



# Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update



World Food Programme

February 2024

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

Benjamin Scholz [benjamin.scholz@wfp.org](mailto:benjamin.scholz@wfp.org), Yav Long [yav.long@wfp.org](mailto:yav.long@wfp.org), Chanvibol Choeur [chanvibol.choeur@wfp.org](mailto:chanvibol.choeur@wfp.org),

Vannareth Huoy [vannareth.huoy@wfp.org](mailto:vannareth.huoy@wfp.org), Eltone Mabodo [eltone.mabodo@wfp.org](mailto:eltone.mabodo@wfp.org)

Website: <https://www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia>



# Environmental factors influencing prices

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 have collectively contributed to fluctuating prices of food commodities in the first two months of 2024.

**In February 2024, the FAO global food price index remained 10.5% lower year-on-year (YoY) and 0.9% lower month-on-month (MoM).** This decline was led by price reductions in cereals and vegetable oils, partially offset by increases in prices for sugar, meat, and dairy products. The FAO all rice price index also decrease by 1.6% MoM but remained 12.3% 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.

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.

**In addition, El Niño-induced lower inland water levels are disrupting key trade routes around the globe**, posing potential challenges to global trade. These disruptions are already causing delivery delays, increasing shipping costs, and impacting food import bills and retail prices of food and fertilizers.

**To understand how these 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. Since January 2024, interviews are conducted with approximately 1,000 traders and market chiefs during the third week to assess supply and demand. Additionally, monitoring extends to gasoline and diesel.

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# Quick Glance



In February 2024, both the Phnom Penh Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Food Price Index (FPI) showed marginal increases compared to the previous month. 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).

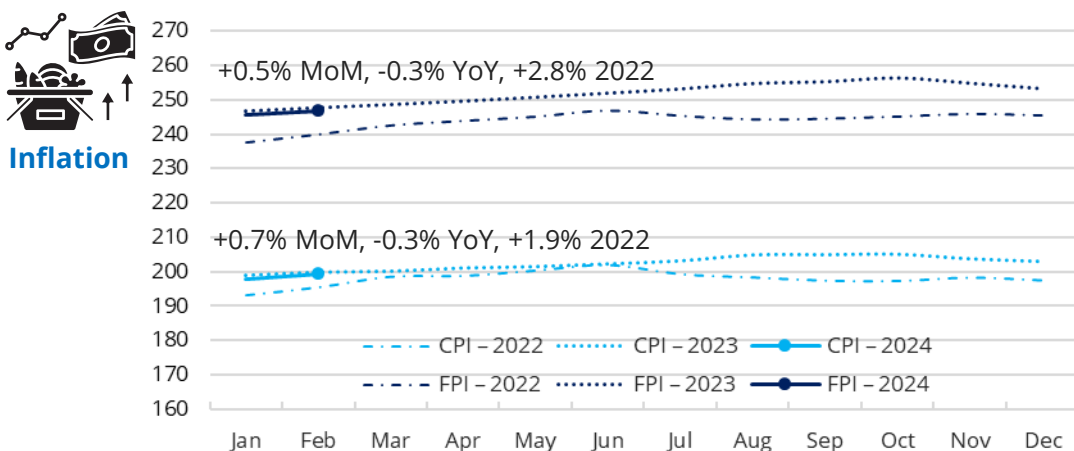
# Key Findings

**In February 2024, the cost of the basic food basket (BFB) increased by 1.1%** compared to the previous month (MoM), reaching USD 26.8 per person per month (USD 27.1, +1.7% MoM in urban areas and USD 26.3, +0.5% MoM in rural areas). This rise was driven by marginal price increases for all commodities within the basket. The cost of the BFB remained 2.0% higher compared to the same month in 2023.

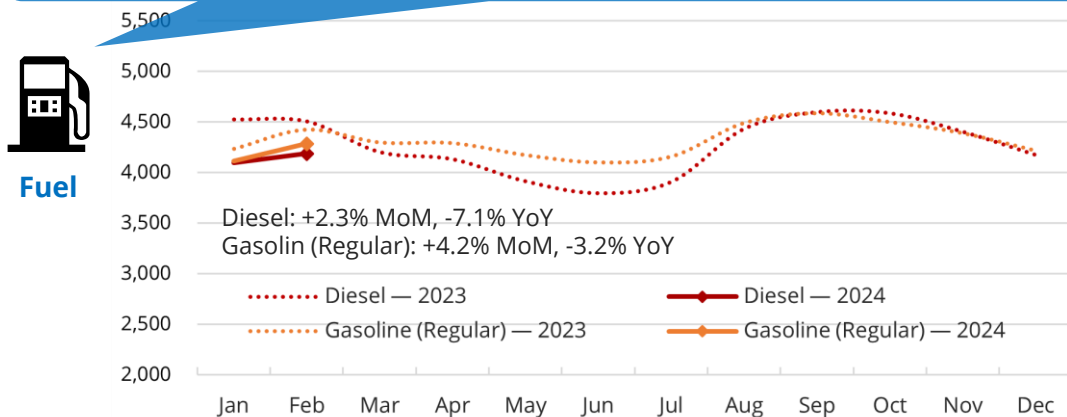
**Markets throughout the country generally functioned well in February 2024**, driven by enhanced price stability for key commodities. Nevertheless, there was a persistent decline in customer visits to markets, possibly due to the emergence of alternative options like small food stores.

**The cultivation area for dry-season paddy experienced a 23% increase by January 2024** compared to the previous year. This is primarily due to rising paddy prices, which incentivized farmers to expand cultivation areas, coupled with reduced input costs for fuel and fertilizer.

**Agricultural expansion has heightened the risk of water scarcity** amid below-average rainfall and high temperatures resulting from the El Niño phenomenon. However, the vegetation in most crop cultivation areas, particularly around Tonle Sap lake and in the South-East, showed normal to above-normal vegetation conditions thanks to the presence of irrigation systems and a timely response to water scarcity.

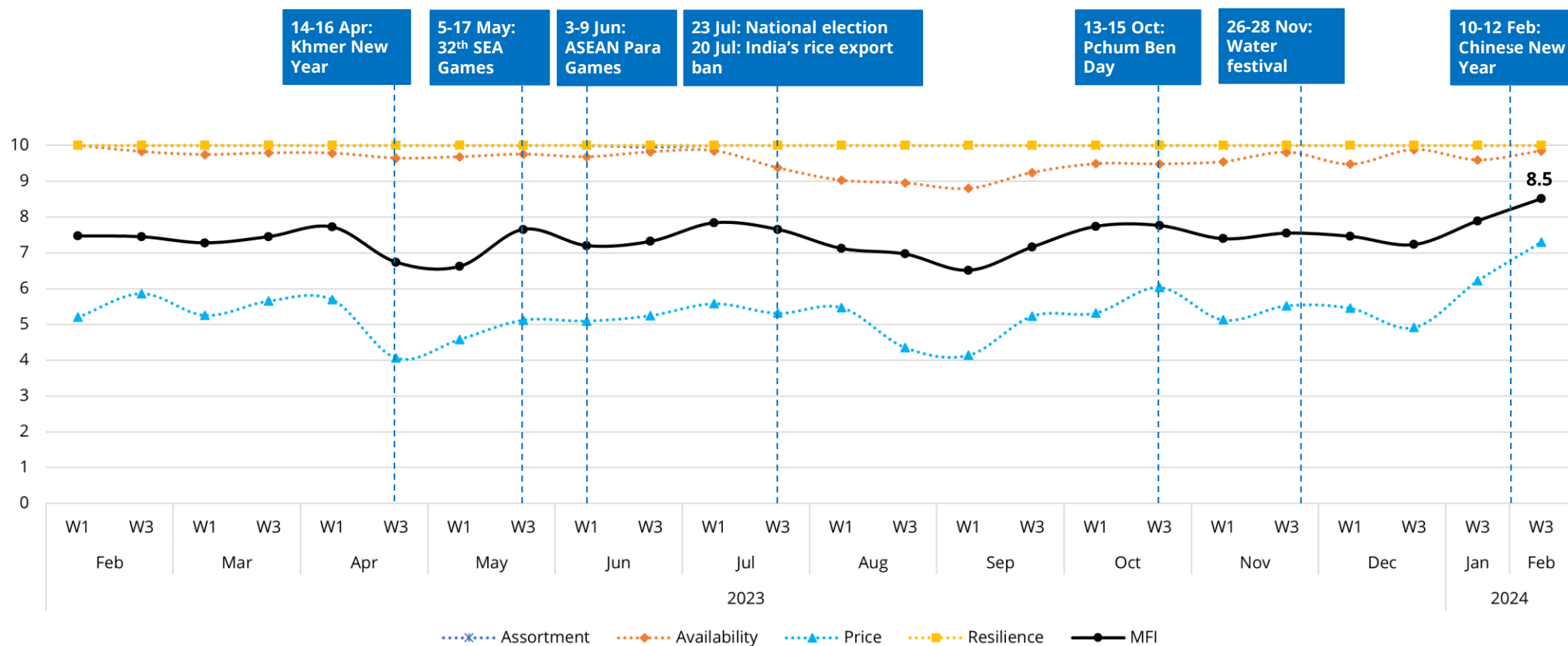


In February 2024, fuel prices in Cambodia showed a moderate increase compared to the previous month. However, the prices remained somewhat lower than in the same month in 2023.



# Market functionality

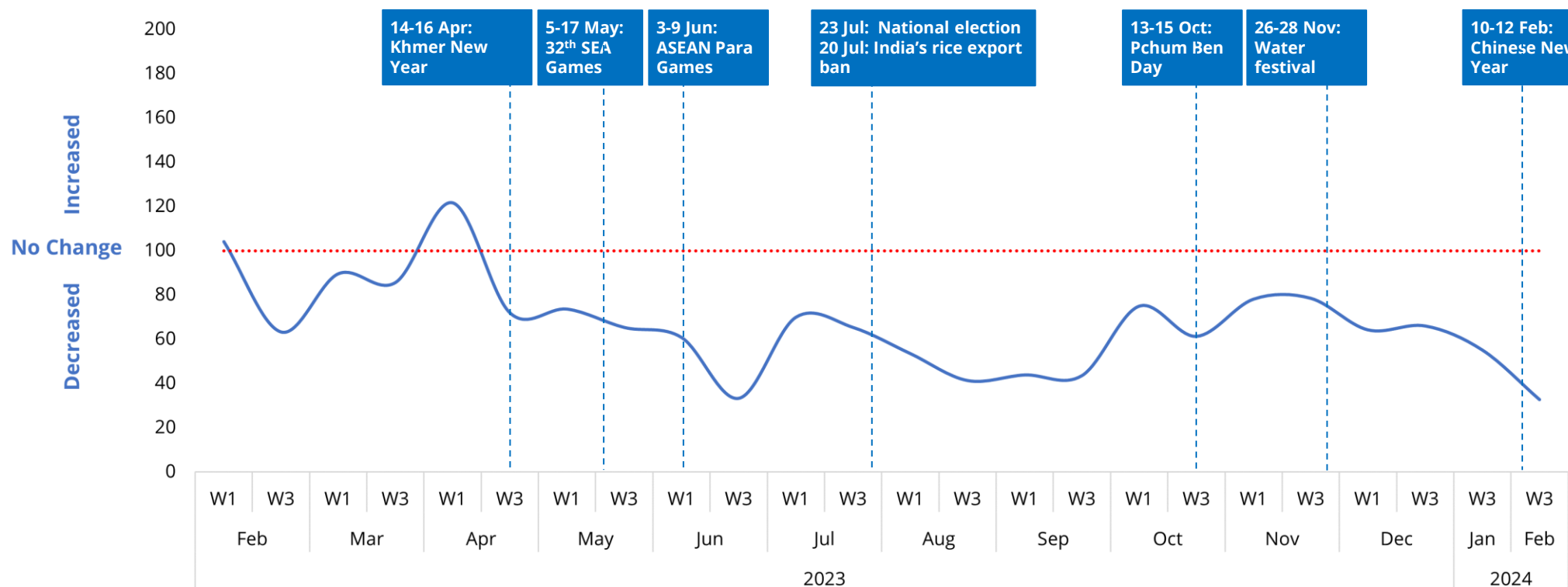
In February 2024, the market functionality index\* (MFI) showed a substantial increase compared to the previous month, reaching its highest value since the initial observation in January 2022. This remarkable improvement was primarily attributable to enhanced stability and predictability in prices of essential goods. No increases in supply prices for key food commodities were reported.



\* 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 dimension 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 February 2024, the downward trend in market visits observable since November 2023 persisted. This decline can likely be attributed to the rise of small stores in villages likely reduces the need for people to travel to the main market to purchase food.



**Change in Customers\* Visiting Markets**

\* 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.

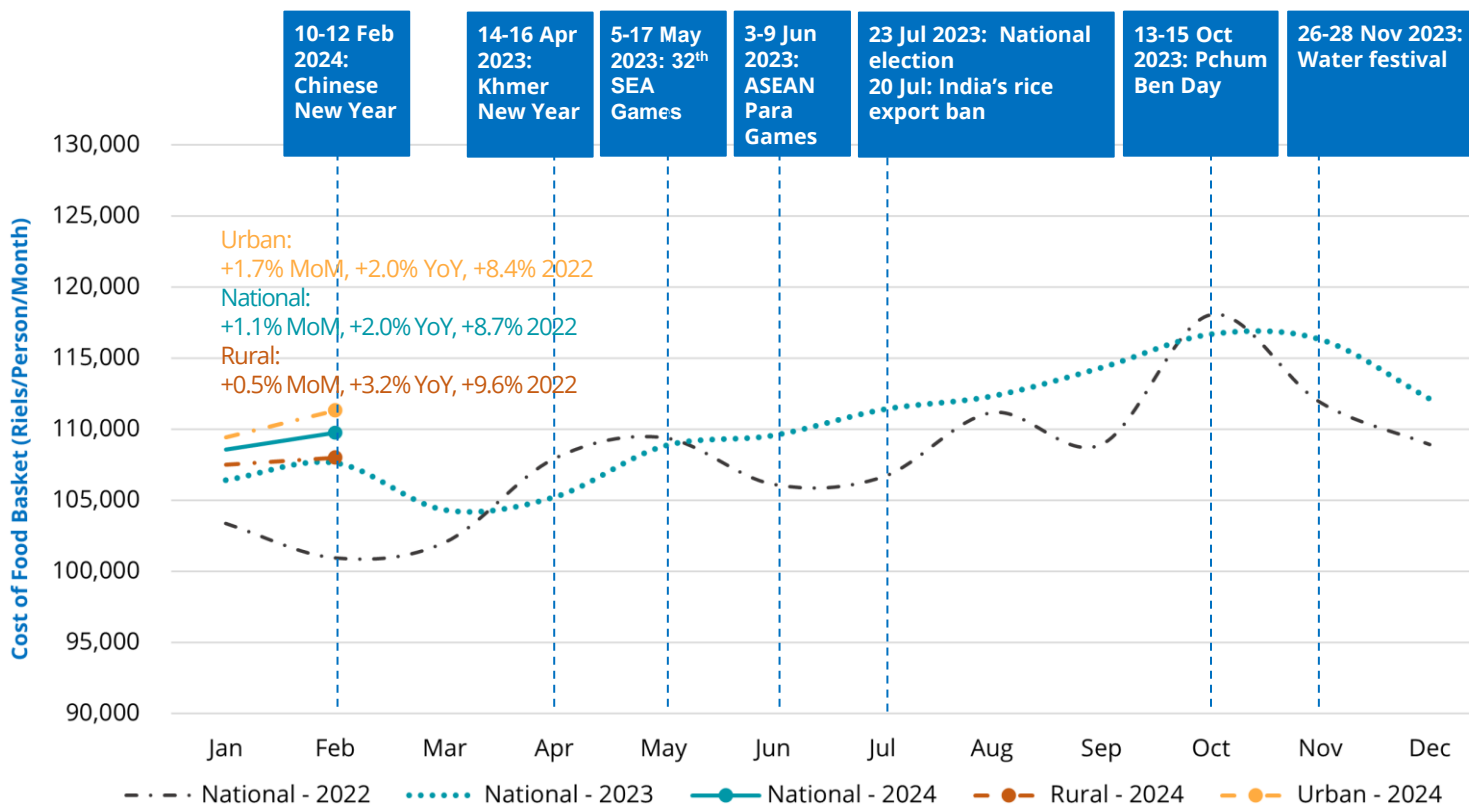
# National: Cost of a basic food basket

In February 2024, the cost of the basic food basket<sup>1</sup> (BFB) showed an increase of 1.1% compared to the previous month (MoM) and 2.0% compared to the same month in the preceding year (YoY). The average cost of the BFB reached 109,800 riels per person per month, which is equivalent to USD 26.8. The cost of BFB remained higher in urban markets<sup>2</sup> (USD 27.1, +1.7% MoM, +2.0% YoY) compared to rural markets (USD 26.3, +0.5% MoM, +3.2% YoY). It is worth noting that the cost of the BFB was significantly higher (+8.7%) 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.



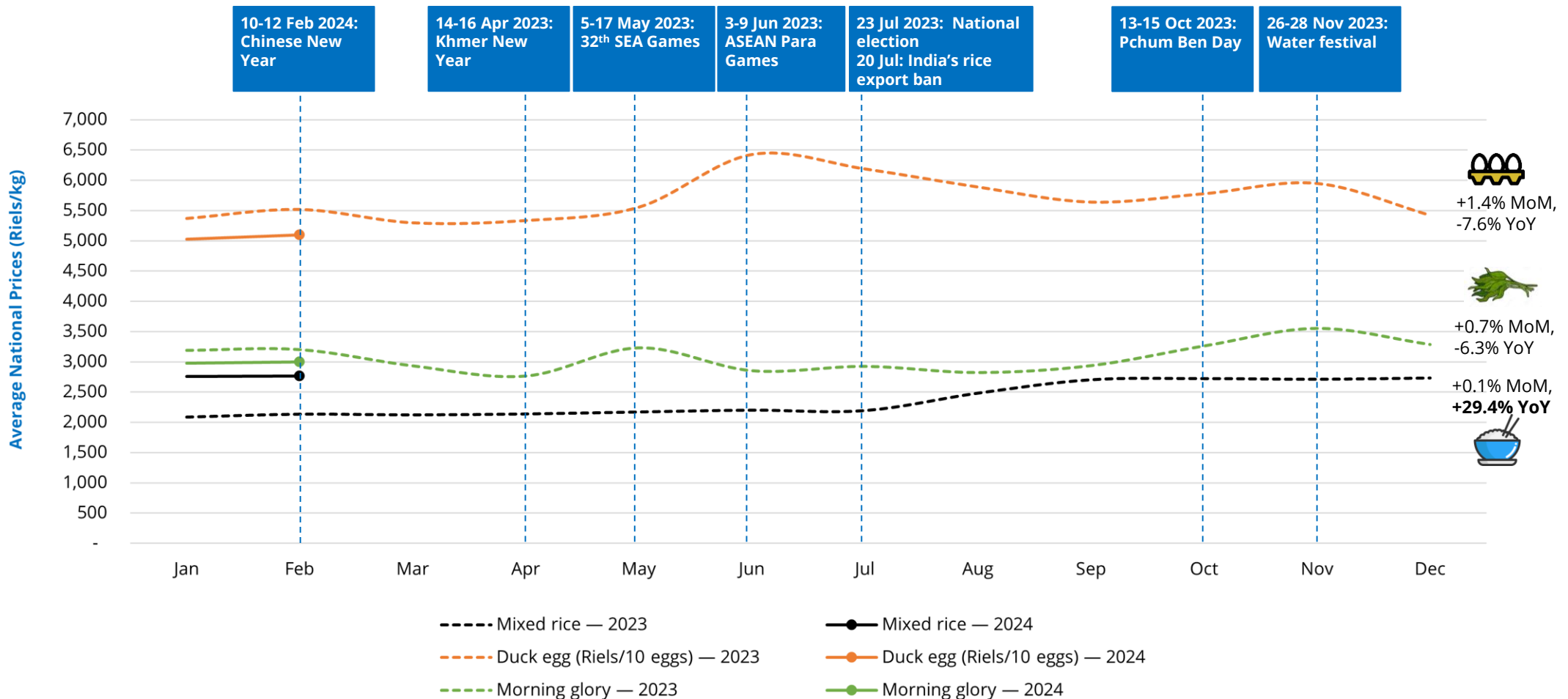
<sup>1</sup> The cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) is calculated to assist with interpreting the impact of monthly changes in food commodity prices on the cost of a basic diet consumed in Cambodia.

<sup>2</sup> 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 February 2024, although retail prices for mixed rice remained stable month-on-month (MoM), they were notably higher year-on-year (YoY) by 29.4%. This YoY increase has been attributed to heightened competition over rice supply for exports since August 2023, primarily due to India’s ban on rice exports. Duck eggs and morning glory showed slight price increases MoM but moderate decreases YoY, with reductions of 7.6% YoY for duck eggs and 6.3% YoY for morning glory.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



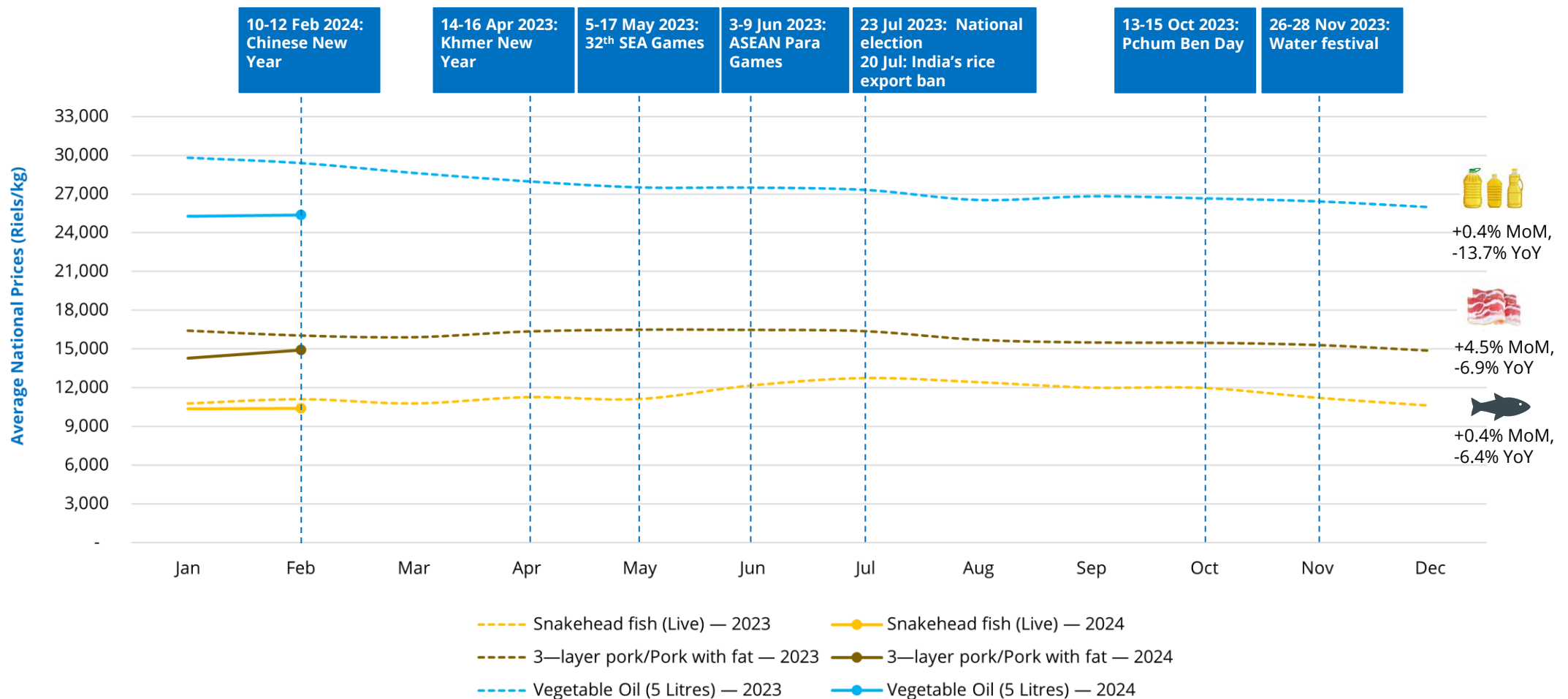
Note:

- 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 February 2024, retail prices for vegetable oil and snakehead fish remained relatively stable month-on-month (MoM) while prices for pork with fat showing a moderate increase of 4.5% MoM. Compared to the same month in the previous year (YoY), prices for these three commodities remained notably lower, by 13.7% YoY for vegetable oil, 6.9% YoY for pork with fat, and 6.4% for snakehead fish.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



Note: food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

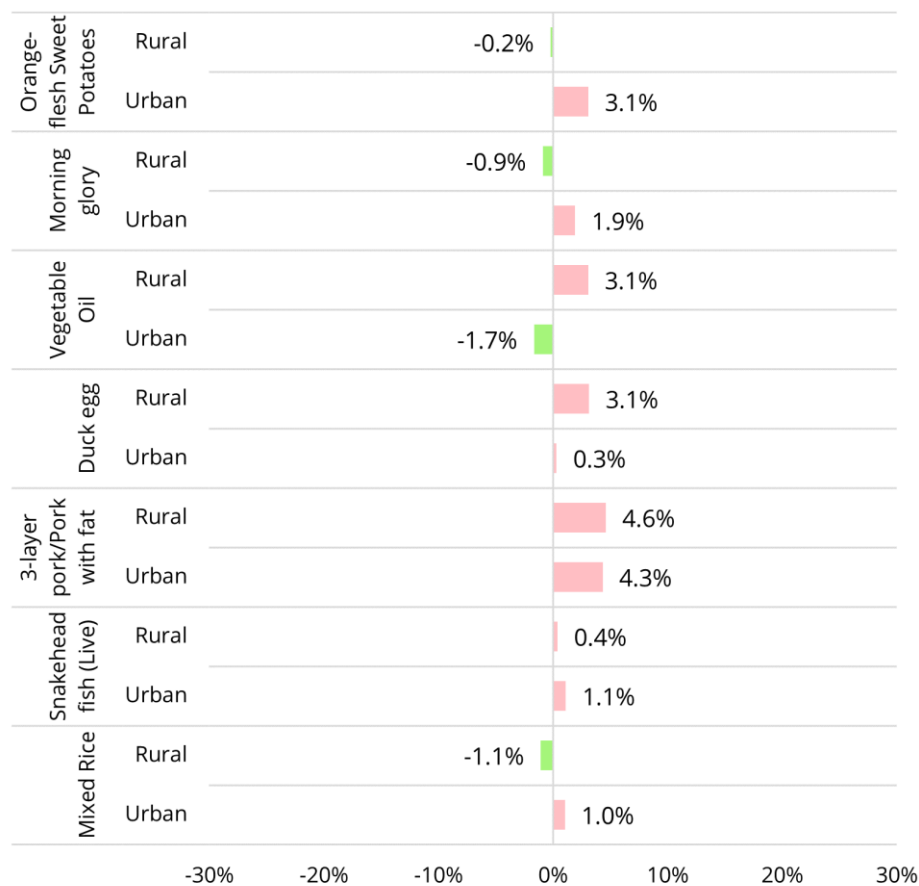


# Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas

In February 2024, the retail prices of most monitored food commodities (graphic below left) followed a similar trend in both rural and urban areas, with prices mostly experiencing marginal increases. The WFP basic food basket cost varied by province (map below right), with the **Leu market, Preah Sihanouk province (USD 29.8)** being 11% above the national average while the **Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province (USD 21.9)** being 18% lower than the national average. Price deviations above the national average were predominantly observed in urban markets.

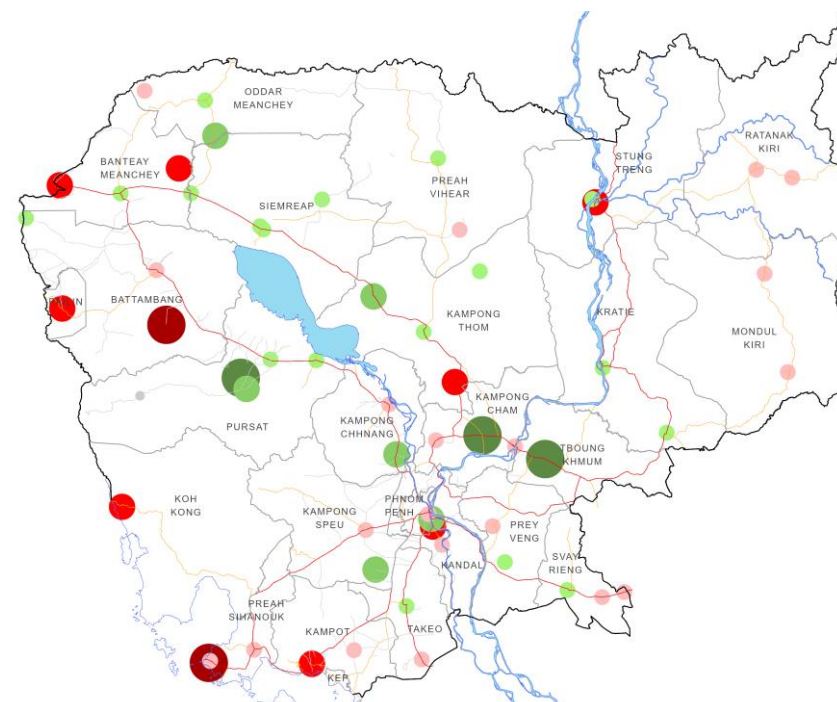
## Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

January 2024 vs February 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	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	50%	50%
● 5% to 10% Higher	25%	75%
● < 5% Higher	45%	55%
● < 5% Lower	39%	61%
● 5% to 10% Lower	83%	17%
● ≥ 10% Lower	67%	33%

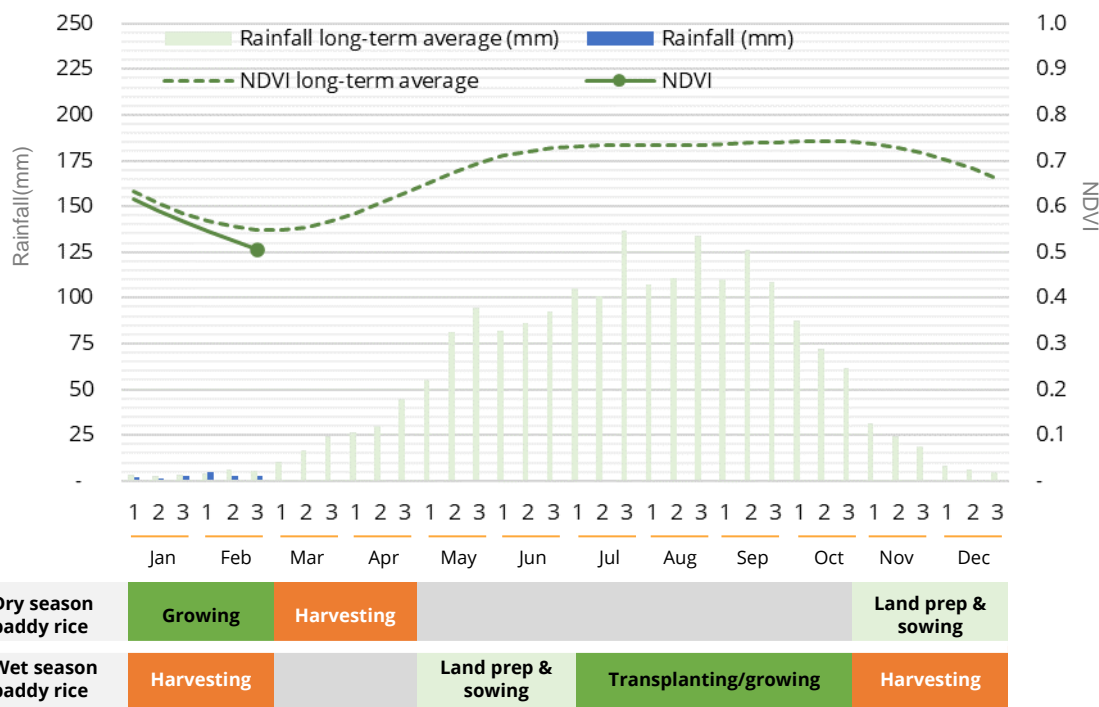
BFB Deviation of cost of basic food basket by market or province vs. national average cost (February 2024)

# Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

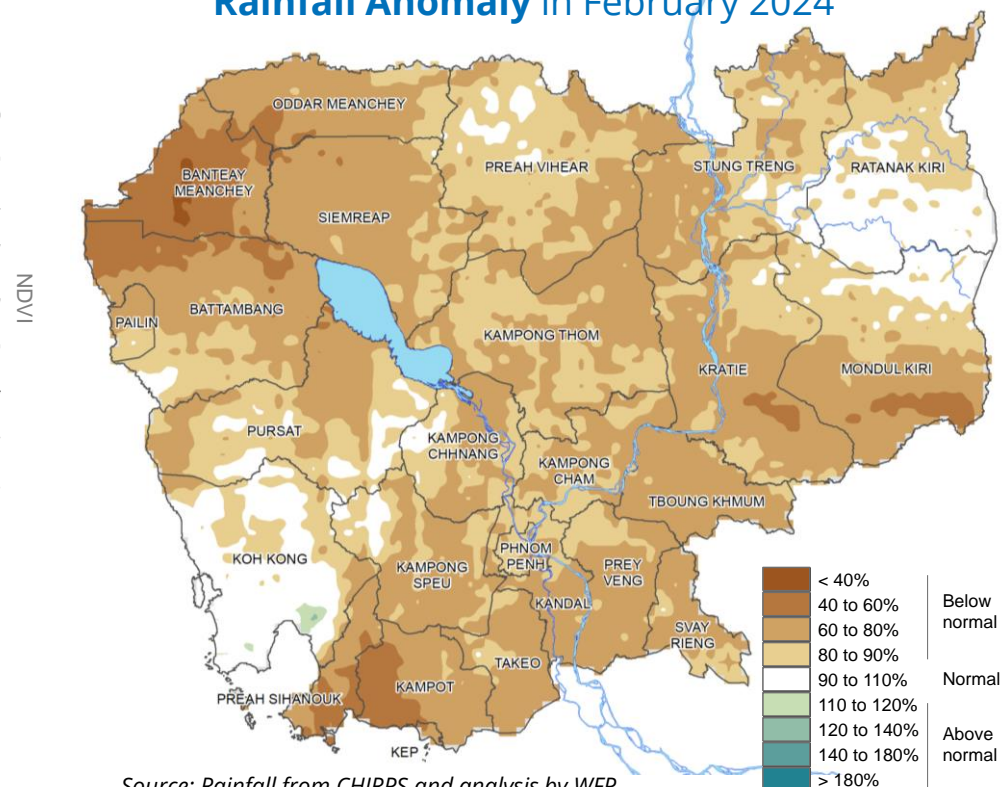
In February 2024, Cambodia continued to experience below-average rainfall<sup>1</sup> (map bottom right). As a result, vegetation conditions were below average as indicated by the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)<sup>2</sup> which was below long-term average (graph bottom left).

The [El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation \(ENSO\) Forecast](#) indicates that [El Niño conditions remains strong until May 2024](#), leading to drier and warmer weather in the region. According to the seasonal forecast released by the [International Research Institute \(IRI\) of Columbia University](#) and the [European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts \(ECMWF\)](#), [Cambodia is projected to experience drier and warmer seasonal conditions between March and May 2024](#). This is likely to increase ~~pressure on~~ the already high demand for scarce water. The [Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology](#) has advised people to use water efficiently during this period.

### National Average Rainfall and NDVI (February 2024) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



### Rainfall Anomaly in February 2024



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

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

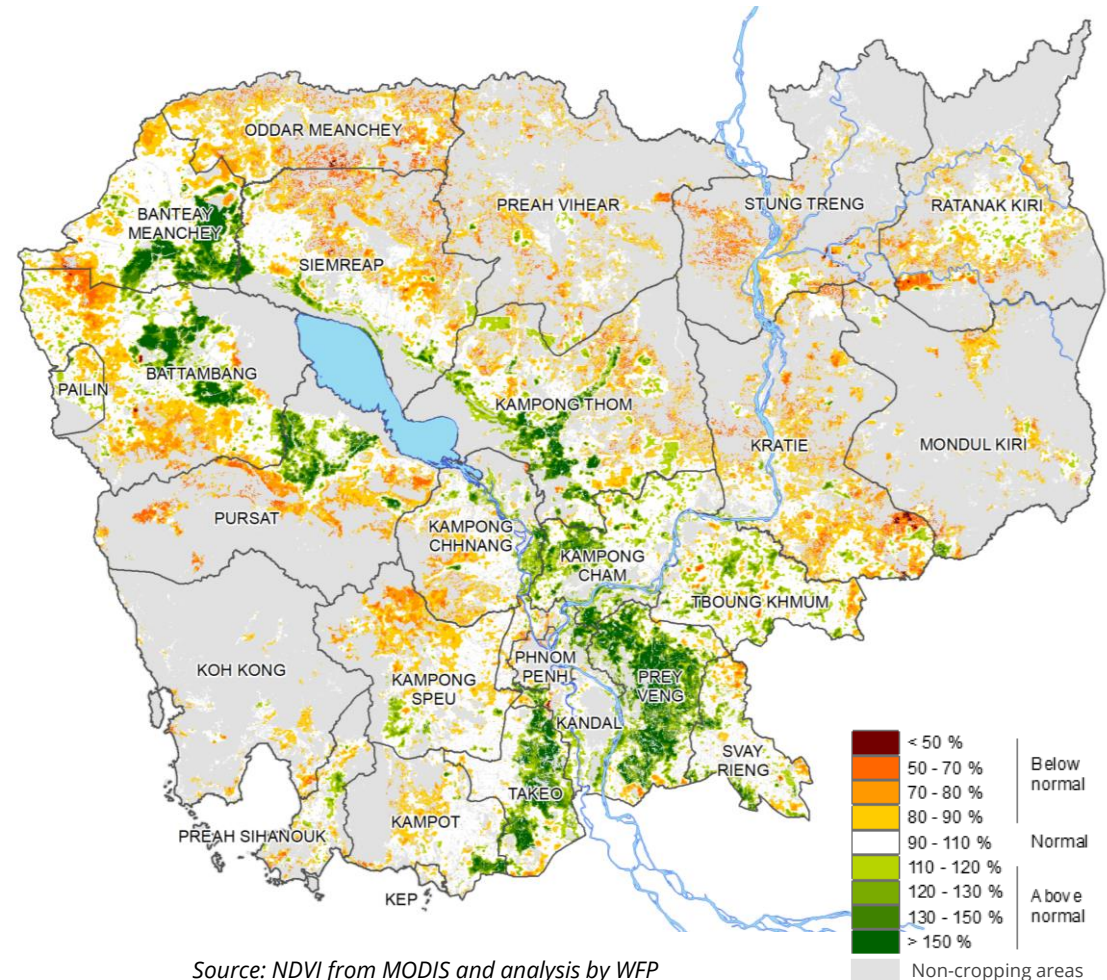
<sup>2</sup>The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a numerical indicator used to assess vegetation health and density by analyzing reflected light from the Earth's surface via satellite. It provides a continuous value ranging from 0 to 1, where higher values indicate healthier vegetation.

# Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In February 2024, overall vegetation in Cambodia was slightly below the long-term normal condition due to drier and warmer weather conditions. However, [the vegetation in most crop cultivation areas, particularly around Tonle Sap lake and in plains, showed normal to above-normal conditions](#) (map on the right), owing to [the presence of irrigation systems and a timely response to water scarcity](#).

The cultivation of dry-season paddy has reached approximately [817,000 hectares by January 2024, which is about 23% higher than the same period last year](#). Concurrently, about [263,000 hectares of dry-season paddy have been harvested](#), with a yield of 4.6 tons per hectare.

## NDVI Anomaly in February 2024



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP



# Trade

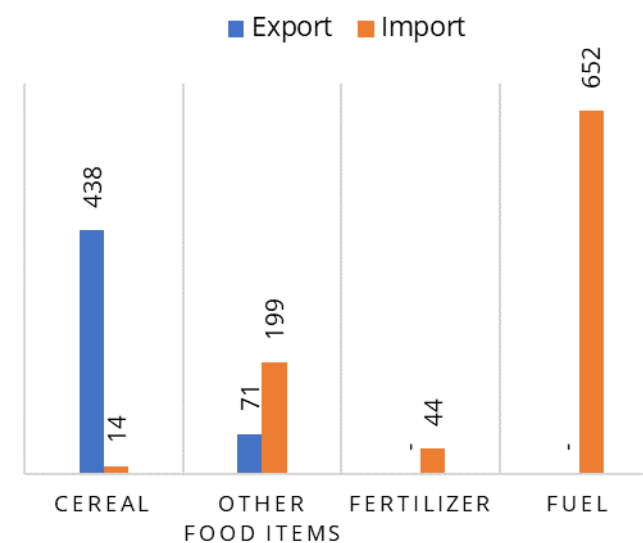
In the first two months of 2024, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, experiencing a significant increase of 22% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 3,985 million. The exports are primarily destined for the United States, Vietnam, Japan, China, and Thailand. The cost of food exports amounted to USD 509 million (right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 438 million (+40% YoY), and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/ vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 71 million (+49% YoY).

**A total of 90,153 MT of Cambodian milled rice, (valued at USD 65.4 million) were exported in the first two months of 2024.** This volume marked a 7.2% decrease compared to the same period in the previous year. Additionally, **over 1,36 million MT of paddy rice, equivalent to USD 395.7 million,** were exported during the same timeframe. The country ranks **10th among the world's largest rice producers,** with both domestic consumption and export markets. Currently, the Ministry of Commerce is seeking trademark registration for a new rice variety to further enhance rice export opportunities.

Meanwhile, the Philippines, the World largest rice importer, is exploring the possible rice supply agreement with Cambodia amid concerns over the effects of the El Niño phenomenon on its food supply. Additionally, Indonesia is also in the process of renewing a bilateral memorandum of understanding (MoU) on rice trade with Cambodia. Despite challenges like inadequate logistics and limited supply volumes, Cambodian rice exports to these countries could greatly contribute to addressing food security concerns.

**Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) in the first two months of 2024 also showed a significant increase,** of 16% compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to USD 4,135 million. The imports primarily originate from China, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Taiwan. Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of food imports amounted to USD 213 million including cereals worth USD 14 million (+43% YoY) and other foods worth USD 199 million (+11% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 44 million (+37% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported fuel worth 652 million (+12% YoY).

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



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



## Policy response

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) **assures it has mechanisms to stabilize paddy prices**, including a special financing package, especially in the event of sudden, temporary declines (quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 26 February 2024). Recently, MAFF has proposed **measures to maintain rice prices to the “Economic and Financial Policy Committee”**, acknowledging the decline in rice prices to in certain provinces (quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 27 February 2024).

Wing Bank, WingCommerce, Amru Rice, and the Cambodian Agriculture Cooperative Corporation Plc (CACC) have entered a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to **boost rice production and promote sustainable agriculture, offering farmers a convenient one-stop solution** for financial and digital market access to enhance their livelihoods (quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 29 February 2024).

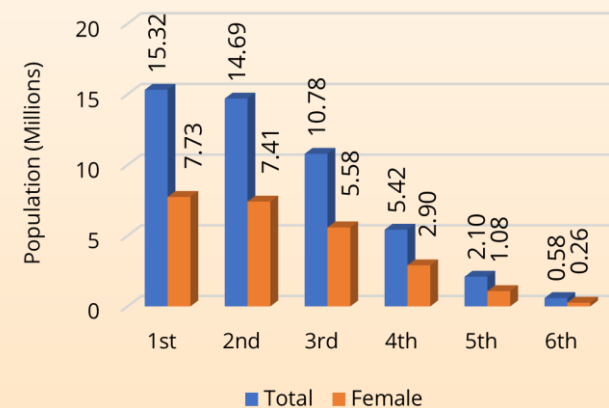
The IBIS Rice initiative, known as Srov Trayang, represents a pivotal shift in farming practices, **transitioning farmers from traditional rice**

**cultivation to environmentally sustainable and economically empowering methods**, aligned with wildlife conservation goals (quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 11 February 2024).

The Ministry of Economy and Finance has announced its **intention to issue government bonds this year, aiming to raise more than \$100 million**. The funds raised will be allocated to strengthen the national budget and support various investment initiatives (quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 27 February 2024).

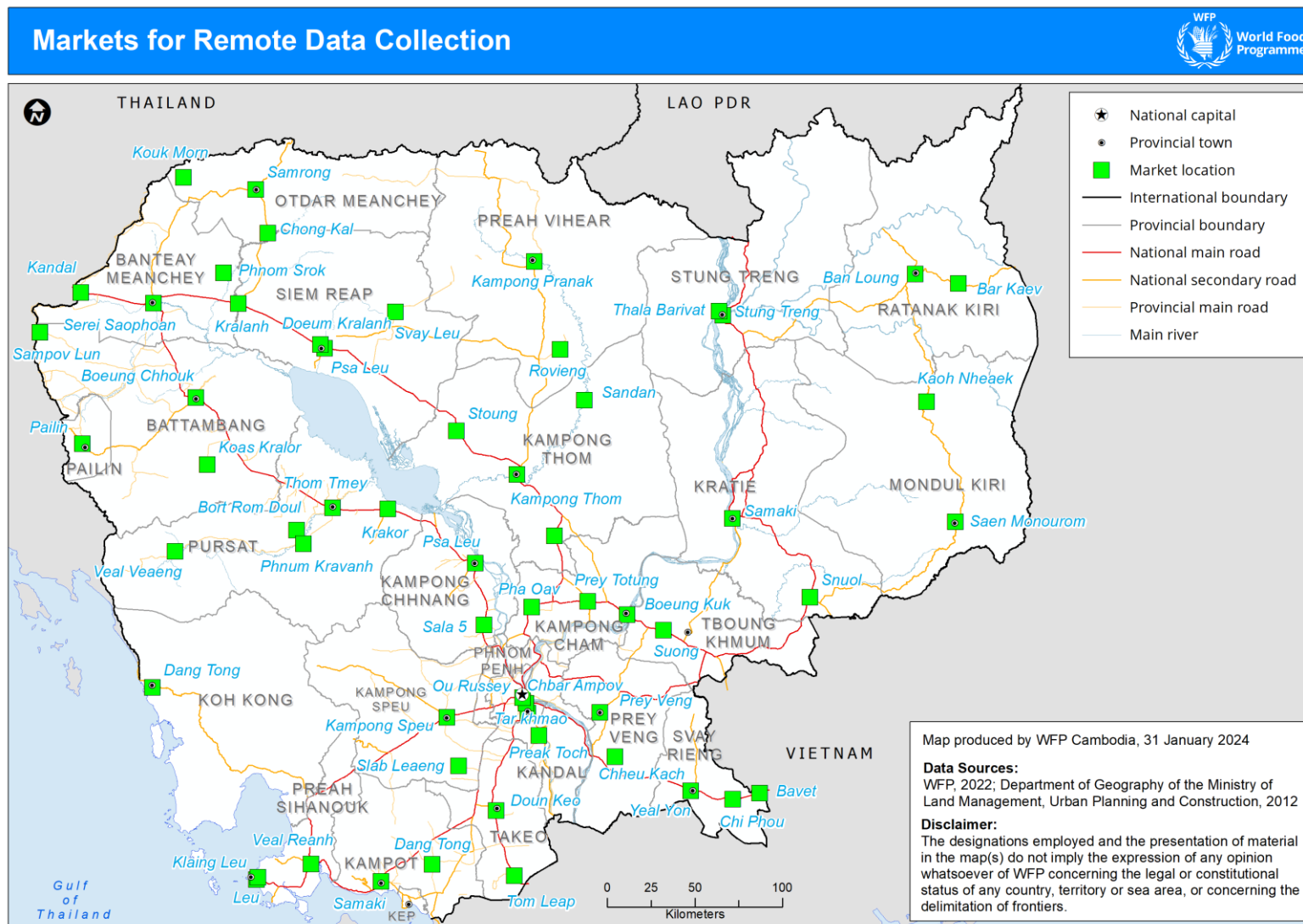
Cambodia and Malaysia have reaffirmed their dedication to **enhancing collaboration across diverse sectors including halal food and energy security**, with the goal of bolstering their economic and investment connections (quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 29 February 2024).

### Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



**Source:** Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 29 February 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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	2,766	→ 0.1%	→ 2.1%	↑ 29.4%	Carrot	Kg	3,137	→ 2.4%	→ 2.2%	↓ -8.8%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	9,000	↑ 12.5%	●	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,649	↓ -5.4%	●	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	4,850	↑ 10.3%	↓ -5.2%	↓ -5.3%	Water lily	Kg	3,108	↓ -6.8%	●	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,391	→ 0.4%	↓ -7.4%	↓ -6.4%	Moringa leaves	Kg	5,000	↓ -10.4%	↓ -5.0%	→ -4.2%	Climbing wattle	Kg	11,000	↓ -32.7%	●	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,190	↑ 5.7%	→ -1.7%	→ 1.3%	Chinese spinach	Kg	3,476	↑ 9.9%	↓ -39.2%	↓ -19.9%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	2,500	↓ -21.6%	●	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,736	→ -1.7%	→ -0.8%	→ -1.6%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,438	↑ 5.8%	↓ -30.6%	↓ -14.2%	Agati	Kg	6,667	↓ -13.0%	●	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	26,684	→ -0.1%	→ -2.6%	→ -0.1%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,206	↑ 8.6%	↓ -28.2%	↓ -13.9%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	8,308	→ 3.8%	●	●
Broahok	Kg	9,546	→ 3.0%	↑ 5.8%	→ -1.8%	Mustard Greens	Kg	3,222	→ 4.7%	↓ -24.5%	↓ -10.1%	Cabbage	Kg	2,921	↑ 16.8%	●	●
Trey Por	Kg	11,000	↑ 6.5%	●	●	Amaranthus	Kg	3,721	→ 4.5%	↓ -22.4%	↓ -12.6%	Chinese salad	Kg	3,690	↑ 10.7%	●	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg	15,000	●	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	5,464	→ 0.4%	→ -1.1%	↑ 5.0%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,925	↑ 9.7%	●	●
Catfish	Kg	33,750	●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	4,926	↑ 6.3%	↓ -10.7%	→ 3.4%	Baby water melon	Kg	2,219	→ 0.5%	●	●
Pork with fat	Kg	14,932	→ 4.5%	→ -2.4%	↓ -6.9%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,535	→ 3.8%	↑ 5.2%	↓ -7.7%	Okra	Kg	4,671	↓ -12.4%	●	●
Pork ribs	Kg	14,731	↑ 16.3%	●	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	2,389	↓ -10.7%	↓ -9.3%	→ -4.4%	Baby corn	Kg	7,111	●	●	●
Pork bone	Kg	11,606	↑ 16.1%	●	●	Wax gourd	Kg	2,589	↓ -9.6%	↑ 5.4%	↓ -7.3%	Corn	Kg	3,833	↑ 15.0%	●	●
Pork legs	Kg	11,830	↑ 18.3%	●	●	Long eggplants	Kg	2,728	↓ -8.6%	↓ -13.5%	↓ -20.9%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kgl	4,900	→ -2.0%	●	●
Beef with fat	Kg	16,268	→ 3.1%	↓ -5.3%	↓ -16.0%	Round eggplants	Kg	3,038	↓ -8.2%	↓ -13.5%	↓ -10.1%	Cucumber	Kg	2,758	↑ 37.9%	●	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	15,250	↑ 6.7%	↑ 11.3%	↑ 8.1%	Tomatoes	Kg	3,478	→ 1.0%	↓ -26.0%	→ -3.4%	Taro	Kg	5,583	↑ 24.1%	●	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	12,692	↑ 26.9%	●	●	Spong gourd	Kg	2,621	→ 4.3%	↓ -13.7%	↓ -16.1%	Chinese radish	Kg	2,641	↑ 7.4%	●	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	5,096	→ 1.4%	↓ -14.3%	↓ -7.6%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	2,714	→ 1.1%	↓ -17.9%	↓ -15.3%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	4,000	●	●	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,975	→ 0.0%	↓ -5.6%	→ 2.0%	Green papaya	Kg	1,387	↑ 8.3%	↑ 6.9%	↓ -29.7%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,359	↑ 12.2%	↑ 5.7%	↑ 7.9%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	25,367	→ 0.4%	→ -4.1%	↓ -13.7%	Long bean	Kg	4,083	↓ -7.5%	→ 2.7%	→ 3.5%	Ripe Mango	Kg	2,827	↑ 13.1%	↑ 41.3%	↑ 25.6%
Iodized salt	Kg	1,470	↑ 15.5%	↑ 19.0%	↑ 19.7%	Banana flower	Kg	2,486	→ 4.6%	↑ 17.5%	↑ 5.8%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,710	↓ -6.9%	●	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,465	→ 1.2%	→ -0.3%	→ 3.4%	Cauliflower	Kg	4,623	↓ -6.8%	↓ -40.6%	↓ -21.1%	Fresh milk	140 ml	2,038	→ 2.9%	→ 1.1%	↑ 27.3%
Ground Nut	Kg	10,170	→ 4.0%	→ 0.3%	→ 3.0%	Chinese Kale	Kg	4,417	→ 3.6%	↓ -43.1%	→ 3.7%	Coke	330 ml	2,000	→ 0.1%	→ 2.8%	→ -0.8%
Soy bean	Kg	5,165	↓ -7.2%	→ -3.1%	→ -4.7%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,510	→ 2.4%	→ -0.7%	↓ -20.8%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,282	→ 4.2%	→ -2.4%	→ -3.2%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	6,156	→ 3.8%	→ 1.1%	→ 1.4%	Garlic	Kg	7,077	→ 0.3%	→ -1.5%	↑ 30.2%	Diesel	litre	4,187	→ 2.3%	→ -4.9%	↓ -7.1%
Morning glory	Kg	3,000	→ 0.7%	↓ -15.6%	↓ -6.3%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	3,955	↑ 5.3%	→ -1.7%	→ -2.5%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,750	→ -0.5%	↓ -6.2%	↓ -13.6%

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	2,624	→ 0.1%	→ 2.4%	↑ 32.3%	Carrot	Kg	2,589	→ 3.7%	↑ 8.5%	↓ -7.7%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	7,250	●	●	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,514	→ -3.3%	●	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	3,777	↑ 13.7%	→ -4.4%	→ -3.6%	Water lily	Kg	2,383	↓ -24.7%	●	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,360	→ -0.6%	↓ -7.7%	↓ -7.6%	Moringa leaves	Kg	4,200	→ 4.0%	↑ 5.8%	↑ 8.5%	Climbing wattle	Kg	9,067	→ -4.6%	●	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,456	↑ 5.9%	→ -1.3%	→ 1.2%	Chinese spinach	Kg	2,844	↑ 15.0%	↓ -42.0%	↓ -20.9%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	2,500	↓ -17.2%	●	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	6,820	→ -1.5%	→ -0.7%	→ -2.5%	Pak Choi	Kg	2,771	↑ 7.1%	↓ -33.5%	↓ -16.4%	Agati	Kg	4,667	↓ -33.3%	●	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	24,395	→ 0.4%	→ 0.2%	→ -0.7%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	2,587	↑ 14.7%	↓ -29.0%	↓ -15.0%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	6,673	→ -1.1%	●	●
Broahok	Kg	8,294	→ 0.9%	↑ 5.5%	→ -2.4%	Mustard Greens	Kg	2,610	↑ 6.3%	↓ -23.7%	↓ -9.0%	Cabbage	Kg	2,249	→ 0.0%	●	●
Trey Por	Kg	9,829	→ 0.0%	●	●	Amaranthus	Kg	2,978	↑ 12.5%	↓ -22.5%	↓ -11.6%	Chinese salad	Kg	3,030	→ -4.3%	●	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg	13,500	●	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	4,234	↓ -5.0%	→ 4.8%	↑ 10.2%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,433	→ 1.4%	●	●
Catfish	Kg	30,250	●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	4,015	↑ 5.8%	→ -4.9%	↑ 14.0%	Baby water melon	Kg	1,744	↓ -17.0%	●	●
Pork with fat	Kg	13,635	→ 3.8%	→ -2.0%	↓ -6.4%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,033	↑ 8.8%	↑ 7.7%	→ -4.3%	Okra	Kg	3,842	↓ -23.2%	●	●
Pork ribs	Kg	13,225	↑ 13.4%	●	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	1,967	→ -1.7%	→ -4.8%	→ -1.7%	Baby corn	Kg	6,111	●	●	●
Pork bone	Kg	10,569	↑ 13.2%	●	●	Wax gourd	Kg	2,015	↓ -11.7%	↑ 6.2%	↓ -10.4%	Corn	Kg	2,633	↓ -16.8%	●	●
Pork legs	Kg	10,733	↑ 15.0%	●	●	Long eggplants	Kg	2,183	↓ -8.6%	↓ -13.4%	↓ -23.0%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kgl	4,300	↓ -14.0%	●	●
Beef with fat	Kg	14,655	→ 2.0%	→ -4.4%	↓ -15.9%	Round eggplants	Kg	2,515	↓ -5.5%	↓ -14.3%	↓ -9.1%	Cucumber	Kg	2,283	↑ 42.7%	●	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	14,292	↑ 8.3%	↑ 15.1%	↑ 10.5%	Tomatoes	Kg	2,822	→ 2.5%	↓ -29.5%	→ -1.5%	Taro	Kg	4,858	↑ 24.6%	●	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	11,692	↑ 16.9%	●	●	Spong gourd	Kg	2,061	↑ 6.1%	↓ -13.7%	↓ -19.2%	Chinese radish	Kg	2,047	↑ 15.9%	●	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	4,711	→ 2.8%	↓ -14.8%	↓ -7.0%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	2,125	→ -0.6%	↓ -18.7%	↓ -17.1%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	3,446	●	●	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,418	→ 1.2%	↓ -5.6%	→ 1.0%	Green papaya	Kg	1,022	↑ 20.8%	↑ 7.2%	↓ -32.0%	Ripe Banana	Kg	1,902	↑ 15.0%	↑ 7.1%	↑ 7.5%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	24,420	→ 0.5%	→ -4.2%	↓ -12.3%	Long bean	Kg	3,383	↓ -6.5%	→ 3.6%	↑ 6.0%	Ripe Mango	Kg	2,315	↑ 34.6%	↑ 54.4%	↑ 32.3%
Iodized salt	Kg	1,197	↑ 19.4%	↑ 20.6%	↑ 21.6%	Banana flower	Kg	2,039	↑ 9.6%	↑ 23.8%	↑ 9.7%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,260	→ 2.7%	●	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,129	→ 0.4%	→ 0.6%	→ 4.7%	Cauliflower	Kg	3,893	↓ -5.2%	↓ -42.6%	↓ -22.2%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,769	→ -3.2%	→ 0.5%	↑ 26.9%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,274	→ 3.8%	→ 0.5%	→ 4.0%	Chinese Kale	Kg	3,554	↑ 5.3%	↓ -47.5%	→ 1.2%	Coke	330 ml	1,603	→ -0.4%	→ 4.5%	→ 3.2%
Soy bean	Kg	4,782	↓ -7.0%	→ -1.1%	→ -3.6%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,005	→ 3.5%	→ -2.5%	↓ -21.7%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,092	→ 2.6%	→ -1.2%	→ -2.3%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,647	→ 3.7%	→ 1.3%	→ 0.1%	Garlic	Kg	6,542	→ -0.1%	→ 0.4%	↑ 36.7%	Diesel	litre	4,053	→ 1.4%	→ -3.8%	↓ -8.1%
Morning glory	Kg	2,374	→ 0.0%	↓ -19.3%	↓ -9.0%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	3,450	→ 3.6%	→ 0.4%	→ 0.9%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,355	→ 1.3%	↓ -5.3%	↓ -15.6%

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 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup>	Food commodity <sup>3</sup>	Food commodity <sup>4</sup>	kcal/pers on/day <sup>2</sup>	g/pers on/day <sup>2</sup>	Riels/g <sup>4</sup>	Riels/pers on/month <sup>4</sup>
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.8	34,741
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.4	28,771
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	14.9	18,488
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.2	2,938
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	5.6	2,176
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.0	21,146
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.5	1,497
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,937</b>	<b>950.6</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>109,800</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey 2014. National Institute of Statistics, Cambodia.

<sup>3</sup> Estimating Minimum Expenditure Baskets And Expenditure Gaps In Cambodia. Technical Report, June 2020. WFP Cambodia.

<sup>4</sup> Market and Seasonal Monitoring Update, February 2024. WFP Cambodia.