



October 2025

MARKET SITUATION UPDATE

Amid Cambodia-Thailand Border Conflict

KEY FINDINGS

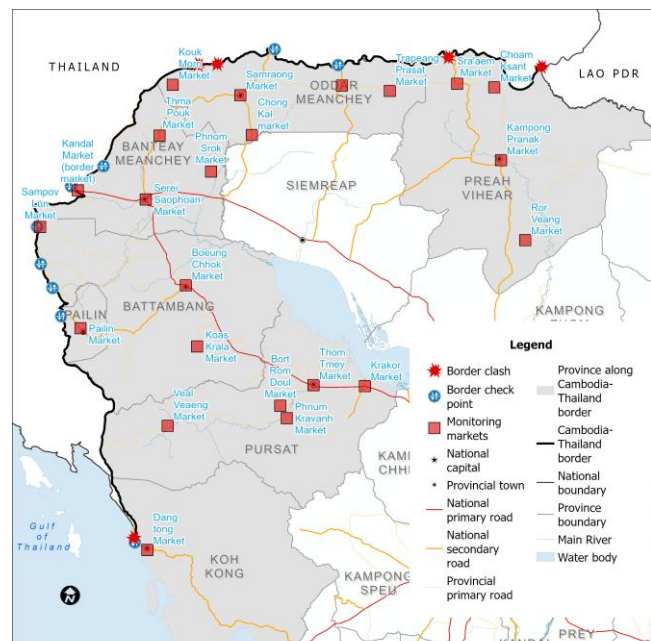
- Monitoring markets in Cambodia–Thailand border provinces opened normally but faced disruptions as residents relocated due to escalating tensions. This led to **quieter markets and reduced consumer activity**, with soldiers becoming primary buyers and stockpiling food supplies.
- Despite these challenges, **surveyed markets remained functional**, showing strong resilience and stable availability of essential commodities, **though prices fluctuated amid conflict-related uncertainty**. By October 2025, demand recovery was evident, reflected in higher MFI* scores.
- The **BFB* cost in border provinces remained stable early in 2025, then declined from May** as border tensions, especially in Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey. This drop was **driven by weaker demand, not supply shortages**. In October, costs rose following the Cambodia–Thailand peace agreement and the return of displaced households, restoring normal demand.
- In October 2025, **key food commodities of BFB** such as morning glory (+30%), duck eggs (+11%), and mixed rice (+10%) **rebounded strongly month-on-month**, signaling renewed demand. Year-on-year, **mixed rice (-16%) remained significantly lower**, while duck eggs and sweet potatoes were higher, and other commodities stayed relatively stable.

BACKGROUND

Armed clashes erupted along the Cambodia–Thailand border in mid-2025, affecting 12 sites, including Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear provinces, and tensions spread to other border areas. The conflict displaced over 16,000 people (as of October 2025 by Cambodia Humanitarian Response Forum – HRF) and disrupted daily life in border communities. Food security was severely impacted. Border closures and restricted mobility halted cross-border trade, limiting access to affordable food and essential goods.

16,000 DISPALED PEOPLE

To better understand the impact of the conflict and border closures on market, in October 2025, WFP Cambodia expanded its remote market monitoring to **23 markets located within seven provinces along the Cambodia-Thailand border** (see map on the right). This effort aims to track potential food price fluctuation and disruptions affecting vulnerable households living in the conflict affected provinces.



Source: The international border is delineated in accordance with United Nations-approved boundary.

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

* Information is in the second page.

Market functionality

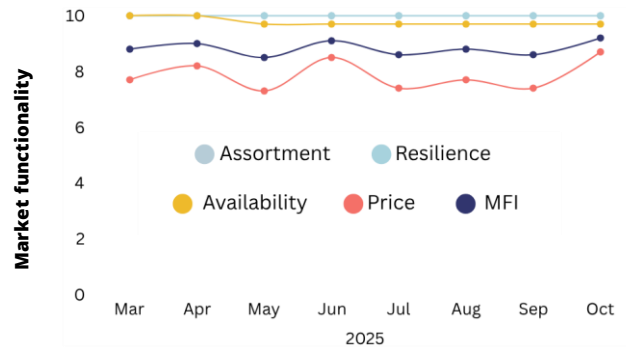
The Market Functionality Index¹ (MFI), developed by WFP, measures how well markets operate in crisis or recovery contexts. By tracking MFI scores over time, humanitarian actors can assess the feasibility of cash or voucher programs, monitor market recovery and resilience, and design interventions to strengthen market systems.

The figure on the right presents the MFI score from 23 markets along the border provinces over time together with its four dimensions. It indicates that **markets in the monitored area remained highly resilient throughout 2025, maintaining strong product diversity and availability.** From January to April, market functionality was robust, with full assortment, high availability, and strong resilience, while price stability was consistently high (8.5–8.2). However, **starting in May, price stability dropped sharply** to 7.3, alongside a slight decline in availability (9.7), **signaling increased price volatility and market stress.** This instability persisted through July and September, coinciding with the exchange of gunfire between Cambodian and Thai soldiers.

“Several local markets near the border remained quiet as many residents relocated to safer areas. In some cases, soldiers were the primary customers, purchasing food supplies for stockpiling.”, said vendors in Sra Em Markets

By October, the market functionality improved significantly to 8.7, **suggesting recovery in market conditions** following the signing of **peace agreement** between Cambodia and

Thailand at the end of the October, and the return of major displaced households between 17 to 30 October, according to HRF.



Cost of basic food basket

The per capita basic food basket² (BFB) is calculated to assist with interpreting the impact of monthly food price changes on the cost of a basic diet consumed by Cambodian households. The most commonly consumed food items—such as **rice, pork, fish, eggs, morning glory, sweet potatoes, and vegetable oil**—are used as representative commodities to estimate the cost of the food basket.

This section covers basic food basket costs in border provinces, excluding Pailin and Koh Kong due to limited data.

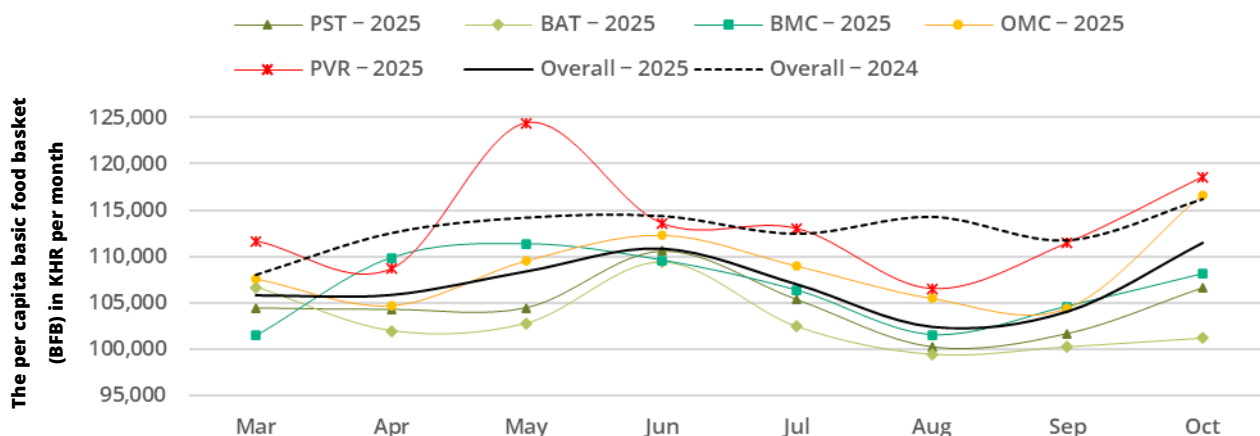


¹ The market functionality index (MFI) measures the functionality of monitored markets along the following key dimensions: assortment of essential goods, physical availability of goods in sufficient quantities, affordable and stable-predictable prices, and the underlying resilience of supply chains. 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

² 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.

The market monitoring reveals **significant volatility in basic food basket costs** across provinces along the Cambodia-Thailand border such as Preah Vihear (PVR), Oddar Meanchey (OMC), Banteay Meanchey (BMC), Battambang (BAT) and Pursat (PST), **with divergent trends that reflect both localized market dynamics and broader regional disruptions.**

in May with 5% YoY increase. This suggests **localized inflationary pressures**, possibly linked to conflict-related disruptions or supply chain stress. **Oddar Meanchey, the second highest in the cost of the BFB, showed significant fluctuations**, with sharp increases mid-year followed by a strong rebound in October, suggesting volatile market conditions.



These findings underscore the importance of granular, province-level monitoring to inform targeted response strategies, especially in conflict-affected or border regions.

From March to October 2025, the per capita **cost of the Basic Food Basket (BFB) across five border provinces declined compared to 2024**, primarily due to price drops in key food commodities in the basket such as mixed rice, snakehead fish, morning glory, and orange-flesh sweet potatoes, which offset increases in vegetable oil and pork with fat. **This downward trend reflects temporary shifts in household purchasing power rather than genuine improvements in affordability**, as it coincided with market disruptions, reduced consumer activity, and humanitarian assistance during border tensions—particularly in Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey. The cost reached its lowest point in August, falling by 11% year-on-year (YoY), before rebounding in October as displaced households returned, and demand recovered.

Provincial dynamics reveal stark contrasts in costs of the BFB across the border region. **Preah Vihear consistently reported higher food basket costs than other provinces**, peaking

In contrast, **Battambang, Pursat, and Banteay Meanchey** experienced sustained declines or relative stability, possibly driven by reduced trade flows, lower consumer demand, or improved supply conditions. **These divergent trends underscore the uneven impact of border tensions and market shocks, highlighting the need for province-specific monitoring and tailored interventions.**

Conclusion

The cost of Basic Food Basket remained stable in early 2025, supported by strong market functionality and steady supply. From May onward, disruptions in Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey—driven by escalating border tensions and population displacement—led to quieter markets and reduced consumer activity, with soldiers becoming key buyers in some areas. Despite these challenges, overall market resilience prevented severe price shocks. By October, conditions improved following a bilateral agreement and the return of displaced households, restoring demand and trader confidence.

Retail prices and changes in 2025

Food commodity	Unit	Mar'25	Apr'25	May'25	Jun'25	Jul'25	Aug'25	Sep'25	Oct'25	Change compared to Sep 2025	Change compared to Jul 2025	Change compared to Oct 2024
Mixed Rice*	KG	2,205	2,320	2,189	2,171	2,200	2,159	2,000	2,209	↑ 10.5%	→ 0.4%	↓ -16.1%
30-35% broken rice	KG	2,533	3,000	2,167	2,214	2,263	2,150	2,075	2,050	→ -1.2%	↓ -9.4%	↓ -16.3%
Snakehead fish (Live)*	KG	10,688	10,800	10,733	10,792	10,688	10,750	10,385	10,759	→ 3.6%	→ 0.7%	→ -2.5%
Trey Pra (Live)	KG	7,000	7,361	7,733	7,448	7,531	7,781	7,333	7,995	↑ 9.0%	↑ 6.2%	→ 3.6%
Catfish (Live)	KG	7,917	8,214	8,500	8,611	8,905	9,167	8,786	9,240	↑ 5.2%	→ 3.8%	↑ 15.5%
Dried snake fish	KG	26,571	26,143	26,625	29,714	28,333	27,000	27,929	26,282	↓ -5.9%	↓ -7.2%	→ -1.7%
Broahok	KG	7,429	7,625	8,000	7,500	7,875	7,917	7,600	9,200	↑ 21.1%	↑ 16.8%	↑ 15.9%
Trey Por	KG	10,500	9,857	11,000	11,143	10,333	10,250	10,238	10,802	↑ 5.5%	→ 4.5%	→ 0.8%
Red tailed catfish	KG	-	-	-	-	-	38,000	-	-	●	●	●
Trey Sandai	KG	-	-	15,000	-	-	39,000	-	20,000	●	●	●
Pork with fat*	KG	17,667	18,643	18,938	18,370	18,222	17,542	16,792	16,316	→ -2.8%	↓ -10.5%	→ 1.4%
Pork ribs	KG	17,574	17,952	18,917	18,519	17,800	17,958	16,958	16,246	→ -4.2%	↓ -8.7%	→ 1.4%
Pork bone	KG	14,241	15,190	15,229	14,722	14,463	14,000	13,646	12,851	↓ -5.8%	↓ -11.1%	→ -2.8%
Pork legs	KG	14,204	14,881	15,188	14,704	14,521	14,125	13,896	12,956	↓ -6.8%	↓ -10.8%	→ -3.9%
Beef with fat	KG	11,714	14,083	13,400	14,125	12,583	12,917	15,333	15,990	→ 4.3%	↑ 27.1%	↑ 17.4%
Chicken meat (Farm)	KG	15,500	18,000	13,875	14,000	15,000	-	12,000	15,500	↑ 29.2%	→ 3.3%	●
Chicken meat (CP)	KG	14,000	15,500	13,500	14,167	15,139	14,389	15,556	16,074	→ 3.3%	↑ 6.2%	↑ 14.8%
Duck egg*	10 pcs	4,625	4,583	4,867	5,600	5,633	5,069	4,875	5,417	↑ 11.1%	→ -3.8%	↑ 13.7%
Salty duck egg	10 pcs	6,625	6,400	6,467	7,150	7,688	7,100	6,700	7,339	↑ 9.5%	→ -4.5%	↑ 11.8%
Vegetable Oil*	5 L	29,792	29,375	29,214	29,250	29,788	29,310	29,200	28,239	→ -3.3%	↓ -5.2%	↑ 5.7%
Iodized salt	KG	1,350	1,333	1,436	1,408	1,367	1,417	1,100	1,596	↑ 45.1%	↑ 16.8%	↑ 13.2%
Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,480	3,500	3,380	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,375	3,000	↓ -11.1%	↓ -14.3%	↓ -14.3%
Ground nut	KG	9,938	9,917	9,857	10,143	10,500	9,524	10,800	9,400	↓ -13.0%	↓ -10.5%	↓ -5.7%
Soybean	KG	4,938	4,375	5,333	5,000	4,500	-	-	6,381	●	↑ 41.8%	↑ 44.5%
Green bean/mung bean	KG	5,531	5,542	5,750	5,708	5,875	6,048	6,250	6,125	→ -2.0%	→ 4.3%	↑ 12.3%
Morning glory*	KG	2,900	2,450	3,125	3,630	3,000	2,288	3,130	4,078	↑ 30.3%	↑ 35.9%	→ 4.1%
Carrot	KG	3,188	3,083	3,458	3,700	3,208	3,350	3,875	3,824	→ -1.3%	↑ 19.2%	↓ -5.9%
Ivy gourd leave	KG	5,667	4,500	6,063	4,958	6,350	5,500	5,750	5,409	↓ -5.9%	↓ -14.8%	↑ 18.0%
Moringa leaves	KG	2,500	5,167	3,300	5,000	2,733	6,000	3,940	4,417	↑ 12.1%	↑ 61.6%	↑ 33.8%
Chinese spinach	KG	3,600	3,000	5,583	5,083	3,667	3,600	5,292	5,642	↑ 6.6%	↑ 53.9%	↑ 16.7%
Pak Choi	KG	3,833	2,929	5,500	5,200	3,792	3,750	5,042	5,279	→ 4.7%	↑ 39.2%	↑ 21.2%
Chinese flowering cabbage	KG	3,786	3,143	5,250	5,067	3,625	3,600	4,542	5,103	↑ 12.4%	↑ 40.8%	↑ 19.7%
Mustard Greens	KG	3,600	3,083	4,800	4,833	3,625	3,600	4,083	4,686	↑ 14.8%	↑ 29.3%	↑ 17.2%
Amaranthus	KG	3,625	3,571	6,500	4,750	3,875	4,050	3,958	5,096	↑ 28.7%	↑ 31.5%	↑ 18.5%
Ngob leaves	KG	2,500	3,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,500	3,750	5,833	↑ 55.6%	↑ 16.7%	→ 0.0%
Pumpkin leaves	KG	4,750	3,875	3,667	4,813	5,400	5,000	4,663	4,500	→ -3.5%	↓ -16.7%	↓ -12.4%
Pumpkin fruit	KG	2,286	2,321	2,375	2,133	1,875	2,488	2,375	2,672	↑ 12.5%	↑ 42.5%	↑ 25.9%
Bottle gourd	KG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	●	●	●
Wax gourd	KG	2,667	1,958	2,667	3,625	3,708	2,850	2,458	2,401	→ -2.3%	↓ -35.3%	→ -1.7%
Long eggplants	KG	3,750	2,450	3,292	3,633	3,417	2,800	3,417	3,708	↑ 8.5%	↑ 8.5%	↑ 17.7%
Round eggplants	KG	3,208	2,150	3,792	2,917	3,625	2,450	3,500	4,005	↑ 14.4%	↑ 10.5%	↑ 33.5%
Tomatoes	KG	2,857	3,464	3,800	4,033	4,542	3,950	4,417	5,431	↑ 23.0%	↑ 19.6%	↑ 16.1%
Spong gourd	KG	2,800	2,643	2,900	3,167	3,625	3,000	2,792	3,302	↑ 18.3%	↓ -8.9%	↑ 23.8%

* Food items for calculate the monthly per capita cost of a basic food basket

Retail prices and changes in 2025

Food commodity	Unit	Mar'25	Apr'25	May'25	Jun'25	Jul'25	Aug'25	Sep'25	Oct'25	Change compared to Sep 2025	Change compared to Jul 2025	Change compared to Oct 2024
Ridge Gourd	KG	2,625	2,880	3,000	3,167	3,125	3,000	2,750	3,075	↑ 11.8%	→ -1.6%	↑ 19.0%
Green papaya	KG	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,463	1,192	1,120	1,317	1,225	↓ -6.9%	→ 2.8%	↓ -26.5%
Long bean	KG	3,679	3,607	4,800	6,733	4,542	4,150	3,292	3,667	↑ 11.4%	↓ -19.3%	↑ 10.7%
Banana flower	KG	2,167	2,583	3,313	2,436	2,625	2,350	2,750	2,564	↓ -6.8%	→ -2.3%	↓ -8.4%
Cauliflower	KG	4,667	5,000	5,500	6,800	5,833	6,250	8,050	7,599	↓ -5.6%	↑ 30.3%	↓ -9.9%
Chinese Kale	KG	3,750	4,393	5,938	7,300	5,042	4,850	6,500	7,146	↑ 9.9%	↑ 41.7%	↑ 20.5%
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	KG	3,000	2,600	2,438	2,208	1,750	1,750	2,500	2,633	↑ 5.3%	↑ 50.5%	↑ 7.0%
Garlic	KG	8,200	8,600	7,857	7,010	6,781	6,639	6,350	6,784	↑ 6.8%	→ 0.0%	↓ -12.0%
Ripe tamarind (with seed)	KG	5,667	6,750	5,875	5,542	5,700	5,938	5,900	6,109	→ 3.5%	↑ 7.2%	↓ -6.8%
Ripe tamarind (No seed)	KG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,667	●	●	●
Water lily	KG	-	1,700	2,520	2,500	2,500	2,100	1,700	2,712	↑ 59.5%	↑ 8.5%	↑ 8.5%
Climbing wattle	KG	8,000	6,500	5,600	6,875	6,000	6,167	6,500	9,115	↑ 40.2%	↑ 51.9%	↑ 9.4%
Lufa Gourd leaf	KG	5,000	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	5,833	●	●	↑ 45.8%
Agati	KG	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	5,000	6,500	↑ 30.0%	●	●
Abalone mushroom	KG	7,875	9,000	8,000	7,833	6,950	7,750	8,875	8,755	→ -1.4%	↑ 26.0%	→ 3.0%
Cabbage	KG	2,500	3,125	2,550	2,646	2,680	2,938	2,900	3,382	↑ 16.6%	↑ 26.2%	↓ -19.5%
Chinese salad	KG	3,750	3,667	3,450	4,750	4,200	3,938	4,300	4,297	→ -0.1%	→ 2.3%	↓ -7.1%
Bean sprout	KG	3,000	3,500	3,300	3,500	3,063	3,150	2,583	2,792	↑ 8.1%	↓ -8.8%	→ -1.5%
Baby watermelon	KG	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	2,458	●	●	→ -1.7%
Okra	KG	5,000	8,500	5,550	6,722	6,500	6,167	5,400	6,528	↑ 20.9%	→ 0.4%	↑ 33.9%
Baby corn	KG	5,000	6,500	9,000	9,667	8,000	10,000	7,083	3,913	↓ -44.8%	↓ -51.1%	↓ -56.5%
Corn	KG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	●	●	●
Palm fruit (sliced)	KG	-	5,000	7,000	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	6,750	↓ -32.5%	●	●
Cucumber	KG	2,700	3,188	3,250	3,813	2,500	2,063	3,438	3,733	↑ 8.6%	↑ 49.3%	↑ 86.7%
Taro	KG	6,250	6,500	5,850	5,125	5,500	5,333	4,250	5,030	↑ 18.4%	↓ -8.5%	↓ -28.1%
Chinese radish	KG	2,375	2,750	2,800	3,250	3,000	3,167	2,500	3,910	↑ 56.4%	↑ 30.3%	↑ 26.8%
Bamboo shoot	KG	-	5,000	3,350	2,500	1,500	2,000	1,833	2,979	↑ 62.5%	↑ 98.6%	↓ -8.3%
Ripe Banana	KG	2,333	2,375	2,500	2,179	2,063	2,450	2,500	2,109	↓ -15.6%	→ 2.2%	↓ -13.5%
Ripe Mango	KG	1,000	1,625	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●
Pineapple/Anana	KG	-	2,750	3,125	2,750	2,563	2,375	2,500	2,731	↑ 9.2%	↑ 6.6%	↓ -22.0%
Fresh milk	140 ml	1,600	1,617	1,567	1,467	2,000	2,167	-	2,000	●	→ 0.0%	↑ 6.7%
Coke	330 ml	2,000	-	1,860	1,850	2,000	2,000	-	1,894	●	↓ -5.3%	↓ -5.3%
Gasoline (Regular)	L	3,844	3,817	3,660	3,580	3,940	3,780	3,783	3,801	→ 0.5%	→ -3.5%	→ -1.7%
Diesel	L	3,427	3,467	3,450	3,270	3,513	3,380	3,340	3,494	→ 4.6%	→ -0.5%	→ -2.0%
Fertilizer: Urea	KG	2,688	2,840	2,842	2,667	2,938	2,875	2,793	2,795	→ 0.1%	→ -4.9%	↑ 5.5%

* Food items for calculate the monthly per capita cost of a basic food basket

Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM)
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