Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

November 2024

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

CAMBODIA

United Nations World Food Programme

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Environmental factors influencing prices

Global food prices showed an upward trend in the first eleven 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 November 2024, the FAO global food price index continued to rise by 0.5% compared to October 2024 (MoM) and 5.7% compared to November 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 showed a 4.0% decrease MoM and 8.0% decline YoY, largely driven by increased market competition, and currency depreciations against the United States dollar.

In November 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

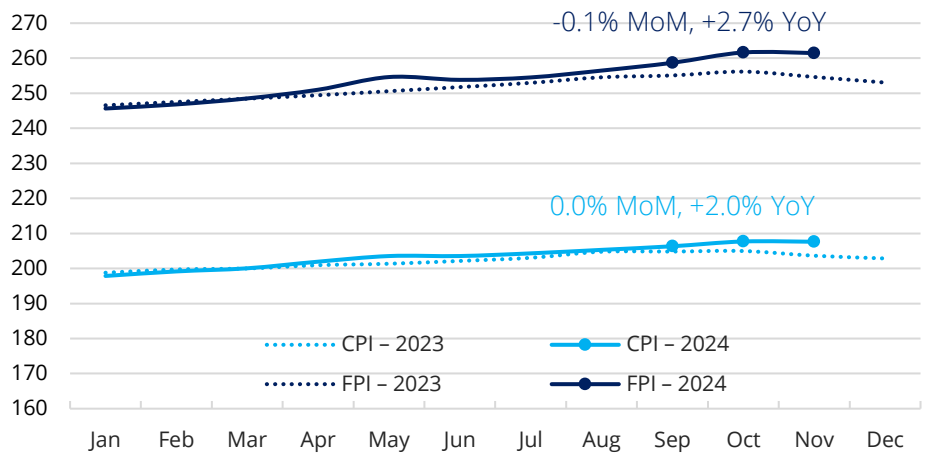
Quick Glance

Economic growth rate

2023	2024	2025
5.6%	5.8% (projected)	6.1% (projected)

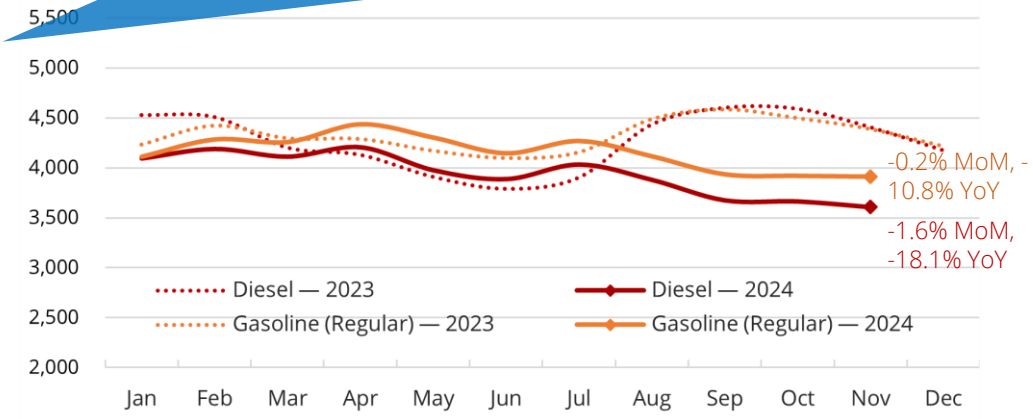
The World Bank revised Cambodia's economic growth projection to 5.8% in 2024 and 6.1% in 2025. In November 2024, the Phnom Penh Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 207.7 points, remaining stable compared to the previous month, but showing a 2% increase year on year. The Food Price Index* (FPI) also remained unchanged month-on-month but increased by 2.7% year-on-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)

Inflation



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

Fuel



Key Findings

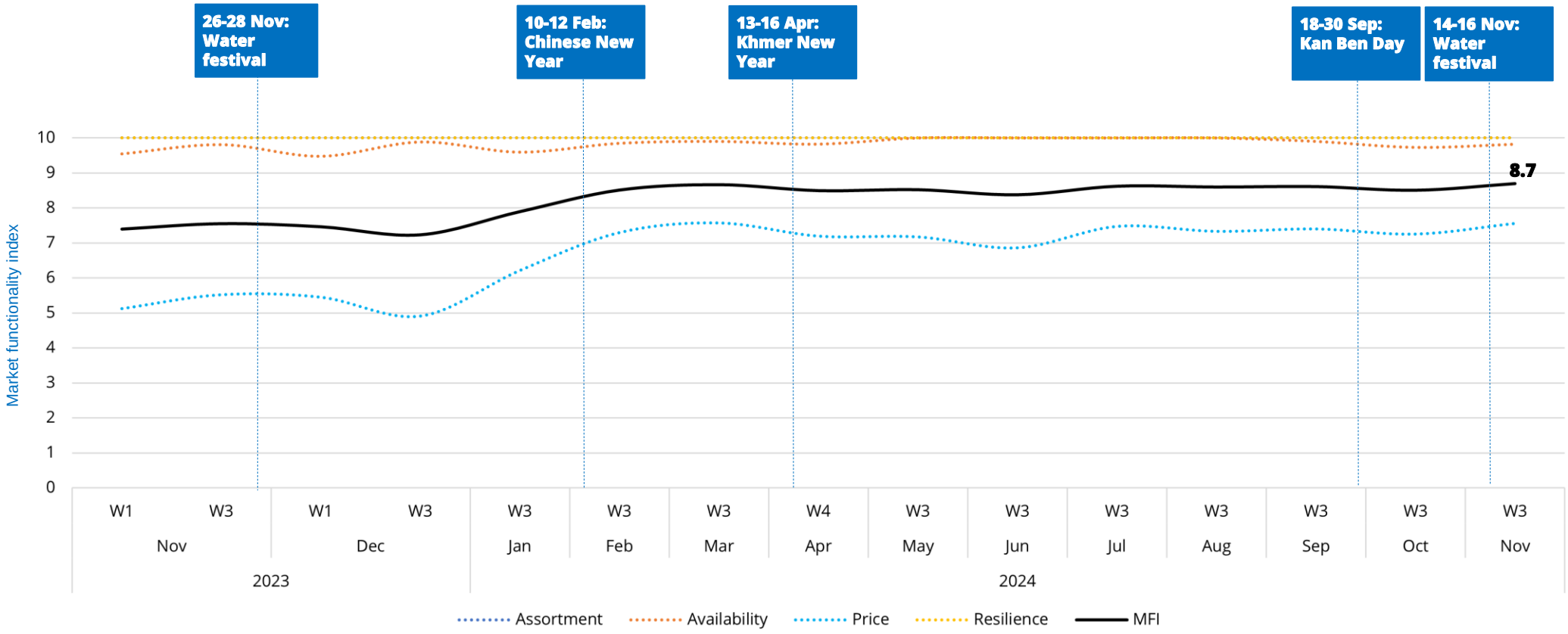
In November 2024, the estimated cost of the WFP basic food basket (BFB) was 113,348 riels (USD 27.6) per person per month, a 2.1% decrease from October. This drop was mainly due to lower prices for most items, especially morning glory, which offset price increases in vegetable oil and snakehead fish. While urban markets showed a 6.6% decrease, rural markets experienced a 2.4% increase, making the cost of BFB higher in rural areas. Compared to November 2023, the average cost of the BFB decreased by 2.5%, with urban markets down 6.6% and rural markets up 1.7%.

The surveyed markets continued to function well in November 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 November 2024, **Cambodia experienced below-average rainfall. Despite this, vegetation conditions remained favorable, and the harvesting of wet-season paddy rice has been completed across 1.2 million hectares.** ENSO forecasts suggest that La Niña conditions are likely to persist until February 2025, potentially bringing above-normal rainfall and normal temperatures from December 2024 to February 2025.

Market functionality

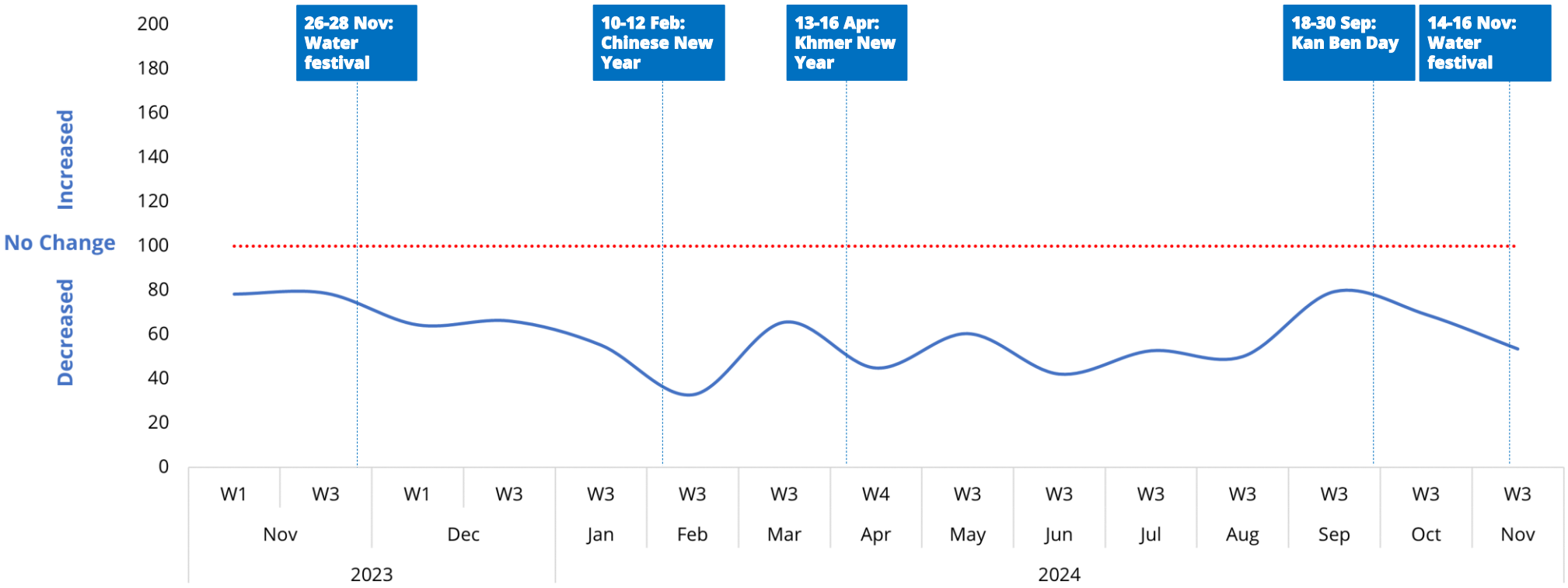
In November 2024, the market functionality index* (MFI) remained high compared to the previous month, due to a slight increase in physical availability of essential goods in sufficient quantities and stable-predictable prices.



** 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 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 November 2024, the number of customers visiting markets continued to decrease compared to the previous month. 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.



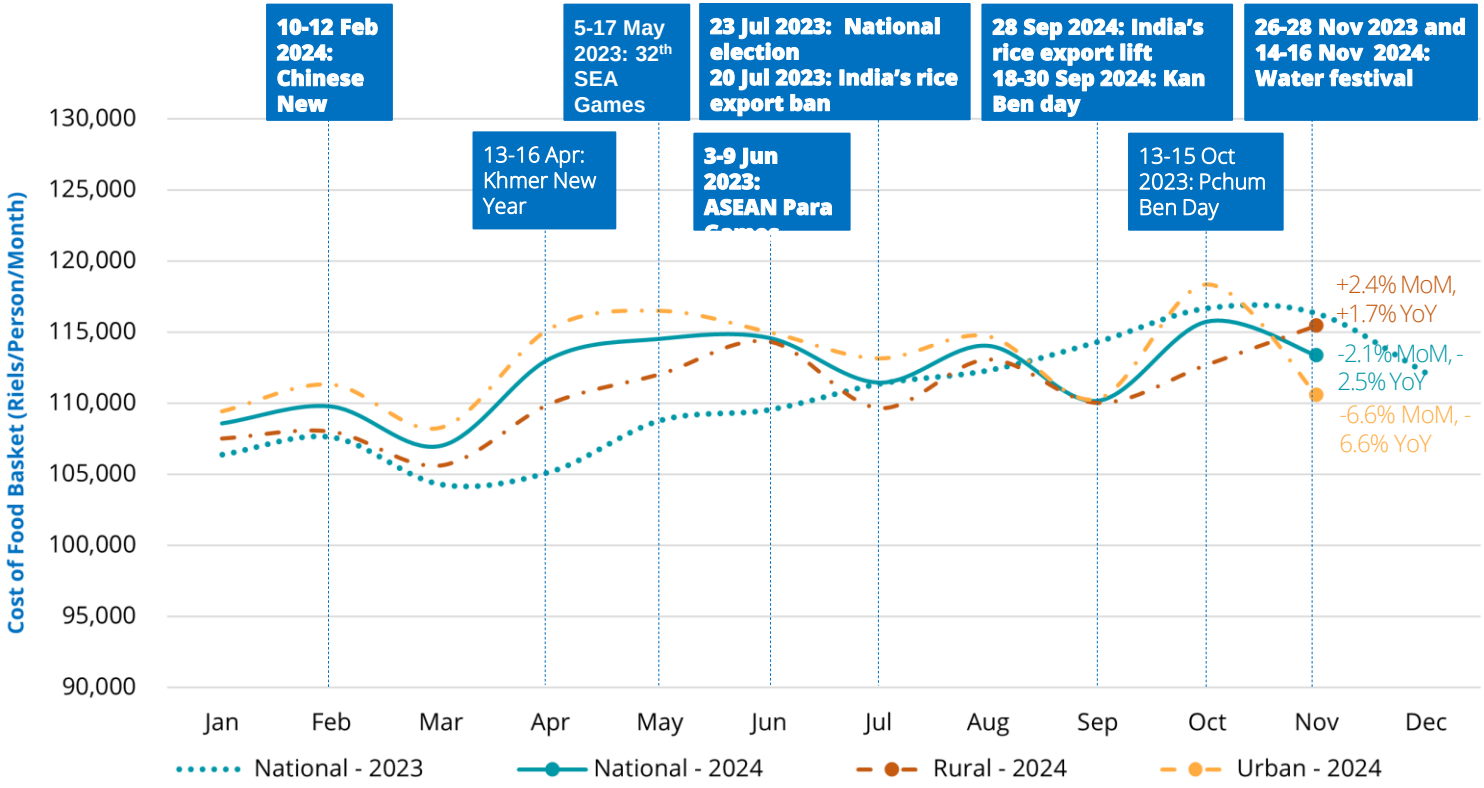
Change in Customers* Visiting Markets

** 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 November 2024, the estimated average cost of the WFP basic food basket[1] (BFB) was **113,348 riels per person per month**, equivalent to USD 27.6, reflecting a 2.1% decrease from October 2024 (MoM). This decline was primarily driven by the lower price for most food items in the basket, particularly morning glory, which offset the price increase in vegetable oil and snakehead fish. While urban[2] markets experienced a decrease of 6.6% MoM, rural markets showed a 2.4% increase, causing the cost of BFB in rural areas to surpass that in urban markets.

When comparing to the same month in the previous year (YoY), the average cost of WFP's BFB showed a slight decrease of 2.5%. Urban markets experienced a YoY decline of 6.6%, while rural markets experienced a YoY increase of 1.7%.



[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)

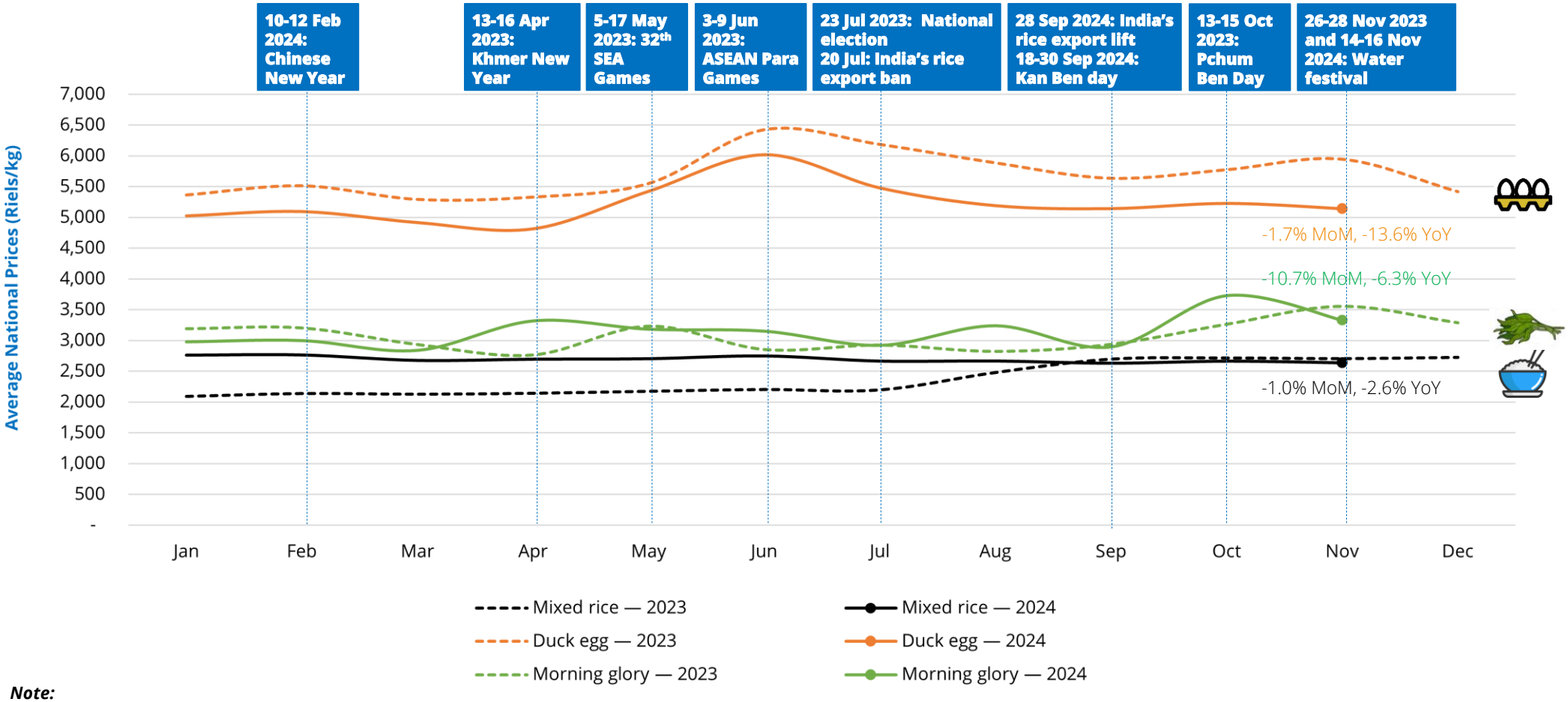
Daily per capita ration

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 November 2024, the retail prices of three food items in the basic food basket (BFB)—mixed rice, morning glory, and duck eggs—showed a downward trend both compared to the previous month (MoM) and the same month in the previous year (YoY). The retail prices of mixed rice, morning glory, and duck eggs decreased by 1.0%, 10.7%, and 1.7% MoM respectively. On year on year (YoY), the retail prices of mixed rice, morning glory, and duck eggs fell by 2.6%, 6.3% and 13.6% respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



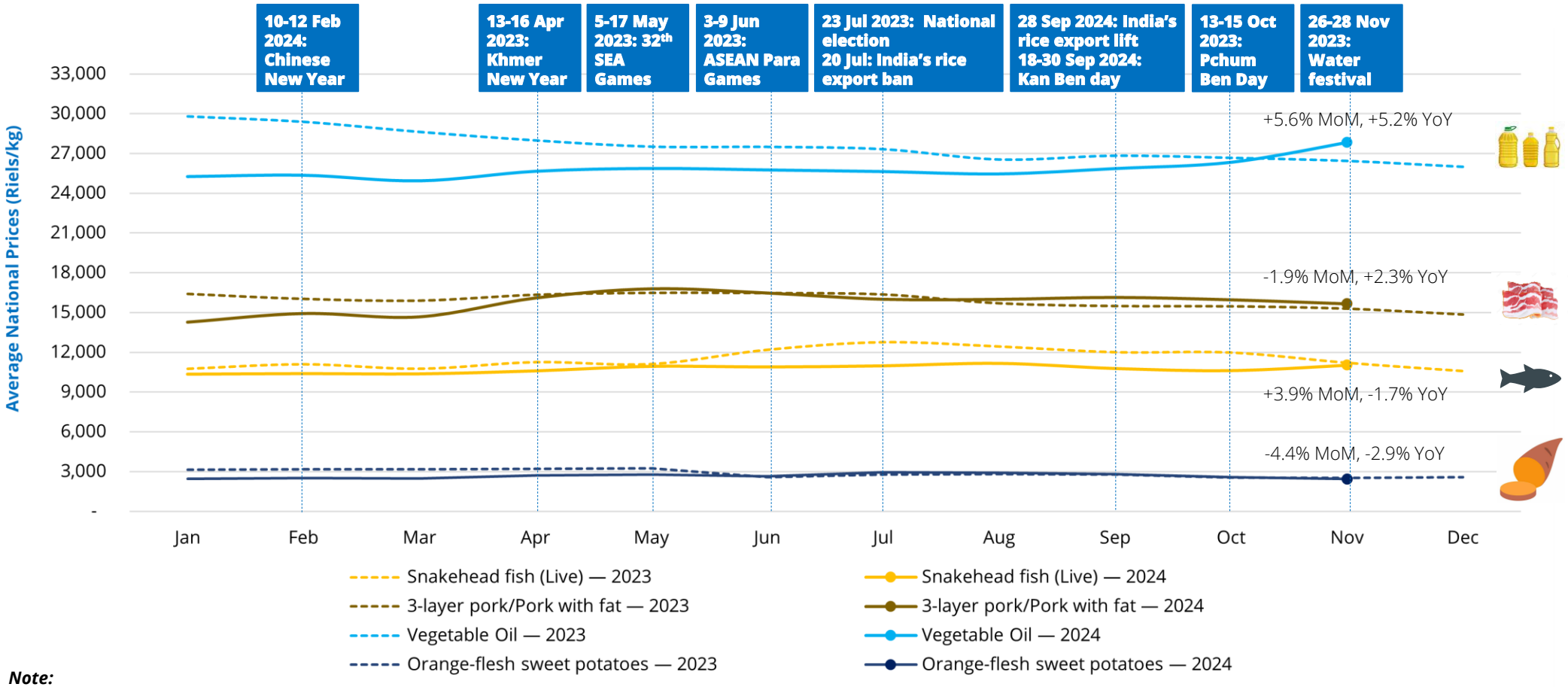
Note:

- *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 November 2024, the retail prices of four other food items in the basic food basket (BFB)—vegetable oil, pork with fat, snakehead fish, and orange-flesh sweet potato—showed mixed trends. The prices of vegetable oil increased by 5.6% compared to the previous month (MoM) and 5.2% compared to the same month in the previous year (YoY). In contrast, the prices of orange-flesh sweet potatoes fell by 4.4% MoM and 2.9% YoY. The prices of snakehead fish rose by 3.9% MoM but declined by 1.7% YoY. Meanwhile, the prices of pork with fat decreased by 1.9% MoM but increased by 2.3% YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



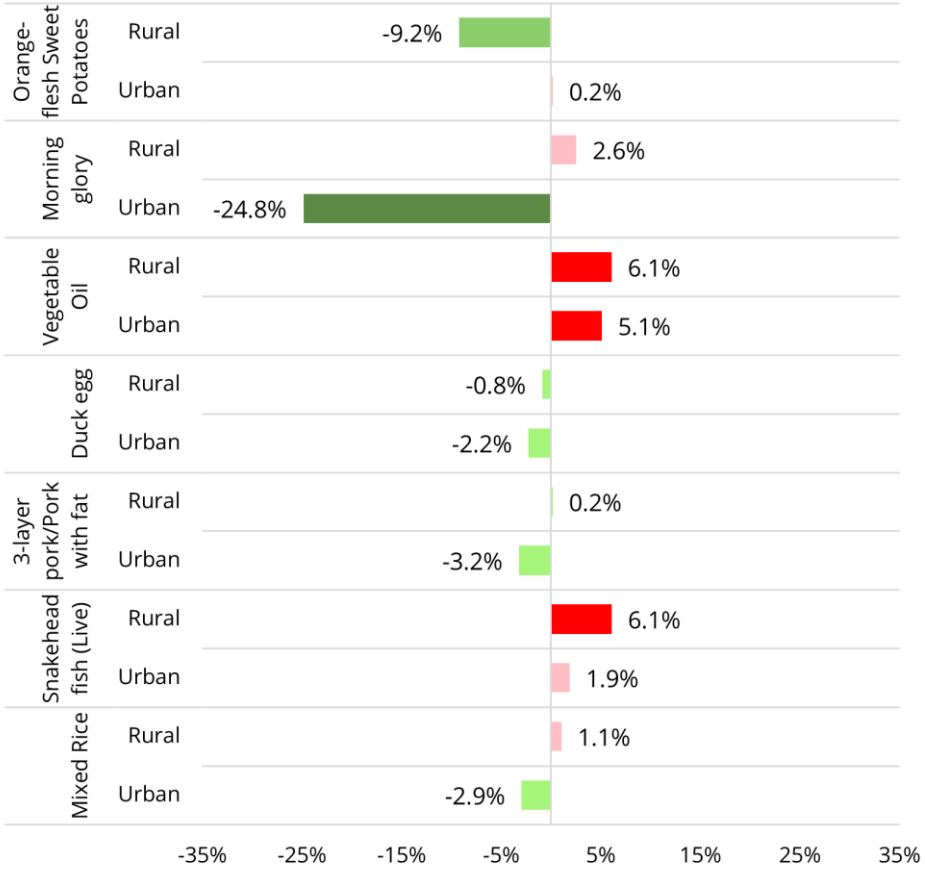
Note:

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

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

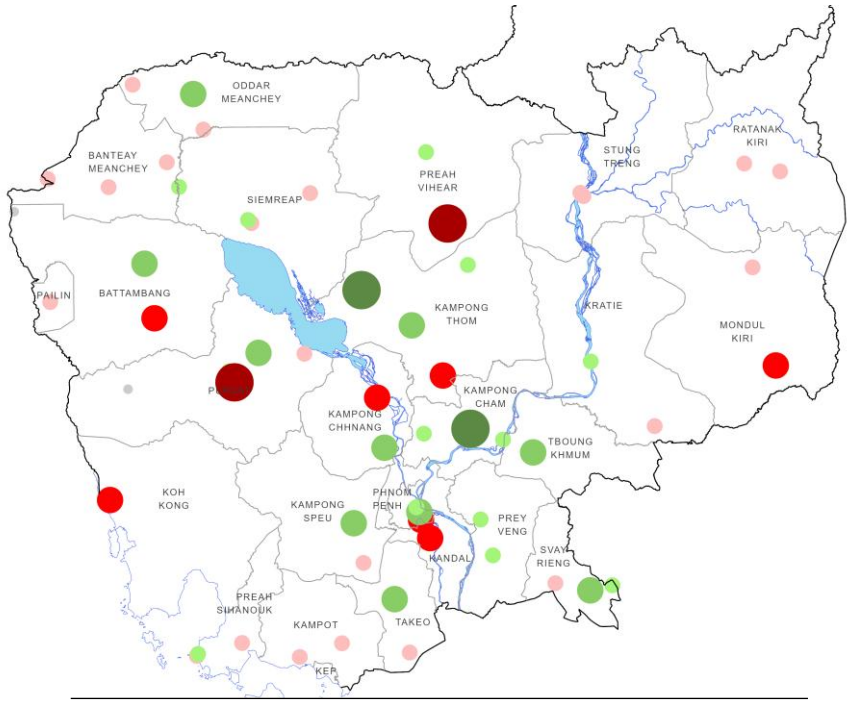
In November 2024, the retail prices of most monitored food commodities (see graphic below left) in both rural and urban areas experienced slight fluctuation compared to the previous month, except for morning glory that showed significant price decreases in urban areas (-24.8%) and orange-flesh sweet potatoes that experienced moderate price decreases in rural areas (-9.2%). The WFP basic food basket cost in November 2024 for the monitored provinces varied by province (see map below right), with the Rovieng market, Preah Vihear province (USD 30.8) being 11% above the national average while the Prey Totung market, Kampong Cham province (USD 24.0) being 13% lower than the national average.

Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities
October 2024 vs November 2024



Note:

- *Data is from all **5**8 markets. See the Methods section for more details*
- *Food prices were collected remotely by call centre.*



BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in Rural	Urban
≥ 10% Higher	100%	0%
5% to 10% Higher	43%	57%
< 5% Higher	55%	45%
< 5% Lower	38%	62%
5% to 10% Lower	20%	80%
≥ 10% Lower	100%	0%
No price reported	50%	50%

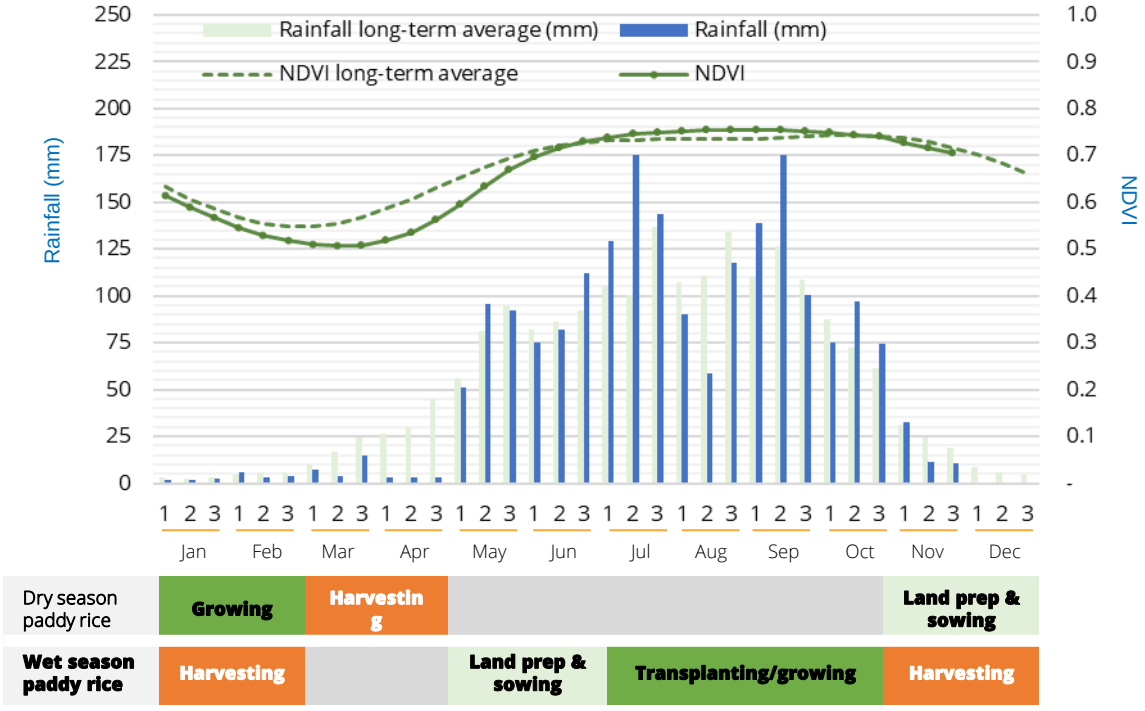
BFB Deviation of cost of basic food basket by market or province vs. national average cost
(November 2024)

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

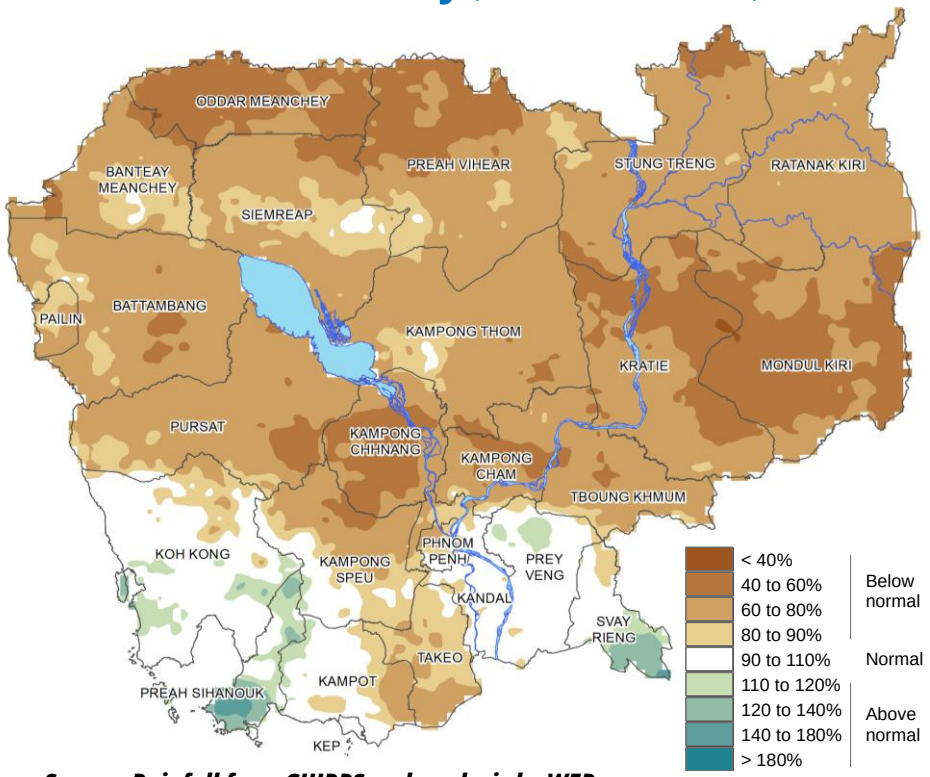
In November 2024, the estimated monthly national average rainfall[1] in Cambodia was 27.6% below the long-term average. However, the nationwide vegetation conditions, measured by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)[2], were only slightly below the long-term average (see graph below). Most provinces experienced below-average rainfall, with the exception of coastal areas, Kandal, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng (see map below).

The El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) forecast indicates that La Niña conditions are expected to persist until February 2025, with a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions anticipated between January – March 2025. Under these conditions, Cambodia is forecasted to experience above-normal rainfall and normal temperatures from December 2024 and February 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 (November 2024) **and Seasonal Crop Calendar**



Rainfall Anomaly (November 2024)



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

[1] *Rainfall for a specific month is the sum of the three Dekat (every 10 days) rainfall for that month.*

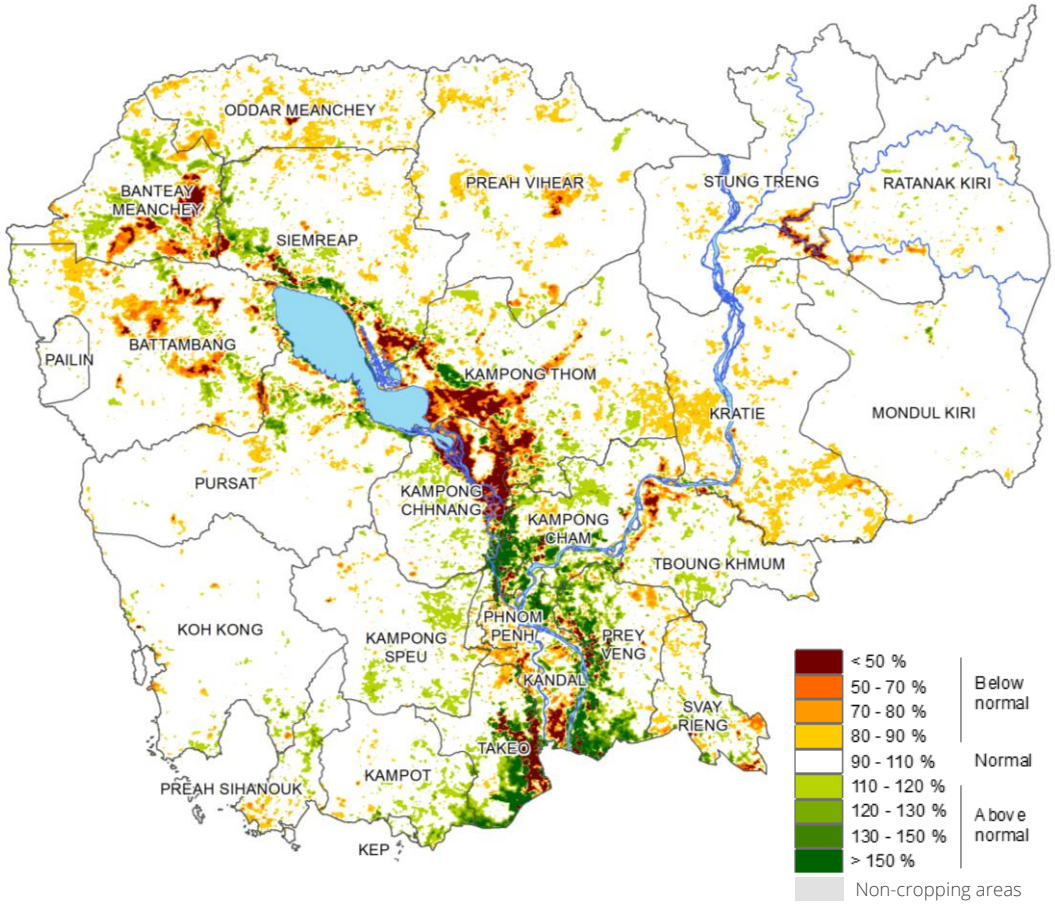
[2] *The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a numerical indicator used to assess vegetation health and density by analyzing reflected light from the Earth's surface via satelite. It provides a continuous value ranging from 0 to 1, where higher values indicate healthier vegetation.*

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In November 2024, vegetation conditions remained favorable overall, except in areas affected by flooding, where conditions deteriorated significantly, falling well below the long-term average (refer to the map on the right).

By the end of November, harvesting of wet-season paddy rice covered approximately 1.2 million hectares, with an average yield of 3.9 tonnes per hectare. Meanwhile, the cultivation of dry-season paddy rice had been completed on around 165,230 hectares, according to the rice-growing outlook report from the Asian Food Security Information System (AFSIS).

NDVI Anomaly in November 2024



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Trade

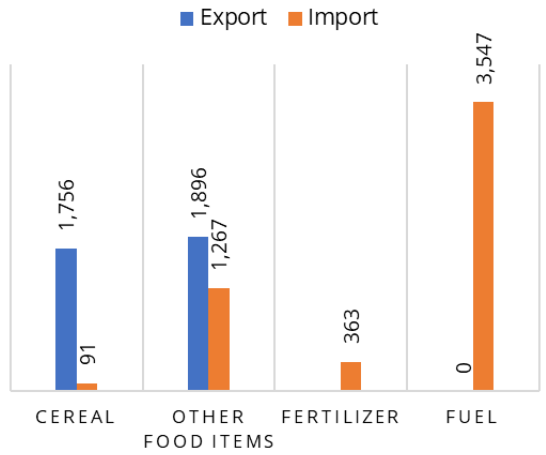
During the first eleven months of 2024, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, experiencing a significant increase of 16.8% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 23.93 billion. The exports are primarily destined for the United States (38%), Vietnam (14%), China (7%). As of November 2024, the cost of food exports amounted to USD 3,651 million (see top-right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 1,756 million (+14% YoY), and other food items such as meat, edible meat offals, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/ vegetable fats and oils worth USD 1,896 million (+19% YoY).

Cambodian trade flow with top 3 countries in 2024

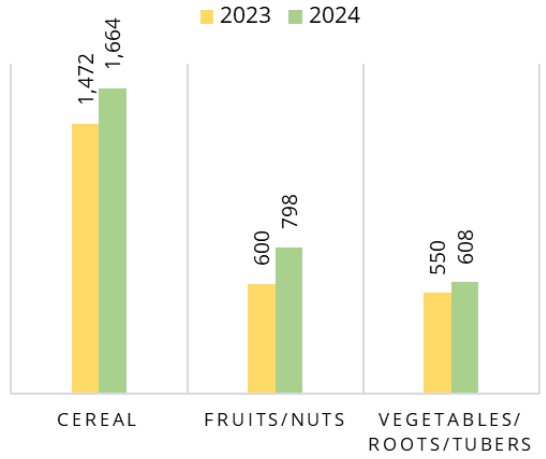
Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) during the 11 months period of 2024 also showed a significant increase, of 17.9% compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to USD 25.94 billion. The imports primarily originate from China (47%), Vietnam (15%), and Thailand (12%). Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of food imports amounted to USD 1,358 million (see top-right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 91 million (+28% YoY) and other food items worth USD 1,267 million (+16% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 363 million (+25% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported fuel worth 3,547 million (+16% YoY).

In the first 11 months 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-November 2024)



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



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

Policy response

Cambodia is making significant progress in enhancing its agricultural sector through various initiatives aimed at improving food security, modernizing agricultural practices, and promoting sustainability.

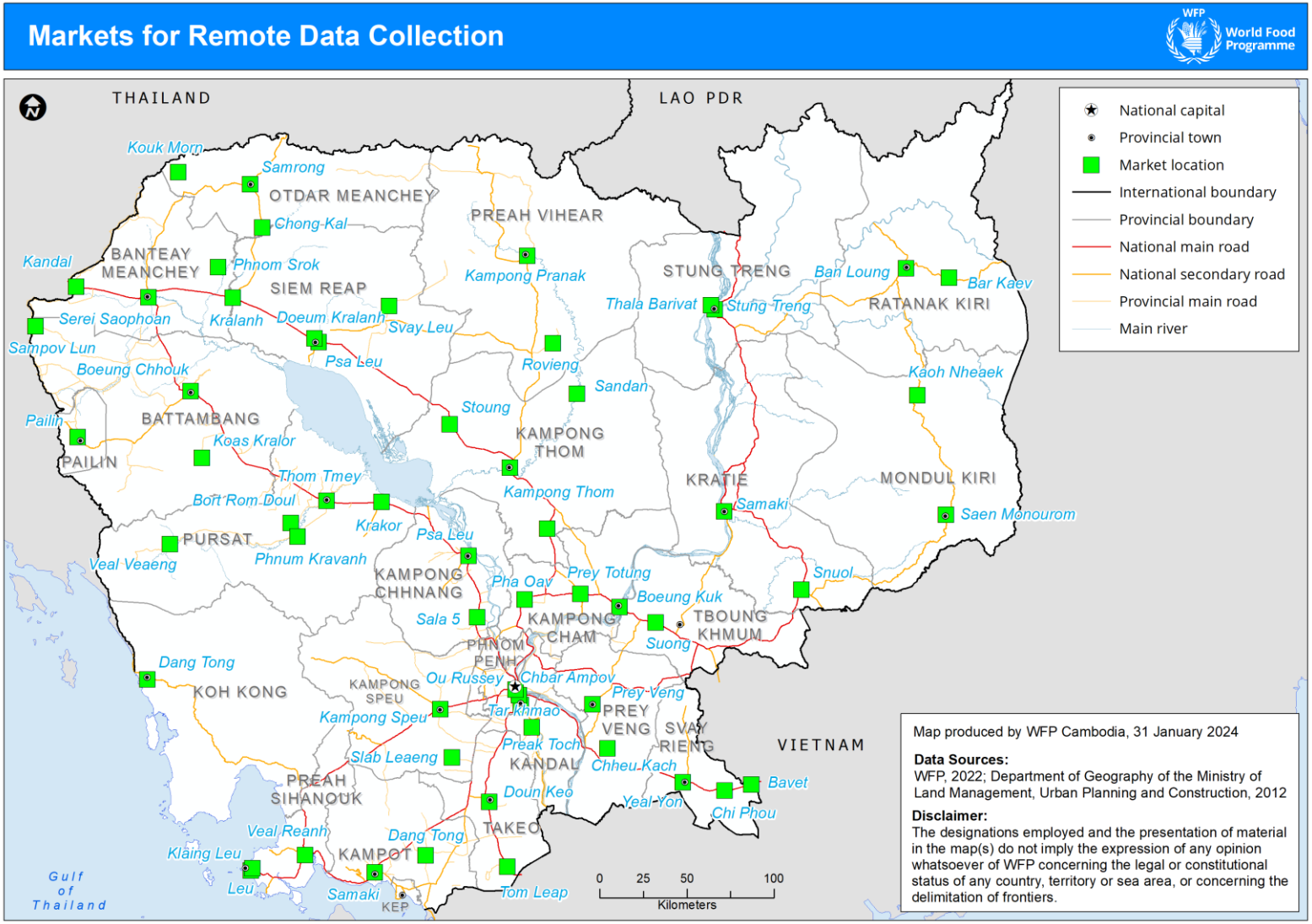
The National Dialogue Workshop on "Integrated Decentralized Food System Governance, Food Security, and Nutrition" focused on strengthening agri-food systems in the Cambodian Mekong Delta. **The workshop aimed to shape policies for food security and nutrition, with the potential to influence food prices and stability**. The insights gathered will inform the development of the 3rd National Strategy on Food Security and Nutrition (2024–2028) (Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI), 26 November 2024).

Additionally, Cambodia is set to establish a National Agricultural Laboratory (NAL) that will comply with ISO standards. **This facility will play a critical role in assessing sanitary and phytosanitary conditions and managing agricultural diseases**. The initiative aims to enhance the quality and efficiency of agricultural exports while modernizing the sector (quoted by the Khmer Times, 4 December 2024).

In early December 2024, the Cambodia Aquaculture Exhibition will be held to **raise awareness about the quality of farmed fish, addressing public concerns regarding hygiene and standards**. The event will showcase advancements in fish farming techniques and technologies, boosting confidence in farmed fish and supporting the sector's development (quoted by the Khmer Times, 5 December 2024).

Cambodia is also advancing sustainable rice production through farmer training and adherence to Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) standards. These efforts are improving soil health, reducing environmental impacts, and boosting farmers' incomes, all while ensuring high-quality rice for international markets (quoted by the Khmer Times, 3 December 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 Doul 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
Mixed Rice	Kg	2,638	→ -1.0%	→ -1.1%	→ -2.6%
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,570	→ 3.4%	→ -3.0%	•
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	11,031	→ 3.9%	→ -1.3%	→ -1.7%
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,693	→ 0.4%	→ 0.4%	↑ 5.2%
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,971	→ 1.9%	→ 0.1%	→ 2.2%
Dried snake fish	Kg	27,647	→ 3.0%	↑ 5.6%	→ 1.0%
Broahok	Kg	8,452	↓ -7.3%	↓ -10.5%	↓ -6.3%
Trey Por	Kg	10,412	→ 1.9%	→ -2.3%	•
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg		•	•	•
Trey Sandai	Kg		•	•	•
Pork with fat	Kg	15,656	→ -1.9%	→ -2.1%	→ 2.3%
Pork ribs	Kg	16,091	→ 0.1%	→ -0.9%	•
Pork bone	Kg	13,011	→ 1.1%	→ 0.0%	•
Pork legs	Kg	13,206	→ 0.2%	→ 0.5%	•
Beef with fat	Kg	15,675	↑ 8.7%	→ 4.3%	↓ -8.7%
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,800	→ 1.5%	→ 0.4%	→ 0.7%
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	14,359	→ 1.9%	→ 2.6%	•
Duck egg	10 eggs	5,141	→ -1.7%	→ -1.0%	↓ -13.6%
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,868	→ -3.7%	→ 0.4%	↓ -7.0%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	27,824	↑ 5.6%	↑ 9.3%	↑ 5.2%
Iodized salt	Kg	1,413	→ -1.2%	↑ 5.0%	↑ 14.5%
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,477	→ -1.5%	→ -0.3%	→ 0.0%
Ground Nut	Kg	10,127	→ 2.8%	→ 2.9%	→ -0.1%
Soy bean	Kg	5,205	→ 1.2%	↓ -10.1%	→ -2.3%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	6,217	→ 1.9%	↑ 7.8%	→ 2.1%
Morning glory	Kg	3,331	↓ -10.7%	→ 2.7%	↓ -6.3%

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
Carrot	Kg	3,897	→ 1.0%	↑ 10.0%	↑ 27.0%
Ivy gourd leave	Kg	4,898	→ -2.6%	→ 2.0%	→ -4.2%
Moringa leaves	Kg	5,356	→ -0.1%	↑ 23.8%	→ 1.7%
Chinese spinach	Kg	4,700	→ 3.3%	↑ 28.6%	↓ -17.9%
Pak Choi	Kg	4,404	→ 3.9%	↑ 20.1%	↓ -11.1%
Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,925	→ -4.7%	↑ 10.8%	↓ -12.2%
Mustard Greens	Kg	3,977	→ 3.7%	↑ 12.3%	↓ -6.8%
Amaranthus	Kg	4,655	↑ 16.4%	↑ 5.1%	→ -3.0%
Ngob leaves	Kg	4,200	↓ -34.4%	↓ -13.6%	↓ -24.0%
Pumpkin leaves	Kg	5,100	→ -3.0%	↑ 10.3%	↓ -7.6%
Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,592	↑ 12.1%	↑ 21.2%	↑ 7.5%
Bottle gourd	Kg	2,375	•	↑ 58.3%	↓ -9.8%
Wax gourd	Kg	2,425	→ 1.4%	→ 1.4%	→ -1.3%
Long eggplants	Kg	3,304	→ 3.8%	↑ 10.3%	→ 4.7%
Round eggplants	Kg	2,988	↓ -7.6%	→ 1.4%	↓ -14.9%
Tomatoes	Kg	4,829	↑ 9.1%	↑ 9.1%	→ 2.8%
Spong gourd	Kg	2,840	↑ 6.0%	↑ 8.6%	↓ -6.4%
Ridge Gourd	Kg	3,053	↑ 12.7%	↑ 5.8%	↓ -7.6%
Green papaya	Kg	1,523	↓ -5.6%	↓ -12.4%	↑ 17.4%
Long bean	Kg	4,352	↑ 28.5%	↑ 32.4%	↑ 9.5%
Banana flower	Kg	2,549	→ -1.6%	→ 3.3%	↑ 20.5%
Cauliflower	Kg	7,525	↓ -8.7%	↑ 5.7%	→ -3.3%
Chinese Kale	Kg	6,009	↑ 7.4%	↑ 19.3%	↓ -22.6%
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	2,455	→ -4.4%	↓ -16.1%	→ -2.9%
Garlic	Kg	7,891	→ 4.3%	→ 4.9%	↑ 9.9%
Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	6,417	→ -0.1%	↑ 37.8%	↑ 59.4%

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
Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	11,000	•	↓ -6.4%	•
Water lily	Kg	2,350	→ 3.7%	↓ -6.0%	•
Climbing wattle	Kg	8,738	→ -0.1%	↓ -5.6%	•
Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	5,000	↑ 25.0%	•	•
Agati	Kg	5,000	•	•	•
Abalone mushroom	Kg	8,242	↑ 6.9%	→ -0.4%	•
Cabbage	Kg	3,853	↓ -6.7%	↑ 19.3%	•
Chinese salad	Kg	4,052	↓ -8.0%	↓ -10.2%	•
Bean sprout	Kg	3,083	↑ 16.4%	↑ 10.1%	•
Baby water melon	Kg	2,000	↓ -27.3%	↓ -52.9%	•
Okra	Kg	5,485	↑ 5.2%	↑ 19.7%	•
Baby corn	Kg	9,875	↑ 5.1%	↑ 21.5%	•
Corn	Kg	1,750	•	↑ 16.7%	•
Palm fruit (sliced)	Kgl	10,000	•	↑ 60.0%	•
Cucumber	Kg	3,143	↑ 48.1%	↑ 31.6%	•
Taro	Kg	6,604	→ -0.6%	↑ 5.7%	•
Chinese radish	Kg	3,208	→ 3.3%	↓ -7.1%	•
Bamboo shoot	Kg	3,194	↓ -22.6%	↑ 16.7%	•
Ripe Banana	Kg	2,380	↓ -8.4%	↓ -18.9%	↑ 6.6%
Ripe Mango	Kg	2,250	→ 0.0%	•	↑ 12.5%
Ripe Pineapple	Kg	3,167	→ -2.1%	↑ 5.6%	•
Fresh milk	140 ml	1,779	↓ -9.3%	↓ -7.0%	↓ -11.8%
Coke	330 ml	1,900	→ -3.9%	→ -2.4%	→ -2.4%
Gasoline (Regular)	litre	3,913	→ -0.2%	→ -4.9%	↓ -10.8%
Diesel	litre	3,607	→ -1.6%	↓ -7.0%	↓ -18.1%
Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,635	→ 2.3%	→ 0.3%	↓ -10.1%

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

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

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

Annex 2: Change in wholesale prices

Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year
Mixed Rice	Kg	2,484	→ 0.3%	→ 0.3%	→ -3.1%
30-35% broken rice	Kg	2,420	→ 3.6%	→ -3.4%	•
Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,679	→ 1.0%	→ -1.9%	→ -4.6%
Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,786	→ 0.1%	→ 1.6%	→ 3.7%
Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,022	→ 2.3%	→ 1.9%	→ 2.2%
Dried snake fish	Kg	25,353	→ 2.4%	↑ 5.4%	→ 4.2%
Broahok	Kg	7,327	↓ -6.2%	↓ -12.5%	↓ -6.8%
Trey Por	Kg	9,412	→ 3.0%	→ -1.1%	•
Red Tailed Catfish	Kg		•	•	•
Trey Sandai	Kg		•	•	•
Pork with fat	Kg	14,477	→ -2.1%	→ -1.9%	→ 4.1%
Pork ribs	Kg	15,027	→ 0.8%	→ -0.2%	•
Pork bone	Kg	11,928	→ 0.1%	→ -0.9%	•
Pork legs	Kg	12,183	→ 0.0%	→ 0.6%	•
Beef with fat	Kg	14,350	↑ 10.6%	→ 4.9%	↓ -6.4%
Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,800	→ 0.8%	→ 1.4%	→ 3.1%
Chicken meat (CP)	Kg	13,475	→ 2.2%	↑ 5.1%	•
Duck egg	10 eggs	4,809	→ 0.9%	→ 0.8%	↓ -13.0%
Salty duck egg	10 eggs	6,429	→ -1.6%	→ -1.4%	↓ -5.5%
Vegetable Oil	5 litres	27,100	↑ 5.8%	↑ 10.2%	↑ 6.3%
Iodized salt	Kg	1,159	→ -3.1%	↑ 7.8%	↑ 16.8%
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,141	→ -1.1%	→ -0.3%	→ 1.0%
Ground Nut	Kg	9,147	→ 4.1%	→ 2.9%	→ -0.9%
Soy bean	Kg	4,736	→ 1.1%	↓ -9.4%	→ -2.1%
Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,642	→ 0.3%	↑ 5.8%	→ 1.2%
Morning glory	Kg	2,729	↓ -10.8%	↑ 7.2%	↓ -7.3%

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
Carrot	Kg	3,239	→ 2.5%	↑ 13.4%	↑ 35.7%
Ivy gourd leave	Kg	3,972	→ -1.2%	↑ 11.9%	→ 0.5%
Moringa leaves	Kg	4,161	→ -4.6%	↑ 39.5%	→ 4.8%
Chinese spinach	Kg	3,933	→ 1.3%	↑ 34.2%	↓ -19.8%
Pak Choi	Kg	3,679	→ 2.7%	↑ 20.6%	↓ -11.6%
Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,281	→ -4.4%	↑ 17.7%	↓ -9.9%
Mustard Greens	Kg	3,256	→ 4.7%	↑ 10.7%	→ -4.8%
Amaranthus	Kg	3,626	↑ 10.4%	↑ 17.7%	↓ -5.6%
Ngob leaves	Kg	3,617	↓ -26.2%	→ 2.1%	↓ -10.5%
Pumpkin leaves	Kg	4,243	→ -1.5%	↑ 22.5%	→ 0.5%
Pumpkin fruit	Kg	2,020	↑ 10.3%	↑ 28.8%	↑ 7.0%
Bottle gourd	Kg	2,000	•	↑ 81.8%	→ -3.2%
Wax gourd	Kg	1,798	→ 1.0%	→ 2.0%	↓ -5.2%
Long eggplants	Kg	2,620	→ 2.1%	↑ 11.8%	→ 4.0%
Round eggplants	Kg	2,165	↓ -19.4%	→ -3.3%	↓ -26.2%
Tomatoes	Kg	4,117	↑ 10.0%	↑ 9.6%	→ 2.8%
Spong gourd	Kg	2,231	↑ 6.2%	↑ 12.5%	↓ -6.6%
Ridge Gourd	Kg	2,447	↑ 16.1%	↑ 11.0%	↓ -6.4%
Green papaya	Kg	1,024	↓ -10.0%	↓ -15.6%	↑ 7.4%
Long bean	Kg	3,564	↑ 33.5%	↑ 33.0%	↑ 9.1%
Banana flower	Kg	2,103	↓ -5.7%	↑ 10.5%	↑ 27.7%
Cauliflower	Kg	6,600	↓ -8.1%	↑ 7.2%	→ -2.8%
Chinese Kale	Kg	5,045	↑ 8.8%	↑ 25.4%	↓ -25.5%
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	Kg	1,994	↓ -7.4%	↓ -17.4%	→ -3.1%
Garlic	Kg	7,371	→ 4.9%	↑ 6.9%	↑ 13.1%
Ripe tamarind (With seed)	Kg	5,905	→ -1.4%	↑ 46.1%	↑ 71.8%

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
Ripe tamarind (No seed)	Kg	9,400	•	↓ -9.4%	•
Water lily	Kg	1,883	→ -3.4%	↑ 20.2%	•
Climbing wattle	Kg	7,560	↑ 17.8%	↑ 16.7%	•
Lufa Gourd leaf	Kg	4,000	→ 0.0%	•	•
Agati	Kg	4,500	•	•	•
Abalone mushroom	Kg	7,114	↑ 9.8%	↓ -8.4%	•
Cabbage	Kg	3,176	↓ -8.1%	↑ 24.2%	•
Chinese salad	Kg	3,264	↓ -10.0%	↓ -10.9%	•
Bean sprout	Kg	2,590	↑ 15.8%	↑ 15.0%	•
Baby water melon	Kg	2,750	↑ 26.9%	↓ -15.4%	•
Okra	Kg	4,485	↑ 8.7%	↑ 28.1%	•
Baby corn	Kg	7,944	→ 1.1%	↑ 20.7%	•
Corn	Kg	1,650	•	↑ 65.0%	•
Palm fruit (sliced)	Kgl	8,000	•	↑ 77.8%	•
Cucumber	Kg	2,486	↑ 52.0%	↑ 43.8%	•
Taro	Kg	5,792	→ 0.7%	→ 4.8%	•
Chinese radish	Kg	2,675	↑ 7.0%	→ -0.4%	•
Bamboo shoot	Kg	2,606	↓ -10.2%	↑ 16.4%	•
Ripe Banana	Kg	1,959	↓ -10.4%	↓ -21.8%	↑ 10.3%
Ripe Mango	Kg	1,750	↓ -6.7%	•	↑ 16.7%
Ripe Pineapple	Kg	2,653	→ -0.5%	↑ 6.1%	•
Fresh milk	140 ml	1,631	→ -1.4%	→ 2.9%	↓ -7.4%
Coke	330 ml	1,600	→ 2.0%	→ 3.5%	→ 4.2%
Gasoline (Regular)	litre	3,714	→ -0.9%	↓ -5.3%	↓ -10.3%
Diesel	litre	3,386	→ -3.6%	↓ -9.2%	↓ -19.6%
Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,200	→ -0.5%	→ -0.7%	↓ -11.5%

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 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.

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

Food category[2]	Food commodity[3]	Food commodity[4]	kcal/person/day[2]	g/person/day[2]	Riels/g[4]	Riels/person/month[4]
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.6	33,131
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីផ្គក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	11.0	30,543
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	15.7	19,384
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ុតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.2	2,964
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	6.1	2,387
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.3	23,476
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងជ្វាពណ៌ឥឡឹង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.5	1,464
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
		Total	**1,937**	**950.6**	**—**	**113,348**

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, November 2024. WFP Cambodia.