



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

April 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

Benjamin Scholz benjamin.scholz@wfp.org, Yav Long yav.long@wfp.org, Chanvibol Choeur chanvibol.choeur@wfp.org,

Vannareth Huoy vannareth.huoy@wfp.org, Eltone Mabodo eltone.mabodo@wfp.org

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

Environmental factors influencing prices

Global food prices remained relatively stable in the first four months 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 April 2024, the FAO global food price index remained relatively steady compared to the previous month (MoM). The slight uptick in vegetable oil, meat, and cereal prices offset the decline in dairy products and sugar prices. However, it remained 7.4% lower than the same month in the previous year (YoY). The FAO all rice price index continued to decrease by 1.8% MoM but remained 9.2% 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.

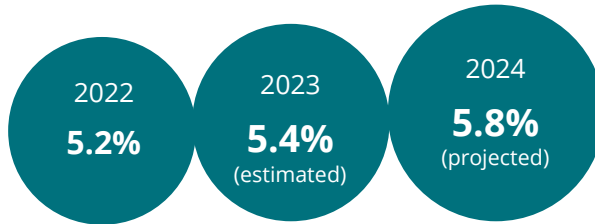
The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) warned that **1.27 million children could face malnutrition due to food price shocks**, as a projected 5% increase in food prices over the coming three months may heighten the risk of wasting/severe wasting.

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.

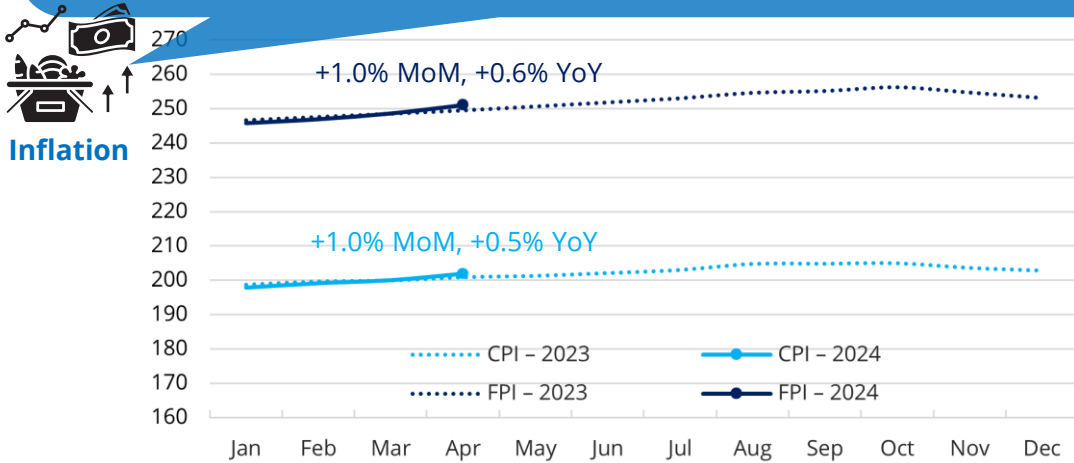
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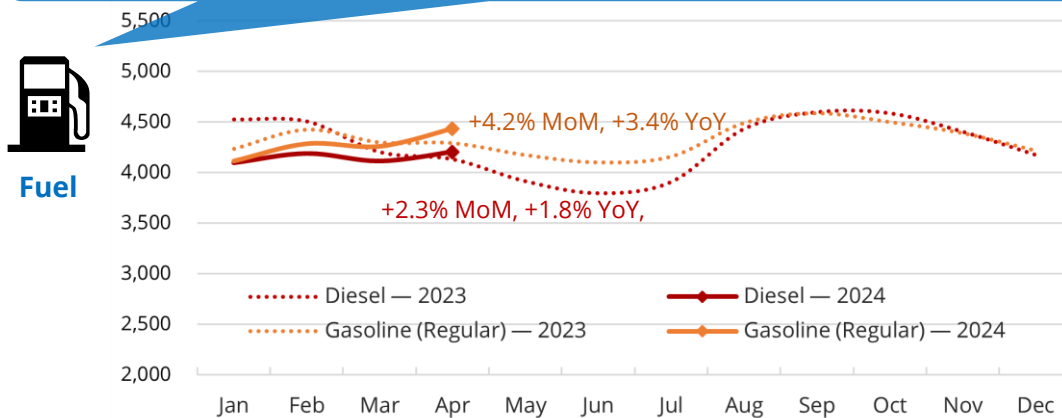
Quick Glance



The *World Bank* revised Cambodia's economic growth projection to 5.8%, down from the previous estimate of 6.1% for 2024. In April 2024, both the Phnom Penh Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Food Price Index (FPI) slightly increased 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 April 2024, fuel prices in Cambodia experienced a moderate increase compared to both the previous month and April 2023.



Key Findings

In April 2024, the cost of the basic food basket (BFB) rose by 5.7% compared to the previous month (MoM), amounting to USD 27.6 per person per month (USD 28.1, +6.5% MoM in urban areas and USD 27.1, +4.1% MoM in rural areas). This rise is attributed to the higher prices of most key commodities in the basket, likely influenced by drier and warmer conditions. Additionally, this represented a significant increase of 7.6% compared to April 2023 (YoY).

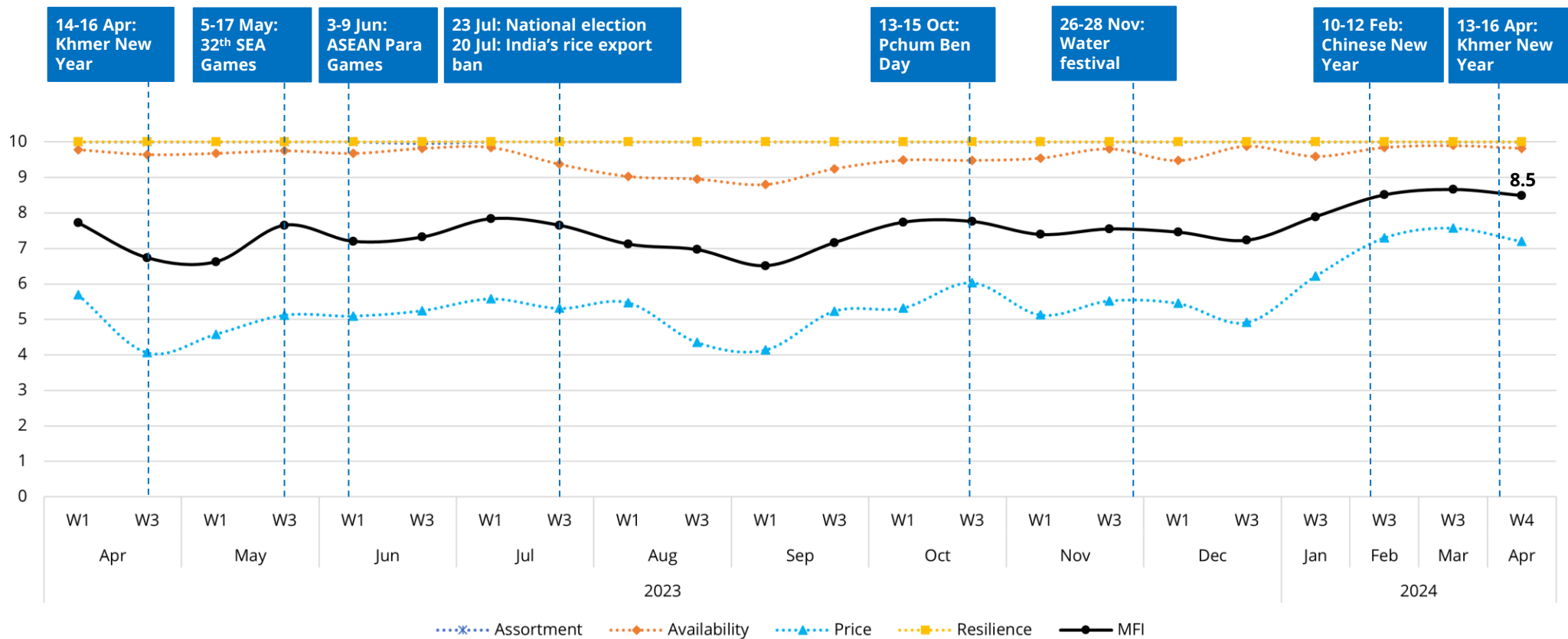
The market functionality index experienced a slight drop in April 2024, primarily driven by instability and unpredictability in prices of essential goods. The number of customer visits to markets remained relatively low, possibly due to the rising popularity of alternative options like small food stores.

The dry-season paddy harvest is almost finished, covering 825,000 hectares by April 2024, about 22% higher than the previous year. This growth is mainly due to expanded cultivation areas driven by higher paddy prices and lower costs for fuel and fertilizer.

Cambodia is forecasted to experience **less rainfall than usual in May**, followed by **more rainfall than normal starting in July**, while still facing **warmer-than-average temperatures**.

Market functionality

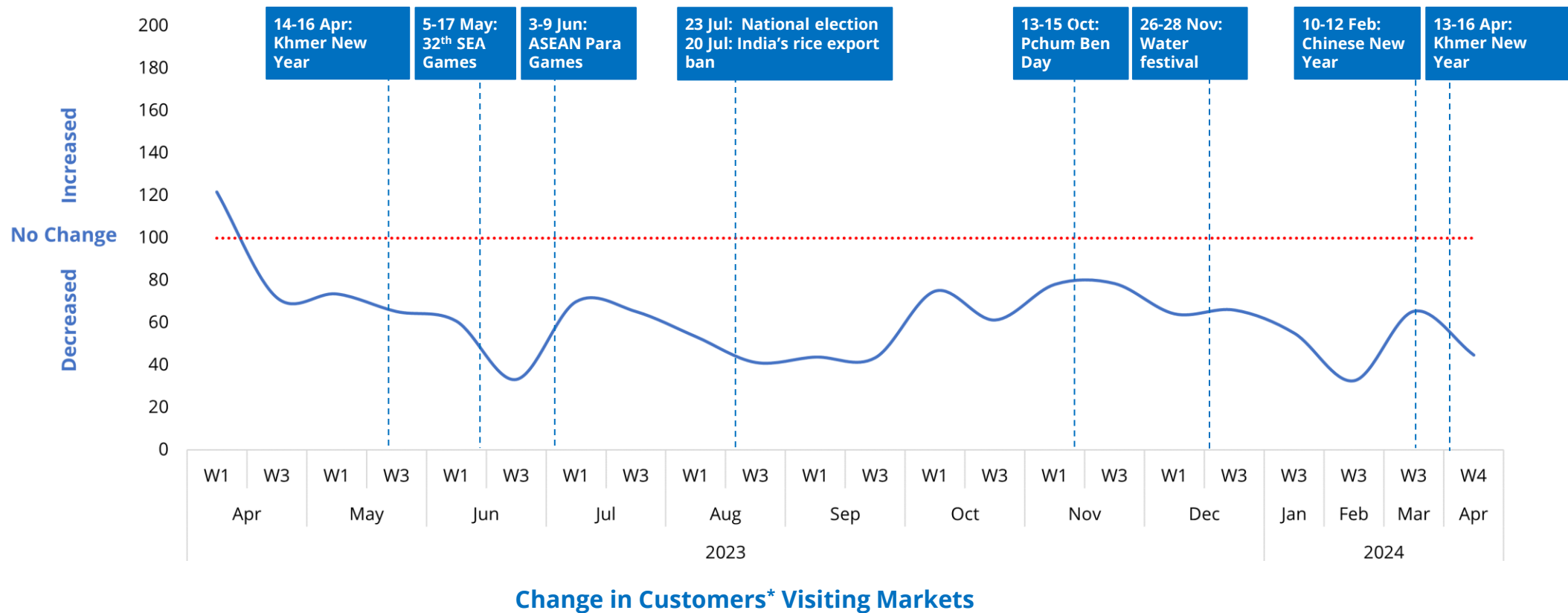
In April 2024, the market functionality index* (MFI) experienced a slight drop compared to the previous month but remained relatively high. This decline was primarily attributed to instability and unpredictability in prices of essential goods, with few reported increases in supply prices for key food 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 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

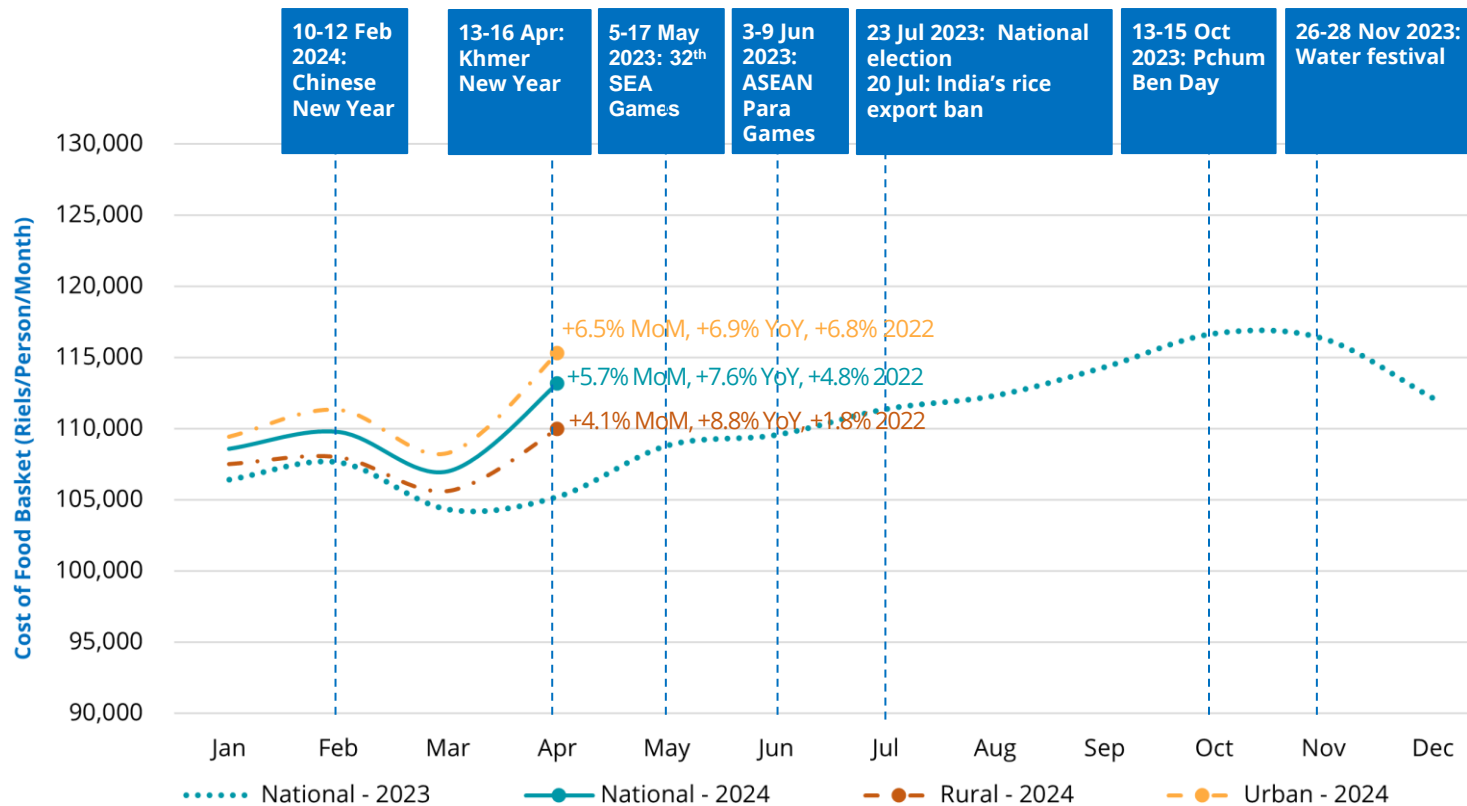
In April 2024, the number of customers visiting markets experienced a moderate decline compared to the previous month. This trend may be attributed to the increasing prevalence of small village stores, reducing the necessity for people to travel to main markets for food purchases.



* 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 April 2024, the cost of the basic food basket¹ (BFB) rose by 5.7% compared to the previous month (MoM) and 7.6% compared to the same month in the previous year (YoY), with an average cost of 113,000 riels per person per month, equivalent to USD 27.6. Rural markets experienced a higher increase of 8.8% YoY compared to urban markets² at 6.9% YoY. Additionally, it is worth noting that the cost of the BFB was higher by 4.8% compared to April 2022.



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

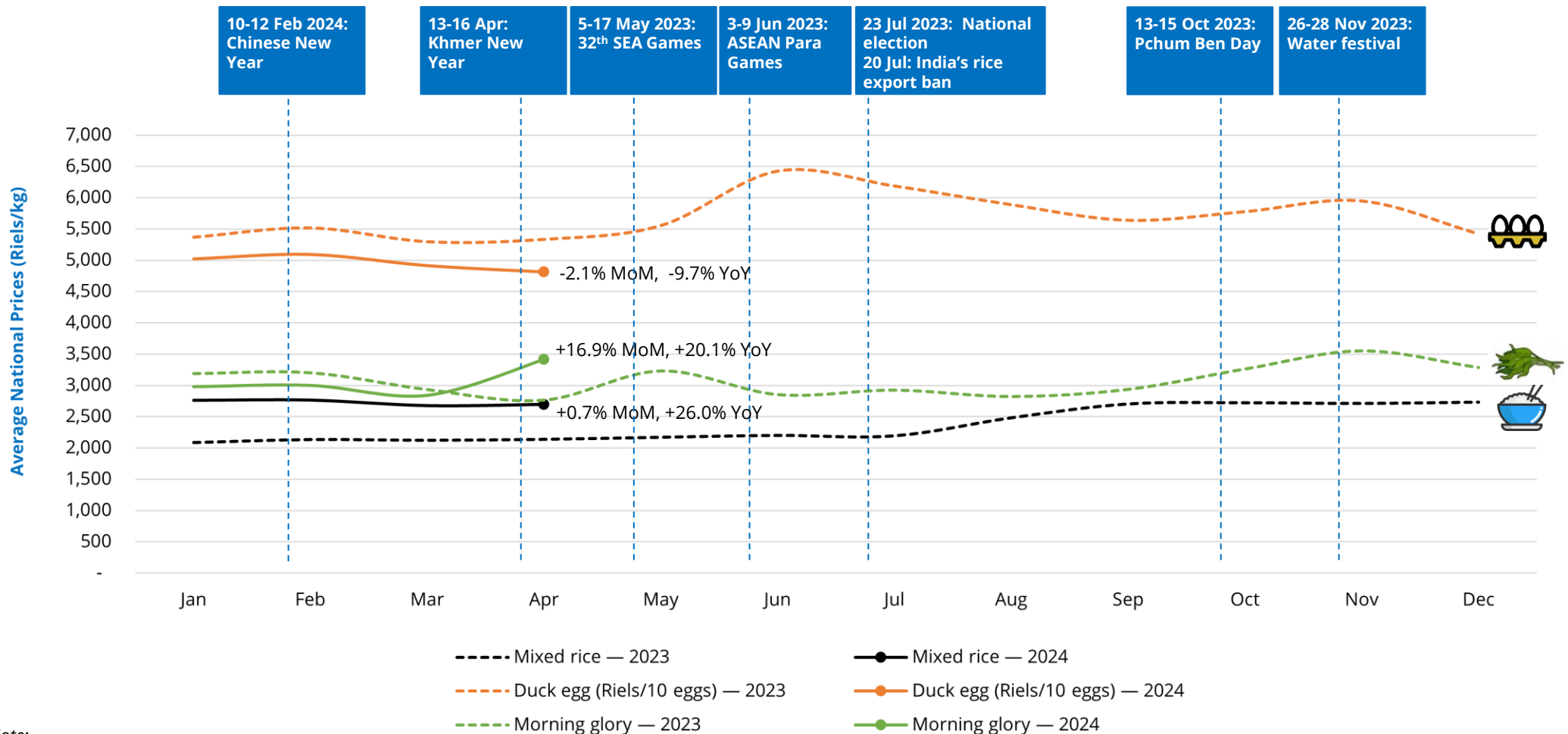


The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

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

In April 2024, there was an increase in retail prices for morning glory and mixed rice, with morning glory rising by 16.9% month-on-month (MoM) and 20.1% year-on-year (YoY), and mixed rice increasing by 0.7% MoM and 26.0% YoY. Conversely, duck eggs experienced moderate price decreases both MoM and YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



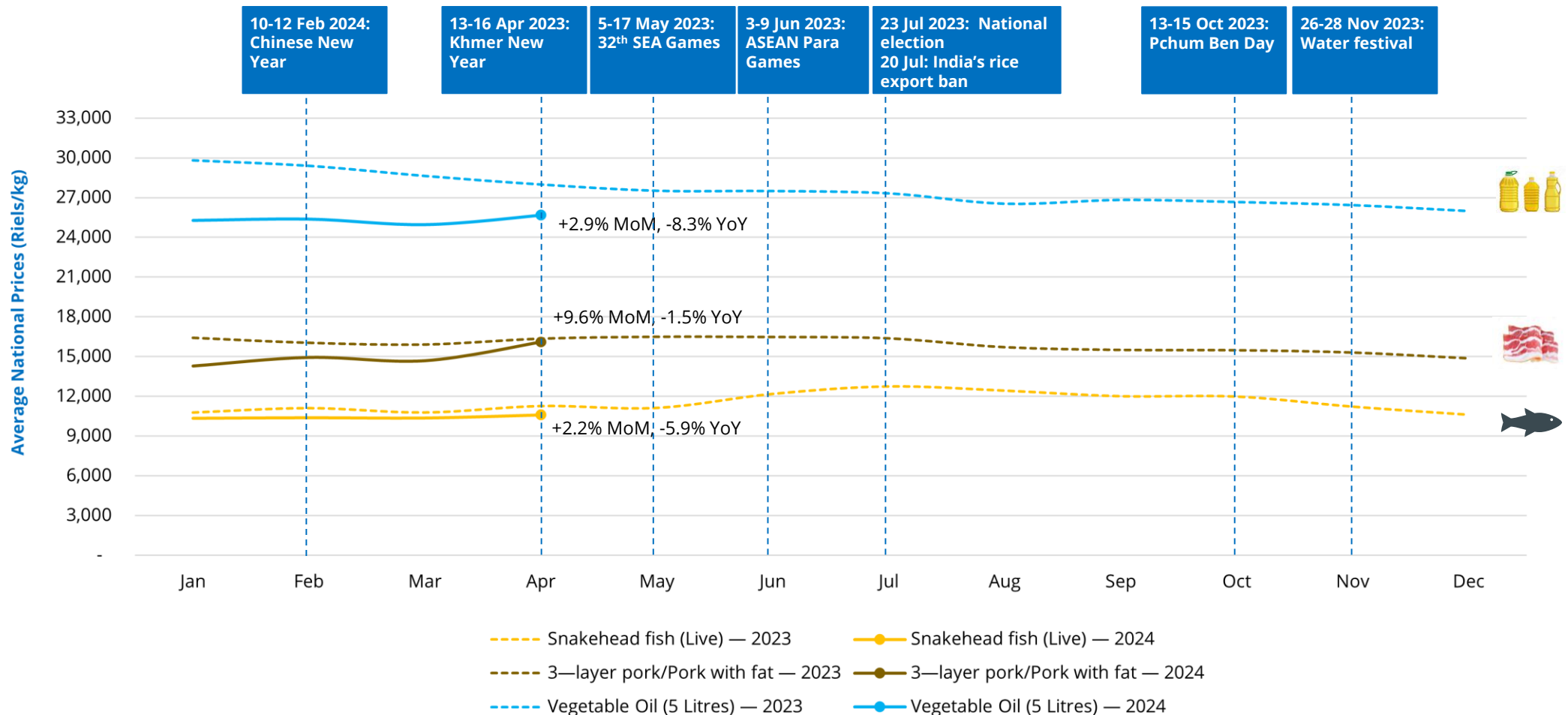
Note:

- 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 were collected remotely by call centre.
- In April 2024, food prices were collected in the fourth week due to the Khmer New Year celebration, marking a deviation from the typical schedule starting from the third week.

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

In April 2024, retail prices for vegetable oil, pork with fat, and snakehead fish increased month-on-month (MoM) by 2.9%, 9.6%, and 2.2%, respectively. However, these prices remained lower year-on-year (YoY) by 8.3%, 1.5%, and 5.9%, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



Note:

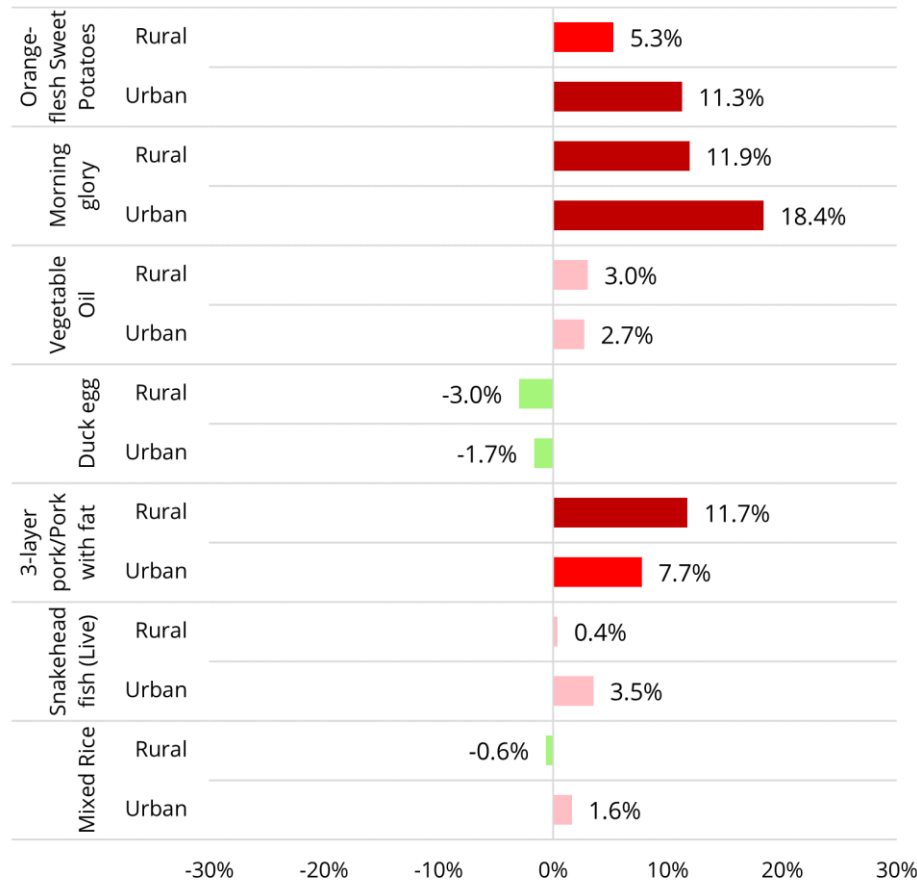
- Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.
- In April 2024, food prices were collected in the fourth week due to the Khmer New Year celebration, marking a deviation from the typical schedule starting from the third week.

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

In April 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 increasing month on month. The WFP basic food basket cost in April 2024 varied by province (map below right), with the [Klaing Leu market, Preah Sihanouk province \(USD 31.1\)](#) being 13% above the national average while the [Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province \(USD 23.4\)](#) being 15% lower than the national average. Price deviations above the national average were predominantly observed in urban markets.

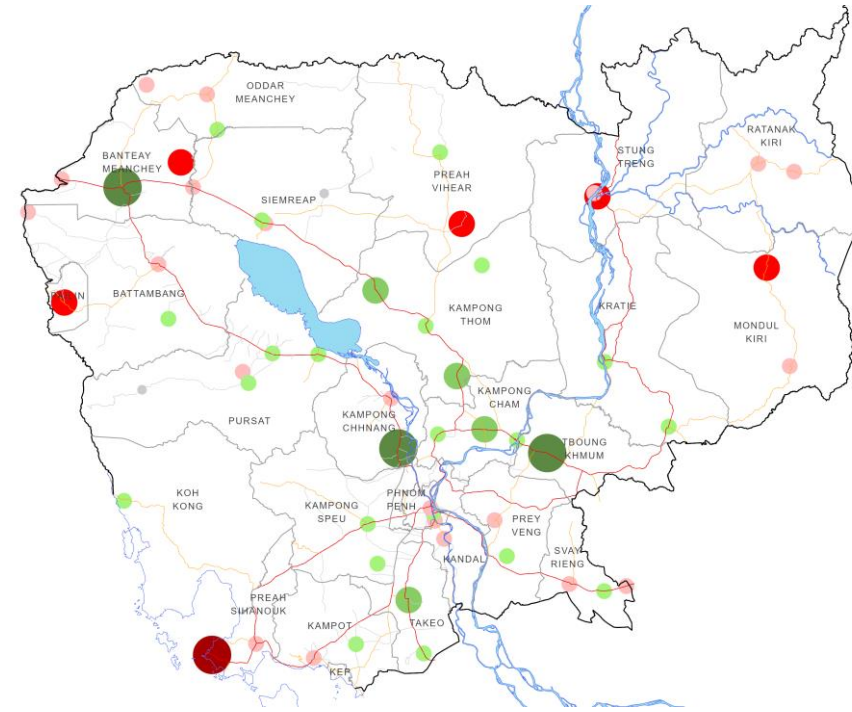
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

March 2024 vs April 2024



Note:

- Data is from all 58 markets. See the Methods section for more details
- Food prices were collected remotely by call centre.
- In April 2024, food prices were collected in the fourth week due to the Khmer New Year celebration, marking a deviation from the typical schedule starting from the third week.



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

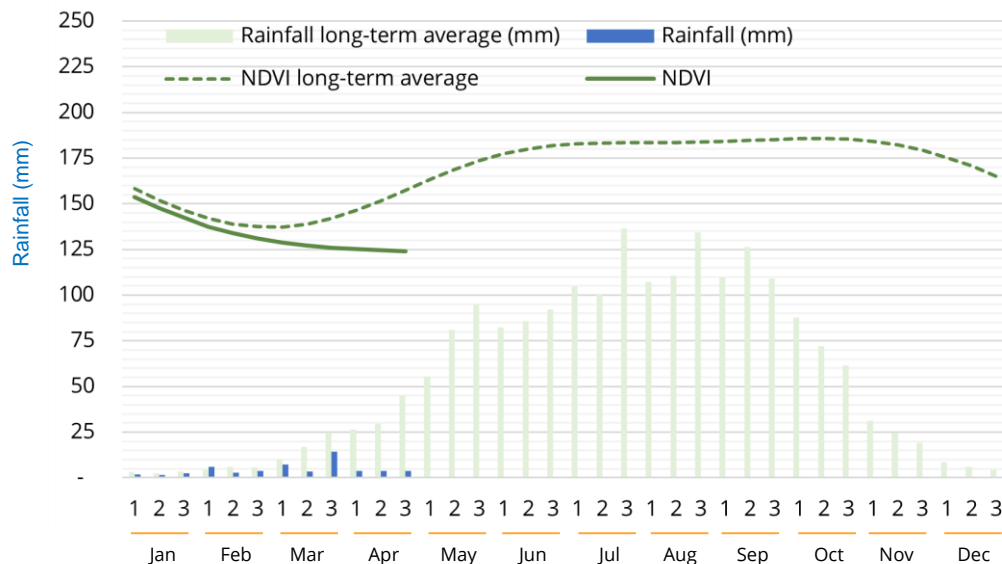
BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	0%	100%
● 5% to 10% Higher	29%	71%
● < 5% Higher	32%	68%
● < 5% Lower	59%	41%
● 5% to 10% Lower	75%	25%
● ≥ 10% Lower	33%	67%

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

The rainfall¹ in April 2024, compared to the long-term average, showed that **whole country experienced substantially dry conditions**. As a result, the nationwide vegetation conditions, measured by the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)², were markedly below the long-term average (see graph and map below).

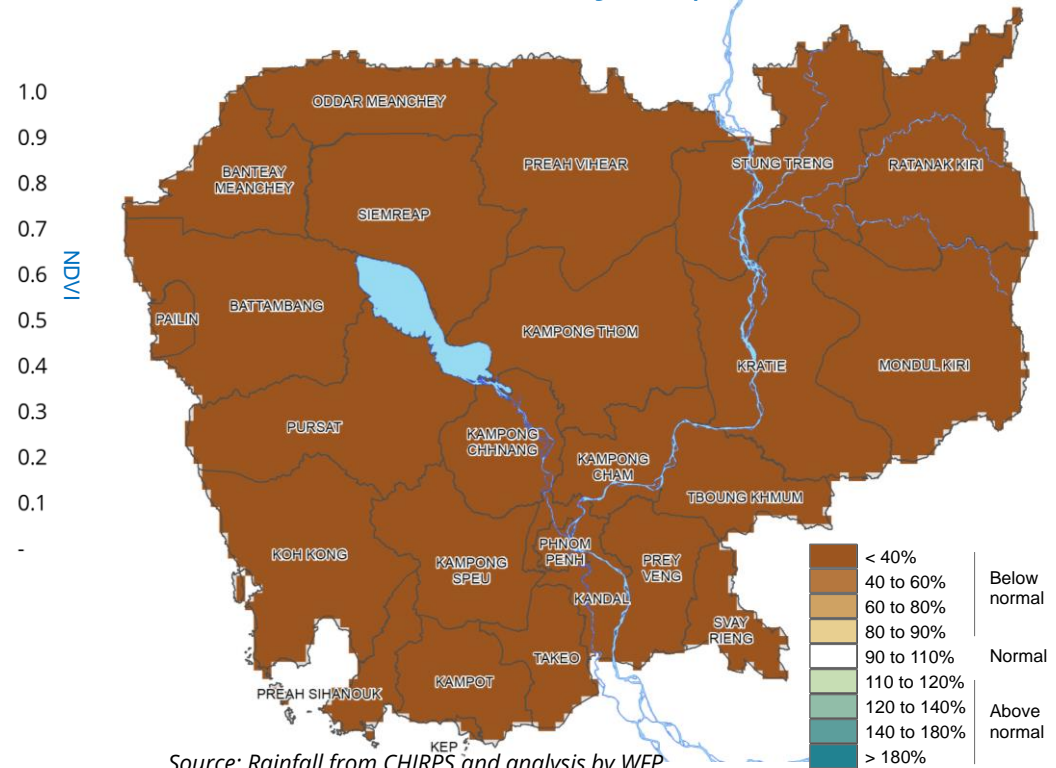
The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is forecasted to be in a neutral conditions in the season between May-July 2024, and predominantly in La Niña phenomenon in the coming season from July until early 2025. Consequently, Cambodia is likely to experience below-normal rainfall in May before receiving more rainfall than normal from July; however, the country will continue experiencing warmer than normal conditions, as forecasted by the International Research Institute (IRI) of Columbia University and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF).

National Average Rainfall and NDVI (April 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 April 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.

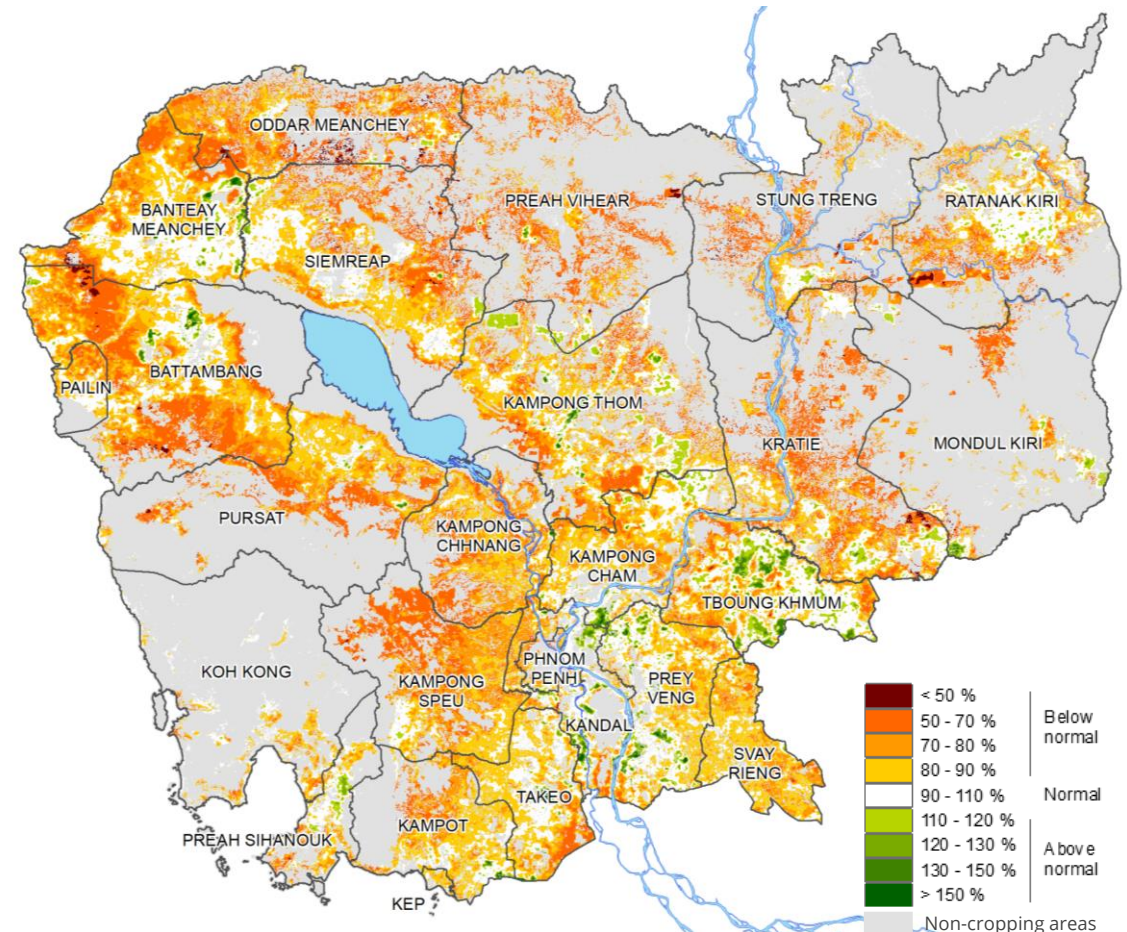
Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In April 2024, the overall vegetation conditions in crop cultivation areas across Cambodia were remarkably below the long-term average due to drier and warmer weather conditions (map on the right).

As of April, approximately [825,000 hectares of dry-season paddy cultivation have been harvested, marking a 22% increase](#) compared to the previous year, driven by the expansion of cultivation areas due to rising paddy prices in the region and reduced input costs for fuel and fertilizer.

Land preparation and planting of wet-season paddy will start in May in provinces where there is sufficient water and rainfall. However, growing activities in some provinces are likely to be delayed due to projected low rainfall and high temperatures in May.

NDVI Anomaly in April 2024



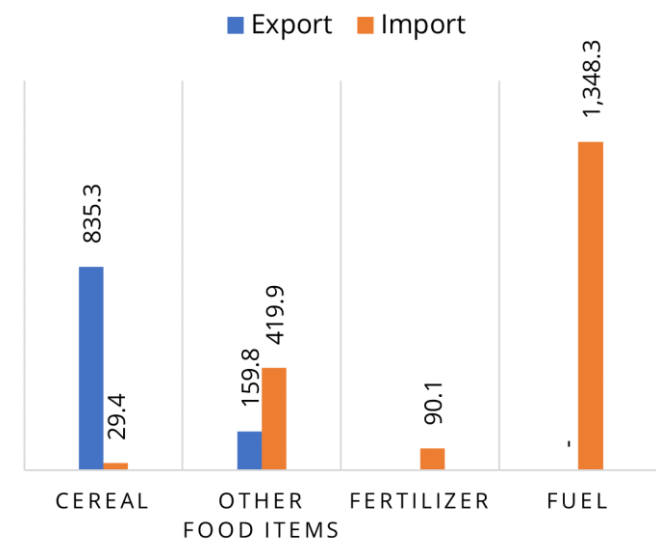
Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Trade

In the first four months of 2024, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, experiencing a significant increase of 15.2% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 8,006 million. The exports are primarily destined for the United States, Vietnam, China, Japan, and Germany. The cost of food exports amounted to USD 995 million (right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 835.3 million (+24% YoY), and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 159.8 million (-4% YoY). [A total of 248,491 MT of Cambodian milled rice, \(valued at USD 170 million\) were exported in the first four months of 2024.](#) Additionally, [over 2.4 million MT of paddy rice, equivalent to USD 693 million,](#) were exported during the same timeframe.

Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) in the first four months of 2024 also showed a significant increase, of 9.3% compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to USD 8,665 million. The imports primarily originate from China, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and Singapore. Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of food imports amounted to USD 449 million including cereals worth USD 29.4 million (+16% YoY) and other foods worth USD 419.9 million (+11% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 90.1 million (+8% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported fuel worth 1,348.3 million (+18% YoY).

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



Source: *General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 8 May 2024*

Policy response

Launched early May 2024, the National Single Window (NSW), an electronic platform, [aims to improve import/export processes and the investment climate](#), expediting international trade with transparency ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 8 May 2024](#)).

In early May, [Cambodia accepted the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies of the World Trade Organization \(WTO\)](#), signifying its commitment to global fish stock sustainability ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 8 May 2024](#)).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Rural Development, and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology have [committed to collaborating closely to eliminate duplication of efforts and effectively address challenges faced by farmers](#) ([quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 7 May 2024](#)).

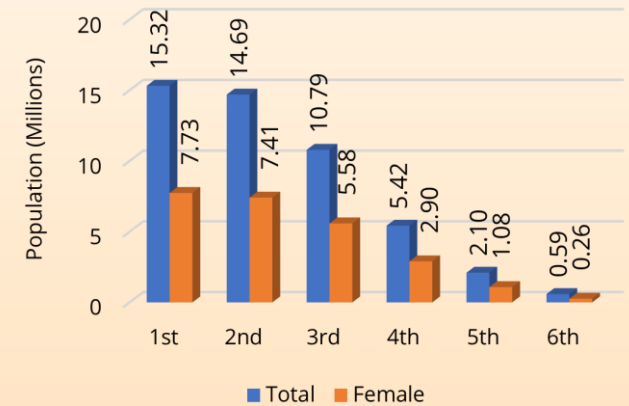
The recently inaugurated ASEAN-International Wholesale Market is [a pivotal distribution hub for agricultural products at both national and regional levels](#), aiming to reinforce both export and import capacities and improve local supply chain stability ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 2 May 2024](#)).

Cambodian-Chinese entities on April 22, 2024, signed significant agreements [aimed at contributing to Cambodia's water supply and agricultural development](#) ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 22 April 2024](#)).

The government of Cambodia has allocated approximately [USD 100 million for agricultural interventions](#) aimed at stabilizing agricultural prices and reducing production costs to maximize the profits of farmers ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 12 April 2024](#)).

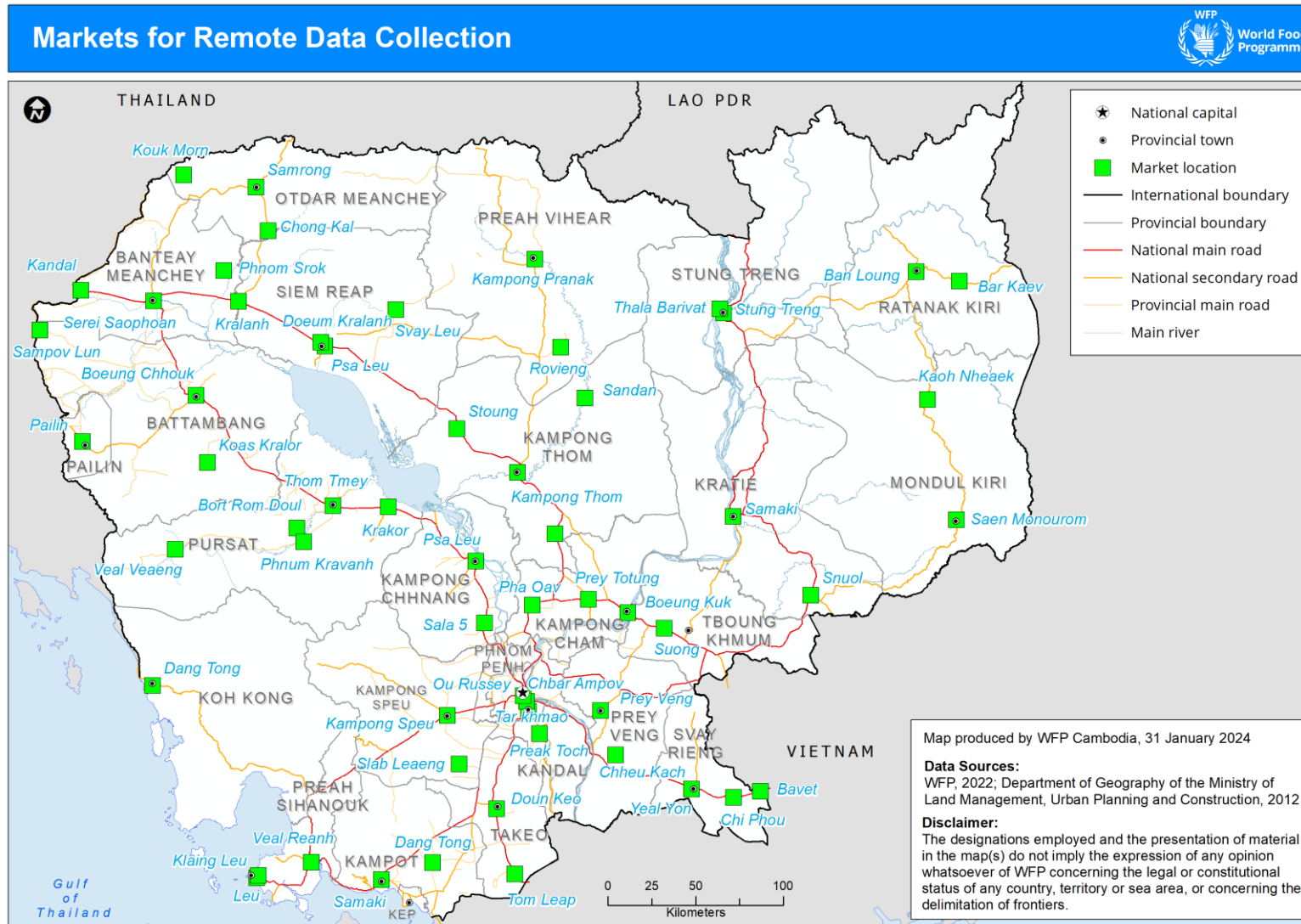
The government has endorsed [a five-year, USD 300 million flood mitigation project in Phnom Penh](#), aiming to prevent flooding in crucial urban areas by installing additional pumping stations and restoring the existing drainage system to mitigate excessive water inflow ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 11 April 2024](#)).

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 30 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	2,697	→ 0.7%	→ -2.4%	↑ 26.0%	Carrot	Kg	3,363	→ 4.4%	↑ 9.8%	→ -1.6%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	12,500	↑ 27.1%	↑ 56.3%	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,614	→ 0.1%	↓ -6.6%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	4,958	→ 2.9%	↑ 12.8%	→ 2.1%	Water lily	Kg	3,060	↑ 16.6%	↓ -8.2%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,600	→ 2.2%	→ 2.4%	↓ -5.9%	Moringa leaves	Kg	4,825	→ -3.5%	↓ -13.5%	↓ -6.8%	Climbing wattle	Kg	12,271	↓ -6.5%	↓ -24.9%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,417	→ 1.7%	↑ 9.1%	→ -0.2%	Chinese spinach	Kg	3,987	→ 2.7%	↑ 26.0%	↓ -8.0%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg		●	●	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,690	↑ 8.0%	→ -2.3%	→ -4.9%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,919	↑ 6.5%	↑ 20.7%	↓ -8.1%	Agati	Kg	5,000	↓ -33.3%	↓ -34.8%	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	27,833	↑ 7.3%	→ 4.2%	→ 2.6%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,650	↑ 5.8%	↑ 23.6%	↓ -8.0%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	10,600	↑ 20.8%	↑ 32.5%	●
Broahok	Kg	9,684	→ 3.6%	→ 4.5%	→ -1.1%	Mustard Greens	Kg	3,589	→ 0.9%	↑ 16.6%	↓ -10.0%	Cabbage	Kg	3,500	↑ 18.8%	↑ 40.0%	●
Trey Por	Kg	10,372	→ -4.0%	→ 0.4%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	4,078	↑ 16.9%	↑ 14.5%	↑ 7.2%	Chinese salad	Kg	4,205	↑ 6.4%	↑ 26.2%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg	14,250	↑ 18.8%	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	5,917	↑ 7.6%	↑ 8.7%	↑ 5.9%	Bean sprout	Kg	3,023	↑ 8.4%	↑ 13.4%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg	34,333	●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	5,334	→ 0.0%	↑ 15.1%	↑ 26.2%	Baby water melon	Kg	3,250	↑ 21.9%	↑ 47.2%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	16,095	↑ 9.6%	↑ 12.7%	→ -1.5%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,756	↑ 17.1%	↑ 12.8%	↑ 8.2%	Okra	Kg	5,125	→ 4.8%	→ -3.9%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	16,176	↑ 9.5%	↑ 27.7%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	2,500	→ 2.6%	↓ -6.5%	↑ 33.3%	Baby corn	Kg	10,063	↑ 13.6%	●	●
Pork bone	Kg	13,181	↑ 10.7%	↑ 31.8%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	2,949	↑ 9.6%	→ 3.0%	↑ 8.5%	Corn	Kg	4,650	↑ 31.0%	↑ 39.5%	●
Pork legs	Kg	13,495	↑ 14.6%	↑ 35.0%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	3,269	↑ 17.1%	↑ 9.5%	↑ 5.8%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kg/l	6,333	↓ -5.0%	↑ 26.7%	●
Beef with fat	Kg	15,740	→ -4.7%	→ -0.2%	↓ -18.6%	Round eggplants	Kg	3,782	↑ 23.1%	↑ 14.3%	↑ 22.7%	Cucumber	Kg	3,701	→ 3.9%	↑ 85.1%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	15,143	→ -2.8%	↑ 5.9%	↑ 6.3%	Tomatoes	Kg	4,015	↑ 20.3%	↑ 16.6%	↑ 11.6%	Taro	Kg	5,167	↑ 13.6%	↑ 14.8%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	14,000	↓ -5.7%	↑ 40.0%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	3,231	↑ 6.6%	↑ 28.5%	↑ 15.0%	Chinese radish	Kg	3,417	↑ 11.2%	↑ 39.0%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	4,815	→ -2.1%	→ -4.2%	↓ -9.7%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	3,271	↑ 7.6%	↑ 21.8%	↑ 20.2%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	5,017	↑ 18.0%	●	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,855	→ -0.7%	→ -1.7%	→ -0.4%	Green papaya	Kg	1,730	↑ 16.6%	↑ 35.1%	↓ -27.2%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,553	↑ 13.5%	↑ 21.5%	↑ 8.2%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	25,664	→ 2.9%	→ 1.6%	↓ -8.3%	Long bean	Kg	6,909	↑ 50.2%	↑ 56.6%	↑ 46.7%	Ripe Mango	Kg	1,500	↓ -43.9%	↓ -40.0%	↑ 27.7%
Iodized salt	Kg	1,338	→ -1.5%	↑ 5.1%	↑ 5.6%	Banana flower	Kg	2,875	↑ 17.7%	↑ 20.9%	↑ 10.4%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,796	→ -0.6%	→ -4.0%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,438	→ -0.8%	→ 0.4%	→ 0.5%	Cauliflower	Kg	6,528	↑ 20.1%	↑ 31.5%	↑ 14.0%	Fresh milk	140 ml	2,008	→ 0.4%	→ 1.4%	↑ 7.6%
Ground Nut	Kg	10,080	→ 1.2%	→ 3.1%	→ 0.7%	Chinese Kale	Kg	4,637	→ -0.2%	↑ 8.7%	→ -5.0%	Coke	330 ml	2,000	→ 0.0%	→ 0.1%	→ -1.9%
Soy bean	Kg	5,650	→ 1.1%	→ 1.5%	→ 0.4%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,705	↑ 9.4%	↑ 10.3%	↓ -15.6%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,433	→ 4.2%	↑ 7.9%	→ 3.4%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,962	→ 1.8%	→ 0.5%	→ -2.3%	Garlic	Kg	7,757	→ 1.1%	↑ 9.9%	↑ 39.2%	Diesel	litre	4,204	→ 2.3%	→ 2.7%	→ 1.8%
Morning glory	Kg	3,320	↑ 16.9%	↑ 11.4%	↑ 20.1%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	4,518	↑ 15.1%	↑ 20.3%	↑ 20.5%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,671	→ -1.6%	→ -3.4%	↓ -8.8%

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	2,545	→ 0.9%	→ -2.9%	↑ 29.7%	Carrot	Kg	2,750	→ 4.1%	↑ 10.1%	→ -2.3%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	10,750	↑ 21.4%	●	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,508	→ 2.0%	→ -3.6%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	3,907	→ -3.3%	↑ 17.7%	↑ 6.8%	Water lily	Kg	2,360	↑ 18.5%	↓ -25.5%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,627	→ 4.1%	→ 2.3%	→ -5.0%	Moringa leaves	Kg	3,922	→ -1.9%	→ -2.9%	→ 0.2%	Climbing wattle	Kg	9,958	↓ -10.0%	→ 4.8%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,602	→ 0.9%	↑ 8.3%	→ 1.4%	Chinese spinach	Kg	3,289	→ -0.7%	↑ 33.0%	↓ -5.3%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg		●	●	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	6,897	↑ 7.9%	→ -0.4%	→ -2.9%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,281	→ 3.0%	↑ 26.8%	→ -2.8%	Agati	Kg	4,000	↓ -27.3%	↓ -42.9%	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	25,861	↑ 9.1%	↑ 6.4%	→ 2.8%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,026	→ 2.0%	↑ 34.2%	↓ -6.1%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	8,520	↑ 15.5%	↑ 26.2%	●
Broahok	Kg	8,368	→ 1.7%	→ 1.8%	→ -2.9%	Mustard Greens	Kg	2,957	→ 1.4%	↑ 20.4%	↓ -7.1%	Cabbage	Kg	2,730	↑ 17.8%	↑ 21.3%	●
Trey Por	Kg	9,400	→ -1.3%	→ -4.4%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	3,200	↑ 14.0%	↑ 20.9%	→ 1.1%	Chinese salad	Kg	3,346	↑ 6.5%	↑ 5.7%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg	14,250	↑ 42.5%	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	4,883	↑ 11.6%	↑ 9.6%	↑ 19.6%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,458	↑ 7.6%	→ 2.4%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg	32,667	●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	4,367	↓ -9.7%	↑ 15.1%	↑ 52.5%	Baby water melon	Kg	2,250	↑ 12.5%	↑ 7.1%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	14,805	↑ 10.9%	↑ 12.7%	→ -0.8%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,183	↑ 16.2%	↑ 16.8%	↑ 9.2%	Okra	Kg	4,156	↑ 7.6%	↓ -16.9%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	14,869	↑ 11.1%	↑ 27.4%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	2,000	↑ 8.8%	→ 0.0%	↑ 20.0%	Baby corn	Kg	7,750	↑ 11.9%	●	●
Pork bone	Kg	12,189	↑ 14.6%	↑ 30.6%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	2,524	↑ 16.2%	↑ 10.6%	↑ 23.6%	Corn	Kg	4,400	↑ 55.8%	↑ 38.9%	●
Pork legs	Kg	12,449	↑ 18.2%	↑ 33.4%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	2,614	↑ 13.9%	↑ 9.4%	↑ 8.8%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kg/l	5,875	→ -2.1%	↑ 17.5%	●
Beef with fat	Kg	14,287	→ -4.2%	→ -0.6%	↓ -19.1%	Round eggplants	Kg	3,001	↑ 14.9%	↑ 12.7%	↑ 24.8%	Cucumber	Kg	2,976	→ -0.9%	↑ 86.0%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	14,393	→ -1.7%	↑ 9.1%	↑ 9.5%	Tomatoes	Kg	3,329	↑ 24.8%	↑ 20.9%	↑ 21.0%	Taro	Kg	4,028	↑ 5.7%	→ 3.3%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	13,212	→ -2.3%	↑ 32.1%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	2,608	↑ 5.0%	↑ 34.3%	↑ 23.3%	Chinese radish	Kg	2,708	↑ 10.2%	↑ 53.3%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	4,362	→ -3.0%	→ -4.8%	↓ -9.7%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	2,517	→ 3.2%	↑ 17.7%	↑ 22.2%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	4,167	↑ 14.9%	●	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,138	→ -3.8%	→ -3.2%	→ -2.1%	Green papaya	Kg	1,322	↑ 15.7%	↑ 56.3%	↓ -27.8%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,155	↑ 18.3%	↑ 30.3%	↑ 17.9%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	24,825	→ 3.9%	→ 2.2%	↓ -8.1%	Long bean	Kg	6,182	↑ 52.4%	↑ 70.8%	↑ 60.0%	Ripe Mango	Kg	940	↓ -50.8%	↓ -45.3%	↑ 13.9%
Iodized salt	Kg	1,099	→ 0.2%	↑ 9.6%	↑ 9.3%	Banana flower	Kg	2,319	↑ 11.9%	↑ 24.7%	↑ 13.6%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,300	↓ -5.2%	→ 4.5%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,154	→ 3.0%	→ 1.2%	→ 1.2%	Cauliflower	Kg	5,542	↑ 18.1%	↑ 34.9%	↑ 13.3%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,669	→ -2.2%	↓ -8.6%	→ 4.7%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,181	→ 0.1%	→ 2.8%	→ 1.2%	Chinese Kale	Kg	3,794	→ -4.3%	↑ 12.4%	↓ -5.2%	Coke	330 ml	1,573	→ -2.2%	→ -2.3%	→ -1.1%
Soy bean	Kg	5,284	↑ 5.0%	→ 2.7%	→ 1.5%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,073	→ 2.2%	↑ 7.0%	↓ -18.9%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,234	→ 4.0%	↑ 6.2%	→ 5.0%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,505	→ 2.4%	→ 1.1%	→ -3.8%	Garlic	Kg	7,169	→ 0.9%	↑ 9.5%	↑ 50.2%	Diesel	litre	4,104	→ 3.5%	→ 2.7%	→ 3.3%
Morning glory	Kg	2,787	↑ 20.5%	↑ 17.4%	↑ 29.2%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	3,785	↑ 9.2%	↑ 13.6%	↑ 25.4%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,315	→ 1.3%	→ -0.4%	↓ -8.8%

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

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- ↓ 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	33,873
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.6	29,350
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.1	19,928
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	7.7	2,776
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	2,201
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.3	23,402
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.7	1,613
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	113,000

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, April 2024. WFP Cambodia.