



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

May 2024



World Food
Programme

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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 showed a slight upward trend in the first five months of 2024, driven by 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 May 2024, the FAO global food price index rose by 1.1% compared to the previous month (MoM). The increase in cereal and dairy product prices offset the decline vegetable oil and sugar prices, while meat prices remained stable. However, it remained 3.4% lower than the same month in the previous year (YoY). The FAO all rice price index rose by 1.3% MoM and 7.5% 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 staple food for over 3 billion people.

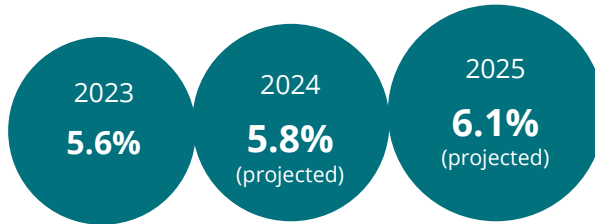
The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) warned that **1.27 million children could face malnutrition due to food price shocks**, as a projected 5% increase in food prices over the coming three months may heighten the risk of wasting/severe wasting.

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 more than 750 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.

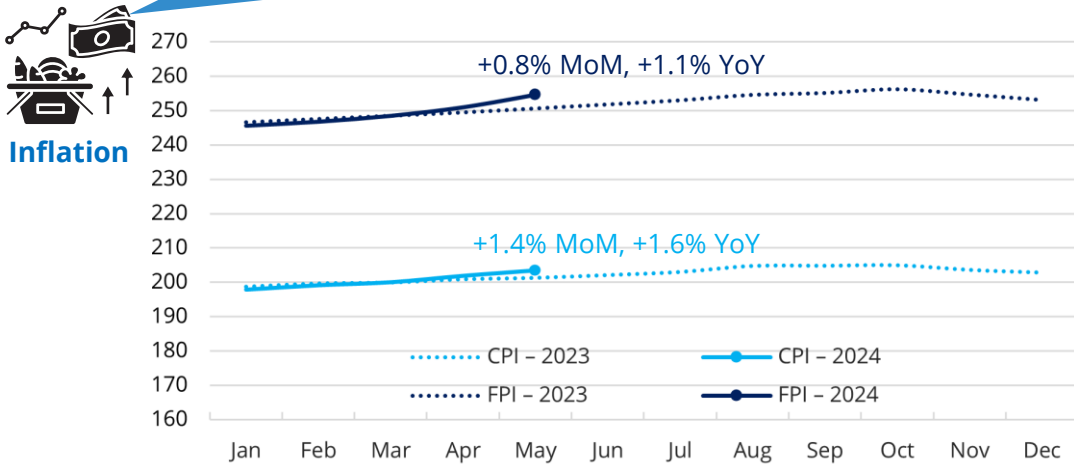
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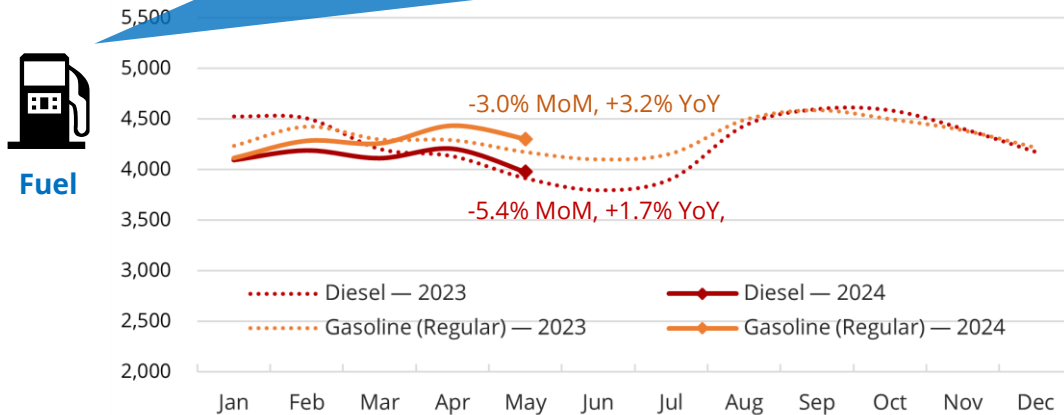
Quick Glance



The *World Bank* revised Cambodia's economic growth projection to 5.8% in 2024, and 6.1% in 2025. In May 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 May 2024, fuel prices in Cambodia experienced a moderate decrease compared the previous month, but an increase compared to May 2023.



Key Findings

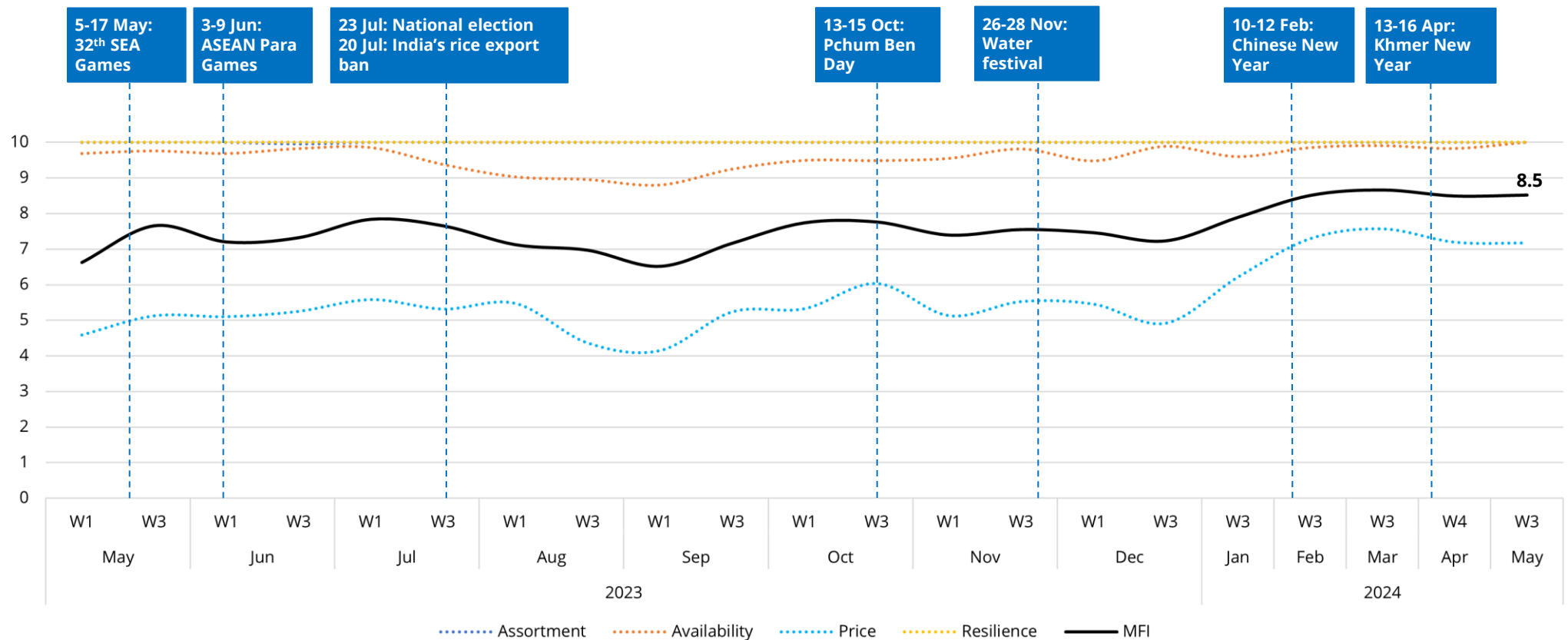
In May 2024, the cost of the basic food basket (BFB) rose by **1.2%** compared to the previous month (MoM) and **5.3%** compared to the same month in the previous year (YoY), amounting to **114,500 riels** (equivalent to USD 27.9) per person per month. In urban areas, the cost rose to USD 28.4 (+1.1% MoM, +4.4% YoY), while in rural areas, it increased to USD 27.3 (+1.9% MoM, +7.5% YoY). This rise is attributed to the higher prices of most key commodities in the basket, likely influenced by warmer conditions. Additionally, this represented a significant increase of 4.7% compared to May 2022 when there was a spike in food prices due to the Ukraine-Russian war.

The surveyed markets generally functioned well in May 2024. Despite an increase in the number of customer visits to markets, it remained relatively low, possibly due to the rising popularity of alternative options like small food stores.

In May 2024, Cambodia experienced slightly above-average rainfall, but vegetation conditions remained significantly below the long-term average. Approximately 4% of the planned wet season paddy cultivation area (2.65 million hectares) was prepared. The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is forecasted to remain **neutral until July 2024**, then shift to **La Niña from August 2024 to early 2025**, which is expected to result in **normal to slightly above-normal rainfall but warmer-than-normal temperatures for Cambodia from June to August 2024.**

Market functionality

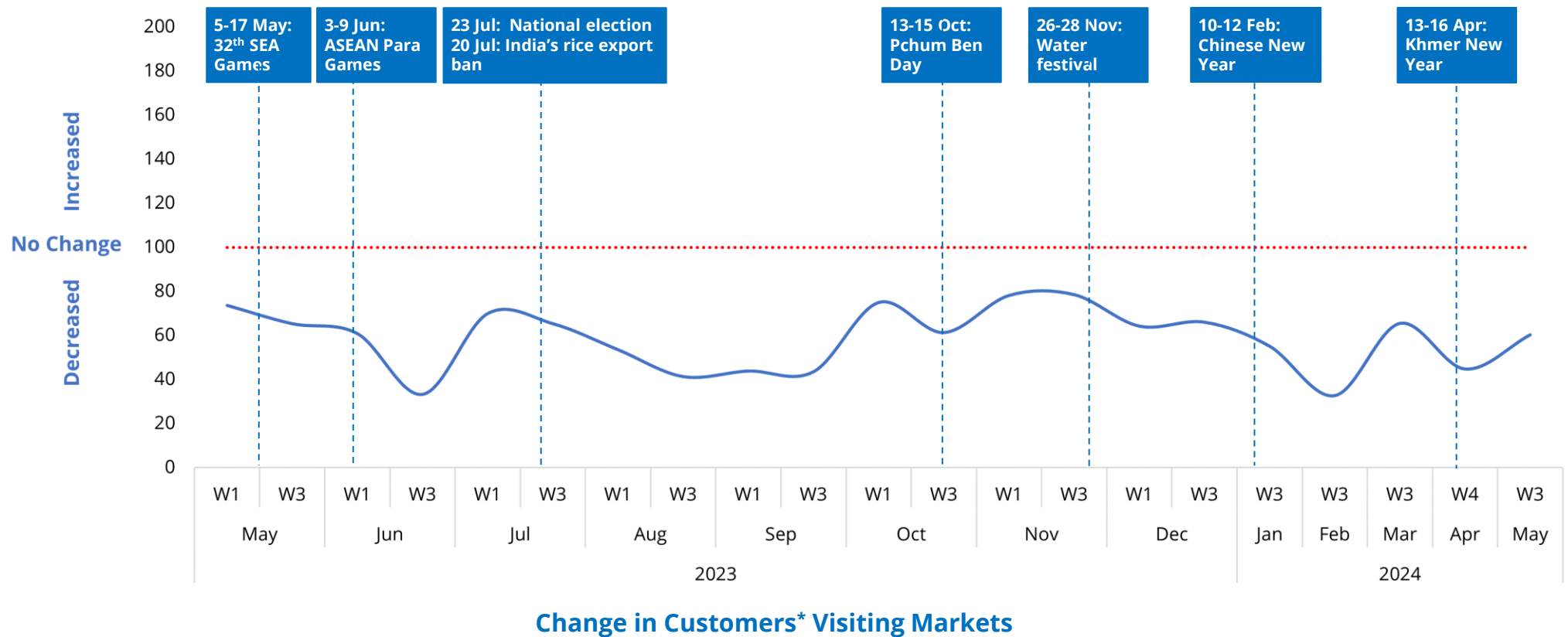
In May 2024, the market functionality index* (MFI) remained stable compared to the previous month but was relatively high. This stability was primarily attributed to stability and predictability in prices of essential goods, with few reported increases in supply prices for key food commodities.



* 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. Starting from April 2023, the calculation of MFI and its dimensions was adjusted to ensure a more precise depiction.

Market access: Customer trends

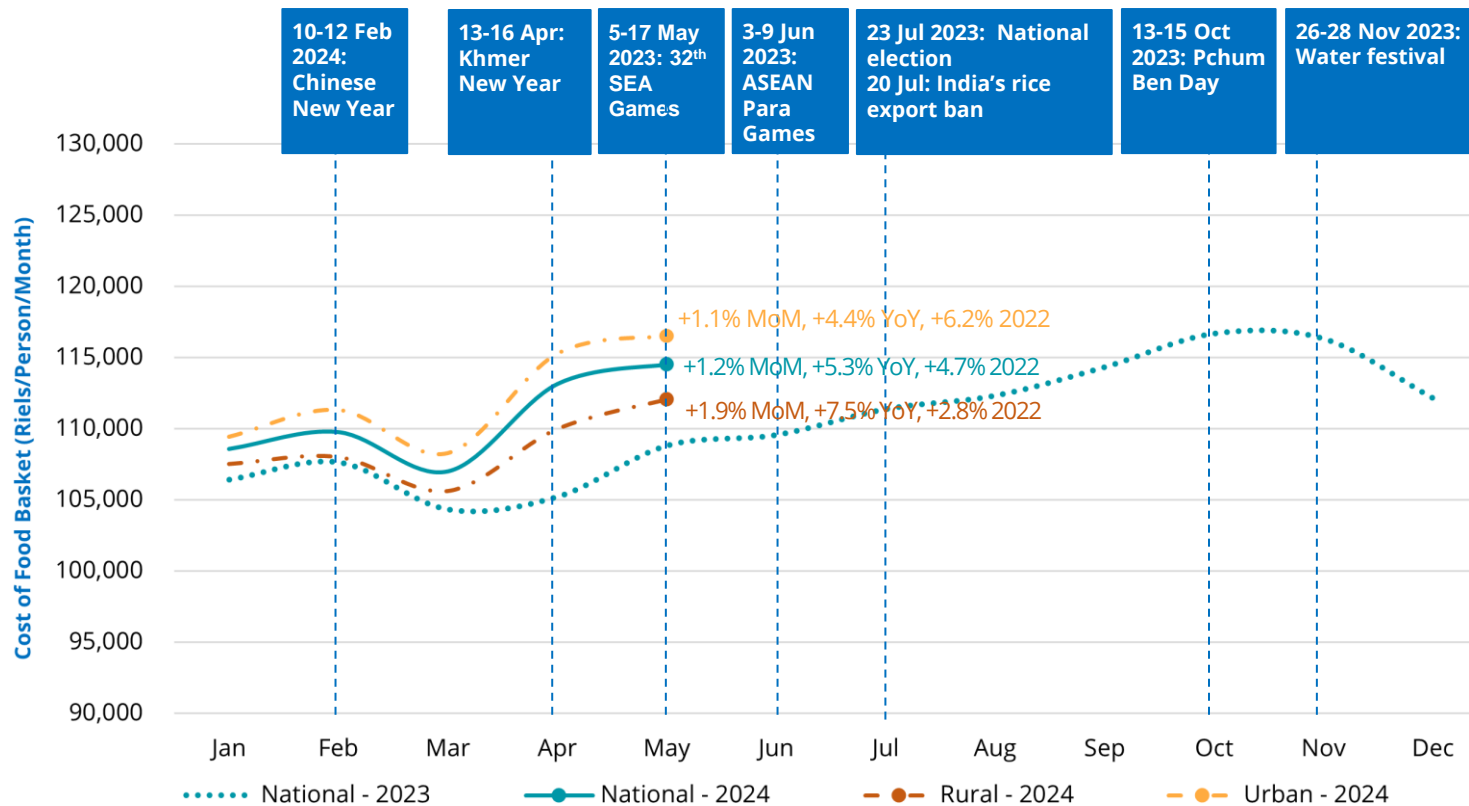
In May 2024, the number of customers visiting markets experienced a moderate increase compared to the previous month, although it remained relatively low. This trend may be attributed to the increasing prevalence of small village stores, reducing the necessity for people to travel to main markets for 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 May 2024, the cost of the basic food basket¹ (BFB) increased by 1.2% compared to the previous month (MoM) and 5.3% compared to the same month in the previous year (YoY), with an average cost of **114,500 riels per person per month**, equivalent to USD 27.9. Rural markets experienced a higher increase of 7.5% YoY compared to urban markets² at 4.4% YoY. Additionally, it is worth noting that the cost of the BFB was higher by 4.7% compared to May 2022 when there was a spike in food prices due to the Ukraine-Russia war.



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

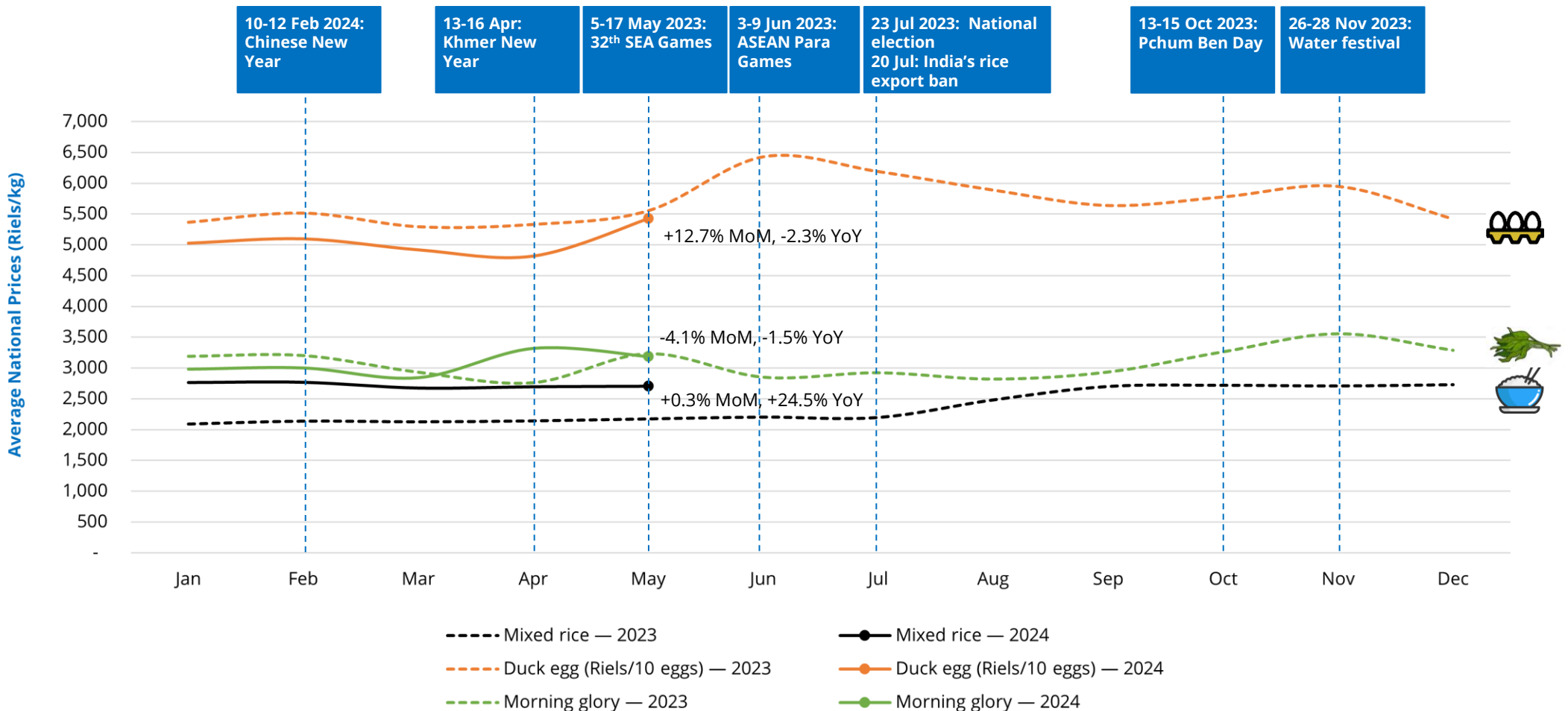


The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

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

In May 2024, the retail prices of mixed rice, duck eggs, and morning glory showed mixed trends. The price of mixed rice increased both compared to the previous month (MoM) and the same month in the previous year (YoY) with a notable YoY increase of 24.5%. The price of morning glory declined both MoM and YoY. Conversely, duck eggs experienced significant price increases MoM (12.7%), although they remained low YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



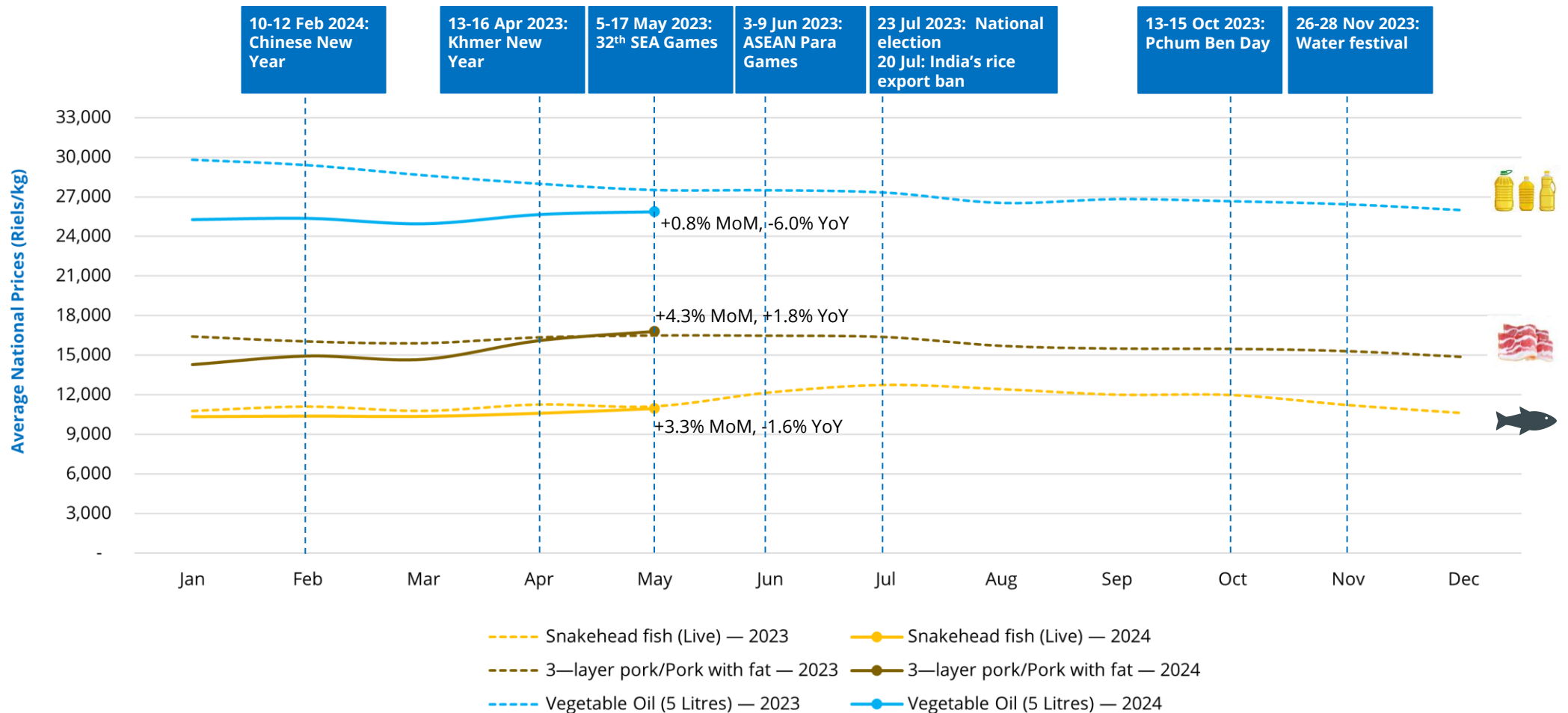
Note:

- 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 May 2024, the retail prices of vegetable oil, pork with fat, and snakehead fish also showed mixed trends. The price of vegetable oil and snakehead fish increased compared to the previous month (MoM) but decreased year-on-year (YoY). Pork with fat showed a price rise both MoM and YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



Note:

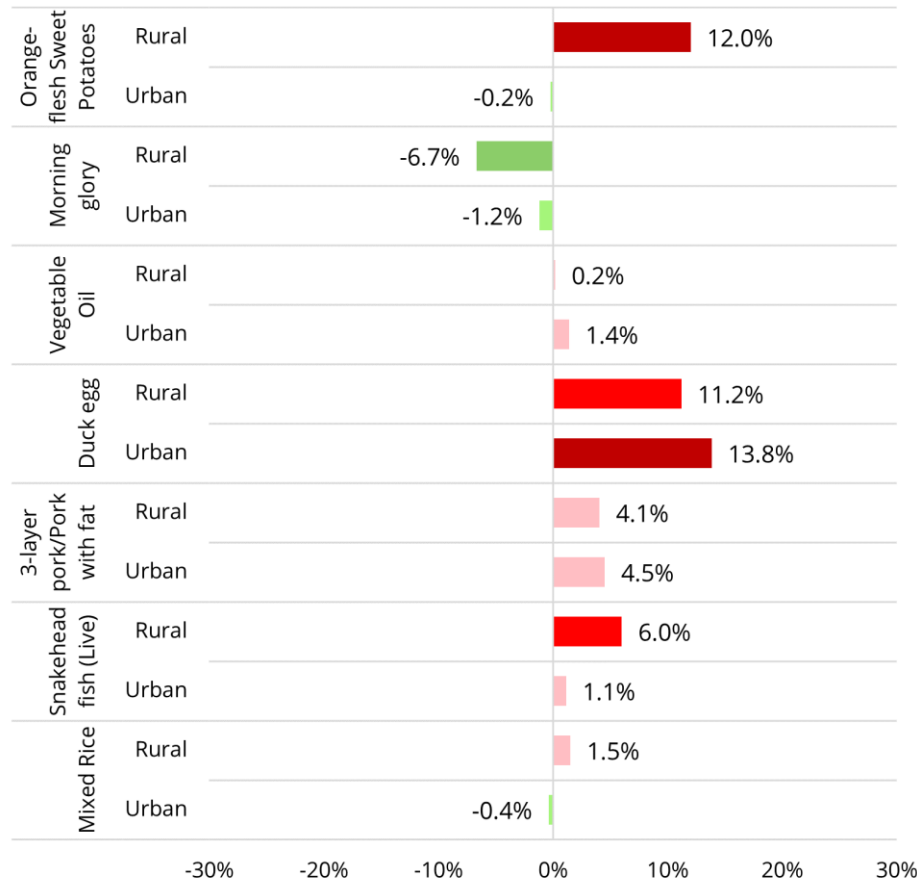
- Food prices were collected remotely by call centre.
- In April 2024, food prices were collected in the fourth week due to the Khmer New Year celebration, marking a deviation from the typical schedule starting from the third week.

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

In May 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 May 2024 varied by province (map below right), with the [Pha Oav market, Kampong Cham province \(USD 30.6\)](#) being 10% above the national average while the [Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province \(USD 24.2\)](#) being 13% lower than the national average. Price deviations above the national average were predominantly observed in urban markets.

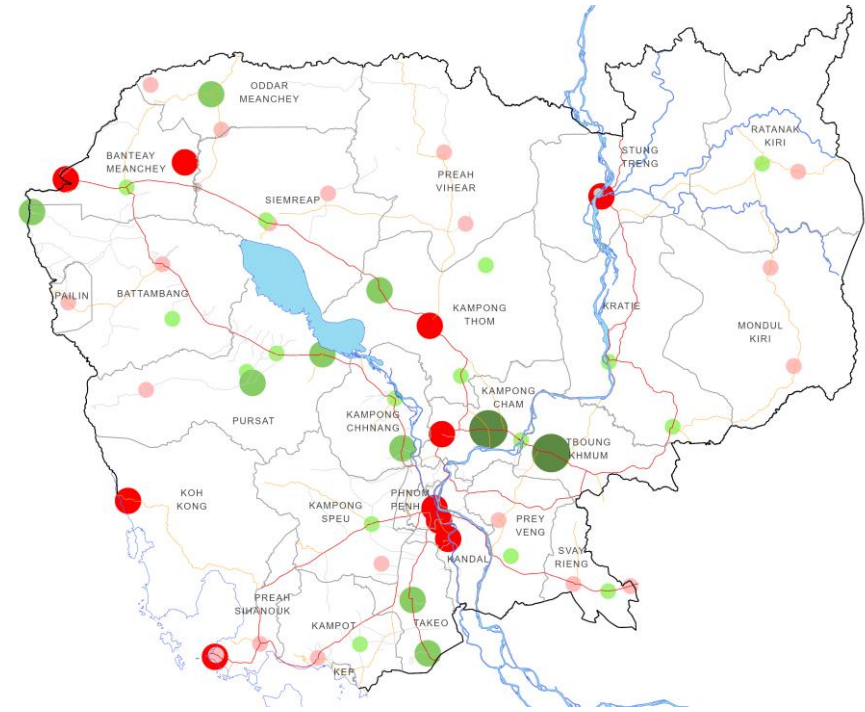
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

April 2024 vs May 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 (May 2024)

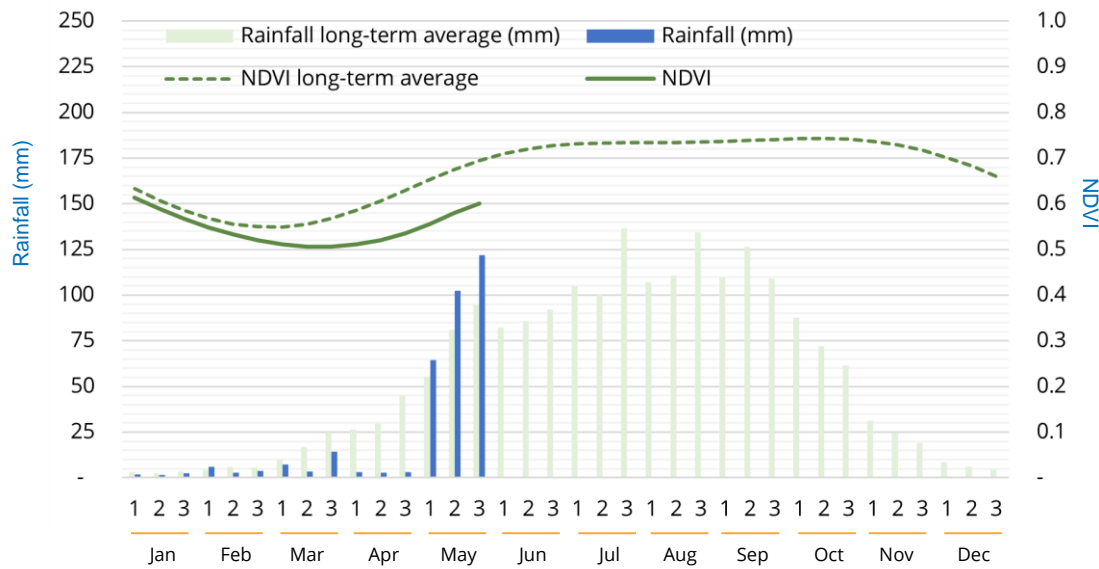
BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	0%	0%
● 5% to 10% Higher	30%	70%
● < 5% Higher	42%	58%
● < 5% Lower	47%	53%
● 5% to 10% Lower	63%	38%
● ≥ 10% Lower	50%	50%

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

In May 2024, most provinces in Cambodia received rainfall¹ slightly exceeding the long-term average as the rainy season began. However, the nationwide vegetation conditions, measured by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)², were remarkably below the long-term average (see graph and map below).

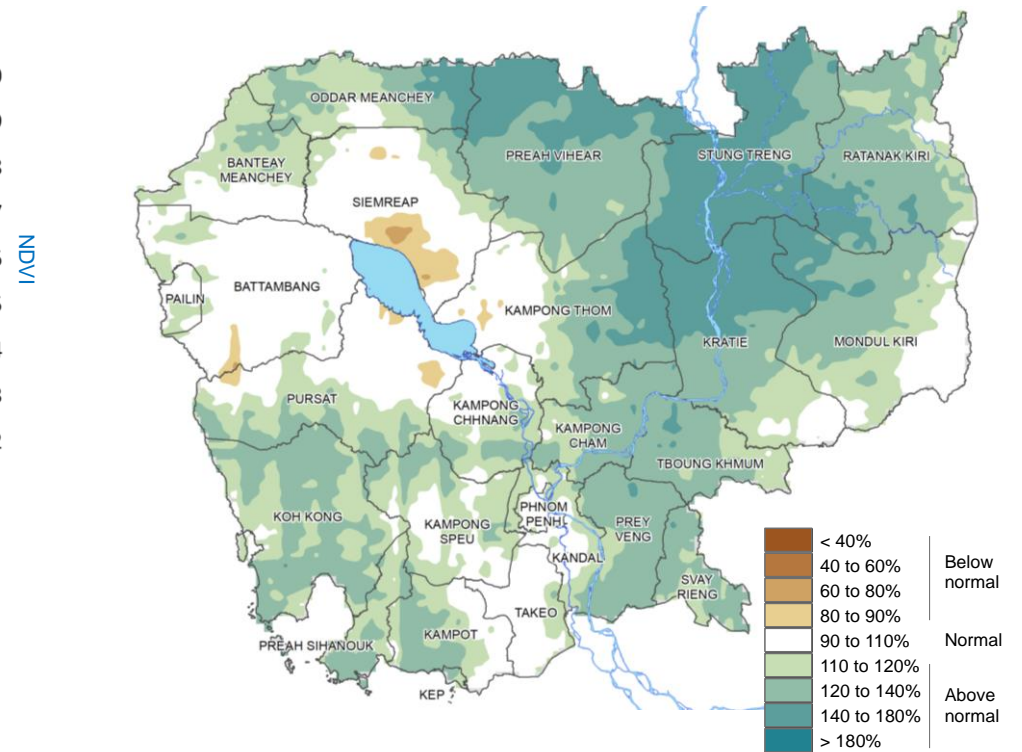
The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is forecasted to remain in neutral conditions between May and July 2024, and then predominantly in La Niña phenomenon from August until early 2025. Under these conditions, Cambodia is likely to experience normal to slightly above-normal rainfall, but warmer-than-normal temperatures during June to August 2024, 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 (May 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 May 2024



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

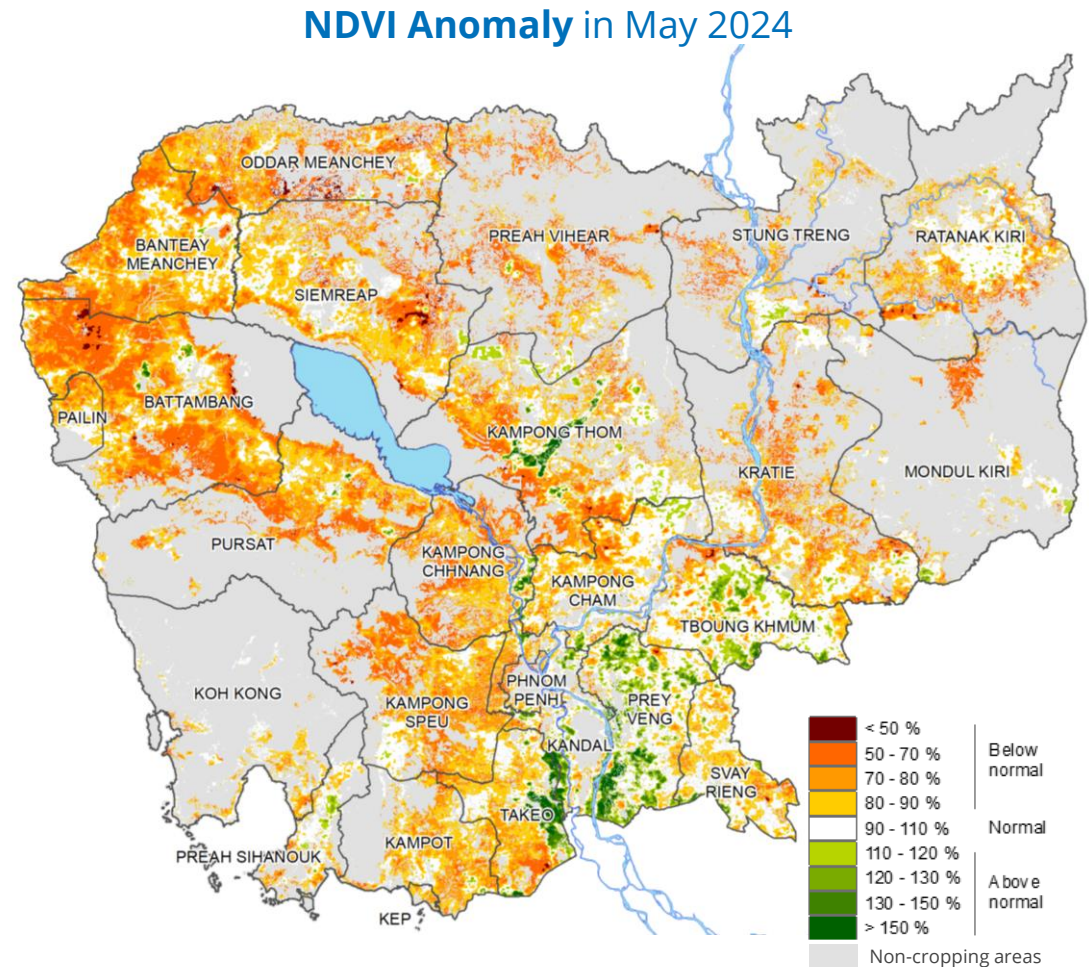
¹Rainfall for a specific month is the sum of the three Dekat (every 10 days) rainfall for that month.

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 May 2024, vegetation conditions did not keep pace with the increased rainfall. The vegetation conditions in most agricultural cultivation areas across Cambodia remained remarkably below the long-term average (map on the right).

As the rainy season began in May, land preparation and seeding started. By the end of May, only 4% of the planned area had been cultivated. In 2024, the national plan for wet season paddy cultivation was set at [2.65 million hectares](#).



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

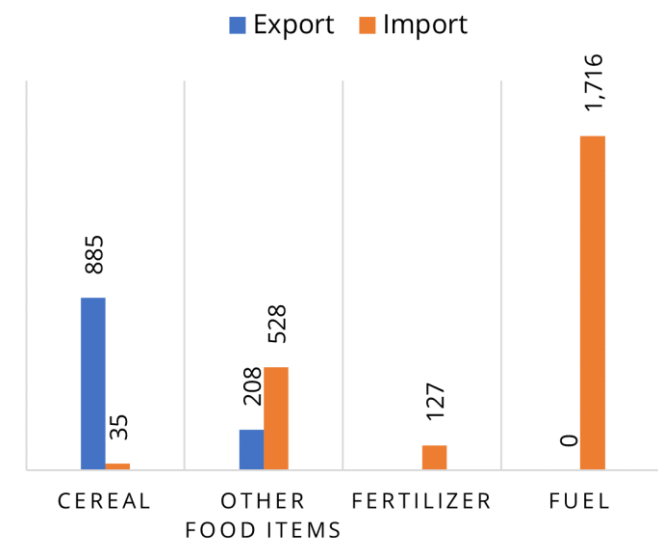
Trade

In the first five months of 2024, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, experiencing a significant increase of 10.9% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 10 billion. The exports are primarily destined for the United States, Vietnam, China, Canada, and Japan. The cost of food exports amounted to USD 1,093 million (right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 885 million (+20% YoY), and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 208 million (+5% YoY). A total of 302,592 MT of Cambodian milled rice, (valued at USD 219.9 million) were exported in the first five months of 2024. This marks a 9% increase compared to the same period last year and represents 35% of the national plan. Additionally, over 2.47 million MT of paddy rice, equivalent to USD 710 million, were exported during the same timeframe. It is also worth noting that Cambodia is expected to

generate a record rice surplus in the 2024/25 season. The country's domestic rice production surplus is forecasted to climb to a record 2.84 million tonnes in the 2024/25 season.

Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) in the first five months of 2024 also showed a significant increase, of 13.6% compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to USD 11 billion. The imports primarily originate from China, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of food imports amounted to USD 564 million including cereals worth USD 35 million (+14% YoY) and other foods worth USD 528 million (+10% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 127 million (+14% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported fuel worth 1,716 million (+21% YoY).

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



Source: *General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 5 June 2024*

Policy response

The Credit Guarantee Corporation of Cambodia Plc. (CGCC), the Rice Federation of Cambodia, and seven participating financial institutions have [signed a memorandum of understanding on a loan guarantee scheme for rice exports](#). This agreement aims to enable millers to expand their reach by collecting rice stocks for milling, processing, exporting, and developing value-added products locally ([quoted by the Fresh News, 10 May 2024](#)).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) is [encouraging farmers to establish modern farming communities](#), which provide opportunities for individuals lacking resources for agricultural production. Through these communities, they can become members and receive support and profits based on their involvement in agricultural land. ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 10 May 2024](#)).

The [inaugural CKFTA Joint Committee](#) was convened to review and monitor the [advancement of trade](#) ties between Cambodia and the Republic of Korea following the implementation of the Free Trade Agreement between the Royal Government of the Kingdom

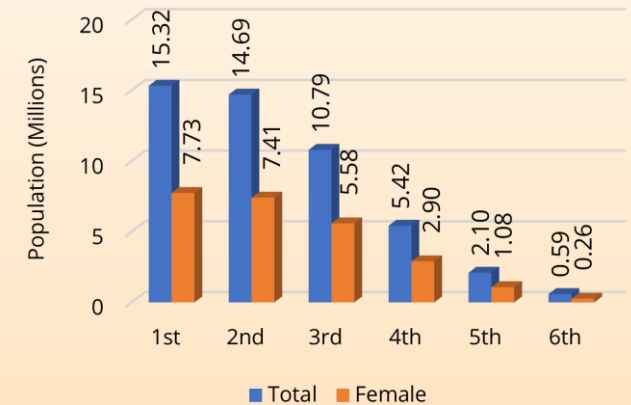
of Cambodia and the Government of the Republic of Korea on December 1, 2022. ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 13 May 2024](#)).

The World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors, in May, [approved USD 40 million in funding for projects anticipated to benefit approximately 33,000 Cambodians](#) via “Skills for Better Jobs project”. ([quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 24 May 2024](#)).

The Fisheries Administration, MAFF has announced [the closed fishing season for freshwater fishing in 2024, effective from June to October](#), to the public and all fishermen. ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 27 May 2024](#)).

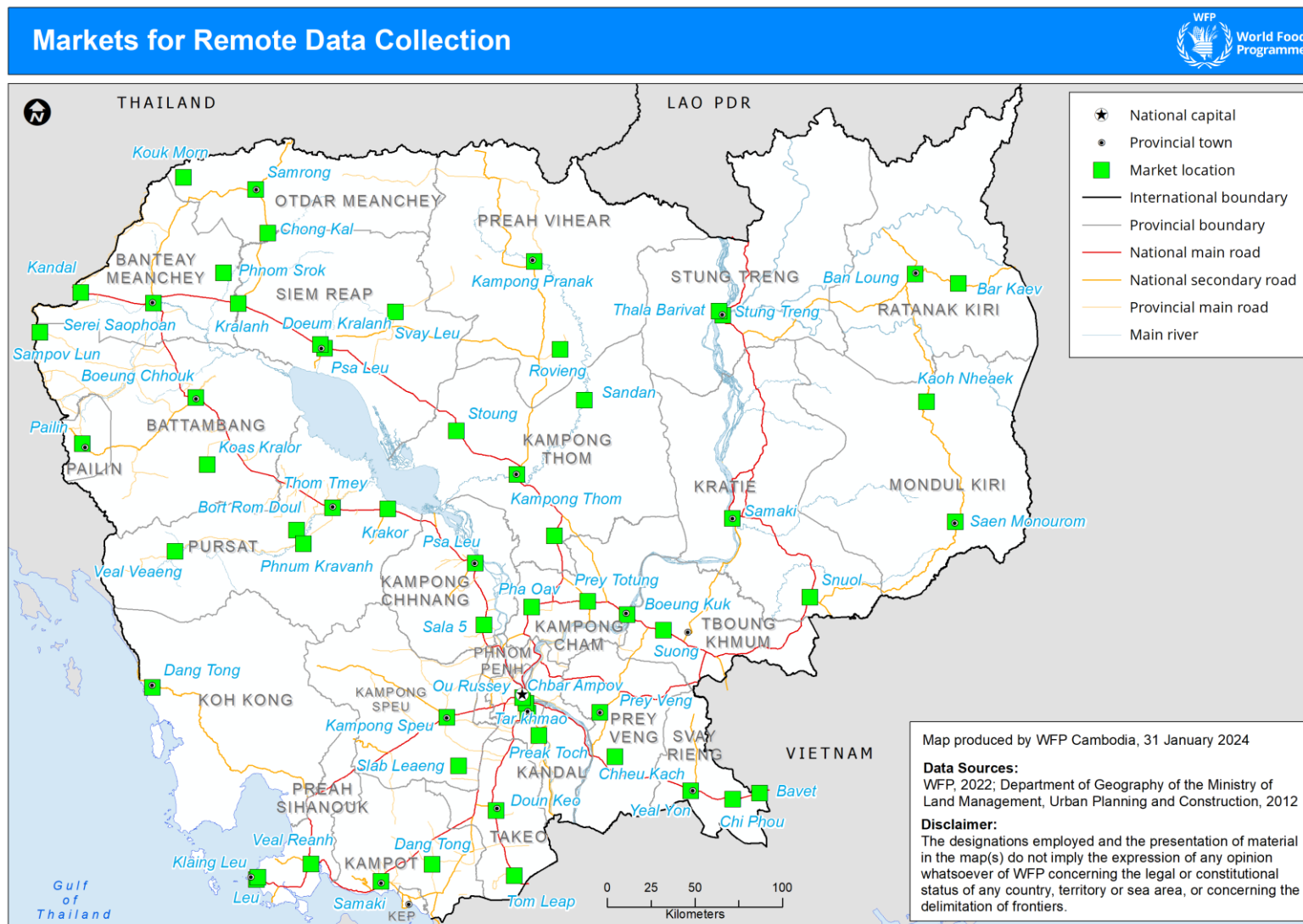
The government, in collaboration with its development partners, has launched the Investment Support Facility (ISF) project under the Cambodia Programme for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in the Fisheries Sector (CAPFISH-Capture), [with \\$7 million in funding to enhance Cambodia’s fisheries sector](#). ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 30 May 2024](#)).

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: [Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 31 May 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	2,705	→ 0.3%	→ -2.2%	↑ 24.5%	Carrot	Kg	3,240	→ -3.7%	→ 3.3%	↓ -8.0%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	11,063	↓ -11.5%	↑ 22.9%	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,635	→ 0.8%	→ -0.5%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	5,250	↑ 5.9%	↑ 8.2%	→ 3.5%	Water lily	Kg	2,700	↓ -11.8%	↓ -13.1%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,946	→ 3.3%	↑ 5.3%	→ -1.6%	Moringa leaves	Kg	5,068	↑ 5.0%	→ 1.4%	→ -0.2%	Climbing wattle	Kg	10,250	↓ -16.5%	↓ -6.8%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,324	→ -1.3%	→ 1.9%	→ 1.5%	Chinese spinach	Kg	4,818	↑ 20.9%	↑ 38.6%	↓ -13.1%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	5,750	●	↑ 130.0%	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,970	→ 3.6%	→ 3.0%	→ 1.9%	Pak Choi	Kg	4,977	↑ 27.0%	↑ 44.8%	→ -2.7%	Agati	Kg	6,000	↑ 20.0%	↓ -10.0%	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	27,417	→ -1.5%	→ 2.7%	→ 4.8%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	4,728	↑ 29.5%	↑ 47.5%	→ -0.6%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	10,423	→ -1.7%	↑ 25.5%	●
Broahok	Kg	9,361	→ -3.3%	→ -1.9%	→ -0.7%	Mustard Greens	Kg	4,681	↑ 30.4%	↑ 45.3%	→ -0.3%	Cabbage	Kg	3,788	↑ 8.2%	↑ 29.7%	●
Trey Por	Kg	10,891	→ 5.0%	→ -1.0%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	4,903	↑ 20.2%	↑ 31.8%	↑ 20.4%	Chinese salad	Kg	4,181	→ -0.6%	↑ 13.3%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg		●	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	6,786	↑ 14.7%	↑ 24.2%	↑ 19.7%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,833	↓ -6.3%	→ -3.1%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg		●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	5,903	↑ 10.7%	↑ 19.8%	↑ 14.0%	Baby water melon	Kg	3,714	↑ 14.3%	↑ 67.4%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	16,783	→ 4.3%	↑ 12.4%	→ 1.8%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	3,205	↑ 16.3%	↑ 26.4%	↑ 29.5%	Okra	Kg	5,615	↑ 9.6%	↑ 20.2%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	16,578	→ 2.5%	↑ 12.5%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	3,341	↑ 33.6%	↑ 39.9%	↑ 59.1%	Baby corn	Kg	10,409	→ 3.4%	↑ 46.4%	●
Pork bone	Kg	13,490	→ 2.3%	↑ 16.2%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	3,762	↑ 27.6%	↑ 45.3%	↑ 52.0%	Corn	Kg	5,000	↑ 7.5%	↑ 22.0%	●
Pork legs	Kg	13,688	→ 1.4%	↑ 15.7%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	3,645	↑ 11.5%	↑ 33.6%	↑ 11.2%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kg	5,611	↓ -11.4%	↑ 14.5%	●
Beef with fat	Kg	15,606	→ -0.9%	→ -4.1%	↓ -17.0%	Round eggplants	Kg	4,985	↑ 31.8%	↑ 64.1%	↑ 40.3%	Cucumber	Kg	3,211	↓ -13.3%	↑ 16.4%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	14,091	↓ -6.9%	↓ -7.6%	→ -0.5%	Tomatoes	Kg	6,431	↑ 60.2%	↑ 84.9%	↑ 59.4%	Taro	Kg	5,333	→ 3.2%	→ -4.5%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	14,294	→ 2.1%	↑ 12.6%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	3,829	↑ 18.5%	↑ 46.1%	↑ 23.3%	Chinese radish	Kg	3,450	→ 1.0%	↑ 30.7%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	5,425	↑ 12.7%	↑ 6.5%	→ -2.3%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	4,033	↑ 23.3%	↑ 48.6%	↑ 21.4%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	5,656	↑ 12.7%	↑ 41.4%	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	7,089	→ 3.4%	→ 1.6%	→ 1.5%	Green papaya	Kg	1,745	→ 0.8%	↑ 25.8%	↓ -17.1%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,457	→ -3.8%	→ 4.2%	↑ 8.2%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	25,878	→ 0.8%	→ 2.0%	↓ -6.0%	Long bean	Kg	16,425	↑ 137.7%	↑ 302.2%	↑ 187.4%	Ripe Mango	Kg	2,593	↑ 72.9%	↓ -8.3%	↑ 32.0%
Iodized salt	Kg	1,366	→ 2.0%	↓ -7.1%	↑ 9.7%	Banana flower	Kg	4,036	↑ 40.4%	↑ 62.3%	↑ 59.7%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	3,042	↑ 8.8%	↑ 12.2%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,449	→ 0.3%	→ -0.5%	→ 1.7%	Cauliflower	Kg	7,103	↑ 8.8%	↑ 53.6%	→ 2.0%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,967	→ -2.0%	→ -3.5%	→ 1.0%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,938	→ -1.4%	→ -2.3%	→ 0.6%	Chinese Kale	Kg	4,950	↑ 6.7%	↑ 12.1%	↓ -13.1%	Coke	330 ml	1,958	→ -2.1%	→ -2.1%	→ -2.9%
Soy bean	Kg	5,542	→ -1.9%	↑ 7.3%	↑ 7.5%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,783	→ 2.9%	↑ 10.9%	↓ -14.5%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,301	→ -3.0%	→ 0.4%	→ 3.2%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,956	→ -0.1%	→ -3.2%	→ -3.6%	Garlic	Kg	7,931	→ 2.2%	↑ 12.1%	↑ 7.1%	Diesel	litre	3,975	↓ -5.4%	↓ -5.1%	→ 1.7%
Morning glory	Kg	3,185	→ -4.1%	↑ 6.2%	→ -1.5%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	4,238	↓ -6.2%	↑ 7.1%	↑ 8.1%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,556	→ -4.3%	↓ -7.1%	↓ -13.1%

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	2,542	→ -0.1%	→ -3.1%	↑ 26.1%	Carrot	Kg	2,646	→ -3.8%	→ 2.2%	↓ -8.3%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	9,438	↓ -12.2%	↑ 30.2%	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,495	→ -0.5%	→ -0.7%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	4,346	↑ 11.2%	↑ 15.1%	↑ 19.9%	Water lily	Kg	2,260	→ -4.2%	↓ -5.2%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,978	→ 3.6%	↑ 6.6%	→ -2.1%	Moringa leaves	Kg	4,375	↑ 11.5%	→ 4.2%	→ 2.9%	Climbing wattle	Kg	8,250	↓ -17.2%	↓ -9.0%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,576	→ -0.4%	→ 1.9%	↑ 5.4%	Chinese spinach	Kg	4,117	↑ 25.2%	↑ 44.8%	↓ -13.5%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	4,000	●	↑ 60.0%	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,248	↑ 5.1%	↑ 6.3%	↑ 6.3%	Pak Choi	Kg	4,237	↑ 29.1%	↑ 52.9%	→ -2.0%	Agati	Kg	4,563	↑ 14.1%	→ -2.2%	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	24,972	→ -3.4%	→ 2.4%	→ 2.6%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,985	↑ 31.7%	↑ 54.0%	→ -0.7%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	8,654	→ 1.6%	↑ 29.7%	●
Broahok	Kg	8,382	→ 0.2%	→ 1.1%	→ 2.0%	Mustard Greens	Kg	3,979	↑ 34.6%	↑ 52.4%	→ 0.3%	Cabbage	Kg	3,211	↑ 17.6%	↑ 42.7%	●
Trey Por	Kg	9,697	→ 3.2%	→ -1.3%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	3,931	↑ 22.8%	↑ 32.0%	↑ 19.6%	Chinese salad	Kg	3,395	→ 1.5%	↑ 12.0%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg		●	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	5,339	↑ 9.3%	↑ 26.1%	↑ 33.4%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,290	↓ -6.8%	↓ -5.9%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg		●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	4,689	↑ 7.4%	↑ 16.8%	↑ 13.5%	Baby water melon	Kg	3,000	↑ 33.3%	↑ 72.0%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	15,490	→ 4.6%	↑ 13.6%	→ 1.9%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,557	↑ 17.1%	↑ 25.8%	↑ 34.4%	Okra	Kg	4,604	↑ 10.8%	↑ 19.8%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	15,474	→ 4.1%	↑ 17.0%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	2,650	↑ 32.5%	↑ 34.7%	↑ 65.6%	Baby corn	Kg	8,955	↑ 15.5%	↑ 46.5%	●
Pork bone	Kg	12,520	→ 2.7%	↑ 18.5%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	3,184	↑ 26.2%	↑ 58.0%	↑ 67.7%	Corn	Kg	4,333	→ -1.5%	↑ 38.5%	●
Pork legs	Kg	12,672	→ 1.8%	↑ 18.1%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	3,061	↑ 17.1%	↑ 40.2%	↑ 20.0%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kg	5,156	↓ -12.2%	↑ 19.9%	●
Beef with fat	Kg	14,129	→ -1.1%	→ -3.6%	↓ -15.6%	Round eggplants	Kg	4,382	↑ 46.0%	↑ 74.2%	↑ 57.5%	Cucumber	Kg	2,539	↓ -14.7%	↑ 11.2%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,000	↓ -9.7%	↓ -9.0%	→ -0.1%	Tomatoes	Kg	5,826	↑ 75.0%	↑ 106.4%	↑ 73.0%	Taro	Kg	4,417	↑ 9.7%	↓ -9.1%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	13,382	→ 1.3%	↑ 14.5%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	3,135	↑ 20.2%	↑ 52.1%	↑ 29.9%	Chinese radish	Kg	2,800	→ 3.4%	↑ 34.7%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	5,010	↑ 14.9%	↑ 6.3%	→ -2.9%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	3,333	↑ 32.5%	↑ 56.9%	↑ 29.0%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	4,638	↑ 11.3%	↑ 34.6%	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,646	↑ 8.3%	→ 3.6%	→ 2.5%	Green papaya	Kg	1,431	↑ 8.3%	↑ 40.1%	↓ -7.2%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,011	↓ -6.7%	↑ 5.7%	↑ 9.7%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	25,049	→ 0.9%	→ 2.6%	↓ -5.8%	Long bean	Kg	14,525	↑ 135.0%	↑ 329.3%	↑ 199.7%	Ripe Mango	Kg	1,664	↑ 77.1%	↓ -28.1%	↑ 29.4%
Iodized salt	Kg	1,142	→ 3.9%	→ -4.6%	↑ 15.9%	Banana flower	Kg	3,332	↑ 43.7%	↑ 63.4%	↑ 76.8%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,608	↑ 13.4%	↑ 15.4%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,033	→ -3.8%	→ -3.1%	→ -0.7%	Cauliflower	Kg	6,338	↑ 14.4%	↑ 62.8%	→ 4.2%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,642	→ -1.7%	↓ -7.2%	→ -0.8%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,079	→ -1.1%	→ -2.1%	→ 0.1%	Chinese Kale	Kg	4,136	↑ 9.0%	↑ 16.4%	↓ -14.0%	Coke	330 ml	1,608	→ 2.3%	→ 0.3%	→ 4.0%
Soy bean	Kg	5,183	→ -1.9%	↑ 8.4%	↑ 8.3%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,227	↑ 7.4%	↑ 11.0%	↓ -12.7%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,194	→ -1.0%	→ 2.5%	↑ 6.4%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,408	→ -1.8%	→ -4.2%	↓ -5.8%	Garlic	Kg	7,412	→ 3.4%	↑ 13.3%	↑ 11.6%	Diesel	litre	3,896	↓ -5.1%	→ -3.9%	→ 2.8%
Morning glory	Kg	2,514	↓ -9.8%	↑ 5.9%	→ -2.0%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	3,771	→ -0.4%	↑ 9.3%	↑ 17.2%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,169	↓ -6.3%	↓ -7.9%	↓ -7.9%

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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	33,976
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.9	30,308
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.8	20,779
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.7	3,128
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	5.7	2,220
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.2	22,450
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.8	1,660
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	114,500

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, May 2024. WFP Cambodia.