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Quarterly Market Monitoring Update

CAMBODIA

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)
Research, Assessment, and Monitoring (RAM) Unit

March-May 2025

Highlight



Across the 10 provinces in the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), **the surveyed markets continued to function well from March to May 2025**, as indicated by the strong Market functionality index (MFI) indicators—assortment and resilience held steady at top levels, and availability remained high. Price fluctuations were modest, with a slight drop in the price index and MFI easing to 8.7.

Food prices remained stable with some notable shifts. Mixed rice prices fell by over 20% year-on-year (YoY), while pork with fat and vegetable oil increased. Other key items like snakehead fish, duck eggs and orange-flesh sweet potatoes showed minimal change.

The average **cost of the Basic Food Basket (BFB) between March and May was KHR 105,000 per person/month (USD 25.6), down 5.1% YoY.** Mixed rice price declines largely drove this reduction; offsetting rises in other items. Urban and rural markets both experienced a cost decrease, with no notable difference in living expenses.

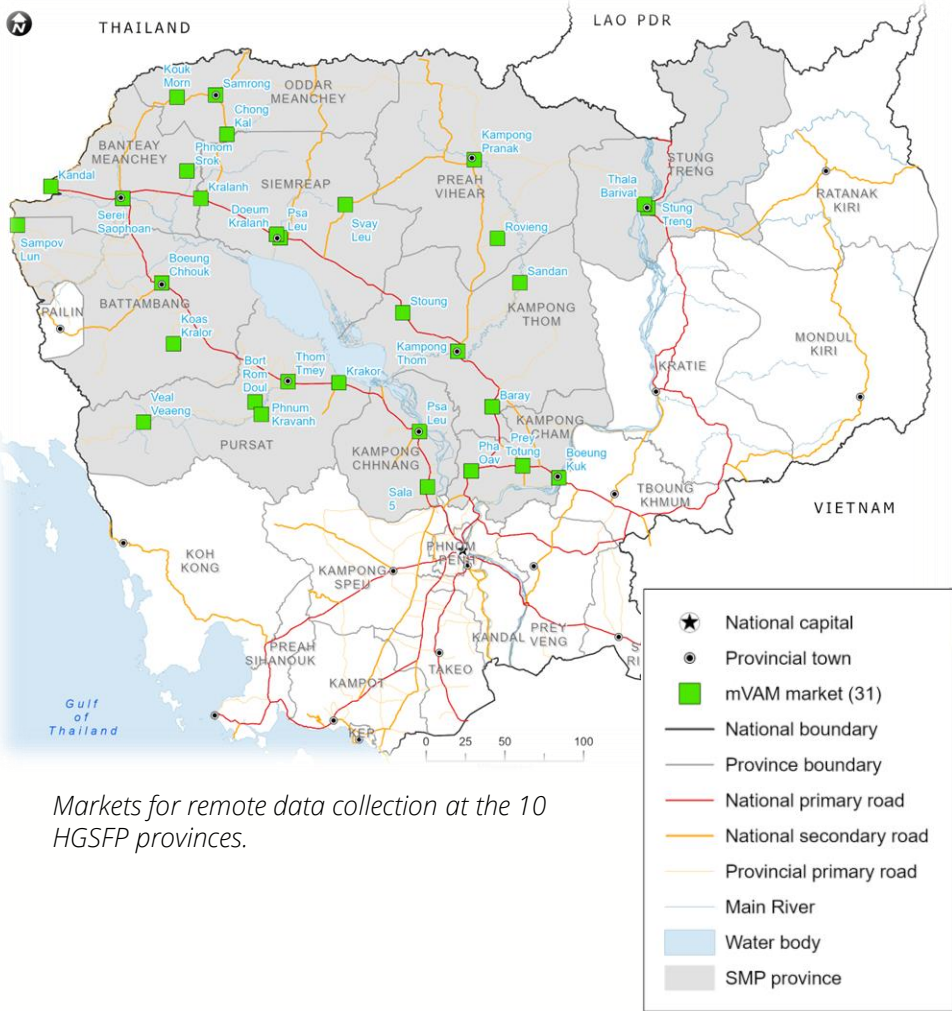
The **overall inflation and food inflation** in Phnom Penh in March 2025 were 3.7% and 5.2%, respectively.

Preface

The World Food Programme (WFP) has supported the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) in Cambodia since 1999, aiming to improve children's nutrition, education, and overall well-being.

In 2019, WFP introduced a mobile vulnerability assessment (mVAM) system for local food price monitoring through call center in selected HGSFP provinces to help ensure a fair and competitive bidding process for food suppliers and inform price fluctuation for the programme implementation.

Currently, WFP tracks 60 food commodities (see Annexes 1 & 2) across 31 markets in the 10 HGSFP provinces such as Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Pursat, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, and Oddar Meanchey (see map on the right). Data collection is conducted remotely by trained operators through a call center, with approximately 400 food traders interviewed during the third week of each month to assess market supply and demand.



Markets for remote data collection at the 10 HGSFP provinces.

Content

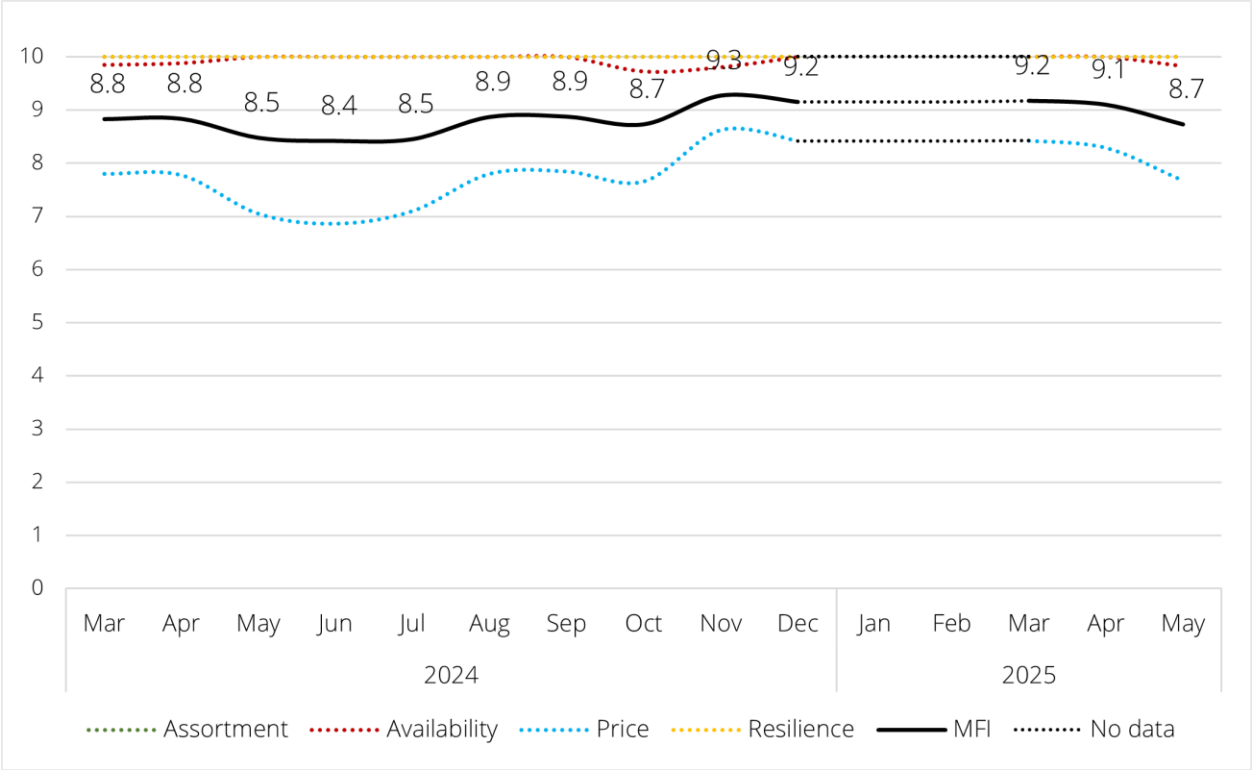
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Market Functionality

From **March to May 2025**, the **Market Functionality Index* (MFI)** (constructed for the 10 HGSFP provinces) slightly dropped over the quarter, decreasing from 9.2 in March to 8.7 in May.

This modest drop primarily reflects a softening in **price stability**, hinting at possible shifts in consumer costs or seasonal price adjustments. In contrast, **availability, resilience, and assortment** indicators remained strong throughout the period, highlighting a consistently diverse and accessible range of food commodities in local markets. These conditions underscore the market’s continued capacity to maintain stable supply despite price fluctuations.

Overall, the data suggests a resilient and well-functioning market system, though the softening of price dynamics modestly affected overall performance during the quarter.



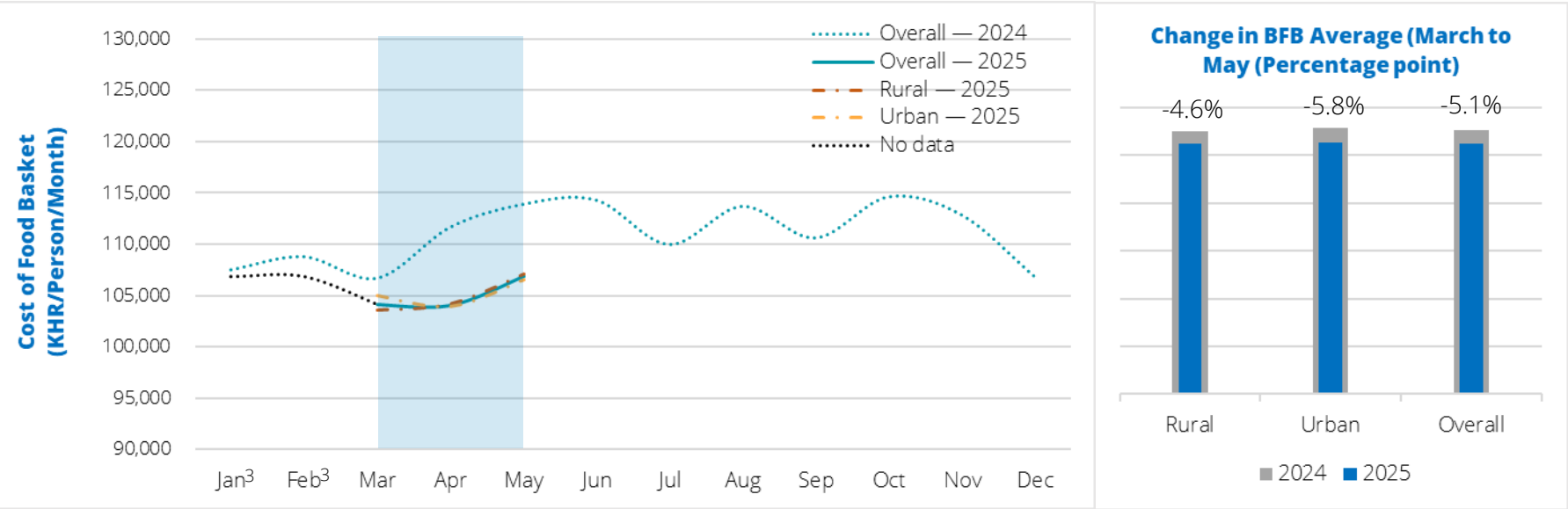
* The market functionality index (MFI) measures the functionality of monitored markets along the following key dimensions: assortment of essential goods, physical availability of goods in sufficient quantities, affordable and stable-predictable prices, and the underlying resilience of supply chains. 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.

* Data in January and February 2025 are not available to report.

Cost of a Basic Food Basket

As of May 2025, the estimated average cost of the **WFP basic food basket¹ (BFB)** across the 10 HGSFP provinces **showed an upward month-on-month trend**, though it remains moderately below the level observed in the same period of 2024 (see figure on the left). This suggests that food affordability improved across the targeted provinces.

From **March to May 2025**, the average cost of BFB was approximately **KHR 105,000 per person per month**, equivalent to USD 25.6. This represents a 5.1% year-on-year (YoY) decrease compared to the same period in 2024 (see figure on the right), pointing to a modest relief for households. This decline was primarily attributed to the reduced prices of some food items in the basket, particularly mixed rice which offset the price increase in vegetable oil and pork with fat. During this quarter, urban² markets recorded a slightly steeper drop than rural markets, but the overall difference remained marginal.



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. See annex 3 for more detail.

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

³ Data in January and February 2025 are not available to report.

A basic food basket (BFB)
Daily per capita ration

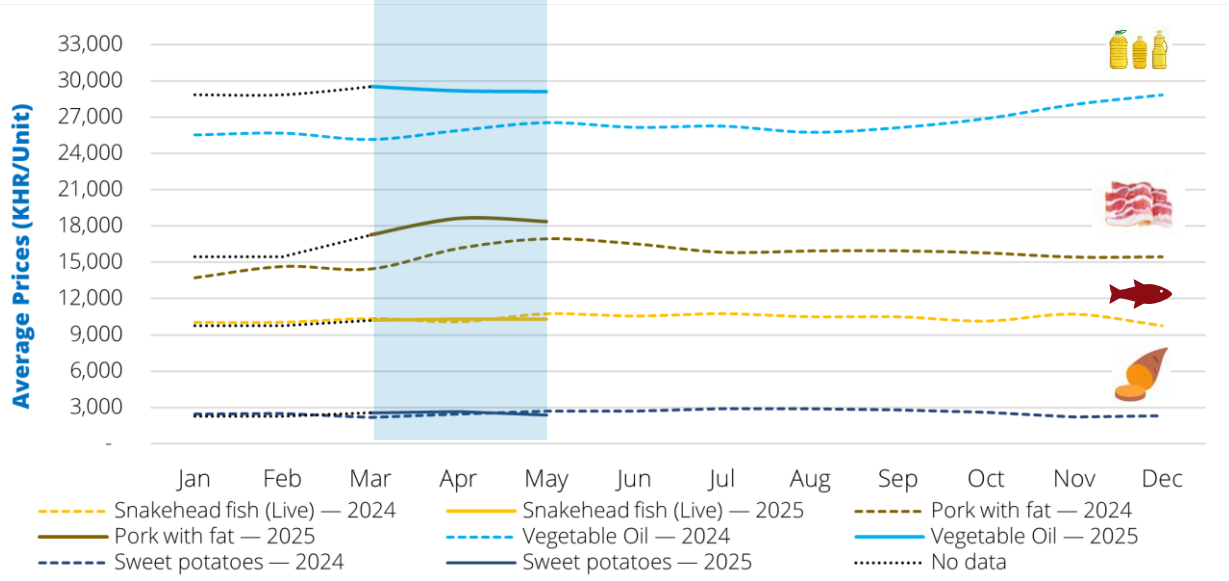
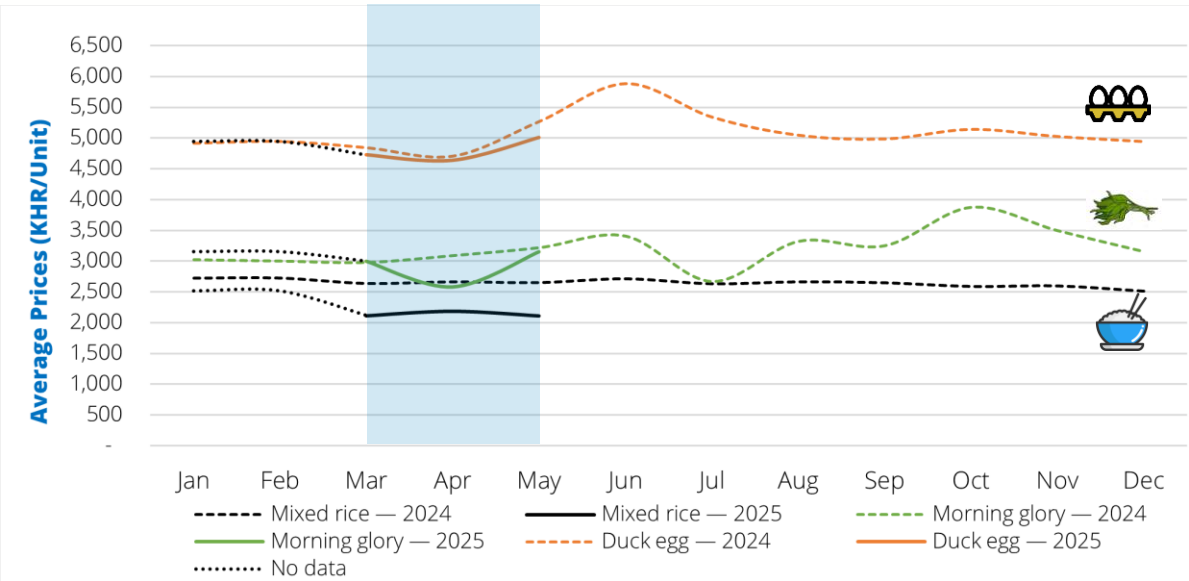


The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, orange sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP’s Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia.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

Price trends (retail) of food commodities in the basic food basket

During the quarter from **March to May 2025** across the 10 provinces participating in the HGSFP, market trends revealed dynamic shifts in retail prices of key commodities in the food basket. **Mixed rice showed a continued decline**, averaging KHR 2,100 in May—down more than 20% from May 2024—returning to levels seen prior to India's global rice export ban. Meanwhile, **duck eggs remained relatively consistent**, gently fluctuating within the KHR 4,600–5,000 range. **Morning glory exhibited striking price swings**, dipping to KHR 2,580 in April before rebounding to 3,150 riel, suggesting seasonal or supply-related volatility. **Vegetable oil peaked at KHR 29,500 in March**, then tapered slightly to KHR 29,100 in May, but still up sharply from 2024 figures. **Snakehead fish prices held steady throughout the quarter**, offering stability in the protein market. In contrast, **pork with fat surged** to KHR 18,390 by May, a notable year-on-year increase that reflects rising demand or cost pressures in the meat sector. Lastly, **sweet potatoes closed the quarter lower** at KHR 2,360, easing from 2,570 riel in March and slightly down from May 2024, reflecting modest softness in root crop prices.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



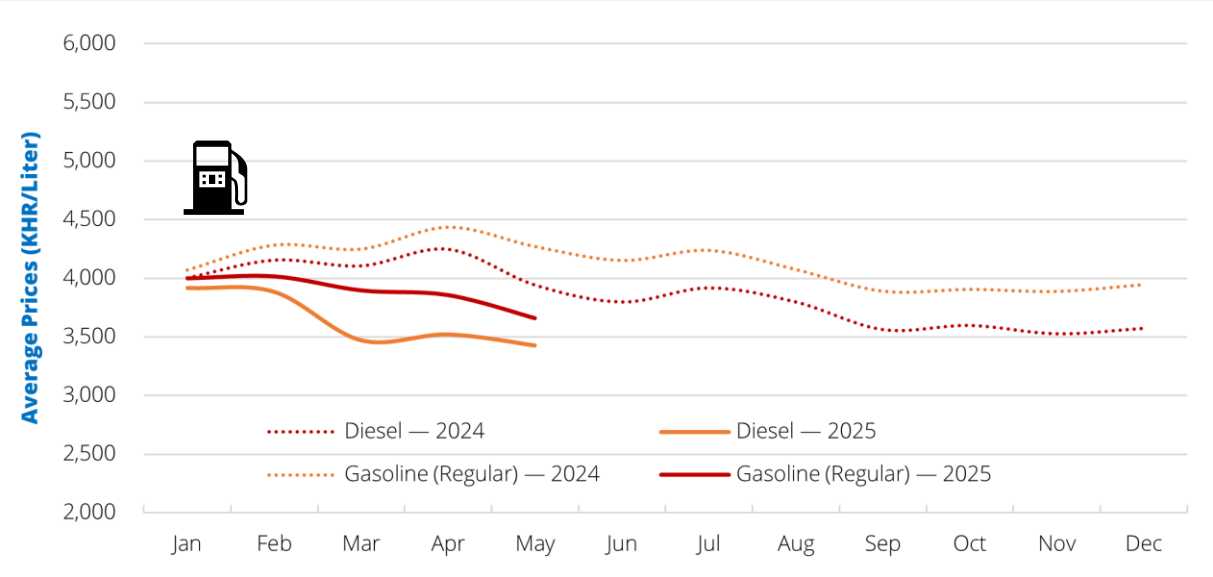
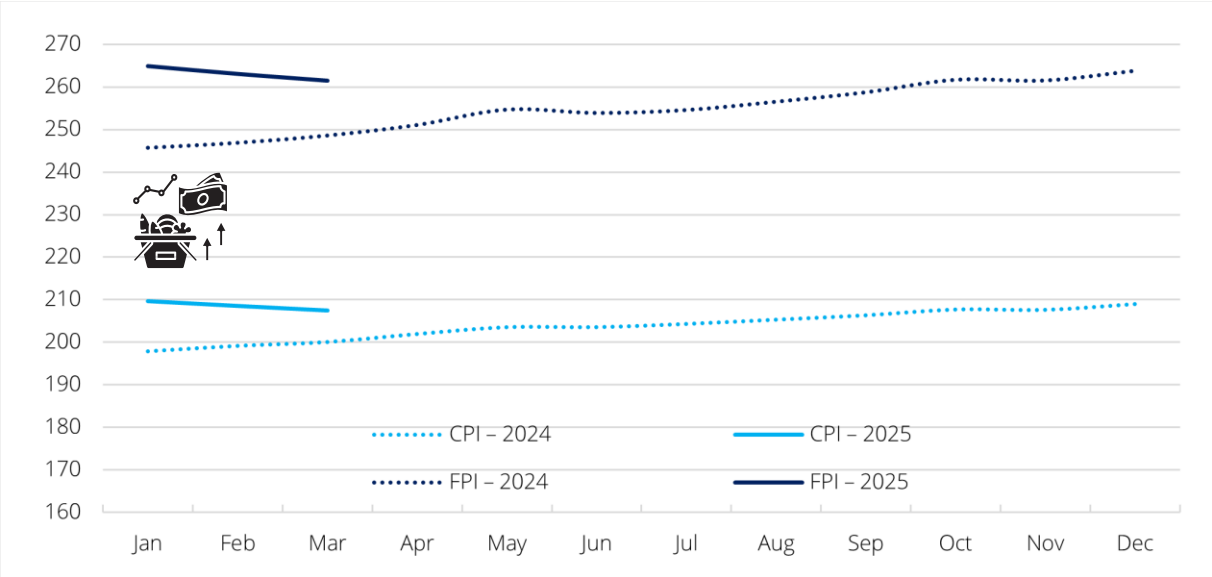
Note:

- Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.
- The price of duck eggs is in KHR per 10 eggs, and the price of vegetable oil is in KHR per 5 liters
- Data in January and February 2025 are not available to report.

Inflation

From January to March 2025, **Phnom Penh experienced higher inflation, as measure by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and food inflation, as measure by the Food Price Index (FPI)** compared to the same period in 2024, reflecting the rising costs in key food categories and non-food essentials. The overall inflation (CPI) in March¹ 2025 was 3.7% despite experiencing a decreasing trend from the previous month. Similarly, in March 2025, food price also inflated by 5.2% compared to March 2024.

The retail diesel and gasoline (regular) prices² (for the 10 HGSFP provinces) from January to May 2025 continued to decline, reflecting a 12% and 9% drop, respectively, in May 2025, compared to January 2025 and remained significantly lower than the same period in 2024 (YoY). This decline offers partial relief to transport and food distribution costs.



¹ The consumer price index and food price index are produced, based on data collected in Phnom Penh, by National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and recent data are not available during the reporting period.

² Fuel prices are collected by the mVAM call center in the 10 provinces in the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), except January and February 2025, when nationwide data, from the Ministry of Commerce of Cambodia, was reported.

Trade

During the first five months of 2025, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, **experiencing a significant increase of 17.2%** compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 11.8 billion. The exports are primarily destined for the United States (37%), Vietnam (17%), China (5%). The cost of food exports amounted to USD 2,352 million (see top-right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 805 million (-9% YoY), and other food items such as meat, edible meat offals, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/vegetable fats and oils worth USD 1,547 million (+16% YoY).

A total of 344,199 MT of Cambodian milled rice (valued at USD 252.3 million) was exported during the first five months of 2025 (Cambodian Rice Federation news quoted by [Phnom Penh Post, 17 June 2025](#)). Additionally, Cambodia also exported about 3.1 million tons of paddy rice (valued at USD 740.9 million) during the same period.

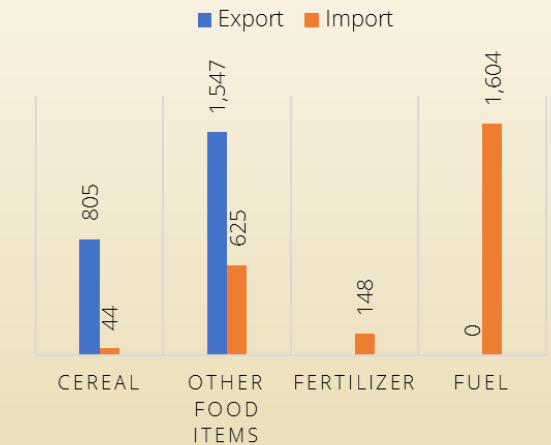
Cambodian trade flow with top 3 countries in 2025



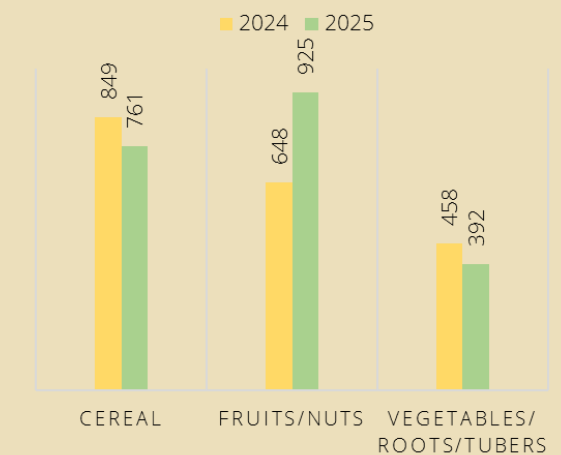
Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) during the first five months of 2025 also **showed a significant increase, of 19.7%** compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to USD 13.5 billion. The imports primarily originate from China (52%), Vietnam (13%), and Thailand (11%). Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of food imports amounted to USD 669 million (see top-right-hand side chart) including cereals worth USD 44 million (+25% YoY) and other food items worth USD 625 million (+14% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 148 million (+17% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported fuel worth 1,604 million (-7% YoY).

In the first five months of 2025, Cambodia recorded net exports in cereals, fruits and nuts, and vegetables, roots, and tubers—highlighting robust domestic production and export performance. However, trade surpluses (Export-Import) for cereals and vegetables/tubers declined by 10% and 15% YoY, respectively, likely due to the reduced demand from major importers such as China, and limited information on the latter. In contrast, fruits/nuts remained strong, registering a 43% increase year-on-year (see the bottom-right hand side chart).

Cambodian trade volume (value in million USD) of key commodity groups, (January–May 2025)



Cambodian trade balance (value in million USD) of key food commodities, 2024 vs 2025 (January–May)



Source: *General Department of Customs and Excise*, and analysed by WFP

Policies and responses

Agricultural Policies:

The 5th and 6th priority policy programs of the Royal Government of the 7th mandate of the national assembly for the agricultural sector included: 1. promoting agricultural production, finding markets and stabilizing agricultural prices through a USD100 million financing program, 2. deployment of commune agricultural officials, and 3. development of modern agricultural communities.

The national agricultural development policy (2022-2030) aims to **increase agricultural growth with high competitiveness and inclusivity** by providing high-quality products, which result in food safety and nutrition, while taking into account sustainable management of land, water, forestry and fishery resources.

Cambodia-US Trade and Response:

Cambodia is navigating tense trade talk with the US, following April 2025 tariff hikes that could impose duties up to 49%—the steepest among Southeast Asian nations, quoted by Free Malaysia Today News. **The tariffs threaten competitiveness and risk impacting household livelihood and income**, particularly for low-income families reliant on garment sector wages. The resulting drop in purchasing power may limit access to nutritious food and strain public support systems, posing risks to national food security.

However, Cambodia has responded proactively. **A third round**

of trade talks is underway, with both sides reportedly reaching consensus on several provisions. If successful, this could lead to a bilateral trade agreement that not only restores tariff preferences but also strengthens long-term economic ties.

Cambodia–Thailand Trade and Response:

Rising tensions between Cambodia and Thailand in mid-2025 have **disrupted trade and temporarily strained Cambodia’s agriculture sector**. Following a deadly border clash, Cambodia banned Thai imports—including fruits, vegetables, and fuel—after Thailand unilaterally limited border operation and threatened to halt trade. These restrictions have **likely raised food and transport costs for agricultural goods**—particularly in border provinces that rely heavily on Thai energy and food supplies.

In response, Cambodia is **expanding its fuel sourcing, exploring alternative trade partnerships, and strengthening local production**, to stabilize supplies and curb potential price surges.

With **over 20% of Cambodia’s total fertilizer imports—during the first five months of 2025—coming from Thailand** according to General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia, the ongoing frictions raises concerns about input shortages and potential impact on crop yields.



Annex 1: Change in retail prices

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Mar	Apr	May		Mar	Apr	May		
Mixed Rice (kg)	2,637	2,663	2,651	2,650	2,114	2,183	2,112	2,136	↓ -19.4%
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10,350	10,082	10,751	10,394	10,211	10,321	10,317	10,283	→ -1.1%
Trey Pra (Live) (kg)	7,036	7,190	7,060	7,095	6,958	7,173	7,417	7,183	→ 1.2%
Cat-fish (Live) (kg)	6,925	7,648	7,955	7,509	7,556	7,864	7,944	7,788	→ 3.7%
Trey Por (kg)	10,725	9,479	10,071	10,092	10,333	9,818	10,500	10,217	→ 1.2%
Red Tailed Catfish (kg)	-	22,000	-	22,000	20,000	-	25,000	22,500	→ 2.3%
Trey Sandai (kg)	-	36,500	-	36,500	-	-	25,000	25,000	↓ -31.5%
Pork with fat (kg)	14,458	16,176	16,967	15,867	17,275	18,656	18,389	18,107	↑ 14.1%
Pork ribs (kg)	14,492	16,049	16,750	15,764	17,147	18,240	18,380	17,922	↑ 13.7%
Pork bone (kg)	11,717	13,245	13,608	12,857	13,716	14,583	14,546	14,282	↑ 11.1%
Pork legs (kg)	11,167	13,302	13,623	12,697	13,873	14,802	14,806	14,493	↑ 14.1%
Beef with fat (kg)	15,423	13,917	13,233	14,191	12,833	13,750	15,000	13,861	→ -2.3%
Chicken meat (CP) (kg)	15,208	14,000	14,722	14,644	13,667	15,700	13,875	14,414	→ -1.6%
Duck egg (10 eggs)	4,843	4,706	5,269	4,939	4,725	4,635	5,007	4,789	→ -3.0%
Vegetable Oil (5 liters)	25,158	25,904	26,556	25,872	29,529	29,196	29,139	29,288	↑ 13.2%
Iodized salt (kg)	1,321	1,289	1,376	1,329	1,310	1,344	1,400	1,351	→ 1.7%
Ground Nut (kg)	9,955	10,177	10,214	10,115	9,844	9,833	10,250	9,976	→ -1.4%
Morning glory (kg)	2,978	3,089	3,218	3,095	3,000	2,583	3,153	2,912	↓ -5.9%
Carrot (kg)	3,283	3,431	3,250	3,321	3,083	3,038	3,306	3,142	↓ -5.4%
Ivy gourd leave (kg)	4,694	4,764	5,500	4,986	5,393	4,250	5,094	4,912	→ -1.5%
Moringa leaves (kg)	5,000	5,060	5,043	5,034	5,313	4,250	4,325	4,629	↓ -8.0%
Chinese spinach (kg)	3,868	4,096	5,154	4,373	3,792	3,124	5,208	4,041	↓ -7.6%
Pak Choi (kg)	3,736	3,959	5,250	4,315	3,923	3,100	4,915	3,979	↓ -7.8%
Chinese flowering cabbage (kg)	3,625	3,719	5,036	4,127	3,786	3,114	4,785	3,895	↓ -5.6%
Mustard Greens (kg)	3,800	3,639	5,222	4,220	3,646	3,389	4,462	3,832	↓ -9.2%
Amaranthus (kg)	3,760	3,742	4,833	4,112	3,875	3,545	5,146	4,189	→ 1.9%
Ngob leaves (kg)	5,000	6,625	7,855	6,493	5,625	3,500	6,000	5,042	↓ -22.4%
Pumpkin leaves (kg)	5,544	4,954	5,938	5,478	5,160	4,583	4,786	4,843	↓ -11.6%
Pumpkin fruit (kg)	2,250	2,583	3,158	2,664	2,304	2,117	2,165	2,195	↓ -17.6%
Bottle gourd (kg)	2,250	2,500	3,650	2,800	-	-	2,500	2,500	↓ -10.7%

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Mar	Apr	May		Mar	Apr	May		
Wax gourd (kg)	2,583	2,933	3,839	3,119	2,333	1,900	2,342	2,192	↓ -29.7%
Long eggplants (kg)	2,892	3,313	3,568	3,257	3,038	2,438	3,182	2,886	↓ -11.4%
Round eggplants (kg)	2,892	3,521	5,167	3,860	2,896	2,196	3,674	2,922	↓ -24.3%
Tomatoes (kg)	3,375	3,896	6,075	4,449	2,643	3,161	3,742	3,182	↓ -28.5%
Spong gourd (kg)	3,167	3,063	4,021	3,417	2,583	2,667	2,700	2,650	↓ -22.4%
Ridge Gourd (kg)	3,302	3,107	4,139	3,516	2,775	2,565	3,036	2,792	↓ -20.6%
Green papaya (kg)	1,425	1,701	1,781	1,636	1,671	1,539	1,423	1,544	↓ -5.6%
Long bean (kg)	4,464	6,833	16,458	9,252	3,482	3,429	4,394	3,768	↓ -59.3%
Banana flower (kg)	2,438	2,750	4,000	3,063	2,929	2,795	2,972	2,899	↓ -5.3%
Cauliflower (kg)	5,071	6,583	7,250	6,302	4,481	4,786	5,455	4,907	↓ -22.1%
Chinese Kale (kg)	4,841	4,667	5,417	4,975	3,750	4,286	5,175	4,404	↓ -11.5%
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes (kg)	2,188	2,458	2,688	2,444	2,571	2,656	2,365	2,531	→ 3.5%
Water lily (kg)	2,417	3,075	2,750	2,747	2,500	2,500	2,467	2,489	↓ -9.4%
Climbing wattle (kg)	13,167	12,633	10,250	12,017	8,500	8,375	6,119	7,665	↓ -36.2%
Lufa Gourd leaf (kg)	-	-	5,750	5,750	5,500	-	4,750	5,125	↓ -10.9%
Agati (kg)	10,000	-	6,000	8,000	8,000	5,000	4,750	5,917	↓ -26.0%
Abalone mushroom (kg)	8,833	10,286	10,944	10,021	7,667	8,786	7,771	8,074	↓ -19.4%
Cabbage (kg)	3,015	3,550	3,813	3,459	2,708	2,720	2,900	2,776	↓ -19.7%
Chinese salad (kg)	4,075	4,352	4,250	4,226	3,396	3,172	3,167	3,245	↓ -23.2%
Bean sprout (kg)	2,969	3,107	3,056	3,044	2,750	3,125	3,019	2,965	→ -2.6%
Baby watermelon (kg)	2,667	3,375	3,500	3,181	3,500	-	3,667	3,583	↑ 12.7%
Okra (kg)	5,333	5,200	6,333	5,622	4,667	6,300	5,083	5,350	→ -4.8%
Baby corn (kg)	8,750	9,100	8,667	8,839	7,583	7,500	8,429	7,837	↓ -11.3%
Corn (kg)	3,100	2,300	5,000	3,467	-	1,000	2,500	1,750	↓ -49.5%
Palm fruit (sliced) (kg)	6,667	6,333	6,417	6,472	7,625	7,667	6,800	7,364	↑ 13.8%
Cucumber (kg)	3,344	3,552	3,208	3,368	2,614	2,688	3,058	2,786	↓ -17.3%
Taro (kg)	3,917	4,875	5,786	4,859	5,722	5,667	5,330	5,573	↑ 14.7%
Chinese radish (kg)	3,250	3,625	3,844	3,573	2,438	2,917	2,657	2,670	↓ -25.3%
Bamboo shoot (kg)	4,000	5,361	4,700	4,687	6,750	5,500	3,620	5,290	↑ 12.9%
Pineapple/Anana (kg)	2,917	3,042	2,750	2,903	2,625	2,750	3,000	2,792	→ -3.8%

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



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

Annex 1: Change in wholesale prices

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Mar	Apr	May		Mar	Apr	May		
Mixed Rice (kg)	2,481	2,514	2,499	2,498	1,913	1,970	1,946	1,943	↓ -22.2%
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	9,150	9,146	9,900	9,399	9,250	9,329	9,293	9,291	→ -1.2%
Trey Pra (Live) (kg)	6,450	6,445	6,376	6,424	6,221	6,262	6,742	6,408	→ -0.2%
Cat-fish (Live) (kg)	6,450	6,983	7,337	6,924	6,801	7,182	7,417	7,133	→ 3.0%
Trey Por (kg)	9,300	8,625	9,214	9,046	9,000	8,545	9,389	8,978	→ -0.8%
Red Tailed Catfish (kg)	-	22,000	-	22,000	20,000	-	25,000	22,500	→ 2.3%
Trey Sandai (kg)	-	34,000	-	34,000	-	-	25,000	25,000	↓ -26.5%
Pork with fat (kg)	13,188	15,010	15,508	14,569	16,118	17,167	17,102	16,795	↑ 15.3%
Pork ribs (kg)	13,129	14,642	15,433	14,402	16,010	16,906	17,130	16,682	↑ 15.8%
Pork bone (kg)	10,425	12,211	12,458	11,698	12,873	13,740	13,426	13,346	↑ 14.1%
Pork legs (kg)	9,942	12,307	12,412	11,554	13,078	13,660	13,750	13,496	↑ 16.8%
Beef with fat (kg)	14,000	12,306	11,583	12,630	10,792	12,000	13,250	12,014	→ -4.9%
Chicken meat (CP) (kg)	13,542	13,167	13,833	13,514	12,926	14,800	12,813	13,513	→ 0.0%
Duck egg (10 eggs)	4,407	4,253	4,827	4,496	4,321	4,242	4,599	4,387	→ -2.4%
Vegetable Oil (5 liters)	24,054	25,105	25,705	24,955	28,639	28,393	28,400	28,477	↑ 14.1%
Iodized salt (kg)	1,068	1,024	1,176	1,089	1,055	1,074	1,110	1,080	→ -0.9%
Ground Nut (kg)	9,160	9,198	9,357	9,238	8,844	8,857	9,033	8,912	→ -3.5%
Morning glory (kg)	2,444	2,700	2,525	2,556	2,418	2,056	2,513	2,329	↓ -8.9%
Carrot (kg)	2,627	2,883	2,657	2,722	2,433	2,465	2,738	2,545	↓ -6.5%
Ivy gourd leave (kg)	4,150	4,011	4,694	4,285	3,929	3,281	3,813	3,674	↓ -14.3%
Moringa leaves (kg)	4,125	4,160	4,534	4,273	3,688	3,292	3,675	3,551	↓ -16.9%
Chinese spinach (kg)	3,359	3,481	4,493	3,778	3,250	2,542	4,490	3,427	↓ -9.3%
Pak Choi (kg)	3,288	3,410	4,575	3,758	3,346	2,499	4,154	3,333	↓ -11.3%
Chinese flowering cabbage (kg)	3,171	3,115	4,273	3,520	3,196	2,500	4,086	3,261	↓ -7.4%
Mustard Greens (kg)	3,183	3,128	4,560	3,624	3,042	2,718	3,782	3,181	↓ -12.2%
Amaranthus (kg)	3,156	3,000	4,042	3,399	2,950	2,750	3,958	3,219	↓ -5.3%
Ngob leaves (kg)	4,500	5,550	5,811	5,287	4,000	2,700	5,000	3,900	↓ -26.2%
Pumpkin leaves (kg)	5,044	4,043	4,700	4,595	3,940	3,500	4,143	3,861	↓ -16.0%
Pumpkin fruit (kg)	1,800	2,135	2,496	2,144	1,625	1,525	1,521	1,557	↓ -27.4%
Bottle gourd (kg)	1,783	2,000	2,670	2,151	-	-	2,000	2,000	↓ -7.0%

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Mar	Apr	May		Mar	Apr	May		
Wax gourd (kg)	2,056	2,483	3,237	2,592	1,745	1,415	1,721	1,627	↓ -37.2%
Long eggplants (kg)	2,369	2,679	3,014	2,687	2,096	1,942	2,558	2,199	↓ -18.2%
Round eggplants (kg)	2,423	2,908	4,700	3,344	2,167	1,704	3,068	2,313	↓ -30.8%
Tomatoes (kg)	2,630	3,306	5,545	3,827	1,982	2,467	3,092	2,514	↓ -34.3%
Spong gourd (kg)	2,469	2,500	3,246	2,738	1,958	1,975	2,125	2,019	↓ -26.3%
Ridge Gourd (kg)	2,560	2,679	3,333	2,857	2,120	1,975	2,393	2,163	↓ -24.3%
Green papaya (kg)	1,083	1,364	1,479	1,308	1,271	1,136	971	1,126	↓ -13.9%
Long bean (kg)	3,979	6,167	14,583	8,243	2,857	2,750	3,530	3,046	↓ -63.0%
Banana flower (kg)	2,019	2,208	3,180	2,469	2,393	2,368	2,600	2,454	→ -0.6%
Cauliflower (kg)	4,333	5,708	6,500	5,514	3,854	4,143	4,455	4,150	↓ -24.7%
Chinese Kale (kg)	4,100	4,000	4,615	4,238	3,154	3,362	4,515	3,677	↓ -13.3%
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes (kg)	1,813	1,958	2,150	1,974	2,114	1,994	1,813	1,974	→ 0.0%
Water lily (kg)	1,983	2,575	2,383	2,314	2,000	1,850	1,976	1,942	↓ -16.1%
Climbing wattle (kg)	10,917	10,133	8,500	9,850	7,071	6,625	5,286	6,327	↓ -35.8%
Lufa Gourd leaf (kg)	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,500	-	3,500	4,000	→ 0.0%
Agati (kg)	8,000	-	4,563	6,281	6,000	4,000	4,000	4,667	↓ -25.7%
Abalone mushroom (kg)	7,800	8,136	8,944	8,293	6,722	7,357	6,927	7,002	↓ -15.6%
Cabbage (kg)	2,439	2,860	3,288	2,862	2,063	2,150	2,287	2,166	↓ -24.3%
Chinese salad (kg)	3,294	3,611	3,567	3,491	2,875	2,594	2,642	2,704	↓ -22.5%
Bean sprout (kg)	2,471	2,619	2,500	2,530	2,444	2,506	2,537	2,496	→ -1.4%
Baby watermelon (kg)	2,000	2,375	2,700	2,358	2,500	-	3,167	2,833	↑ 20.1%
Okra (kg)	4,292	4,200	5,167	4,553	3,833	4,900	4,389	4,374	→ -3.9%
Baby corn (kg)	7,000	7,300	7,667	7,322	6,417	5,750	7,571	6,579	↓ -10.1%
Corn (kg)	2,700	2,300	4,333	3,111	-	700	2,500	1,600	↓ -48.6%
Palm fruit (sliced) (kg)	6,000	5,500	6,250	5,917	6,750	7,000	5,400	6,383	↑ 7.9%
Cucumber (kg)	2,893	2,977	2,592	2,821	2,168	2,200	2,632	2,333	↓ -17.3%
Taro (kg)	3,183	3,792	4,964	3,980	5,111	4,750	4,630	4,830	↑ 21.4%
Chinese radish (kg)	2,750	2,938	3,219	2,969	1,988	2,417	2,145	2,183	↓ -26.5%
Bamboo shoot (kg)	3,500	4,611	4,020	4,044	5,625	4,500	2,904	4,343	↑ 7.4%
Pineapple/Anana (kg)	2,467	2,500	2,417	2,461	2,125	2,250	2,393	2,256	↓ -8.3%

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



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

Annex 3: Cost of a basic food basket methodology

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 (May 2025)

Food category ²	Food commodity ³	Food commodity ⁴	kcal/per son/day	g/person/day	Riels/g ⁴	Riels/person/month
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.1	26,530
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីផ្លូវក្តី(ស្រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.3	28,565
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាងស្រស់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	18.4	22,768
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.0	2,887
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	6.4	2,500
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.2	22,223
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដូងផ្លាស់ស្រស់/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.4	1,410
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	106,882

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 Quarterly Market Monitoring Update, Mar–May 2025. WFP Cambodia.