



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

September 2024



World Food
Programme

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CAMBODIA

United Nations World Food Programme

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

Research, Assessment, and Monitoring (RAM) Unit.

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Environmental factors influencing prices

Global food prices showed a slight upward trend in the first nine 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 producing countries.

In September 2024, the **FAO global food price index** rose by 3% compared to August 2024 (MoM) and 2.1% compared to September 2023 (YoY), driven by price increases across all commodities included in the index. However, the **FAO all rice price index** shown a 0.7% decrease MoM and 6.1% decline 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.

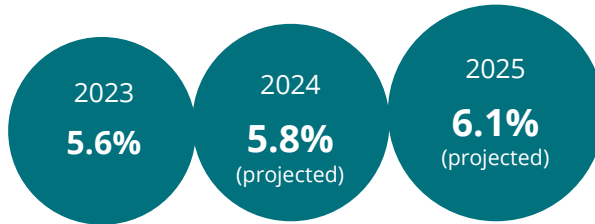
However, in September 2024, the **global rice production, projected by USDA, remained high in 2024/2025** due to increased harvesting areas worldwide, including in Cambodia. Additionally, by end of September 2024, **India lifted its ban on rice exports**, which is expected to drive global rice prices lower in the coming months.

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.

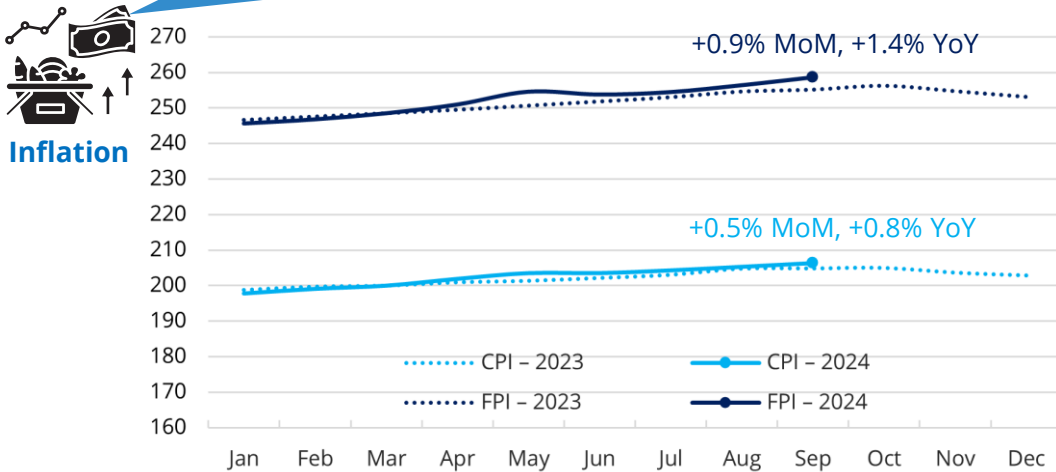
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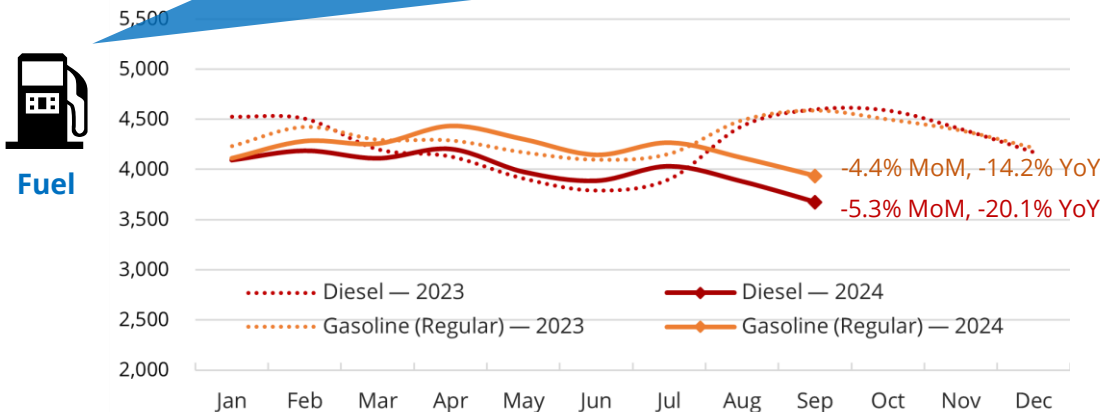
Quick Glance



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



Key Findings

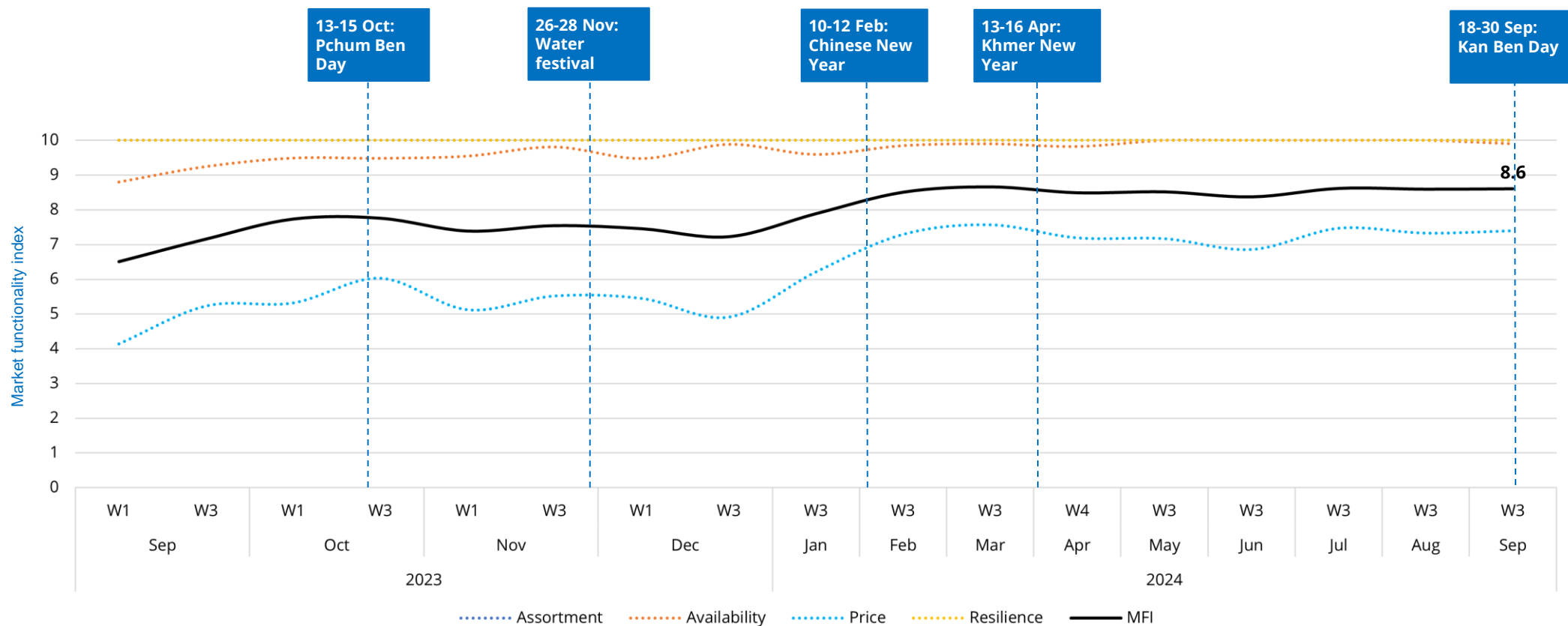
In September 2024, the estimated average cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) was 110,000 riels per person per month, or USD 26.9, marking a 3.4% decrease from August 2024 (MoM). This reduction was mainly driven by price drops in mixed rice, morning glory, snakehead fish, and orange sweet potatoes, which outweighed price increases for other items in the basket. Urban markets experienced a larger decline (-3.8% MoM) compared to rural markets (-2.7% MoM). Year-over-year (YoY), the average cost of the BFB decreased slightly by 3.6%. Urban markets recorded a moderate decline of 5.4%, while rural markets experienced a more modest drop.

The surveyed markets continued to function well in September 2024. While the number of customer visits to markets remained relatively low, during 15-day Bun Kan Ben celebration, this was possibly due to the rising popularity of alternative options like small food stores.

In September 2024, **Cambodia experienced above-average rainfall, resulting in flash floods in several provinces, while vegetation conditions remained favorable.** Wet-season paddy cultivation surpassed the national target, reaching 107% of the plan. ENSO forecasts suggest that La Niña event will likely persist until early 2025, bringing slightly above-normal rainfall, but higher-than-normal temperatures from October to December 2024.

Market functionality

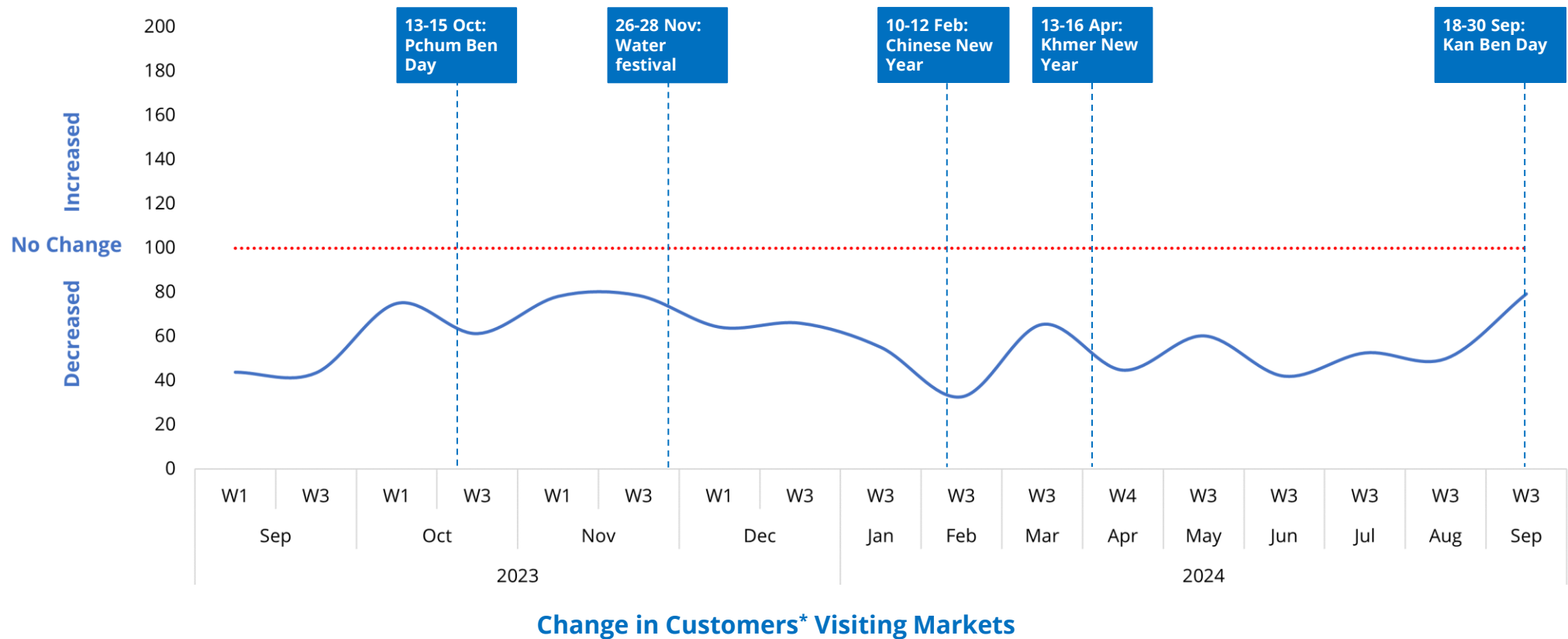
In September 2024, the market functionality index* (MFI) remained unchanged compared to the previous month, despite a slight decrease in physical availability of essential goods in sufficient quantities. There were no report of increases in supply prices for mixed rice in September 2024.



* 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 September 2024, the number of customers visiting markets showed a significant increase compared to the previous month, driven by the Bun Kan Ben (18-30 September) celebrations, though it 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.

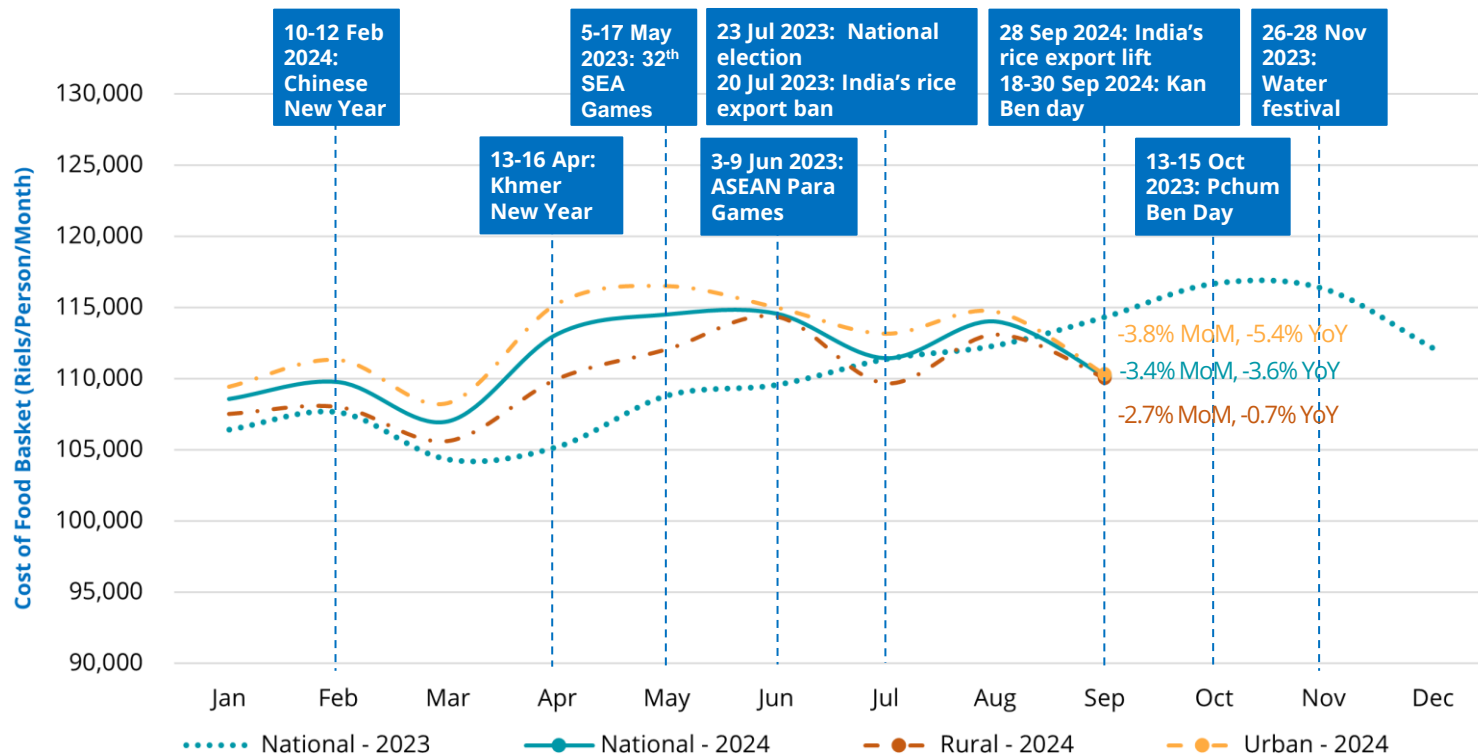


* Across the **58 monitored markets** in the country, market chiefs and traders were interviewed about market accessibility and customer visits in the third week of the month, compared to the third week in the previous month. The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or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

National: Cost of a basic food basket

In September 2024, the estimated average cost of the WFP basic food basket¹ (BFB) was **110,000 riels per person per month**, equivalent to USD 26.9, reflecting a 3.4% decrease from August 2024 (MoM). This drop was primarily driven by the price decreases in mixed rice (possibly due to increased local supply), morning glory, snakehead fish and orange sweet potatoes, which offset the price increases for other commodities in the basket. Urban² markets showed a larger decline (-3.8% MoM) compared to rural markets (-2.7% MoM).

When comparing to the same month in the previous year (YoY), the average cost of WFP's BFB showed a slight decrease of 3.6%. Notably, urban markets experienced a moderate decline (-5.4% YoY), while rural markets experienced a slight decrease (-0.7% 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.

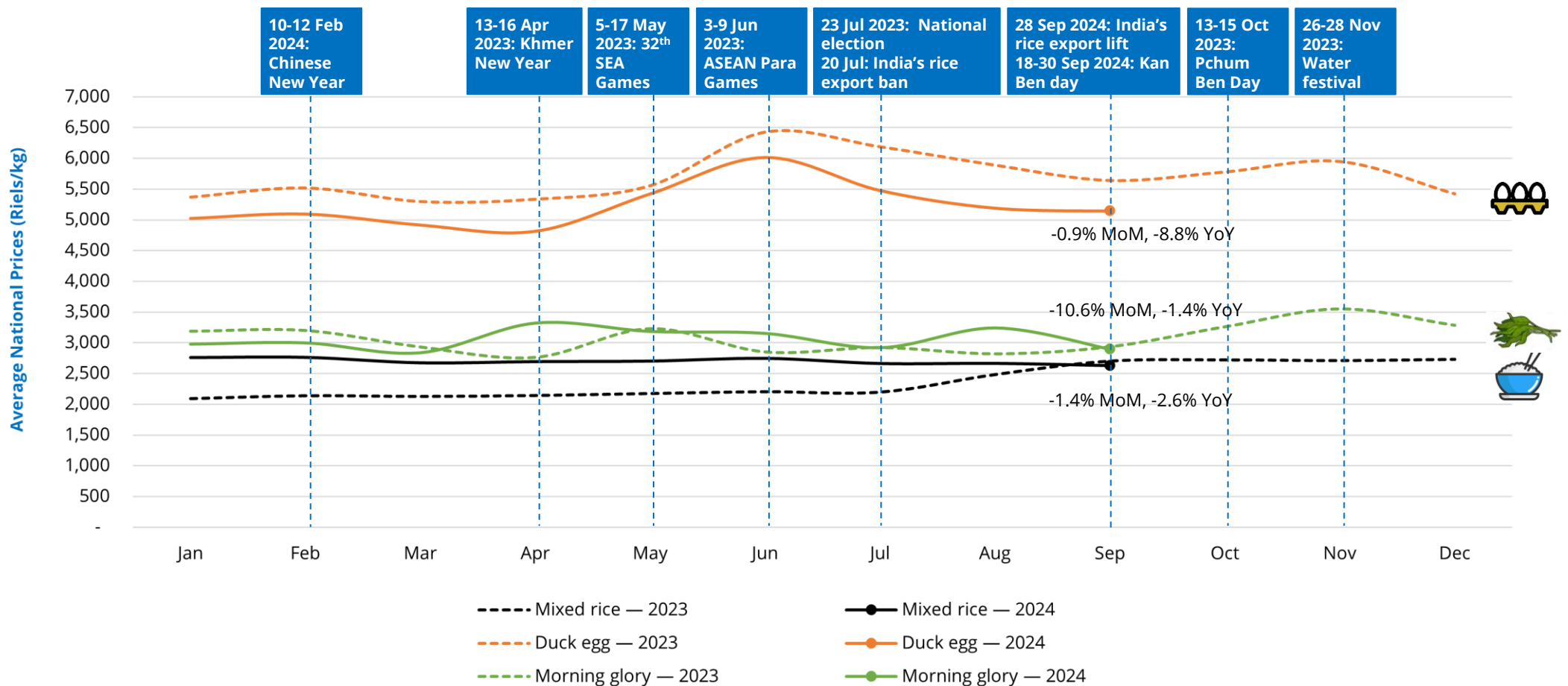
¹ The cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) is calculated to assist with interpreting the impact of monthly changes in food commodity prices on the cost of a basic diet consumed in Cambodia.

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 September 2024, the retail prices of three food items in the basic food basket (BFB) such as mixed rice, duck eggs, and morning glory showed downward trends. The retail price of mixed rice, morning glory, and duck egg decreased by 1.4%, 10.6%, and 0.9%, respectively, compared to the previous month (MoM) and 2.6%, 1.4%, 8.8%, respectively, compared to the same month in the previous year (YoY).

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



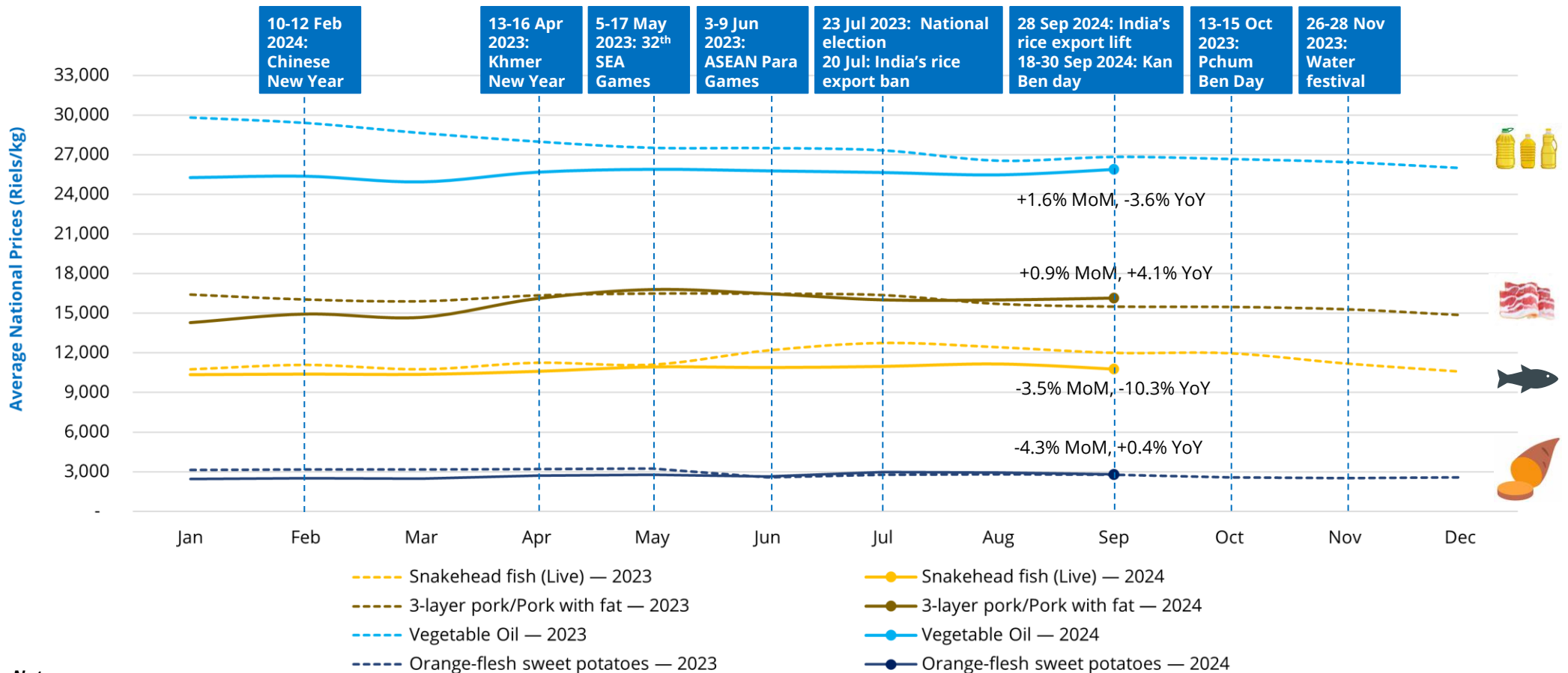
Note:

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

In September 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 showed mixed trends. Compared to the previous month (MoM), the prices of vegetable oil and pork with fat increased by 1.6% and 0.9%, respectively, while the price of snakehead fish and orange-sweet potatoes decreased by 3.5% and 4.3%, respectively. Year-on-year (YoY), the prices of vegetable oil and snakehead fish decreased by 3.6% and 10.3%, respectively, while pork with fat and orange sweet potatoes increased by 4.1% and 0.4%, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



Note:

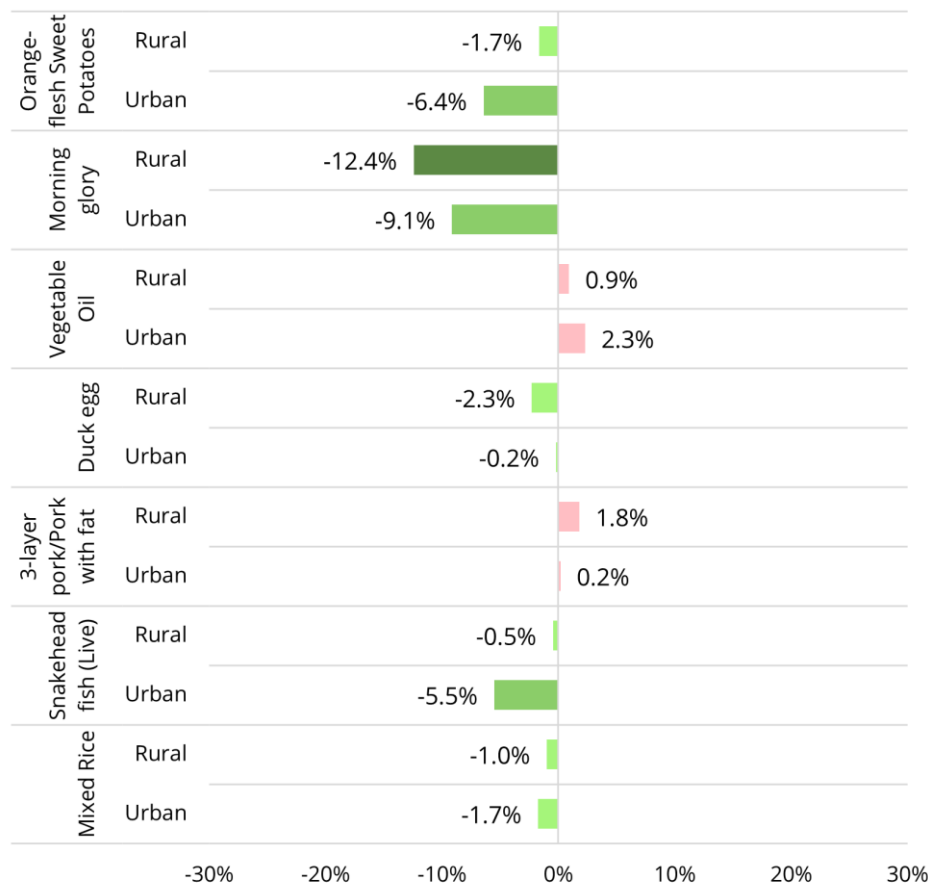
- Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.
- In April 2024, food prices were collected in the fourth week due to the Khmer New Year celebration, marking a deviation from the typical schedule starting from the third week.
- The price of vegetable oil is in Riel per 5 litters.

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

In September 2024, the retail prices of most monitored food commodities (see graphic below left) in both rural and urban areas experienced slight fluctuation, and the same direction compared to the previous month, except morning glory that showed significant price decreases in both rural and urban areas (12.4% and 9.1% respectively). The WFP basic food basket cost in September 2024 varied by province (see map below right), with the [Kouk Morn market, Oddar Meanchey province \(USD 31.4\)](#) being 17% above the national average while the [Prey Totung market, Kampong Cham province \(USD 23.7\)](#) being 12% lower than the national average.

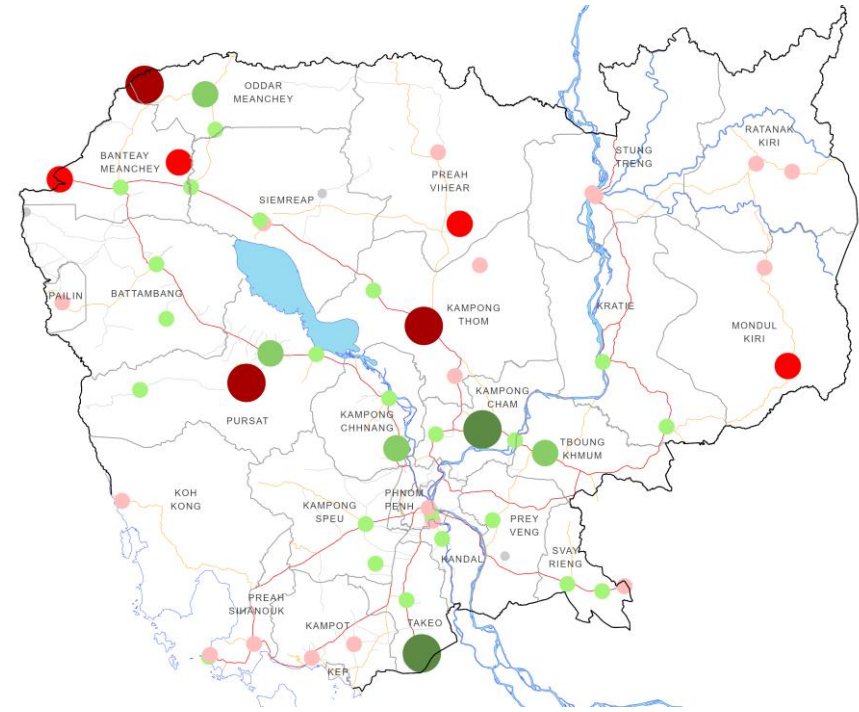
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

August 2024 vs September 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 (September 2024)

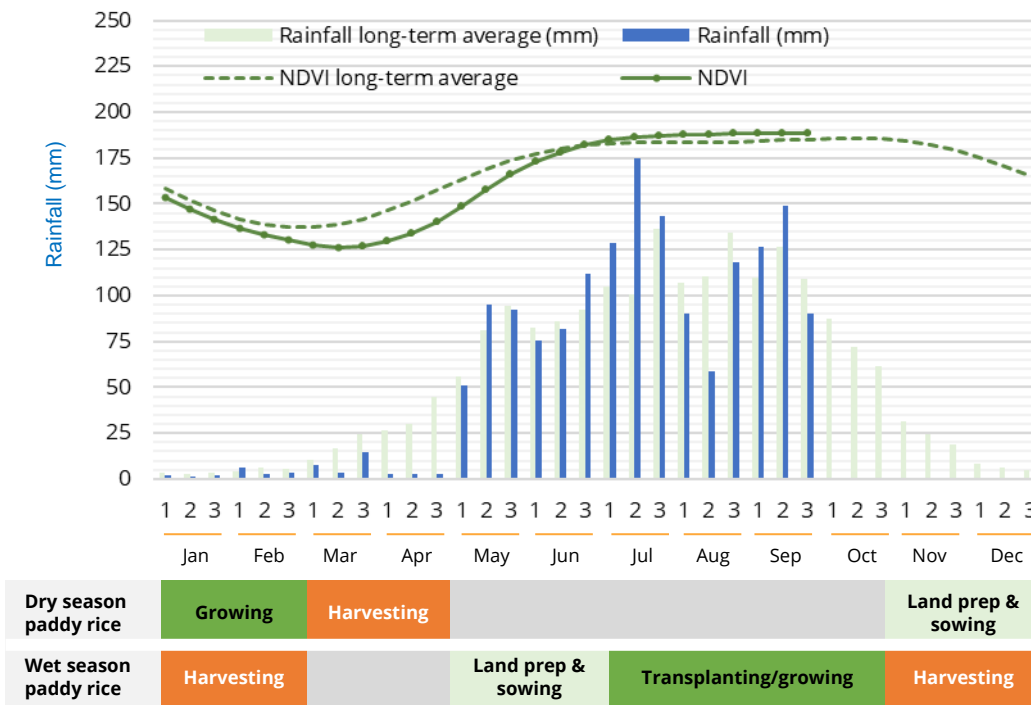
BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	67%	33%
● 5% to 10% Higher	50%	50%
● < 5% Higher	33%	67%
● < 5% Lower	50%	50%
● 5% to 10% Lower	25%	75%
● ≥ 10% Lower	100%	0%
● No price reported	67%	33%

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

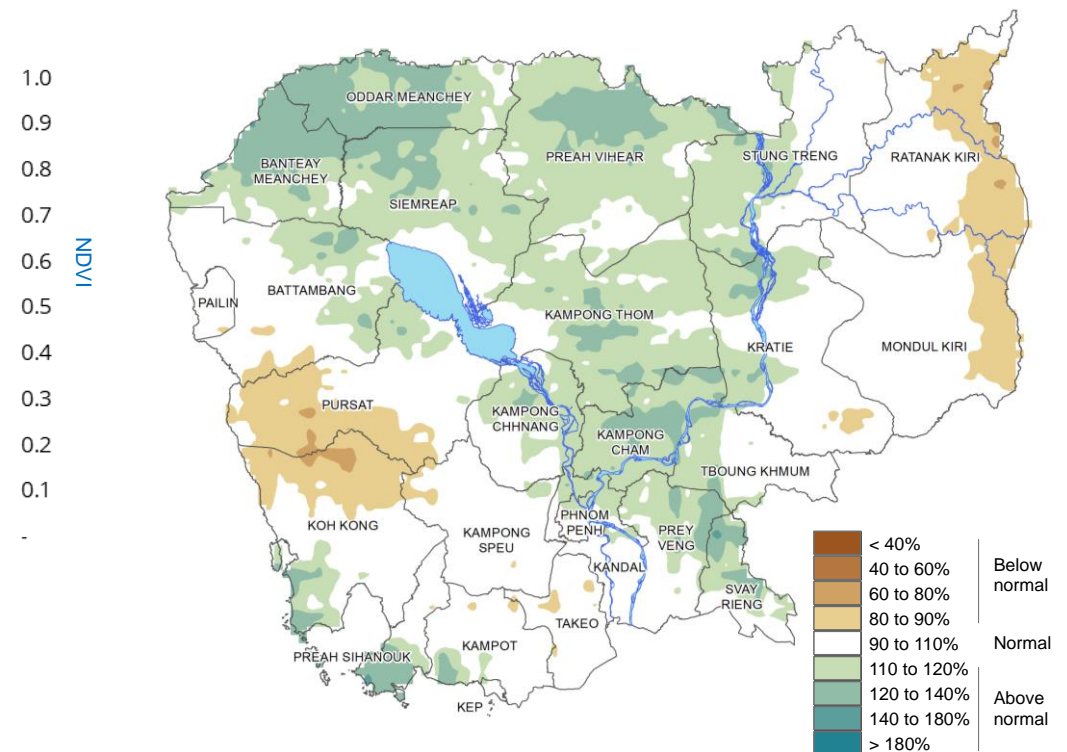
In September 2024, the estimated monthly national average rainfall¹ in Cambodia was 6% higher than the long-term average. Alongside with rainfall pattern, the nationwide vegetation conditions, measured by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)², continued to remain above the long-term average (see graph below). Above-average rainfall was particularly prevalent in central provinces (see map below).

The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) forecast indicates that La Niña condition will likely persist until March 2025. Under these conditions, Cambodia is forecasted to experience slightly above-normal rainfall but hotter-than-normal temperatures between October and December 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 (September 2024) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



Rainfall Anomaly (September 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.

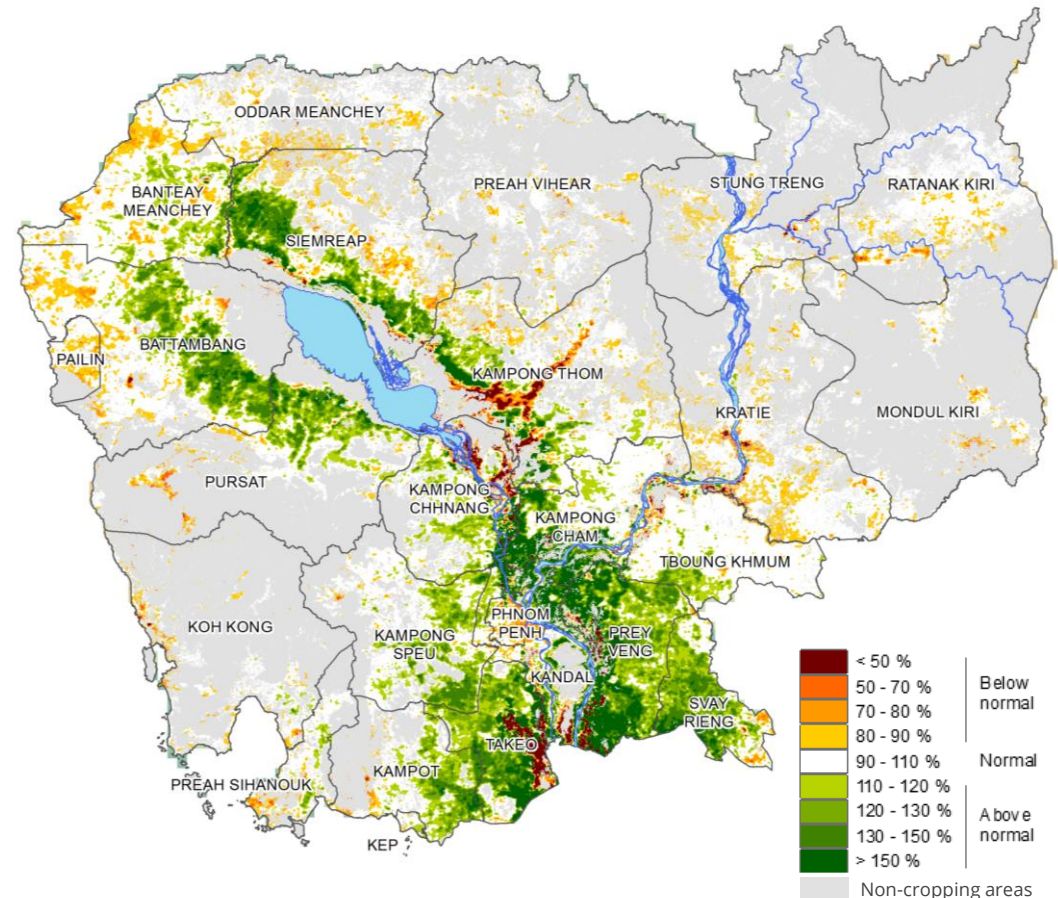
Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In September 2024, [vegetation conditions](#) remained [favorable](#) across most agricultural areas around the Tonle Sap Lake, Tonle Sap River, and the plains, with levels significantly above the long-term average (see map on the right).

By the same month, wet season paddy rice cultivation reached [2.8 million hectares](#), exceeding the national plan by 7%. Harvesting had already begun in some areas, with 34% of the crop harvested, according to the rice-growing outlook report from the [Asian Food Security Information System \(AFSIS\)](#).

However, intense rainfall in September led to [flash floods](#) that affected [3,181 hectares](#) of agricultural land across five provinces, according to the [National Committee for Disaster Management \(NCDM\)](#).

NDVI Anomaly in September 2024



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

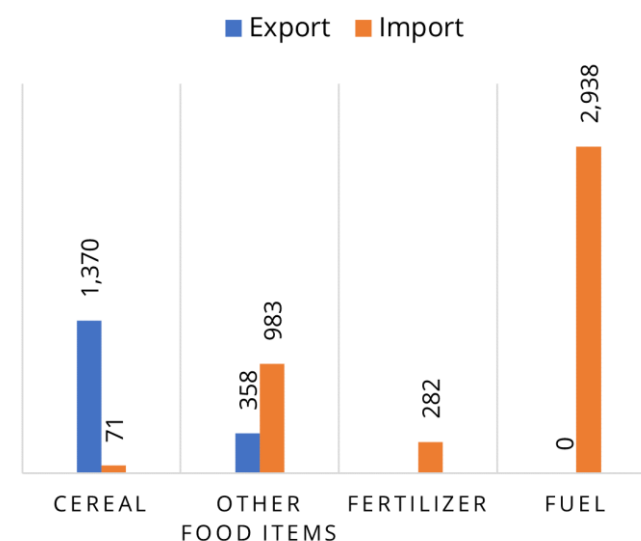
Trade

In the first nine months of 2024, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, experiencing a significant increase of 17.0% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 19.83 billion. The exports are primarily destined for the United States, Vietnam, China, Japan and Spain. As of September 2024, the cost of food exports amounted to USD 1,728 million (see right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 1,370 million (+16% YoY), and other food items such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils worth USD 358 million (+14% YoY). A total of 445,913 MT of Cambodian milled rice, (valued at USD 335.4 million) were exported in the first nine months of 2024. This marks a 2.3% decrease compared to the same period last year, mainly due to increased rice production in China, which resulted in a lower demand for imports from Cambodia. Over 3.36

million MT of paddy rice, equivalent to USD 1,066 million, were exported during the same timeframe.

Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) in the first nine months of 2024 also showed a significant increase, of 15.9% compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to USD 21.11 billion. The imports primarily originate from China, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore and Taiwan. Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of food imports amounted to USD 1,054 million (see right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 71 million (+30% YoY) and other food items worth USD 983 million (+16% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 282 million (+20% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported fuel worth 2,938 million (+16% YoY).

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



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

Policy response

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Credit Guarantee Corporation of Cambodia (CGCC) signed **an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to promote modern farming communities** (quoted by the Khmer Times, 19 September 2024). These communities help farmers overcome challenges like limited technology, climate change, credit shortages, and market risks. Members will **receive investment and capital to enhance the production** of key crops such as rice, cassava, and cashews.

Additionally, the MoU signed between CRF and Otis McAllister Inc. lays the foundation for future collaboration aimed at **strengthening business ties and increasing the presence of Cambodian rice in the U.S. market** (quoted by the Khmer Times, 23 September 2024). **Cambodia is also negotiating rice trade agreements with several countries in the**

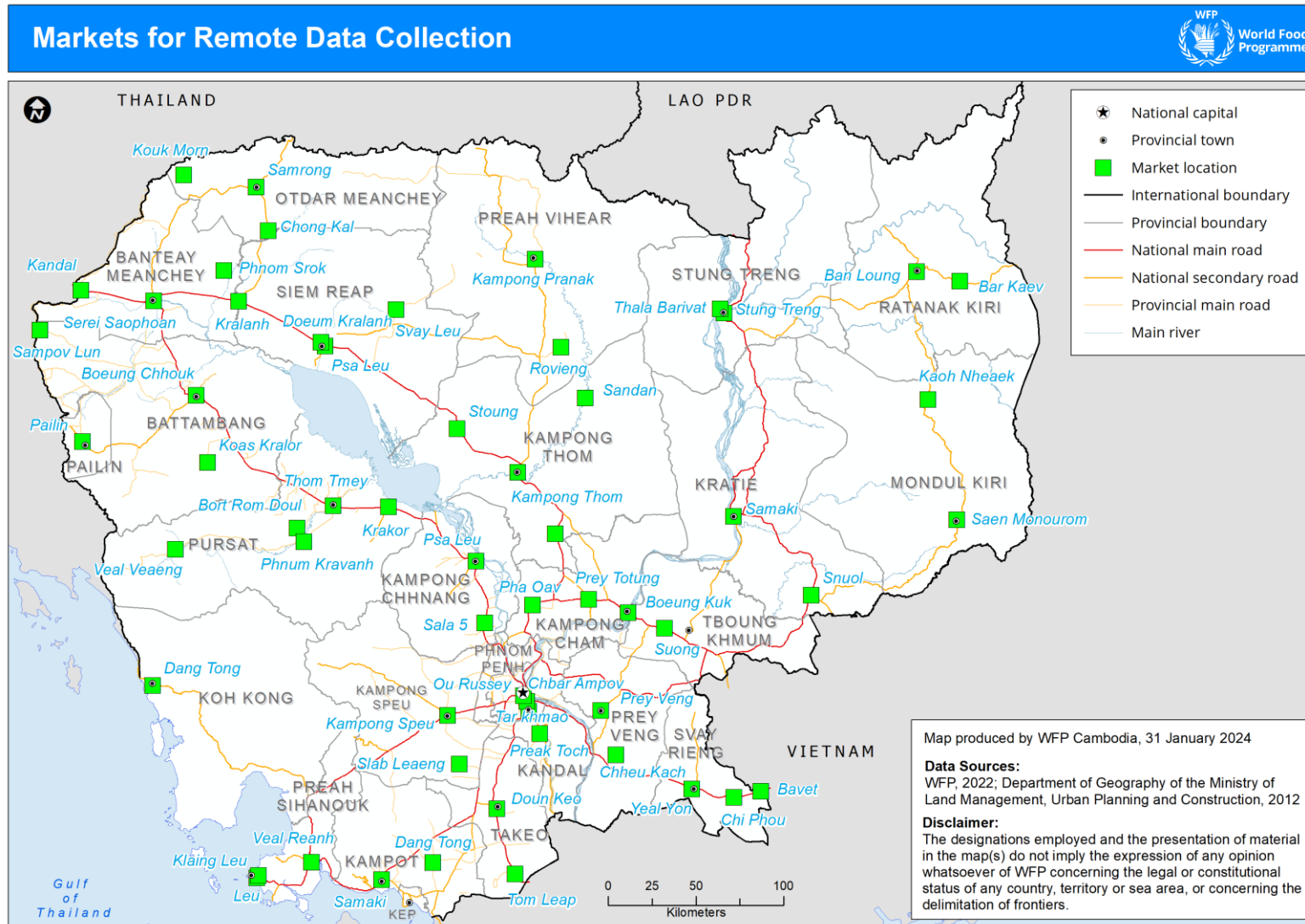
region, including Singapore, Philippines, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao, and Indonesia. These efforts are supported by increased production and storage capacity, as well as improvements in rice quality standards (quoted by the Khmer Times, 12 September 2024).

Beyond crop production and trade, Cambodia has **extended the ban on frozen meat imports for an additional six months**. The extension aims to support the ongoing recovery of the pig production sector, which has shown positive progress since the initial restrictions were put in place earlier this year (quoted by the Phnom Penh Post, 12 September 2024).

These proactive measures reflect the country's commitment to enhancing agricultural productivity and fostering a more resilient economy.



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	2,631	→ -1.4%	→ -4.3%	→ -2.6%	Carrot	Kg	3,760	↑ 6.1%	→ 4.1%	↑ 18.3%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	11,000	↓ -6.4%	↑ 6.5%	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,681	→ 1.2%	→ -4.7%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	4,708	→ -1.9%	→ -0.2%	→ 4.7%	Water lily	Kg	2,200	↓ -12.0%	→ -2.5%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,781	→ -3.5%	→ -1.1%	↓ -10.3%	Moringa leaves	Kg	6,000	↑ 38.8%	→ 3.5%	↑ 19.6%	Climbing wattle	Kg	6,708	↓ -27.6%	↓ -33.3%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,455	→ -2.7%	→ -1.3%	→ 1.9%	Chinese spinach	Kg	4,298	↑ 17.6%	↑ 9.2%	↑ 5.2%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	5,000	●	→ 0.0%	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,932	→ -0.4%	→ 2.2%	→ 2.7%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,964	↑ 8.1%	→ 4.8%	→ 5.0%	Agati	Kg	7,500	●	↑ 87.5%	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	27,542	↑ 5.2%	→ -0.3%	→ 1.0%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,667	→ 3.5%	→ 3.3%	↑ 9.5%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	8,538	→ 3.1%	↓ -11.6%	●
Broahok	Kg	8,200	↓ -13.1%	↓ -8.3%	↓ -14.3%	Mustard Greens	Kg	3,863	↑ 9.0%	↑ 9.9%	↑ 9.4%	Cabbage	Kg	3,494	↑ 8.2%	↑ 13.3%	●
Trey Por	Kg	10,517	→ -1.4%	↑ 7.9%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	3,863	↓ -12.8%	↓ -9.0%	↑ 8.0%	Chinese salad	Kg	5,231	↑ 16.0%	↑ 59.2%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg		●	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	4,860	→ 0.0%	↓ -23.3%	↓ -10.1%	Bean sprout	Kg	3,091	↑ 10.4%	↑ 21.8%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg		●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	5,617	↑ 21.4%	→ -1.4%	↑ 10.6%	Baby water melon	Kg	3,500	↓ -17.6%	↑ 25.4%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	16,139	→ 0.9%	→ -2.0%	→ 4.1%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,139	→ 0.1%	↓ -35.5%	↓ -8.9%	Okra	Kg	4,773	→ 4.1%	↓ -5.4%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	16,347	→ 0.6%	→ -0.2%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	1,800	↑ 20.0%	↓ -42.1%	↓ -20.9%	Baby corn	Kg	8,667	↑ 6.7%	↓ -29.5%	●
Pork bone	Kg	13,037	→ 0.2%	→ -3.5%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	2,259	↓ -5.5%	↓ -28.3%	↓ -8.4%	Corn	Kg		●	●	●
Pork legs	Kg	13,426	→ 2.2%	→ -1.2%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	3,161	↑ 5.6%	↑ 6.4%	↑ 7.1%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kg	5,000	↓ -20.0%	↑ 16.3%	●
Beef with fat	Kg	14,684	→ -2.3%	↓ -5.4%	↓ -13.1%	Round eggplants	Kg	2,641	↓ -10.4%	↓ -15.2%	→ -4.4%	Cucumber	Kg	2,286	→ -4.3%	↓ -23.5%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,000	↓ -5.5%	↑ 6.8%	↓ -11.7%	Tomatoes	Kg	4,852	↑ 9.6%	↓ -11.4%	↑ 16.6%	Taro	Kg	6,143	→ -1.7%	↑ 34.3%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	13,885	→ -0.8%	↑ 6.2%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	2,604	→ -0.4%	↓ -16.8%	↓ -11.4%	Chinese radish	Kg	3,759	↑ 8.8%	↑ 34.8%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	5,144	→ -0.9%	↓ -14.5%	↓ -8.8%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	3,015	→ 4.5%	→ -2.1%	→ 0.1%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	2,208	↓ -19.3%	↓ -45.5%	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,760	→ -1.2%	↓ -7.7%	↓ -5.9%	Green papaya	Kg	1,577	↓ -9.2%	↓ -12.9%	↑ 14.3%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,745	↓ -6.5%	→ -2.0%	↑ 14.7%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	25,871	→ 1.6%	→ 0.4%	→ -3.6%	Long bean	Kg	3,017	↓ -8.2%	↓ -67.2%	↓ -15.7%	Ripe Mango	Kg		●	●	●
Iodized salt	Kg	1,386	→ 3.0%	→ 4.3%	↑ 11.3%	Banana flower	Kg	2,236	↓ -9.3%	↓ -39.3%	→ -3.4%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	3,000	→ 0.0%	→ -3.0%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,496	→ 0.2%	→ 0.3%	→ 2.4%	Cauliflower	Kg	8,611	↑ 21.0%	↑ 23.3%	↑ 12.1%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,941	→ 1.4%	→ -1.1%	→ -1.8%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,845	→ 0.1%	→ -0.3%	→ -2.8%	Chinese Kale	Kg	5,028	→ -0.2%	↓ -10.1%	↑ 11.6%	Coke	330 ml	2,000	→ 2.8%	→ 0.9%	→ 0.0%
Soy bean	Kg	5,091	↓ -12.0%	↓ -7.0%	↓ -11.6%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,799	→ -4.3%	↑ 6.3%	→ 0.4%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	3,935	→ -4.4%	↓ -5.1%	↓ -14.2%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,924	→ 2.7%	→ 1.0%	→ -2.3%	Garlic	Kg	7,441	→ -1.1%	→ 1.4%	→ 1.5%	Diesel	litre	3,675	↓ -5.3%	↓ -5.4%	↓ -20.1%
Morning glory	Kg	2,897	↓ -10.6%	↓ -8.1%	→ -1.4%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	5,391	↑ 15.8%	↑ 28.3%	↑ 31.0%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,650	→ 0.9%	→ 0.3%	↓ -9.8%

Note: Price data and change are reported in nominal terms/prices, i.e., prices observed in the market place.

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

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

Annex 2: Change in wholesale prices

Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year	Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year	Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year
Mixed Rice	Kg	2,466	→ -0.4%	→ -4.2%	→ -3.6%	Carrot	Kg	3,072	↑ 7.6%	→ 0.0%	↑ 21.6%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	9,000	↓ -13.3%	→ 0.0%	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,507	→ 0.1%	→ -3.1%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	3,510	→ -1.1%	→ -1.7%	→ 2.3%	Water lily	Kg	1,542	→ -1.6%	↓ -9.7%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,525	→ -3.4%	→ -2.6%	↓ -12.0%	Moringa leaves	Kg	4,500	↑ 50.8%	→ 3.8%	↑ 27.8%	Climbing wattle	Kg	5,383	↓ -16.9%	↓ -35.0%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,659	→ -0.3%	→ -0.2%	→ 2.2%	Chinese spinach	Kg	3,591	↑ 22.5%	↑ 9.3%	↑ 7.3%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	4,500	●	↓ -10.0%	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,061	→ 2.5%	→ -1.0%	→ 2.7%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,360	↑ 10.1%	↑ 9.2%	↑ 10.1%	Agati	Kg	6,500	●	↑ 116.7%	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	25,229	→ 4.8%	→ -1.7%	→ 0.4%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	2,964	↑ 6.4%	→ 2.6%	↑ 11.8%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	7,019	↓ -9.7%	↓ -11.7%	●
Broahok	Kg	7,467	↓ -10.8%	→ -4.9%	↓ -11.7%	Mustard Greens	Kg	3,102	↑ 5.4%	↑ 9.7%	↑ 11.9%	Cabbage	Kg	2,758	↑ 7.9%	↑ 9.2%	●
Trey Por	Kg	9,317	→ -2.1%	↑ 6.9%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	2,938	→ -4.6%	↓ -11.4%	↑ 5.3%	Chinese salad	Kg	4,403	↑ 20.2%	↑ 65.0%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg		●	●	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	3,520	→ -0.6%	↓ -37.2%	↓ -8.8%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,633	↑ 17.0%	↑ 29.6%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg		●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	4,217	↑ 21.8%	↓ -7.1%	↑ 17.3%	Baby water melon	Kg	2,500	↓ -23.1%	↑ 17.6%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	15,019	→ 1.8%	→ -0.8%	↑ 5.7%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	1,634	→ 4.2%	↓ -39.8%	↓ -8.9%	Okra	Kg	4,023	↑ 14.9%	↓ -5.9%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	15,215	→ 1.1%	→ 0.6%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg	1,363	↑ 23.9%	↓ -45.5%	↓ -14.6%	Baby corn	Kg	7,375	↑ 12.0%	↓ -26.0%	●
Pork bone	Kg	12,007	→ -0.2%	→ -3.8%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	1,640	↓ -6.9%	↓ -36.6%	↓ -12.5%	Corn	Kg		●	●	●
Pork legs	Kg	12,302	→ 1.6%	→ -1.4%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	2,607	↑ 11.2%	↑ 8.8%	↑ 11.8%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kg	5,000	↑ 11.1%	↑ 31.6%	●
Beef with fat	Kg	13,316	→ -2.6%	→ -4.9%	↓ -11.7%	Round eggplants	Kg	2,076	↓ -7.2%	↓ -12.5%	→ -1.3%	Cucumber	Kg	1,704	→ -1.4%	↓ -30.5%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,000	→ -5.0%	↑ 6.7%	↓ -11.9%	Tomatoes	Kg	4,120	↑ 9.7%	↓ -13.4%	↑ 18.6%	Taro	Kg	5,500	→ -0.5%	↑ 45.3%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	13,096	→ 2.1%	↑ 5.4%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	1,868	↓ -5.8%	↓ -28.7%	↓ -16.5%	Chinese radish	Kg	3,176	↑ 18.3%	↑ 35.7%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	4,634	→ -2.8%	↓ -17.6%	↓ -11.0%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	2,186	→ -0.8%	↓ -17.3%	↓ -8.6%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	1,742	↓ -22.2%	↓ -43.2%	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,191	↓ -5.1%	↓ -9.2%	↓ -6.5%	Green papaya	Kg	1,093	↓ -9.9%	↓ -24.2%	↑ 16.2%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,317	↓ -7.5%	→ -4.0%	↑ 19.4%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	24,753	→ 0.6%	→ -0.2%	→ -3.7%	Long bean	Kg	2,499	↓ -6.7%	↓ -66.0%	↓ -13.5%	Ripe Mango	Kg		●	●	●
Iodized salt	Kg	1,090	→ 1.3%	→ 1.4%	↑ 10.4%	Banana flower	Kg	1,713	↓ -10.0%	↓ -44.6%	→ -3.4%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,613	→ 4.5%	→ -1.9%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,138	→ -0.4%	→ -0.5%	→ 4.0%	Cauliflower	Kg	7,516	↑ 22.0%	↑ 21.8%	↑ 16.3%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,574	→ -0.7%	→ -2.9%	↓ -9.3%
Ground Nut	Kg	8,910	→ 0.2%	→ -1.6%	→ -3.4%	Chinese Kale	Kg	4,276	↑ 6.3%	↓ -9.4%	↑ 17.4%	Coke	330 ml	1,583	→ 2.4%	→ -0.1%	→ 1.2%
Soy bean	Kg	4,600	↓ -12.0%	→ -2.8%	↓ -13.8%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,265	↓ -6.1%	→ 2.7%	→ 1.1%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	3,742	→ -4.6%	↓ -6.5%	↓ -14.3%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,334	→ 0.1%	→ -1.0%	→ -4.0%	Garlic	Kg	6,899	→ 0.1%	→ 1.9%	→ 4.0%	Diesel	litre	3,193	↓ -14.4%	↓ -15.0%	↓ -27.9%
Morning glory	Kg	2,211	↓ -13.1%	↓ -13.6%	→ -2.2%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	4,923	↑ 21.8%	↑ 31.6%	↑ 40.3%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,153	→ -2.8%	→ 2.0%	↓ -12.4%

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

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- ↓ Decrease when % < -5
- No prices recorded

Annex 3: Cost of a basic food basket

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

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

A food basket for this reference cohort was then established to understand if the consumption patterns were in line with what would be expected of a household to live a healthy and active life.¹ To do this, certain food items were identified to represent the categories captured in the food expenditure module (see Table 2 for the full list). The kilocalories of each food were identified, and the quantities were derived from the CSES 2014 expenditure data to determine if the calories in the basket were in line with what one would expect of a person living a healthy and active life from a rights-based perspective.

Because the WFP market monitoring system does not capture prices for a few food commodities (i.e., milk, soybean/green bean and banana) used in the MEB analyses, these had to be dropped for the balanced food basket tracked in this report. Nevertheless, the dietary pattern reflected by the food items (and their weights, as captured in the g/person/day values) serve as a useful proxy for the cost of basic food basket in Cambodia.

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

Food category ²	Food commodity ³	Food commodity ⁴	kcal/pers on/day ²	g/pers on/day ²	Riels/g ⁴	Riels/pers on/month ⁴
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.6	33,054
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.8	29,852
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.1	19,982
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.2	2,965
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	2,219
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	2.9	20,421
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.8	1,669
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	110,000

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, September 2024. WFP Cambodia.