



# Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

June 2024

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

## CAMBODIA

### United Nations World Food Programme

#### Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

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# Environmental factors influencing prices

**Global food prices showed a slight upward trend in the first semester 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 June 2024, the FAO global food price index remained unchange compared to the previous month (MoM)**. The increase in vegetable oil, sugar, and dairy product prices offset the decline cereal prices, while meat prices remained stable. However, it remained 2.1% lower than the same month in the previous year (YoY). The FAO all rice price index declined by 0.6% MoM but 8.2% 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 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.

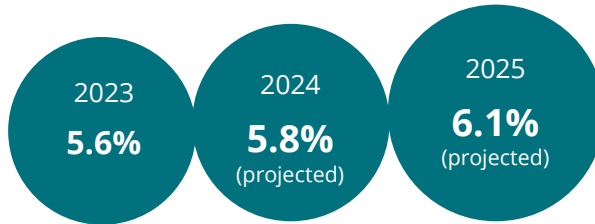
**To understand how global shocks impact food availability and access to markets in Cambodia**, the World Food Programme (WFP) tracks primary food prices and market dynamics across 58 markets nationwide. Since January 2024, interviews are conducted remotely by a call centre, with more than 750 food and 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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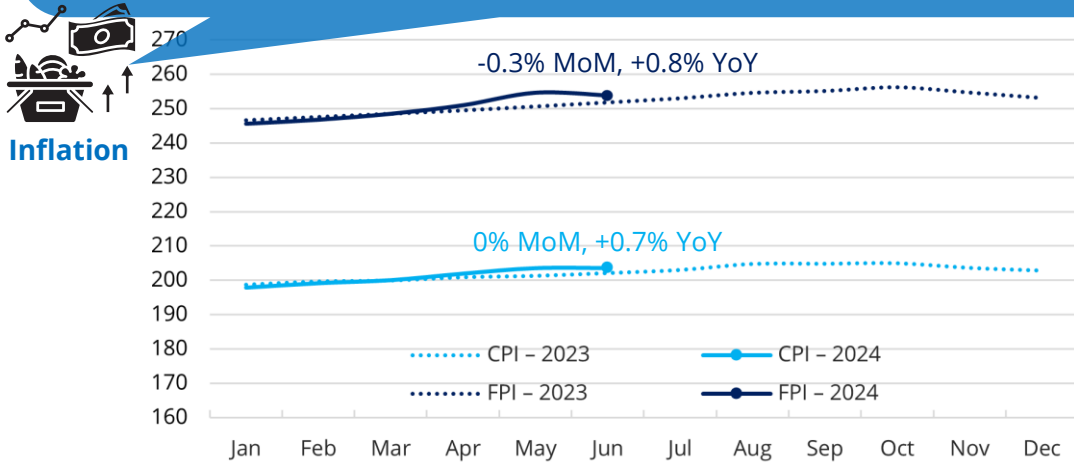
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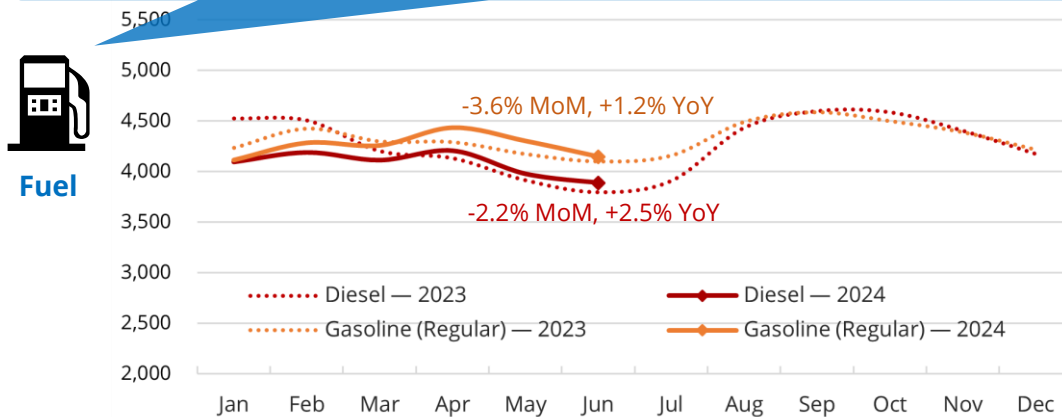
# Quick Glance



The World Bank revised Cambodia's economic growth projection to 5.8% in 2024, and 6.1% in 2025. In June 2024, both the Phnom Penh Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Food Price Index (FPI) remained relatively stable compared to the previous month but slightly higher than 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 June 2024, fuel (both Gasoline and Diesel) prices in Cambodia continued a slight decrease compared to the previous month, but an increase compared to June 2023.



# Key Findings

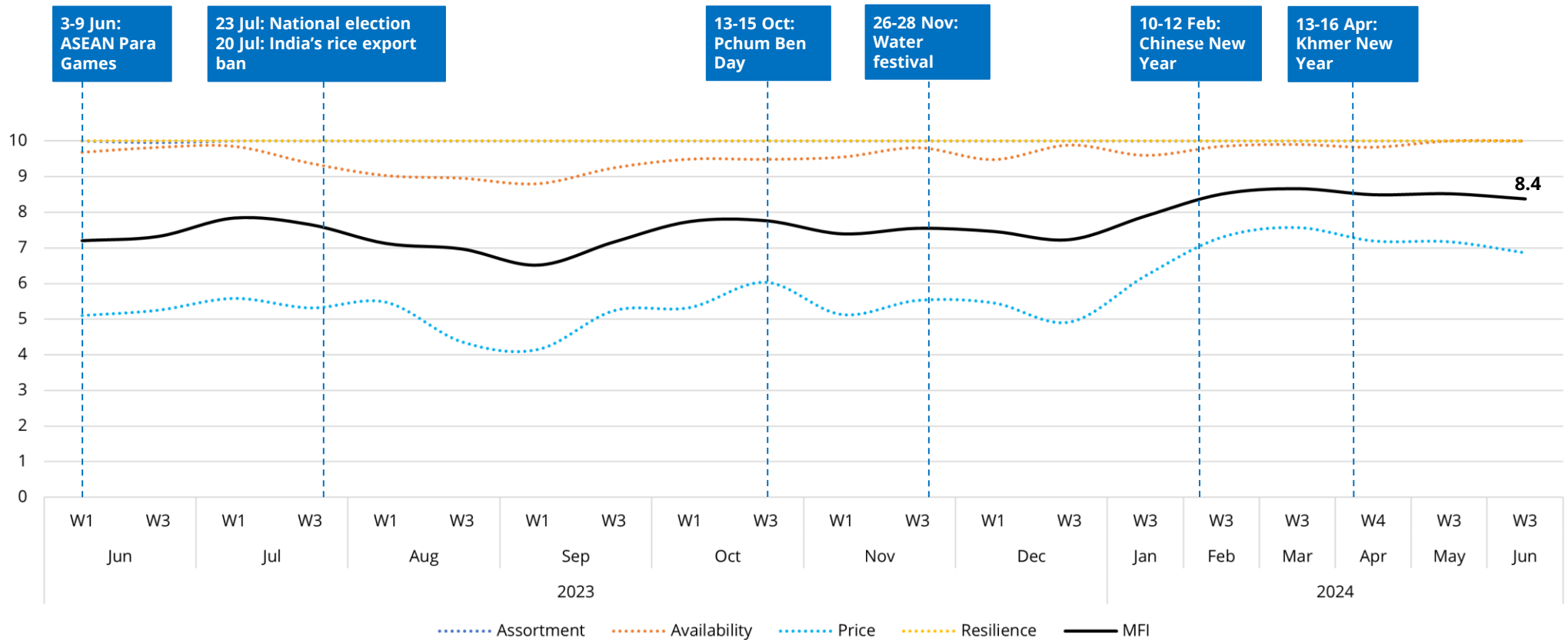
In June 2024, the estimated cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) was 114,600 riels per person per month, equivalent to USD 27.9, remaining almost unchanged from May 2024. It is worth noting that the cost in rural areas significantly increased. This trend of rising costs in rural markets disproportionately impacts poor households living in these areas, as they now face similar living expenses to those in urban regions, despite often having lower incomes and less access to economic opportunities. When compared the cost to June 2023 (YoY), the estimated cost increased by 4.6%. Rural markets experienced a higher increase of 7.5% YoY compared to urban markets at 3.3% YoY.

**The surveyed markets continued to function well in June 2024.** While the number of customer visits to markets remained relatively low, possibly due to the rising popularity of alternative options like small food stores.

In June 2024, **Cambodia experienced slightly below-average rainfall, yet vegetation conditions remained consistent with the long-term average.** Approximately 40% of the planned wet season paddy cultivation area was prepared. The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is forecasted to remain neutral before transitioning to La Niña from August 2024 to early 2025. Under these conditions, **Cambodia expects normal to slightly above-normal rainfall alongside warmer-than-normal temperatures during July to September 2024.**

# Market functionality

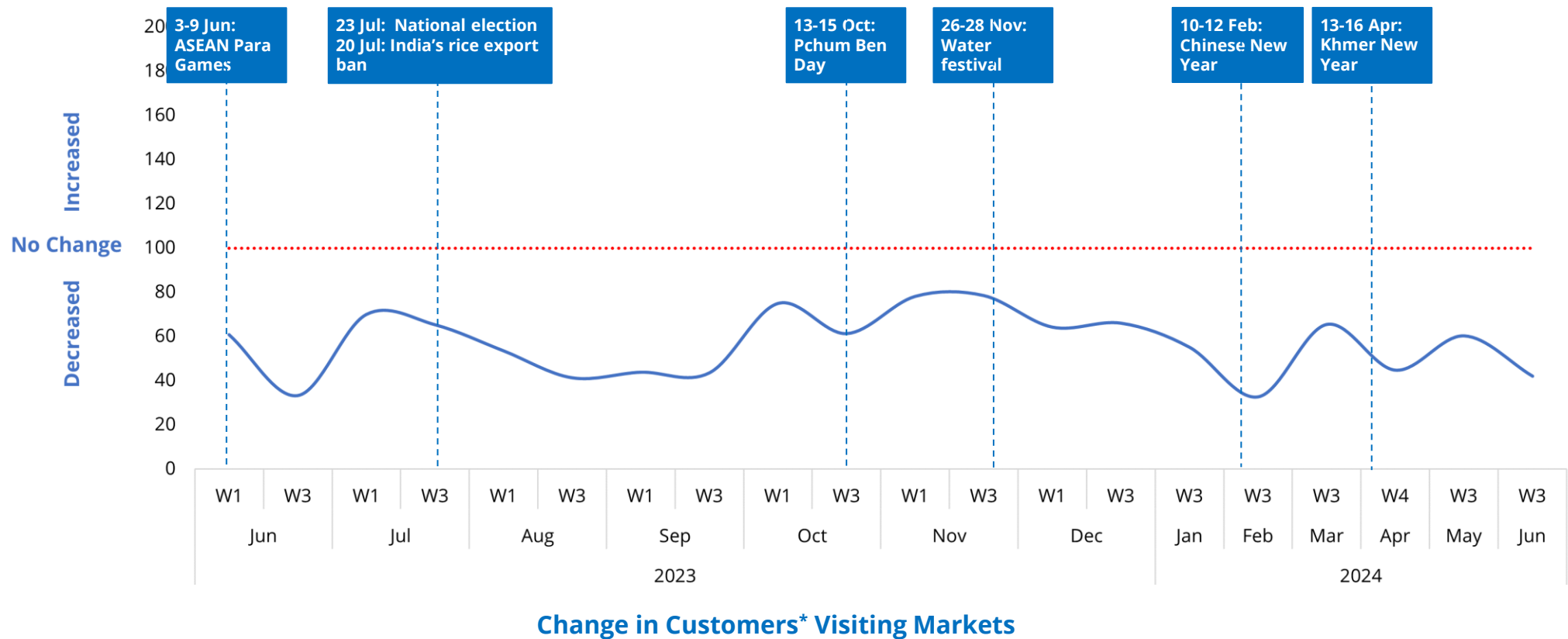
In June 2024, the market functionality index\* (MFI) experienced a slight decrease compared to the previous month but was relatively high. This decline was primarily attributed to unpredictability in prices of essential goods. There were no reports of increases in supply prices for key food commodities in June 2024.



\* 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 June 2024, the number of customers visiting markets experienced a moderate decrease compared to the previous month and remained relatively low. This low 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.

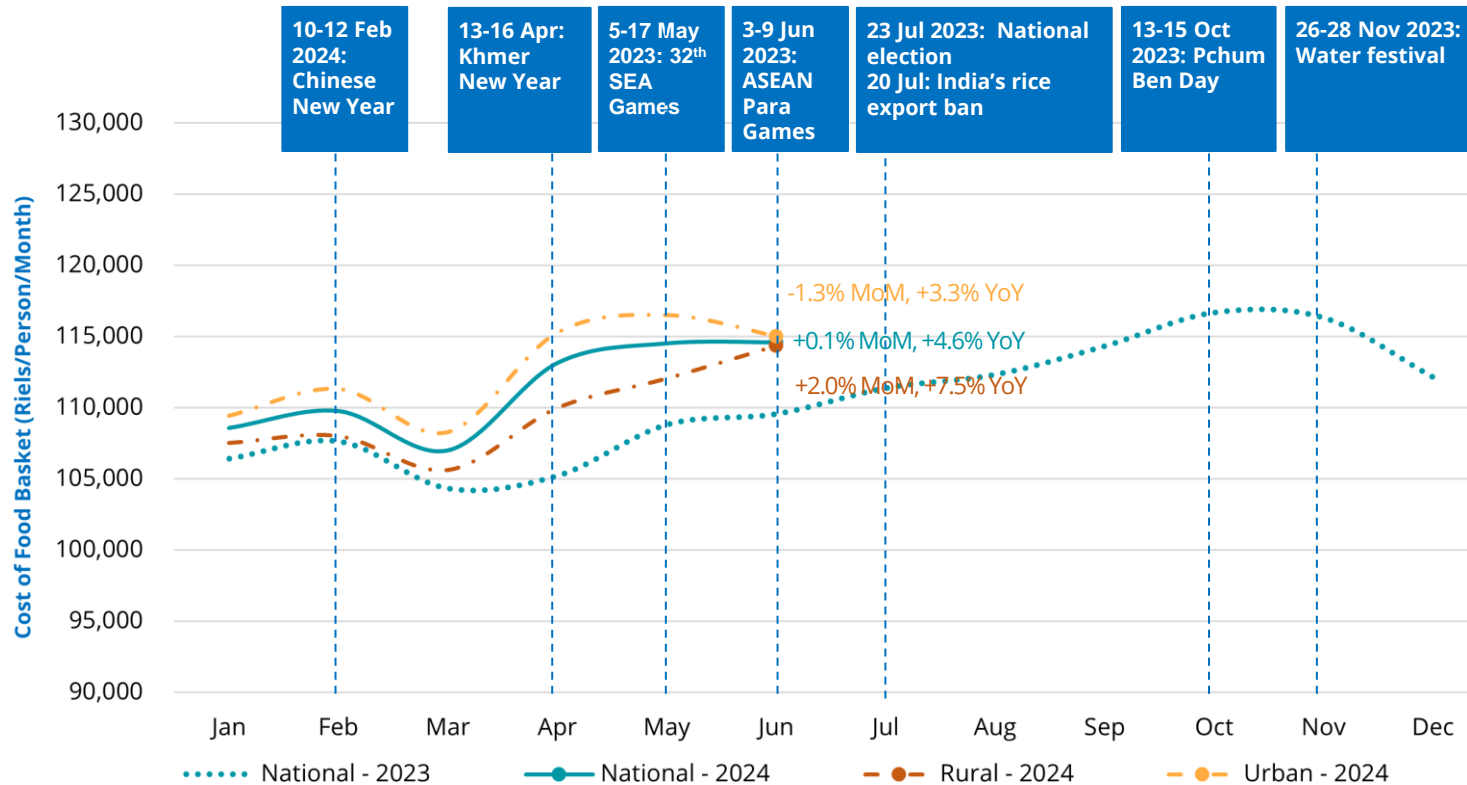


\* Across the **58 monitored markets** in the country, market chiefs and traders were interviewed about market accessibility and customer visits in the third week of the month, compared to the third week in the previous month. The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index 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 June 2024, the estimated average cost of the WFP basic food basket<sup>1</sup> (BFB) was **114,600 riels per person per month**, equivalent to USD 27.9, remaining almost unchanged from May 2024. *The gap in living expenses between rural and urban markets has now closed due to a significant cost increase in rural markets since April 2024*, likely due to warmer and drier conditions caused by El Niño. This trend of rising costs in rural markets disproportionately impacts poor households living in these areas, despite often having lower incomes and less access to economic opportunities.

When compared to the same month in the previous year (YoY), the average cost of WFP’s BFB increased by 4.6%. *Rural markets experienced a higher increase of 7.5% YoY compared to urban markets<sup>2</sup> at 3.3% YoY.*



<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

## A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration

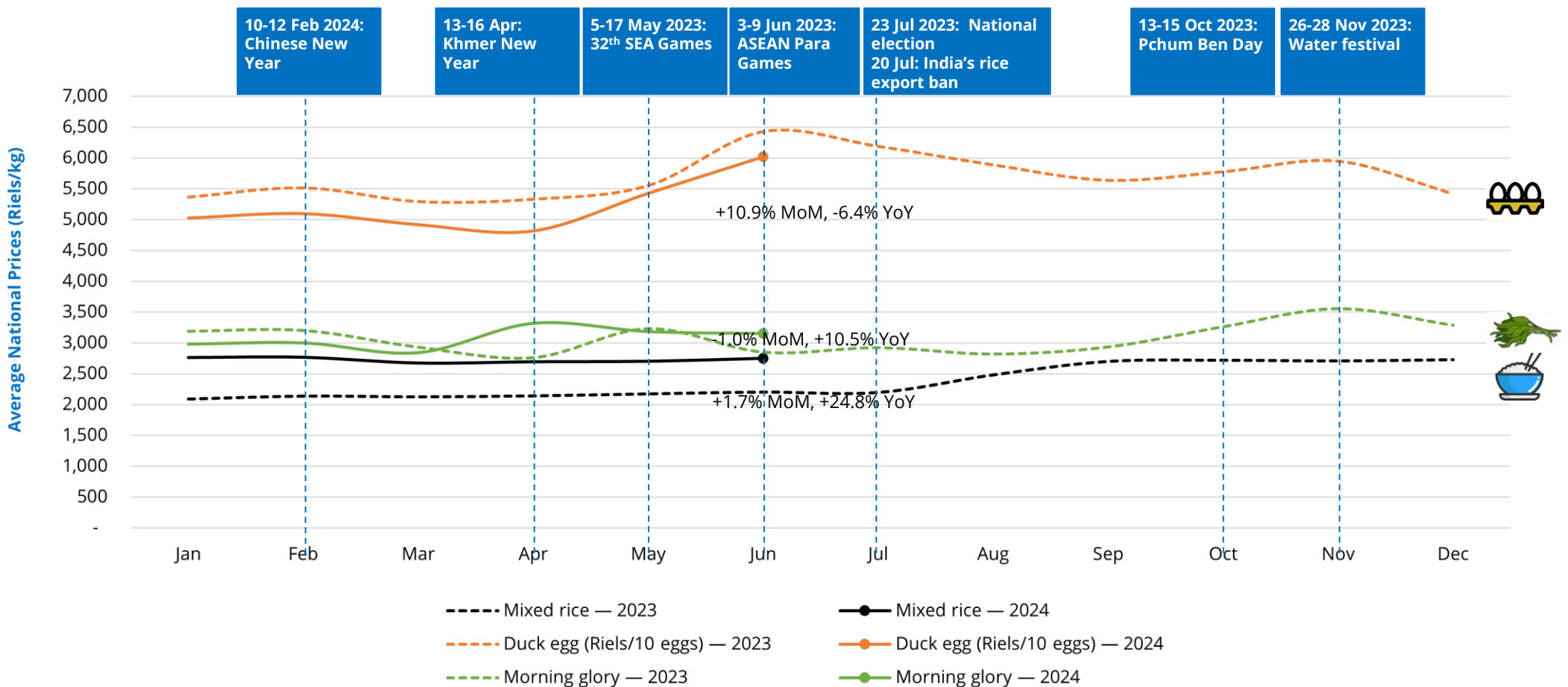


The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP’s Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

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

In June 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 24.8%. The price of morning glory slightly declined MoM but significantly increased YoY (10.5%). Conversely, duck eggs experienced significant price increases MoM (10.9%), although they remained low YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



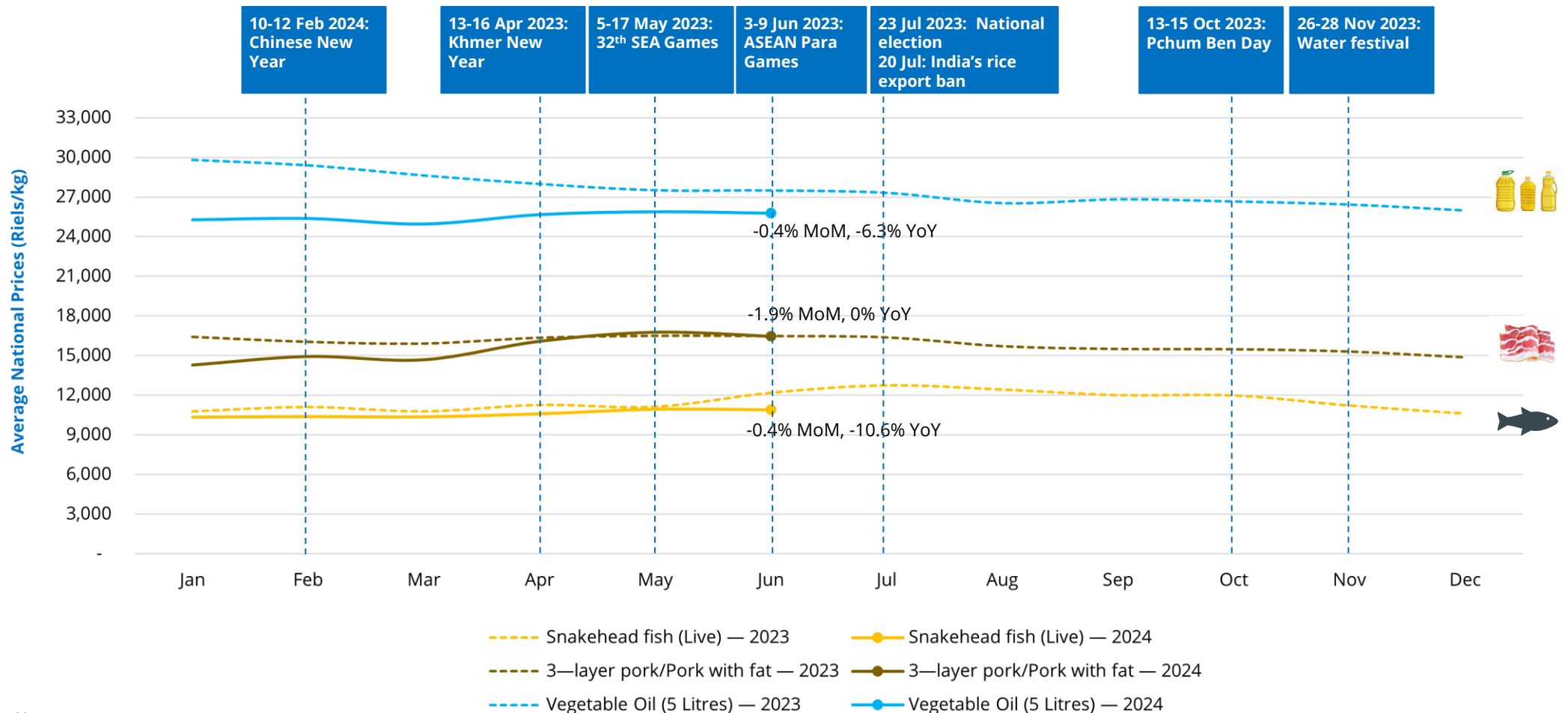
## Note:

- 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.
- The price of duck eggs is in Riel per 10 eggs.

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

In June 2024, the retail prices of vegetable oil, pork with fat, and snakehead fish showed similar trends. The price of vegetable oil and snakehead fish decreased both compared to the previous month (MoM) and to the same month in the previous year (YoY). Pork with fat showed a slight price drop MoM and remained unchanged YoY.

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.
- The price of vegetable oil is in Riel per 5 litters.

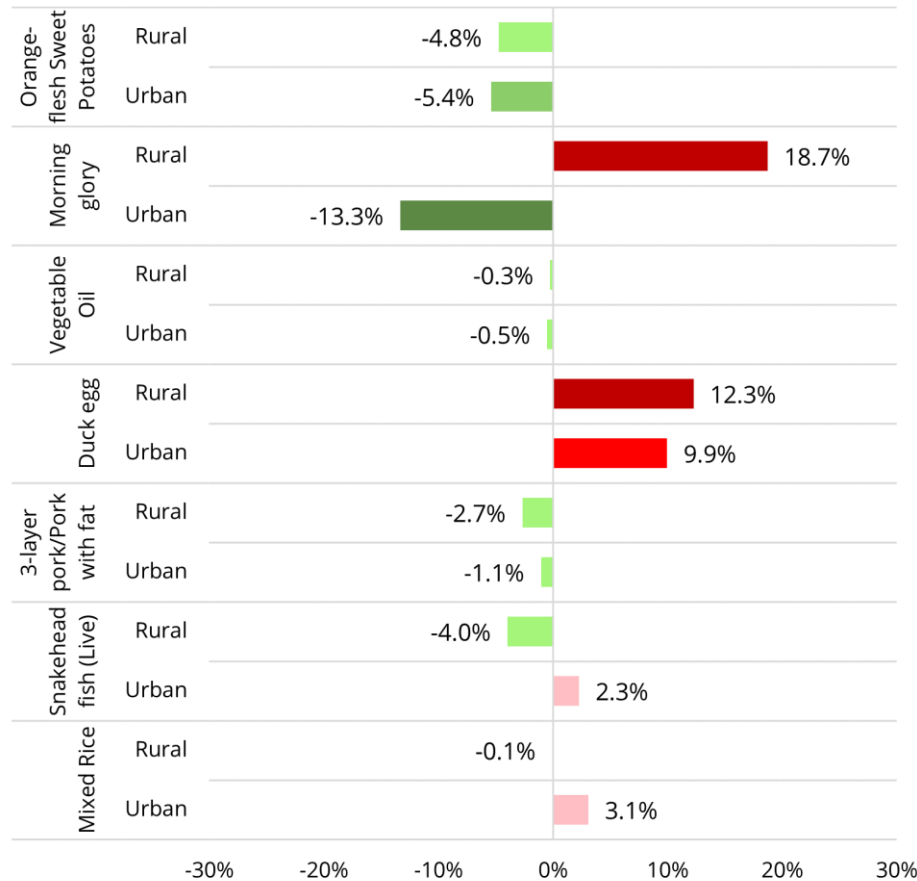


# Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas

In June 2024, the retail prices of most monitored food commodities (graphic below left) followed a similar trend in both rural and urban areas, highlighting significant increases in the prices of morning glory and duck eggs in rural areas. The WFP basic food basket cost in June 2024 varied by province (map below right), with the [Stung Treng market, Stung Treng province \(USD 31.3\)](#) being 12% above the national average while the [Suong market, Tboung Khmum province \(USD 25.5\)](#) being 9% lower than the national average. Price deviations above the national average were predominantly observed in urban markets.

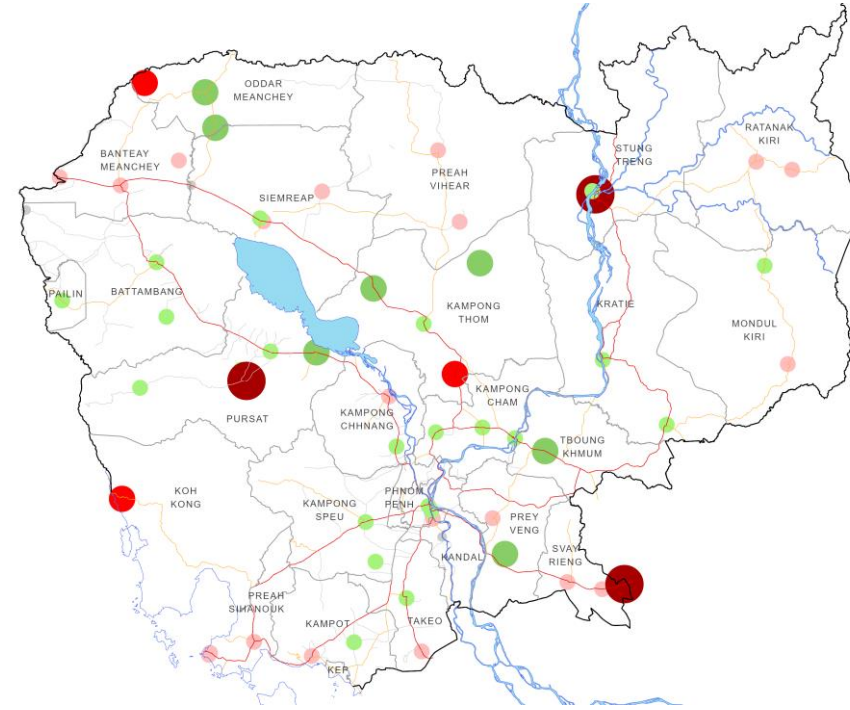
## Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

May 2024 vs June 2024



Note:

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



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

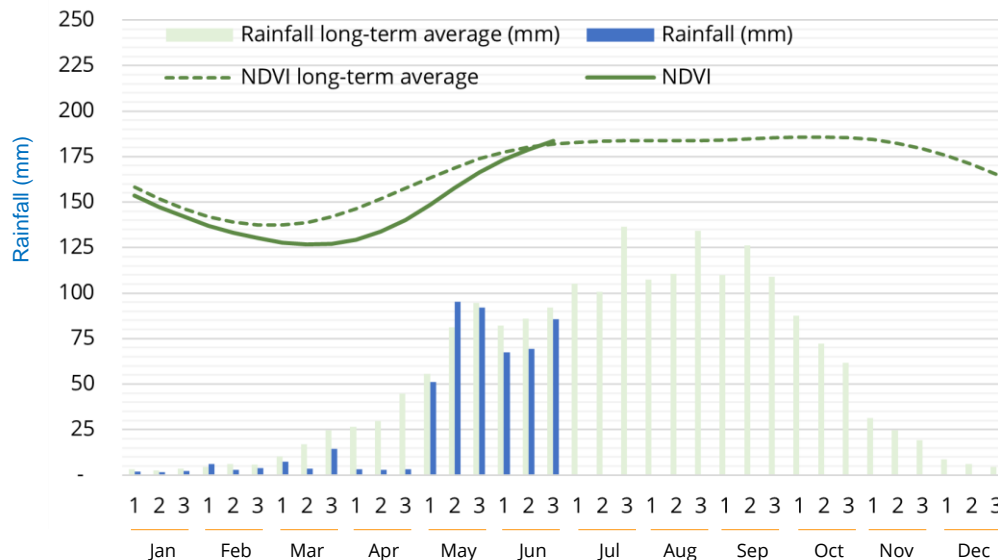
BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	33%	67%
● 5% to 10% Higher	67%	33%
● < 5% Higher	35%	65%
● < 5% Lower	45%	55%
● 5% to 10% Lower	71%	29%
● ≥ 10% Lower	0%	0%

# Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

In June 2024, Cambodia received rainfall of 220 mm, which is comparatively lower than the long-term average rainfall amount of 260 mm. Many provinces in Cambodia received slightly lower rainfall<sup>1</sup> than the long-term average, except for the provinces in the coastal and southern plains. Nationwide vegetation conditions, measured by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)<sup>2</sup>, were consistent with the long-term average (see graph and map below).

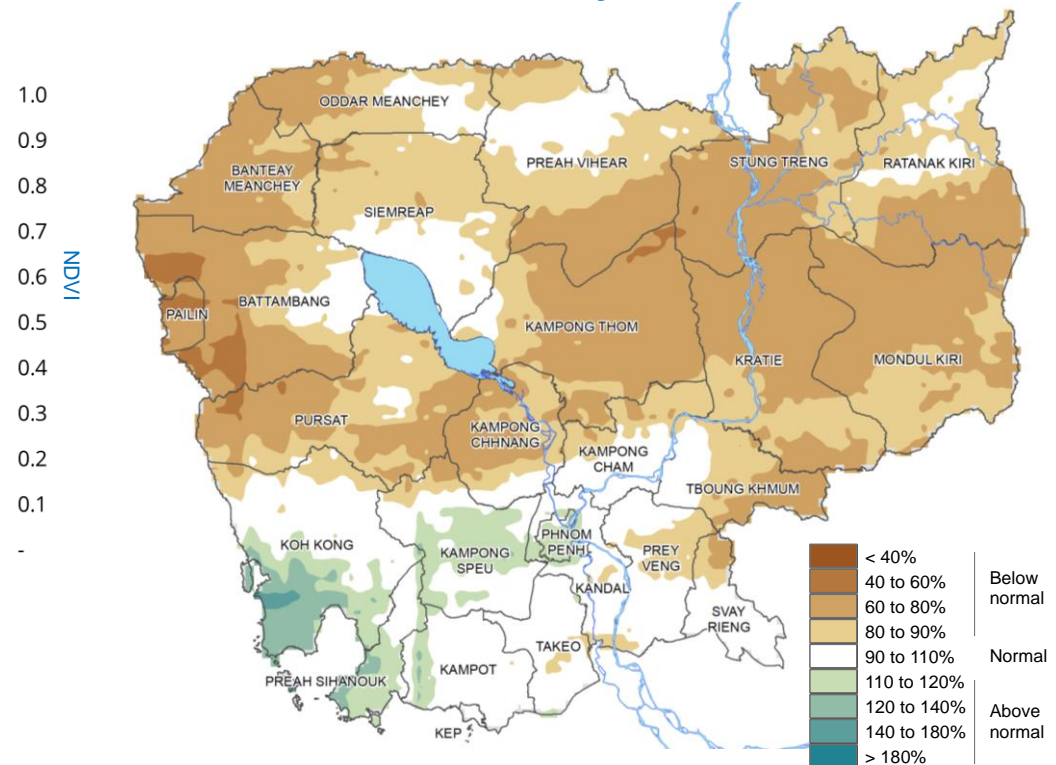
The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is forecasted to remain in neutral conditions and La Niña phenomenon is like to emerge from August until early 2025. Under these conditions, Cambodia is likely to experience normal to slightly above-normal rainfall, but warmer-than-normal temperatures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



<b>Dry season paddy rice</b>	<b>Growing</b>	<b>Harvesting</b>		<b>Land prep &amp; sowing</b>	
<b>Wet season paddy rice</b>	<b>Harvesting</b>		<b>Land prep &amp; sowing</b>	<b>Transplanting/growing</b>	<b>Harvesting</b>

**Rainfall Anomaly in June 2024**



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

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

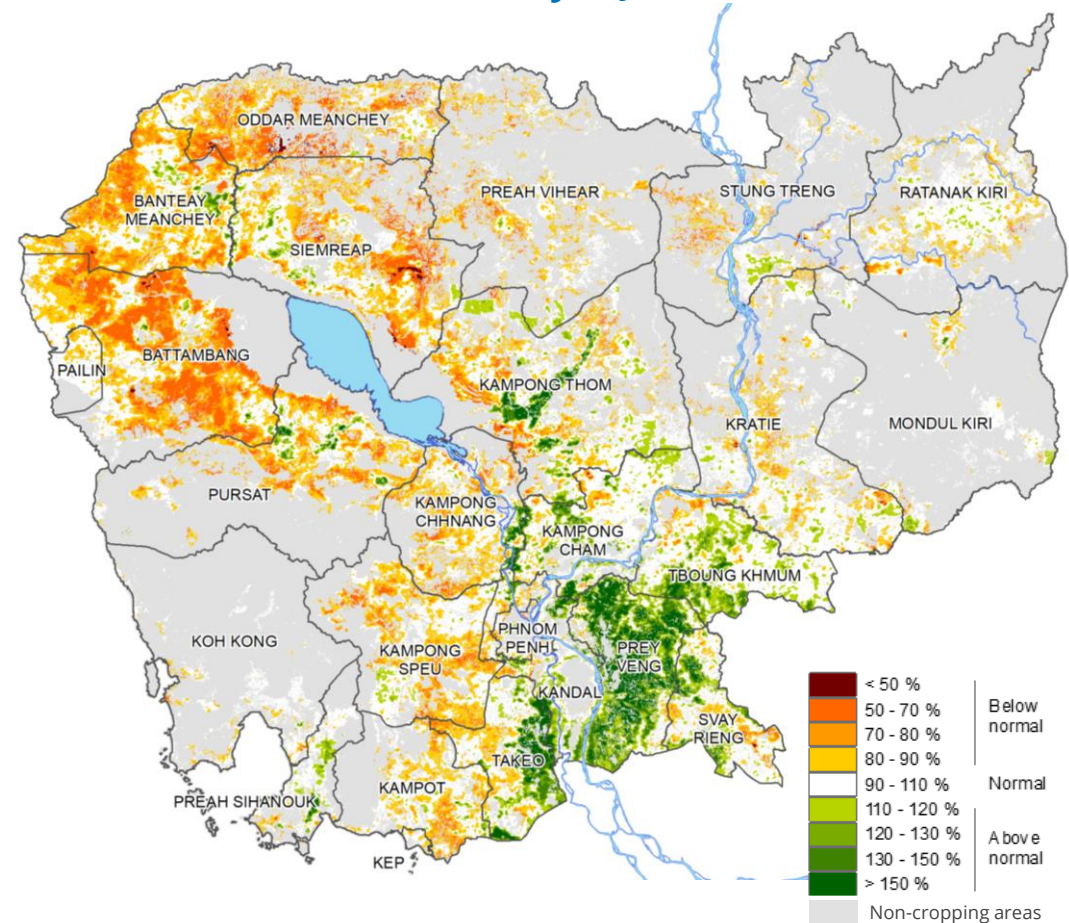
<sup>2</sup>The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a numerical indicator used to assess vegetation health and density by analyzing reflected light from the Earth's surface via satellite. It provides a continuous value ranging from 0 to 1, where higher values indicate healthier vegetation.

# Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

The vegetation conditions followed the rainfall distribution in June 2024. Vegetation conditions in most agricultural cultivation areas in the southern and south-eastern parts of the country were above the long-term average. In contrast, vegetation in northwestern provinces experienced dry-like conditions (see map on the right).

In June 2024, the cultivation area for wet season paddy rice reached about [40% of the national plan](#), equivalent to 1.06 million hectares. This pace of cultivation was slower compared to the previous years, attributed to the delay onset of rainfall.

## NDVI Anomaly in June 2024



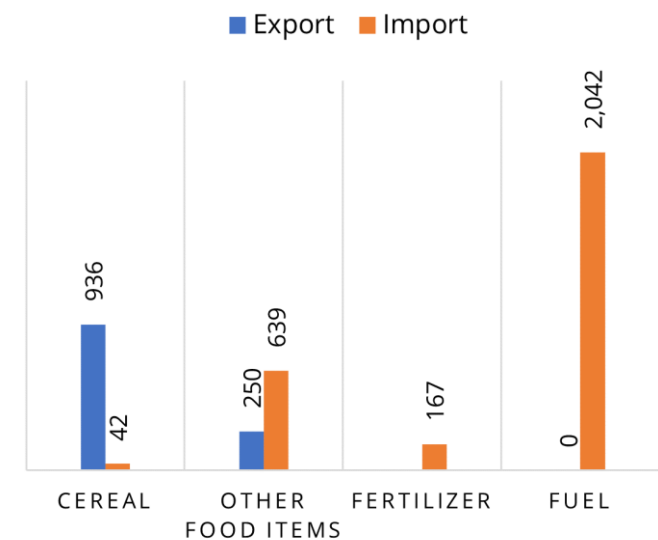
Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

# Trade

In the first semester of 2024, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, experiencing a significant increase of 12.6% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 12.3 billion. The exports are primarily destined for the United States, China, Vietnam, Canada, and Spain. As of June 2024, the cost of food exports amounted to USD 1,186 million (right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 936 million (+17% YoY), and other foods (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 250 million (+2% YoY). [A total of 338,654 MT of Cambodian milled rice, \(valued at USD 247 million\) were exported in the first semester of 2024.](#) This marks a 2.7% increase compared to the same period last year. Additionally, [over 2.52 million MT of paddy rice, equivalent to USD 727 million,](#) were exported during the same timeframe.

Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) in the first semester of 2024 also showed a significant increase, of 12.8% compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to USD 13.8 billion. The imports primarily originate from China, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore, and Indonesia. Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of food imports amounted to USD 681 million including cereals worth USD 42 million (+20% YoY) and other foods worth USD 639 million (+11% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 167 million (+15% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported fuel worth 2,042 million (+18% YoY).

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



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



## Policy response

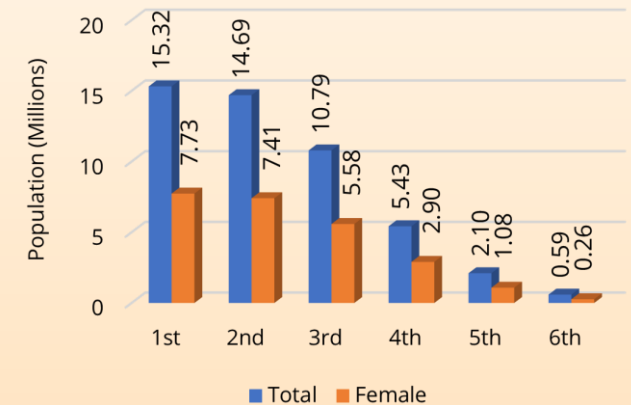
The FAO pledges to conserve the fishery sector by enhancing the enforcement and implementation of legal reforms. Currently, Cambodia produces approximately 550,000 tonnes of fish and other aquatic creatures annually, contributing about 12% of the country's GDP. (quoted by the Phnom Penh Posts, 2 July 2024). Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) urged its officials to study potential breeds and endangered fish species for technical reasons, while also considering economic characteristics to ensure profitability, efficiency, and true sustainability. (quoted by the Khmer Times, 17 June 2024). These policies could potentially reduce fish prices by improving the supply and sustainability of fish stocks.

Under newly implemented regulations, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has introduced various tax incentives for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) operating in the informal economy. These incentives encourage MSMEs to formally register their businesses with the Ministry of Commerce (MoC) and the General Department of Taxation (GDT). (quoted by the Khmer Times, 21 June 2024).

The World Bank's Board of Executive Directors, in June 2024, approved USD 275 million in credit to support Cambodia's efforts to promote long-term economic growth and resilience. (quoted by the Khmer Times, 21 June 2024). Similarly, the ADB committed approximately USD 1.26 billion to support the Cambodian government from 2024 to 2028, with a focus on economic diversification, human capital development, and climate resilience. (quoted by the Khmer Times, 13 June 2024). These will contribute to a more stable, prosperous, and resilient Cambodia, paving the way for sustainable development and improved well-being for its citizens.

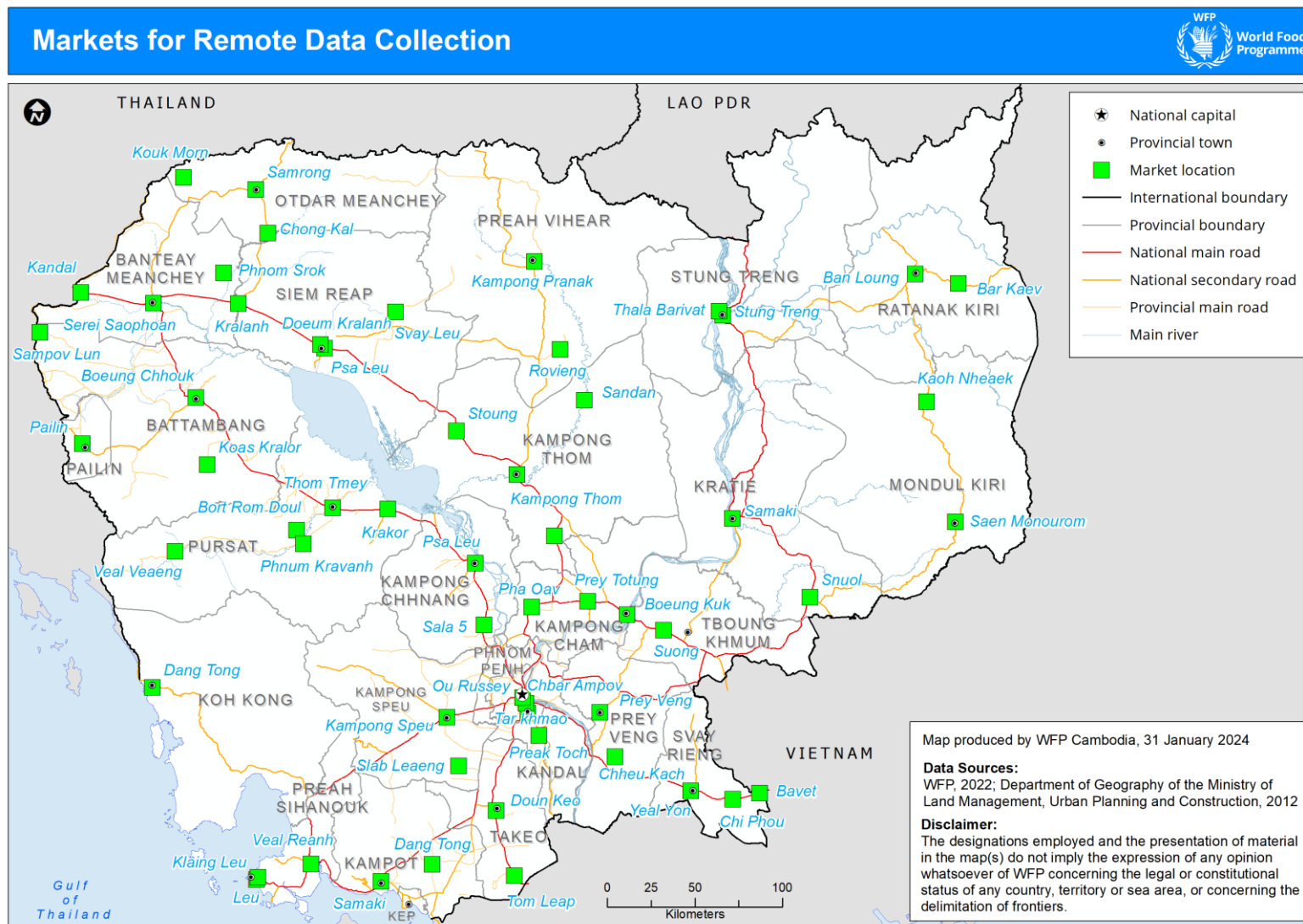
Following the successful establishment of 30 model villages, the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) is preparing to gather information on the status of other villages, with the goal of creating an additional 250 model villages by the end of the seventh mandate in 2028. This initiative aims to develop infrastructure and provide low-interest loans to expand small-scale businesses within local communities. (quoted by the Khmer Times, 7 June 2024).

### Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



**Source:** Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 30 June 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	2,749	→ 1.7%	→ 2.7%	↑ 24.8%	Carrot	Kg	3,613	↑ 11.5%	↑ 12.2%	↑ 7.1%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	10,333	↓ -6.6%	↑ 5.1%	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,813	↑ 6.7%	↑ 7.7%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	4,718	↓ -10.1%	→ -2.0%	→ -0.9%	Water lily	Kg	2,257	↓ -16.4%	↓ -14.0%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,900	→ -0.4%	↑ 5.1%	↓ -10.6%	Moringa leaves	Kg	5,794	↑ 14.3%	↑ 15.9%	↑ 15.1%	Climbing wattle	Kg	10,056	→ -1.9%	↓ -23.4%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,550	→ 3.1%	→ 3.6%	↑ 9.0%	Chinese spinach	Kg	3,936	↓ -18.3%	→ 1.4%	↓ -7.6%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	5,000	↓ -13.0%	●	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,762	→ -2.6%	↑ 9.0%	→ -1.4%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,784	↓ -24.0%	→ 2.9%	↓ -11.2%	Agati	Kg	4,000	↓ -33.3%	↓ -46.7%	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	27,625	→ 0.8%	↑ 6.5%	→ 1.7%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,550	↓ -24.9%	→ 2.9%	↑ 5.0%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	9,655	↓ -7.4%	↑ 10.0%	●
Broahok	Kg	8,941	→ -4.5%	→ -4.3%	↓ -5.3%	Mustard Greens	Kg	3,514	↓ -24.9%	→ -1.3%	↓ -11.7%	Cabbage	Kg	3,085	↓ -18.6%	→ 4.7%	●
Trey Por	Kg	9,750	↓ -10.5%	↓ -9.7%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	4,247	↓ -13.4%	↑ 21.8%	↑ 13.0%	Chinese salad	Kg	3,286	↓ -21.4%	↓ -16.9%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg	12,000	●	→ 0.0%	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	6,339	↓ -6.6%	↑ 15.3%	↑ 14.7%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,538	↓ -10.4%	↓ -9.0%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg	30,000	●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	5,694	→ -3.5%	↑ 6.7%	↑ 12.4%	Baby water melon	Kg	2,792	↓ -24.8%	→ 4.7%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	16,469	→ -1.9%	↑ 12.2%	→ 0.0%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	3,319	→ 3.6%	↑ 41.0%	↑ 49.3%	Okra	Kg	5,045	↓ -10.1%	→ 3.2%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	16,379	→ -1.2%	↑ 10.9%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	3,111	↓ -6.9%	↑ 27.6%	↑ 38.3%	Baby corn	Kg	12,286	↑ 18.0%	↑ 38.7%	●
Pork bone	Kg	13,505	→ 0.1%	↑ 13.4%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	3,149	↓ -16.3%	↑ 17.0%	↑ 33.3%	Corn	Kg		●	●	●
Pork legs	Kg	13,594	→ -0.7%	↑ 15.4%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	2,971	↓ -18.5%	↑ 6.4%	→ -1.1%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kg/l	4,300	↓ -23.4%	↓ -35.5%	●
Beef with fat	Kg	15,523	→ -0.5%	↓ -6.1%	↓ -9.2%	Round eggplants	Kg	3,115	↓ -37.5%	→ 1.4%	↑ 16.6%	Cucumber	Kg	2,987	↓ -7.0%	↓ -16.1%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,167	↓ -13.7%	↓ -21.9%	↓ -10.3%	Tomatoes	Kg	5,475	↓ -14.9%	↑ 64.0%	↑ 52.0%	Taro	Kg	4,574	↓ -14.2%	→ 0.5%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	13,077	↓ -8.5%	↓ -11.9%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	3,130	↓ -18.3%	→ 3.2%	↑ 5.8%	Chinese radish	Kg	2,789	↓ -19.2%	↓ -9.2%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	6,018	↑ 10.9%	↑ 22.4%	↓ -6.4%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	3,081	↓ -23.6%	→ 1.3%	→ -2.9%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	4,056	↓ -28.3%	→ -4.6%	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	7,321	→ 3.3%	↑ 6.0%	→ -2.8%	Green papaya	Kg	1,812	→ 3.8%	↑ 22.0%	→ -0.6%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,801	↑ 14.0%	↑ 24.5%	↑ 19.7%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	25,765	→ -0.4%	→ 3.3%	↓ -6.3%	Long bean	Kg	9,206	↓ -44.0%	↑ 100.1%	↑ 86.7%	Ripe Mango	Kg		●	●	●
Iodized salt	Kg	1,329	→ -2.7%	→ -2.2%	↑ 7.1%	Banana flower	Kg	3,683	↓ -8.7%	↑ 50.8%	↑ 56.5%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	3,094	→ 1.7%	↑ 10.0%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,486	→ 1.1%	→ 0.6%	→ 1.2%	Cauliflower	Kg	6,986	→ -1.6%	↑ 28.5%	→ -2.2%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,962	→ -0.3%	→ -1.9%	↓ -7.1%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,875	→ -0.6%	→ -0.9%	→ 0.1%	Chinese Kale	Kg	5,594	↑ 13.0%	↑ 20.4%	↓ -9.0%	Coke	330 ml	1,982	→ 1.2%	→ -0.9%	→ -0.2%
Soy bean	Kg	5,472	→ -1.3%	→ -2.1%	→ 2.2%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,633	↓ -5.4%	↑ 6.5%	→ 1.9%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,145	→ -3.6%	→ -2.6%	→ 1.2%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,863	→ -1.6%	→ 0.1%	→ -4.3%	Garlic	Kg	7,338	↓ -7.5%	→ -4.4%	↓ -5.4%	Diesel	litre	3,887	→ -2.2%	↓ -5.4%	→ 2.5%
Morning glory	Kg	3,153	→ -1.0%	↑ 11.0%	↑ 10.5%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	4,203	→ -0.8%	↑ 7.0%	↑ 5.8%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,642	→ 3.4%	→ -2.6%	↓ -12.1%

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	2,573	→ 1.2%	→ 2.0%	↑ 25.7%	Carrot	Kg	3,073	↑ 16.1%	↑ 16.3%	↑ 12.2%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	9,000	→ -4.6%	→ 1.6%	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,587	→ 3.7%	↑ 5.3%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	3,571	↓ -17.8%	↓ -11.6%	→ 0.3%	Water lily	Kg	1,707	↓ -24.5%	↓ -14.3%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,779	→ -2.0%	↑ 5.7%	↓ -12.7%	Moringa leaves	Kg	4,333	→ -0.9%	↑ 8.3%	↑ 20.9%	Climbing wattle	Kg	8,278	→ 0.3%	↓ -25.2%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,674	→ 1.5%	→ 2.0%	↑ 10.1%	Chinese spinach	Kg	3,284	↓ -20.2%	→ -0.9%	↓ -5.2%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	5,000	↑ 25.0%	●	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,136	→ -1.5%	↑ 11.6%	→ 3.5%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,077	↓ -27.4%	→ -3.4%	↓ -11.4%	Agati	Kg	3,000	↓ -34.2%	↓ -45.5%	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	25,667	→ 2.8%	↑ 8.2%	→ 0.8%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	2,889	↓ -27.5%	→ -2.7%	↑ 8.8%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	7,952	↓ -8.1%	↑ 7.8%	●
Broahok	Kg	7,853	↓ -6.3%	→ -4.5%	→ -5.0%	Mustard Greens	Kg	2,827	↓ -29.0%	→ -3.0%	↓ -9.4%	Cabbage	Kg	2,527	↓ -21.3%	↑ 9.1%	●
Trey Por	Kg	8,714	↓ -10.1%	↓ -8.5%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	3,316	↓ -15.6%	↑ 18.1%	↑ 16.2%	Chinese salad	Kg	2,668	↓ -21.4%	↓ -15.1%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg	11,000	●	↑ 10.0%	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	5,609	↑ 5.1%	↑ 28.2%	↑ 31.3%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,032	↓ -11.3%	↓ -11.0%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg	25,000	●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	4,538	→ -3.2%	↓ -6.1%	↑ 14.8%	Baby water melon	Kg	2,125	↓ -29.2%	↑ 6.3%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	15,146	→ -2.2%	↑ 13.4%	→ 0.9%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,715	↑ 6.2%	↑ 44.4%	↑ 55.8%	Okra	Kg	4,273	↓ -7.2%	↑ 10.7%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	15,126	→ -2.2%	↑ 13.0%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	2,500	↓ -5.7%	↑ 36.1%	↑ 42.9%	Baby corn	Kg	9,964	↑ 11.3%	↑ 43.8%	●
Pork bone	Kg	12,487	→ -0.3%	↑ 17.4%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	2,589	↓ -18.7%	↑ 19.2%	↑ 40.4%	Corn	Kg		●	●	●
Pork legs	Kg	12,482	→ -1.5%	↑ 18.5%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	2,397	↓ -21.7%	→ 4.5%	→ 1.4%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kg	3,800	↓ -26.3%	↓ -36.7%	●
Beef with fat	Kg	14,008	→ -0.9%	↓ -6.0%	↓ -9.0%	Round eggplants	Kg	2,373	↓ -45.8%	↓ -9.1%	↑ 14.6%	Cucumber	Kg	2,451	→ -3.5%	↓ -18.4%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	11,250	↓ -13.5%	↓ -23.2%	↓ -8.4%	Tomatoes	Kg	4,756	↓ -18.4%	↑ 78.3%	↑ 62.4%	Taro	Kg	3,785	↓ -14.3%	→ -0.7%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	12,423	↓ -7.2%	↓ -8.2%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	2,619	↓ -16.5%	↑ 5.5%	↑ 11.3%	Chinese radish	Kg	2,341	↓ -16.4%	→ -4.7%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	5,625	↑ 12.3%	↑ 25.1%	↓ -6.7%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	2,643	↓ -20.7%	↑ 8.4%	↑ 6.5%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	3,067	↓ -33.9%	↓ -15.4%	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,821	→ 2.6%	↑ 6.9%	→ -2.7%	Green papaya	Kg	1,442	→ 0.7%	↑ 26.2%	↑ 8.3%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,413	↑ 20.0%	↑ 32.4%	↑ 30.6%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	24,804	→ -1.0%	→ 3.8%	↓ -5.9%	Long bean	Kg	7,358	↓ -49.3%	↑ 81.4%	↑ 78.5%	Ripe Mango	Kg		●	●	●
Iodized salt	Kg	1,075	↓ -5.8%	→ -2.0%	↑ 9.9%	Banana flower	Kg	3,092	↓ -7.2%	↑ 49.2%	↑ 68.1%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,663	→ 2.1%	↑ 9.8%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,152	→ 3.9%	→ 3.0%	→ 3.9%	Cauliflower	Kg	6,169	→ -2.7%	↑ 31.5%	→ -1.1%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,621	→ -1.3%	↓ -5.0%	↓ -9.1%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,051	→ -0.3%	→ -1.3%	→ 0.9%	Chinese Kale	Kg	4,719	↑ 14.1%	↑ 19.0%	↓ -11.8%	Coke	330 ml	1,585	→ -1.5%	→ -1.5%	→ 4.7%
Soy bean	Kg	4,733	↓ -8.7%	↓ -5.9%	→ 0.8%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,207	→ -0.9%	↑ 8.8%	→ 4.2%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,004	→ -4.5%	→ -1.7%	→ 2.2%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,388	→ -0.4%	→ 0.2%	→ -2.5%	Garlic	Kg	6,770	↓ -8.7%	→ -4.7%	→ -4.9%	Diesel	litre	3,754	→ -3.7%	↓ -5.3%	→ 1.6%
Morning glory	Kg	2,560	→ 1.8%	↑ 10.7%	↑ 16.6%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	3,741	→ -0.8%	↑ 8.0%	↑ 12.4%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,110	→ -2.7%	↓ -7.7%	↓ -12.3%

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

- ↑ Increase when % > 5
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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.<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	2.7	34,537
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.9	30,180
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.5	20,390
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	9.6	3,469
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	2,210
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.2	22,227
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.6	1,570
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>114,600</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, June 2024. WFP Cambodia.