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# Quarterly Market Monitoring Update

## CAMBODIA

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

September-November 2025

### Highlight



Across the 10 provinces participating in the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), **surveyed markets continued to function effectively from September to November 2025**. The Market Functionality Index (MFI) remained strong at 9.8 point although it slightly deteriorated from October's level of 9.3 point. This was due mainly to **high performance of the assortment and resilience indicators, underscoring a robust market system capable of sustaining supply despite occasional price fluctuations**.

**The average cost (September to November) of the Basic Food Basket (BFB)** across 10 HGSF provinces was **KHR 106,000 per person/month (USD 26.0), reflecting a 5.9% YoY decrease**. This reduction was largely driven by falling rice prices and stable protein and fat costs, which helped counterbalance increases in other basket items. Notably, **living costs in rural areas remained higher than those in urban areas**, highlighting growing financial pressure on rural households amid ongoing border tensions with Thailand.

**The retailed prices of key food basket commodities (September to November) showed manageable volatility**, with sharp decline in mixed rice prices, by 26% year-on-year (YoY), offsetting increases in certain non-staple items such as sweet potatoes (+18.8% YoY), morning glory (+7.3% YoY), and duck eggs (+6.4% YoY). Protein and fat sources remained broadly stable.

Meanwhile, the **overall inflation and food inflation** in September 2025 rose by 1.9% and 2.7% YoY, respectively, indicating broader economic pressures beyond the HGSFP provinces.

# Preface

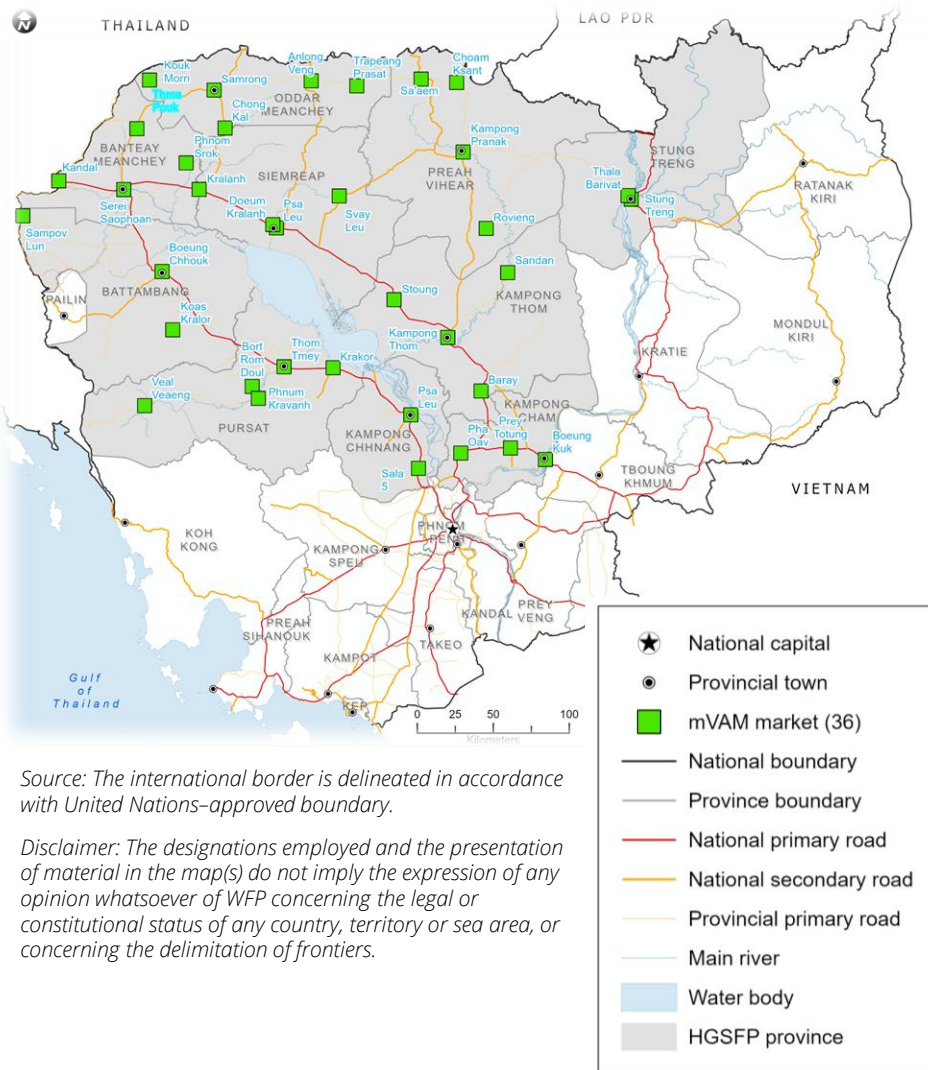
The **World Food Programme (WFP)** has supported the **Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP)** in Cambodia since 1999, aiming to improve children's nutrition, education, and overall well-being.

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 **36 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.**



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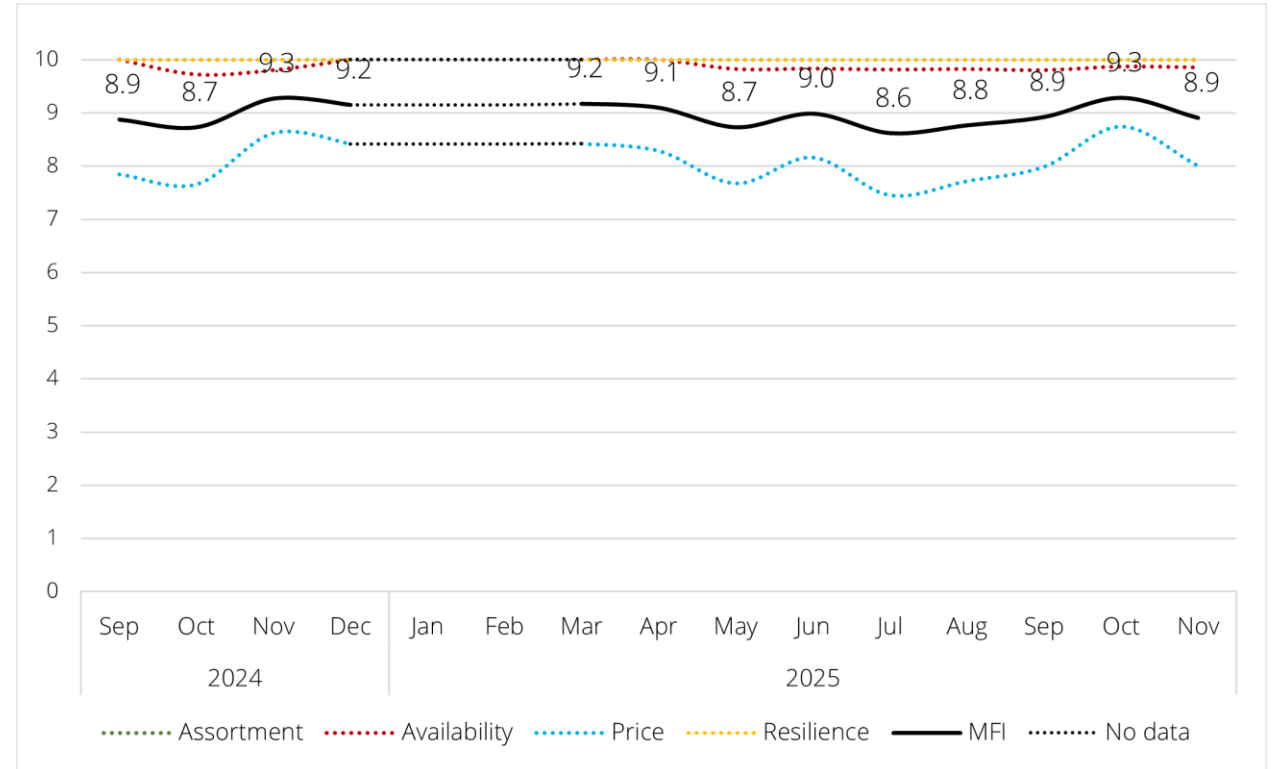


# Market Functionality

Until October 2025, improved price affordability/stability and slightly better availability, in the 10 home-grown school feeding provinces, lifted the **market functionality index\* (MFI)**. In November 2025, affordability deteriorated back to September levels, returning MFI to 8.9.

With **resilience and assortment** consistently strong (10/10), short-term changes in market functionality were driven primarily by **price fluctuations**.

Overall, these conditions underscore a **resilient and well-functioning market system** capable of maintaining stable supply despite periodic price volatility.



**The market functionality index and its four key dimensions**



\* 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.

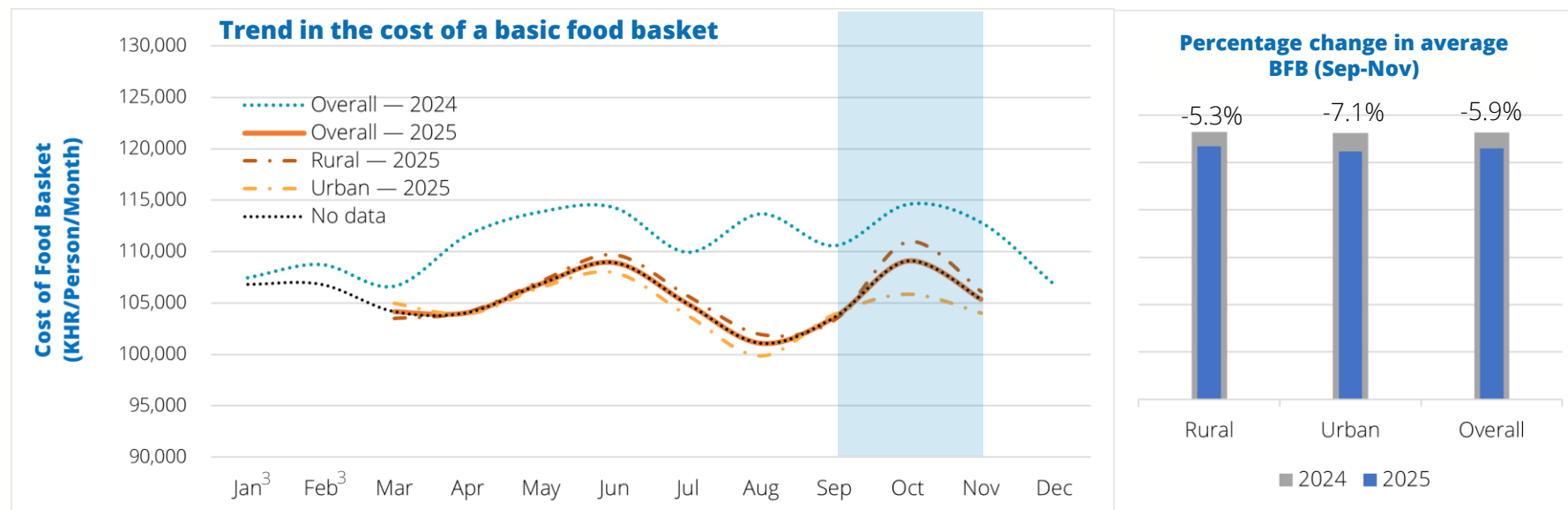
\* Data in January and February 2025 are not available to report.

# Cost of a Basic Food Basket

From **September to November 2025**, the estimated monthly average cost of the **WFP basic food basket<sup>1</sup> (BFB)** across the 10 HGSFP provinces **showed an October spike followed by a November correction—indicating improved overall affordability** (see figure on the left).

The average cost (from September to November, 2025) of BFB was approximately **KHR 106,000 per person per month**, equivalent to approximately USD 26.0. This represents a **5.9% year-on-year (YoY) decrease** compared to the same period in 2024 (see figure on the right). The decline was primarily driven by significantly lower prices for mixed rice and stable prices for other commodities in the basket.

During this quarter (September to November, 2025), the **cost of living in rural markets was noticeably higher** than in urban<sup>2</sup> markets, highlighting increased financial pressure on rural households amid ongoing border tensions with Thailand.



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Data in January and February 2025 are not available to report.

## A basic food basket (BFB)

Daily per capita ration



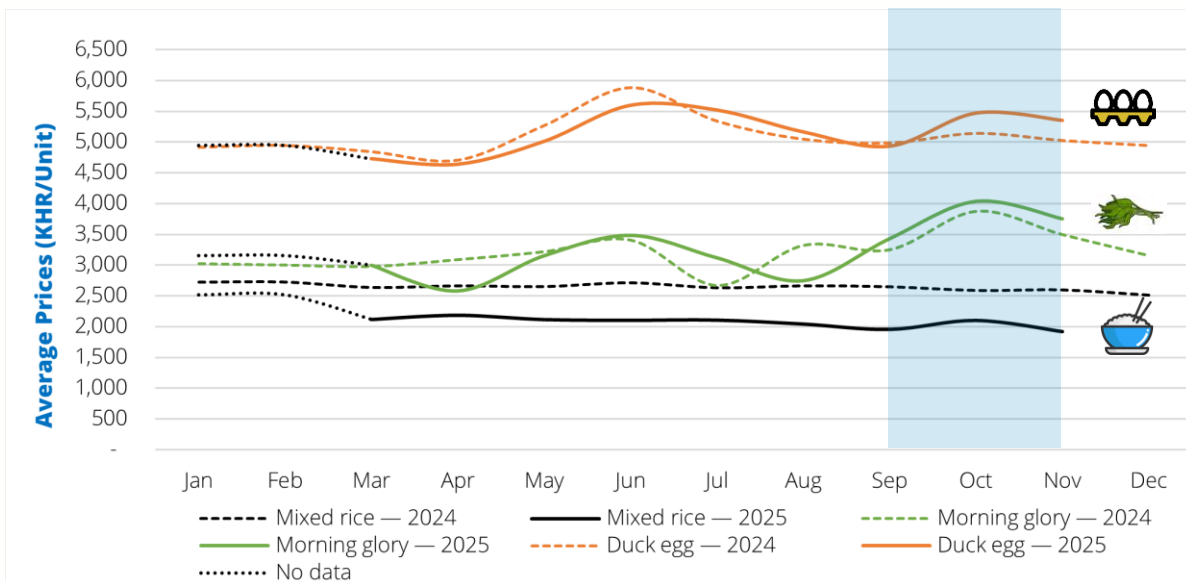
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, orange sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia.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

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

From September to November 2025, average monthly retail prices of key food basket commodities across the 10 HGSF provinces displayed mixed trends, reflecting market dynamics and supply resilience. **Mixed rice maintained its downward trajectory**, reaching about KHR 1,900 per kilogram in November 2025—approximately 26.2% lower than November 2024—helping to offset year-on-year (YoY) increases in **sweet potatoes (+18.8% YoY)**, **morning glory (+7.3% YoY)**, and **duck eggs (+6.4% YoY)**, which may indicate strong domestic production and oversupply. Protein and fat sources remained relatively stable overall. **The quarter exhibited manageable volatility**, with reductions in rice prices compensating for higher costs of some non-staple items.

**See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.**

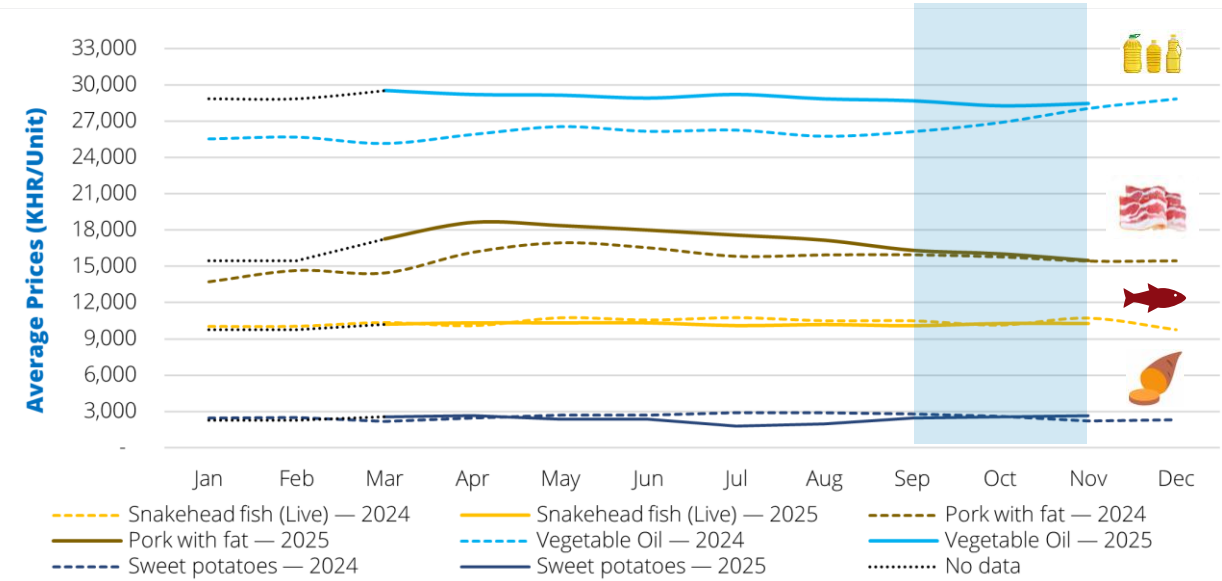
Price trends for mixed rice, morning glory, and duck egg



**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.

Price trends for sweet potatoes, snakehead fish, pork with fat, and vegetable oil

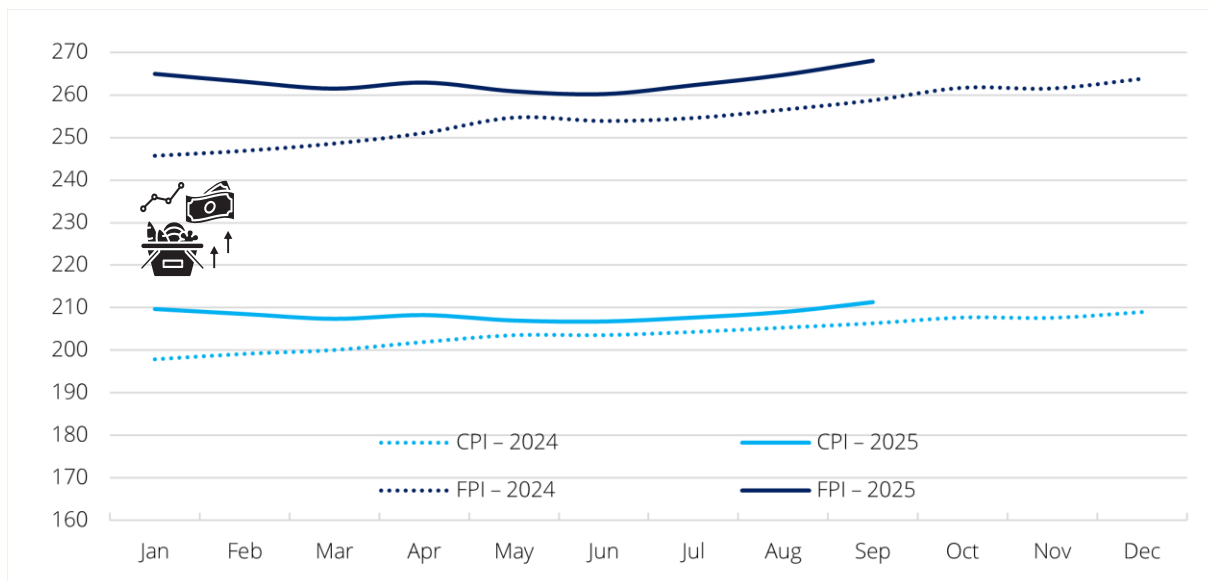


# Inflation

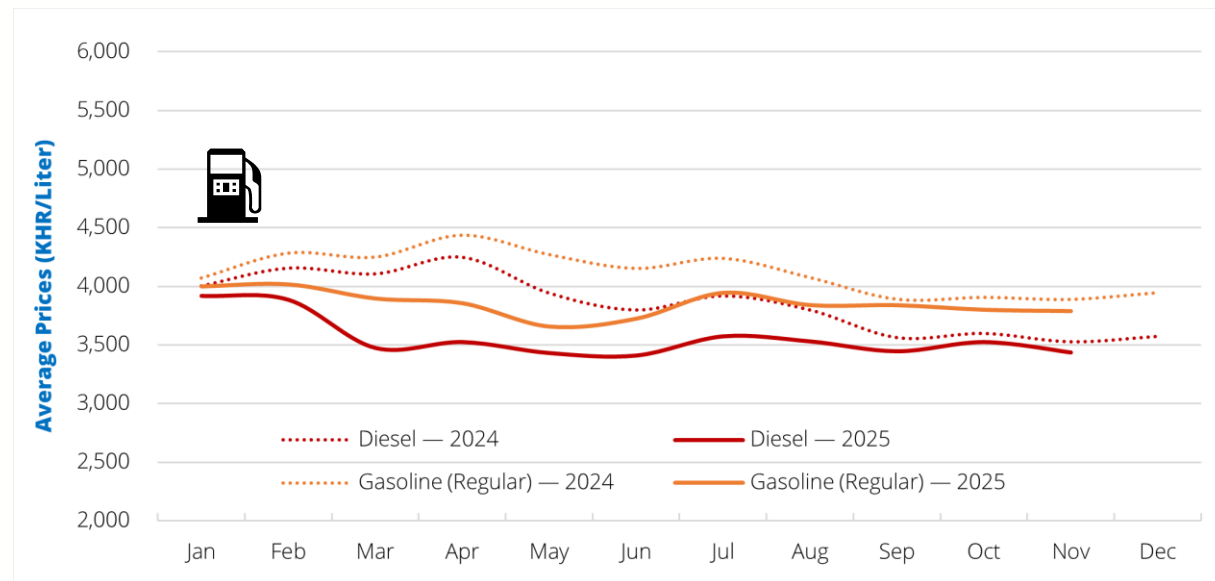
In September 2025, **Cambodia experienced a gradual rise in inflation**, as measure by the **Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup> (CPI)** and **food inflation**, as measure by the **Food Price Index<sup>1</sup> (FPI)** compared to the same period in 2024. This upward trend reflects the rising costs in **key food categories** and **non-food essentials**. The overall inflation (CPI) in **September 2025** was **1.9% higher year-on-year**, while food price rose by **2.7%**, highlighting growing pressure on household budgets, particularly for low-income families.

**The retail diesel and gasoline (regular) prices<sup>2</sup> (for the 10 HGSFP provinces) from September to November 2025 remained relatively stable and below** their 2024 level, with year-on-year decreases of 2.7% for diesel and 2.5% for gasoline (regular) in November 2025. This indicates that the government's alternative sourcing strategies have been effective in maintaining fuel market stability amid geopolitical tensions.

## Consumer Price Index and Food Price Index trends



## Price trends for diesel and gasoline (regular)



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 eleven months of 2025, Cambodia's total official exports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) continued their upward trend, **experiencing a significant increase of 14.0%** compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately **USD 27.4 billion**. The exports are primarily destined for the United States (42%), Vietnam (12%), China (6%). The cost of **food exports** amounted to USD 3,557 million (see top-right-hand side chart) including **cereals** worth USD 1,430 million (-19% YoY), and **other food items** such as meat, edible meat offals, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/ vegetable fats and oils worth USD 2,127 million (+8% YoY).

A total of **801,643 MT of Cambodian milled rice** (valued at USD 526.47 million) was exported during the first eleven months of 2025 (quoted by [the Cambodia China Times on 6 December 2025](#)). Additionally, Cambodia also exported about **6.1 million tons of paddy rice** (valued at USD 1,408 million) during the same period.

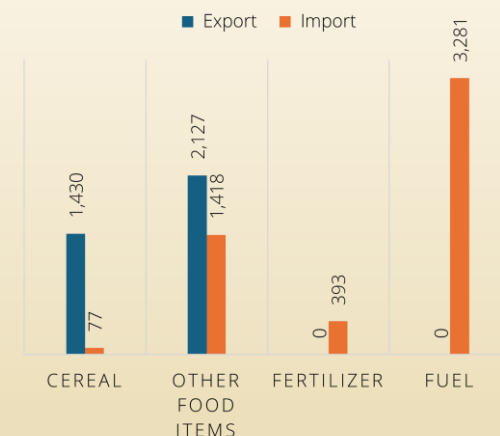
**Cambodian trade flow with top 3 countries in 2025**



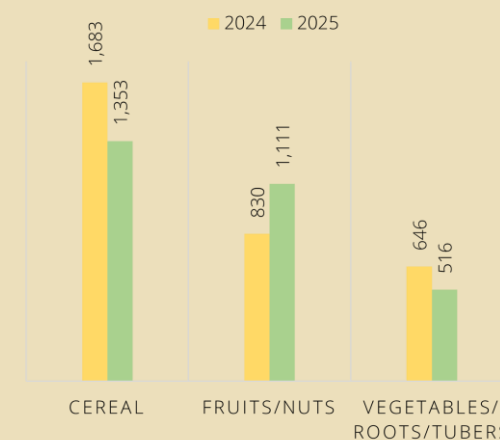
Cambodia's total official imports (excluding value of non-monetary gold) during the first eleven months of 2025 also **showed a significant increase, of 18.2%** compared to the same period in the previous year, amounting to **USD 30.7 billion**. The imports primarily originate from China (53%), Vietnam (12%), and Thailand (9%). Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of **food imports** amounted to USD 1,495 million (see top-right-hand side chart) including **cereals** worth USD 77 million (-16% YoY) and **other food** items worth USD 1,418 million (+12% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported **fertilizer** worth USD 393 million (+8% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China, and imported **fuel** worth 3,281 million (-7% YoY).

In the first eleven 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 20% YoY, likely due to the intensifying market competition and a shift from raw to processed production. In contrast, fruits/nuts remained strong, registering a 34% increase year-on-year (see the bottom-right hand side chart).

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



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



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



# Policies and responses

## Food security and nutrition

NSFSN 2024–2028 is being operationalized. Cambodia's **Third National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN)**—launched earlier in 2025—continues to guide multi-sector action across food, health, WASH and social protection, **aligning with the Food Systems Transformation Roadmap and N4G commitments**. The strategy maintains a systems approach and emphasizes sector-led implementation and joint priorities.

**Nutrition Fast Track Roadmap (2023–2030)** under the MoH is active. The roadmap sets national targets, **notably reducing child wasting to 5% by 2030, and embeds nutrition services in primary health care**.

**Climate-food systems integration** was elevated in late 2025. Cambodia's latest NDC 3.0 places food systems at the center of climate action, **linking healthy diets, supply chains and climate risks**; the government also participates in the Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation.

The government launched the **National Action Plan on Drought Management and Adaptation 2025–2030** and an **IWRM Action Plan 2026–2030**—prioritizing early warning, climate-resilient infrastructure, efficient water use, and basin governance under MoWRAM, with partners

including WMO and GWP. These plans are **pertinent for the lean/dry season and for buffering agriculture and rural water supply**.

In late August, the government launched the **Milled Rice Market Expansion and Export Diversification Strategy 2025–2030** to **strengthen competitiveness and diversify markets**, in coordination with MAFF and the Cambodia Rice Federation—relevant for farmgate stability and consumer prices over time.

## Agriculture

**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.





# Annex 1: Change in retail prices

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Sep	Oct	Nov		Sep	Oct	Nov		
Mixed Rice (kg)	2,648	2,589	2,597	2,611	1,952	2,099	1,916	1,989	▼ -23.8%
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10,500	10,135	10,724	10,453	10,088	10,267	10,266	10,207	→ -2.4%
Trey Pra (Live) (kg)	7,115	7,385	7,393	7,298	7,012	7,649	7,454	7,372	→ 1.0%
Cat-fish (Live) (kg)	7,692	7,615	7,622	7,643	8,061	8,683	8,343	8,362	↑ 9.4%
Trey Por (kg)	10,432	10,182	9,212	9,942	9,897	10,675	10,479	10,351	→ 4.1%
Red Tailed Catfish (kg)									●
Trey Sandai (kg)						20,000		20,000	●
Pork with fat (kg)	15,972	15,798	15,444	15,738	16,324	16,025	15,470	15,939	→ 1.3%
Pork ribs (kg)	16,000	15,905	15,784	15,896	16,333	16,012	15,432	15,926	→ 0.2%
Pork bone (kg)	12,852	12,833	12,521	12,735	13,037	12,611	11,992	12,547	→ -1.5%
Pork legs (kg)	13,130	13,012	12,854	12,999	13,565	12,907	12,142	12,871	→ -1.0%
Beef with fat (kg)	13,318	13,400	13,778	13,499	15,643	15,842	15,262	15,582	↑ 15.4%
Chicken meat (CP) (kg)	13,857	14,375	14,450	14,227	15,569	15,644	15,269	15,494	↑ 8.9%
Duck egg (10 eggs)	4,985	5,141	5,025	5,050	4,929	5,467	5,348	5,248	→ 3.9%
Vegetable Oil (5 liters)	26,140	26,894	28,062	27,032	28,679	28,265	28,453	28,466	↑ 5.3%
Iodized salt (kg)	1,321	1,354	1,354	1,343	1,257	1,519	1,395	1,390	→ 3.5%
Ground Nut (kg)	9,922	10,077	10,178	10,059	10,417	9,514	9,554	9,828	→ -2.3%
Morning glory (kg)	3,250	3,875	3,496	3,540	3,429	4,033	3,751	3,738	↑ 5.6%
Carrot (kg)	3,917	3,875	4,028	3,940	3,769	3,611	3,657	3,679	▼ -6.6%
Ivy gourd leave (kg)	4,667	5,042	4,940	4,883	5,361	5,357	5,725	5,481	↑ 12.2%
Moringa leaves (kg)	6,250	5,600	5,529	5,793	4,650	4,750	5,833	5,078	▼ -12.3%
Chinese spinach (kg)	4,596	4,792	4,808	4,732	5,192	5,568	5,551	5,437	↑ 14.9%
Pak Choi (kg)	4,327	4,411	4,660	4,466	5,096	5,145	5,074	5,105	↑ 14.3%
Chinese flowering cabbage (kg)	4,154	4,292	4,231	4,225	4,538	4,823	5,208	4,857	↑ 14.9%
Mustard Greens (kg)	4,333	3,962	4,235	4,177	4,479	4,540	4,769	4,596	↑ 10.0%
Amaranthus (kg)	3,672	4,000	4,788	4,153	4,125	5,150	5,560	4,945	↑ 19.1%
Ngob leaves (kg)	4,860	6,400	4,175	5,145	5,700	6,028	8,278	6,669	↑ 29.6%
Pumpkin leaves (kg)	5,400	5,310	5,033	5,248	4,883	4,500	7,667	5,683	↑ 8.3%
Pumpkin fruit (kg)	2,154	2,061	2,514	2,243	2,227	2,678	2,776	2,561	↑ 14.2%
Bottle gourd (kg)	1,400		2,000	1,700		1,750	2,000	1,875	↑ 10.3%

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Sep	Oct	Nov		Sep	Oct	Nov		
Wax gourd (kg)	2,333	2,240	2,154	2,242	2,154	2,344	3,107	2,535	↑ 13.1%
Long eggplants (kg)	3,258	3,068	3,425	3,251	3,288	3,552	4,676	3,839	↑ 18.1%
Round eggplants (kg)	2,604	3,045	2,683	2,778	3,404	3,869	4,579	3,951	↑ 42.2%
Tomatoes (kg)	4,942	4,346	4,763	4,684	4,519	5,326	6,010	5,285	↑ 12.8%
Spong gourd (kg)	2,697	2,667	2,787	2,717	2,925	3,217	3,451	3,198	↑ 17.7%
Ridge Gourd (kg)	2,894	2,563	2,948	2,801	2,813	3,114	3,188	3,038	↑ 8.4%
Green papaya (kg)	1,729	1,542	1,518	1,596	1,338	1,161	1,399	1,299	▼ -18.6%
Long bean (kg)	2,910	3,109	4,295	3,438	2,923	3,451	5,375	3,916	↑ 13.9%
Banana flower (kg)	2,229	2,700	2,398	2,442	2,500	2,474	2,964	2,646	↑ 8.3%
Cauliflower (kg)	9,273	8,464	7,500	8,412	8,886	7,621	8,648	8,385	→ -0.3%
Chinese Kale (kg)	5,409	5,786	6,139	5,778	6,042	6,984	7,505	6,844	↑ 18.4%
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes (kg)	2,787	2,589	2,214	2,530	2,450	2,547	2,631	2,543	→ 0.5%
Water lily (kg)	2,050	2,150	2,020	2,073	3,067	2,998	4,167	3,410	↑ 64.5%
Climbing wattle (kg)	6,611	8,500	8,694	7,935	7,700	8,938	10,727	9,122	↑ 15.0%
Lufa Gourd leaf (kg)	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,667		5,833	9,000	7,417	↑ 58.9%
Agati (kg)	7,500		5,000	6,250	5,000	6,500	9,000	6,833	↑ 9.3%
Abalone mushroom (kg)	9,111	7,833	8,185	8,377	9,125	8,592	8,018	8,578	→ 2.4%
Cabbage (kg)	3,592	4,161	3,958	3,904	3,125	3,295	3,712	3,377	▼ -13.5%
Chinese salad (kg)	5,450	4,515	4,236	4,734	4,000	4,107	4,173	4,093	▼ -13.5%
Bean sprout (kg)	3,500	2,857	3,472	3,276	2,844	2,867	2,795	2,835	▼ -13.5%
Baby watermelon (kg)	3,500	2,750	2,000	2,750		2,458	2,500	2,479	▼ -9.8%
Okra (kg)	5,056	5,333	5,593	5,327	5,222	5,990	5,667	5,626	↑ 5.6%
Baby corn (kg)	9,400	9,400	9,857	9,552	8,208	4,338		6,273	▼ -34.3%
Corn (kg)			2,500	2,500		3,500		3,500	↑ 40.0%
Palm fruit (sliced) (kg)	5,000		10,000	7,500	8,333	6,500	7,667	7,500	→ 0.0%
Cucumber (kg)	2,450	2,020	3,050	2,507	3,417	3,738	2,259	3,138	↑ 25.2%
Taro (kg)	6,083	6,800	6,690	6,525	4,500	4,972	4,857	4,776	▼ -26.8%
Chinese radish (kg)	3,976	3,142	3,095	3,404	3,083	3,598	3,546	3,409	→ 0.1%
Bamboo shoot (kg)	2,208	3,500	3,542	3,083	2,417	2,926	3,625	2,989	→ -3.1%
Pineapple/Anana (kg)	3,167	3,500	3,167	3,278	2,833	2,812	2,438	2,694	▼ -17.8%

**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

## Annex 2: Change in wholesale prices

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Sep	Oct	Nov		Sep	Oct	Nov		
Mixed Rice (kg)	2,477	2,430	2,451	2,453	1,822	1,880	1,754	1,819	↓ -25.8%
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	9,311	9,231	9,302	9,281	8,999	9,316	9,199	9,171	→ -1.2%
Trey Pra (Live) (kg)	6,385	6,669	6,554	6,536	6,314	7,036	6,545	6,632	→ 1.5%
Cat-fish (Live) (kg)	6,950	6,946	6,731	6,876	7,256	7,947	7,397	7,533	↑ 9.6%
Trey Por (kg)	9,159	9,114	8,485	8,919	8,667	9,544	9,068	9,093	→ 1.9%
Red Tailed Catfish (kg)									•
Trey Sandai (kg)						18,000		18,000	•
Pork with fat (kg)	14,926	14,792	14,236	14,651	15,130	15,031	14,295	14,819	→ 1.1%
Pork ribs (kg)	14,931	14,738	14,696	14,788	15,157	15,019	14,189	14,788	→ 0.0%
Pork bone (kg)	11,667	11,827	11,365	11,620	12,009	11,710	11,091	11,603	→ -0.1%
Pork legs (kg)	11,907	11,994	11,750	11,884	12,356	12,037	11,325	11,906	→ 0.2%
Beef with fat (kg)	12,045	12,022	12,833	12,300	14,024	14,458	13,595	14,026	↑ 14.0%
Chicken meat (CP) (kg)	13,107	13,563	13,560	13,410	14,569	14,622	14,231	14,474	↑ 7.9%
Duck egg (10 eggs)	4,452	4,668	4,671	4,597	4,471	5,095	4,872	4,813	→ 4.7%
Vegetable Oil (5 liters)	24,867	26,120	27,362	26,116	27,798	27,561	27,849	27,736	↑ 6.2%
Iodized salt (kg)	1,055	1,143	1,127	1,108	1,057	1,271	1,123	1,150	→ 3.8%
Ground Nut (kg)	8,961	8,853	9,172	8,995	9,321	8,932	8,875	9,043	→ 0.5%
Morning glory (kg)	2,389	3,281	2,843	2,838	2,850	3,456	3,177	3,161	↑ 11.4%
Carrot (kg)	3,207	3,163	3,343	3,237	3,158	3,003	3,016	3,059	↓ -5.5%
Ivy gourd leave (kg)	3,512	4,192	3,964	3,889	4,194	4,565	4,358	4,373	↑ 12.4%
Moringa leaves (kg)	4,750	4,767	4,207	4,575	3,463	4,063	4,738	4,088	↓ -10.6%
Chinese spinach (kg)	3,923	4,179	4,050	4,051	4,327	4,745	4,769	4,614	↑ 13.9%
Pak Choi (kg)	3,647	3,829	3,929	3,802	4,250	4,398	4,352	4,333	↑ 14.0%
Chinese flowering cabbage (kg)	3,494	3,696	3,567	3,586	3,827	4,080	4,468	4,125	↑ 15.0%
Mustard Greens (kg)	3,621	3,312	3,564	3,499	3,688	3,794	4,066	3,849	↑ 10.0%
Amaranthus (kg)	2,820	3,375	3,788	3,328	3,200	4,617	4,690	4,169	↑ 25.3%
Ngob leaves (kg)	3,520	4,900	3,675	4,032	3,783	4,972	7,000	5,252	↑ 30.3%
Pumpkin leaves (kg)	4,400	4,570	4,117	4,362	3,925	4,417	6,667	5,003	↑ 14.7%
Pumpkin fruit (kg)	1,612	1,625	1,892	1,710	1,691	2,158	2,227	2,025	↑ 18.5%
Bottle gourd (kg)	983		1,667	1,325		1,625	1,500	1,563	↑ 17.9%

Food commodity	2024			Average (KHR)	2025			Average (KHR)	Change (%)
	Sep	Oct	Nov		Sep	Oct	Nov		
Wax gourd (kg)	1,752	1,640	1,586	1,659	1,627	1,931	2,618	2,059	↑ 24.1%
Long eggplants (kg)	2,702	2,500	2,718	2,640	2,700	2,973	4,074	3,249	↑ 23.1%
Round eggplants (kg)	2,033	2,568	1,907	2,169	2,758	3,282	3,895	3,312	↑ 52.7%
Tomatoes (kg)	4,288	3,692	4,113	4,031	3,769	4,708	5,240	4,572	↑ 13.4%
Spong gourd (kg)	1,977	2,139	2,241	2,119	2,275	2,792	2,804	2,624	↑ 23.8%
Ridge Gourd (kg)	2,156	2,094	2,458	2,236	2,250	2,705	2,688	2,547	↑ 13.9%
Green papaya (kg)	1,224	1,162	1,054	1,147	958	853	1,023	945	↓ -17.6%
Long bean (kg)	2,306	2,453	3,608	2,789	2,231	2,714	4,588	3,178	↑ 13.9%
Banana flower (kg)	1,721	2,400	1,998	2,040	2,063	2,207	2,526	2,265	↑ 11.1%
Cauliflower (kg)	8,209	7,464	6,615	7,430	7,591	6,754	7,560	7,302	→ -1.7%
Chinese Kale (kg)	4,614	4,857	5,235	4,902	5,104	6,151	6,608	5,954	↑ 21.5%
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes (kg)	2,250	2,189	1,776	2,072	1,955	2,173	2,200	2,109	→ 1.8%
Water lily (kg)	1,333	1,900	1,510	1,581	2,100	2,619	3,500	2,740	↑ 73.3%
Climbing wattle (kg)	5,344	6,400	7,486	6,410	6,400	7,531	9,205	7,712	↑ 20.3%
Lufa Gourd leaf (kg)	4,500	4,000	4,000	4,167		5,500	8,000	6,750	↑ 62.0%
Agati (kg)	6,500		4,500	5,500	4,000	4,500	8,000	5,500	→ 0.0%
Abalone mushroom (kg)	7,361	6,528	6,972	6,954	7,906	7,550	6,946	7,468	↑ 7.4%
Cabbage (kg)	2,852	3,511	3,233	3,199	2,665	2,773	3,174	2,871	↓ -10.3%
Chinese salad (kg)	4,573	3,850	3,468	3,964	3,270	3,471	3,488	3,410	↓ -14.0%
Bean sprout (kg)	3,021	2,543	2,983	2,849	2,531	2,519	2,427	2,492	↓ -12.5%
Baby watermelon (kg)	2,500	2,250	2,000	2,250		2,250	2,500	2,375	↑ 5.6%
Okra (kg)	4,361	4,250	4,537	4,383	4,317	4,875	4,389	4,527	→ 3.3%
Baby corn (kg)	7,950	7,600	8,357	7,969	7,375	4,015		5,695	↓ -28.5%
Corn (kg)			2,500	2,500		3,167		3,167	↑ 26.7%
Palm fruit (sliced) (kg)	5,000		8,000	6,500	7,667	5,750	6,000	6,472	→ -0.4%
Cucumber (kg)	1,885	1,590	2,380	1,952	2,817	3,270	1,773	2,620	↑ 34.2%
Taro (kg)	5,500	5,800	5,905	5,735	3,750	4,367	4,143	4,087	↓ -28.7%
Chinese radish (kg)	3,369	2,500	2,557	2,809	2,483	3,047	2,915	2,815	→ 0.2%
Bamboo shoot (kg)	1,742	2,833	2,908	2,494	1,817	2,611	3,125	2,518	→ 0.9%
Pineapple/Anana (kg)	2,750	3,000	2,653	2,801	2,275	2,595	2,063	2,311	↓ -17.5%

**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.<sup>1</sup> 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 (Sep–Nov 2025)**

Food category <sup>2</sup>	Food commodity <sup>3</sup>	Food commodity <sup>4</sup>	kcal/per son/day	g/person/day	Riels/g <sup>4</sup>	Riels/person/month
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.0	25,116
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីផ្លូវក្តី(ស្រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.2	28,297
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាងស្រស់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	15.9	19,714
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	8.5	3,055
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	6.2	2,439
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.8	26,702
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្កាពណ៌លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.5	1,513
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,937</b>	<b>950.6</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>106,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey 2014. National Institute of Statistics, Cambodia.

<sup>3</sup> Estimating Minimum Expenditure Baskets and Expenditure Gaps In Cambodia. Technical Report, June 2020. WFP Cambodia.

<sup>4</sup> Quarterly Market Monitoring Update, Sep–Nov 2025. WFP Cambodia.