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Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

July 2024

CAMBODIA

United Nations World Food Programme

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

Research, Assessment, and Monitoring (RAM) Unit.

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Environmental factors influencing prices

Global food prices showed a slight upward trend in the first seven 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.

However, in July 2024, the **FAO global food price index** was marginally lower than June 2024 (MoM) and 3.1% lower than July 2023 (YoY). The decrease in cereal prices, due to increased seasonal availability, offset the increase in vegetable oil, meat, and sugar prices, while dairy product prices remained stable. The **FAO all rice price index** continued to decline by 2.4% MoM, due to quiet trading activities, but it remained 2.8% 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 three billion people.

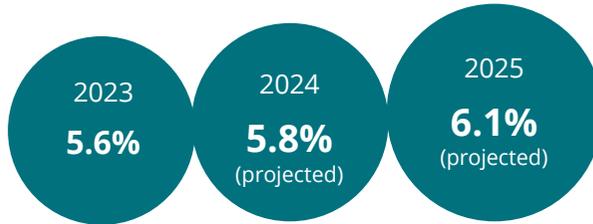
However, in July 2024, the **USDA projected global rice production to reach a record high in 2024/2025** due to increased harvesting areas worldwide, including in Cambodia. Rice exports from India are also expected to rise in 2025 according to the same source. This could potentially reduce the pressure on global rice prices.

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.

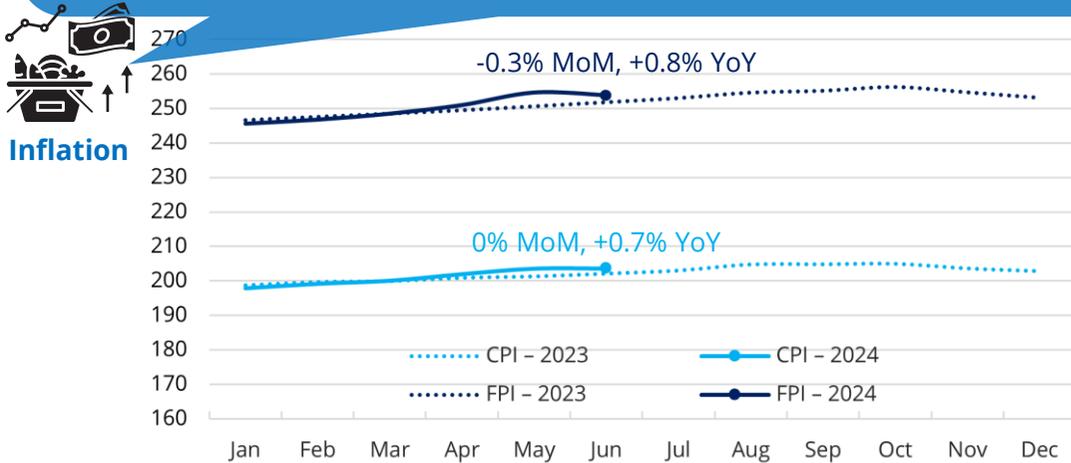
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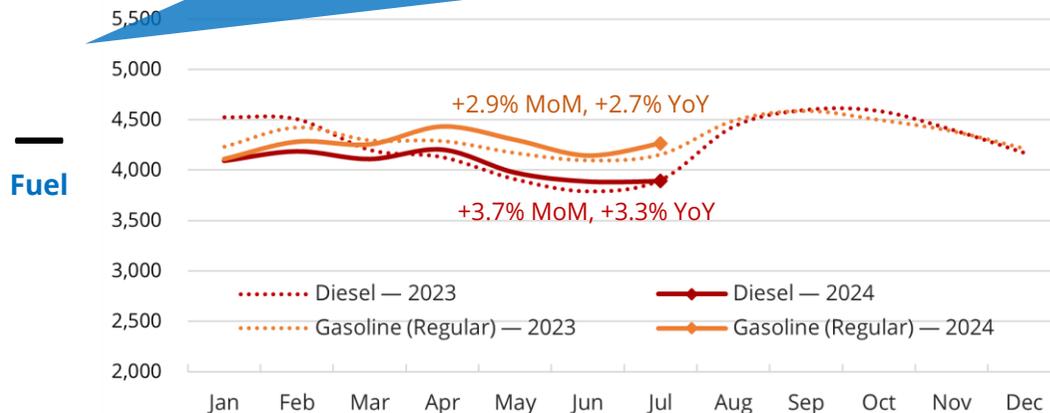
Quick Glance



The World Bank revised Cambodia's economic growth projection to 5.8% in 2024, and 6.1% in 2025. In 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 July 2024, fuel (both Gasoline and Diesel) prices in Cambodia showed a moderate increase both compared to June 2024 (MoM) and July 2023 (YoY).



Key Findings

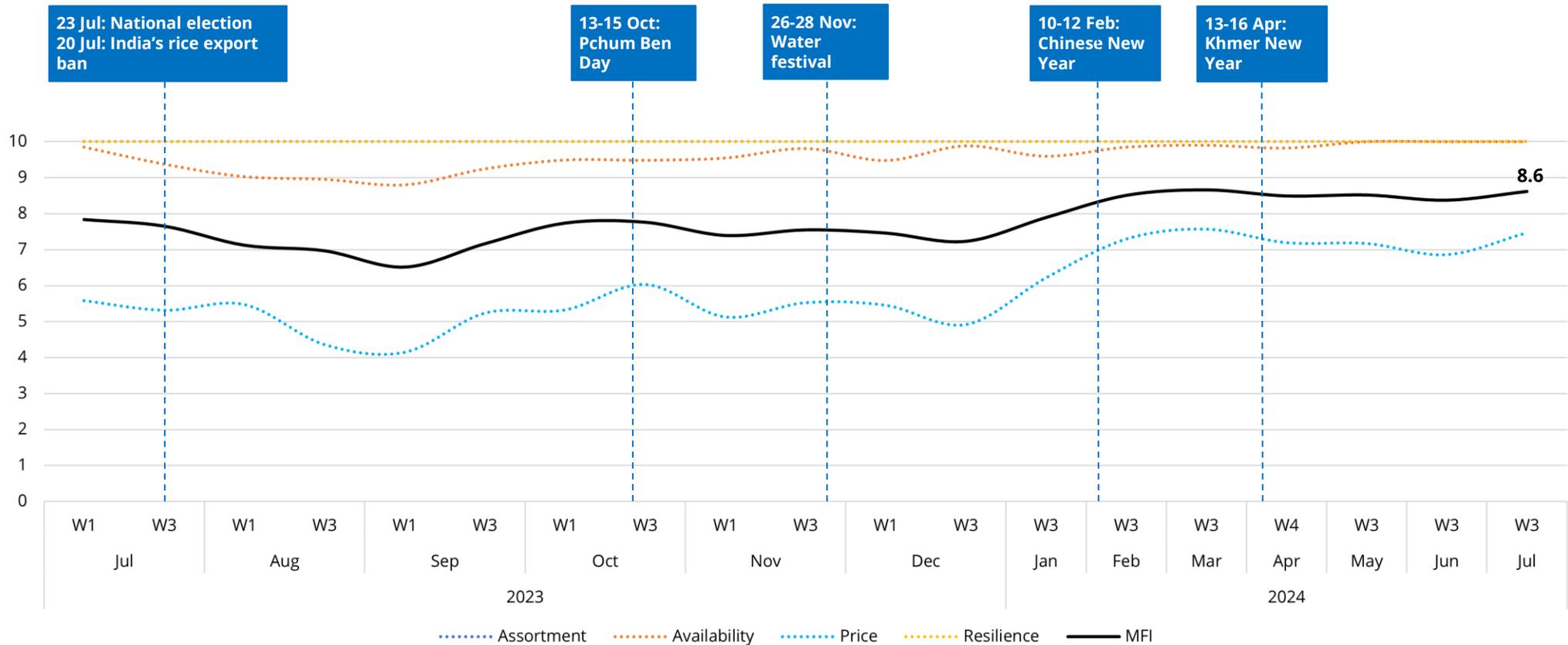
In July 2024, the estimated cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) was 111,400 riels per person per month, equivalent to USD 27.2, down by 2.7% from the previous month (MoM). Rural markets showed a larger decrease (-4.1% MoM) compared to urban markets (-1.6% MoM), indicating a slight reduced financial burden on rural households on food. When comparing the cost to July 2023 (YoY), the average cost of WFP's BFB remained almost unchanged. However, rural markets experienced a slight increase compared to the same month in the previous year while urban markets remained lower YoY.

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

In July 2024, **Cambodia experienced significantly above-average rainfall, which contributed to improved vegetation conditions.** Wet-season paddy cultivation reached approximately 80% of the national plan. The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is forecasted to maintain neutral conditions before transitioning to a La Niña event from September 2024 to early 2025. Under these conditions, **Cambodia expects normal to slightly above-normal rainfall and warmer-than-normal temperatures from August to October 2024.**

Market functionality

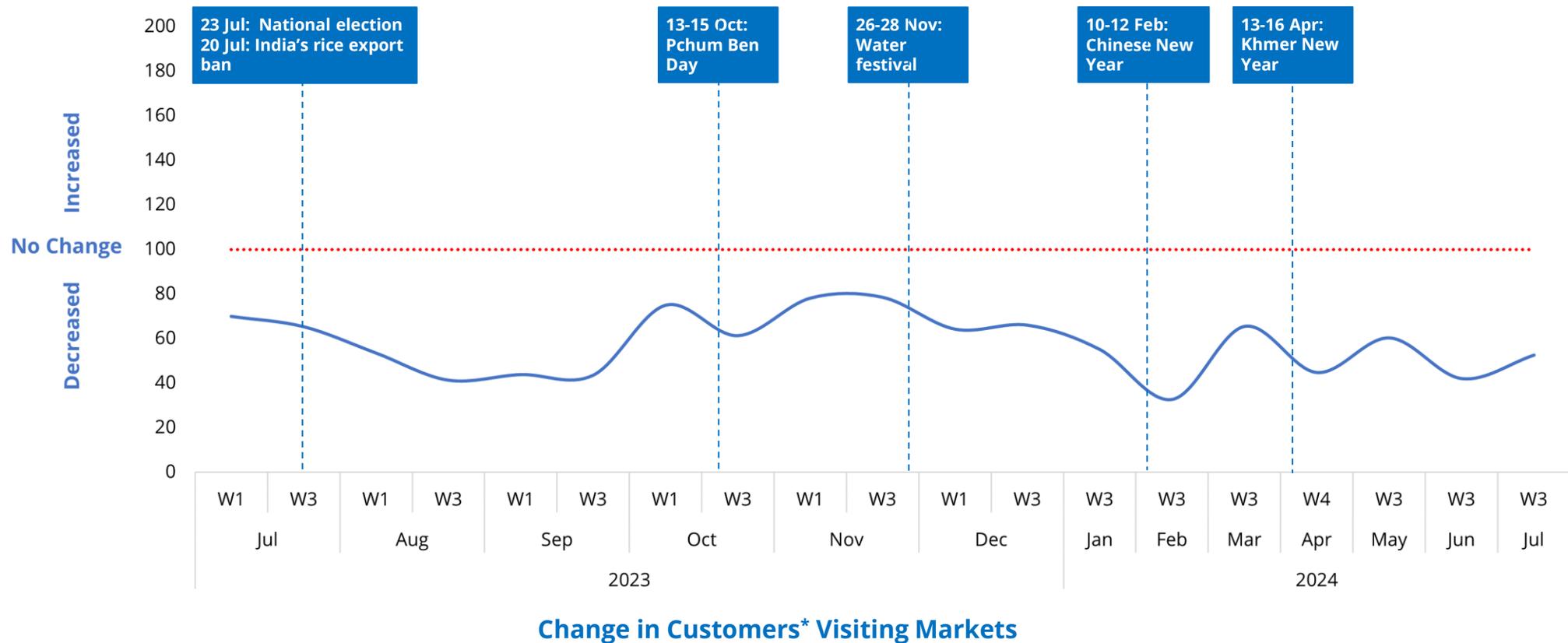
In July 2024, the market functionality index* (MFI) experienced a slight increase compared to the previous month and was relatively high. This improvement was primarily attributed to predictability in prices of essential goods. There were no reports of increases in supply prices for key food commodities in July 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 in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four dimensions. [Detail methodology of MFI](#). From mid-September 2022 onwards, information on non-food items (NFI) is also included in the analysis. Starting from April 2023, the calculation of MFI and its dimensions was adjusted to ensure a more precise depiction.

Market access: Customer trends

In July 2024, the number of customers visiting markets experienced a slight increase compared to the previous month but 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.

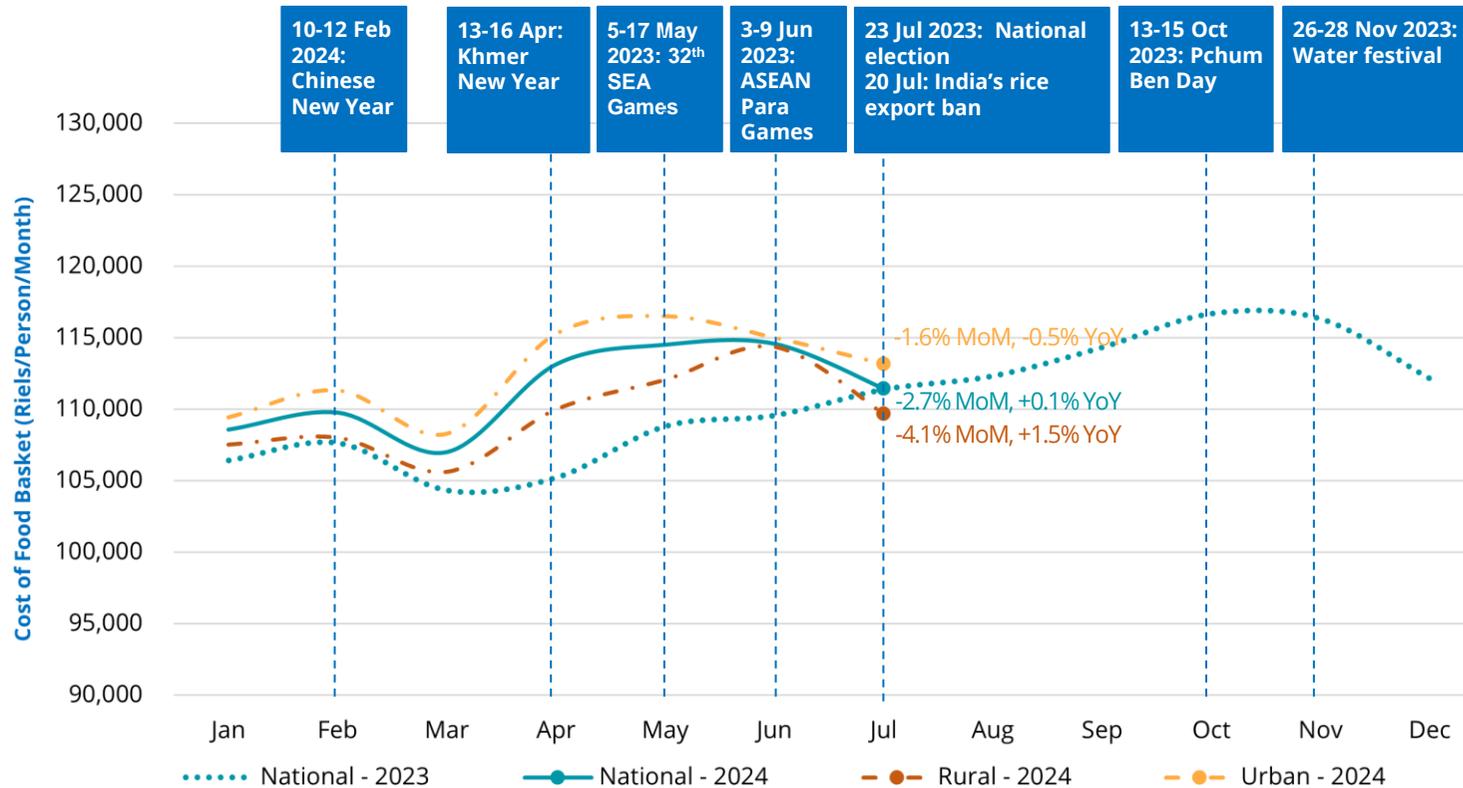


* Across the **58 monitored markets** in the country, market chiefs and traders were interviewed about market accessibility and customer visits in the third week of the month, compared to the third week in the previous month. The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

National: Cost of a basic food basket

In July 2024, the estimated average cost of the WFP basic food basket¹ (BFB) was **111,400 riels per person per month**, equivalent to USD 27.2, down by 2.7% from June 2024 (MoM). Rural markets showed a larger decrease (-4.1% MoM) compared to urban markets² (-1.6% MoM), highlighting the noticeable reduction in food cost, especially in rural areas and indicating a reduced financial burden on rural households.

When comparing to the same month in the previous year (YoY), the average cost of WFP's BFB remained almost unchanged. However, rural markets experienced a slight increase compared to the same month in the previous year while urban markets remained slightly lower YoY.



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

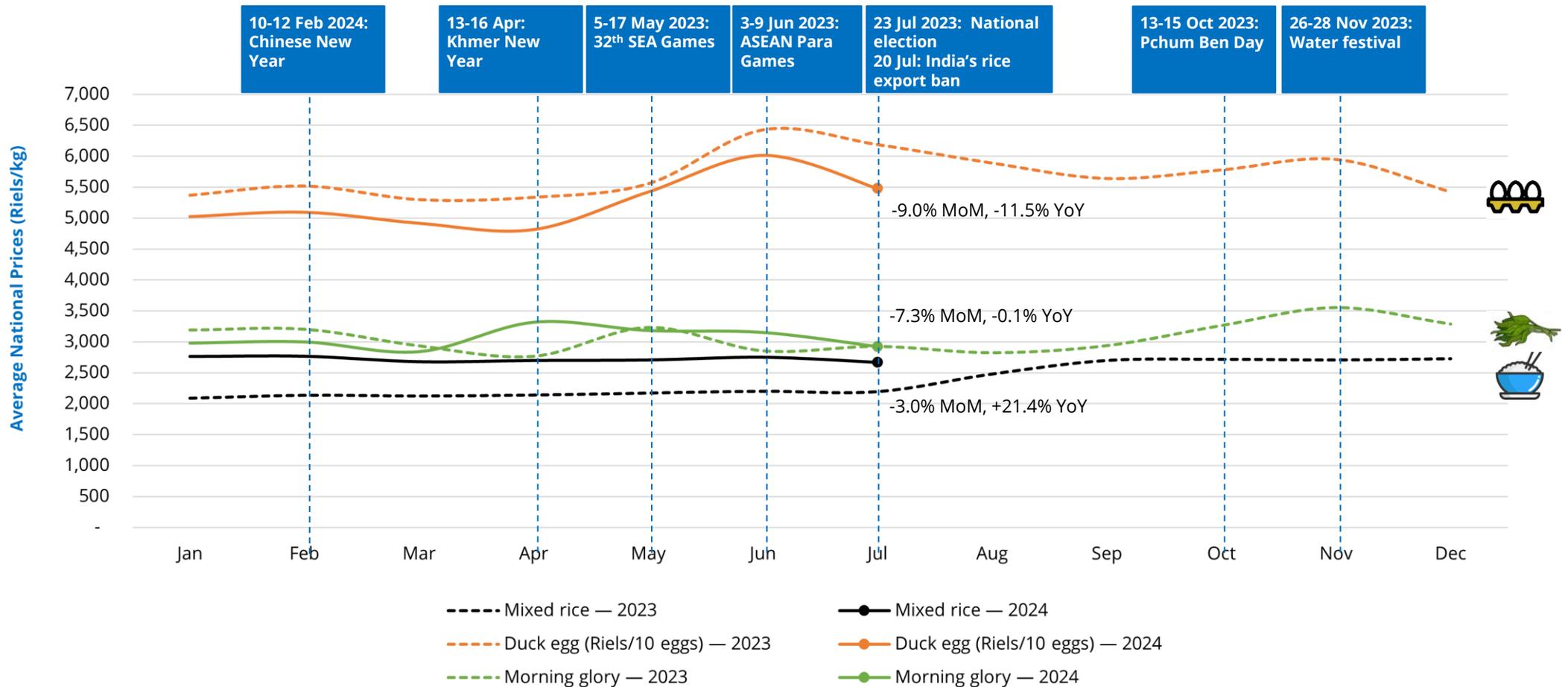


The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

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

In July 2024, the retail prices of mixed rice, duck eggs, and morning glory showed mixed trends. The price of mixed rice decreased compared to the previous month (MoM) but significantly higher than the same month in the previous year (YoY) with a notable YoY increase of 21.4%. The price of morning glory moderately declined MoM by 7.3% but remained almost unchanged YoY. Duck eggs experienced significant price decreases both MoM (9.0%) and YoY (11.5%).

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



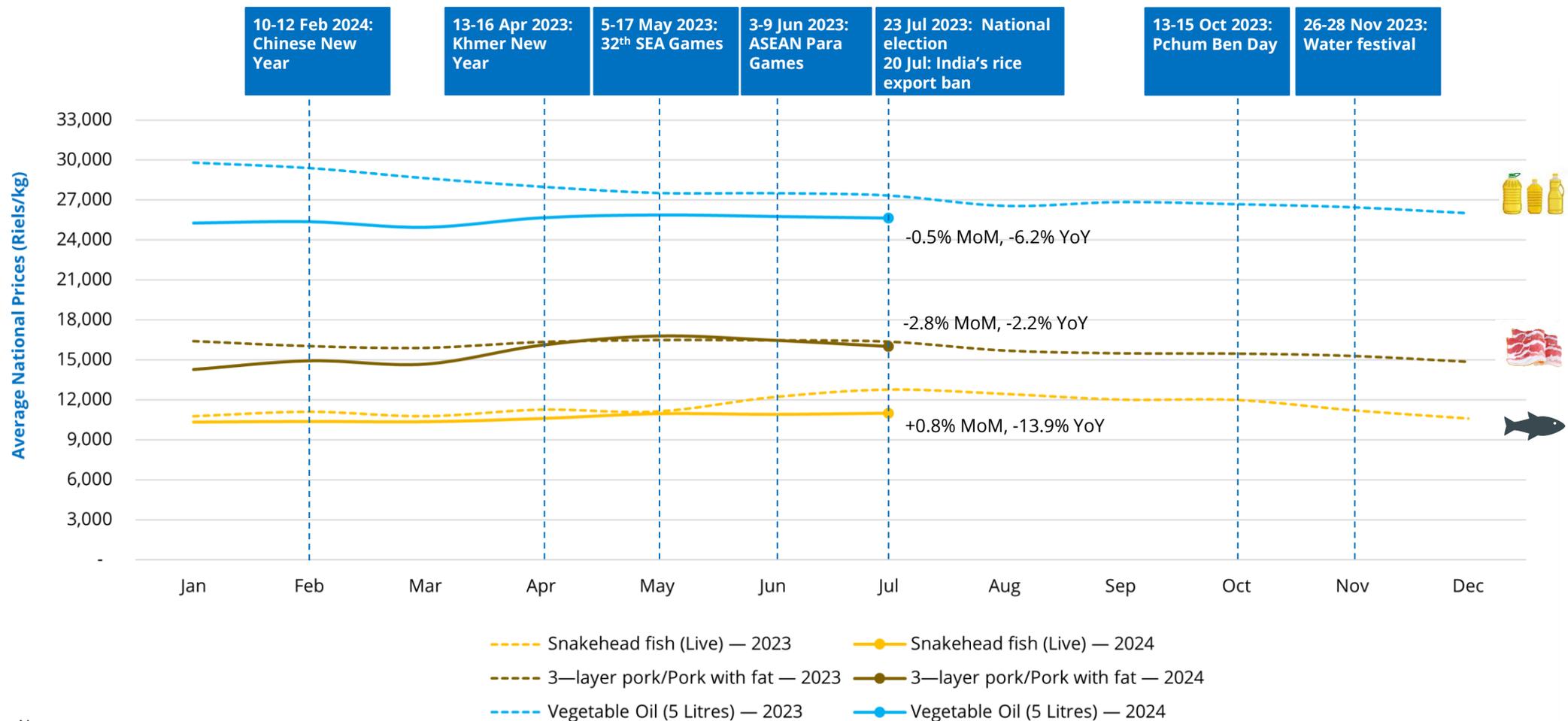
Note:

- 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 July 2024, the retail prices of vegetable oil, pork with fat, and snakehead fish also showed mixed trends. The price of vegetable oil and pork with fat decreased both compared to the previous month (MoM) and to the same month in the previous year (YoY). Snakehead fish showed a slight price increase MoM but remained significantly lower (13.9%) YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



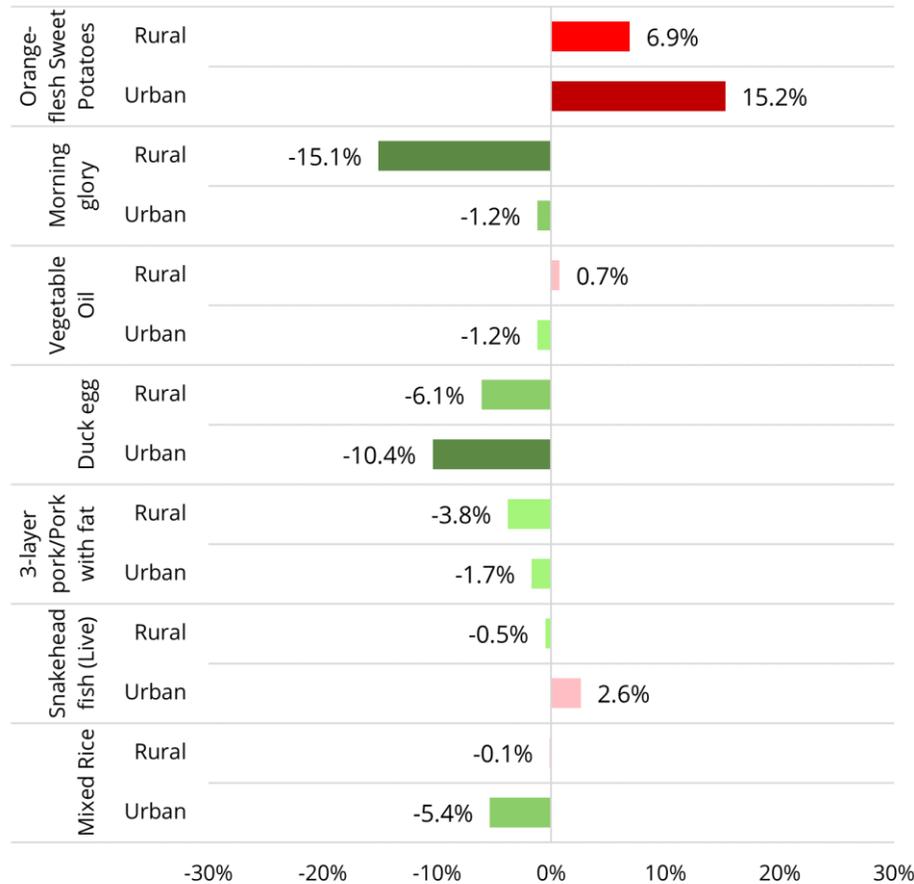
Note:

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

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

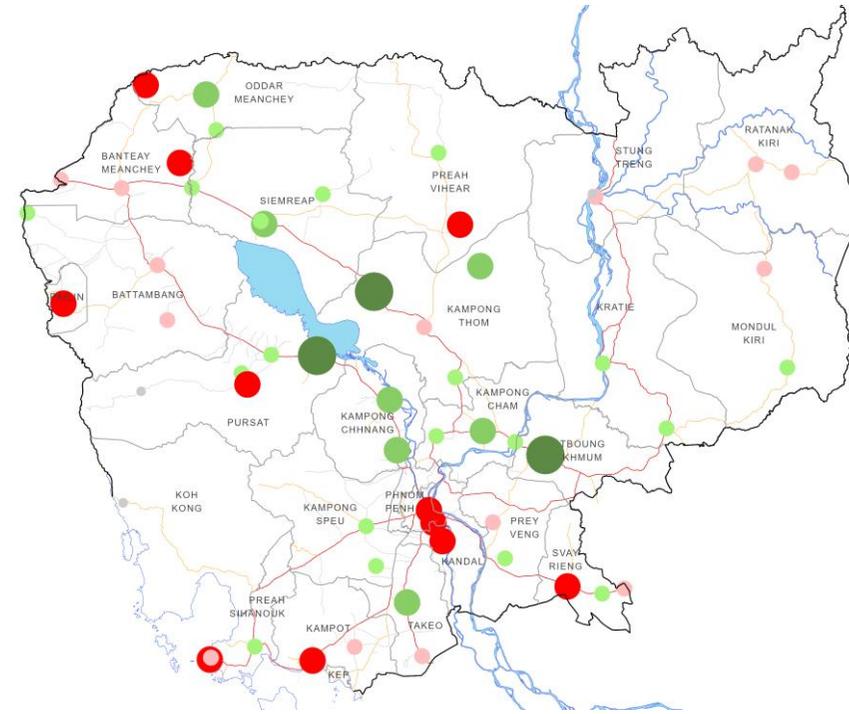
In July 2024, the retail prices of most monitored food commodities (see graphic below left) followed a similar trend in both rural and urban areas, except vegetable oil and snakehead fish, with the prices mostly decreasing compared to the previous month. However, orange flesh sweet potatoes experienced price increases in both rural and urban areas. The WFP basic food basket cost in July 2024 varied by province (see map below right), with the [Phnom Kravanh market, Pursat province \(USD 30.0\)](#) being 10% above the national average while the [Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province \(USD 23.5\)](#) being 14% lower than the national average.

Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities
June 2024 vs July 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 (July 2024)

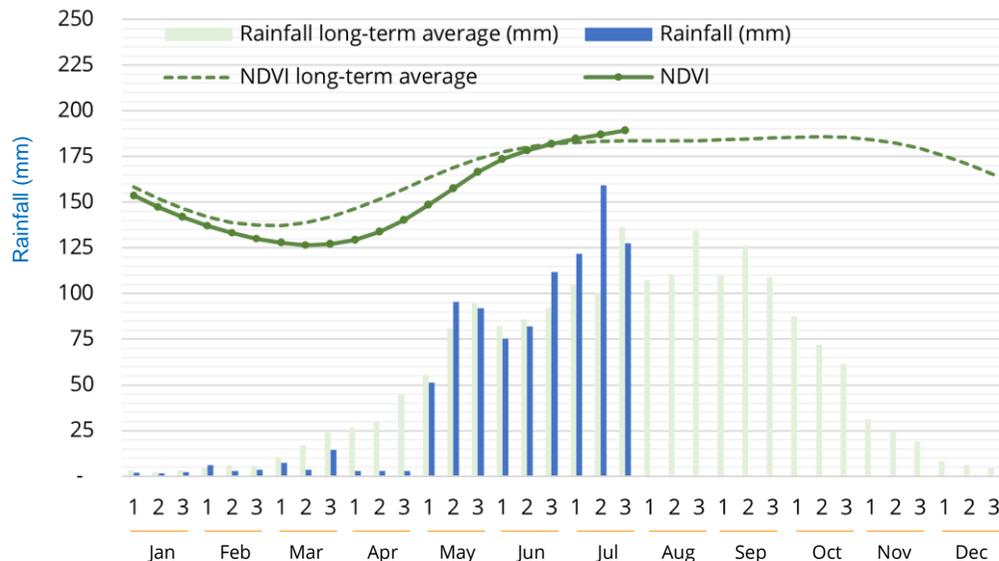
| BFB Deviation from Average National Cost | Percent of markets in | |
|--|-----------------------|-------|
| | Rural | Urban |
| ● ≥ 10% Higher | 0% | 0% |
| ● 5% to 10% Higher | 45% | 55% |
| ● < 5% Higher | 27% | 73% |
| ● < 5% Lower | 58% | 42% |
| ● 5% to 10% Lower | 43% | 57% |
| ● ≥ 10% Lower | 67% | 33% |
| ● No price reported | 67% | 33% |

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

In July 2024, all provinces in Cambodia experienced significantly higher rainfall¹ compared to the long-term average. Nationwide vegetation conditions, measured by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)², were slightly above the long-term average (see graph and map below).

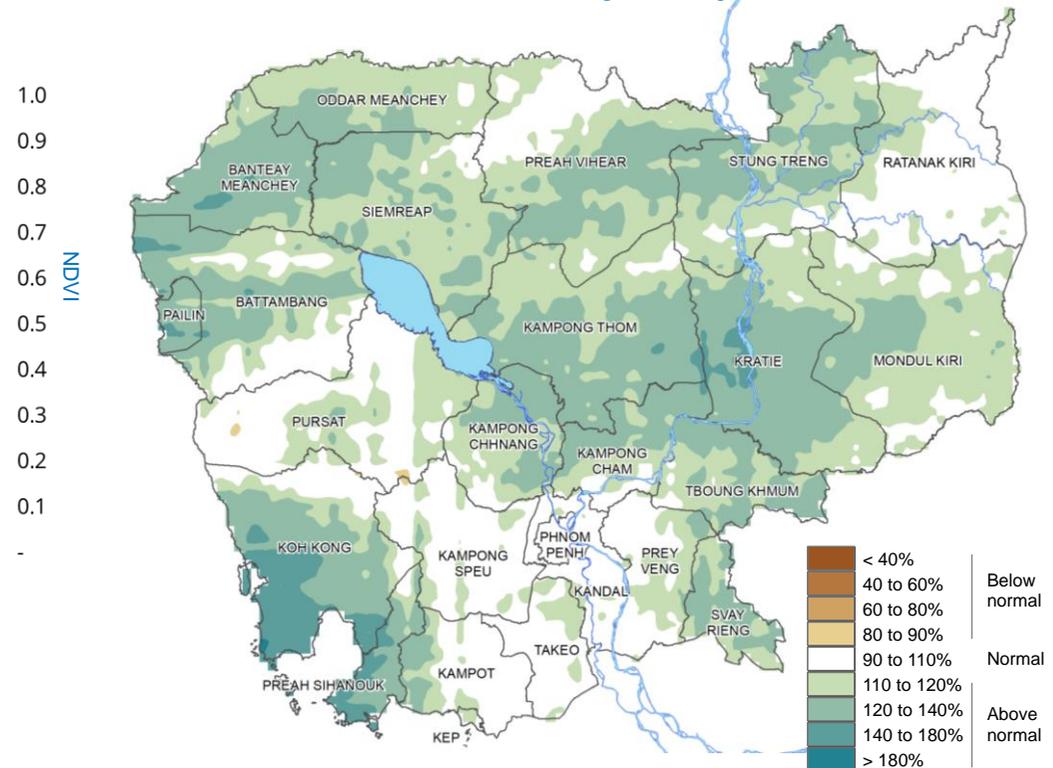
The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is forecasted to remain neutral conditions until September 2024, after which a La Niña event is expected to become the most likely scenario through early 2025. Under these conditions, Cambodia is likely to experience normal to slightly above-normal rainfall, but warmer-than-average temperatures during the period between August and October 2024, according to the forecasts from the International Research Institute (IRI) of Columbia University and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF).

National Average Rainfall and NDVI (July 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 July 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.

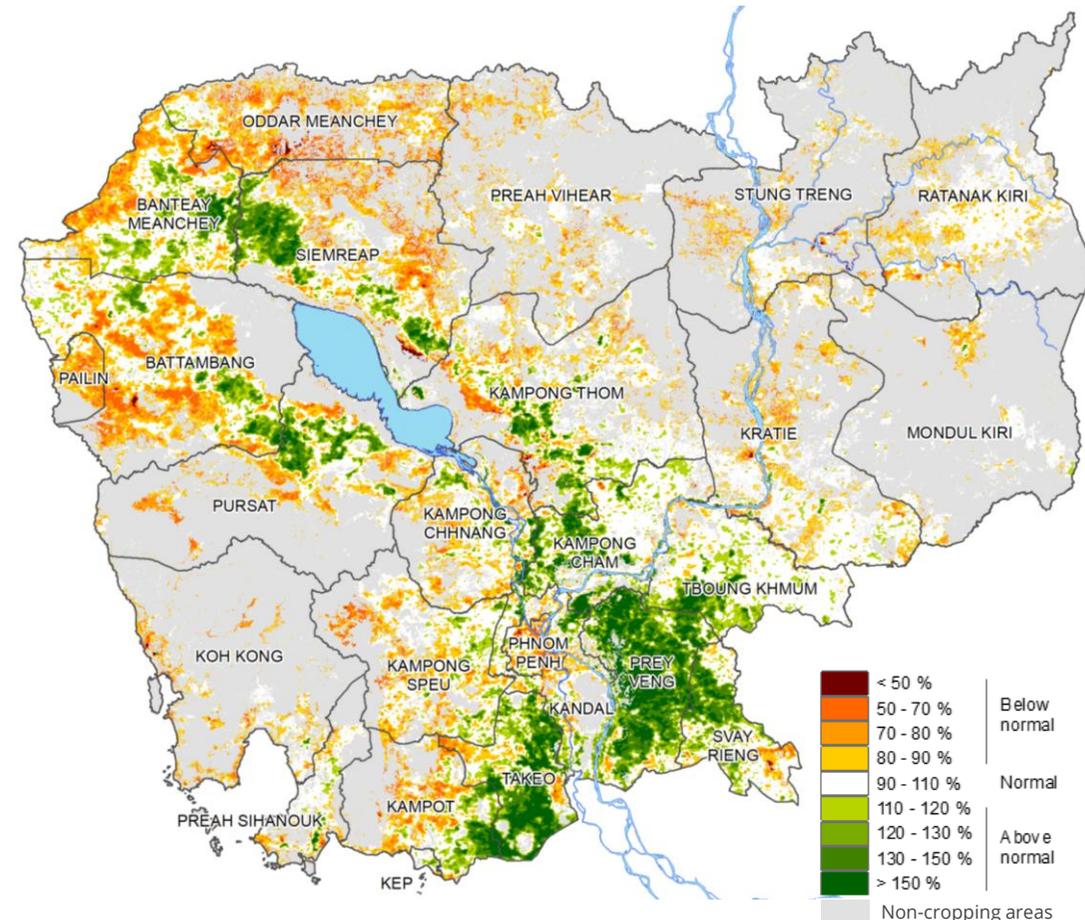
²The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a numerical indicator used to assess vegetation health and density by analyzing reflected light from the Earth's surface via satellite. It provides a continuous value ranging from 0 to 1, where higher values indicate healthier vegetation.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In July 2024, vegetation conditions likely benefited from the increased rainfall. Most agricultural areas around the Tonle Sap Lake and River, as well as in the plains, showed vegetation conditions above the long-term average. In contrast, the northern provinces experienced dry-like conditions (see map on the right).

As of July 2024, the cultivation area for wet season paddy rice reached about [80% of the national plan](#), equivalent to 2.13 million hectares. This pace of cultivation was slower compared to the previous years, attributed to the delay onset of rainfall.

NDVI Anomaly in July 2024



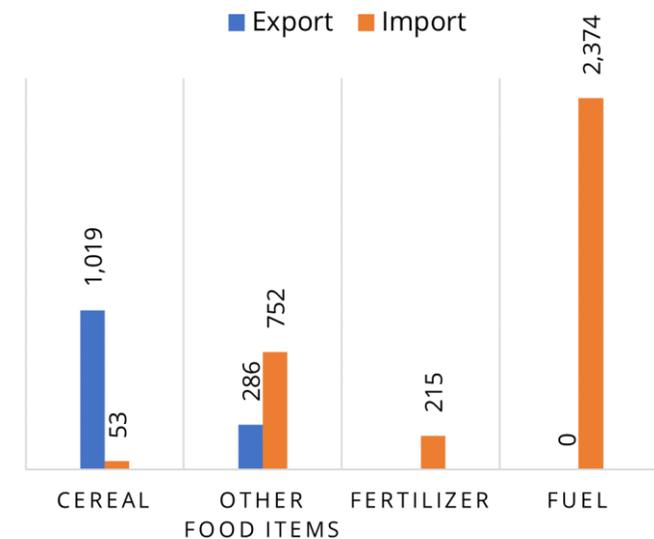
Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Trade

In the first seven months of 2024, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, experiencing a significant increase of 14.0% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 14.76 billion. The exports are primarily destined for the United States, Vietnam, China, Japan and Canada. As of July 2024, the cost of food exports amounted to USD 1,305 million (see right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 1,019 million (+12% YoY), and other food items such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils worth USD 286 million (+5% YoY). [A total of 379,546 MT of Cambodian milled rice, \(valued at USD 280 million\) were exported in the first seven months of 2024.](#) This marks a 4.6% increase compared to the same period last year. Additionally, [over 2.71 million MT of paddy rice, equivalent to USD 784 million,](#) were exported during the same timeframe.

Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) in the first seven months of 2024 also showed a significant increase, of 15.9% compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to USD 16.42 billion. The imports primarily originate from China, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of food imports amounted to USD 805 million (see right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 53 million (+30% YoY) and other food items worth USD 752 million (+12% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 215 million (+26% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported fuel worth 2,374 million (+18% YoY).

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



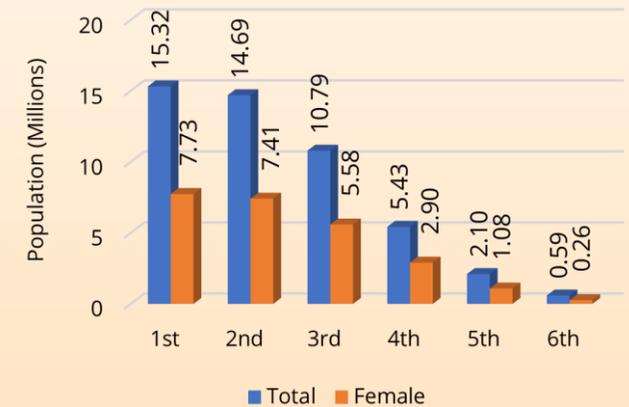
Source: *General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 12 August 2024*

Policy response

The rice insurance scheme, launched by the Ministry of Economic and Finance (MEF) in 2015 with support from development partners, provides financial protection to the country's most vulnerable populations against unforeseen damages from extreme climate hazards. Currently, [the scheme covers up to 76,000 farmers in key rice-producing regions such as Battambang, Kampong Thom, and Prey Veng](#) (quoted by the Khmer Times, 22 July 2024). It has since expanded to include cashew and other crops. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) is in discussions with Forté Insurance, which offers agricultural insurance services related to climate change, [to introduce climate change insurance into modern farming communities and help farmers manage climate-related risks](#) (quoted by the Khmer Times, 31 July 2024).

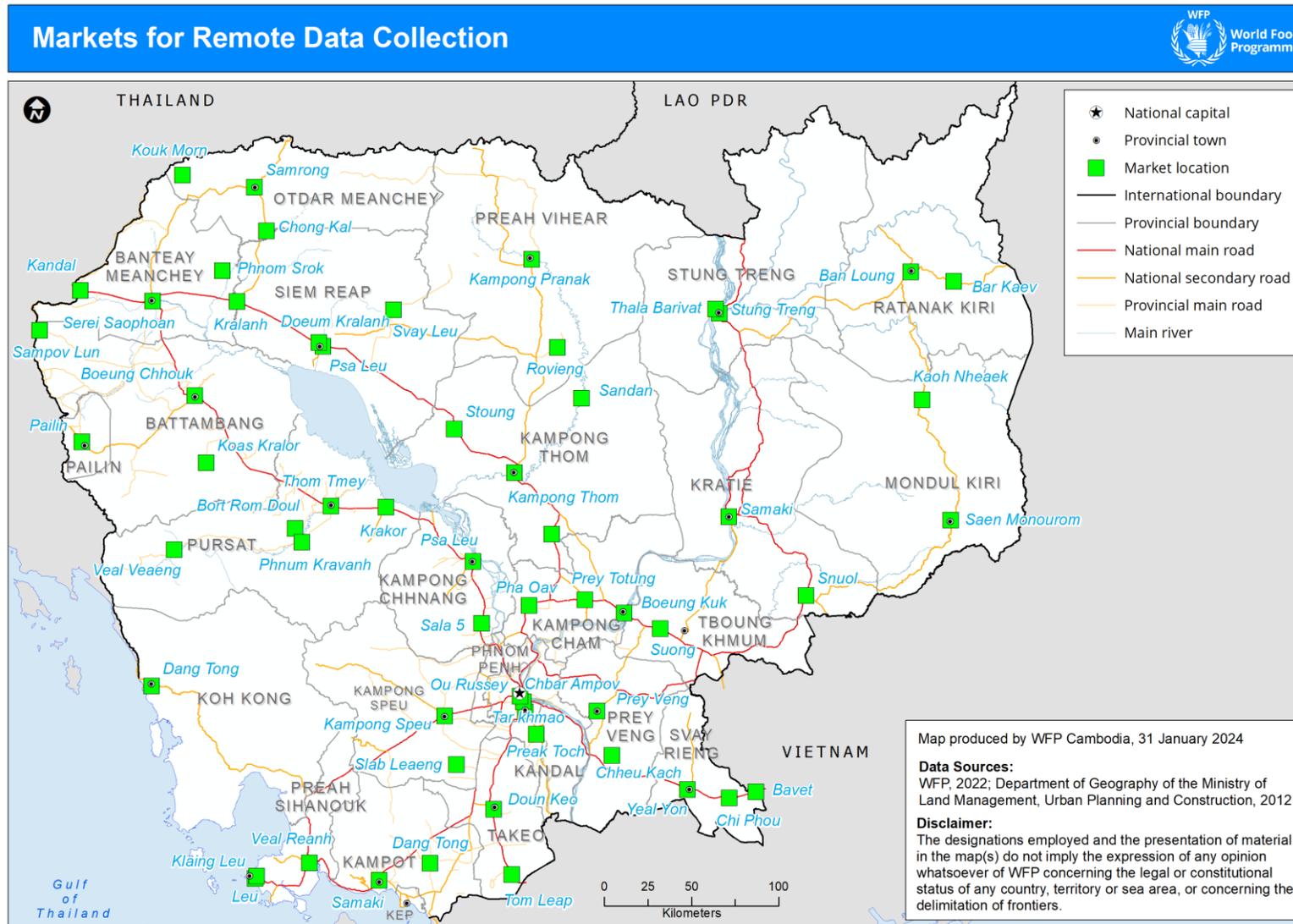
Additionally, the [Agriculture and Rural Development Bank \(ARDB\)](#) has provided over USD 400 million in loans to the agricultural sector, including cultivation, breeding, and processing, in the first half of 2024 to boost agricultural production and exports to international markets (quoted by the Khmer Times, 25 July 2024). Simultaneously, agritech is enhancing the efficiency of Cambodia's agricultural sector. [Agritech encompasses a wide range of activities from production to marketing of food, offering vast possibilities for improving food security and safety](#) (quoted by the Khmer Times, 31 July 2024). With both financial and technical support, Cambodia's agricultural sector will play a crucial role in the country's goal of achieving upper-middle-income status by 2030 and high-income status by 2050.

Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



Source: *Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 31 July 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 | 2,666 | → -3.0% | → -1.1% | ↑ 21.4% | Carrot | Kg | 3,528 | → -2.3% | → 4.9% | ↑ 6.2% | Ripe tamarind (No seed) | Kg | 11,429 | ↑ 10.6% | ↓ -8.6% | ● |
| 30-35% broken rice | Kg | 2,721 | → -3.3% | → 4.1% | ● | Ivy gourd leave | Kg | 4,489 | → -4.9% | ↓ -9.5% | ↓ -5.1% | Water lily | Kg | 2,673 | ↑ 18.4% | ↓ -12.7% | ● |
| Snakehead fish (Live) | Kg | 10,986 | → 0.8% | → 3.6% | ↓ -13.9% | Moringa leaves | Kg | 4,886 | ↓ -15.7% | → 1.3% | → -3.8% | Climbing wattle | Kg | 9,688 | → -3.7% | ↓ -21.1% | ● |
| Trey Pra (Live) | Kg | 7,591 | → 0.5% | → 2.3% | → 0.9% | Chinese spinach | Kg | 3,438 | ↓ -12.6% | ↓ -13.8% | ↓ -19.7% | Lufa Gourd leaf | Kg | 3,920 | ↓ -21.6% | ● | ● |
| Cat fish (Live) | Kg | 8,023 | → 3.4% | → 4.3% | → -1.0% | Pak Choi | Kg | 3,708 | → -2.0% | ↓ -5.4% | ↓ -7.5% | Agati | Kg | 4,433 | ↑ 10.8% | ↓ -11.3% | ● |
| Dried snake fish | Kg | 26,650 | → -3.5% | → -4.3% | → -4.9% | Chinese flowering cabbage | Kg | 3,231 | ↓ -9.0% | ↓ -11.5% | ↓ -14.0% | Abalone mushroom | Kg | 9,097 | ↓ -5.8% | ↓ -14.2% | ● |
| Broahok | Kg | 8,941 | → 0.0% | ↓ -7.7% | ↓ -10.6% | Mustard Greens | Kg | 3,373 | → -4.0% | ↓ -6.0% | ↓ -9.7% | Cabbage | Kg | 3,046 | → -1.3% | ↓ -13.0% | ● |
| Trey Por | Kg | 10,822 | ↑ 11.0% | → 4.3% | ● | Amaranthus | Kg | 3,978 | ↓ -6.3% | → -2.5% | → 3.7% | Chinese salad | Kg | 3,877 | ↑ 18.0% | ↓ -7.8% | ● |
| Red Tailed Catfish | Kg | 10,000 | ↓ -16.7% | ↓ -29.8% | ● | Ngob leaves | Kg | 6,573 | → 3.7% | ↑ 11.1% | ↑ 30.5% | Bean sprout | Kg | 2,901 | ↑ 14.3% | → -4.0% | ● |
| Trey Sandai | Kg | 25,000 | ↓ -16.7% | ↓ -27.2% | ● | Pumpkin leaves | Kg | 6,179 | ↑ 8.5% | ↑ 15.8% | ↑ 20.7% | Baby water melon | Kg | 2,969 | ↑ 6.3% | ↓ -8.7% | ● |
| Pork with fat | Kg | 16,000 | → -2.8% | → -0.6% | → -2.2% | Pumpkin fruit | Kg | 3,054 | ↓ -8.0% | ↑ 10.8% | ↑ 20.1% | Okra | Kg | 4,844 | → -4.0% | ↓ -5.5% | ● |
| Pork ribs | Kg | 15,980 | → -2.4% | → -1.2% | ● | Bottle gourd | Kg | 2,625 | ↓ -15.6% | → 5.0% | ● | Baby corn | Kg | 8,615 | ↓ -29.9% | ↓ -14.4% | ● |
| Pork bone | Kg | 12,985 | → -3.8% | → -1.5% | ● | Wax gourd | Kg | 2,993 | → -5.0% | → 1.5% | ↑ 14.9% | Corn | Kg | 7,000 | ● | ↑ 50.5% | ● |
| Pork legs | Kg | 13,132 | → -3.4% | → -2.7% | ● | Long eggplants | Kg | 3,087 | → 3.9% | ↓ -5.6% | ↑ 7.1% | Palm fruit (sliced) | Kgl | 5,857 | ↑ 36.2% | ↓ -7.5% | ● |
| Beef with fat | Kg | 15,021 | → -3.2% | → -4.6% | ↓ -10.4% | Round eggplants | Kg | 3,458 | ↑ 11.0% | ↓ -8.6% | ↑ 20.7% | Cucumber | Kg | 2,888 | → -3.3% | ↓ -22.0% | ● |
| Chicken meat (Farm) | Kg | 13,667 | ↑ 12.3% | ↓ -9.7% | → 2.2% | Tomatoes | Kg | 4,431 | ↓ -19.1% | ↑ 10.4% | ↑ 17.2% | Taro | Kg | 4,983 | ↑ 8.9% | → -3.5% | ● |
| Chicken meat (CP) | Kg | 13,385 | → 2.4% | → -4.4% | ● | Spong gourd | Kg | 3,028 | → -3.3% | ↓ -6.3% | → 3.9% | Chinese radish | Kg | 3,139 | ↑ 12.5% | ↓ -8.1% | ● |
| Duck egg | 10 eggs | 5,478 | ↓ -9.0% | ↑ 13.8% | ↓ -11.5% | Ridge Gourd | Kg | 3,235 | ↑ 5.0% | → -1.1% | → 0.4% | Bamboo shoot | Kg | 3,357 | ↓ -17.2% | ↓ -33.1% | ● |
| Salty duck egg | 10 eggs | 7,130 | → -2.6% | → 4.0% | ↓ -6.3% | Green papaya | Kg | 2,048 | ↑ 13.1% | ↑ 18.4% | ↑ 16.6% | Ripe Banana | Kg | 2,920 | → 4.3% | ↑ 14.4% | ↑ 17.5% |
| Vegetable Oil | 5 litres | 25,644 | → -0.5% | → -0.1% | ↓ -6.2% | Long bean | Kg | 4,022 | ↓ -56.3% | ↓ -41.8% | → 4.5% | Ripe Mango | Kg | 4,750 | ● | ↑ 216.7% | ↑ 50.0% |
| Iodized salt | Kg | 1,334 | → 0.4% | → -0.3% | ↑ 11.8% | Banana flower | Kg | 3,018 | ↓ -18.1% | → 5.0% | ↑ 40.6% | Ripe Pineapple | Kg | 3,323 | ↑ 7.4% | ↑ 18.8% | ● |
| Fish sauce (Lobster) | 730 ml | 3,490 | → 0.1% | → 1.5% | → 1.0% | Cauliflower | Kg | 6,730 | → -3.7% | → 3.1% | ↓ -16.0% | Fresh milk | 140 ml | 1,914 | → -2.4% | → -4.7% | ↓ -5.8% |
| Ground Nut | Kg | 9,810 | → -0.7% | → -2.7% | → -1.4% | Chinese Kale | Kg | 5,515 | → -1.4% | ↑ 18.9% | ↓ -9.8% | Coke | 330 ml | 1,925 | → -2.9% | → -3.8% | → -3.2% |
| Soy bean | Kg | 5,233 | → -4.4% | ↓ -7.4% | → -0.3% | Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes | Kg | 2,967 | ↑ 12.7% | ↑ 9.7% | ↑ 7.2% | Gasoline (Regular) | litre | 4,267 | → 2.9% | → -3.8% | → 2.7% |
| Green bean/mung bean | Kg | 5,920 | → 1.0% | → -0.7% | → -1.0% | Garlic | Kg | 7,281 | → -0.8% | ↓ -6.1% | → -4.4% | Diesel | litre | 4,032 | → 3.7% | → -4.1% | → 3.3% |
| Morning glory | Kg | 2,923 | ↓ -7.3% | ↓ -12.0% | → -0.1% | Ripe tamarind (With seed) | Kg | 4,358 | → 3.7% | → -3.5% | ↑ 7.9% | Fertilizer: Urea | Kg | 2,583 | → -2.2% | → -3.3% | ↓ -7.0% |

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 | 2,520 | → -2.0% | → -1.0% | ↑ 23.1% | Carrot | Kg | 3,005 | → -2.2% | ↑ 9.3% | ↑ 11.4% | Ripe tamarind (No seed) | Kg | 10,143 | ↑ 12.7% | ↓ -5.6% | ● |
| 30-35% broken rice | Kg | 2,517 | → -2.7% | → 0.4% | ● | Ivy gourd leave | Kg | 3,228 | ↓ -9.6% | ↓ -17.4% | → -2.9% | Water lily | Kg | 2,182 | ↑ 27.8% | ↓ -7.6% | ● |
| Snakehead fish (Live) | Kg | 9,789 | → 0.1% | → 1.7% | ↓ -16.1% | Moringa leaves | Kg | 3,936 | ↓ -9.2% | → 0.4% | ↑ 8.4% | Climbing wattle | Kg | 8,097 | → -2.2% | ↓ -18.7% | ● |
| Trey Pra (Live) | Kg | 6,792 | → 1.8% | → 2.9% | → 0.4% | Chinese spinach | Kg | 2,791 | ↓ -15.0% | ↓ -15.1% | ↓ -19.5% | Lufa Gourd leaf | Kg | 3,500 | ↓ -30.0% | ● | ● |
| Cat fish (Live) | Kg | 7,148 | → 0.2% | → 3.6% | → -2.2% | Pak Choi | Kg | 2,939 | → -4.5% | ↓ -10.4% | ↓ -8.8% | Agati | Kg | 3,733 | ↑ 24.4% | ↓ -6.7% | ● |
| Dried snake fish | Kg | 24,900 | → -3.0% | → -3.7% | → -4.9% | Chinese flowering cabbage | Kg | 2,555 | ↓ -11.5% | ↓ -15.6% | ↓ -16.4% | Abalone mushroom | Kg | 7,611 | → -4.3% | ↓ -10.7% | ● |
| Broahok | Kg | 7,892 | → 0.5% | ↓ -5.7% | ↓ -10.5% | Mustard Greens | Kg | 2,686 | → -5.0% | ↓ -9.2% | ↓ -11.1% | Cabbage | Kg | 2,458 | → -2.7% | ↓ -10.0% | ● |
| Trey Por | Kg | 9,556 | ↑ 9.7% | → 1.7% | ● | Amaranthus | Kg | 2,989 | ↓ -9.9% | ↓ -6.6% | → 1.1% | Chinese salad | Kg | 3,228 | ↑ 21.0% | → -3.5% | ● |
| Red Tailed Catfish | Kg | 9,250 | ↓ -15.9% | ↓ -35.1% | ● | Ngob leaves | Kg | 4,926 | ↓ -12.2% | → 0.9% | ↑ 26.6% | Bean sprout | Kg | 2,245 | ↑ 10.5% | ↓ -8.7% | ● |
| Trey Sandai | Kg | 23,000 | ↓ -8.0% | ↓ -29.6% | ● | Pumpkin leaves | Kg | 4,458 | → -1.8% | → 2.1% | ↑ 17.2% | Baby water melon | Kg | 2,344 | ↑ 10.3% | → 4.2% | ● |
| Pork with fat | Kg | 14,792 | → -2.3% | → -0.1% | → -1.6% | Pumpkin fruit | Kg | 2,488 | ↓ -8.4% | ↑ 13.9% | ↑ 30.1% | Okra | Kg | 4,262 | → -0.3% | → 2.5% | ● |
| Pork ribs | Kg | 14,740 | → -2.6% | → -0.9% | ● | Bottle gourd | Kg | 2,250 | ↓ -10.0% | ↑ 12.5% | ● | Baby corn | Kg | 6,846 | ↓ -31.3% | ↓ -11.7% | ● |
| Pork bone | Kg | 11,863 | ↓ -5.0% | → -2.7% | ● | Wax gourd | Kg | 2,440 | ↓ -5.7% | → -3.3% | ↑ 25.9% | Corn | Kg | 6,000 | ● | ↑ 36.4% | ● |
| Pork legs | Kg | 12,074 | → -3.3% | → -3.0% | ● | Long eggplants | Kg | 2,498 | → 4.2% | → -4.5% | ↑ 17.1% | Palm fruit (sliced) | Kgl | 5,000 | ↑ 31.6% | ↓ -14.9% | ● |
| Beef with fat | Kg | 13,653 | → -2.5% | → -4.4% | ↓ -11.4% | Round eggplants | Kg | 2,852 | ↑ 20.2% | → -5.0% | ↑ 36.9% | Cucumber | Kg | 2,278 | ↓ -7.1% | ↓ -23.4% | ● |
| Chicken meat (Farm) | Kg | 12,667 | ↑ 12.6% | ↓ -12.0% | ↑ 5.0% | Tomatoes | Kg | 3,889 | ↓ -18.2% | ↑ 16.8% | ↑ 32.0% | Taro | Kg | 4,250 | ↑ 12.3% | ↑ 5.5% | ● |
| Chicken meat (CP) | Kg | 12,474 | → 0.4% | ↓ -5.6% | ● | Spong gourd | Kg | 2,341 | ↓ -10.6% | ↓ -10.2% | → 1.2% | Chinese radish | Kg | 2,517 | ↑ 7.5% | ↓ -7.1% | ● |
| Duck egg | 10 eggs | 5,048 | ↓ -10.2% | ↑ 15.7% | ↓ -13.3% | Ridge Gourd | Kg | 2,593 | → -1.9% | → 3.0% | → 0.9% | Bamboo shoot | Kg | 2,464 | ↓ -19.6% | ↓ -40.9% | ● |
| Salty duck egg | 10 eggs | 6,606 | → -3.2% | ↑ 7.6% | ↓ -7.1% | Green papaya | Kg | 1,589 | ↑ 10.2% | ↑ 20.2% | ↑ 20.8% | Ripe Banana | Kg | 2,442 | → 1.2% | ↑ 13.3% | ↑ 22.3% |
| Vegetable Oil | 5 litres | 24,747 | → -0.2% | → -0.3% | ↓ -5.8% | Long bean | Kg | 3,341 | ↓ -54.6% | ↓ -45.9% | ↑ 12.2% | Ripe Mango | Kg | 4,400 | ● | ↑ 368.1% | ↑ 103.1% |
| Iodized salt | Kg | 1,058 | → -1.6% | → -3.7% | ↑ 11.5% | Banana flower | Kg | 2,576 | ↓ -16.7% | ↑ 11.1% | ↑ 53.8% | Ripe Pineapple | Kg | 2,938 | ↑ 10.3% | ↑ 27.7% | ● |
| Fish sauce (Lobster) | 730 ml | 3,123 | → -0.9% | → -1.0% | ↑ 5.3% | Cauliflower | Kg | 5,871 | → -4.8% | ↑ 6.0% | ↓ -17.3% | Fresh milk | 140 ml | 1,543 | → -4.8% | ↓ -7.6% | ↓ -7.6% |
| Ground Nut | Kg | 8,882 | → -1.9% | → -3.3% | → -1.7% | Chinese Kale | Kg | 4,622 | → -2.1% | ↑ 21.8% | ↓ -7.5% | Coke | 330 ml | 1,635 | → 3.2% | → 4.0% | ↑ 6.5% |
| Soy bean | Kg | 4,813 | → 1.7% | ↓ -8.9% | → 1.5% | Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes | Kg | 2,439 | ↑ 10.5% | ↑ 17.7% | ↑ 12.4% | Gasoline (Regular) | litre | 4,077 | → 1.8% | → -3.7% | ↑ 8.1% |
| Green bean/mung bean | Kg | 5,283 | → -1.9% | → -4.0% | → -3.9% | Garlic | Kg | 6,648 | → -1.8% | ↓ -7.3% | → -3.7% | Diesel | litre | 3,907 | → 4.1% | → -4.8% | → 4.8% |
| Morning glory | Kg | 2,357 | ↓ -7.9% | ↓ -15.4% | ↑ 5.9% | Ripe tamarind (With seed) | Kg | 3,774 | → 0.9% | → -0.3% | ↑ 9.3% | Fertilizer: Urea | Kg | 2,292 | ↑ 8.6% | → -1.0% | → 1.3% |

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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.

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, July 2024. WFP Cambodia.

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

| Food category ² | Food commodity ³ | Food commodity ⁴ | kcal/pers on/day ² | g/pers 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 | 33,485 |
| Fish | Mud fish | 2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live) | 76.47 | 91.0 | 11.0 | 30,417 |
| Meat | Pork | 3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat | 77.75 | 40.7 | 16.0 | 19,810 |
| Egg | Duck egg | 4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg | 21.92 | 11.8 | 8.8 | 3,158 |
| 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 | 2,200 |
| Veg | Morning Glory | 8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory | 34.76 | 231.7 | 2.9 | 20,602 |
| Tuber | Sweet Potato | 8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes | 19.21 | 19.6 | 3.0 | 1,769 |
| Pulses | Soybean/green bean | ---NA--- | 8 | 21.6 | --- | --- |
| Fruit | Banana | ---NA--- | 91 | 96.4 | --- | --- |
| Total | | | 1,937 | 950.6 | --- | 111,400 |