price index continued to decrease by 1.7% MoM but remained 14.0% higher YoY.

Global rice prices are projected to further increase in 2024, by 6%, following a 28% price spike in 2023. These rising prices, driven by increased demand and reduced supply, are raising concerns about global food security, especially given that rice is a main staple food for over 3 billion people.

It is projected that, by 2035, climate-related factors will lead to an annual increase in food costs of **1.5% to 1.8%**, impacting countries worldwide.

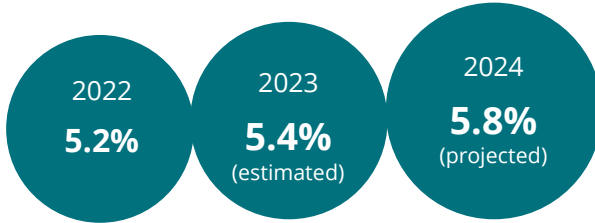
The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) warned that **1.27 million children could face malnutrition due to food price shocks**, as a projected 5% increase in food prices over the coming three months may heighten the risk of wasting/severe wasting.

To understand how global shocks impact food availability and access to markets in Cambodia, the World Food Programme (WFP) tracks primary food prices and market dynamics across 58 markets nationwide. Since January 2024, interviews are conducted remotely by a call centre, with approximately 1,000 food and non food traders, as well as market chiefs, during the third week of each month to assess supply and demand (See Methods). Additionally, monitoring extends to gasoline and diesel.

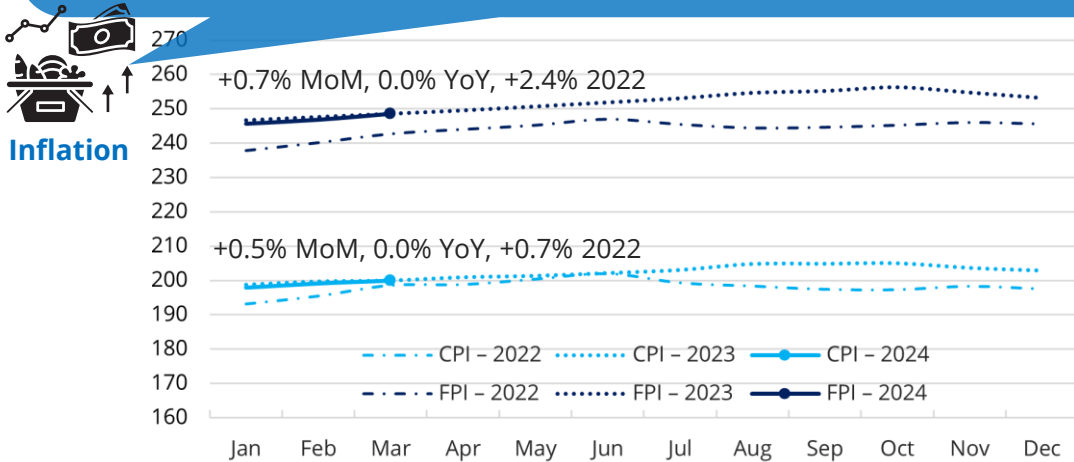
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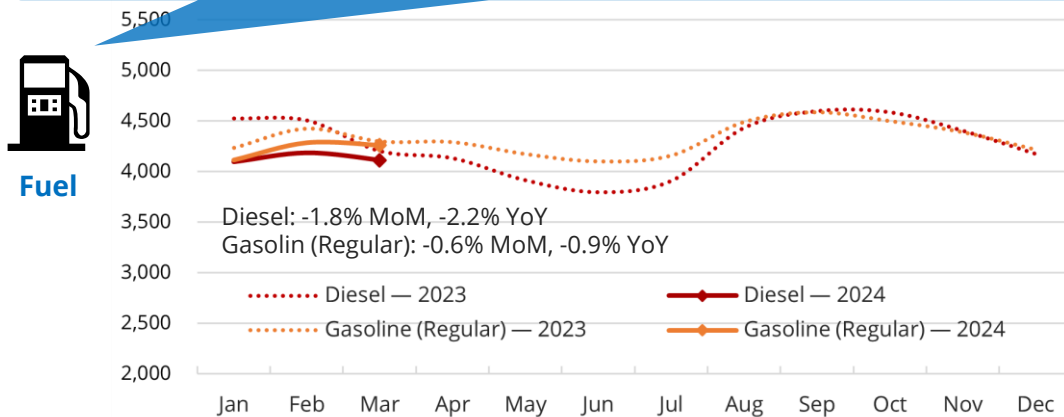
Quick Glance



The *World Bank* revised Cambodia's economic growth projection to 5.8%, down from the previous estimate of 6.1% for 2024. In March 2024, both the Phnom Penh Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Food Price Index (FPI) remained relatively stable compared to the previous month and the same month in the previous year. Cambodian households allocate a significant portion of their income to food, on average 52%. In the lowest expenditure quintile, this figure rises to 58% (CSES, 2021).



In March 2024, fuel prices in Cambodia experienced a slight decrease compared to both the previous month and March 2023.



Key Findings

In March 2024, the cost of the basic food basket (BFB) decreased by 2.5% compared to the previous month (MoM), amounting to USD 26.1 per person per month (USD 26.4, -2.7% MoM in urban areas and USD 25.8, -2.2% MoM in rural areas). This decline was attributed to the price decreases for all commodities within the basket. However, the cost of the BFB remained 2.6% higher compared to the same month in 2023.

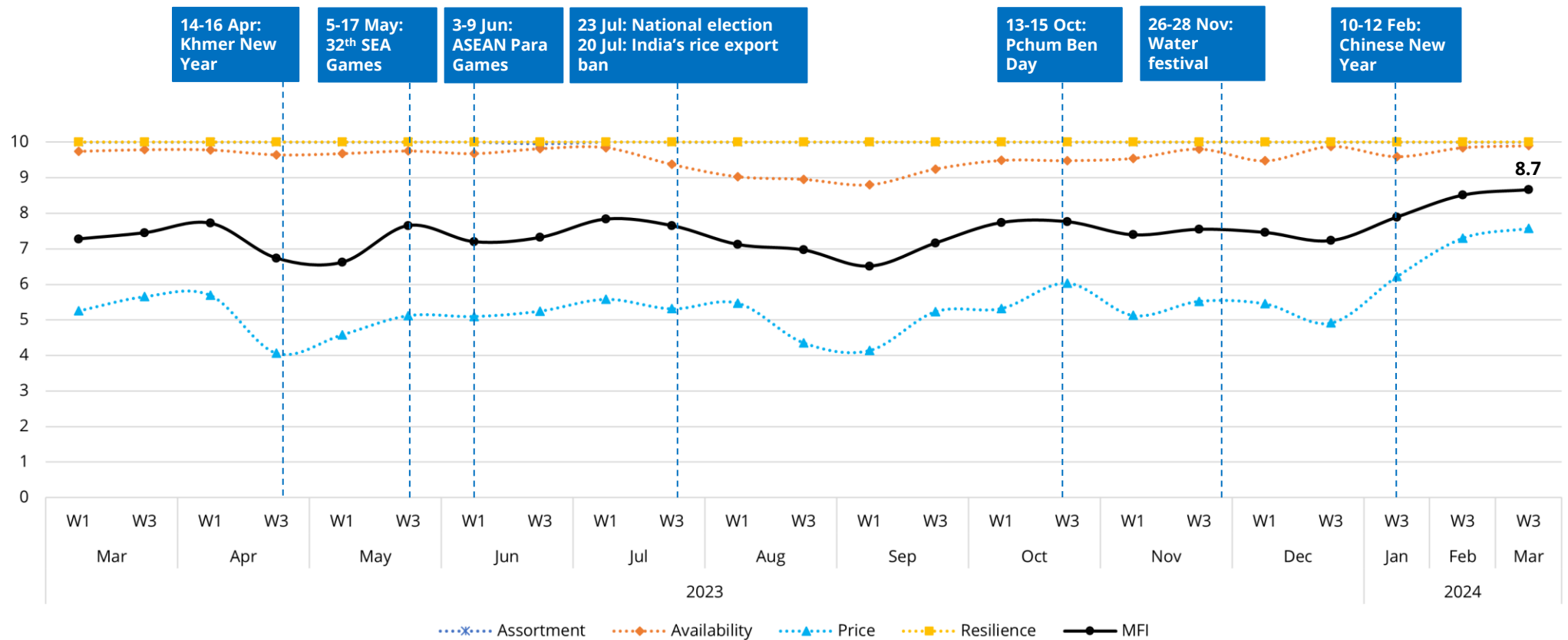
Markets throughout the country generally functioned well in March 2024, driven by ongoing price stability for key commodities. Although there was an improvement in the number of customer visits to markets, the figures remained relatively low, possibly due to the rising popularity of alternative options like small food stores.

The cultivation of dry-season paddy completed 0.84 million hectares by March 2024, about 23% increase compared to the previous year. This growth was primarily attributed to rising paddy prices and reduced input costs for fuel and fertilizer, which encouraged farmers to expand cultivation areas.

However, agricultural expansion has heightened the risk of water scarcity, given drier and warmer weather resulting from the ongoing El Niño phenomenon. Despite these challenges, as of March 2024, the vegetation in most crop cultivation areas around Tonle Sap lake and in the plains, remained in favorable conditions, thanks to the presence of irrigation systems and a timely responses to water scarcity.

Market functionality

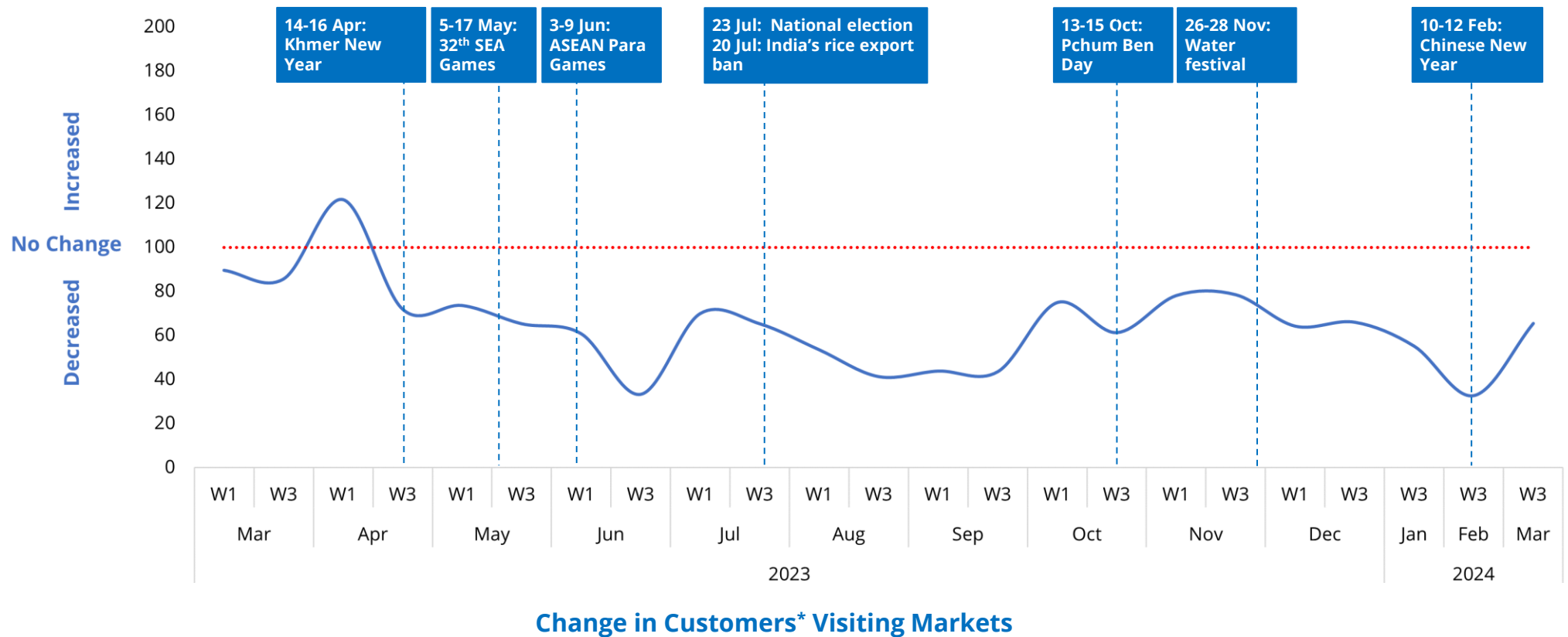
In March 2024, the market functionality index* (MFI) continued its steady rise compared to the previous month, reaching its highest value since the initial reporting in January 2022. This remarkable improvement was primarily attributed to enhanced stability and predictability in prices of essential goods, with minimal reported increases in supply prices for key food commodities.



* 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 March 2024, there was a significant improvement in market visits, compared to the previous month. However, the numbers of the visitors remained relatively low, possibly due to the increasing presence of small village stores, which reduces the necessity for people to travel to main markets for food purchases.



* Across the **58 monitored markets** in the country, market chiefs and traders were interviewed about market accessibility and customer visits in the third week of the month, compared to the third week in the previous month. 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.

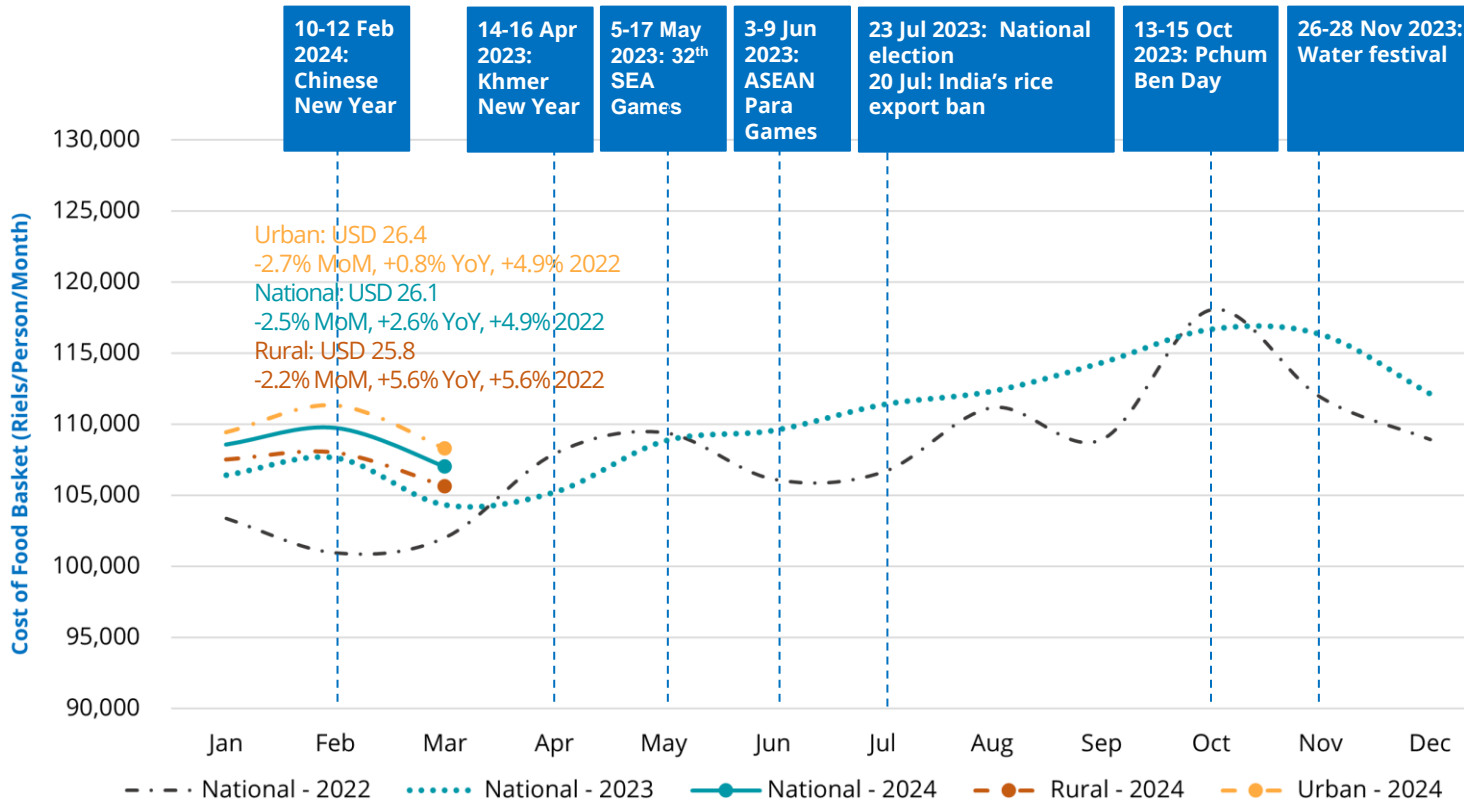
National: Cost of a basic food basket

In March 2024, the cost of the basic food basket¹ (BFB) decreased by 2.5% compared to the previous month (MoM) but increased by 2.6% compared to the same month in the previous year (YoY), continuing the trend observed the previous year. The average cost of the BFB was 107,000 riels per person per month, which is equivalent to USD 26.1. When comparing to the same month in the previous year, the cost of BFB in rural markets experienced a higher increase (+5.6% YoY) than the cost in urban markets² (+0.8% YoY). Additionally, it is worth noting that the cost of the BFB was significantly higher (+4.9%) than in the same month in 2022.

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.



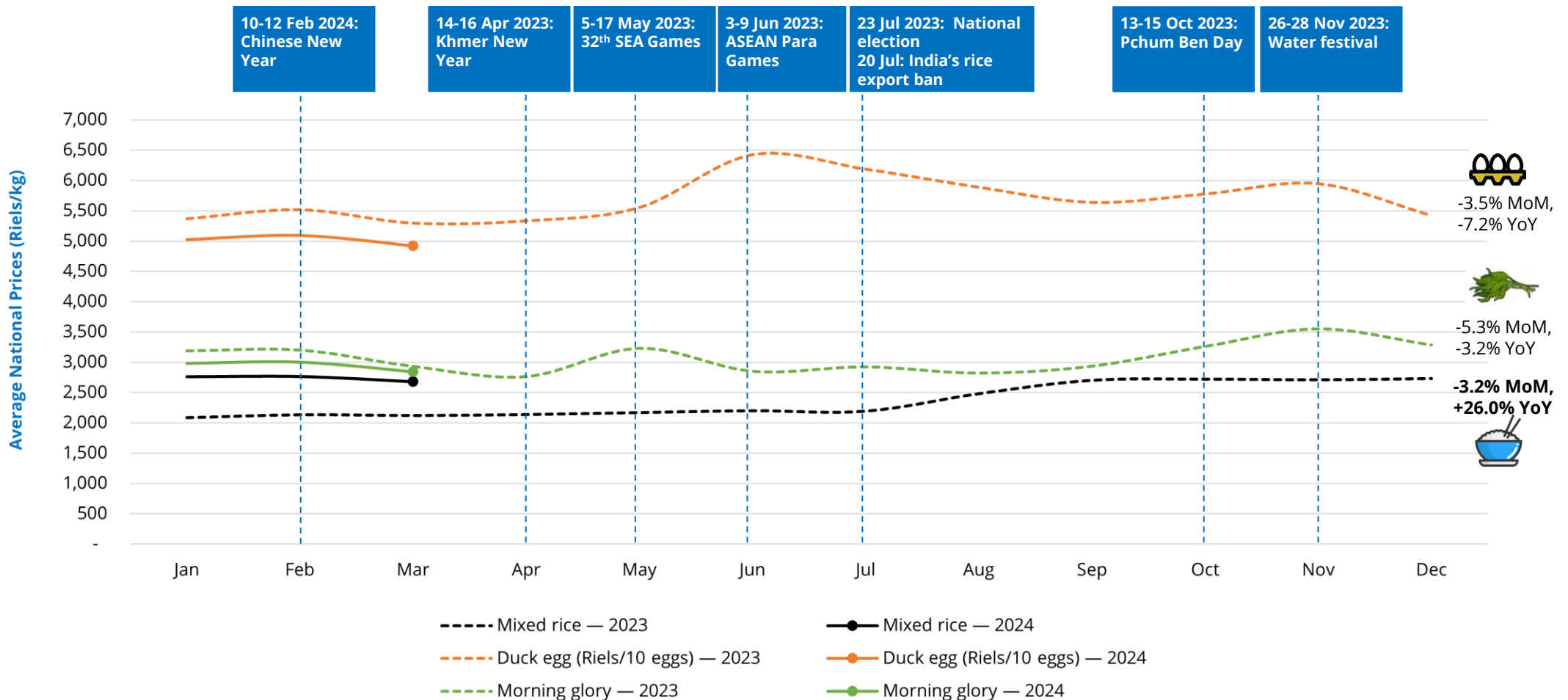
¹ The cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) is calculated to assist with interpreting the impact of monthly changes in food commodity prices on the cost of a basic diet consumed in Cambodia.

² Urban markets refer to the markets situated in the provincial towns, all other markets in the monitoring are considered as rural markets

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

In March 2024, retail prices for mixed rice moderately decreased by 3.2% month-on-month (MoM) but remained notably higher year-on-year (YoY) at 26.0%. This YoY surge is likely attributed to heightened competition over rice supply for exports since August 2023, primarily due to India's ban on rice exports. In contrast, duck eggs and morning glory experienced moderate price decreases both MoM and YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



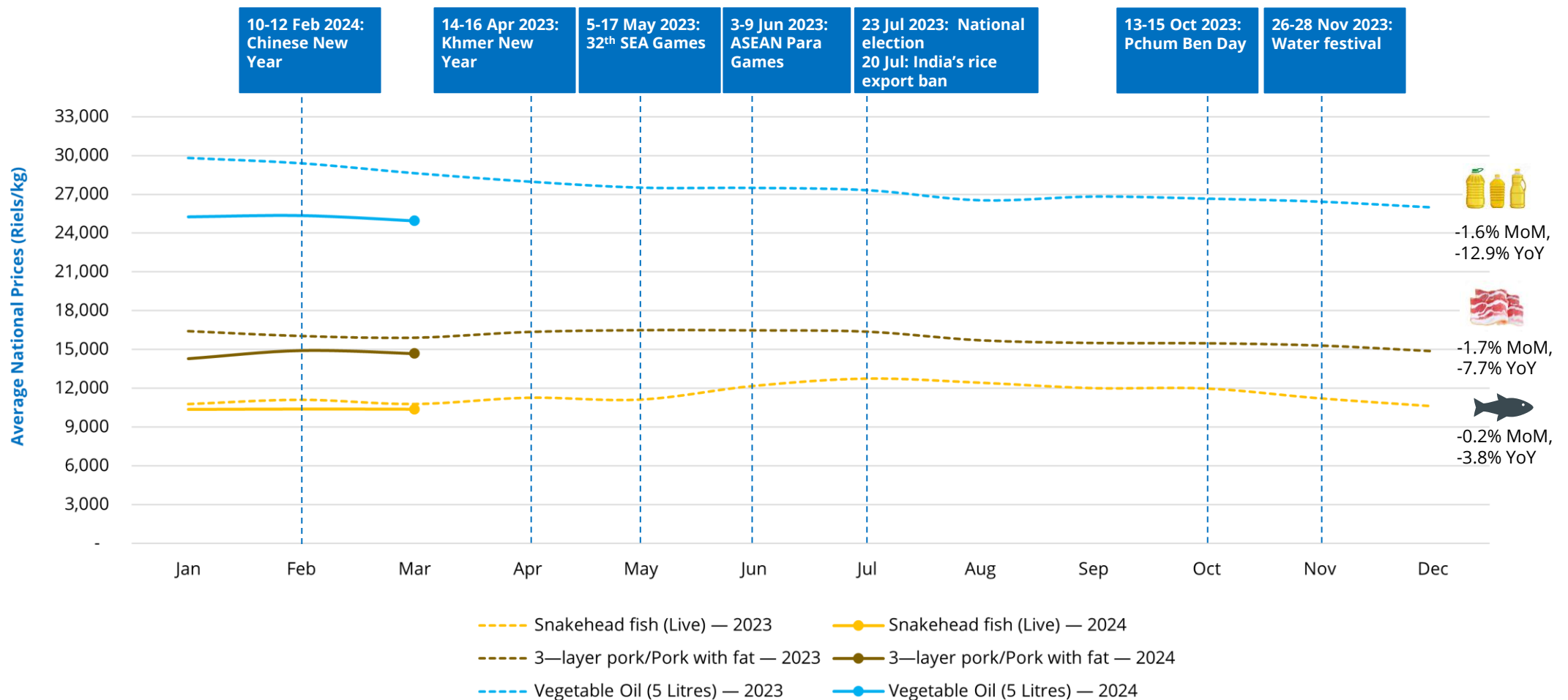
Note:

- 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 snakehead fish, pork with fat, and vegetable oil

In March 2024, retail prices for vegetable oil, pork with fat, and snakehead fish decreased both month-on-month (MoM) and year-on-year (YoY). It is worth noting that, on a year-on-year basis, prices of vegetable oil (-12.9%) and pork with fat (-7.7%) were significantly lower respectively, compared to the price of snakehead fish.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



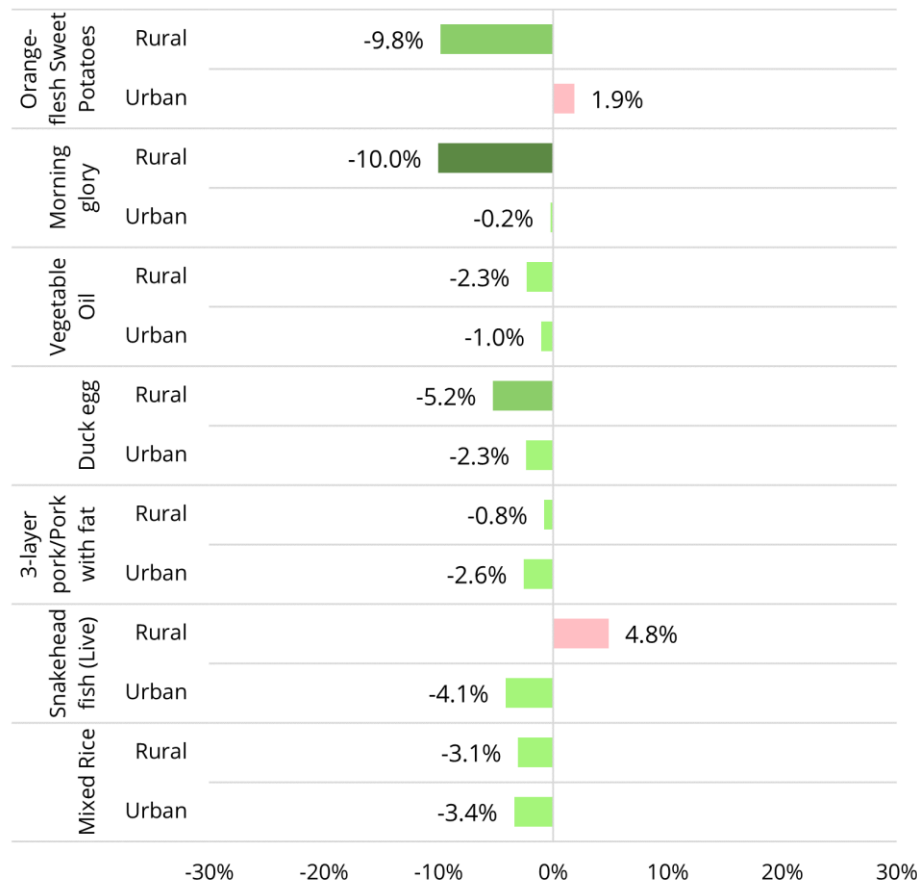
Note: food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

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

In March 2024, the retail prices of most monitored food commodities (graphic below left) followed a similar trend in both rural and urban areas, with prices generally decreasing. The WFP basic food basket cost varied by province (map below right), with the **Samrong market, Oddar Meanchey province (USD 28.8)** being 11% above the national average while the **Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province (USD 22.7)** being 13% lower than the national average. Price deviations above the national average were predominantly observed in urban markets.

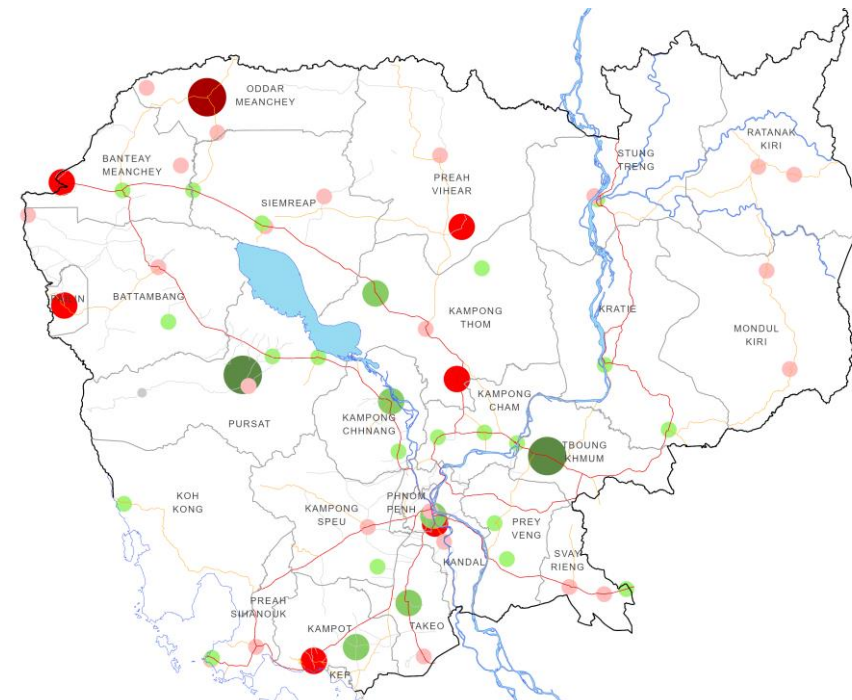
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

February 2024 vs March 2024



Note:

- Data is from all 58 markets. See the Methods section for more details
- Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.



BFB Deviation from Average National Cost

- ≥ 10% Higher
- 5% to 10% Higher
- < 5% Higher
- < 5% Lower
- 5% to 10% Lower
- ≥ 10% Lower

Percent of markets in Rural Urban

Category	Rural	Urban
≥ 10% Higher	0%	100%
5% to 10% Higher	33%	67%
< 5% Higher	48%	52%
< 5% Lower	50%	50%
5% to 10% Lower	40%	60%
≥ 10% Lower	50%	50%

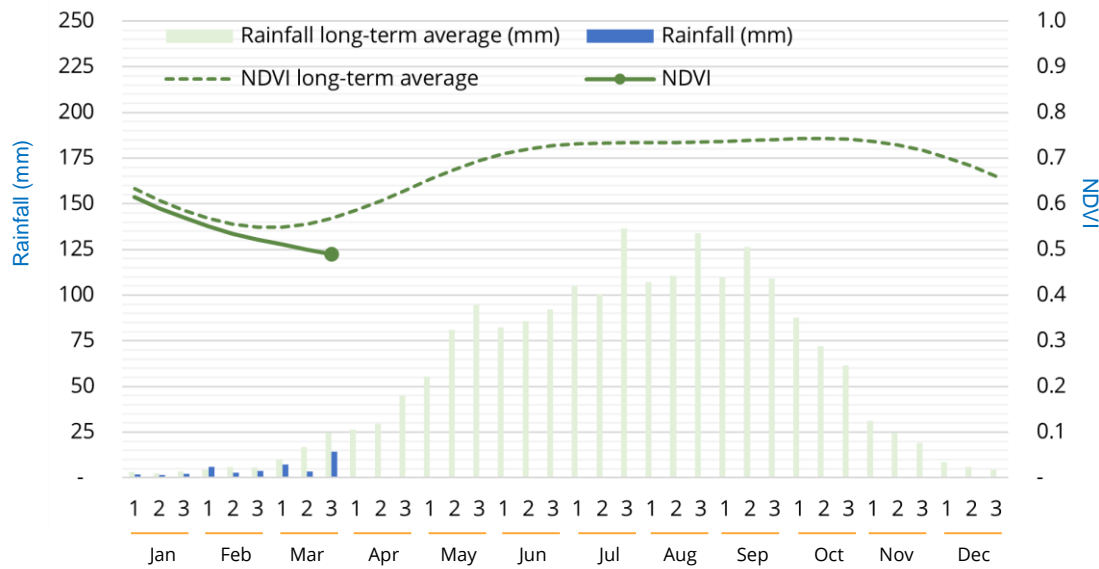
BFB Deviation of cost of basic food basket by market or province vs. national average cost (March 2024)

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

The rainfall¹ in March 2024, compared to the long-term average, showed that most provinces in Cambodia continued to experience markedly dry conditions. As a result, the vegetation conditions, measured by the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)², were noticeably below the long-term average (see graph and map below).

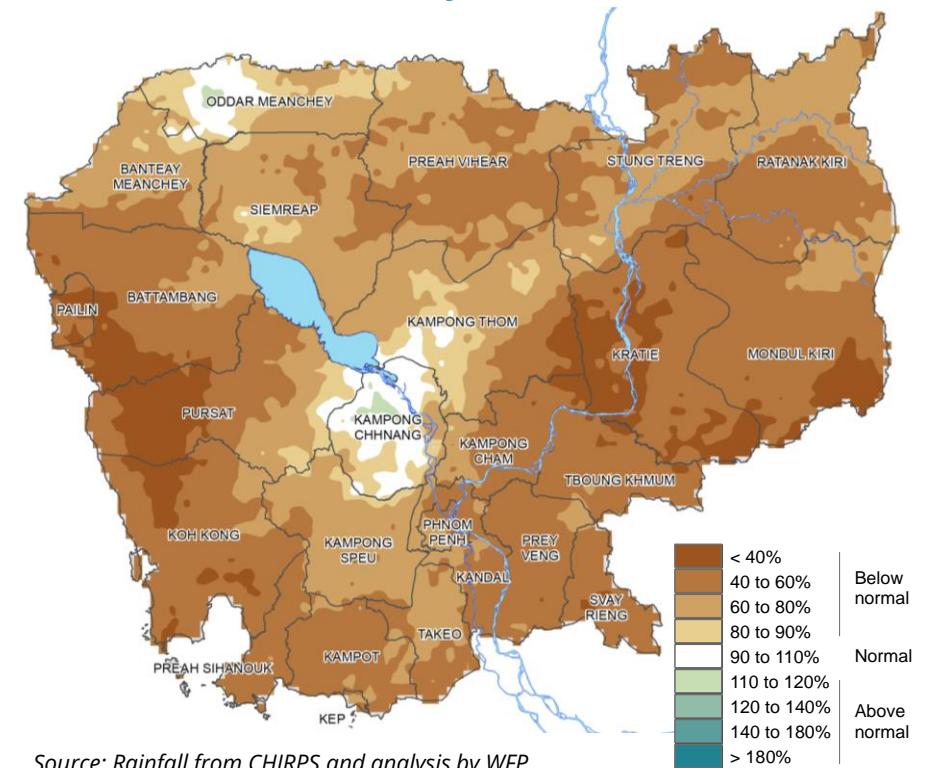
The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) forecast indicates a gradual transition of the current El Niño event to neutral conditions in between April and July 2024. Consequently, Cambodia is expected to continue experiencing drier and warmer conditions from April and June 2024, as projected by the seasonal forecast from the International Research Institute (IRI) of Columbia University and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF).

National Average Rainfall and NDVI (March 2024) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



Dry season paddy rice	Growing	Harvesting		Land prep & sowing	
Wet season paddy rice	Harvesting		Land prep & sowing	Transplanting/growing	Harvesting

Rainfall Anomaly in March 2024



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

¹Cumulative rainfall for a specific month is the sum of the three Dekat (every 10 days) rainfall for that month.

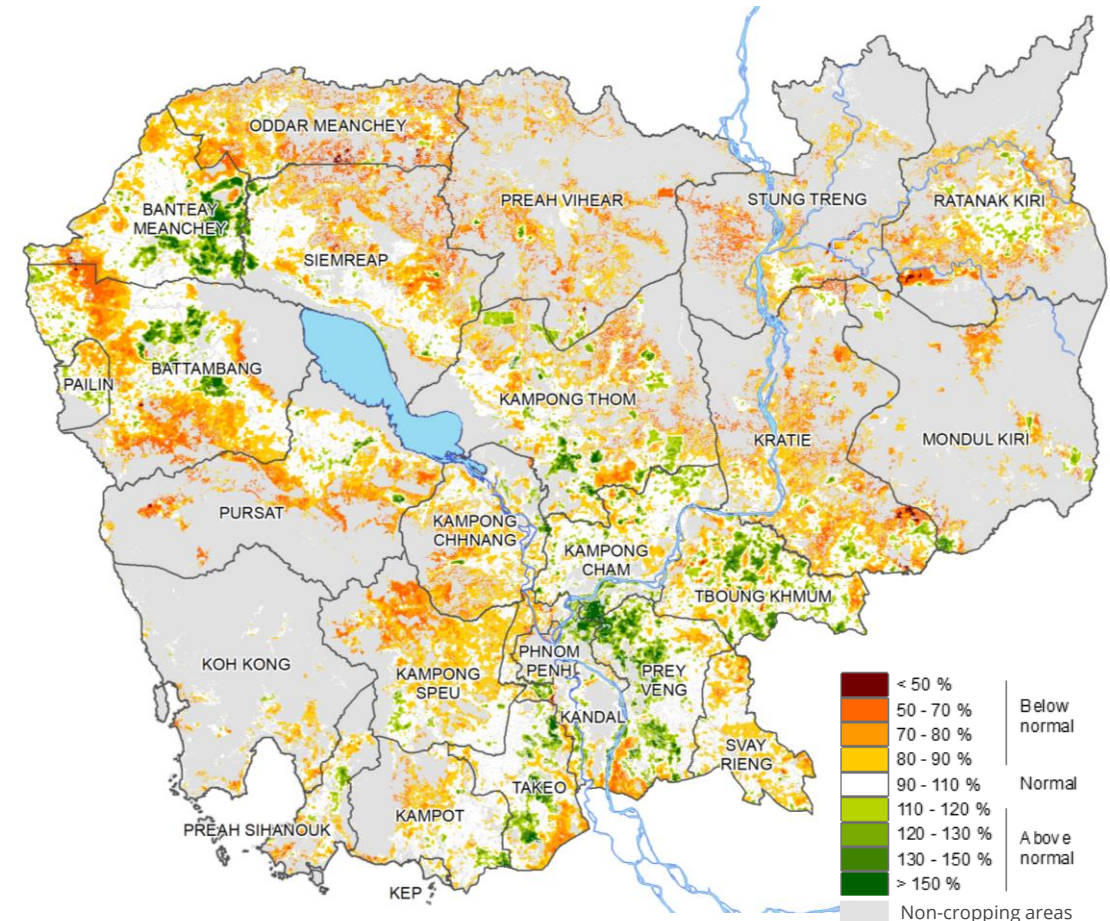
²The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a numerical indicator used to assess vegetation health and density by analyzing reflected light from the Earth's surface via satellite. It provides a continuous value ranging from 0 to 1, where higher values indicate healthier vegetation.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In March 2024, the overall vegetation in crop cultivation areas across Cambodia was notably below the long-term average due to drier and warmer weather conditions. However, most areas around Tonle Sap Lake and in plains maintained normal to above-normal vegetation conditions (map on the right).

The cultivation of dry-season paddy has reached [approximately 840,000 hectares by March 2024, marking about 23% increase compared to the same period last year](#). Of this total, around 60,120 hectares of dry-season paddy cultivation across 14 provinces affected by water shortages have been rescued, as reported by Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 5 April 2024](#)). As of now, about [263,000 hectares have been harvested](#), with a yield of 4.6 tons per hectare.

NDVI Anomaly in March 2024



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

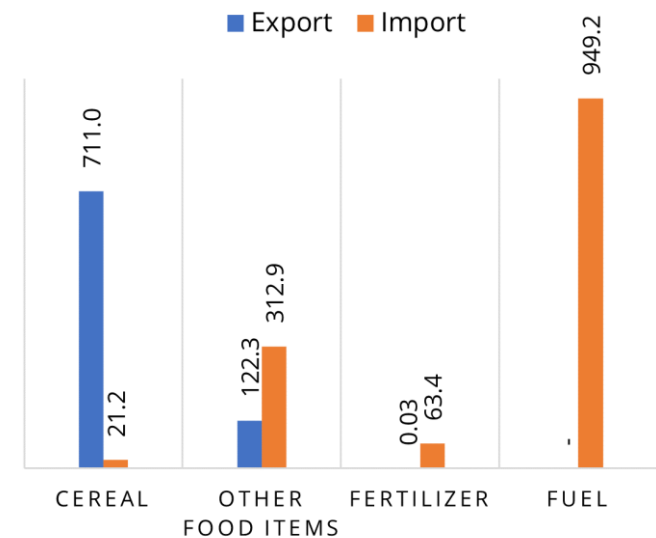
Trade

In the first quarter of 2024, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, experiencing a significant increase of 18.0% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 6,262 million. The exports are primarily destined for the United States, Vietnam, China, Japan, and Thailand. The cost of food exports amounted to USD 833 million (right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 711 million (+32% YoY), and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/ vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 122.3 million (+5% YoY). [A total of 166,451 MT of Cambodian milled rice, \(valued at USD 123.6 million\) were exported in the first quarter of 2024](#). This volume marked a 5.7% decrease compared to the same period in the previous year. Additionally, [over 2.2 million MT of paddy rice, equivalent to USD 600 million](#), were exported during the same timeframe. Ahead of Eid al-Fitr, Indonesia will import 22,500 tonnes of

rice from Cambodia to bolster domestic reserves and meet demand ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 20 March 2024](#)).

Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) in the first quarter of 2024 also showed a significant increase, of 6.4% compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to USD 6,235 million. The imports primarily originate from China, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore, and Malaysia. Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of food imports amounted to USD 334 million including cereals worth USD 21.2 million (+20% YoY) and other foods worth USD 312.9 million (+13% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 63.4 million (+26% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported fuel worth 942.2 million (+9% YoY).

Cambodian trade balance (value in million USD) of key commodity groups, as of March 2024



Source: *General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 11 April 2024*

Policy response

The Cambodian government, via the Ministry of Economy and Finance, has issued a Prakas outlining that [the state will bear the value-added tax on essential food items for individuals' daily consumption until the end of 2028](#), with the exception of food provided to restaurants ([Ministry of Economic and Finance, 20 March 2024](#)).

Cambodia is enhancing its infrastructure, including expressways, ports, and airports, to [create essential economic corridors in both Cambodia and the wider ASEAN region](#), aiming to attract investment ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 3 April 2024](#)).

Additionally, the government plans to streamline investment processes and aims to [equip an additional 1.5 million young people with the skills required by businesses](#) over the next five years ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 2 April 2024](#)).

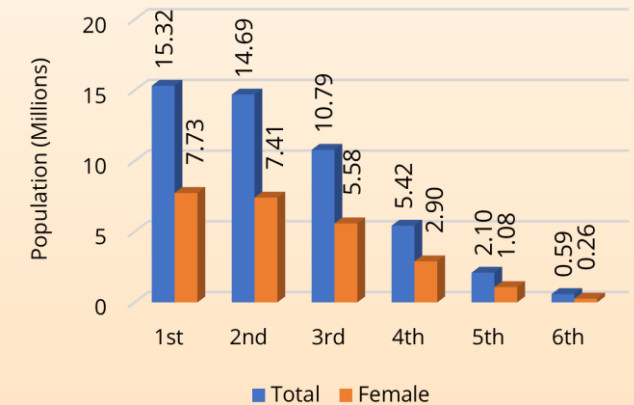
The new roadmap for the "Comprehensive Master Plan on Cambodia Intermodal Transport and Logistics System 2023-33" outlines [174 priority projects worth around USD 36.7 billion](#),

aiming to modernize infrastructure and attract private sector investment to position Cambodia as a regional investment hub ([quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 11 March 2024](#)).

The impact evaluation result indicates that the cash transfer programmes, for at-risk households affected by inflationary pressure and severe flood, [prevented a 13% decline in food security among the beneficiaries](#). This highlights the vital role of the cash transfer in protecting recipient households from significant food security challenges ([National Social Protection Council, February 2024](#)).

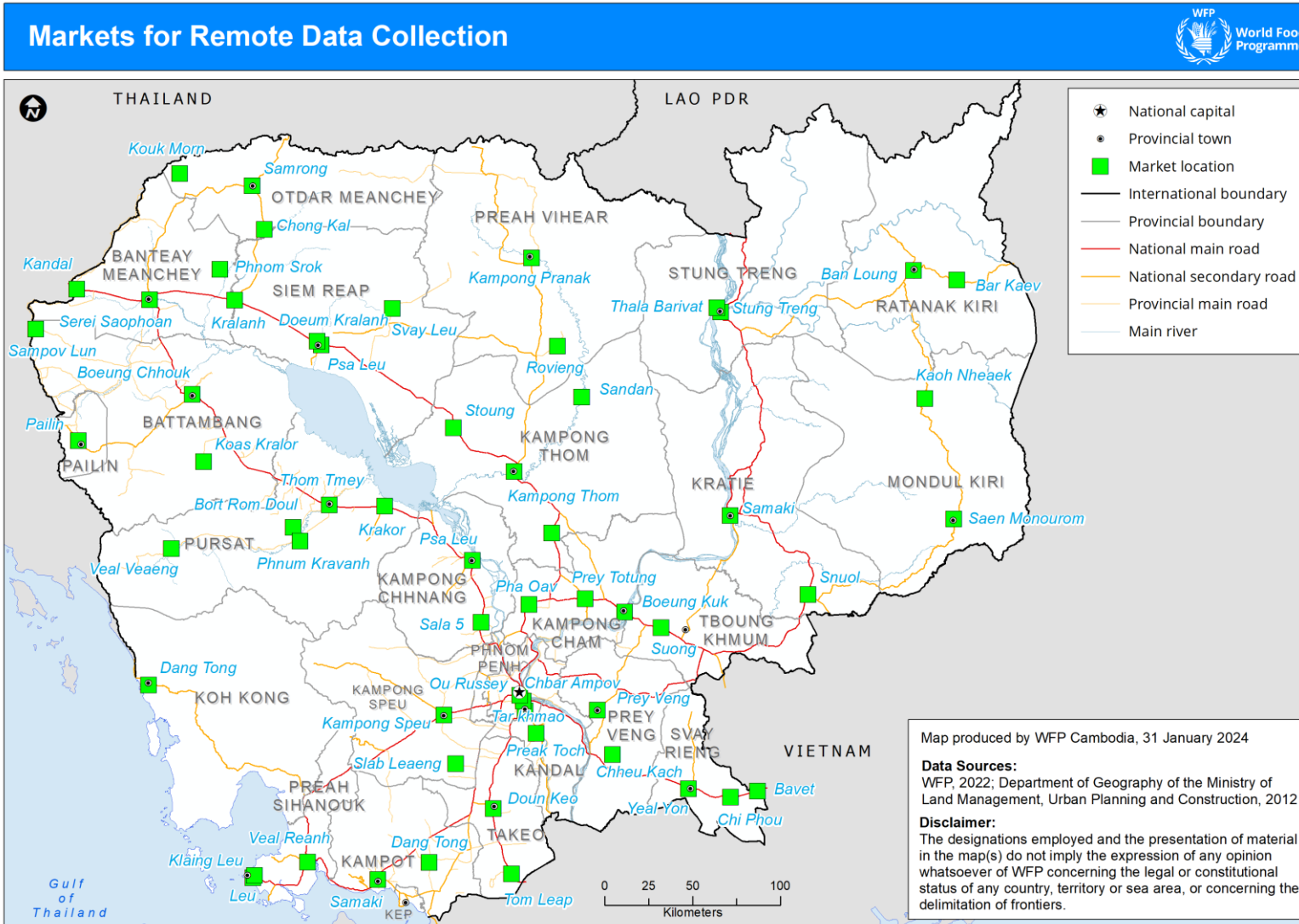
According to the new guidelines effective from April 2024, only qualified companies meeting the strict requirements of the General Department of Custom and Excise (GDCE) will be permitted to import frozen meat products. This [aims to enhance the quality of products entering the Cambodian markets](#) ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 10 April 2024](#)).

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 01 April 2024

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.

In January 2024, WFP included 2 additional markets (named Bort Rom Doule and Phnum Kravanh market) under HGSFP's new procurement pilot, located in Pursat province and collected price data of 78 commodities, including 27 additional food commodities (see annex 1 & 2). This 27 additional food commodities will also be included for routine data collection in other HGSFP.

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	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
Mixed Rice	Kg	2,677	→ -3.2%	→ -1.9%	↑ 26.0%	Carrot	Kg	3,220	→ 2.7%	→ 3.2%	↓ -6.2%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	9,833	↑ 9.3%	●	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,612	→ -1.4%	●	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	4,817	→ -0.7%	→ -0.7%	→ -2.0%	Water lily	Kg	2,625	↓ -15.5%	●	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,370	→ -0.2%	→ -2.2%	→ -3.8%	Moringa leaves	Kg	5,000	→ 0.0%	→ -2.1%	→ 0.2%	Climbing wattle	Kg	13,125	↑ 19.3%	●	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,290	→ 1.4%	→ 0.9%	→ 0.7%	Chinese spinach	Kg	3,883	↑ 11.7%	↑ 8.5%	→ 2.1%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg		●	●	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,119	↓ -8.0%	↓ -5.7%	↓ -8.3%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,679	↑ 7.0%	→ 4.5%	→ -0.2%	Agati	Kg	7,500	↑ 12.5%	●	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	25,944	→ -2.8%	→ -4.1%	→ 0.8%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,450	↑ 7.6%	↑ 7.5%	→ -1.0%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	8,778	↑ 5.7%	●	●
Broahok	Kg	9,345	→ -2.1%	→ -1.7%	→ -4.0%	Mustard Greens	Kg	3,559	↑ 10.4%	→ 0.1%	→ 2.8%	Cabbage	Kg	2,947	→ 0.9%	●	●
Trey Por	Kg	10,803	→ -1.8%	●	●	Amaranthus	Kg	3,487	↓ -6.3%	↓ -17.5%	↓ -20.6%	Chinese salad	Kg	3,953	↑ 7.1%	●	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg	12,000	↓ -20.0%	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	5,500	→ 0.7%	→ -0.1%	↑ 5.5%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,788	→ -4.7%	●	●
Catfish	Kg		●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	5,335	↑ 8.3%	→ 2.2%	↑ 14.1%	Baby water melon	Kg	2,667	↑ 20.2%	●	●
Pork with fat	Kg	14,684	→ -1.7%	→ -1.2%	↓ -7.7%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,353	↓ -7.2%	↓ -6.8%	↓ -17.7%	Okra	Kg	4,889	→ 4.7%	●	●
Pork ribs	Kg	14,769	→ 0.3%	●	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	2,438	→ 2.0%	↓ -15.6%	↓ -35.0%	Baby corn	Kg	8,857	↑ 24.6%	●	●
Pork bone	Kg	11,906	→ 2.6%	●	●	Wax gourd	Kg	2,691	→ 3.9%	↑ 9.0%	→ 1.0%	Corn	Kg	3,550	↓ -13.4%	●	●
Pork legs	Kg	11,778	→ -0.4%	●	●	Long eggplants	Kg	2,792	→ 2.3%	↓ -9.6%	↓ -14.8%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kgl	6,667	↑ 36.1%	●	●
Beef with fat	Kg	16,523	→ 1.6%	→ 0.8%	↓ -13.3%	Round eggplants	Kg	3,073	→ 1.1%	↓ -12.6%	→ -4.8%	Cucumber	Kg	3,563	↑ 29.2%	●	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	15,571	→ 2.1%	↑ 16.7%	↑ 14.9%	Tomatoes	Kg	3,338	→ -4.0%	↓ -32.7%	↓ -9.0%	Taro	Kg	4,550	↓ -18.5%	●	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	14,841	↑ 16.9%	●	●	Spong gourd	Kg	3,031	↑ 15.7%	↑ 5.2%	→ 3.8%	Chinese radish	Kg	3,071	↑ 16.3%	●	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	4,917	→ -3.5%	↓ -9.3%	↓ -7.2%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	3,040	↑ 12.0%	→ 3.9%	↓ -6.1%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	4,250	↑ 6.3%	●	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,906	→ -1.0%	→ -2.0%	→ 2.1%	Green papaya	Kg	1,484	↑ 7.0%	↑ 16.8%	↓ -22.4%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,250	→ -4.6%	→ 4.0%	→ 3.1%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	24,949	→ -1.6%	→ -4.0%	↓ -12.9%	Long bean	Kg	4,600	↑ 12.7%	→ 2.9%	↑ 15.5%	Ripe Mango	Kg	2,675	↓ -5.4%	↑ 7.0%	↑ 52.9%
Iodized salt	Kg	1,358	↓ -7.6%	↑ 9.4%	↑ 8.5%	Banana flower	Kg	2,442	→ -1.8%	↑ 7.8%	↑ 12.1%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,813	→ 3.8%	●	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,467	→ 0.1%	→ 0.1%	→ 1.3%	Cauliflower	Kg	5,436	↑ 17.6%	↓ -22.9%	→ 2.8%	Fresh milk	140 ml	2,000	→ -1.9%	→ -2.5%	↑ 17.3%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,964	→ -2.0%	→ -2.0%	→ -1.4%	Chinese Kale	Kg	4,645	↑ 5.2%	↓ -18.0%	→ 2.6%	Coke	330 ml	2,000	→ 0.0%	→ 0.0%	→ 0.5%
Soy bean	Kg	5,589	↑ 8.2%	↑ 7.8%	↑ 7.8%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,472	→ -1.5%	→ -3.9%	↓ -21.9%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,256	→ -0.6%	→ 1.0%	→ -0.9%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,855	→ -4.9%	→ -2.1%	→ -3.6%	Garlic	Kg	7,676	↑ 8.5%	↑ 7.4%	↑ 45.3%	Diesel	litre	4,110	→ -1.8%	→ -1.5%	→ -2.2%
Morning glory	Kg	2,841	↓ -5.3%	↓ -13.6%	→ -3.2%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	3,926	→ -0.7%	→ -0.9%	→ 2.0%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,714	→ -1.3%	↓ -6.2%	↓ -16.4%

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

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	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
Mixed Rice	Kg	2,522	→ -3.9%	→ -2.1%	↑ 28.0%	Carrot	Kg	2,641	→ 2.0%	→ 4.6%	→ -3.6%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	8,857	↑ 22.2%	●	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,458	→ -2.2%	●	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	4,040	↑ 7.0%	↑ 7.5%	↑ 6.4%	Water lily	Kg	1,992	↓ -16.4%	●	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,250	→ -1.2%	→ -2.8%	↓ -7.0%	Moringa leaves	Kg	4,000	→ -4.8%	→ 1.5%	↑ 14.1%	Climbing wattle	Kg	11,063	↑ 22.0%	●	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,542	→ 1.3%	→ 2.2%	→ 3.2%	Chinese spinach	Kg	3,313	↑ 16.5%	↑ 18.3%	↑ 8.3%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg		●	●	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	6,393	↓ -6.3%	↓ -5.9%	↓ -7.3%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,185	↑ 15.0%	↑ 15.9%	↑ 7.0%	Agati	Kg	5,500	↑ 17.9%	●	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	23,713	→ -2.8%	→ -4.0%	→ 0.1%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	2,968	↑ 14.7%	↑ 17.9%	↑ 7.7%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	7,375	↑ 10.5%	●	●
Broahok	Kg	8,226	→ -0.8%	→ -1.4%	→ -2.8%	Mustard Greens	Kg	2,916	↑ 11.7%	↑ 6.3%	↑ 5.8%	Cabbage	Kg	2,317	→ 3.0%	●	●
Trey Por	Kg	9,526	→ -3.1%	●	●	Amaranthus	Kg	2,808	↓ -5.7%	↓ -18.4%	↓ -18.3%	Chinese salad	Kg	3,143	→ 3.7%	●	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg	10,000	↓ -25.9%	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	4,375	→ 3.3%	→ 1.1%	↑ 13.1%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,283	↓ -6.1%	●	●
Catfish	Kg		●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	4,835	↑ 20.4%	↑ 20.0%	↑ 31.2%	Baby water melon	Kg	2,000	↑ 14.7%	●	●
Pork with fat	Kg	13,353	→ -2.1%	→ -1.8%	↓ -7.7%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	1,879	↓ -7.6%	→ -2.1%	↓ -14.4%	Okra	Kg	3,861	→ 0.5%	●	●
Pork ribs	Kg	13,382	→ 1.2%	●	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	1,838	↓ -6.6%	↓ -10.9%	↓ -38.8%	Baby corn	Kg	6,929	↑ 13.4%	●	●
Pork bone	Kg	10,637	→ 0.6%	●	●	Wax gourd	Kg	2,172	↑ 7.8%	↑ 15.9%	↑ 7.5%	Corn	Kg	2,825	↓ -9.7%	●	●
Pork legs	Kg	10,530	→ -1.9%	●	●	Long eggplants	Kg	2,294	↑ 5.1%	↓ -7.7%	↓ -14.1%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kgl	6,000	↑ 39.5%	●	●
Beef with fat	Kg	14,909	→ 1.7%	→ -0.2%	↓ -12.2%	Round eggplants	Kg	2,611	→ 3.8%	↓ -6.8%	→ 2.5%	Cucumber	Kg	3,005	↑ 31.6%	●	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	14,643	→ 2.5%	↑ 18.1%	↑ 17.6%	Tomatoes	Kg	2,668	↓ -5.5%	↓ -36.9%	↓ -7.3%	Taro	Kg	3,810	↓ -21.6%	●	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	13,527	↑ 15.7%	●	●	Spong gourd	Kg	2,483	↑ 20.5%	↑ 8.4%	↑ 10.5%	Chinese radish	Kg	2,457	↑ 18.2%	●	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	4,497	→ -4.6%	↓ -9.2%	↓ -7.1%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	2,439	↑ 14.8%	↑ 5.5%	→ -1.2%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	3,625	↑ 5.2%	●	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,381	→ -0.6%	→ -2.0%	→ 2.2%	Green papaya	Kg	1,142	↑ 11.8%	↑ 24.3%	↓ -22.9%	Ripe Banana	Kg	1,823	→ -4.2%	↑ 6.3%	→ 2.8%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	23,903	→ -2.1%	→ -4.3%	↓ -13.2%	Long bean	Kg	4,057	↑ 19.9%	↑ 9.9%	↑ 24.8%	Ripe Mango	Kg	1,910	↓ -17.5%	→ -2.3%	●
Iodized salt	Kg	1,097	↓ -8.3%	↑ 12.6%	↑ 10.3%	Banana flower	Kg	2,073	→ 1.7%	↑ 12.8%	↑ 20.8%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,425	↑ 7.3%	●	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,061	→ -2.2%	→ 0.6%	→ 0.2%	Cauliflower	Kg	4,693	↑ 20.5%	↓ -23.0%	→ 3.7%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,706	→ -3.6%	↓ -6.6%	↑ 15.6%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,170	→ -1.1%	→ 0.0%	→ -1.2%	Chinese Kale	Kg	3,966	↑ 11.6%	↓ -15.5%	↑ 5.5%	Coke	330 ml	1,608	→ 0.3%	→ 2.0%	↑ 5.1%
Soy bean	Kg	5,032	↑ 5.2%	↑ 7.9%	↑ 11.1%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,028	→ 1.1%	→ 4.4%	↓ -23.6%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,072	→ -0.5%	→ 1.4%	→ -0.3%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,377	→ -4.8%	→ -1.7%	→ -4.0%	Garlic	Kg	7,105	↑ 8.6%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 53.0%	Diesel	litre	3,966	→ -2.1%	→ -1.4%	→ -2.8%
Morning glory	Kg	2,312	→ -2.6%	↓ -12.2%	→ 1.2%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	3,465	→ 0.4%	→ 1.4%	↑ 7.9%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,286	→ -3.0%	↓ -7.8%	↓ -17.4%

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- ↑ 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.

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, March 2024. WFP Cambodia.

Table 2. Summary of inputs for calculation of basic food basket

Food category ²	Food commodity ³	Food commodity ⁴	kcal/pers on/day ²	g/pers n/day ²	Riels/g ⁴	Riels/pers n/month ⁴
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.7	33,623
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.4	28,714
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកជាង/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	14.7	18,181
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	7.9	2,835
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	5.5	2,140
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	2.8	20,027
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.5	1,474
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	107,000