



Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

October 2024



World Food Programme

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 an upward trend in the first ten months of 2024, driven by ongoing geopolitical conflicts, the impact of the El Niño phenomenon on global trade and agriculture – particularly in the first half of the year – and the imposition of food export restrictions by major producing countries.

In October 2024, the FAO global food price index continued to rise by 2.0% compared to September 2024 (MoM) and 5.5% compared to October 2023 (YoY), driven by price increases for most commodities in the index, with vegetable oil seeing the largest price hike. However, the FAO all rice price index shown a 5.6% decrease MoM and 9.5% decline YoY, largely driven by India's decision to lift its white rice export restrictions in late September 2024.

In October 2024, the global rice production, projected by USDA, remained high, driven by increased harvesting areas worldwide and favorable weather conditions in major producing countries.

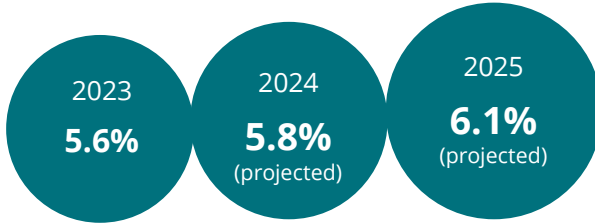
While some regions of the world may benefit from **the emergence of La Niña between late 2024 and mid-2025** – boosting agricultural output and improving transportation – others may face significant risks to food security, energy production, and overall economic stability.

To better 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

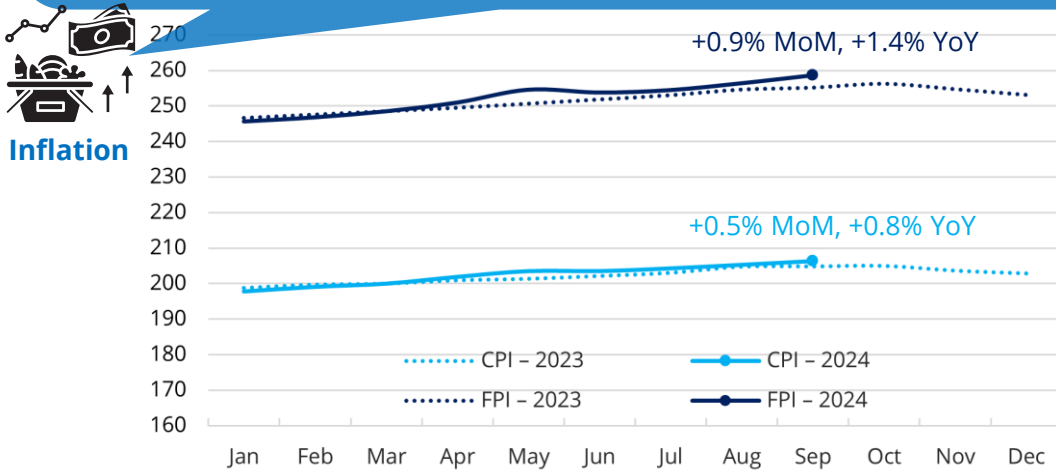
1. Environmental factors influencing prices	2
2. Quick glance and key findings	3
3. Results	
Market functionality	4
Market access: Customer trends	5
National: Cost of a basic food basket	6
National: Price trends of mixed rice, duck egg, and morning glory	7
National: Price trends of vegetable oil, pork 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

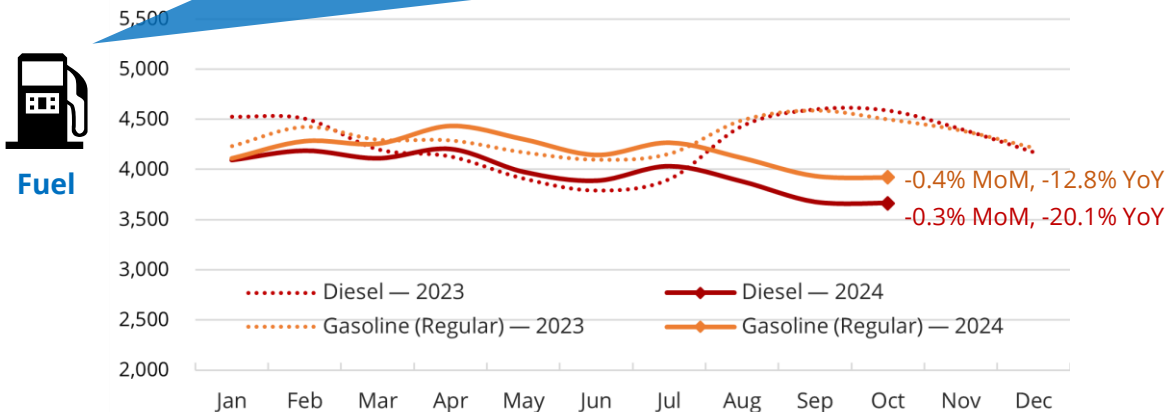


The World Bank revised Cambodia's economic growth projection to 5.8% in 2024 and 6.1% in 2025. In September 2024, both the Phnom Penh Consumer Price Index* (CPI) and Food Price Index* (FPI) slightly increased, compared to the previous month and the same month in the previous year. Cambodian households allocate a significant portion of their income to food, on average 52%. In the lowest expenditure quintile, this figure rises to 58% (CSES, 2021).

*The latest data is not yet available within the reporting period



In October 2024, fuel (both Gasoline and Diesel) prices in Cambodia continued to show a decrease both compared to September 2024 (MoM) and October 2023 (YoY).



Key Findings

In October 2024, the estimated average cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) was 115,700 riels (equivalent to USD 28.2) per person per month, marking a 5.1% increase from September 2024 (MoM).

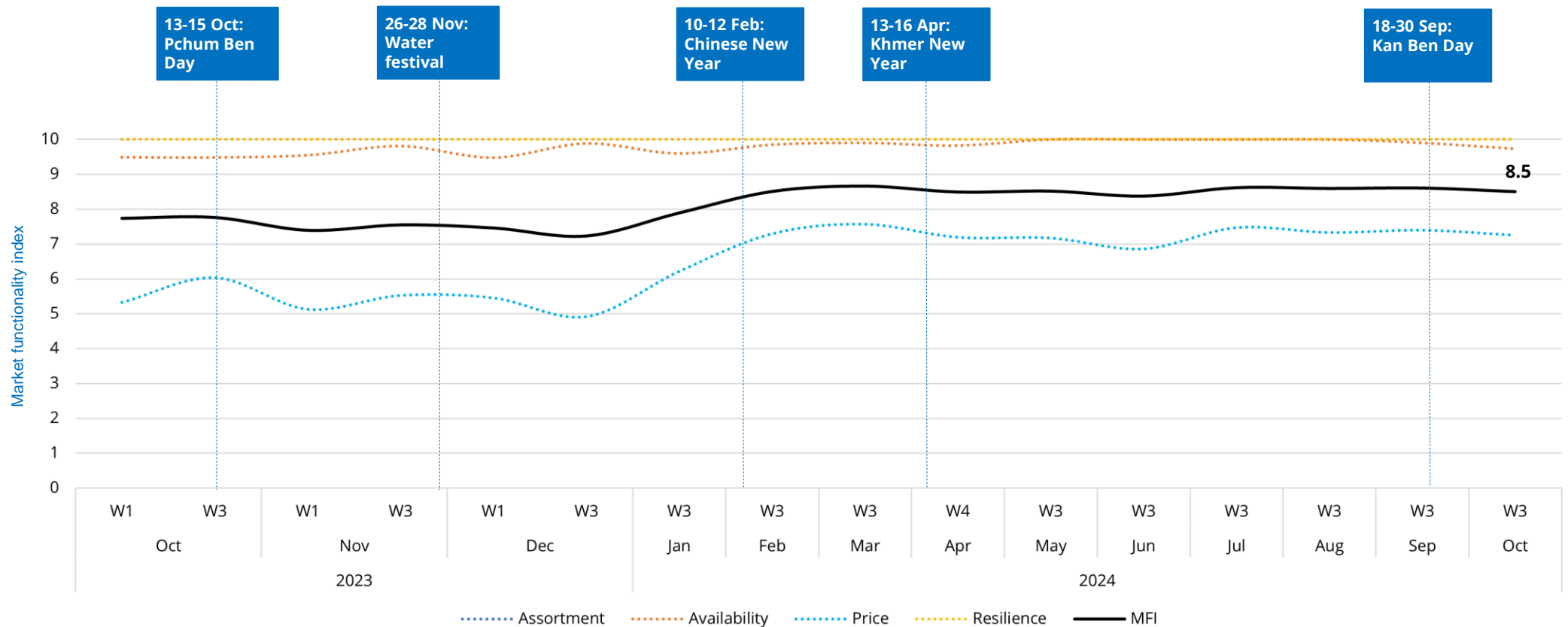
This rise was mainly driven by price increases in mixed rice, morning glory, duck egg and vegetable oil, which outweighed price declines for other items in the basket. Urban markets experienced a larger increase (+7.3% MoM) compared to rural markets (+2.4% MoM). Year-over-year (YoY), the average cost of the BFB decreased slightly by 0.8%. Urban markets recorded a modest drop of 1.6%, while rural markets experienced a slight increase of 1.6%.

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

In October 2024, Cambodia experienced above-average rainfall, leading to flash floods in several provinces and deteriorating vegetation conditions. Despite these impacts, wet-season paddy cultivation exceeded the national target, achieving 110% of the planned goal. ENSO forecasts indicate that the La Niña event is likely to persist until March 2025, bringing slightly above-normal rainfall along with higher-than-average temperatures from November 2024 to January 2025.

Market functionality

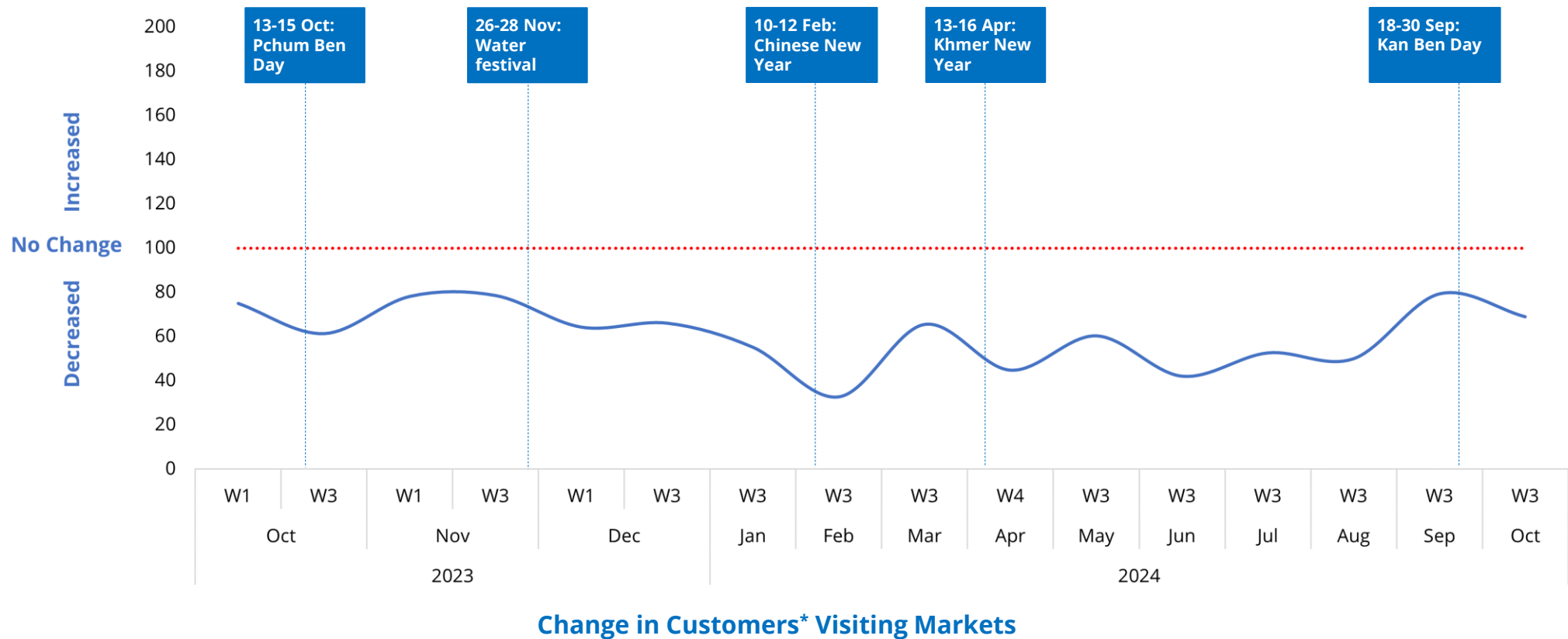
In October 2024, the market functionality index* (MFI) remained almost unchanged compared to the previous month, despite a slight decrease in physical availability of essential goods in sufficient quantities and stable-predictable prices.



* 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 October 2024, the number of customers visiting markets showed a slight decrease compared to the previous month and 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.

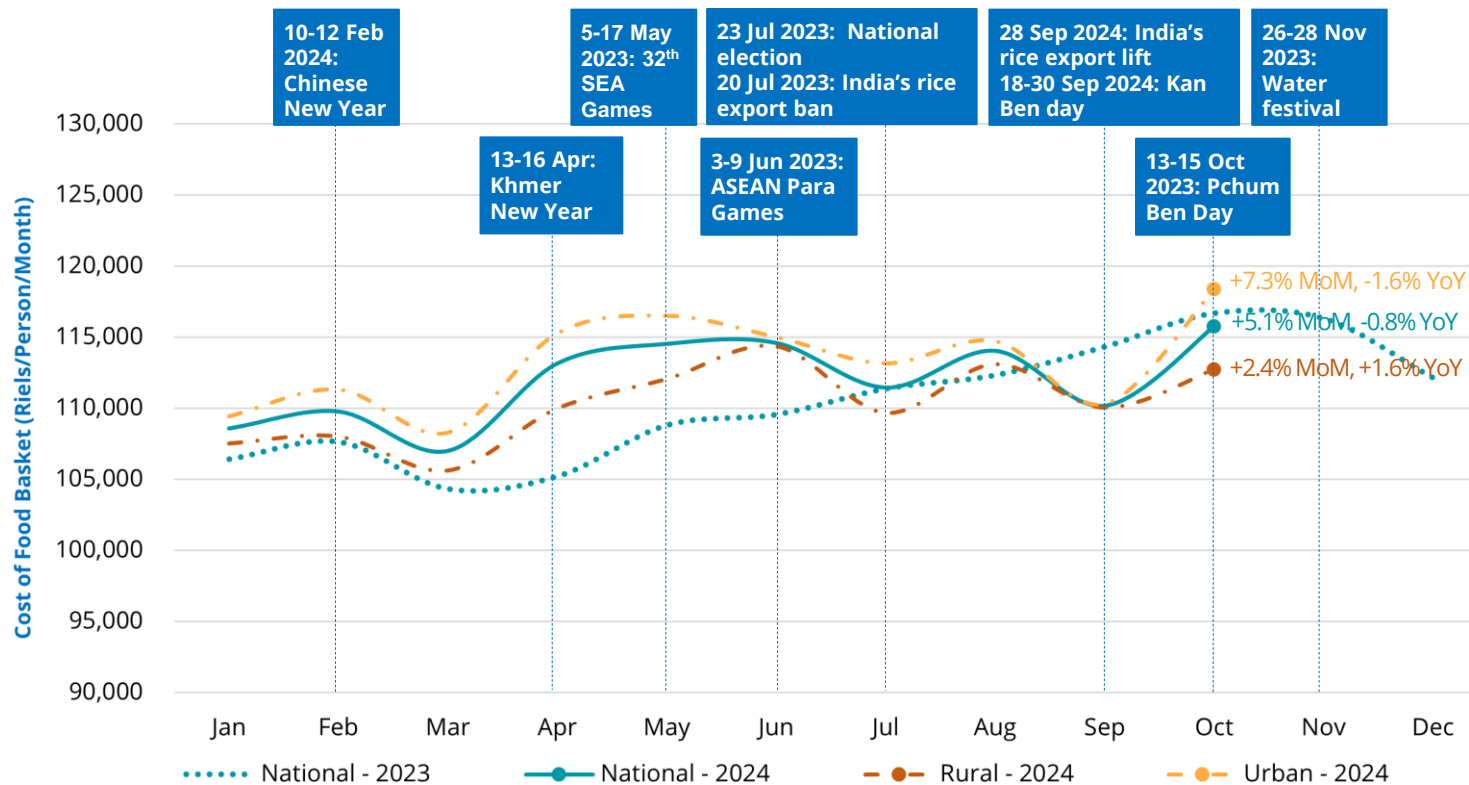


* Across the **58 monitored markets** in the country, market chiefs and traders were interviewed about market accessibility and customer visits in the third week of the month, compared to the third week in the previous month. The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or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

National: Cost of a basic food basket

In October 2024, the estimated average cost of the WFP basic food basket¹ (BFB) was **115,700 riels per person per month**, equivalent to USD 28.2, reflecting a 5.1% increase from September 2024 (MoM). This rise was primarily driven by the higher price for mixed rice, morning glory, duck egg and vegetable oil, which more than offset the price reductions in other commodities within the basket. Urban² markets showed a larger increase (+7.3% MoM) compared to rural markets (+2.4% MoM).

When comparing to the same month in the previous year (YoY), the average cost of WFP's BFB showed a modest decrease of 0.8%. Urban markets experienced a YoY decline of 1.6%, while rural markets experienced a YoY increase of 1.6%.



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

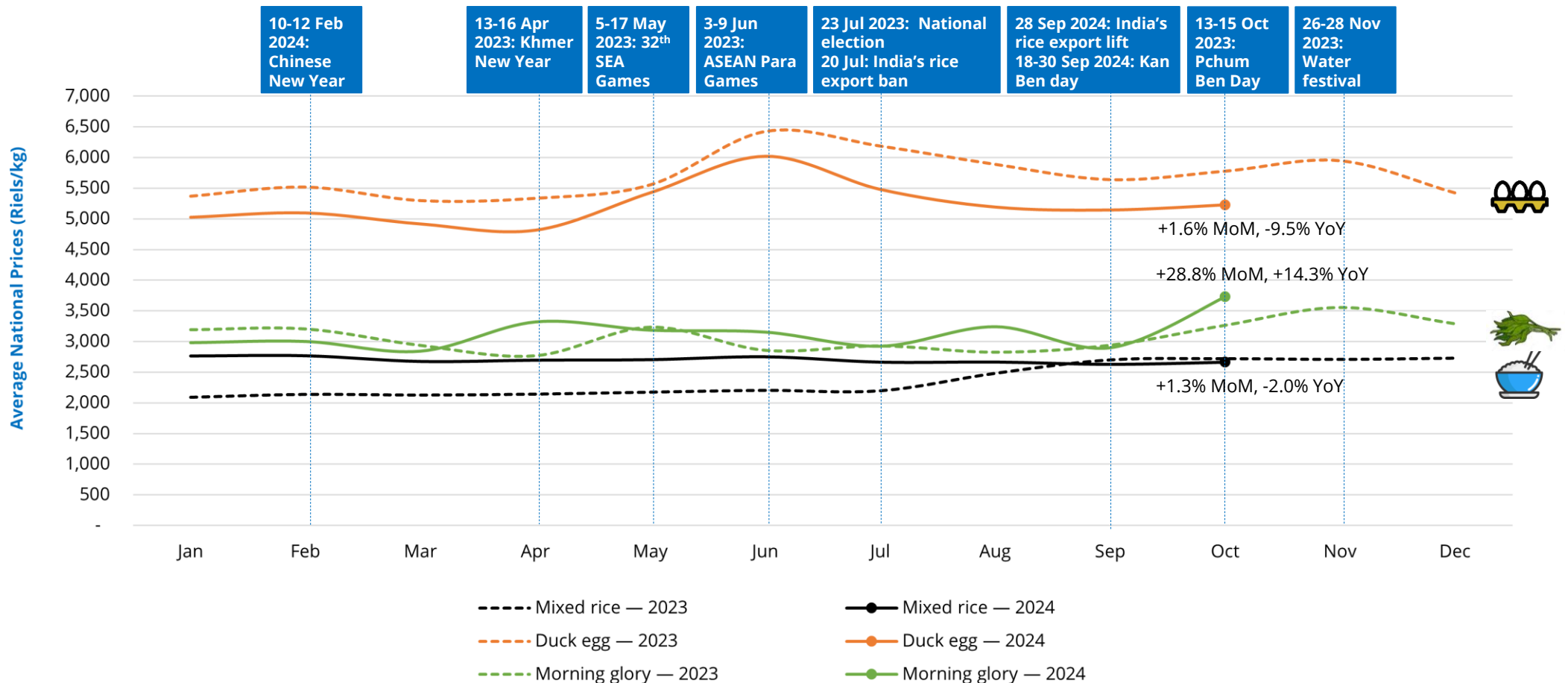


The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, orange sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia.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

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

In October 2024, the retail prices of three food items in the basic food basket (BFB) such as mixed rice, duck eggs, and morning glory showed an upward trend. Compared to the previous month (MoM), the retail prices of mixed rice, morning glory, and duck egg rose by 1.3%, 28.8%, and 1.6%, respectively. Compared to the same month in the previous year (YoY), the retail prices of mixed rice and duck egg decreased by 2.0%, and 9.5%, respectively while the retail price of morning glory increased by 14.3%.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



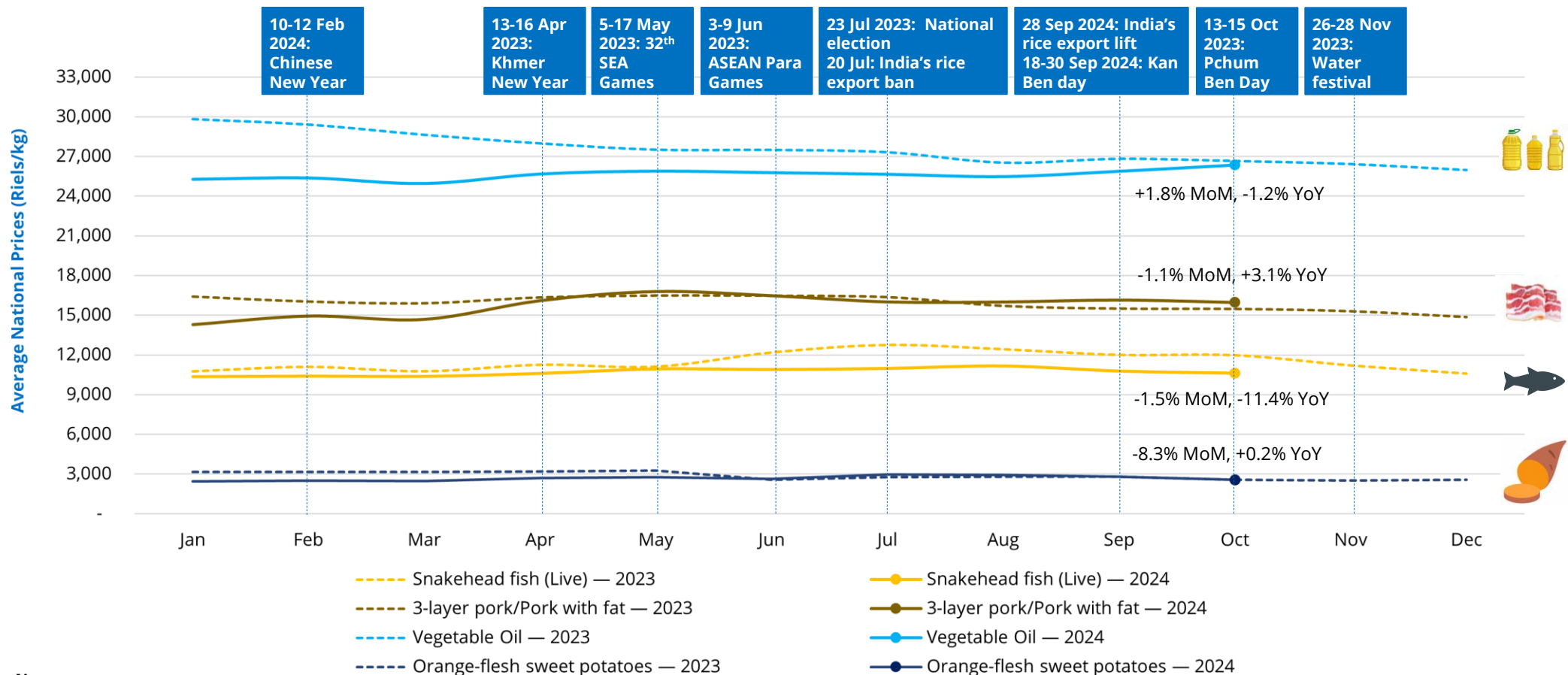
Note:

- 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 October 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-flesh sweet potato showed mixed trends. Pork with fat and orange-flesh sweet potatoes experienced price declines of 1.1% and 8.3%, respectively, compared to the previous month (MoM) but were up by 3.1% and 0.2%, respectively, compared to the same month in the previous year (YoY). The prices of vegetable oil rose by 1.8% MoM but remained 1.2% lower YoY, while snakehead fish experienced price drops both MoM (-1.5%) and YoY (-11.4%).

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



Note:

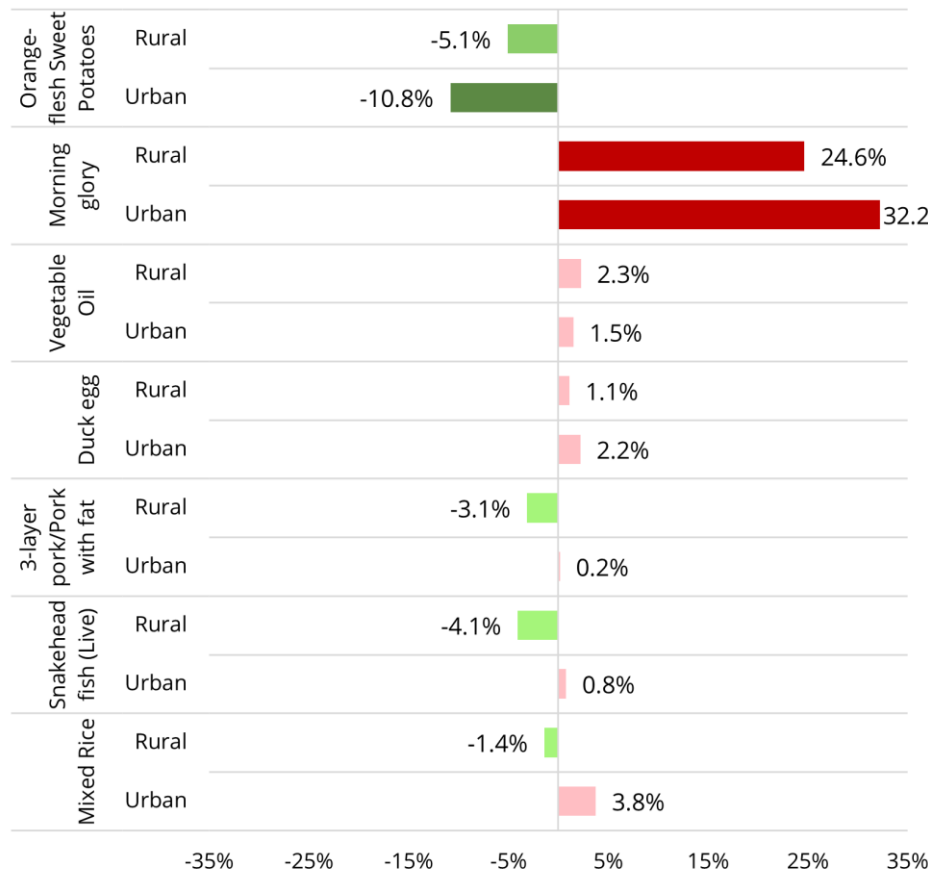
- Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.
- In April 2024, food prices were collected in the fourth week due to the Khmer New Year celebration, marking a deviation from the typical schedule starting from the third week.
- The price of vegetable oil is in Riel per 5 litters.

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

In October 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 for morning glory that showed significant price increases in both rural and urban areas (+24.6% and +32.2% respectively) and orange-flesh sweet potatoes that experienced moderate price decreases in both rural and urban areas (-5.1% and -10.8% respectively). The WFP basic food basket cost in October 2024 for the monitored provinces varied by province (see map below right), with the [Kandal market, Banteay Meanchey province \(USD 30.8\)](#) being 9% above the national average while the [Doun Keo market, Takeo province \(USD 25.8\)](#) being 9% lower than the national average.

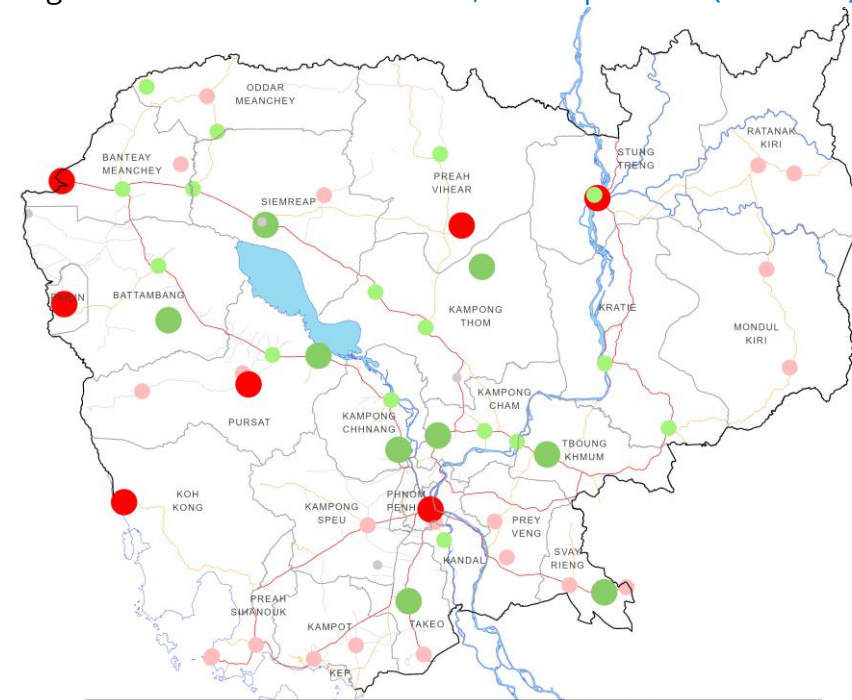
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

September 2024 vs October 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 (October 2024)

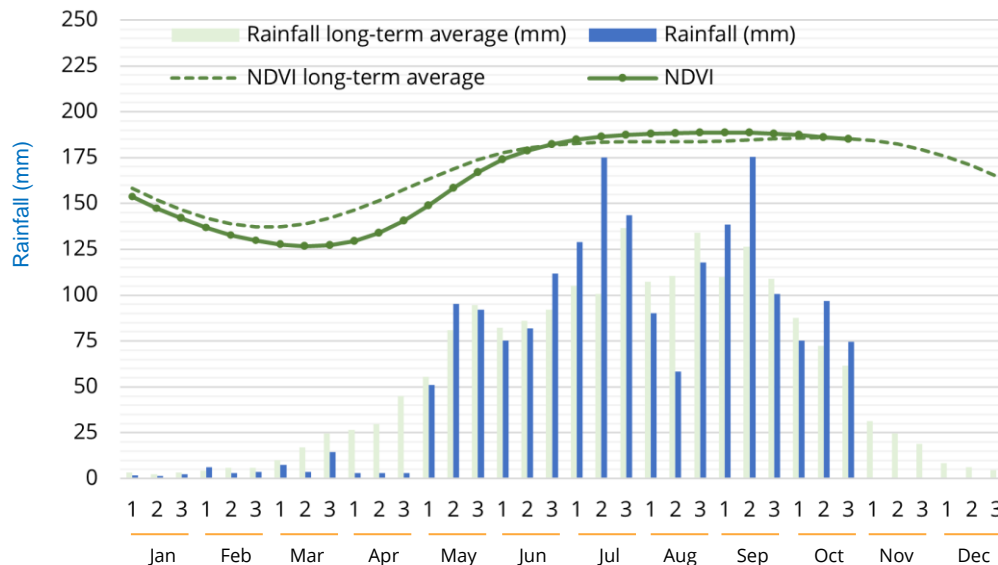
BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	0%	0%
● 5% to 10% Higher	29%	71%
● < 5% Higher	43%	57%
● < 5% Lower	47%	53%
● 5% to 10% Lower	67%	33%
● ≥ 10% Lower	0%	0%
● No price reported	50%	50%

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

In October 2024, the estimated monthly national average rainfall¹ in Cambodia was 12% higher than the long-term average. Meanwhile the nationwide vegetation conditions, measured by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)², were in line with the long-term average (see graph below). Above-average rainfall was particularly prevalent across all provinces except Banteay Meanchey and Mondul Kiri (see map below).

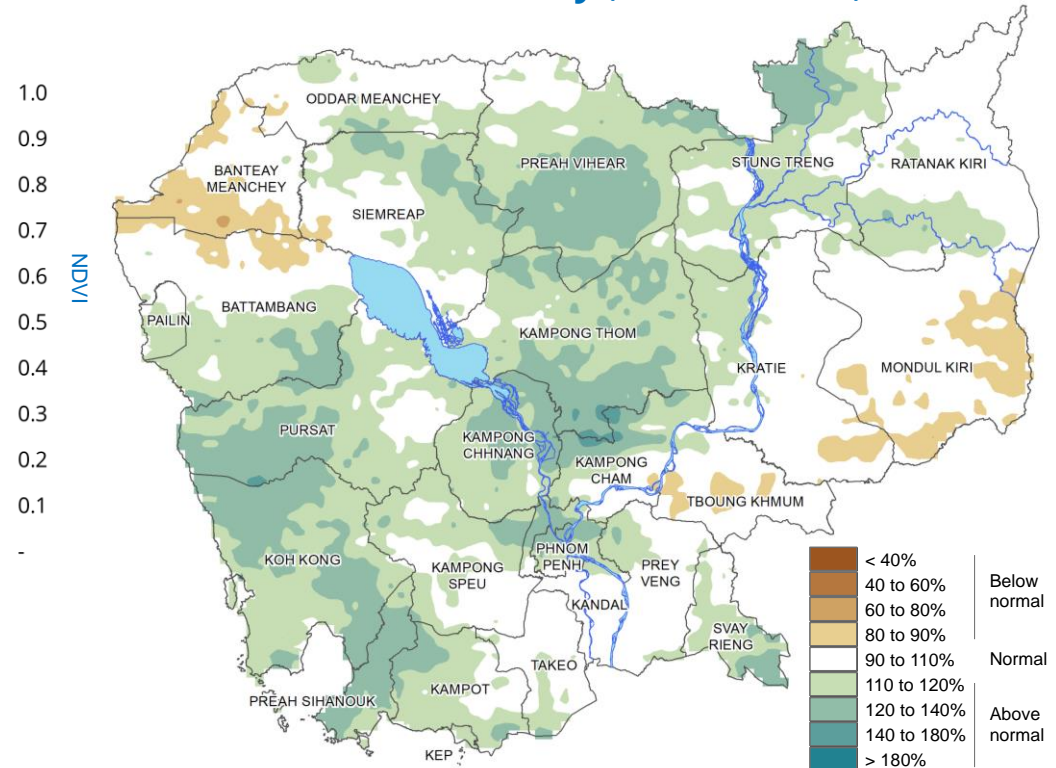
The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) forecast indicates that La Niña condition will likely persist until March 2025. Under these conditions, Cambodia is forecasted to experience slightly above-normal rainfall but hotter-than-normal temperatures between November 2024 and January 2025,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

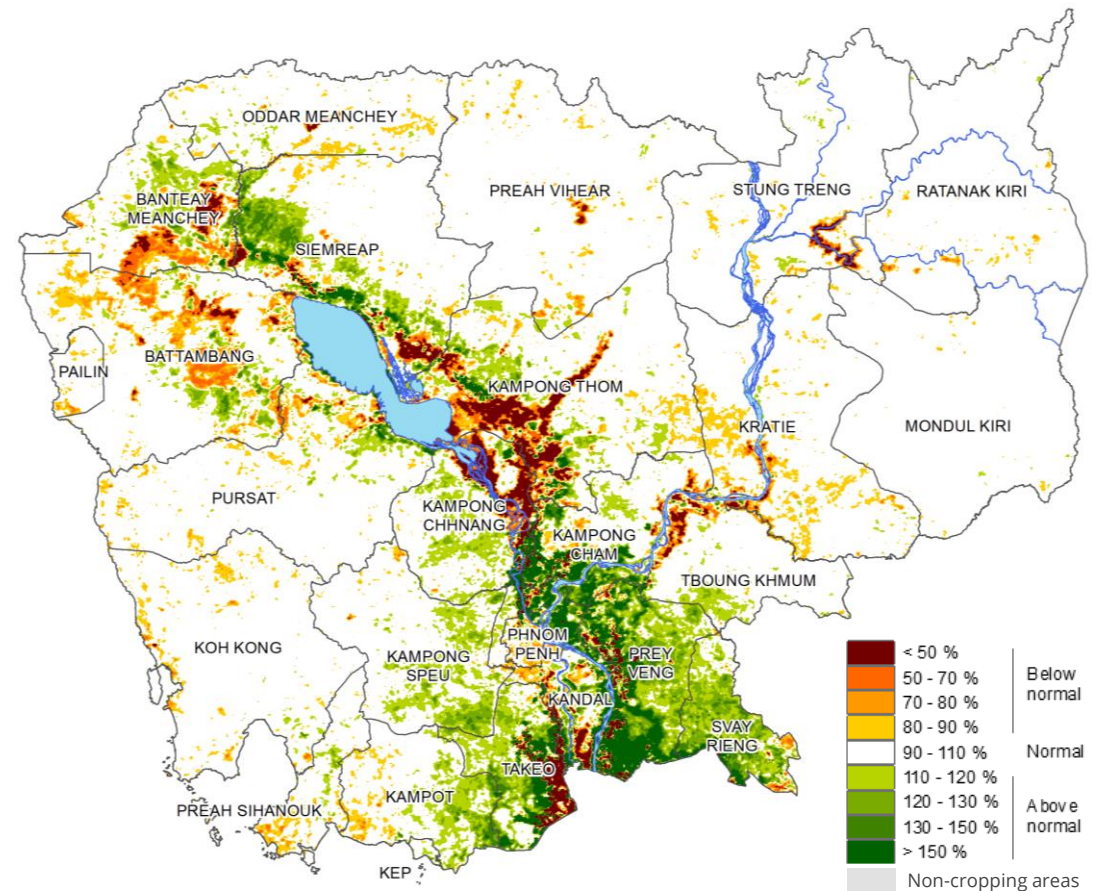
²The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a numerical indicator used to assess vegetation health and density by analyzing reflected light from the Earth's surface via satellite. It provides a continuous value ranging from 0 to 1, where higher values indicate healthier vegetation.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

Flash floods caused by excessive rainfall continued affecting a total of 22,752 hectares of agricultural land across 11 provinces, according to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM). Consequently, vegetation conditions in these provinces have deteriorated, with levels significantly below the long-term average (refer to the map on the right)

However, by October 2024, wet season paddy rice cultivation reached 2.94 million hectares, exceeding the national plan by 10%. Harvesting had already begun in some areas, with an average yield of 3.9 tonnes per hectare, according to the rice-growing outlook report from the Asian Food Security Information System (AFSIS).

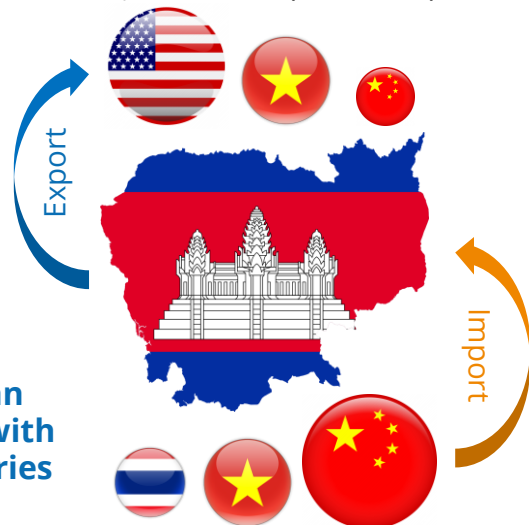
NDVI Anomaly in October 2024



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Trade

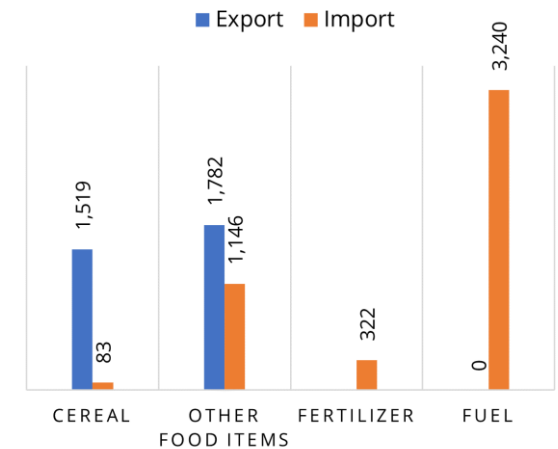
During the first ten months of 2024, Cambodia’s total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, experiencing a significant increase of 16.0% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 21.57 billion. The exports are primarily destined for the United States (38%), Vietnam (14%), China (7%). As of October 2024, the cost of food exports amounted to USD 3,302 million (see top-right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 1,519 million (+16% YoY), and other food items such as meat, edible meat offals, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/ vegetable fats and oils worth USD 1,782 million (+22% YoY).



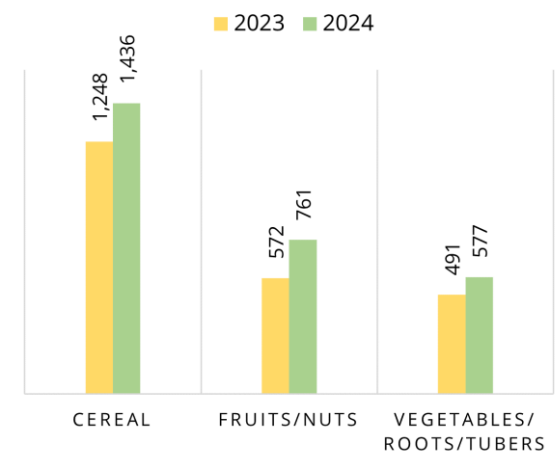
Cambodia’s total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) during the ten months period of 2024 also showed a significant increase, of 17.0% compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to USD 23.49 billion. The imports primarily originate from China (47%), Vietnam (15%), and Thailand (12%). Within Cambodia’s total imports, the cost of food imports amounted to USD 1,229 million (see top-right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 83 million (+33% YoY) and other food items worth USD 1,146 million (+16% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 322 million (+22% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported fuel worth 3,240 million (+16% YoY).

In the first ten month of 2024, the increase in trade surpluses (export-import), for cereals, fruits/nuts, and vegetables/roots/tubers, compared to the same period in 2023, indicates stronger production and export performance across these categories (see the bottom-right hand side chart).

Cambodian trade volume (value in million USD) of key commodity groups, (January-October 2024)



Cambodian trade balance (value in million USD) of key food commodities, 2023 vs 2024 (January-October)



Source: *General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 11 November 2024, and analyzed by WFP*

Policy response

Cambodia’s Roadmap for Food Systems for Sustainable Development 2030, launched by the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) in 2021, outlines a vision to create a sustainable food system by 2030 that ensures access to nutritious and safe food for all, particularly women and children. One of the key focuses of this roadmap is enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers and food systems to climate and economic shocks.

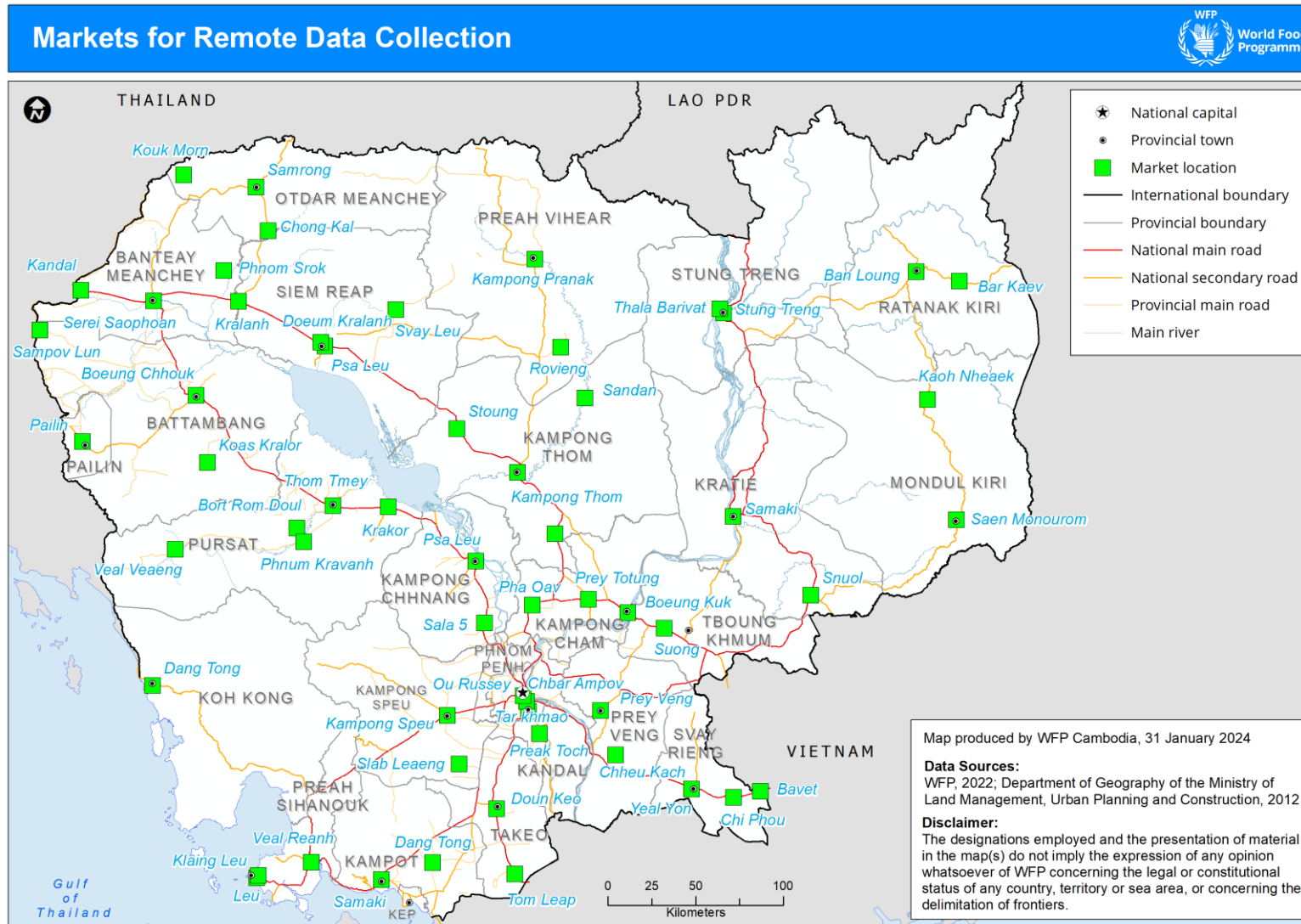
In line with this vision, **the government remains committed to supporting agriculture through preferential policies**, including tax exemptions for farmers, annual land tax exemptions, and reduced VAT rates on fertilizers, seeds, crops, animal feed, and other agricultural imports. Unprocessed agricultural products also benefit from VAT exemptions. (quoted by the Khmer Times, 7 October 2024).

Furthermore, following the successful deployment of 250 commune agricultural officers to 17 rice-producing provinces, **the second wave of recruitment for 2024 is now underway, with 1,000 positions available**. By 2025, the government aims to extend coverage to all 1,600 communes and districts across Cambodia, with a particular focus on those with high agricultural potential (quoted by the Khmer Times, 9 October 2024).

As of October 2024, Cambodia has 8 modern farming communities. These communities cover nearly 2,000 hectares and are part of the government’s efforts to promote sustainable and innovative agricultural practices (quoted by the Khmer Times, 12 September 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	2,665	→ 1.3%	→ 0.0%	→ -2.0%	Carrot	Kg	3,860	→ 2.6%	↑ 9.4%	↑ 22.3%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg		●	●	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,484	↓ -7.3%	↓ -8.7%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	5,031	↑ 6.9%	↑ 12.1%	→ 1.2%	Water lily	Kg	2,267	→ 3.0%	↓ -15.2%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,620	→ -1.5%	→ -3.3%	↓ -11.4%	Moringa leaves	Kg	5,360	↓ -10.7%	↑ 9.7%	→ 3.0%	Climbing wattle	Kg	8,750	↑ 30.4%	↓ -9.7%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,659	→ 2.7%	→ 0.9%	→ 2.7%	Chinese spinach	Kg	4,552	↑ 5.9%	↑ 32.4%	→ -4.7%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	4,000	↓ -20.0%	→ 2.0%	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,826	→ -1.3%	→ -2.5%	→ -4.1%	Pak Choi	Kg	4,239	↑ 6.9%	↑ 14.3%	→ -4.6%	Agati	Kg		●	●	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	26,833	→ -2.6%	→ 0.7%	→ -2.1%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	4,117	↑ 12.3%	↑ 27.4%	→ -0.9%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	7,708	↓ -9.7%	↓ -15.3%	●
Broahok	Kg	9,114	↑ 11.1%	→ 1.9%	→ 1.7%	Mustard Greens	Kg	3,833	→ -0.8%	↑ 13.7%	→ -3.8%	Cabbage	Kg	4,130	↑ 18.2%	↑ 35.6%	●
Trey Por	Kg	10,219	→ -2.8%	↓ -5.6%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	4,000	→ 3.6%	→ 0.6%	→ -4.9%	Chinese salad	Kg	4,404	↓ -15.8%	↑ 13.6%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg	10,000	●	→ 0.0%	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	6,400	↑ 31.7%	→ -2.6%	↑ 18.2%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,650	↓ -14.3%	↓ -8.7%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg		●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	5,258	↓ -6.4%	↓ -14.9%	↑ 15.2%	Baby water melon	Kg	2,750	↓ -21.4%	↓ -7.4%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	15,957	→ -1.1%	→ -0.3%	→ 3.1%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,311	↑ 8.1%	↓ -24.3%	→ -3.9%	Okra	Kg	5,214	↑ 9.3%	↑ 7.6%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	16,068	→ -1.7%	→ 0.5%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg		●	●	●	Baby corn	Kg	9,400	↑ 8.5%	↑ 9.1%	●
Pork bone	Kg	12,870	→ -1.3%	→ -0.9%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	2,391	↑ 5.8%	↓ -20.1%	→ -4.4%	Corn	Kg		●	●	●
Pork legs	Kg	13,185	→ -1.8%	→ 0.4%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	3,183	→ 0.7%	→ 3.1%	↑ 6.4%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kg		●	●	●
Beef with fat	Kg	14,417	→ -1.8%	→ -4.0%	↓ -15.0%	Round eggplants	Kg	3,233	↑ 22.4%	↓ -6.5%	→ 3.8%	Cucumber	Kg	2,121	↓ -7.2%	↓ -26.5%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,600	→ 4.6%	→ -0.5%	↓ -6.7%	Tomatoes	Kg	4,429	↓ -8.7%	→ -0.1%	↑ 8.9%	Taro	Kg	6,643	↑ 8.1%	↑ 33.3%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	14,091	→ 1.5%	↑ 5.3%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	2,679	→ 2.9%	↓ -11.5%	→ -4.1%	Chinese radish	Kg	3,106	↓ -17.4%	→ -1.0%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	5,228	→ 1.6%	→ -4.6%	↓ -9.5%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	2,708	↓ -10.2%	↓ -16.3%	→ -4.8%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	4,125	↑ 86.8%	↑ 22.9%	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	7,132	↑ 5.5%	→ 0.0%	→ -1.5%	Green papaya	Kg	1,614	→ 2.3%	↓ -21.2%	↑ 20.7%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,598	↓ -5.3%	↓ -11.0%	↑ 14.7%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	26,341	→ 1.8%	→ 2.7%	→ -1.2%	Long bean	Kg	3,385	↑ 12.2%	↓ -15.8%	↓ -11.8%	Ripe Mango	Kg	2,250	●	↓ -10.0%	↑ 57.9%
Iodized salt	Kg	1,430	→ 3.2%	↑ 7.2%	↑ 12.9%	Banana flower	Kg	2,591	↑ 15.9%	↓ -14.1%	↑ 7.1%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	3,233	↑ 7.8%	→ -2.7%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,529	→ 1.0%	→ 1.1%	→ 2.8%	Cauliflower	Kg	8,238	→ -4.3%	↑ 22.4%	→ 3.7%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,962	→ 1.1%	→ 2.5%	↓ -7.8%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,848	→ 0.0%	→ 0.4%	→ -0.8%	Chinese Kale	Kg	5,595	↑ 11.3%	→ 1.5%	↓ -7.6%	Coke	330 ml	1,977	→ -1.1%	→ 2.7%	→ -1.1%
Soy bean	Kg	5,144	→ 1.0%	→ -1.7%	↓ -7.3%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,567	↓ -8.3%	↓ -13.5%	→ 0.2%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	3,921	→ -0.4%	↓ -8.1%	↓ -12.8%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	6,100	→ 3.0%	→ 3.0%	→ 2.0%	Garlic	Kg	7,569	→ 1.7%	→ 4.0%	↑ 6.3%	Diesel	litre	3,664	→ -0.3%	↓ -9.1%	↓ -20.1%
Morning glory	Kg	3,731	↑ 28.8%	↑ 27.6%	↑ 14.3%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	6,424	↑ 19.2%	↑ 47.4%	↑ 65.8%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,575	→ -2.8%	→ -0.3%	↓ -13.0%

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	2,477	→ 0.4%	→ -1.7%	→ -3.6%	Carrot	Kg	3,160	→ 2.9%	↑ 5.2%	↑ 29.7%	Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg		●	●	●
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,336	↓ -6.8%	↓ -7.2%	●	Ivy gourd leave	Kg	4,019	↑ 14.5%	↑ 24.5%	↑ 8.1%	Water lily	Kg	1,950	↑ 26.5%	↓ -10.6%	●
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,587	→ 0.7%	→ -2.1%	↓ -11.1%	Moringa leaves	Kg	4,360	→ -3.1%	↑ 10.8%	↑ 14.5%	Climbing wattle	Kg	6,417	↑ 19.2%	↓ -20.8%	●
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,782	→ 1.8%	→ -0.2%	→ 1.4%	Chinese spinach	Kg	3,881	↑ 8.1%	↑ 39.0%	→ -3.2%	Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	4,000	↓ -11.1%	↑ 14.3%	●
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	6,861	→ -2.8%	→ -4.0%	↓ -5.5%	Pak Choi	Kg	3,584	↑ 6.7%	↑ 21.9%	→ -2.1%	Agati	Kg		●	●	●
Dried snake fish	Kg	24,767	→ -1.8%	→ -0.5%	→ -2.4%	Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,432	↑ 15.8%	↑ 34.3%	→ -1.1%	Abalone mushroom	Kg	6,479	↓ -7.7%	↓ -14.9%	●
Broahok	Kg	7,809	→ 4.6%	→ -1.1%	→ -0.6%	Mustard Greens	Kg	3,110	→ 0.2%	↑ 15.8%	→ -3.5%	Cabbage	Kg	3,456	↑ 25.3%	↑ 40.6%	●
Trey Por	Kg	9,141	→ -1.9%	→ -4.3%	●	Amaranthus	Kg	3,286	↑ 11.8%	↑ 9.9%	→ 3.9%	Chinese salad	Kg	3,627	↓ -17.6%	↑ 12.3%	●
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg	9,000	●	→ -2.7%	●	Ngob leaves	Kg	4,900	↑ 39.2%	→ -0.5%	↑ 22.7%	Bean sprout	Kg	2,236	↓ -15.1%	→ -0.4%	●
Trey Sandai	Kg		●	●	●	Pumpkin leaves	Kg	4,308	→ 2.2%	→ -3.4%	↑ 26.8%	Baby water melon	Kg	2,167	↓ -13.3%	↓ -7.6%	●
Pork with fat	Kg	14,787	→ -1.5%	→ 0.0%	→ 4.0%	Pumpkin fruit	Kg	1,832	↑ 12.1%	↓ -26.4%	→ -1.7%	Okra	Kg	4,125	→ 2.5%	→ -3.2%	●
Pork ribs	Kg	14,907	→ -2.0%	→ 1.1%	●	Bottle gourd	Kg		●	●	●	Baby corn	Kg	7,857	↑ 6.5%	↑ 14.8%	●
Pork bone	Kg	11,910	→ -0.8%	→ 0.4%	●	Wax gourd	Kg	1,780	↑ 8.5%	↓ -27.0%	↓ -7.6%	Corn	Kg		●	●	●
Pork legs	Kg	12,182	→ -1.0%	→ 0.9%	●	Long eggplants	Kg	2,566	→ -1.6%	→ 2.7%	↑ 6.0%	Palm fruit (sliced)	Kgl		●	●	●
Beef with fat	Kg	12,972	→ -2.6%	→ -5.0%	↓ -15.0%	Round eggplants	Kg	2,688	↑ 29.4%	↓ -5.8%	↑ 13.0%	Cucumber	Kg	1,636	→ -4.0%	↓ -28.2%	●
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,700	↑ 5.8%	→ 0.3%	↓ -5.6%	Tomatoes	Kg	3,743	↓ -9.1%	→ -3.8%	↑ 11.0%	Taro	Kg	5,750	→ 4.5%	↑ 35.3%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	13,182	→ 0.7%	↑ 5.7%	●	Spong gourd	Kg	2,100	↑ 12.4%	↓ -10.3%	→ -2.3%	Chinese radish	Kg	2,500	↓ -21.3%	→ -0.7%	●
Duck egg	10 eggs	4,766	→ 2.8%	↓ -5.6%	↓ -10.6%	Ridge Gourd	Kg	2,108	→ -3.6%	↓ -18.7%	→ -1.3%	Bamboo shoot	Kg	2,900	↑ 66.5%	↑ 17.7%	●
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,531	↑ 5.5%	→ -1.1%	→ -1.7%	Green papaya	Kg	1,137	→ 4.0%	↓ -28.4%	↑ 25.4%	Ripe Banana	Kg	2,186	↓ -5.7%	↓ -10.5%	↑ 20.6%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	25,623	→ 3.5%	→ 3.5%	→ 0.8%	Long bean	Kg	2,669	↑ 6.8%	↓ -20.1%	↓ -14.8%	Ripe Mango	Kg	1,875	●	↓ -18.5%	↑ 82.9%
Iodized salt	Kg	1,196	↑ 9.8%	↑ 13.1%	↑ 19.5%	Banana flower	Kg	2,231	↑ 30.2%	↓ -13.4%	↑ 17.5%	Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,667	→ 2.1%	↓ -9.2%	●
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,175	→ 1.2%	→ 1.7%	↑ 5.4%	Cauliflower	Kg	7,182	→ -4.4%	↑ 22.3%	→ 2.4%	Fresh milk	140 ml	1,654	↑ 5.1%	↑ 7.2%	↓ -13.4%
Ground Nut	Kg	8,783	→ -1.4%	→ -1.1%	→ -3.5%	Chinese Kale	Kg	4,636	↑ 8.4%	→ 0.3%	↓ -11.4%	Coke	330 ml	1,568	→ -1.0%	→ -4.1%	→ -0.1%
Soy bean	Kg	4,686	→ 1.9%	→ -2.6%	→ -4.5%	Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,154	→ -4.9%	↓ -11.7%	→ 4.3%	Gasoline (Regular)	litre	3,750	→ 0.2%	↓ -8.0%	↓ -12.5%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,626	↑ 5.5%	↑ 6.5%	→ 2.3%	Garlic	Kg	7,025	→ 1.8%	↑ 5.7%	↑ 7.5%	Diesel	litre	3,514	↑ 10.1%	↓ -10.1%	↓ -19.5%
Morning glory	Kg	3,058	↑ 38.3%	↑ 29.7%	↑ 17.1%	Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	5,988	↑ 21.6%	↑ 58.6%	↑ 80.5%	Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,211	→ 2.7%	→ -3.5%	↓ -10.9%

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

Annex 3: Cost of a basic food basket

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

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

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

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

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, October 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	33,472
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.6	29,404
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	16.0	19,756
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.4	3,014
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	5.8	2,260
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.7	26,297
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.6	1,531
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	115,700