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# Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

September 2023

## CAMBODIA

United Nations World Food Programme in partnership with  
Agricultural Marketing Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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# Preface

**In September 2023, global food inflation remained high**, amid the termination of the Black Sea Grain Initiative and alleged Russian attacks on Ukrainian grain export facilities, food export restrictions imposed by some major producer countries, as well as uncertainties surrounding the *El Niño* phenomenon and its impact on global agricultural production.

**The FAO global food price index in September 2023 remained stable**, despite declines in the price indices of vegetable oils, dairy, and meat, which were offset by increases in the sugar and cereal price indices. It is worth noting that this index was 10.7% lower year-on-year (YoY). **The FAO all rice price index, in September 2023**, dropped by 0.5% MoM, but it **still remained 27.8% higher YoY**.

**The ongoing bans on rice exports have had global implications**. India's export ban on non-basmati white rice, effective from July, comes as delayed but intense monsoon rains have impacted local rice production. Imposition of similar bans from the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Russia, Malaysia, and Philippines, has led to a significant reduction in the global rice supply. This situation raises serious concerns regarding global food security, concerning that rice is a main staple food for over 3 billion people.

**These bans compound challenges in the rice**

**market**, where prices have already risen by 15%-20% since September 2022 due to the war in Ukraine. In August 2023, the prices of rice exports from Thailand and Vietnam – the second and third-largest global rice exporters after India, experienced a continuous rise, followed by a slight decline in September 2023.

**2023 is now officially an *El Niño* year**. The current *El Niño* event is expected to reach its maximum intensity between October 2023 and May 2024, typically causing warmer weather conditions.

**Global agricultural and food production are expected to continue growing over the next decade**. However, growth is forecasted at a slower pace, partly due to the substantial rise in agricultural input prices over the past two years.

**To understand how the certain shocks impact food availability and access to markets in Cambodia**, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of Cambodia's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) collaboratively monitor main food prices and market functionality in 56 markets. Interviews with around 1,000 traders and chiefs occur every two weeks, assessing supply and demand. Gasoline, diesel, and unskilled labor wages in agriculture and construction works are also monitored.

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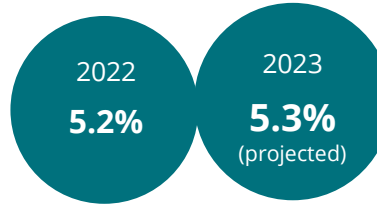
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## Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



## Economic growth rate

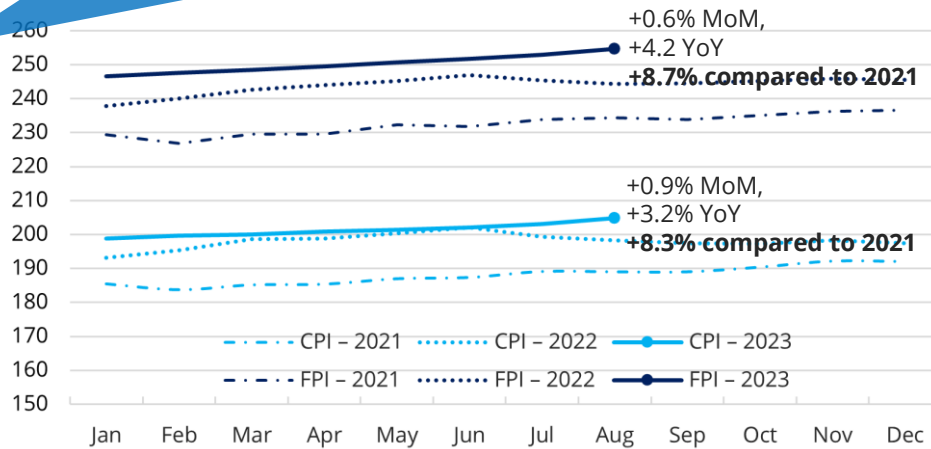


ADB projected Cambodian economic growth to decrease from 5.5% to 5.3% in 2023. Since the start of the year, **the Cambodia Consumer Price Index\* (CPI) and Food Price Index\* (FPI) have been on the rise.** While they showed **relative stability in August 2023 compared to the previous month**, both CPI and FPI were moderately higher than in 2022 and significantly higher than in 2021. Cambodian households spend half (52%) of their income on food; households in the lowest expenditure quintile 58% (CSES, 2021).

\* Latest data is not available at the reporting time



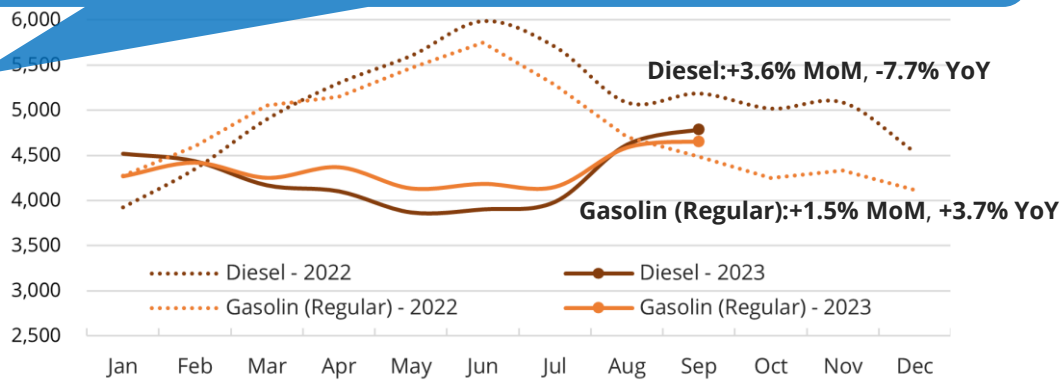
## Inflation



**In September 2023, fuel prices in Cambodia showed a moderate MoM increase.** While diesel prices remained lower YoY, there was a moderate rise in regular gasoline prices (MOC, 2023). The increase in fuel prices is likely a result of the decline in global crude oil production.



## Fuel



# Summary of Key Findings

In September 2023, the cost of a basic food basket (BFB) continued to increase, by 1.8% month-on-month (MoM) and 4.9% year-on-year (YoY) driven by surging local rice prices. The basket's cost has exceeded last year's levels consistently since the beginning of 2023, except for April and May. This is concerning, considering the already high food prices in 2022. Urban markets showed a higher cost for the BFB at USD 28.4 (+5.6% YoY), compared to rural markets at USD 27.0 (+3.9% YoY).

While most monitored food commodities remained relatively stable, with minimal price fluctuations (<5% MoM) in September, the **price of mixed rice showed a notable increase of 8.9% MoM** amid a tightening global rice supply. Compared to the previous year, snakehead fish (+13.2% YoY) and mixed rice (+28.8% YoY) remained significantly more expensive. On the other hand, prices of vegetable oil (-17.1% YoY) and pork (-17.7% YoY) have eased off after a price spike mid-last year.

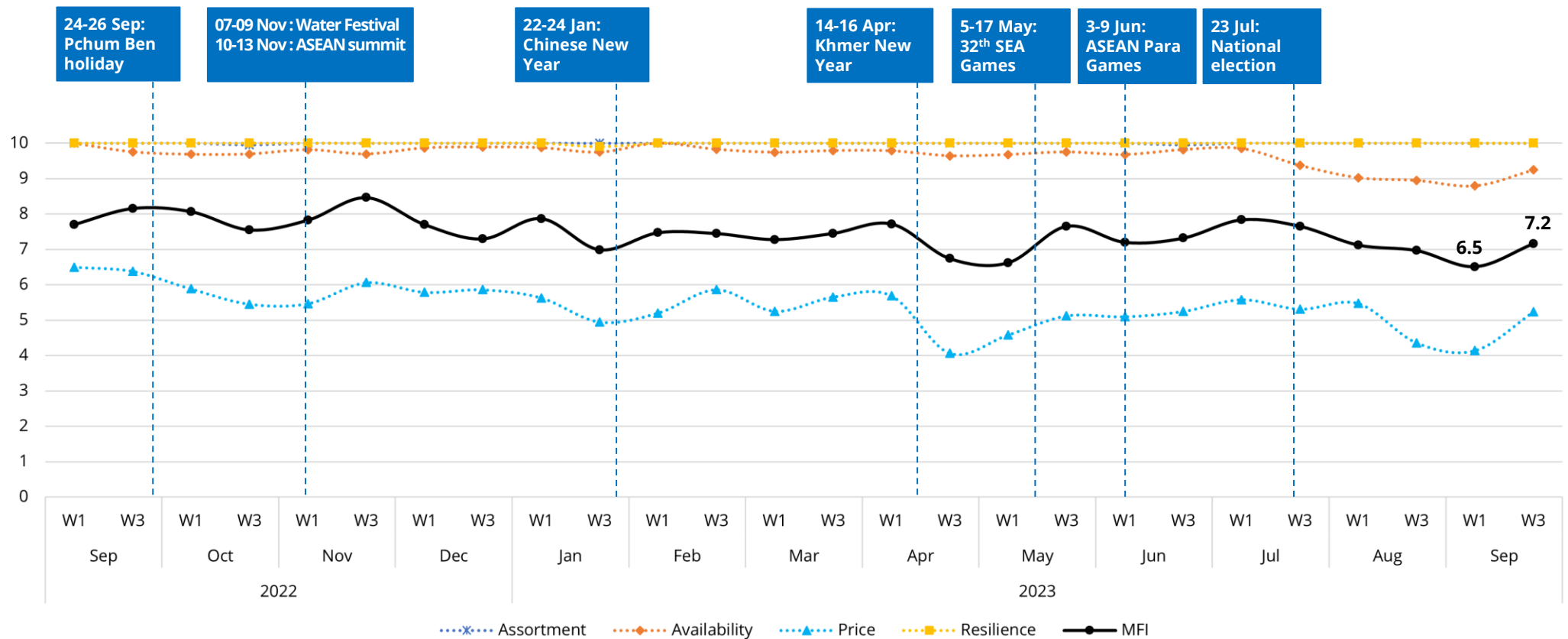
**Purchasing power of vulnerable groups continued to drop in September 2023**, with a 3.9% MoM and 1.1% YoY decrease, due to an increase in the cost of the BFB and a decrease in the unskilled wage. Market performance showed signs of deterioration in the first week of September but recovered by the end of the month, with a stable number of customers visiting markets compared to the previous month.

**The ongoing occurrence of El Niño conditions is expected to persist until mid 2024, potentially resulting in drier and warmer weather.** In September, Cambodia received rainfall that was slightly below normal; however, the vegetation conditions in most cultivation areas remained favorable. Over the next three months, Cambodia is forecasted to experience reduced rainfall and hotter temperatures, possibly leading to water shortages in areas located far from water sources.

# Market functionality

The market functionality index (MFI)<sup>1</sup> 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. The MFI score ranges from 0 to 10, with a higher score indicating better functionality.

In September 2023, the market functionality index experienced a moderate decline in the first week, primarily due to a decrease in the stability in prices for essential commodities likely linked to uncertainty of fuel price hikes and the ban on rice export in India. Market chiefs and traders were interviewed regarding the food supply situation. In September, 99% of interviewed market chiefs and traders reported no reduction in rice supply, while 97% reported no increase in supply prices for rice and other essential food items.

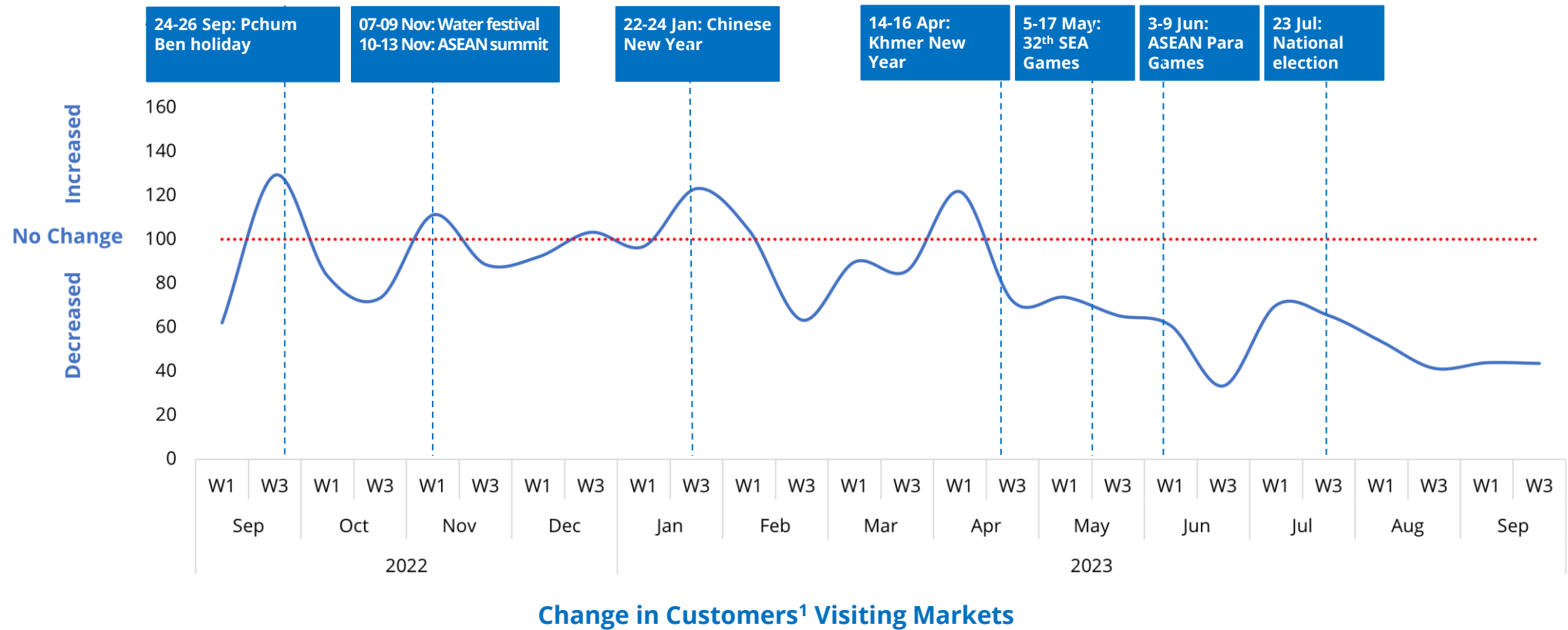


<sup>1</sup> Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four dimensions. Detail methodology of MFI. From mid-September 2022 onwards, information on non-food items (NFI) is also included in the analysis. Started from April 2023, the calculation of MFI and its dimensions was adjusted to ensure a more precise depiction.

# Market access: Customer trends

Across the 56 monitored markets in the country, market chiefs and traders were interviewed about market accessibility and customer visits in the first and third weeks of the month, compared to the previous two weeks.

During September 2023, the number of customers visiting markets remained relatively stable, albeit at a relatively lower level. Alongside the rising popularity of online purchases in urban areas, numerous vendors have opted to sell their products along roadsides, perceiving it to enhance their visibility and reach customers more effectively than through traditional markets. The presence of vendors and village shops in rural areas also leads to reduced customer traffic in markets. Additionally, consumers may reduce spending during an ongoing economic or financial downturn.



<sup>1</sup> The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

# National: Cost of a basic food basket

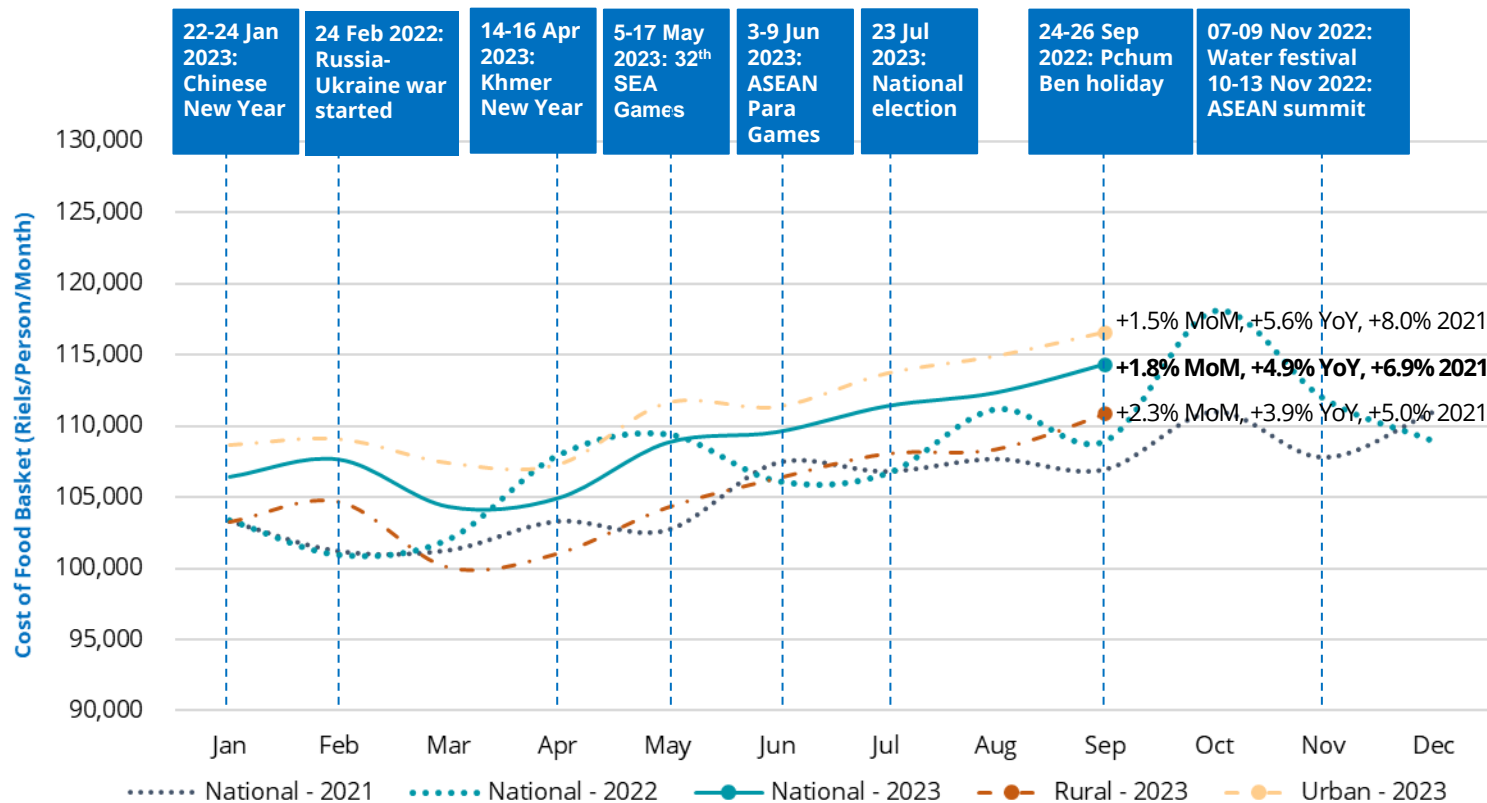
In September 2023, the cost of the basic food basket (BFB) increased moderately, by 1.8% month-on-month (MoM) reaching 114,300 riels/person/month, equivalent to USD 27.9. The cost of the BFB remained 4.9% higher year-on-year (YoY), which is significant considering the global food and fuel price crisis in 2022.

The year-on-year cost difference for the BFB was higher in urban markets<sup>2</sup>, at 5.6%, than in rural markets, at 3.9%. Additionally, the cost of the BFB remained lower in rural markets (USD 27.0) than in urban markets (USD 28.4). It is also worth noting that the BFB cost was 6.9% higher compared to the same month in 2021.

## 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, 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.



<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.

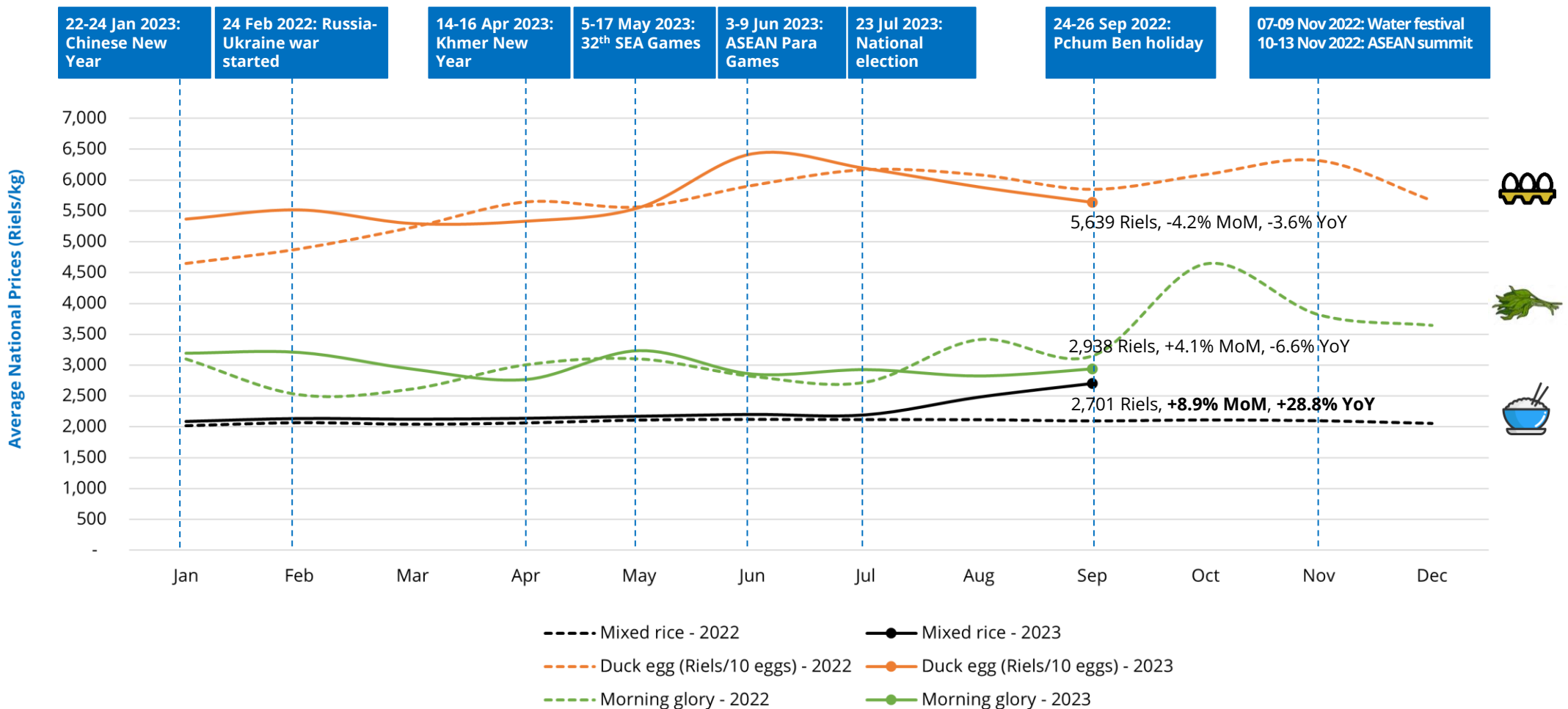
<sup>2</sup> Urban markets refer to the markets situated in the provincial towns, all other market s in the monitoring are considered as rural markets



# National: Price trends of mixed rice, duck eggs, and morning glory

In September 2023, retail prices for mixed rice continued an upwards trends increasing 8.9% month-on-month (MoM) and 28.8% year-on-year (YoY). On the other hand, retail prices for duck eggs experienced a decline, dropping by 4.2% MoM and 3.6% YoY. Retail prices for morning glory showed a 4.1% MoM increase but remained 6.6% lower YoY.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



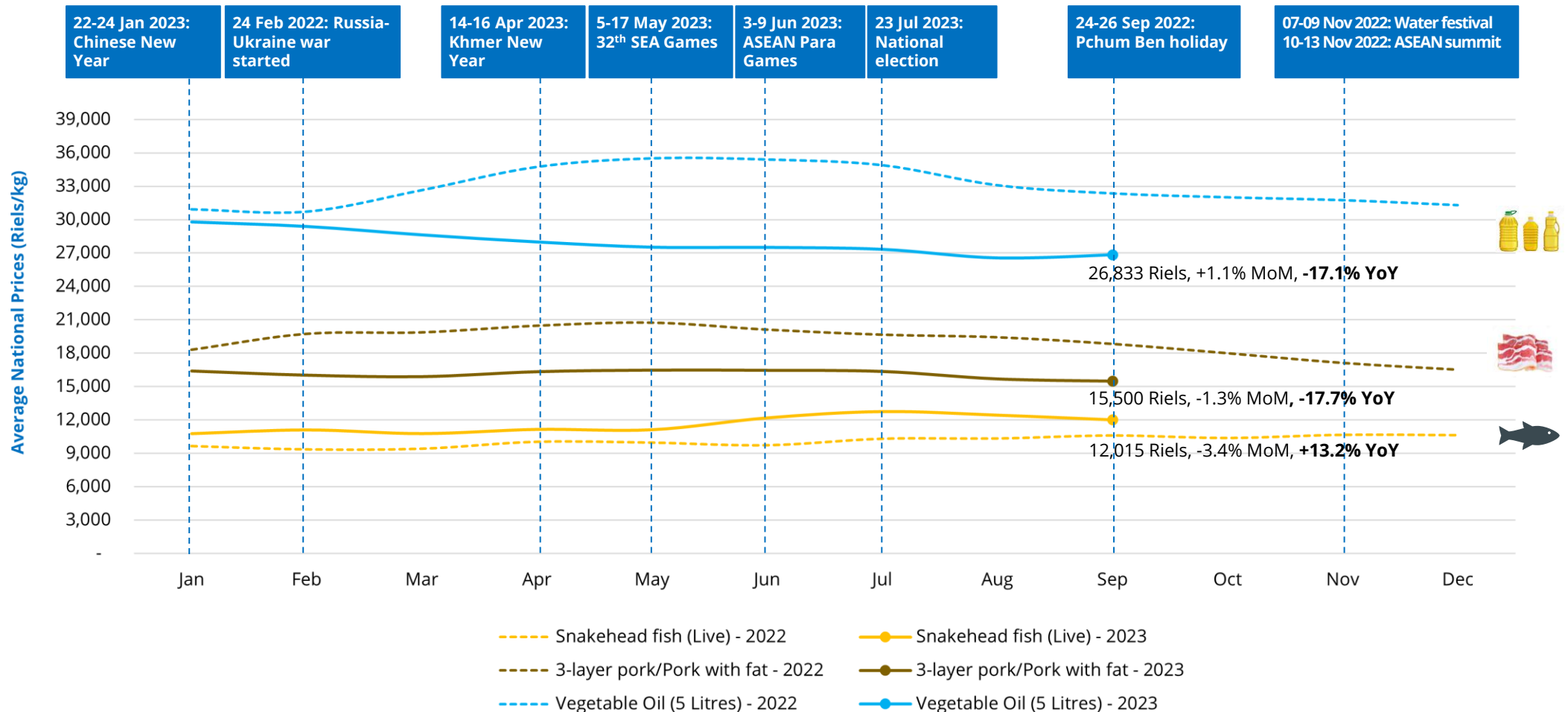
<sup>1</sup> Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

<sup>2</sup> Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

# National: Price trends of pork, snakehead fish, and vegetable oil

In September 2023, moderate decreases were observed in the retail prices for snakehead fish and pork compared to the previous month, with MoM declines of 3.4% and 1.3%, respectively. Conversely, retail prices for vegetable oil showed a slight increase of 1.1% MoM. However, when comparing these prices to the same month in the previous year (YoY), significant differences in price trends were observed. Retail prices for snakehead fish remained 13.2% higher YoY, while retail prices for vegetable oil and pork were significantly lower by 17.1% and 17.7% YoY, respectively.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



<sup>1</sup> Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.



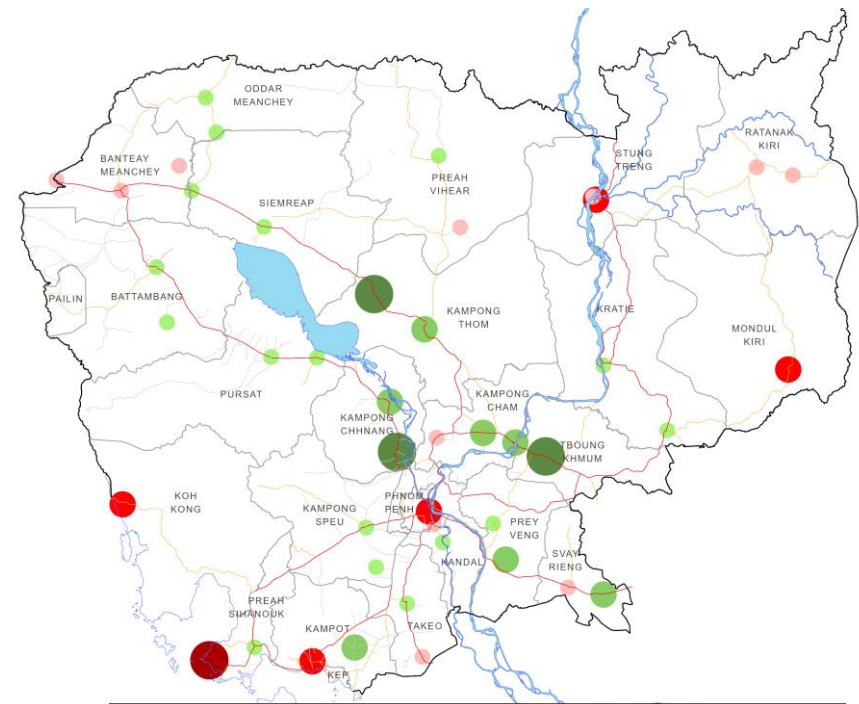
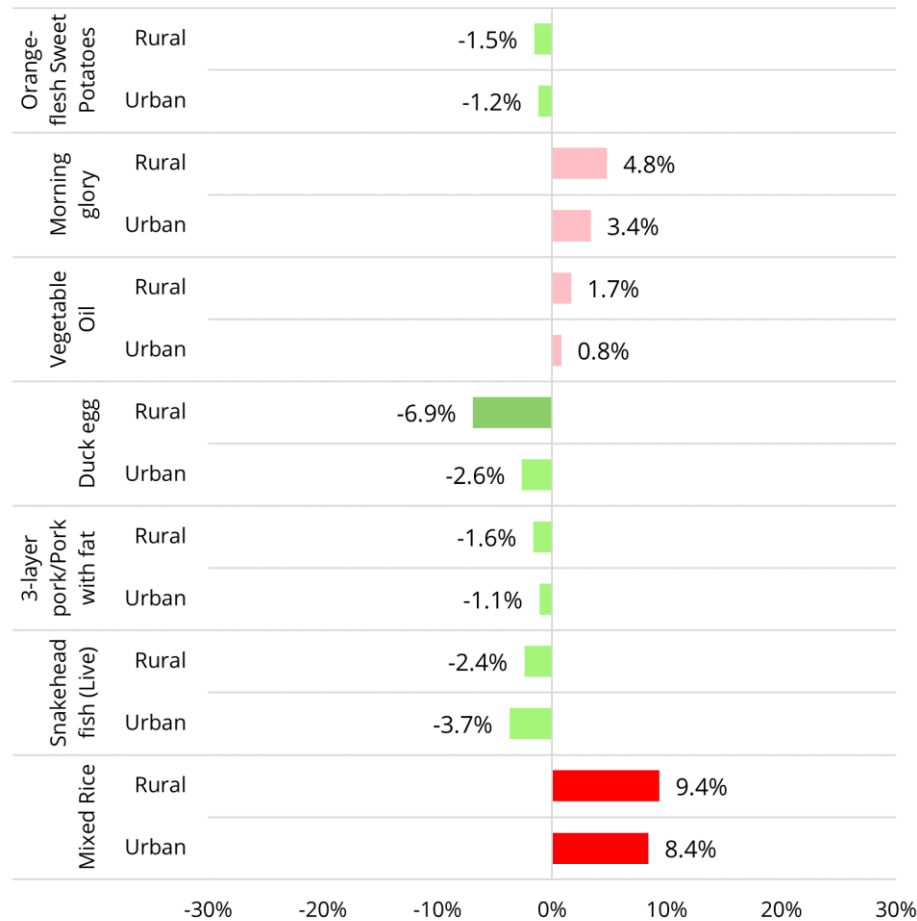
# Sub-national: Price differences and changes in urban and rural areas

In September 2023, the retail prices of **most monitored food commodities** (graphic below left) followed the same direction of change in both rural and urban areas. Prices of all food commodities changed only moderately ( $\leq 5\%$ ) month-on-month, **except for duck eggs and mixed rice**. Notably, there were significant price increases for mixed rice in rural areas (+9.4%) and urban areas (+8.4%) when compared to August 2023.

The WFP basic food basket cost varied, with the **Leu market, Preah Sihanouk province (USD 30.8)** being 11% above the national average while the **Stoung market, Kampong Thom province (USD 24.1)** being 13% lower than the national average. Price deviations above the national average, particularly those more than 10%, were predominantly observed in urban markets.

Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

August 2023 vs September 2023



BFB Deviation of cost of basic food basket by market or province vs. national average cost (September 2023)

BFB Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● $\geq 10\%$ Higher	0%	100%
● 5% to 10% Higher	0%	100%
● $< 5\%$ Higher	55%	45%
● $< 5\%$ Lower	44%	56%
● 5% to 10% Lower	57%	43%
● $\geq 10\%$ Lower	67%	33%

<sup>1</sup> Data is from all 56 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

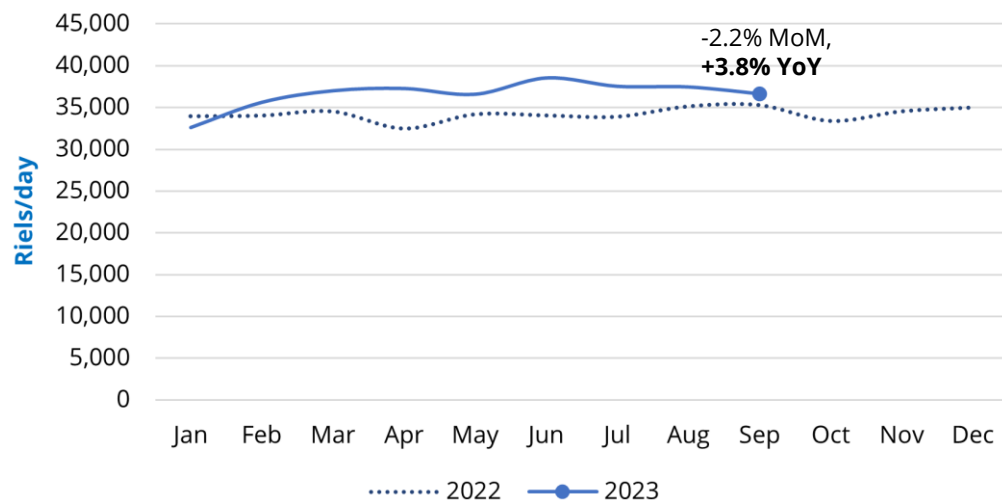
<sup>2</sup> Food prices was collected remotely by call centre.

# Unskilled Labor Wage and Purchasing Power

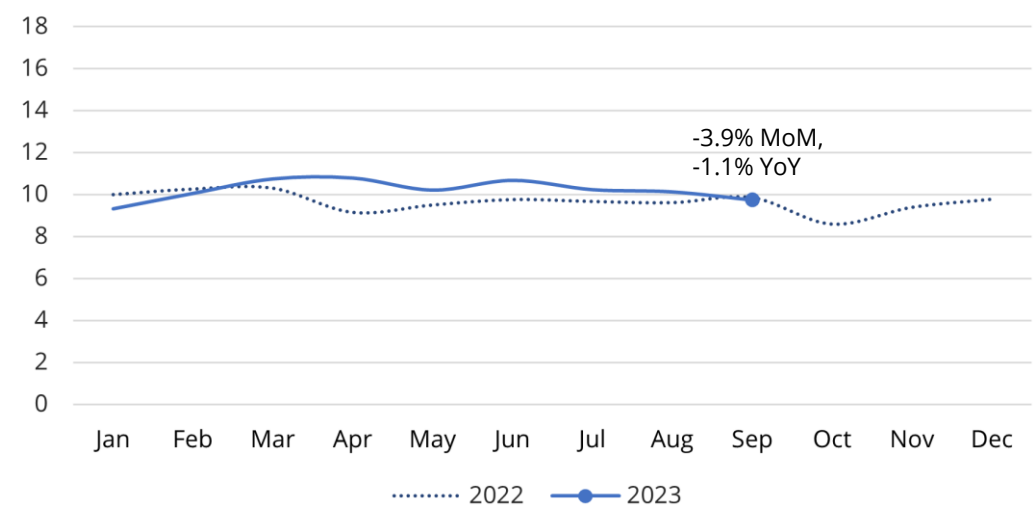
Unskilled labor wage for agriculture and construction workers is collected by the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on a monthly basis across the country. In September 2023, the average national wage<sup>1</sup> for unskilled labour showed a moderate decrease of 2.2% compared to the previous month (MoM), reaching 36,633 Riels per day (equivalent to approximately USD 8.9). However, when compared to the same month last year (YoY), this reflected a 3.8% increase.

The terms of trade (ToT) is used to assess household food purchasing power for vulnerable households, computed by the ratio of the daily wage rates of unskilled laborers and the average prices of daily basic food basket<sup>2</sup>. In September 2023, there was a continued decline in the ToT, with 3.9% MoM drop and 1.1% YoY drop, indicating reduced affordability of a basic food basket by unskilled laborers. The decline was due to a moderate increase in the cost of the food basket and a moderate decrease of unskilled wage.

## Unskilled Labor Wage (September 2023)



## Terms of Trade (September 2023)



<sup>1</sup> This refers to the nominal wage, not adjusted for inflation.

<sup>2</sup> The cost of the Basic Food Basket (BFB) is initially calculated on a monthly basis to reflect the total cost for a month. However, for the purpose of calculating the terms of trade (ToT), this monthly cost is converted into a daily value to provide a per-day estimation.

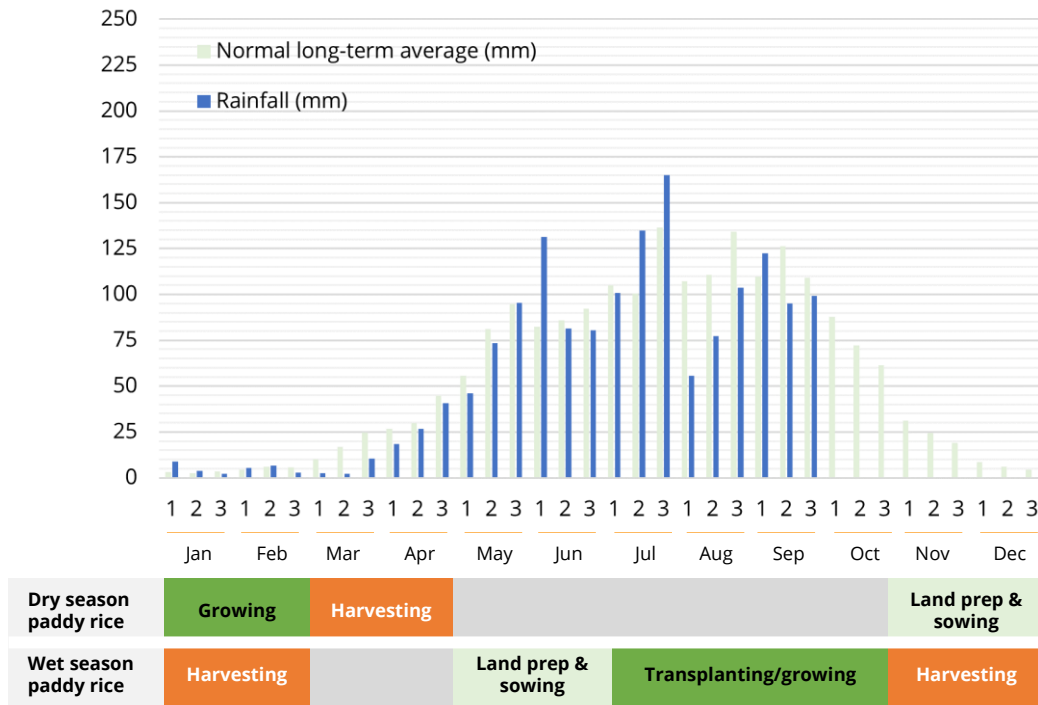
# Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

In September 2023, Cambodia received national-average rainfall<sup>1</sup> that was slightly lower than long-term normal average (graph bottom left). The distribution of rainfall across the country was uneven, with the southern to northeastern regions receiving normal to minimally above-normal rainfall, while the western to northern parts of the country received slightly below-average rainfall (map bottom right).

The [El Niño, La Niña, and Southern Oscillation \(ENSO\) Forecast](#) indicates that the El Niño conditions have dominated and are expected to persist until May 2024. These conditions contribute to drier and warmer weather. The seasonal forecast from the [International Research Institute \(IRI\) of Columbia University](#) and [European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts \(ECMWF\)](#) shows that Cambodia is likely to experience below-normal to normal rainfall conditions, and hotter temperature between October and December 2023.

According to the [Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology \(MoWRAM\)](#), Cambodia is expected to receive reduced rainfall amounts as low and average levels during October and November. The rainy season in 2023 is expected to end earlier than previous years, specifically by the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of October in plateau areas and 4<sup>th</sup> of October in plain and coastal areas. This situation may result in water shortages for daily use and agriculture, particularly in areas that are distant from water sources.

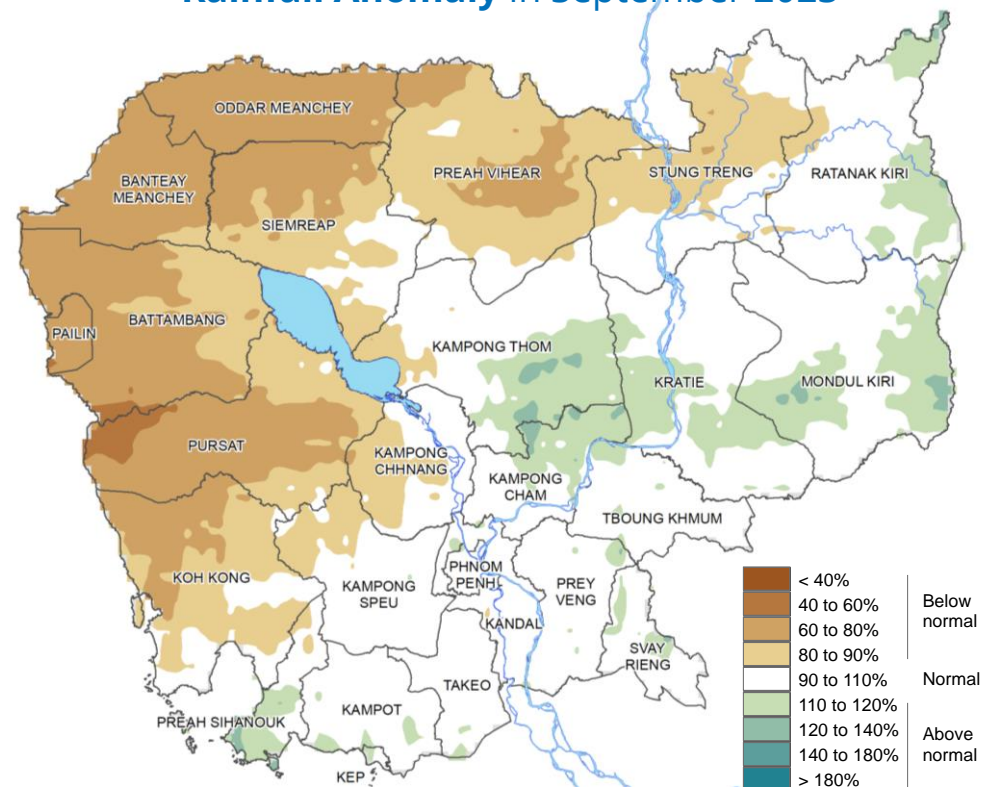
### National Average Rainfall (September 2023) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative rainfall for a specific month is the sum of the three Dekat (every 10 days) rainfall for that month.

### Rainfall Anomaly in September 2023



Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.



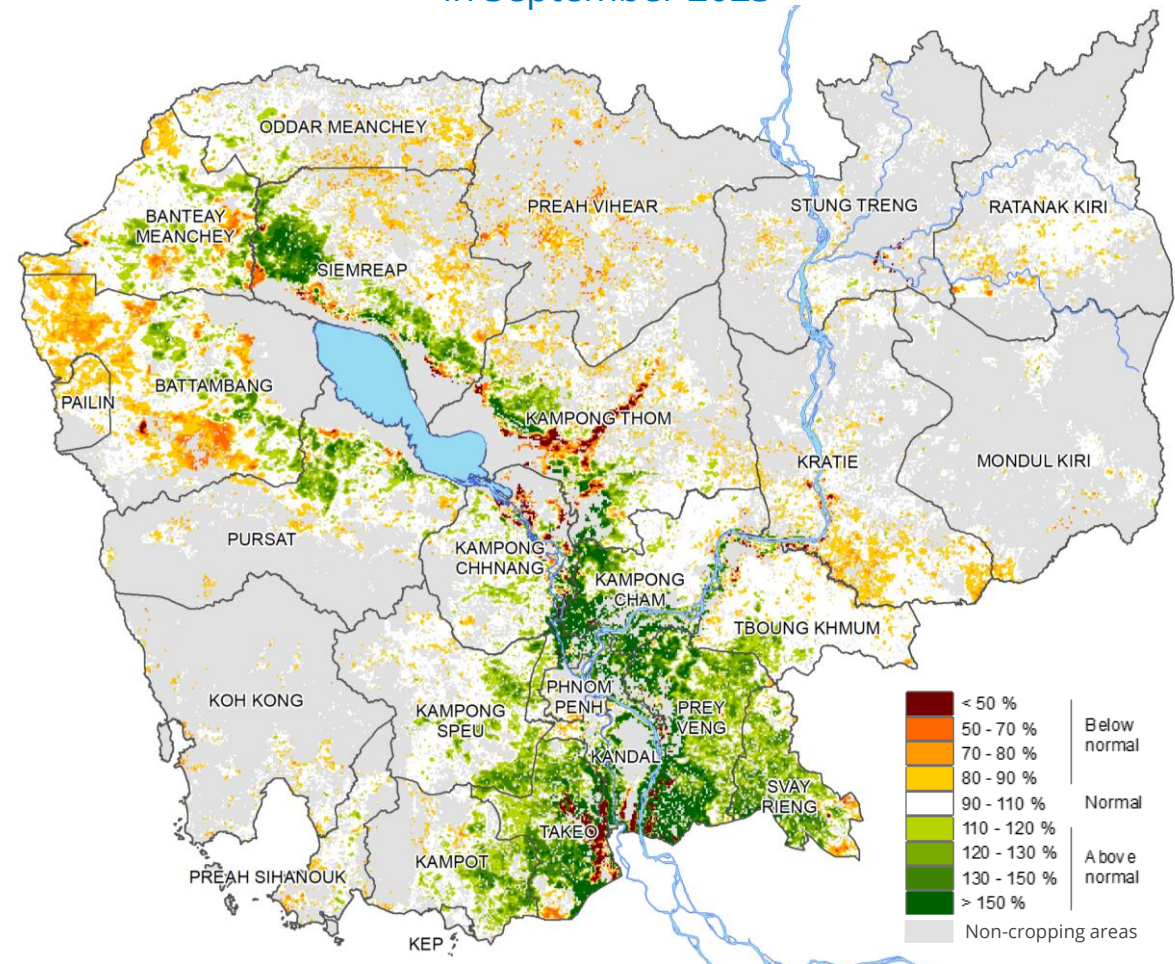
# Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In September 2023, the vegetation in most cultivated crop areas of Cambodia was normal to above-normal conditions (map on the right). However, the northwestern regions experienced slightly below-normal vegetation, likely due to inadequate rainfall. Moreover, lowland areas located along rivers and lakes, particularly in Kampong Thom, Takeo, and Kandal provinces, showed poor vegetation, possibly resulting from flooding.

In 2023, the total area of wet-season paddy cultivation amounted to [approximately 2.74 million hectares](#), which accounted for 104% of the national annual plan, as stated in the [Rice Growing Outlook Report of the ASEAN Food Security Information System in September 2023](#). However, as of the nine months of 2023, about [22,713 hectares](#) of paddy cultivation have been affected by floods, while drought has affected [86,071 hectares](#), according to the [National Committee for Disaster Management \(NCDM\)](#).

As of September, the harvesting of wet-season paddy has started in certain provinces, covering [roughly 48% of the total cultivation areas](#) ([Rice Growing Outlook Report of the ASEAN Food Security Information System in September 2023](#)).

## Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in September 2023



Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

# Trade

In the first nine months of 2023, Cambodia's total official exports remained relatively stable with a minimal increment of 2.0% compared to the same period in the previous year, reaching approximately USD 17,597 million. The cost of exported food amounted to USD 1,498 million including cereals worth USD 1,184.6 million (+49% YoY, attributable to an increase in global rice prices), and other food (such as meat, edible meat offal, edible vegetables, roots, tubers, animal/ vegetable fats and oils) worth USD 313.1 million (-6.7% YoY). About 456,581 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 327.45 million) were exported, reaching almost 65% of the annual milled rice export goal (700,000 tons), and about 3.08 million MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 862.39 million) were exported during the same period (quoted by Fresh News, 6 October 2023).

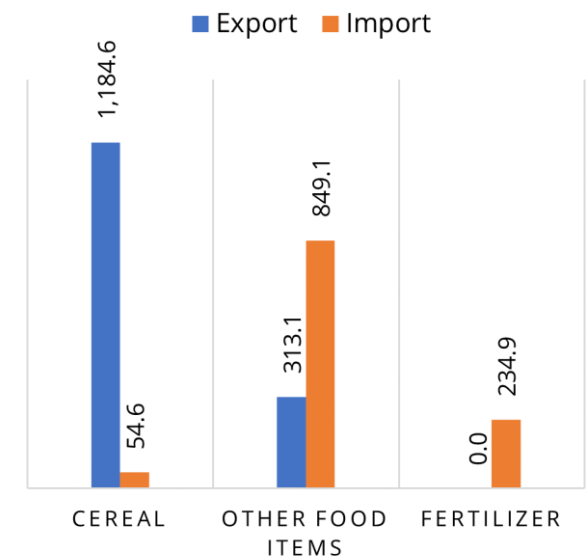
Cambodia's total official imports in the first nine months of 2023 continued to show a significant decrease, of 23% compared to the same period last year, amounting to USD 18,271.8 million. The primary cause of this decline was a reduction in non-food goods originating from key production countries, including the United States, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Thailand. This decrease can be

attributed to disruption in the supply chain and changes in demand distribution caused by multiple global crises including geopolitical tensions, the impact of El Nino, and the pandemic. These crises have resulted in increasing debt, inflation, and constraints on production.

Within Cambodia's total imports, the cost of imported food amounted to USD 904 million including cereals worth USD 54.6 million (+13.7% YoY) and other foods worth USD 849.1 million (+6.0% YoY). During the same period, the country also imported fertilizer worth USD 234.9 million (+18.2% YoY), mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, and China.

During the first nine months of 2023, there was an 11% decrease in the import of fuel/gas compared to the same period last year. This decline likely contributed to a significant increase in fuel prices within Cambodia.

## Cambodian trade balance (value in million USD) of key commodity groups, as of September 2023



**Source:** General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 10 October 2023

# Policy response

## Social policy response

Since mid-2020, the government of Cambodia initiated comprehensive cash transfer programs aimed at assisting impoverished and vulnerable households, who were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic, flooding, and inflation, which reduced their purchasing power. Over the initial nine months of 2023, the government allocated **Riels 1,542 billion (approximately USD 385.5 million)**, towards the social protection and the national social security funds, including:

- A total of **Riels 1,152 billion** in cash transfers was provided for IDPoor during covid-19, reaching **701,442 households** (approximately 2.76 million people).
- A total of **Riels 24 billion** in cash transfers was allocated for pregnant women and children aged under 2 years old, reaching **339,977 beneficiaries**.

The Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MLVT) plans to introduce a healthcare scheme by the end of 2023, allowing self-employed individuals and dependents of National Social Security Fund (NSSF) members to voluntarily contribute around USD 4 per month towards their healthcare expenses, enabling them to access services without limitations (quoted by Khmer Times, 4 October 2023).

## Economic response

Cambodia's government launched the “National Strategy for Informal Economic Development 2023-2028”, aiming to protect the informal economy, promote its integration into the formal system, and contribute to sustainable development and crisis resilience (quoted by Khmer Times, 10 October 2023).

The National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) and the Bank of Thailand (BoT) are collaborating on a new money transfer system that will enable Cambodian workers in Thailand to send their money safely, quickly, and cost-effectively to Cambodia (quoted by Khmer Times, 6 October 2023).

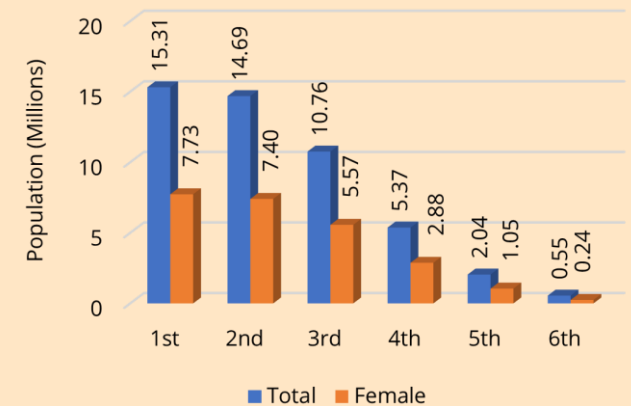
The Prime Minister has announced that workers in the textile, garment, footwear, and travel products and bags industries will receive a wage increase of \$4 for 2024, resulting in a total minimum wage of \$204 per month for these workers (quoted by Phnom Penh Post, 28 September 2023).

During the Pchum Ben holidays from 12 to 16 October 2023, the Phnom Penh municipality will organize the provision of 455 free buses for the general population to facilitate their travel to their hometowns (Phnom Penh Municipality, 6 October 2023).



**Source:** Official facebook page of NSPC Cambodia, posted on 16 August 2023

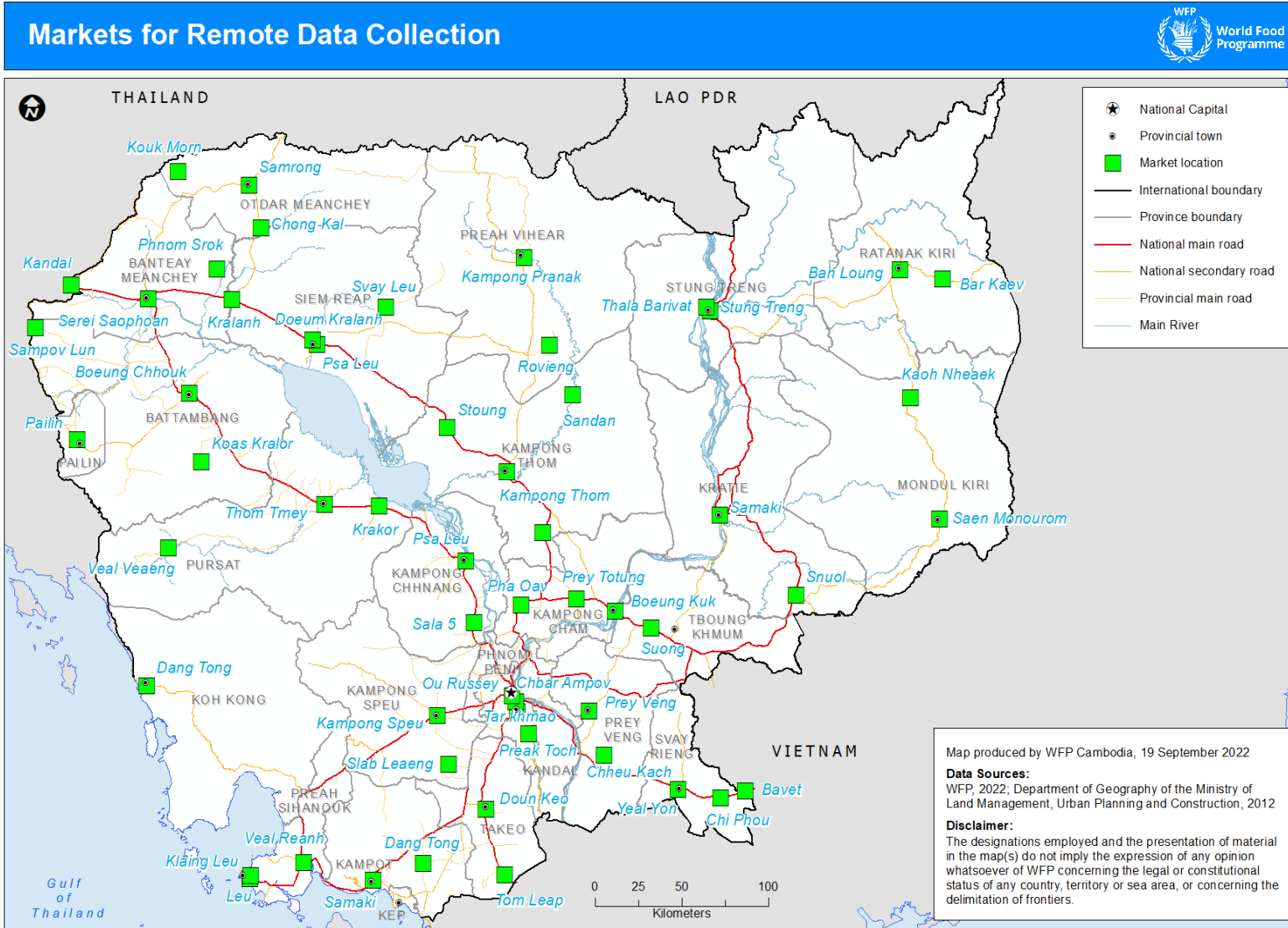
## Number of population received COVID-19 vaccination



**Source:** Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 30 September 2023



# Methods and market locations



In November 2019, WFP began monitoring food prices in selected markets using a call center. Trained operators called traders once a month to collect data on 36 food commodities in 14 urban and rural markets in Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Otdar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng.

In March 2020, WFP, in collaboration with the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), conducted a market survey in 31 additional markets to collect baseline data and expand the geographic coverage of markets. In these markets, the price of 16 key food commodities and information on market functionality is also collected.

From mid-April 2020, WFP expanded remote market monitoring to all 45 markets and increased the frequency to twice a month (i.e., the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> weeks of the month).

In mid-September 2022, WFP included 15 additional food and non-food commodities (see annex) and expanded the market coverage to 56 markets.

# Annex 1: Change in retail prices

Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year	Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year
1.1. Mixed Rice	Kg	2,701	↑ 8.9%	↑ 22.6%	↑ 28.8%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	5,405	↑ 7.9%	→ -2.2%	↑ 23.5%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	12,015	→ -3.4%	→ -1.5%	↑ 13.2%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	5,076	↑ 10.7%	→ 0.2%	↑ 14.2%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	7,313	→ -0.6%	↑ 5.5%	↑ 5.7%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,349	→ -2.7%	↑ 5.7%	↓ -14.8%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	7,722	→ -3.6%	→ -1.9%	↓ -6.8%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,275	↑ 51.7%	→ 1.1%	↓ -19.5%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	27,259	→ -4.7%	→ 0.4%	↑ 8.1%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,466	↓ -5.3%	→ 4.4%	↓ -10.9%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,568	→ -0.8%	→ 1.3%	↓ -10.2%	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,952	→ -4.1%	→ -1.7%	↓ -12.9%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	15,500	→ -1.3%	↓ -5.9%	↓ -17.7%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,763	→ 1.4%	→ 3.4%	↓ -13.8%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	16,894	→ 1.9%	→ -1.2%	↓ -18.7%	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	4,161	↑ 11.0%	↑ 15.5%	↓ -19.4%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	14,724	→ 1.5%	↑ 8.5%	↑ 14.8%	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,939	→ -3.4%	→ -0.6%	↓ -13.4%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,639	→ -4.2%	↓ -12.3%	→ -3.6%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,013	↓ -9.9%	↓ -5.1%	↓ -13.4%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,185	→ -2.6%	→ -4.6%	→ -0.5%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,380	↓ -17.2%	↓ -24.3%	↓ -6.3%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	26,833	→ 1.1%	→ -2.4%	↓ -17.1%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,577	↓ -11.6%	↓ -27.5%	↓ -9.1%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,245	→ 2.2%	→ 0.4%	→ 0.1%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,316	↑ 17.6%	→ -1.6%	↑ 6.3%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,413	→ -0.3%	→ -1.0%	↑ 5.0%	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	7,678	→ -2.1%	↑ 7.5%	↓ -16.3%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	10,125	→ 1.6%	→ 2.7%	↑ 5.8%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	4,506	↓ -16.7%	↓ -26.7%	↓ -28.6%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,758	↑ 8.0%	↑ 7.5%	→ 4.8%	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,788	→ -0.9%	↑ 7.9%	↑ 8.1%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	6,065	→ 1.3%	→ -0.9%	→ 2.1%	8.26. Garlic	Kg	7,329	↓ -5.8%	↓ -5.5%	↑ 32.9%
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,938	→ 4.1%	→ 2.9%	↓ -6.6%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	4,114	→ 0.5%	→ 3.6%	↓ -7.9%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,180	→ -4.3%	↓ -5.7%	↓ -12.7%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,393	→ 2.6%	→ 2.3%	↑ 9.5%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,495	↑ 5.0%	↓ -5.6%	→ 1.0%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg		●	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	5,017	→ 1.0%	→ -0.3%	↑ 40.5%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,975	→ -0.1%	↓ -6.4%	↑ 6.7%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	4,085	→ -1.7%	→ -4.1%	↓ -13.7%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	2,000	→ 0.0%	→ 0.8%	→ 1.2%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,777	→ -1.1%	↓ -11.4%	↓ -17.9%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,585	→ 2.2%	↑ 11.9%	→ -1.2%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoySum	Kg	3,349	→ 1.8%	→ -0.9%	↓ -14.4%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,598	→ 3.7%	↑ 21.3%	↓ -10.9%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,531	→ -2.8%	↓ -11.3%	↓ -10.8%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,939	→ 3.8%	→ -2.2%	↓ -20.9%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,576	↓ -8.4%	→ -4.9%	↓ -22.8%						

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

\* Prices for these food commodities are only collected in markets in provinces where home-grown school feeding is implemented.

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

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

## Annex 2: Change in wholesale prices

Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year	Food Commodity	Unit in Riels per	Average prices of current month	Change compared to last month	Change compared to last 3 months	Change compared to same month, last year
1.1. Mixed Rice	Kg	2,559	↑ 10.1%	↑ 25.0%	↑ 32.5%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	3,859	↑ 7.6%	↓ -9.6%	↑ 7.2%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,827	→ -4.4%	→ -3.3%	↑ 13.9%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	3,595	→ 2.4%	↓ -9.1%	→ 1.2%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,515	→ 1.9%	↑ 7.5%	↑ 6.8%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	1,794	→ 0.3%	→ 2.9%	↓ -17.5%
2.3. Catfish (Live)	Kg	6,874	→ -3.8%	→ -0.3%	↓ -6.2%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	1,595	↑ 6.3%	↓ -8.9%	↓ -28.4%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	25,122	↓ -5.6%	→ -1.4%	↑ 7.7%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	1,874	↓ -6.9%	→ 1.6%	↓ -15.5%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	8,454	→ -0.6%	→ 2.3%	↓ -7.8%	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,331	→ -3.0%	→ -1.4%	↓ -15.2%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	14,205	→ -0.7%	↓ -5.4%	↓ -18.0%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,103	→ 0.6%	→ 1.6%	↓ -18.5%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	15,072	→ 0.9%	→ -2.1%	↓ -19.7%	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	3,473	↑ 14.2%	↑ 18.6%	↓ -21.9%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	13,626	→ 1.6%	↑ 11.0%	↑ 25.0%	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,237	→ -2.0%	→ -4.9%	↓ -17.9%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,209	→ -3.8%	↓ -13.6%	→ -3.1%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,391	→ -1.7%	→ -3.7%	↓ -15.8%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,620	→ -4.1%	↓ -5.6%	→ -0.5%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	940	↓ -20.0%	↓ -29.4%	↓ -12.6%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	25,692	→ 2.1%	→ -2.5%	↓ -17.5%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	2,888	↓ -12.6%	↓ -29.9%	↓ -9.8%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	987	→ 1.6%	→ 0.9%	→ -0.7%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,773	↑ 21.8%	→ -3.6%	→ 2.5%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,017	→ 0.5%	→ -0.6%	↑ 5.9%	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	6,460	↓ -5.8%	→ 3.6%	↓ -20.7%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,223	→ 2.3%	→ 2.8%	↑ 5.2%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	3,644	↓ -16.2%	↓ -31.9%	↓ -33.4%
7.2. Soybean	Kg	5,334	↑ 10.7%	↑ 13.5%	↑ 5.3%	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,241	→ 0.0%	↑ 5.9%	↑ 9.1%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,554	→ 1.3%	→ 0.5%	→ 3.3%	8.26. Garlic	Kg	6,635	↓ -6.9%	↓ -6.8%	↑ 38.8%
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,261	→ 0.3%	→ 2.9%	↓ -11.9%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,510	→ 0.8%	↑ 5.5%	↓ -7.7%
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	2,527	↓ -6.7%	↓ -7.7%	↓ -16.0%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,941	→ 2.8%	↑ 5.0%	↑ 14.1%
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,433	↑ 9.5%	→ -3.5%	→ -1.0%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg		●	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	3,521	→ -2.5%	→ -1.8%	↑ 24.2%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,736	→ 4.3%	→ -2.6%	↑ 10.3%
8.5. Chinese spinach/Petsai*	Kg	3,346	→ -3.6%	→ -3.4%	↓ -16.5%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,564	→ 0.4%	→ 3.3%	→ -3.5%
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,053	→ -0.8%	↓ -12.1%	↓ -20.6%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,363	→ 3.1%	↑ 11.3%	→ -3.3%
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage/SoiSum	Kg	2,650	→ 2.2%	→ -0.2%	↓ -15.8%	7.2. Diesel	litre	4,429	→ 4.4%	↑ 19.9%	↓ -12.8%
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	2,772	→ -2.3%	↓ -11.1%	↓ -12.0%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	2,458	→ 4.2%	→ 2.2%	↓ -24.7%
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	2,792	→ -3.5%	→ -2.2%	↓ -23.5%						

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

\* Prices for these food commodities are only collected in markets in provinces where home-grown school feeding is implemented.

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

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



## Annex 3: Cost of a basic food basket

The development of the basic food basket presented in this report draws heavily from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) analyses in Cambodia. To construct the food basket used in those analyses, a reference cohort from the 2014 Cambodia Socio Economic Survey (CSES) dataset was established based on the following criteria:

- i. Household total monthly expenditures falls between the 2nd and 4th quintiles;
- ii. Household has adequate food security (acceptable food consumption score);
- iii. Household did not utilize any negative coping strategies.

A food basket for this reference cohort was then established to understand if the consumption patterns were in line with what would be expected of a household to live a healthy and active life.<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**

Food category <sup>2</sup>	Food commodity <sup>3</sup>	Food commodity <sup>4</sup>	kcal/pers on/day <sup>2</sup>	g/pers on/day <sup>2</sup>	Riels/g <sup>4</sup>	Riels/pers on/month <sup>4</sup>
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.7	33,927
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	12.0	33,268
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូកពាជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	15.5	19,191
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ីតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	9.0	3,251
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	5.9	2,302
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រកួន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	2.9	20,706
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.8	1,663
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>114,300</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> Market and Seasonal Monitoring Update, September 2023. WFP Cambodia.