



World Food Programme

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Quarterly Market Monitoring Update

CAMBODIA

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

June-August 2025

Highlight



Across the **10 provinces** participating in the **Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP)**, surveyed markets continued to function effectively from **June to August 2025**. The Market Functionality Index (MFI) remained strong at 8.8 in August, although it declined slightly from 9.0 in June, due mainly to high performance of the **assortment** and **resilience** indicators.

Food prices remained stable, though some notable shifts were observed from June to August 2025. **Mixed rice** and **orange-flesh sweet potatoes** prices experienced **significant price declines of 22% and 27.7%**, respectively, **compared to the same period in the previous year**, while **pork with fat** and **vegetable oil** increased. Other key items like **snakehead fish**, **morning glory**, and **duck eggs** showed minimal change.

The average **cost (June-August) of the Basic Food Basket (BFB)** across 10 HGSF provinces was **KHR 105,000 per person/month (USD 25.6)**, reflecting a **6.8% year-on-year (YoY) decrease**. This reduction was largely driven by falling prices of mixed rice and orange-flesh sweet potatoes which offset increases in other food item in the basket. While urban and rural markets both experienced this cost decrease, the cost of living in rural areas surpassed that of urban ones, underscoring **increased financial pressure on rural households** amid ongoing border tensions with Thailand.

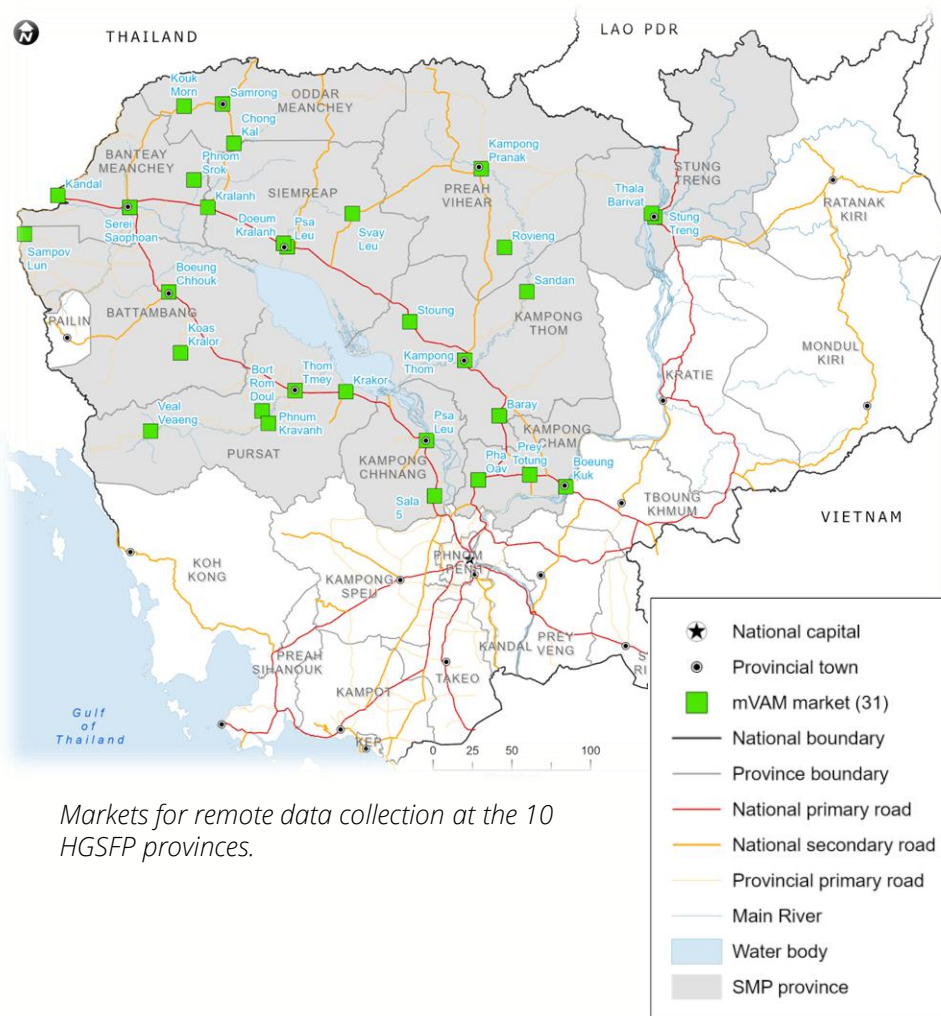
Meanwhile, in Phnom Penh, the **overall inflation and food inflation** in August 2025 rose by 1.8% and 3.2% YoY, respectively, indicating broader economic pressures beyond the HGSFP provinces.

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.



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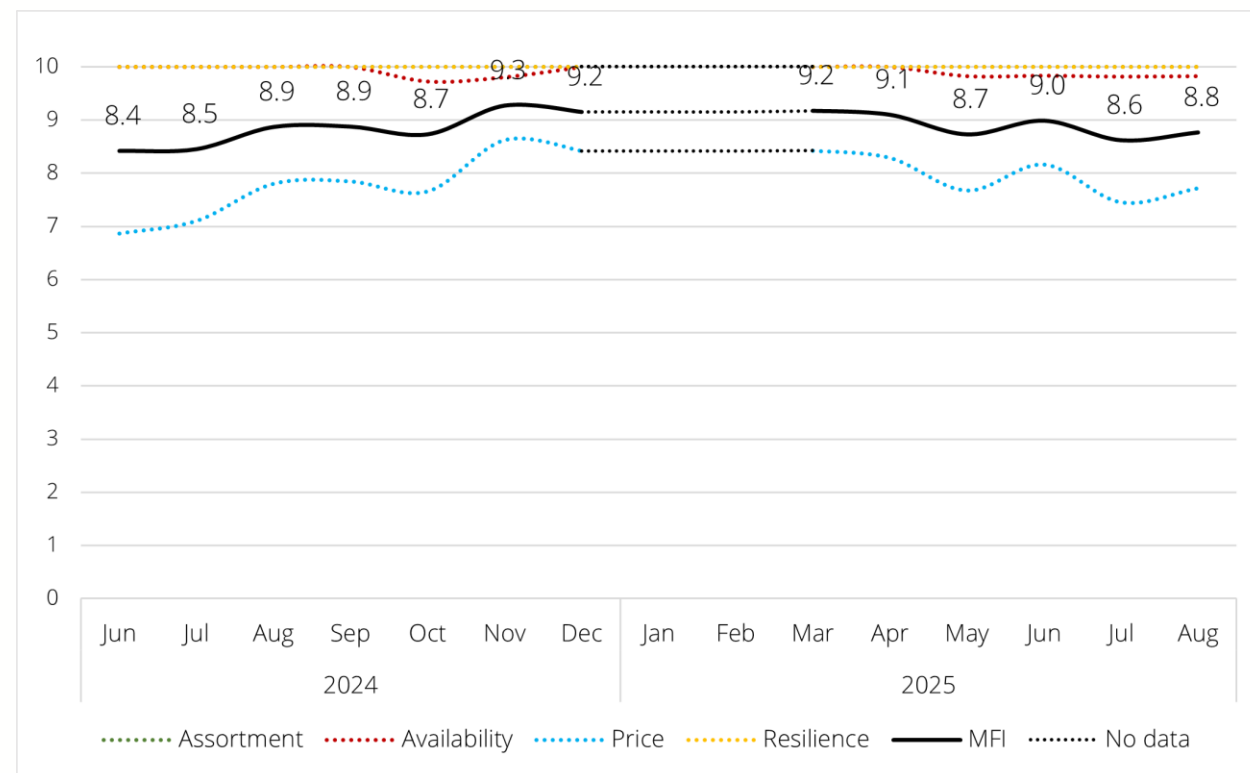
Market Functionality

Since May 2025, the **Market Functionality Index* (MFI)**, developed for the 10 HGSFP provinces, has shown a slight decline, likely influenced by the Cambodia-Thailand border conflict. Although the index showed signs of recovery in June, it dropped again in July—marking the lowest point in 2025—before slightly rebounding in August. **Over the past quarter, the index decreased from 9.0 in June to 8.8 in August.**

This decline primarily reflects noticeable fluctuations in **price stability** and a consistent drop in **availability**, indicating potential shifts in consumer costs or supply disruptions resulting from the border closure.

In contrast, **resilience and assortment** indicators remained strong throughout the period, highlighting a consistently diverse, replaceable, and accessible range of food commodities in local markets.

These conditions, overall, highlight the **market's continued ability to maintain a stable supply despite fluctuations in prices and availability**, suggesting a resilient and well-functioning market system throughout the quarter.



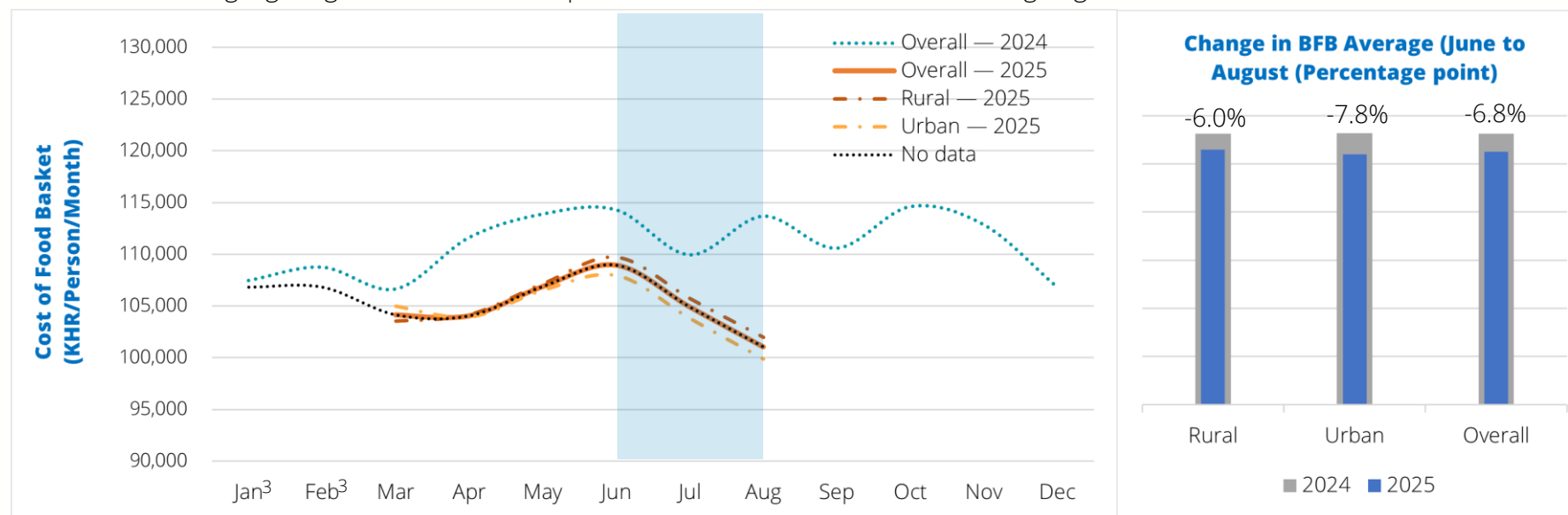
* The market functionality index (MFI) measures the functionality of monitored markets along the following key dimensions: assortment of essential goods, physical availability of goods in sufficient quantities, affordable and stable-predictable prices, and the underlying resilience of supply chains.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

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

Cost of a Basic Food Basket

From **June to August 2025**, the estimated monthly average cost of the **WFP basic food basket¹ (BFB)** across the 10 HGSFP provinces **followed a downward trend** (see figure on the left). The cost spiked in June, following the initial exchange of gunfire between Cambodia and Thailand at the end of May 2025. However, the cost dropped to its lowest point in August 2025, suggesting **improved food affordability across the targeted provinces**—even amid conflict—likely due to the resilience of local supply systems.

The average cost (from June to August) of BFB was approximately **KHR 105,000 per person per month**, equivalent to USD 25.6. This represents a **6.8% year-on-year (YoY) decrease** compared to the same period in 2024 (see figure on the right). This decline was primarily attributed to the reduced prices of orange-flesh sweet potatoes and mixed rice which offset the price increase in vegetable oil and pork with fat. During this quarter (June–August), the cost of living in rural markets surpassed that of urban² markets, highlighting increased financial pressure on rural households amid on-going border tensions with Thailand.



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

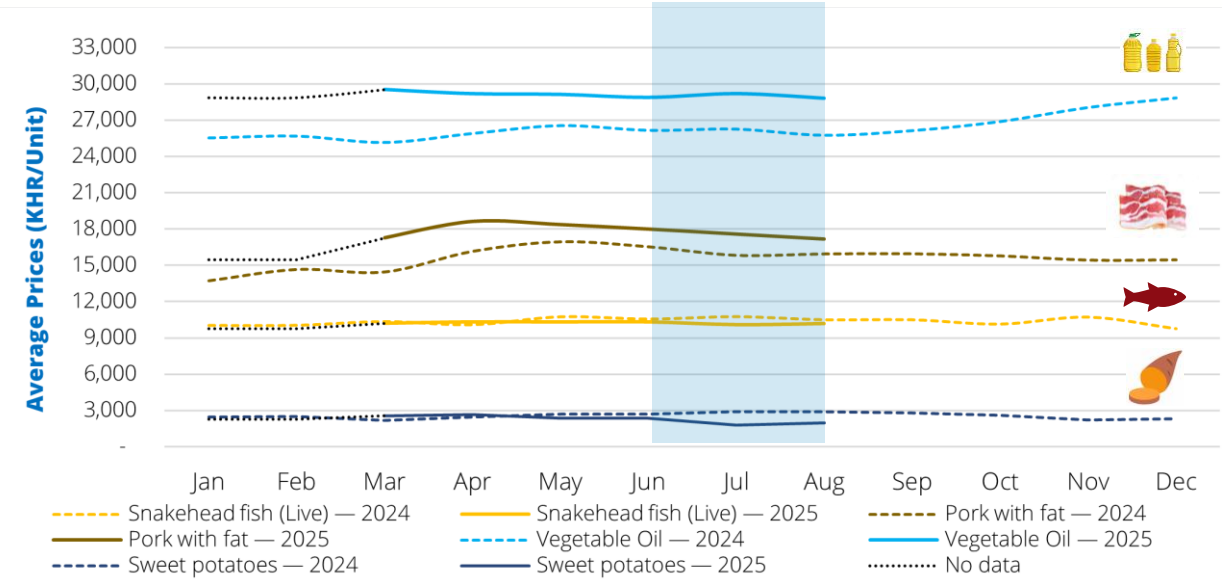
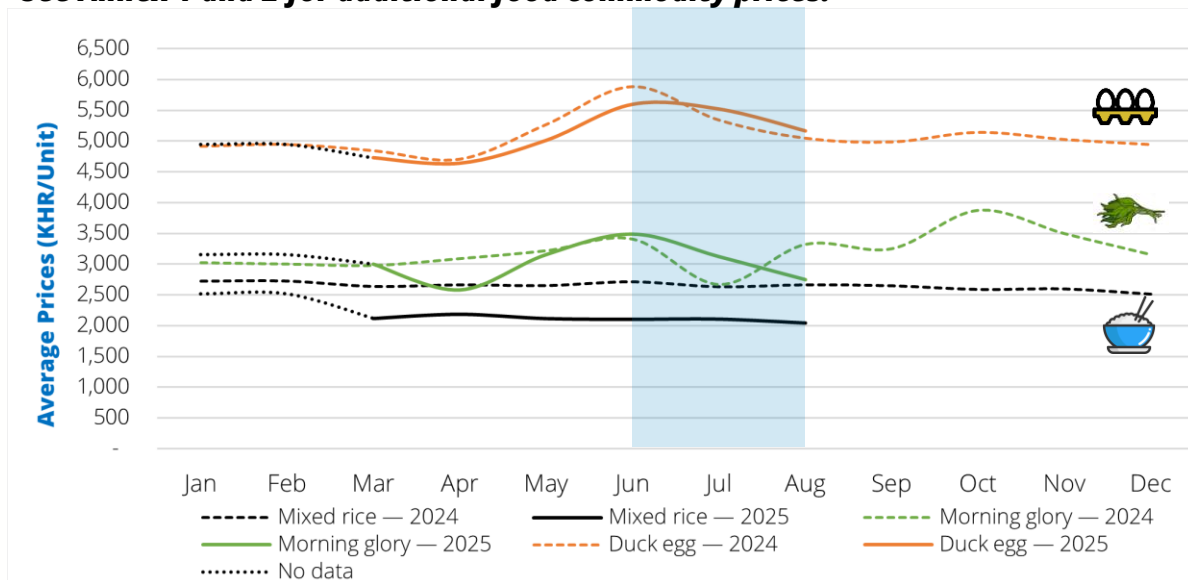


The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, orange sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia.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

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

Between June and August 2025, the average monthly retail prices of key food basket commodities across the 10 HGSFP provinces revealed varied patterns, reflecting both market dynamics and supply resilience. **Mixed rice continued its downward trend**, reaching KHR 2,040 per Kilogram in August—about 23.4% lower than August 2024—indicating possibly strong domestic production and oversupply in the markets. **Morning glory showed a sharp decline** to KHR 2,750 per Kilogram in August, about 17% lower than August 2024, the second-lowest price of the year, possibly due to seasonal oversupply or reduced demand driven by the availability of alternative vegetables. In contrast, **duck eggs, snakehead fish, and pork with fat showed relatively stable or slightly declining prices**, pointing to a balanced supply-demand environment for protein-rich items. **Vegetable oil remained consistently high** at around KHR 28,800 per 5 liters, significantly above 2024 levels, likely due to import dependency or supply chain constraints. **Sweet potatoes experienced the steepest drop**, falling to KHR 1,950 per Kilogram in August from KHR 2,900 per Kilogram in August 2024, possibly driven by increased local availability. Overall, these trends suggest that while some commodities benefited from resilient local supply systems, others remain sensitive to external shocks and market pressures.

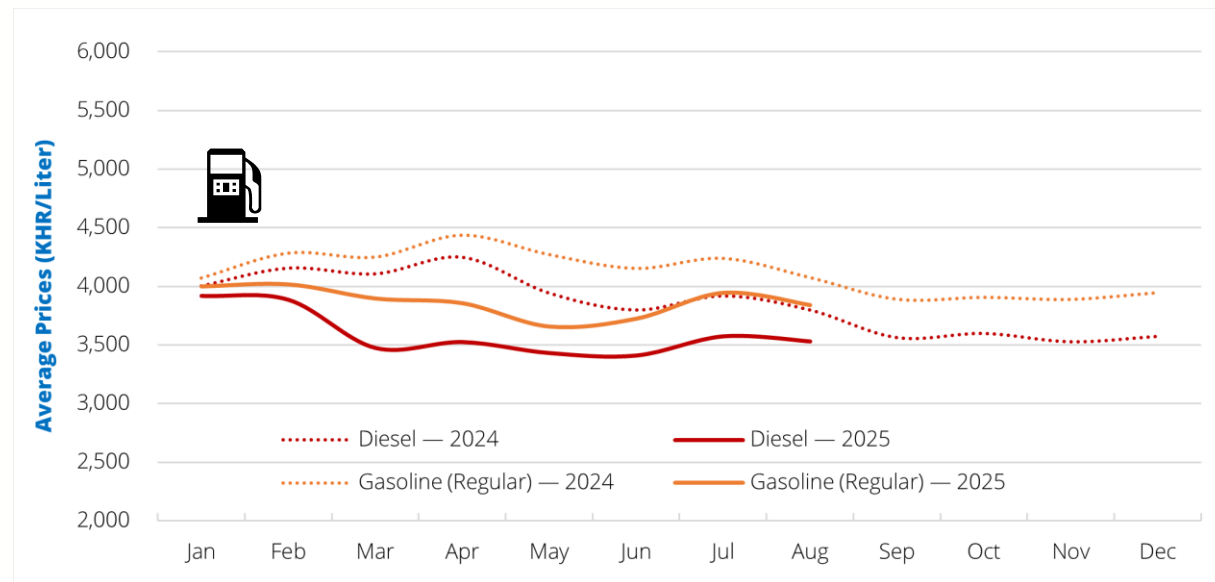
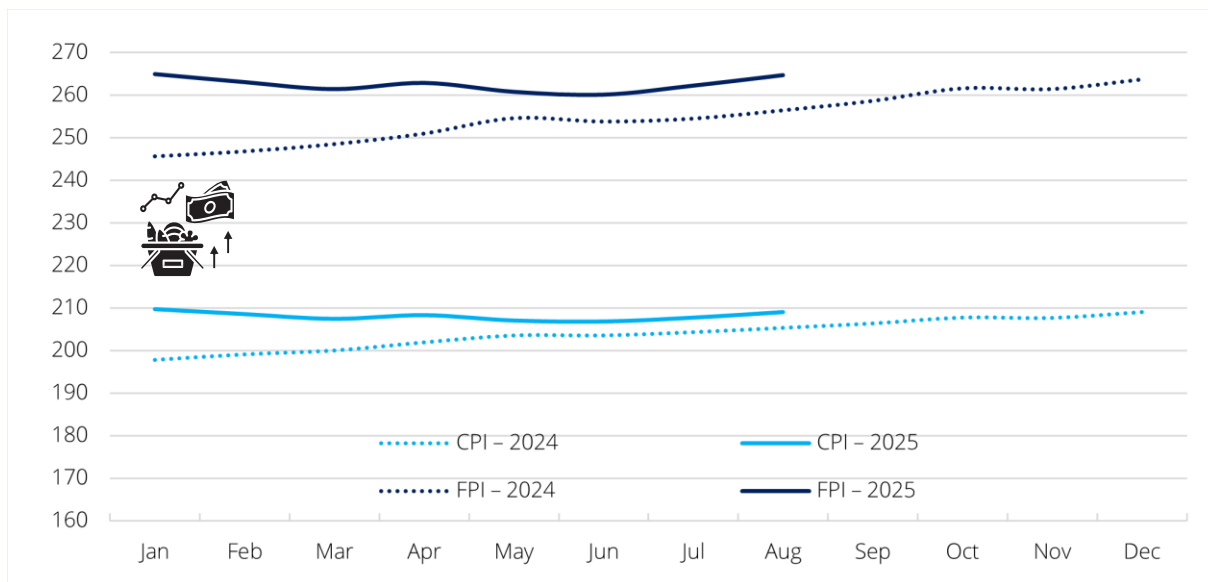
See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



Inflation

From June to August 2025, **Phnom Penh experienced a gradual rise in inflation, as measure by the Consumer Price Index¹ (CPI) and food inflation, as measure by the Food Price Index¹ (FPI)** compared to the same period in 2024. This upward trend reflects the rising costs in **key food categories** and **non-food essentials**. The overall inflation (CPI) in **August 2025** was **1.8% higher year-on-year**, while food price rose by **3.2%**, highlighting growing pressure on household budgets, particularly for low-income families.

The retail diesel and gasoline (regular) prices² (for the 10 HGSFP provinces) from June to August 2025 showed a slight upward trend, likely driven by the halt in fuel imports from Thailand amid the Cambodia-Thailand conflict. Despite this increase, both fuel types remained moderately below their 2024 level, with year-on-year decreases of 7.2% for diesel and 5.7% for gasoline (regular). This suggests that the government's alternative sourcing strategies have been effective in maintaining fuel market stability during a period of geopolitical tension.



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 eight months of 2025, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, **experiencing a significant increase of 14.8%** compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately **USD 20.2 billion**. The exports are primarily destined for the United States (41%), Vietnam (14%), China (5%). The cost of **food exports** amounted to USD 2,956 million (see top-right-hand side chart) including **cereals** worth USD 1,116 million (-6% YoY), and **other food items** such as meat, edible meat offals, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/ vegetable fats and oils worth USD 1,840 million (+15% YoY).

A total of **472,803 MT of Cambodian milled rice** (valued at USD 348.18 million) was exported during the first eight months of 2025 ([Cambodian Rice Federation](#)). Additionally, Cambodia also exported about **4.8 million tons of paddy rice** (valued at USD 1,114.25 million) during the same period.

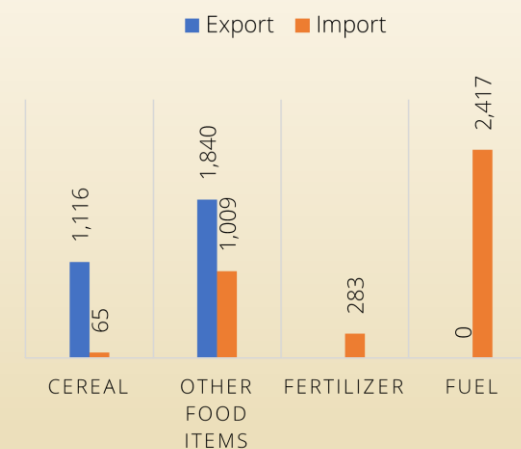
Cambodian trade flow with top 3 countries in 2025



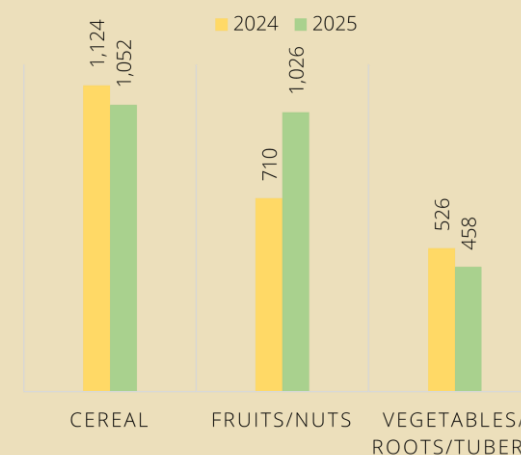
Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) during the first eight months of 2025 also **showed a significant increase, of 16.2%** compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to **USD 22 billion**. The imports primarily originate from China (53%), Vietnam (13%), and Thailand (10%). Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of **food imports** amounted to USD 1,074 million (see top-right-hand side chart) including **cereals** worth USD 65 million (+7% YoY) and **other food items** worth USD 1,009 million (+12% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported **fertilizer** worth USD 283 million (+13% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported **fuel** worth 2,417 million (-9% YoY).

In the first eight 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 6% and 13% 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 44% increase year-on-year (see the bottom-right hand side chart).

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



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



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:

In **April 2025**, the U.S. imposed a steep **49% tariff** on Cambodian export, placing pressure on Cambodia's **garment and footwear sector**, which employs nearly **a million workers**, many of them are women.

In response, Cambodia engaged in **three rounds of negotiations**, leading to a breakthrough on **August 1, 2025**, when the U.S. reduced tariffs to **19%**. This reflected growing confidence in Cambodia's trade transparency and reforms.

Cambodia–Thailand Trade and Response:

Amid rising border tensions, Cambodia imposed a temporary ban on Thai imports—**vegetables, fruits, and fuels**. While the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) assured **sufficient domestic food supply**, short-term disruptions led to **price hikes and shortages** in some urban markets.

To mitigate risks, Cambodia is accelerating local food production and diversifying fuel and fertilizer sourcing through new trade partnerships.



Annex 1: Change in retail prices

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Jun	Jul	Aug		Jun	Jul	Aug		
Mixed Rice (kg)	2,711	2,632	2,663	2,669	2,101	2,104	2,039	2,081	▼ -22.0%
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10,563	10,762	10,500	10,608	10,321	10,096	10,183	10,200	→ -3.8%
Trey Pra (Live) (kg)	7,200	7,231	6,979	7,137	7,224	7,313	7,372	7,303	→ 2.3%
Cat-fish (Live) (kg)	7,731	8,038	7,333	7,701	8,303	8,424	8,308	8,345	▲ 8.4%
Trey Por (kg)	9,667	11,042	9,733	10,147	10,542	10,000	9,967	10,169	→ 0.2%
Red Tailed Catfish (kg)	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	38,000	32,667	● -
Trey Sandai (kg)	30,000	25,000	-	27,500	30,000	35,000	39,000	34,667	▲ 26.1%
Pork with fat (kg)	16,553	15,843	15,961	16,119	18,009	17,588	17,167	17,588	▲ 9.1%
Pork ribs (kg)	16,500	15,880	16,049	16,143	18,065	17,483	17,315	17,621	▲ 9.2%
Pork bone (kg)	13,535	12,861	12,885	13,094	14,278	13,930	13,528	13,912	▲ 6.2%
Pork legs (kg)	13,556	12,917	12,990	13,154	14,435	14,093	13,806	14,111	▲ 7.3%
Beef with fat (kg)	13,278	13,500	13,227	13,335	14,917	12,500	14,773	14,063	▲ 5.5%
Chicken meat (CP) (kg)	13,167	13,688	14,500	13,785	13,688	14,983	14,758	14,476	▲ 5.0%
Duck egg (10 eggs)	5,883	5,339	5,046	5,423	5,593	5,517	5,161	5,424	→ 0.0%
Vegetable Oil (5 liters)	26,167	26,265	25,756	26,062	28,902	29,200	28,833	28,978	▲ 11.2%
Iodized salt (kg)	1,288	1,268	1,296	1,284	1,353	1,323	1,348	1,341	→ 4.5%
Ground Nut (kg)	10,000	9,873	9,917	9,930	10,438	10,203	9,744	10,128	→ 2.0%
Morning glory (kg)	3,406	2,667	3,321	3,131	3,483	3,120	2,750	3,118	→ -0.4%
Carrot (kg)	3,750	3,530	3,673	3,651	3,458	2,993	3,154	3,202	▼ -12.3%
Ivy gourd leave (kg)	5,292	4,260	4,750	4,767	5,148	5,361	4,889	5,133	▲ 7.7%
Moringa leaves (kg)	6,000	5,100	4,000	5,033	5,333	3,840	4,500	4,558	▼ -9.4%
Chinese spinach (kg)	3,902	3,391	3,875	3,723	4,756	3,515	3,458	3,910	▲ 5.0%
Pak Choi (kg)	3,803	3,819	3,785	3,802	4,721	3,578	3,500	3,933	→ 3.4%
Chinese flowering cabbage (kg)	3,722	3,237	3,679	3,546	4,319	3,425	3,368	3,704	→ 4.5%
Mustard Greens (kg)	3,659	3,370	3,559	3,529	4,389	3,467	3,614	3,823	▲ 8.3%
Amaranthus (kg)	4,400	4,213	4,130	4,248	4,477	3,858	3,975	4,104	→ -3.4%
Ngob leaves (kg)	5,786	5,685	5,230	5,567	5,500	5,000	6,250	5,583	→ 0.3%
Pumpkin leaves (kg)	5,560	5,405	4,571	5,179	4,783	5,500	5,800	5,361	→ 3.5%
Pumpkin fruit (kg)	3,192	2,911	2,018	2,707	1,997	1,714	1,868	1,860	▼ -31.3%
Bottle gourd (kg)	2,800	2,125	1,500	2,142	1,750	-	2,500	2,125	→ -0.8%

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Jun	Jul	Aug		Jun	Jul	Aug		
Wax gourd (kg)	3,174	2,910	2,449	2,844	3,250	3,229	2,583	3,021	▲ 6.2%
Long eggplants (kg)	2,975	3,118	3,038	3,044	3,506	3,111	2,946	3,188	→ 4.7%
Round eggplants (kg)	2,906	3,382	2,970	3,086	2,944	3,271	2,800	3,005	→ -2.6%
Tomatoes (kg)	5,535	4,301	4,679	4,838	4,026	4,167	3,861	4,018	▼ -17.0%
Spong gourd (kg)	3,274	2,925	2,450	2,883	3,015	3,417	3,211	3,214	▲ 11.5%
Ridge Gourd (kg)	2,933	3,100	2,727	2,920	3,313	3,094	3,061	3,156	▲ 8.1%
Green papaya (kg)	1,910	2,097	1,768	1,925	1,343	1,128	1,192	1,221	▼ -36.6%
Long bean (kg)	8,450	3,404	3,341	5,065	6,743	4,396	3,764	4,968	→ -1.9%
Banana flower (kg)	3,469	2,982	2,500	2,984	2,509	2,350	2,208	2,356	▼ -21.0%
Cauliflower (kg)	7,295	6,621	7,417	7,111	6,909	5,924	6,150	6,328	▼ -11.0%
Chinese Kale (kg)	5,833	5,556	5,205	5,531	6,583	4,868	4,563	5,338	→ -3.5%
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes (kg)	2,688	2,929	2,893	2,836	2,383	1,815	1,955	2,051	▼ -27.7%
Water lily (kg)	2,183	2,925	2,900	2,669	2,583	2,758	1,900	2,414	▼ -9.6%
Climbing wattle (kg)	11,900	10,071	8,389	10,120	7,821	6,813	7,542	7,392	▼ -27.0%
Lufa Gourd leaf (kg)	5,000	3,920	-	4,460	-	-	-	-	● -
Agati (kg)	4,000	4,433	-	4,217	-	-	-	-	● -
Abalone mushroom (kg)	9,708	9,452	8,426	9,196	7,981	7,509	8,143	7,878	▼ -14.3%
Cabbage (kg)	3,250	2,974	3,467	3,230	3,176	3,123	3,250	3,183	→ -1.5%
Chinese salad (kg)	3,458	4,035	4,767	4,087	4,472	3,867	3,944	4,094	→ 0.2%
Bean sprout (kg)	3,017	3,129	2,857	3,001	3,156	2,935	3,013	3,035	→ 1.1%
Baby watermelon (kg)	2,583	2,625	3,500	2,903	-	-	-	-	● -
Okra (kg)	5,208	5,015	4,125	4,783	5,952	5,760	5,786	5,833	▲ 22.0%
Baby corn (kg)	13,000	8,125	8,583	9,903	9,429	8,375	8,167	8,657	▼ -12.6%
Corn (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	● -
Palm fruit (sliced) (kg)	5,000	6,417	6,250	5,889	6,500	6,500	7,000	6,667	▲ 13.2%
Cucumber (kg)	2,917	2,600	2,520	2,679	3,531	2,250	1,888	2,556	→ -4.6%
Taro (kg)	4,542	5,250	6,500	5,431	5,000	5,143	4,964	5,036	▼ -7.3%
Chinese radish (kg)	3,125	3,357	3,439	3,307	3,313	3,031	2,913	3,085	▼ -6.7%
Bamboo shoot (kg)	3,550	2,833	1,633	2,672	3,000	2,083	2,400	2,494	▼ -6.7%
Pineapple/Anana (kg)	2,917	3,194	3,167	3,093	2,906	2,823	2,756	2,828	▼ -8.5%

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

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 1: Change in wholesale prices

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Jun	Jul	Aug		Jun	Jul	Aug		
Mixed Rice (kg)	2,543	2,481	2,453	2,492	1,950	1,928	1,843	1,907	▼ -23.5%
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	9,591	9,636	9,333	9,520	9,006	9,207	8,949	9,054	→ -4.9%
Trey Pra (Live) (kg)	6,650	6,572	6,102	6,441	6,231	6,604	6,386	6,407	→ -0.5%
Cat-fish (Live) (kg)	7,196	7,174	6,429	6,933	7,356	7,758	7,347	7,487	↑ 8.0%
Trey Por (kg)	8,778	9,729	8,433	8,980	8,972	9,030	8,624	8,876	→ -1.2%
Red Tailed Catfish (kg)	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	38,000	32,667	● -
Trey Sandai (kg)	25,000	23,000	-	24,000	30,000	35,000	39,000	34,667	↑ 44.4%
Pork with fat (kg)	15,193	14,685	14,804	14,894	16,833	16,263	15,912	16,336	↑ 9.7%
Pork ribs (kg)	15,167	14,676	14,990	14,944	16,815	16,242	15,889	16,315	↑ 9.2%
Pork bone (kg)	12,373	11,667	11,740	11,926	13,241	12,496	12,398	12,712	↑ 6.6%
Pork legs (kg)	12,384	11,787	11,865	12,012	13,389	12,898	12,731	13,006	↑ 8.3%
Beef with fat (kg)	11,796	11,905	11,909	11,870	14,000	11,318	13,182	12,833	↑ 8.1%
Chicken meat (CP) (kg)	12,333	12,646	13,313	12,764	12,188	13,610	13,818	13,205	→ 3.5%
Duck egg (10 eggs)	5,447	4,918	4,618	4,994	5,163	5,077	4,683	4,975	→ -0.4%
Vegetable Oil (5 liters)	25,374	25,326	24,950	25,217	28,083	28,302	28,022	28,136	↑ 11.6%
Iodized salt (kg)	1,060	1,001	1,055	1,039	1,098	1,097	1,110	1,102	↑ 6.1%
Ground Nut (kg)	9,189	8,975	8,906	9,024	9,141	8,957	8,639	8,912	→ -1.2%
Morning glory (kg)	2,738	2,225	2,713	2,558	2,838	2,493	2,227	2,519	→ -1.5%
Carrot (kg)	3,177	3,030	2,951	3,053	2,803	2,456	2,554	2,604	▼ -14.7%
Ivy gourd leave (kg)	4,271	3,083	3,500	3,618	3,898	4,185	3,944	4,009	↑ 10.8%
Moringa leaves (kg)	4,667	4,550	3,050	4,089	4,208	3,050	3,800	3,686	▼ -9.9%
Chinese spinach (kg)	3,189	2,896	3,226	3,104	3,896	2,806	2,729	3,144	→ 1.3%
Pak Choi (kg)	3,015	3,097	3,152	3,088	3,871	2,868	2,788	3,175	→ 2.8%
Chinese flowering cabbage (kg)	2,981	2,671	3,103	2,918	3,482	2,710	2,625	2,939	→ 0.7%
Mustard Greens (kg)	2,917	2,852	2,992	2,920	3,510	2,751	2,768	3,010	→ 3.1%
Amaranthus (kg)	3,556	3,315	2,972	3,281	3,248	3,033	2,875	3,052	▼ -7.0%
Ngob leaves (kg)	5,145	4,511	3,750	4,469	4,275	4,167	4,500	4,314	→ -3.5%
Pumpkin leaves (kg)	4,460	4,429	3,600	4,163	3,650	4,438	4,500	4,196	→ 0.8%
Pumpkin fruit (kg)	2,585	2,407	1,460	2,150	1,443	1,264	1,245	1,317	▼ -38.7%
Bottle gourd (kg)	2,300	1,875	1,100	1,758	1,250	-	2,000	1,625	▼ -7.6%

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Jun	Jul	Aug		Jun	Jul	Aug		
Wax gourd (kg)	2,578	2,374	1,850	2,267	2,668	2,633	2,088	2,463	↑ 8.6%
Long eggplants (kg)	2,375	2,608	2,409	2,464	2,900	2,569	2,400	2,623	↑ 6.5%
Round eggplants (kg)	2,200	2,832	2,295	2,442	2,264	2,608	2,254	2,375	→ -2.7%
Tomatoes (kg)	4,776	3,881	3,965	4,207	3,292	3,471	3,214	3,326	▼ -21.0%
Spong gourd (kg)	2,717	2,233	1,875	2,275	2,379	2,656	2,494	2,510	↑ 10.3%
Ridge Gourd (kg)	2,533	2,583	2,141	2,419	2,729	2,563	2,494	2,595	↑ 7.3%
Green papaya (kg)	1,514	1,644	1,233	1,464	939	742	796	825	▼ -43.6%
Long bean (kg)	6,958	2,854	2,622	4,145	5,813	3,576	2,922	4,104	→ -1.0%
Banana flower (kg)	3,085	2,545	1,932	2,521	2,103	1,825	1,725	1,884	▼ -25.3%
Cauliflower (kg)	6,395	5,868	6,454	6,239	6,055	5,038	5,350	5,481	▼ -12.2%
Chinese Kale (kg)	4,889	4,674	4,267	4,610	5,742	4,022	3,675	4,480	→ -2.8%
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes (kg)	2,250	2,458	2,421	2,377	1,927	1,394	1,500	1,607	▼ -32.4%
Water lily (kg)	1,733	2,500	1,933	2,056	2,008	2,000	1,700	1,903	▼ -7.4%
Climbing wattle (kg)	10,000	8,952	6,167	8,373	6,250	5,740	5,833	5,941	▼ -29.0%
Lufa Gourd leaf (kg)	5,000	3,500	-	4,250	-	-	-	-	● -
Agati (kg)	3,000	3,733	-	3,367	-	-	-	-	● -
Abalone mushroom (kg)	7,667	7,905	7,333	7,635	6,815	6,593	7,000	6,802	▼ -10.9%
Cabbage (kg)	2,681	2,377	2,857	2,638	2,554	2,555	2,567	2,558	→ -3.0%
Chinese salad (kg)	2,675	3,382	4,020	3,359	3,607	3,092	3,272	3,324	→ -1.0%
Bean sprout (kg)	2,253	2,424	2,452	2,377	2,725	2,537	2,613	2,625	↑ 10.4%
Baby watermelon (kg)	1,750	2,188	2,500	2,146	-	-	-	-	● -
Okra (kg)	4,417	4,567	3,250	4,078	5,083	4,760	4,679	4,841	↑ 18.7%
Baby corn (kg)	10,500	6,250	7,208	7,986	8,429	7,083	6,833	7,448	▼ -6.7%
Corn (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	● -
Palm fruit (sliced) (kg)	4,000	5,600	4,500	4,700	5,500	5,500	6,333	5,778	↑ 22.9%
Cucumber (kg)	2,371	2,121	1,872	2,121	3,013	1,723	1,300	2,012	▼ -5.2%
Taro (kg)	3,667	4,550	5,708	4,642	4,188	4,429	4,179	4,265	▼ -8.1%
Chinese radish (kg)	2,554	2,757	2,661	2,658	2,675	2,421	2,381	2,492	▼ -6.2%
Bamboo shoot (kg)	2,570	2,056	1,292	1,972	2,317	1,508	1,940	1,922	→ -2.6%
Pineapple/Anana (kg)	2,517	2,967	2,667	2,717	2,396	2,300	2,219	2,305	▼ -15.2%

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 (Aug 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	2.0	25,619
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីផ្លូវក្តី(ស្រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.2	28,196
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាងស្រស់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	17.2	21,254
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.3	2,976
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	6.3	2,473
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	2.8	19,384
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដូងផ្លាស់ស្រស់/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.0	1,166
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	101,067

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, Jun–Aug 2025. WFP Cambodia.