



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update



World Food Programme

August 2024

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

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 eight months of 2024, driven by ongoing geopolitical conflicts, the impact of the El Niño phenomenon on global trade and agriculture especially in the first half of 2024, and the imposition of food export restrictions by major producer countries.

However, in August 2024, the FAO global food price index was marginally lower than July 2024 (MoM) and August 2023 (YoY), driven by the decrease in sugar, meat, and cereal prices offset the increase in vegetable oil and dairy product. Similarly, the FAO all rice price index remained 5.9% lower YoY, although it showed a slight increase from the previous month.

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.

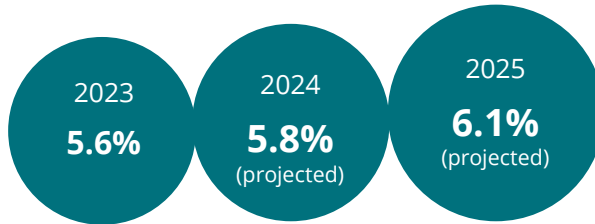
However, in August 2024, the global rice production, projected by USDA, remained high in 2024/2025 due to increased harvesting areas worldwide, including in Cambodia. Rice exports from India are also expected to rise in 2025 according to the same source. This could potentially reduce the pressure on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

To understand how global shocks impact food availability and accessibility, and market functionality 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.

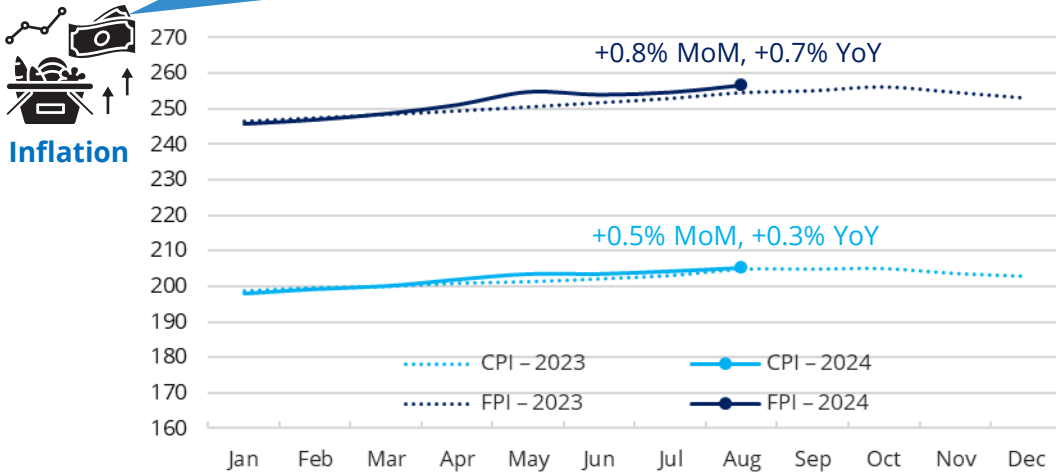
Content

1. Environmental factors influencing prices	2
2. Quick glance and key findings	3
3. Results	
Market functionality	4
Market access: Customer trends	5
National: Cost of a basic food basket	6
National: Price trends of mixed rice, duck egg, and morning glory	7
National: Price trends of vegetable oil, pork with fat, snakehead fish, and orange-flesh sweet potatoes	8
Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas	9
Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns	10
Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition	11
4. Context	
Trade	12
Policy response	13
5. Methods and market locations	14
6. Annex 1	
Changes in retail prices	15
7. Annex 2	
Changes in wholesale prices	16
8. Annex 3	
Cost of a basic food basket	17

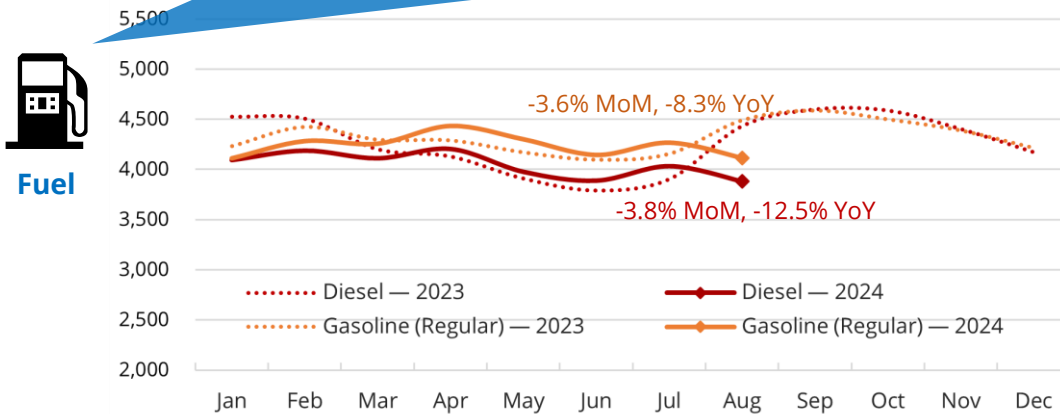
Quick Glance



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



Key Findings

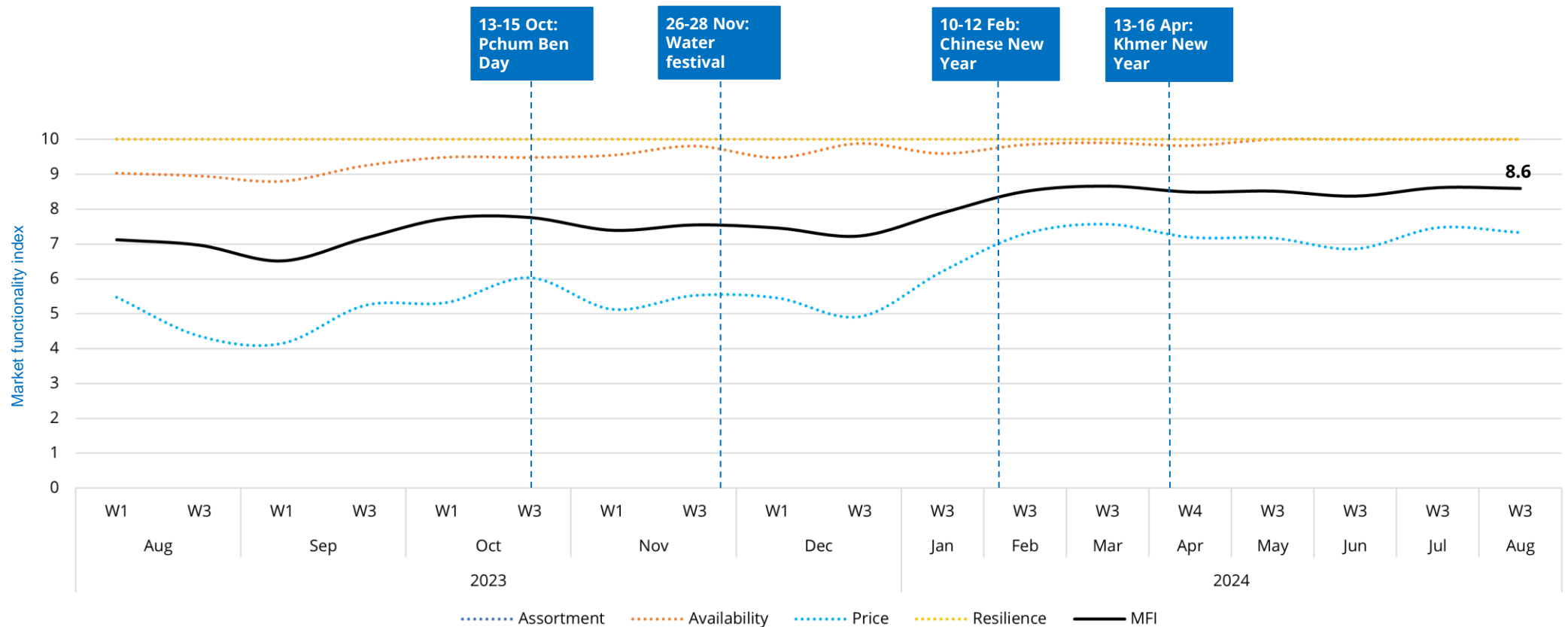
In August 2024, the estimated cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) was **114,000 riels per person per month, equivalent to USD 27.8**, reflecting a 2.3% increase from July 2024 (MoM). This increase was mainly driven by rising prices for morning glory and snakehead fish, which offset the decline or stability of other commodities in the basket. Rural markets showed a larger rise (+3.1% MoM) compared to urban markets (+1.4% MoM). Year-on-year (YoY), the average cost of the WFP's BFB grew by 1.5%, with rural markets showing a moderate increase (+4.3% YoY), while urban markets remained a slight decrease (-0.2% YoY).

The surveyed markets continued to function well in August 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 August 2024, **Cambodia experienced a dry spell condition, receiving below-average rainfall.** Despite this, vegetation remained favorable due to sufficient rainfall in the previous month. Wet-season paddy cultivation reached 100% of the national plan. **The El Niño - Southern Oscillation (ENSO) predicts a likely onset of a La Niña event from September 2024 to early 2025.** Under these conditions, **Cambodia is expected to receive above-normal rainfall** from September to November 2024.

Market functionality

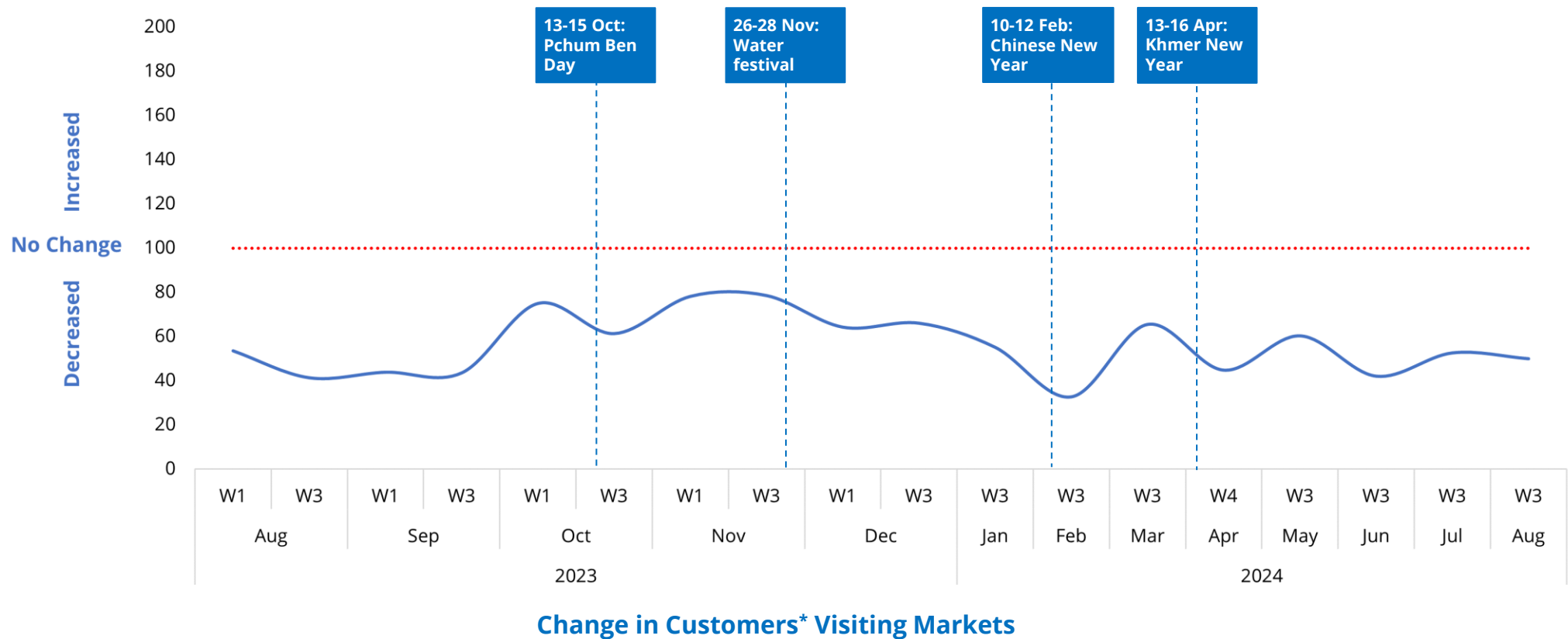
In August 2024, the market functionality index* (MFI) remained almost unchanged compared to the previous month, despite a slight decrease in price predictability of essential goods. There were minimal reports of increases in supply prices for mixed rice in August 2024.



* 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 dimensions in 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 August 2024, the number of customers visiting markets remained almost unchanged 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.

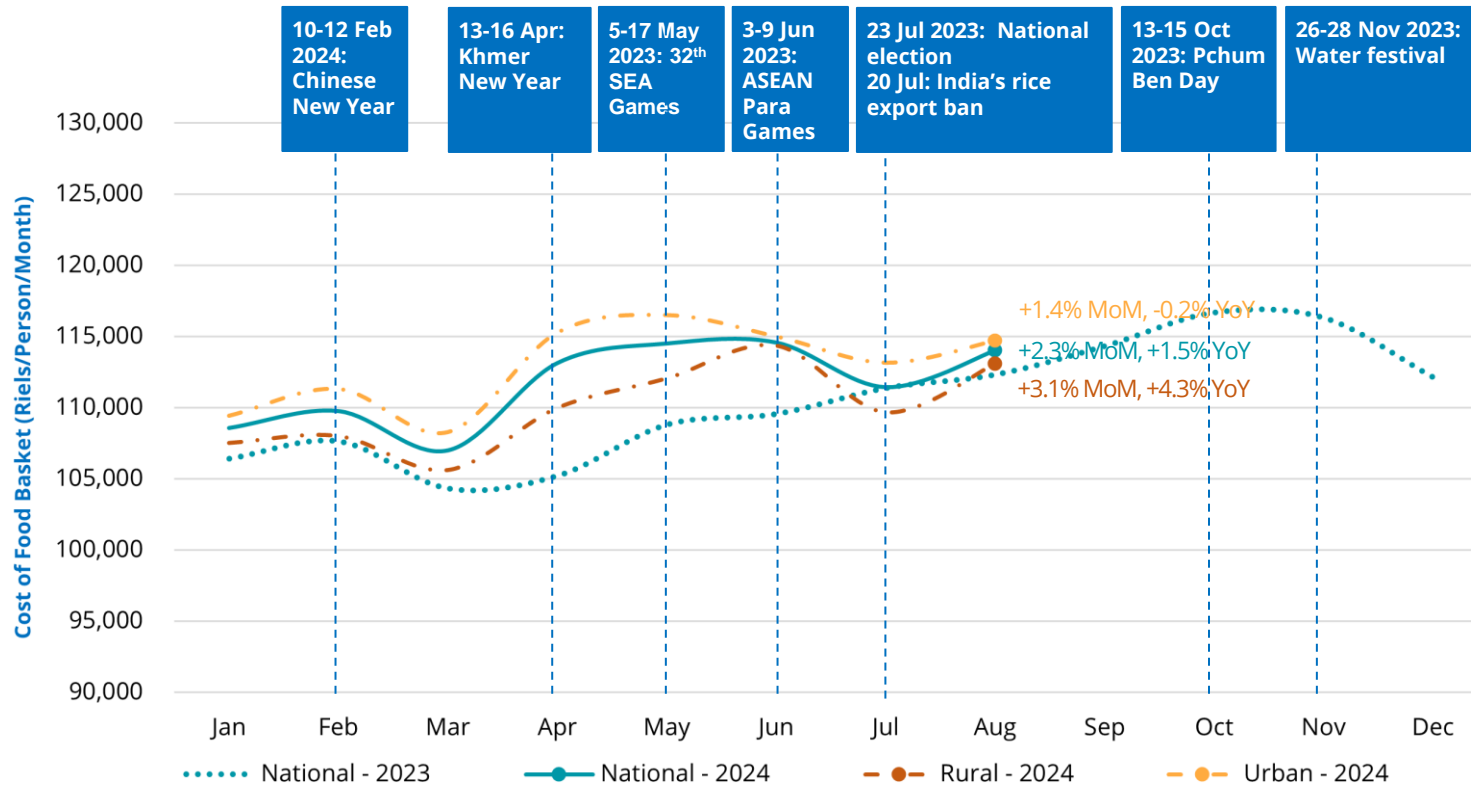


* Across the **58 monitored markets** in the country, market chiefs and traders were interviewed about market accessibility and customer visits in the third week of the month, compared to the third week in the previous month. The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or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

National: Cost of a basic food basket

In August 2024, the estimated average cost of the WFP basic food basket¹ (BFB) was **114,000 riels per person per month**, equivalent to USD 27.8, reflecting a 2.3% increase from July 2024 (MoM). This rise was primarily driven by the price increases of morning glory and snakehead fish, which outweighed the decline or stability in prices of other commodities in the basket. Rural markets showed a larger increase (+3.1% MoM) compared to urban markets² (+1.4% MoM).

When comparing to the same month in the previous year (YoY), the average cost of WFP's BFB showed a slight increase of 1.5%. Notably, rural markets experienced a moderate increase (4.3% YoY), while urban markets experienced a slight decrease YoY.



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, orange 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.

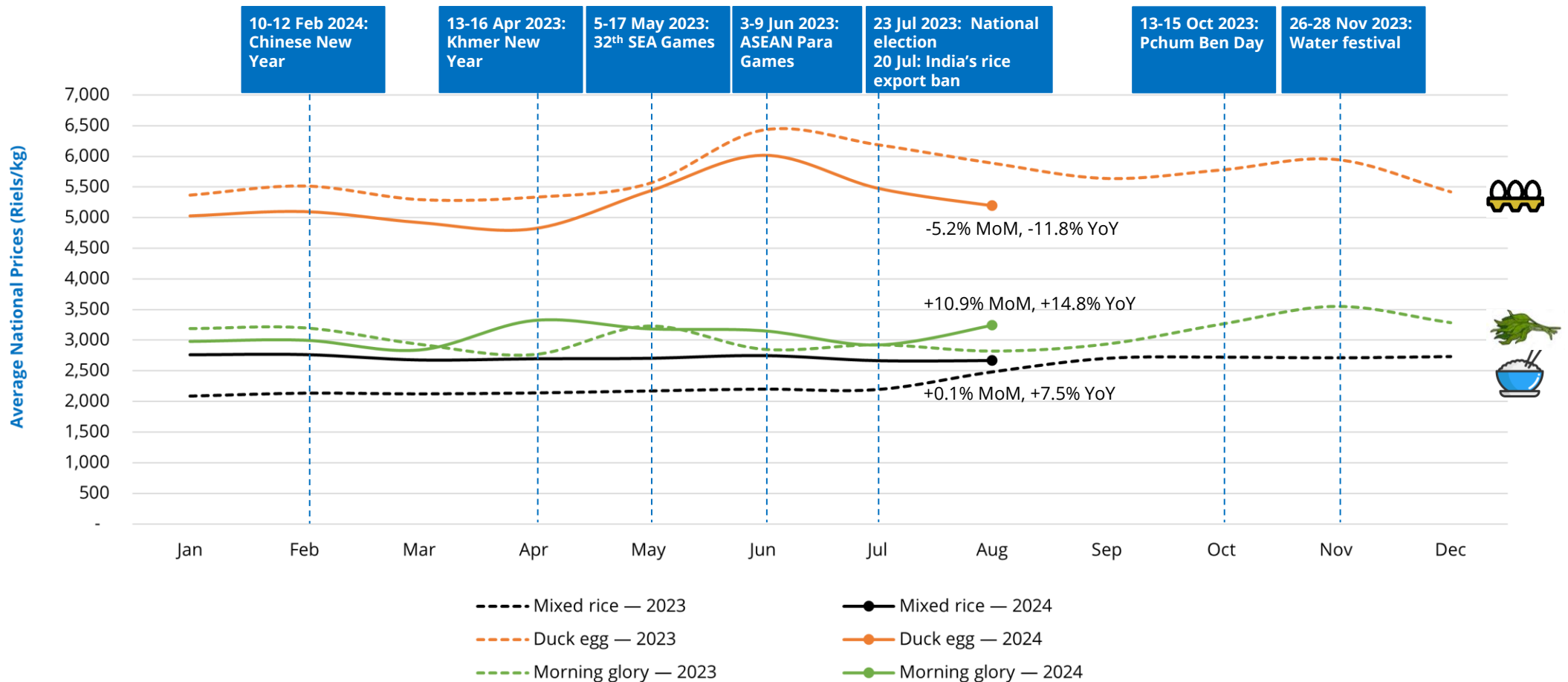
¹ The cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) is calculated to assist with interpreting the impact of monthly changes in food commodity prices on the cost of a basic diet consumed in Cambodia.

² Urban markets refer to the markets situated in the provincial towns, all other markets in the monitoring are considered as rural markets

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

In August 2024, the retail prices of three food items in the basic food basket (BFB) such as mixed rice, duck eggs, and morning glory showed mixed trends. The price of mixed rice remained almost unchanged from the previous month (MoM) but was significantly higher than in the same month of the previous year (+7.5% YoY). Morning glory showed a notable increase in price both MoM (+10.9%) and YoY (+14.8%). Meanwhile, duck eggs continued their downward trend, with prices decreasing both MoM (-5.2%) and YoY (-11.8%).

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



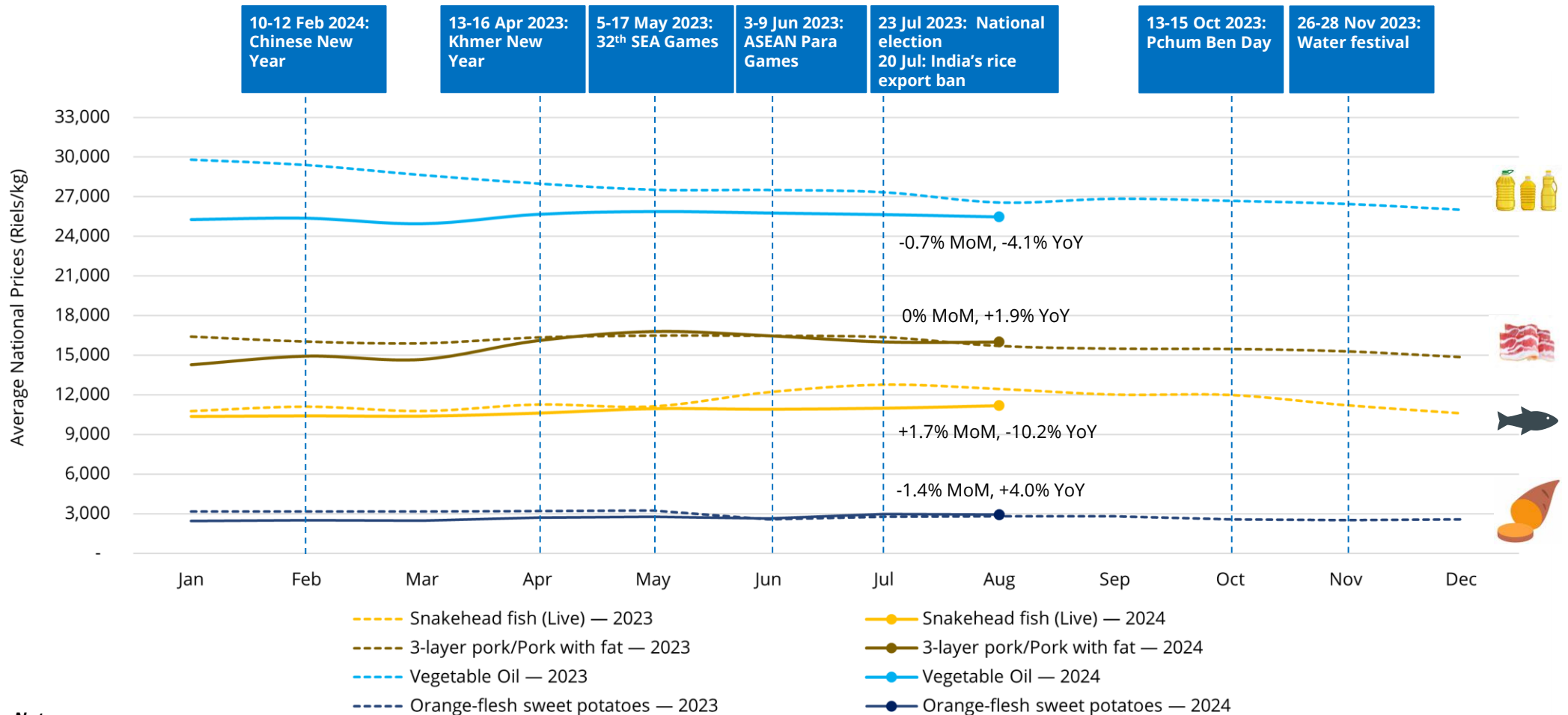
Note:

- 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 vegetable oil, pork with fat, snakehead fish, and orange-flesh sweet potatoes

In August 2024, the retail prices of other four food items in the basic food basket (BFB) such as vegetable oil, pork with fat, snakehead fish, and orange-sweet-potato also showed mixed trends. Compared to the previous month (MoM), the prices of those commodities fluctuated slightly. Year-on-year (YoY), the prices of vegetable oil and snakehead fish remained lower YoY (-4.1% and -10.2%, respectively), while pork with fat and orange sweet potatoes experienced price increases (+1.9% and +4.0%, respectively).

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



Note:

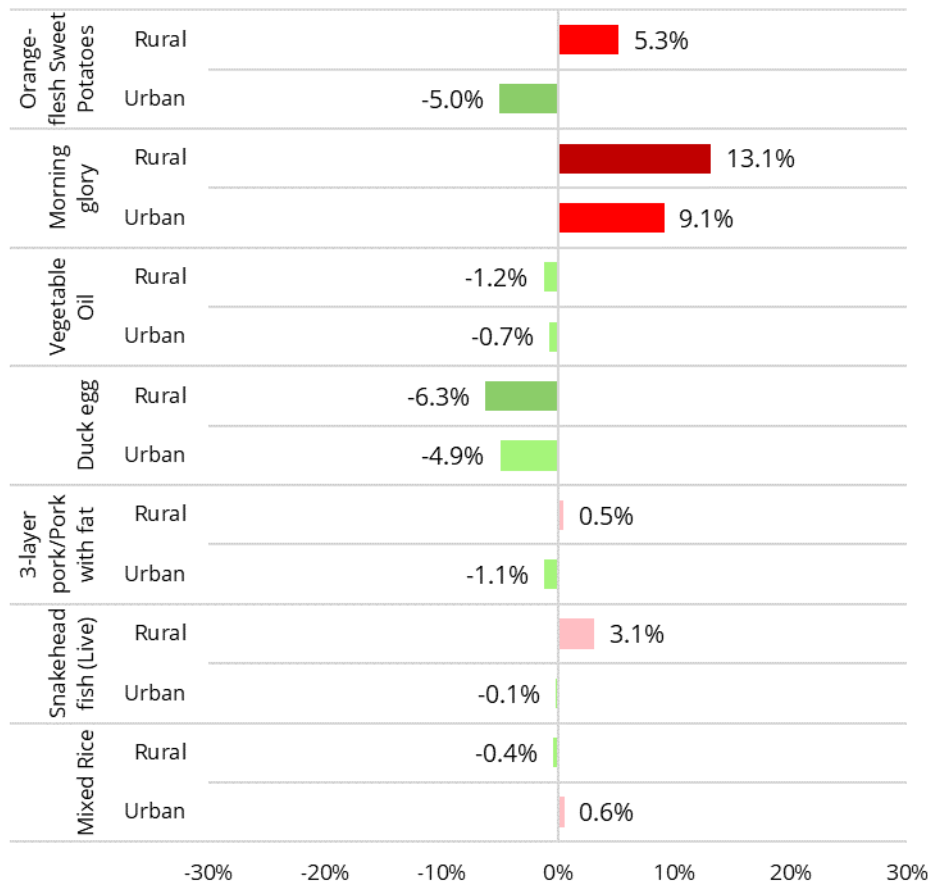
- Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.
- In April 2024, food prices were collected in the fourth week due to the Khmer New Year celebration, marking a deviation from the typical schedule starting from the third week.
- The price of vegetable oil is in Riel per 5 litters.

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

In August 2024, the retail prices of most monitored food commodities (see graphic below left) in both rural and urban areas experienced slight fluctuation compared to the previous month, except morning glory that showed significant price increases in both rural and urban areas (13.1% and 9.1% respectively). The WFP basic food basket cost in August 2024 varied by province (see map below right), with the [Stung Treng market, Stung Treng province \(USD 31.0\)](#) being 12% above the national average while the [Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province \(USD 24.0\)](#) being 14% lower than the national average.

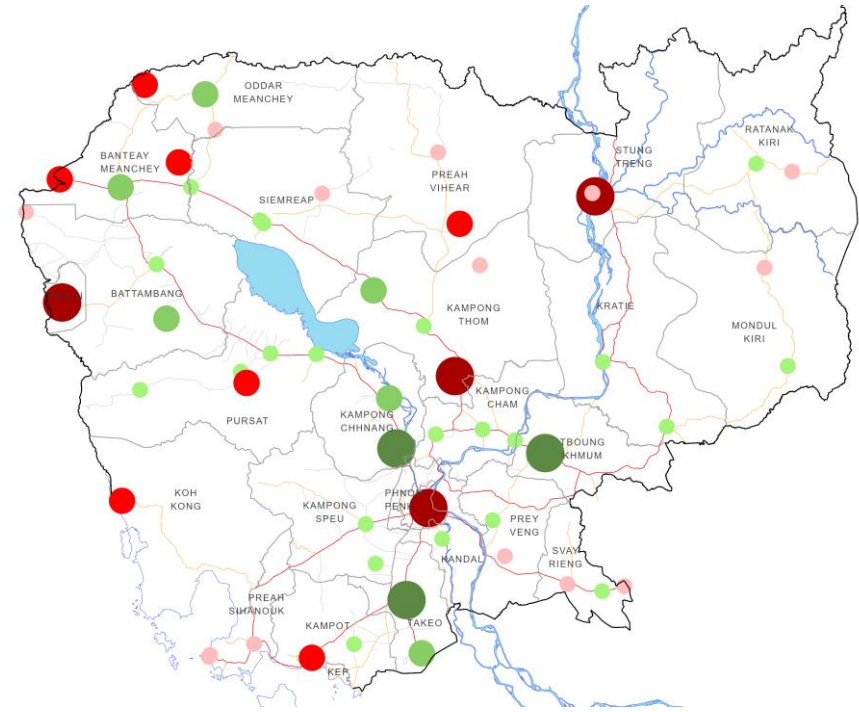
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

July 2024 vs August 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 (August 2024)

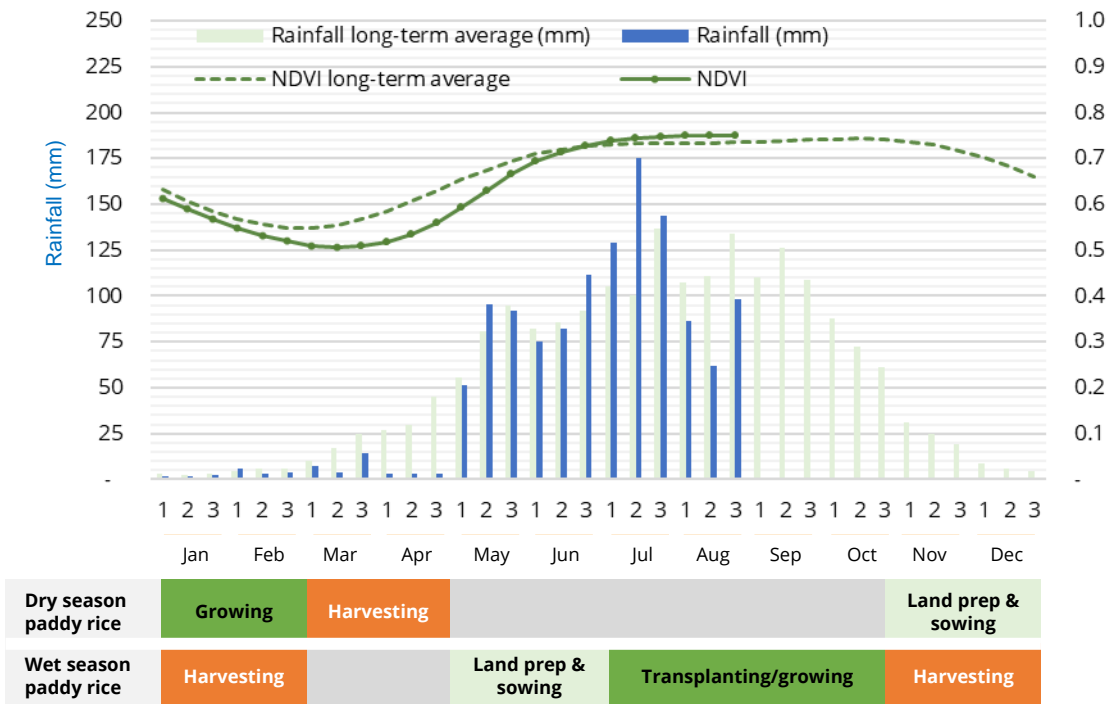
BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	25%	75%
● 5% to 10% Higher	57%	43%
● < 5% Higher	44%	56%
● < 5% Lower	50%	50%
● 5% to 10% Lower	50%	50%
● ≥ 10% Lower	33%	67%
● No price reported	0%	0%

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

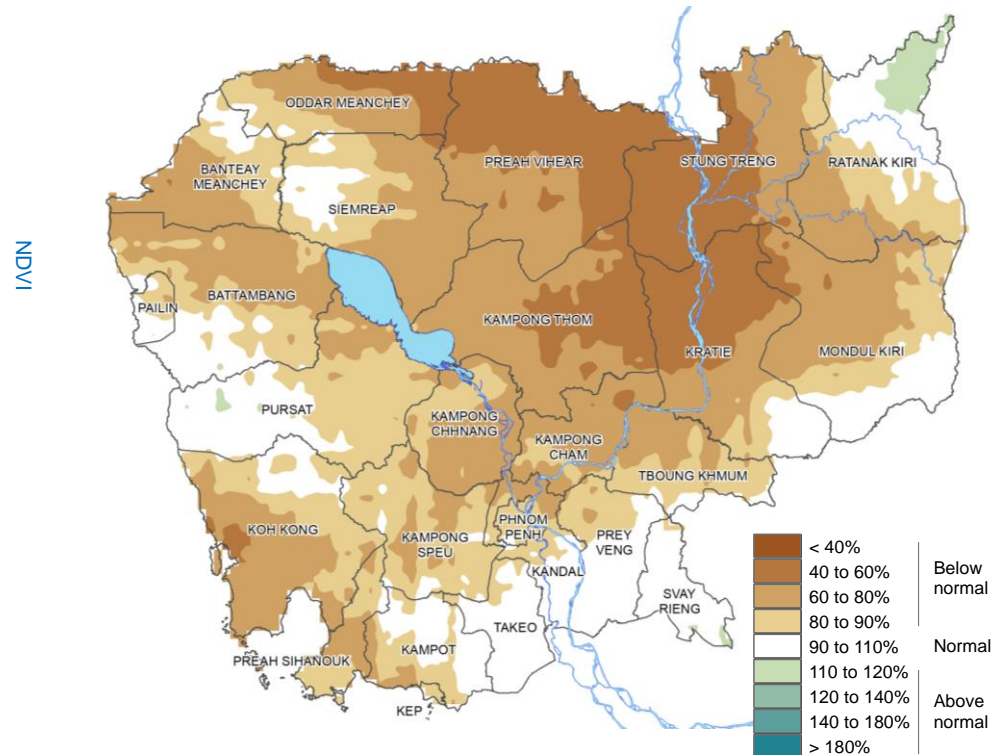
In August 2024, Cambodia experienced a dry-spell condition, receiving moderately lower-than-normal rainfall¹. However, due to sufficient rainfall in the previous month, the nationwide vegetation conditions, measured by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)², remained slightly above the long-term average (see graph below).

The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) forecast indicates that a La Niña condition is likely to begin from September 2024 and continue through March 2025. Under these conditions, Cambodia is expected to experience above-normal rainfall between September and November 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 (August 2024) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



Rainfall Anomaly in August 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.

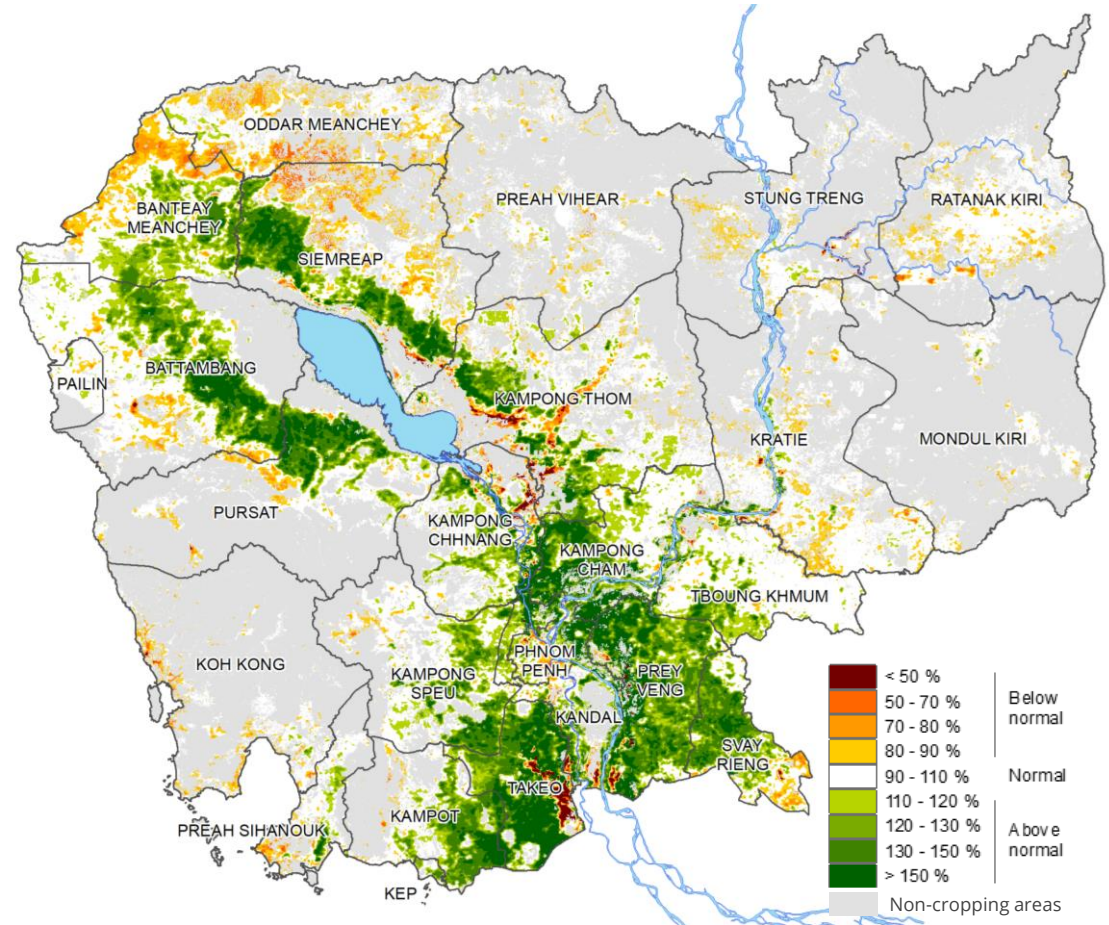
²The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a numerical indicator used to assess vegetation health and density by analyzing reflected light from the Earth's surface via satellite. It provides a continuous value ranging from 0 to 1, where higher values indicate healthier vegetation.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In August 2024, vegetation conditions remained benefiting from the increased rainfall in previous month. Most agricultural areas around the Tonle Sap Lake and River, as well as in the plains, showed vegetation conditions above the long-term average (see map on the right).

As of August 2024, Cambodia has successfully reached its planned [2.66 million hectares](#) of wet season paddy rice cultivation. Harvesting has already been underway in some areas, with an average yield of 3.86 tones per hectare, according the rice growing outlook report of Asian Food Security Information System (AFSIS).

NDVI Anomaly in August 2024



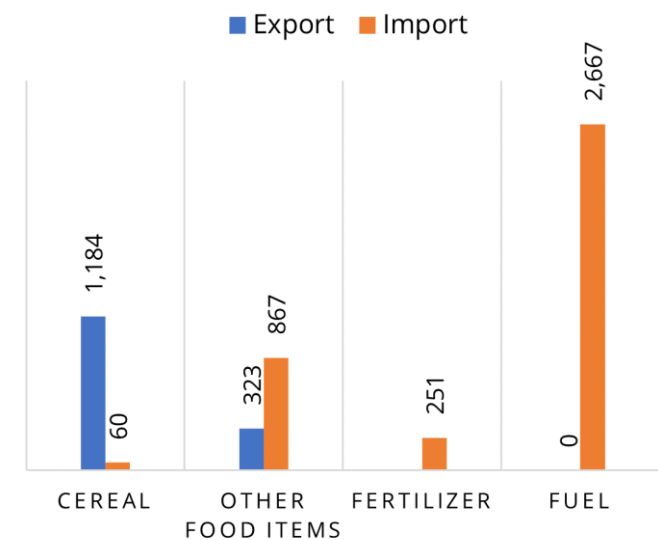
Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Trade

In the first eight months of 2024, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, experiencing a significant increase of 16.7% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 17.58 billion. The exports are primarily destined for the United States, Vietnam, China, Japan and Canada. As of August 2024, the cost of food exports amounted to USD 1,507 million (see right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 1,184 million (+9% YoY), and other food items such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils worth USD 323 million (+11% YoY). [A total of 412,023 MT of Cambodian milled rice, \(valued at USD 305 million\) were exported in the first eight months of 2024.](#) This marks a 2.6% increase compared to the same period last year. Additionally, [over 3.32 million MT of paddy rice, equivalent to USD 918.16 million,](#) were exported during the same timeframe.

Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) in the first eight months of 2024 also showed a significant increase, of 16.2% compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to USD 18.90 billion. The imports primarily originate from China, Vietnam, Thailand, Japan and Indonesia. Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of food imports amounted to USD 927 million (see right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 60 million (+34% YoY) and other food items worth USD 867 million (+13% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 251 million (+24% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported fuel worth 2,667 million (+17% YoY).

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



Source: *General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 10 September 2024*

Policy response

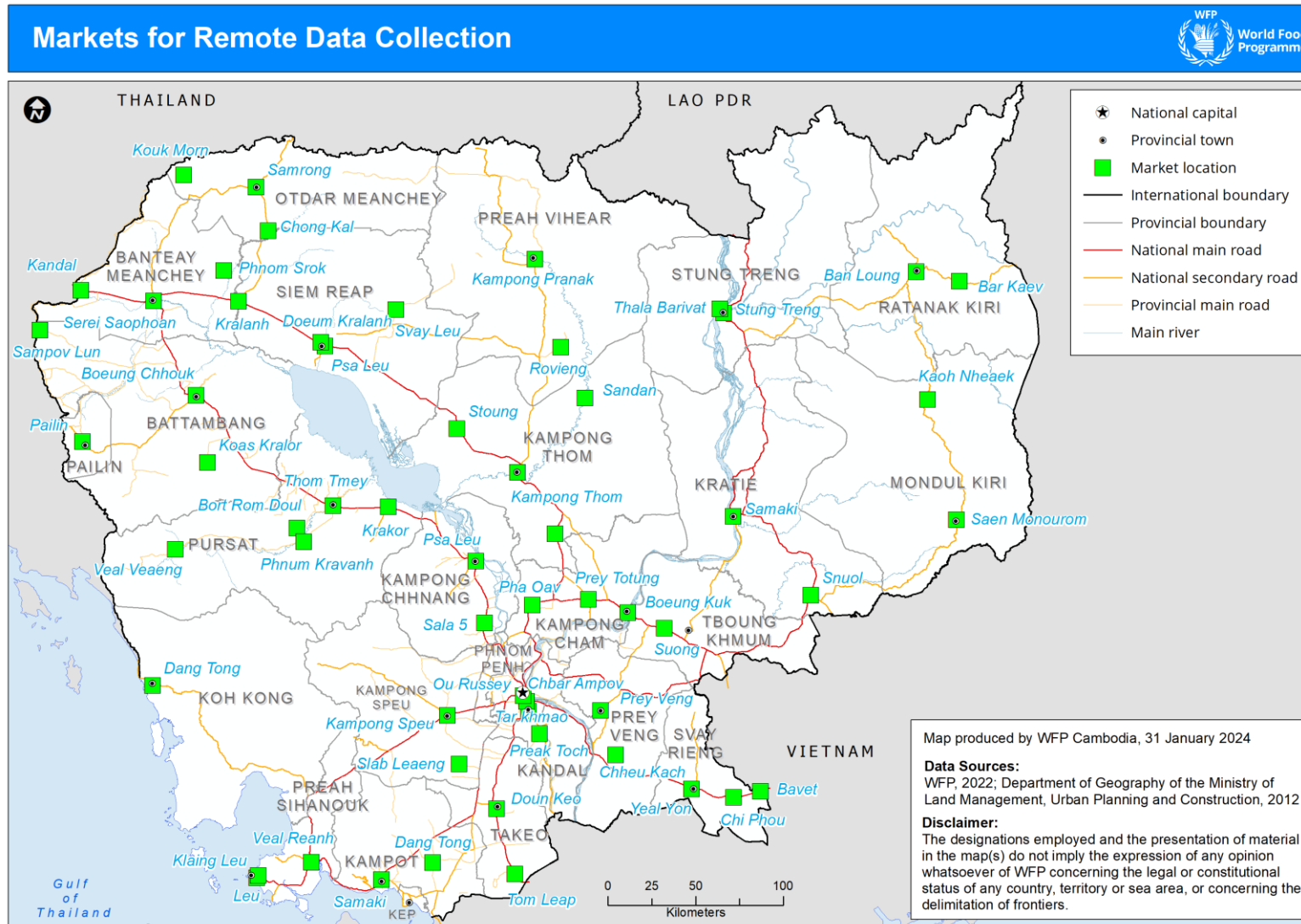
In response to current challenges in rice production, Cambodian government, through The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), has [deployed 250 agricultural technical officers to 17 rice-production provinces](#), with plans to recruit additional staffs to enhance farming practices ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 23 August 2024](#)). The MAFF has urged farmers to [prioritize planting Phka Rumduol jasmine rice and Sen Kra'op fragrant rice](#), highlighting the high market demand for the milled rice from both varieties ([quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 2 September 2024](#)). Cambodia is [encouraging Indonesian companies to invest fully in rice mills](#), with the potential to export to other countries beyond Indonesia ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 9 September 2024](#)).

Despite challenges from climate change, pests, and improper pesticide use, [rice production and exports in 2024 remains largely unaffected](#), according to the MAFF ([quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 27 August 2024](#)).

Additionally, Beyond rice, the MAFF, through the Fisheries Administration, will [host the first Cambodian Aquaculture Exhibition in November to promote local aquaculture products](#) to suppliers, farmers, producers, and consumers, and to address misconceptions about the healthiness of farmed fish ([quoted by the Khmer Times, 29 August 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	2,668	→ 0.1%	→ -1.4%	↑ 7.5%	Carrot	Kg	3,544	→ 0.4%	↑ 9.4%	↑ 6.7%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	11,750	→ 2.8%	↑ 6.2%	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,650	→ -2.6%	→ 0.6%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	4,800	↑ 6.9%	↓ -8.6%	↑ 12.1%	Water lily	Kg	2,500	↓ -6.5%	↓ -7.4%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	11,175	→ 1.7%	→ 2.1%	↓ -10.2%	Moringa leaves	Kg	4,324	↓ -11.5%	↓ -14.7%	↓ -13.0%	Climbing wattle	Kg	9,259	→ -4.4%	↓ -9.7%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,662	→ 0.9%	→ 4.6%	→ 4.1%	Chinese spinach	Kg	3,655	↑ 6.3%	↓ -24.1%	↓ -12.1%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg		●	●	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,963	→ -0.7%	→ -0.1%	→ -0.6%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,666	→ -1.1%	↓ -26.3%	→ -4.0%	Agati	Kg		●	●	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	26,188	→ -1.7%	→ -4.5%	↓ -8.5%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,542	↑ 9.6%	↓ -25.1%	↑ 7.7%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	8,278	↓ -9.0%	↓ -20.6%	●
Broahok	Kg	9,440	↑ 5.6%	→ 0.8%	→ -2.1%	Mustard Greens	Kg	3,543	↑ 5.0%	↓ -24.3%	→ -2.5%	Cabbage	Kg	3,229	↑ 6.0%	↓ -14.7%	●
Trey Por	Kg	10,661	→ -1.5%	→ -2.1%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	4,431	↑ 11.4%	↓ -9.6%	↑ 13.5%	Chinese salad	Kg	4,511	↑ 16.3%	↑ 7.9%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg		●	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	4,858	↓ -26.1%	↓ -28.4%	→ -3.0%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,800	→ -3.5%	→ -1.2%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg		●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	4,625	↓ -25.2%	↓ -21.7%	→ 0.9%	Baby water melon	Kg	4,250	↑ 43.2%	↑ 14.4%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	15,995	→ 0.0%	→ -4.7%	→ 1.9%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,138	↓ -30.0%	↓ -33.3%	↓ -11.5%	Okra	Kg	4,583	↓ -5.4%	↓ -18.4%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	16,245	→ 1.7%	→ -2.0%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	1,500	↓ -42.9%	↓ -55.1%	→ 0.0%	Baby corn	Kg	8,125	↓ -5.7%	↓ -21.9%	●
Pork bone	Kg	13,015	→ 0.2%	→ -3.5%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	2,392	↓ -20.1%	↓ -36.4%	↓ -8.1%	Corn	Kg	1,500	↓ -78.6%	↓ -70.0%	●
Pork legs	Kg	13,141	→ 0.1%	→ -4.0%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	2,994	→ -3.0%	↓ -17.8%	→ -2.8%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kg/l	6,250	↑ 6.7%	↑ 11.4%	●
Beef with fat	Kg	15,025	→ 0.0%	→ -3.7%	↓ -9.4%	Round eggplants	Kg	2,948	↓ -14.8%	↓ -40.9%	↑ 8.2%	Cucumber	Kg	2,388	↓ -17.3%	↓ -25.6%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,750	→ 0.6%	→ -2.4%	↓ -5.2%	Tomatoes	Kg	4,429	→ -0.1%	↓ -31.1%	↑ 18.1%	Taro	Kg	6,250	↑ 25.4%	↑ 17.2%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	14,000	→ 4.6%	→ -2.1%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	2,615	↓ -13.6%	↓ -31.7%	↓ -14.0%	Chinese radish	Kg	3,454	↑ 10.1%	→ 0.1%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	5,191	↓ -5.2%	→ -4.3%	↓ -11.8%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	2,885	↓ -10.8%	↓ -28.5%	↓ -13.8%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	2,738	↓ -18.4%	↓ -51.6%	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,844	→ -4.0%	→ -3.5%	↓ -7.2%	Green papaya	Kg	1,738	↓ -15.2%	→ -0.4%	→ 4.3%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,936	→ 0.6%	↑ 19.5%	↑ 25.9%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	25,468	→ -0.7%	→ -1.6%	→ -4.1%	Long bean	Kg	3,286	↓ -18.3%	↓ -80.0%	↓ -18.8%	Ripe Mango	Kg		●	●	●
Iodized salt	Kg	1,346	→ 0.9%	→ -1.5%	↑ 10.4%	Banana flower	Kg	2,467	↓ -18.3%	↓ -38.9%	↑ 25.2%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	3,000	↓ -9.7%	→ -1.4%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,489	→ 0.0%	→ 1.1%	→ 1.9%	Cauliflower	Kg	7,117	↑ 5.7%	→ 0.2%	↓ -9.3%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,914	→ 0.0%	→ -2.7%	→ -3.2%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,840	→ 0.3%	→ -1.0%	→ -1.2%	Chinese Kale	Kg	5,037	↓ -8.7%	→ 1.8%	↓ -6.9%	Coke	330 ml	1,946	→ 1.1%	→ -0.6%	→ -2.7%
Soy bean	Kg	5,788	↑ 10.6%	→ 4.4%	↑ 8.5%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,925	→ -1.4%	↑ 5.1%	→ 4.0%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,114	→ -3.6%	→ -4.3%	↓ -8.3%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,767	→ -2.6%	→ -3.2%	→ -3.7%	Garlic	Kg	7,524	→ 3.3%	↓ -5.1%	→ -3.3%	Diesel	litre	3,879	→ -3.8%	→ -2.4%	↓ -12.5%
Morning glory	Kg	3,242	↑ 10.9%	→ 1.8%	↑ 14.8%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	4,656	↑ 6.8%	↑ 9.9%	↑ 13.7%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,628	→ 1.7%	→ 2.8%	↓ -7.2%

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	2,476	→ -1.7%	→ -2.6%	↑ 6.5%	Carrot	Kg	2,855	→ -5.0%	↑ 7.9%	↑ 5.4%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	10,375	→ 2.3%	↑ 9.9%	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,505	→ -0.5%	→ 0.4%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	3,550	↑ 10.0%	↓ -18.3%	↑ 13.2%	Water lily	Kg	1,567	↓ -28.2%	↓ -30.7%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,863	→ 0.8%	→ -1.2%	↓ -12.9%	Moringa leaves	Kg	2,984	↓ -24.2%	↓ -31.8%	↓ -17.4%	Climbing wattle	Kg	6,479	↓ -20.0%	↓ -21.5%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,682	→ -1.6%	→ 1.6%	→ 4.5%	Chinese spinach	Kg	2,930	→ 5.0%	↓ -28.8%	↓ -15.6%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg		●	●	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	6,889	→ -3.6%	→ -5.0%	→ -3.6%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,052	→ 3.8%	↓ -28.0%	→ -0.8%	Agati	Kg		●	●	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	24,063	→ -3.4%	→ -3.6%	↓ -9.6%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	2,787	↑ 9.1%	↓ -30.1%	↑ 7.5%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	7,769	→ 2.1%	↓ -10.2%	●
Broahok	Kg	8,370	↑ 6.1%	→ -0.1%	→ -1.5%	Mustard Greens	Kg	2,942	↑ 9.5%	↓ -26.1%	→ 3.7%	Cabbage	Kg	2,557	→ 4.0%	↓ -20.4%	●
Trey Por	Kg	9,521	→ -0.4%	→ -1.8%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	3,081	→ 3.1%	↓ -21.6%	↑ 6.5%	Chinese salad	Kg	3,663	↑ 13.5%	↑ 7.9%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg		●	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	3,542	↓ -28.1%	↓ -33.7%	→ -1.3%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,252	→ 0.3%	→ -1.7%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg		●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	3,463	↓ -22.3%	↓ -26.2%	→ -1.4%	Baby water melon	Kg	3,250	↑ 38.7%	↑ 8.3%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	14,755	→ -0.2%	→ -4.7%	→ 3.1%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	1,568	↓ -37.0%	↓ -38.7%	↓ -12.4%	Okra	Kg	3,500	↓ -17.9%	↓ -24.0%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	15,054	→ 2.1%	→ -2.7%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	1,100	↓ -51.1%	↓ -58.5%	↓ -26.7%	Baby corn	Kg	6,583	→ -3.8%	↓ -26.5%	●
Pork bone	Kg	12,035	→ 1.5%	→ -3.9%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	1,763	↓ -27.8%	↓ -44.6%	↓ -12.5%	Corn	Kg	1,000	↓ -83.3%	↓ -76.9%	●
Pork legs	Kg	12,111	→ 0.3%	→ -4.4%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	2,344	↓ -6.2%	↓ -23.4%	→ -2.5%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kg/l	4,500	↓ -10.0%	↓ -12.7%	●
Beef with fat	Kg	13,675	→ 0.2%	→ -3.2%	↓ -8.4%	Round eggplants	Kg	2,238	↓ -21.5%	↓ -48.9%	↑ 7.1%	Cucumber	Kg	1,728	↓ -24.2%	↓ -31.9%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,625	→ -0.3%	→ -2.9%	↓ -5.9%	Tomatoes	Kg	3,755	→ -3.4%	↓ -35.5%	↑ 23.5%	Taro	Kg	5,528	↑ 30.1%	↑ 25.2%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	12,821	→ 2.8%	→ -4.2%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	1,982	↓ -15.3%	↓ -36.8%	↓ -13.2%	Chinese radish	Kg	2,685	↑ 6.7%	→ -4.1%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	4,769	↓ -5.5%	→ -4.8%	↓ -11.9%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	2,204	↓ -15.0%	↓ -33.9%	↓ -9.4%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	2,238	↓ -9.2%	↓ -51.7%	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,520	→ -1.3%	→ -1.9%	↓ -5.5%	Green papaya	Kg	1,213	↓ -23.7%	↓ -15.3%	→ 3.2%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,505	→ 2.6%	↑ 24.6%	↑ 32.6%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	24,599	→ -0.6%	→ -1.8%	→ -4.0%	Long bean	Kg	2,679	↓ -19.8%	↓ -81.6%	↓ -18.9%	Ripe Mango	Kg		●	●	●
Iodized salt	Kg	1,076	→ 1.7%	↓ -5.8%	↑ 10.8%	Banana flower	Kg	1,903	↓ -26.1%	↓ -42.9%	↑ 30.7%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,500	↓ -14.9%	→ -4.2%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,149	→ 0.8%	→ 3.8%	→ 4.9%	Cauliflower	Kg	6,160	→ 4.9%	→ -2.8%	↓ -10.2%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,585	→ 2.8%	→ -3.4%	→ -4.8%
Ground Nut	Kg	8,888	→ 0.1%	→ -2.1%	→ -1.4%	Chinese Kale	Kg	4,025	↓ -12.9%	→ -2.7%	↓ -7.5%	Coke	330 ml	1,546	↓ -5.4%	→ -3.9%	→ -0.8%
Soy bean	Kg	5,226	↑ 8.6%	→ 0.8%	↑ 8.5%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,414	→ -1.1%	↑ 8.4%	↑ 7.6%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	3,921	→ -3.8%	↓ -6.5%	↓ -7.4%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,330	→ 0.9%	→ -1.4%	→ -2.8%	Garlic	Kg	6,893	→ 3.7%	↓ -7.0%	→ -3.3%	Diesel	litre	3,730	→ -4.5%	→ -4.3%	↓ -12.1%
Morning glory	Kg	2,545	↑ 8.0%	→ 1.2%	↑ 12.8%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	4,041	↑ 7.1%	↑ 7.2%	↑ 16.0%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,215	→ -3.3%	→ 2.1%	↓ -6.1%

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- ↑ Increase when % > 5
- Stable when % between 5 and -5
- ↓ Decrease when % < -5
- No prices recorded

Annex 3: Cost of a basic food basket

The development of the basic food basket presented in this report draws heavily from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) analyses in Cambodia. To construct the food basket used in those analyses, a reference cohort from the 2014 Cambodia Socio Economic Survey (CSES) dataset was established based on the following criteria:

- i. Household total monthly expenditures falls between the 2nd and 4th quintiles;
- ii. Household has adequate food security (acceptable food consumption score);
- iii. Household did not utilize any negative coping strategies.

A food basket for this reference cohort was then established to understand if the consumption patterns were in line with what would be expected of a household to live a healthy and active life.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	33,512
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	11.2	30,942
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.0	19,804
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.3	2,993
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	2,185
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.2	22,850
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.9	1,744
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	114,000

¹ The basic food basket described and used in this market update should *not* be confused or conflated with the food basket used by the Ministry of Planning National Institute of Statistics (NIS) to construct national poverty lines. The basket in this report is constructed differently and is useful primarily as a proxy for food prices.

² Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey 2014. National Institute of Statistics, Cambodia.

³ Estimating Minimum Expenditure Baskets and Expenditure Gaps In Cambodia. Technical Report, June 2020. WFP Cambodia.

⁴ Market and Seasonal Monitoring Update, August 2024. WFP Cambodia.