



CAMBODIA

Market & Seasonal Monitoring Update

September 2022

Focus: Effects of the **global food and fuel crisis** on food prices and market functionality

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



Preface

More than seven months into the Ukraine conflict, the war and sanctions imposed on Russia continue to have major implications on global food and energy markets as both countries are significant exporters of grains (especially wheat and barley), agricultural fertilizers (such as potassium, nitrogen, phosphorus); and Russia is a major global producer and exporter of crude oil and natural gas.

Wheat, maize and rice prices are on the rise in September. The conflict has altered global patterns of trade, production, and consumption to the effect that [prices are anticipated to remain at historically high levels until the end of 2024](#), aggravating food insecurity and inflation.

Access to fertilizer remains the main challenge over the coming months as global fertilizer prices remain high. This will likely have a ‘[profound impact](#)’ on food production around the world in 2023. After some easing in August, [global fertilizer prices rose again in September](#).

The global food crisis has been partially aggravated by food trade restrictions put in place by several countries to increase domestic supply and reducing prices. As of October 3, 2022, 18 countries have instigated 25 food export bans, and 5 have implemented 6 export-limiting measures. Although the partial reopening of Ukraine’s Black Sea ports relieved pressure on global food markets, [new concerns emerged related to extreme weather](#), including heavy rains in Pakistan and heatwaves across Europe [triggering warnings of “heatflation”](#).

This does not happen in isolation. COVID-19-induced negative impacts on household income and demand have resulted in global supply chain bottlenecks, rising inflation, and record debt in many countries – which, in turn, has [disrupted the economic recovery from the pandemic](#). Findings from a high-frequency household survey conducted by WFP, UNICEF and ADB in Cambodia since the beginning of the pandemic have shown a [decline in food security and nutrition](#) linked to income and price shocks.

In the Asia Pacific, Cambodia is among the countries most exposed to rising energy prices owing to its comparatively high net fuel imports relative to GDP, limited domestic access to electricity, and reliance on fossil fuels. In fact, soaring oil prices coupled with a cyclical economic slowdown in the US and China, Cambodia’s largest trading partners, are [key factors dampening economic growth in Cambodia](#), which is projected at 4.5% for 2022.

To understand how these shocks are impacting food availability and access to markets in Cambodia, the World Food Programme (WFP) together with the Agricultural Marketing Office (AMO) monitors the retail and wholesale prices of key food commodities in 56 urban and rural markets across the country (see Methods section). An average of around 250 traders and market chiefs are called every two weeks. Market chiefs are also interviewed to assess market functionality, including supply and demand issues.

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Environmental Factors Influencing Prices



GDP

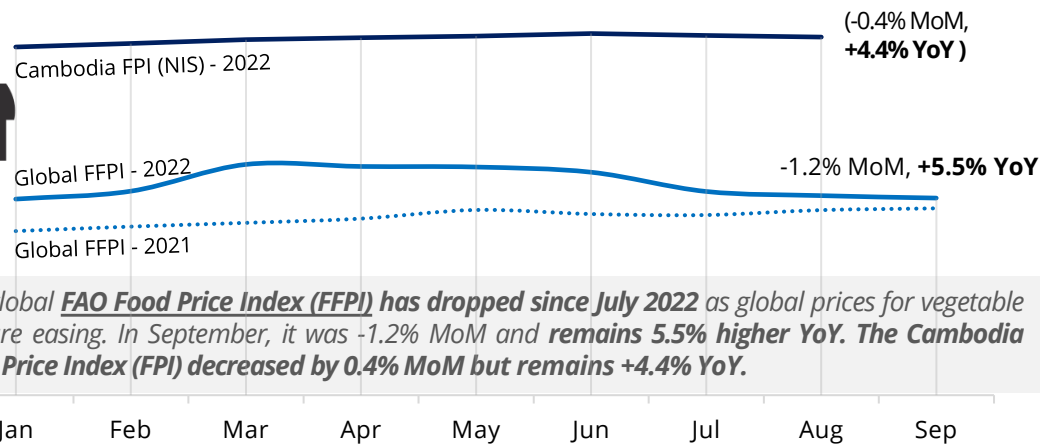
2021
3.0%2022
4.8%

Inflation

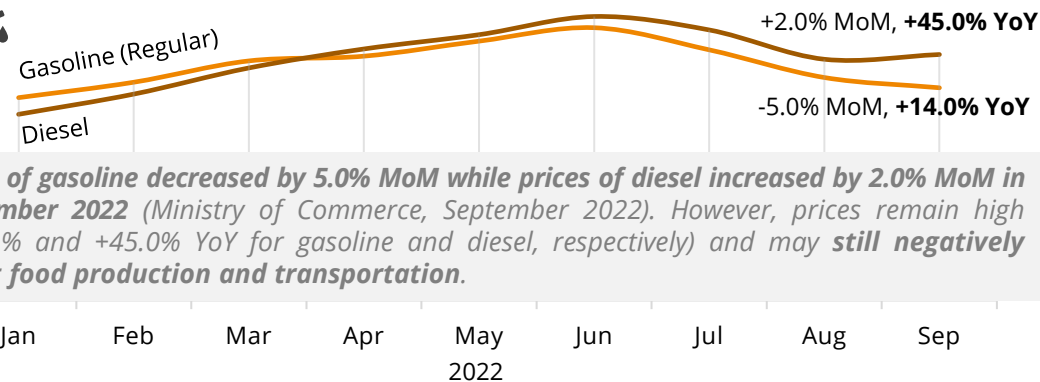
CPI Jul 2022
199.3CPI Aug 2022
198.3

ADB predicts the inflation rate in Cambodia at **5.0 % in 2022**. In August 2022, the **Cambodia Consumer Price Index (CPI)* decreased by -0.5% MoM (4.9% YoY)**. Cambodian households spend close to half (48.7%) of their available income on food; poor households as much as 60% (CSES, 2019/20).

*CPI for September 2022 is not available yet during reporting period



The global **FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)** has dropped since July 2022 as global prices for vegetable oils are easing. In September, it was -1.2% MoM and **remains 5.5% higher YoY**. The **Cambodia Food Price Index (FPI)** decreased by 0.4% MoM but **remains +4.4% YoY**.



Prices of gasoline decreased by 5.0% MoM while prices of diesel increased by 2.0% MoM in September 2022 (Ministry of Commerce, September 2022). However, prices remain high (+14.0% and +45.0% YoY for gasoline and diesel, respectively) and may **still negatively affect food production and transportation**.

Summary of Key Findings

In September 2022, the **cost of a basic food basket (BFB)** dropped slightly (-2.0% MoM, +1.8% YoY), to 108,918 riels/person/month (equivalent to USD 26.6). On average, the **BFB costs slightly more in urban areas** (USD 26.9; -2.2% MoM) than in rural areas (USD 26.0; -1.3% MoM).

Most food commodities in the basket exhibited only marginal price fluctuations ($\pm < 5.0\%$ MoM) in September, except for morning glory (-7.8% MoM). Despite some easing, some food commodities still show **substantial long-term price increases** such as morning glory (+28.9% YoY), vegetable oil (+20.4% YoY), which is mostly imported, and duck eggs (+14.7% YoY).

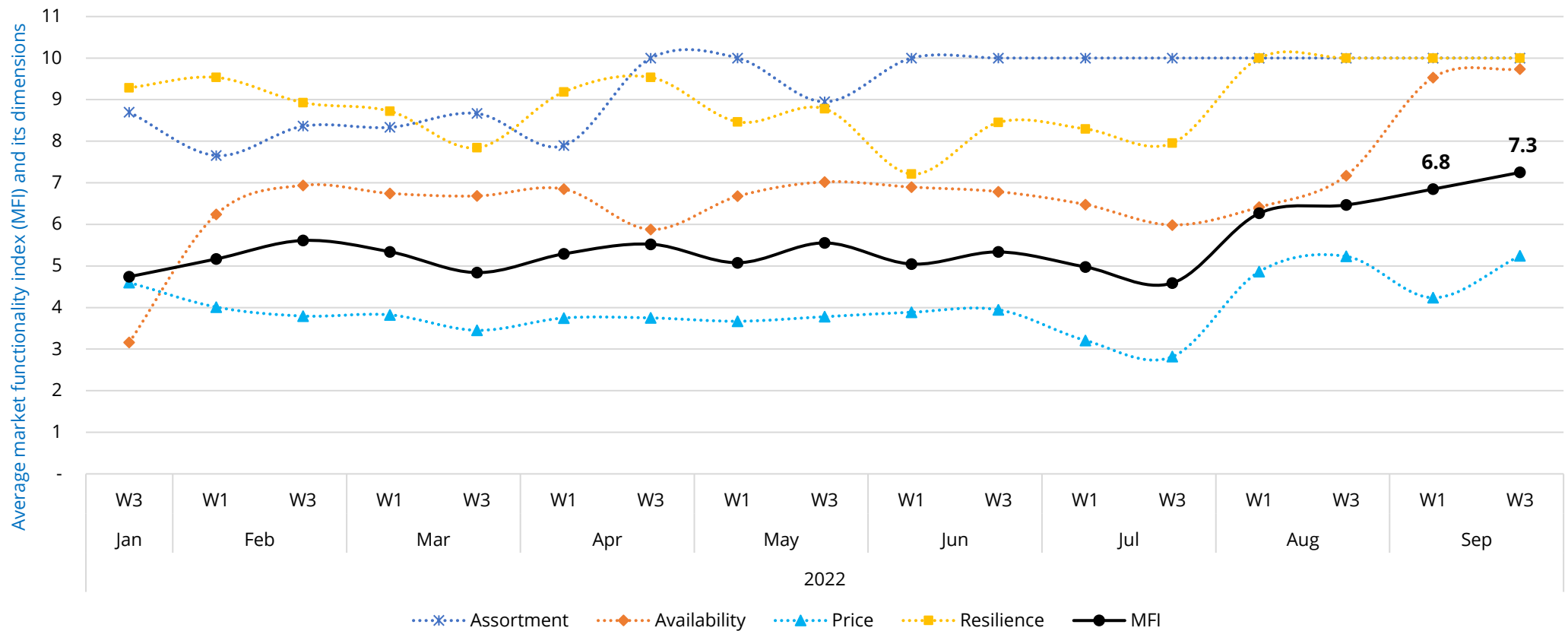
Market functionality improved notably throughout September with the Market Functionality Index (MFI) rising to its highest value since the beginning of this year. This increase was driven by improvements in (1) the physical availability of essential goods in sufficient quantities and (2) the predictability of prices. Along similar lines, **the number of customers visiting markets improved** throughout the reporting month which was likely due to increased consumer demand associated with the Pchum Ben festival.

Despite some easing, **fuel prices in Cambodia remain high**. Moreover, **flash floods in some parts of the country** coupled with continuously high prices for fertilizer may **negatively affect domestic food production in the mid-term** as agricultural inputs become less affordable.

Market functionality

The market functionality index (MFI)¹ 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.

Market functionality continued to improve in September 2022 and reached its highest value in 2022 linked to improvements across all key dimensions; even though the price dimension deteriorated in the first week of September 2022. None of the interviewed market chiefs and traders reported higher supply prices throughout the month.

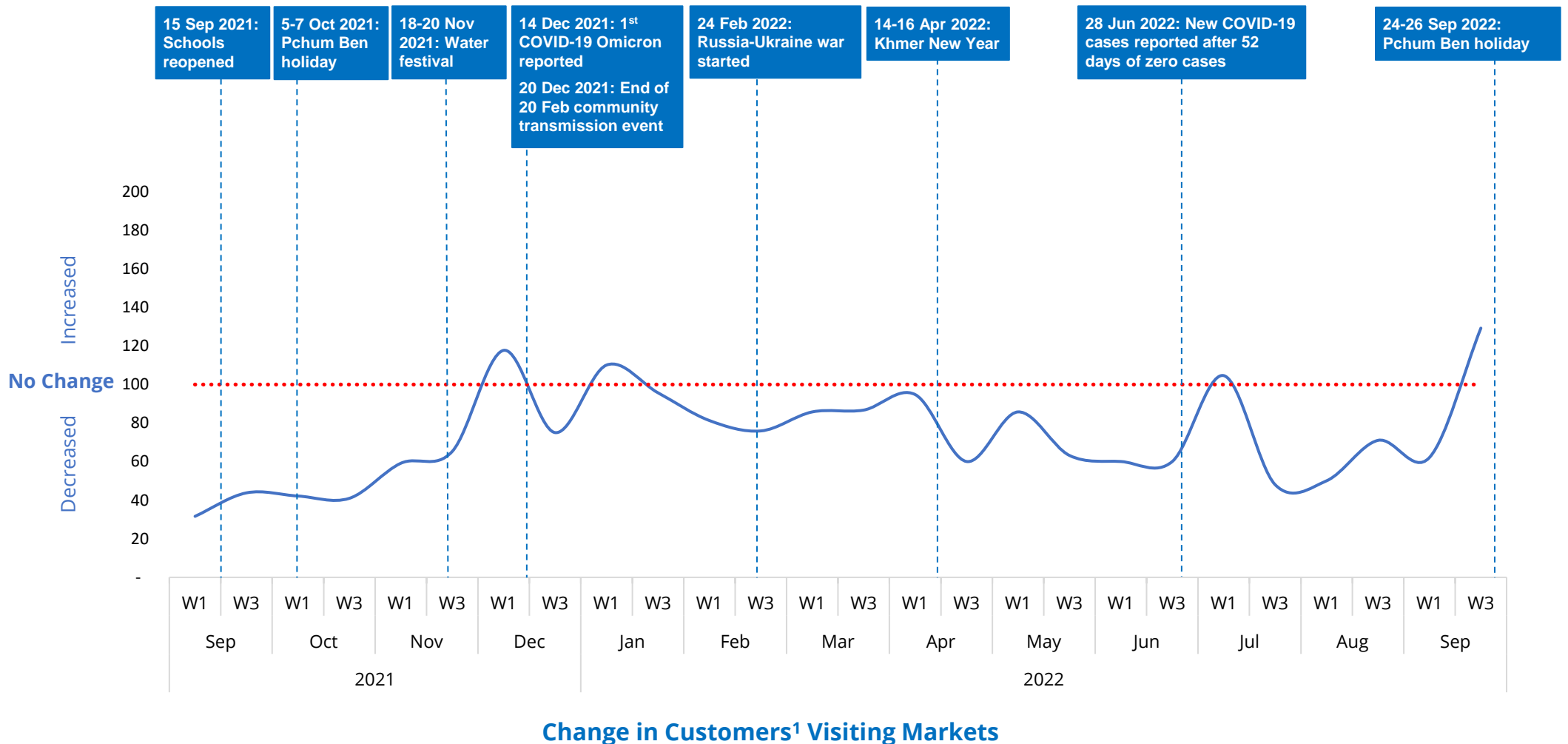


¹ Each of four dimensions including assortment of essential goods, availability, price, and resilience of supply chains in the reduced MFI is indexed on a scale of 0 to 10, with a higher value indicating better market functionality at the time of monitoring. Overall MFI is an aggregation of the four dimensions. [Detail methodology of MFI](#). From mid-September 2022 onwards, information on non-food items (NFI) is also included in the analysis.

Market access: Customer trends

In the 56 markets monitored across the country (11 markets were newly added in September 2022), market chiefs and traders were also interviewed on the accessibility and the number of customers visiting their respective markets in the first and third week of the month.

The number of customers who visited markets improved markedly in late September 2022, after dropping in the first week of the month, reaching its highest value this year. This was likely due to increased consumer demand during the Pchum Ben festival which was celebrated from 11 to 26 September 2022.

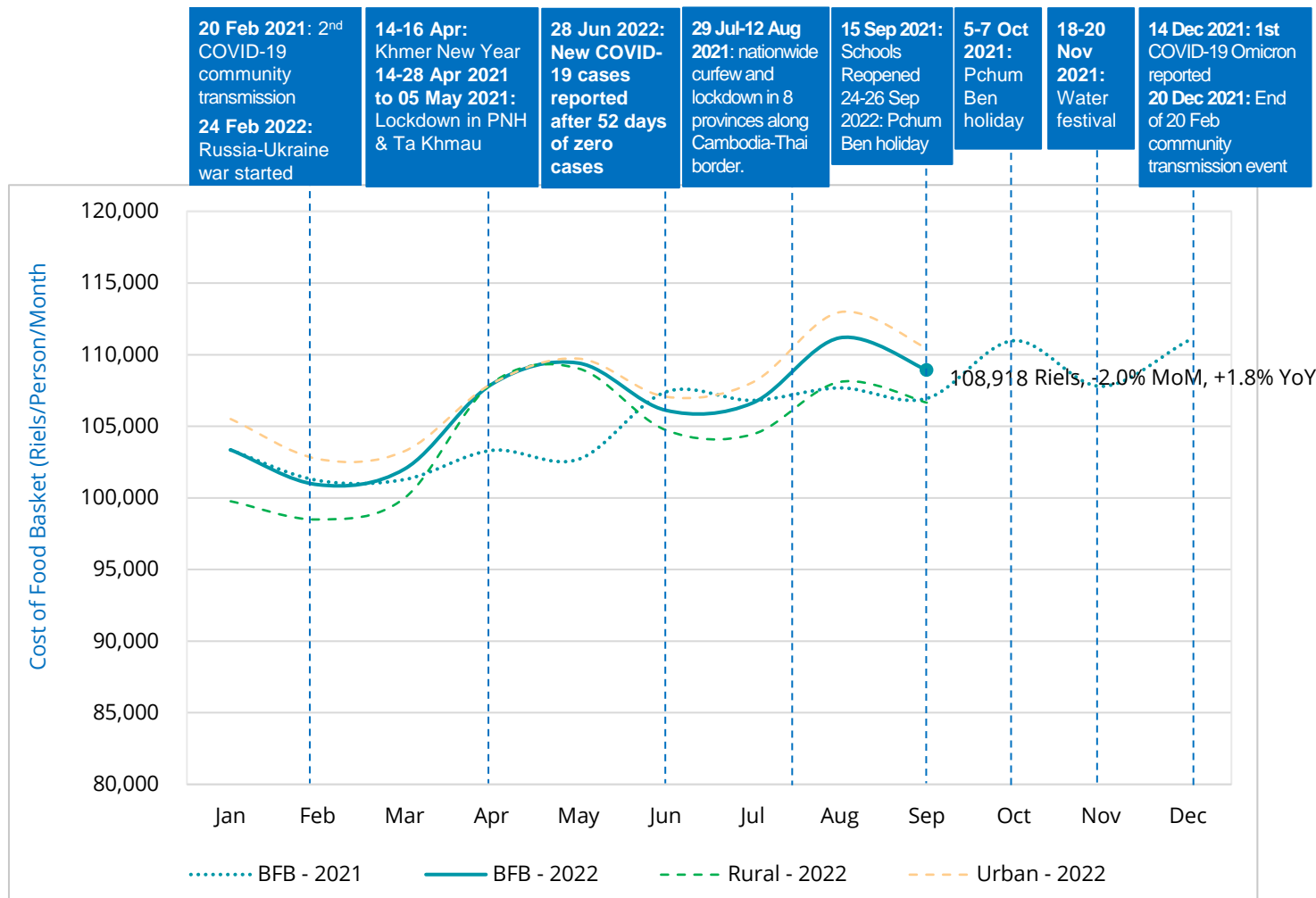


¹ The value of change in customers is calculated based on a diffusion index or advance/decline index to track the change of customers visiting the market in a time series.

National: Cost of a basic food basket

The **cost of a basic food basket (BFB)** is calculated to assist with interpreting the impact of monthly changes in food commodity prices on the cost of a healthy diet consumed in Cambodia.

The cost of the BFB dropped slightly in September 2022 (-2.0% MoM, +1.8% YoY), at 108,918 riels/person/month (around USD 26.6). The cost of the BFB was slightly higher in urban areas (USD 26.9) as compared to rural areas (USD 26.0).



A basic food basket (BFB) Daily per capita ration



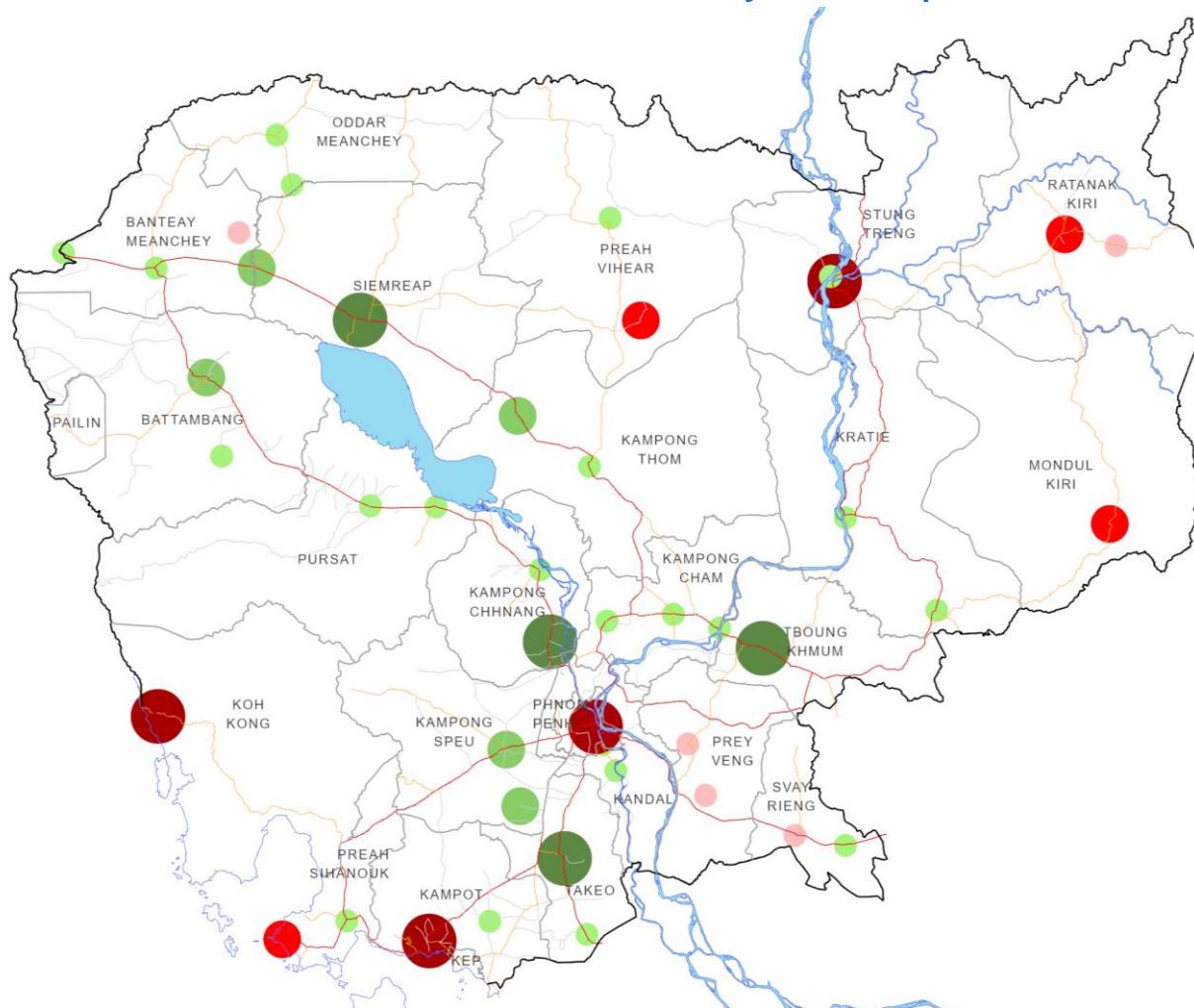
The BFB consists of key commodities including mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg, vegetable oil, sweet potato and morning glory which contribute to the minimum energy requirement of 1,937 kcal/person/day. The BFB was adopted from WFP's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study in Cambodia. See Annex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

Sub-national: Cost of a basic food basket

The cost of a basic food basket (BFB) varied by provinces and markets. The highest cost of a BFB was found in the Dang Tong market, Koh Kong province at 133,280 riels/person/month (about 32.5 USD) (22.4% higher than the national average). The lowest cost of a BFB was recorded in the Suong market, Tboung Khmoum province at 93,824 riels/person/month (about 22.9 USD) (13.9% lower than the national average). The map below shows the cost of a BFB by markets and its variations from the average national cost.

Above-average prices were mostly recorded in urban markets which showed higher price deviations (5% and higher) from the national average compared to markets situated in rural areas.

Cost of basic food basket by market or province vs. national average cost (September 2022)

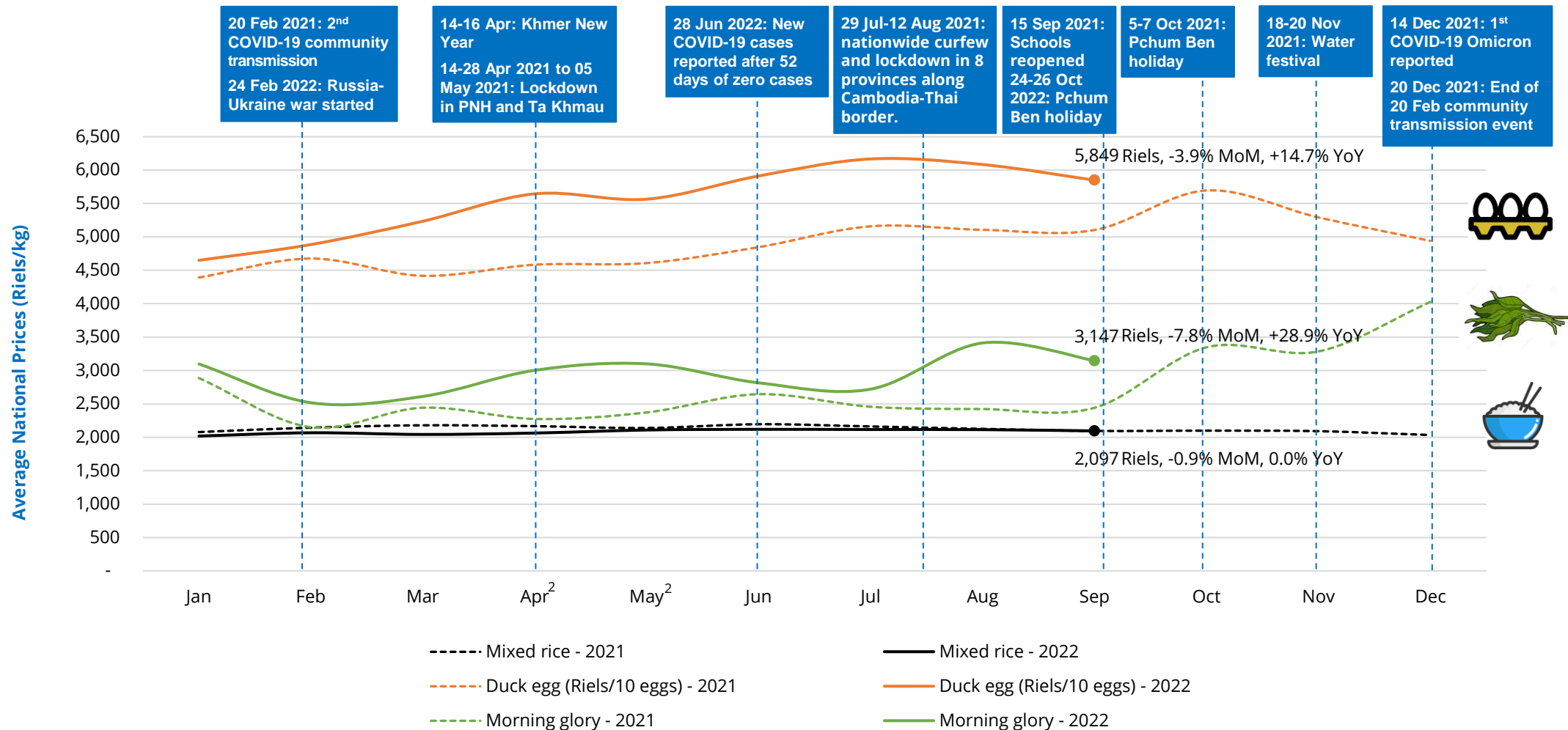


Deviation from Average National Cost	Percent of markets in	
	Rural	Urban
● ≥ 10% Higher	0.0%	100.0%
● 5% to 10% Higher	25.0%	75.0%
● < 5% Higher	60.0%	40.0%
● < 5% Lower	52.2%	47.8%
● 5% to 10% Lower	60.0%	40.0%
● ≥ 10% Lower	25.0%	75.0%

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

In September 2022, the price of duck eggs dropped slightly (-3.9% MoM) after an upwards trend observed from May to July this year; however, it remained 14.7% higher than in the same month last year. The price of morning glory dropped by 7.8% MoM but is still 28.9% higher YoY. The price of mixed rice remained stable (-0.9% MoM and 0.0% YoY).

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



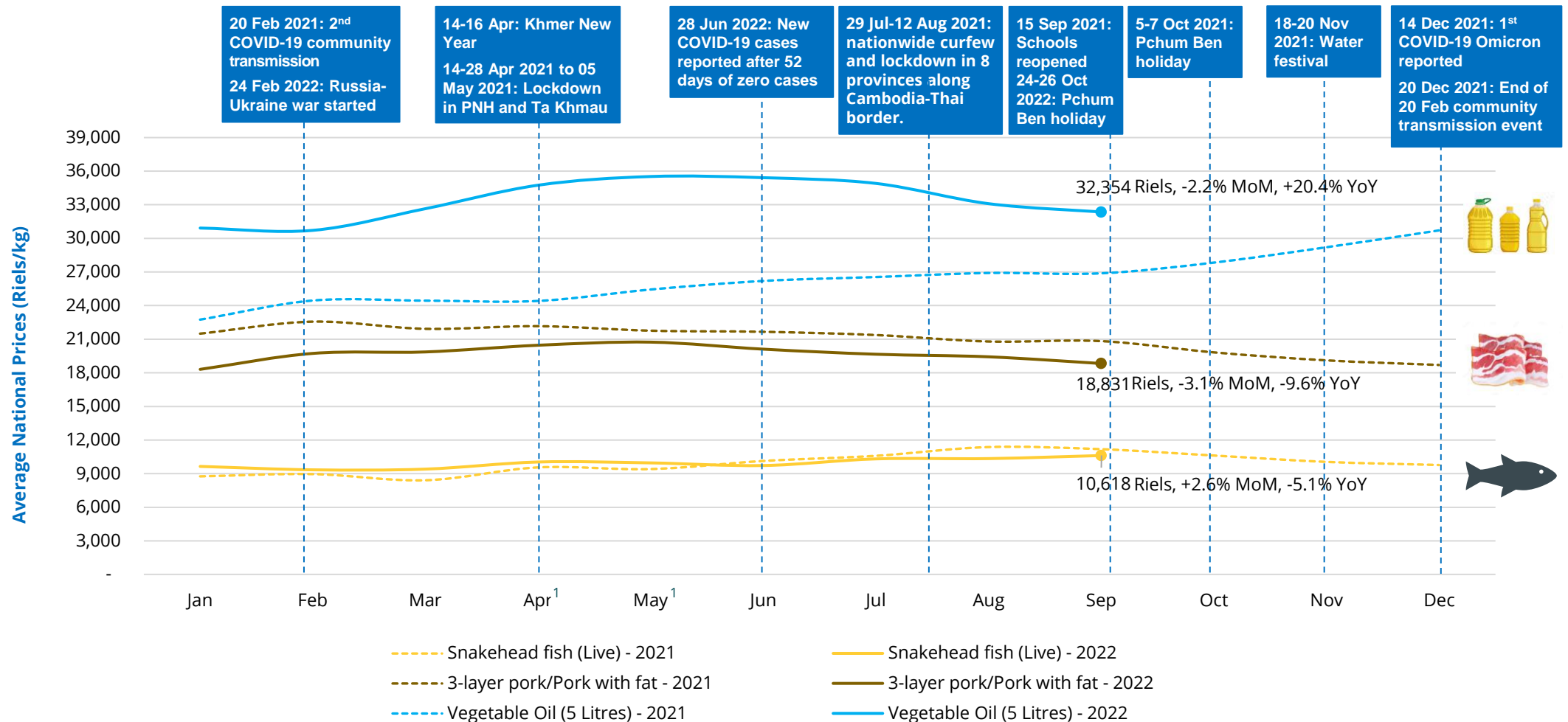
¹ Morning glory is commonly eaten in Cambodia and its price trend does not always indicate price fluctuations of other vegetables in the Annexes.

² Due to market closures during the lockdown from mid-April 2021, food price data in the 3rd week of April and 1st and 3rd weeks of May from monitored markets in Phnom Penh, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk were not available for analysis.

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

In September 2022, prices of pork (-3.1%) and vegetable oil (-2.2%) and snakehead fish (+2.6%) remained stable compared to the previous month. Vegetable oil, which is mostly imported from neighbouring countries, remained 20.4% more expensive than during the same period in 2021 while the prices of snakehead fish and pork were 5.1% and 9.6% lower, respectively, than last year.

See Annex 1 and 2 for additional food commodity prices.



¹ Because of market closures during the lockdown from mid-April 2021, food price data in the 3rd week of April and 1st and 3rd weeks of May from the sentinel markets in Phnom Penh, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk were not available for analysis.

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

In September 2022, average retail prices for most key food commodities, except mixed rice and vegetable oil, were higher in urban areas (Table 1).

The average retail prices for mixed rice, snakehead fish, pork, duck egg and vegetable oil, in both rural and urban areas showed minor fluctuations (<5.0%) compared to previous month. The price for morning glory decreased by 2.9% MoM in rural and 9.9% MoM in urban areas. Conversely, the price for sweet potatoes increased by 7.9% in rural and 1.9% in urban areas, respectively.

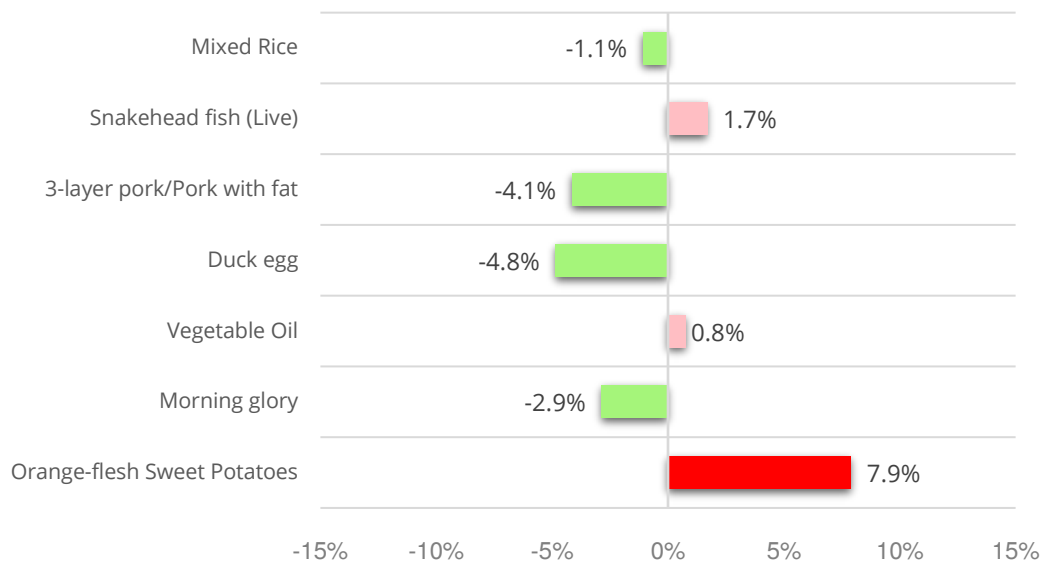
Table 1: Retail prices (riels) in rural and urban areas

	Urban	Rural
Mixed rice (kg)	2,094	2,101
Snakehead fish (Live) (kg)	10,720	10,457
Pork with fat (kg)	19,180	18,415
Duck egg (10 eggs)	5,936	5,747
Vegetable oil (5 liters)	32,109	32,732
Morning glory (kg)	3,258	2,965
Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	2,639	2,485

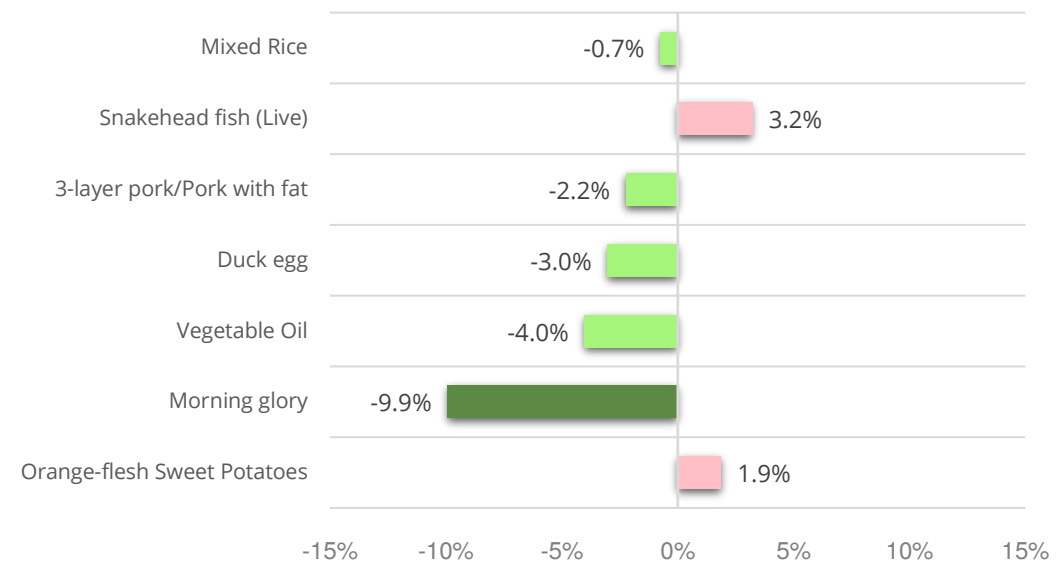
Monthly change (%) in retail prices of key food commodities

August 2022 vs September 2022

Rural



Urban



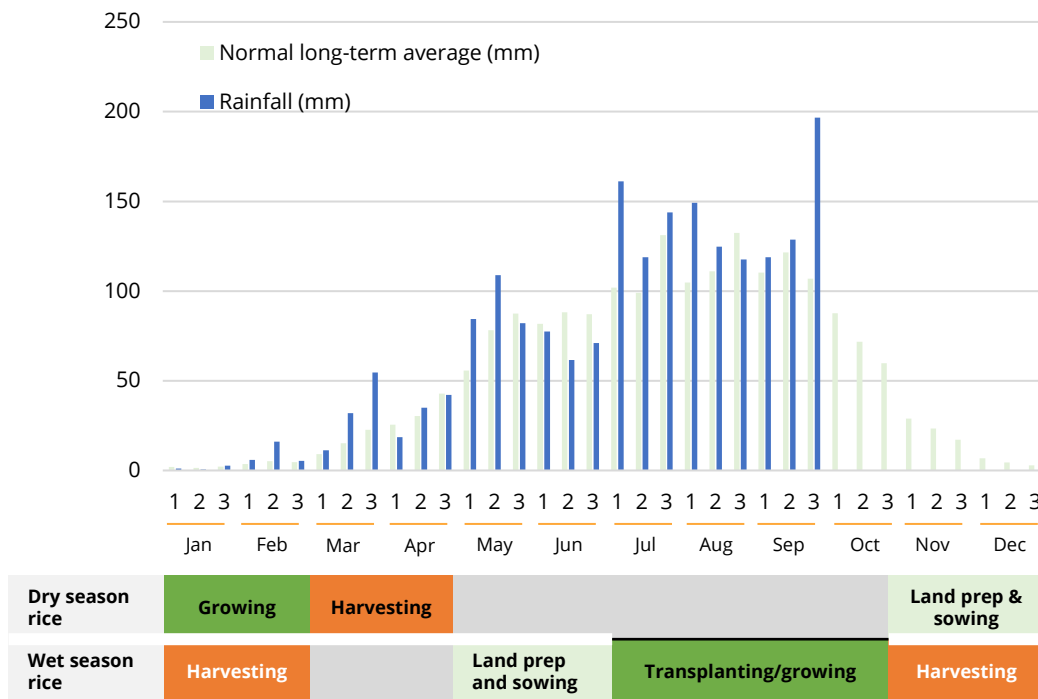
NB: Data is from all 56 markets. See the Methods section for more details.

Seasonal monitoring: Rainfall patterns

The national average cumulative rainfall from July to September 2022 was remarkably higher than the long-term average (graph below left). Wetter conditions have resulted in favorable growing conditions and sufficient water for agricultural production.

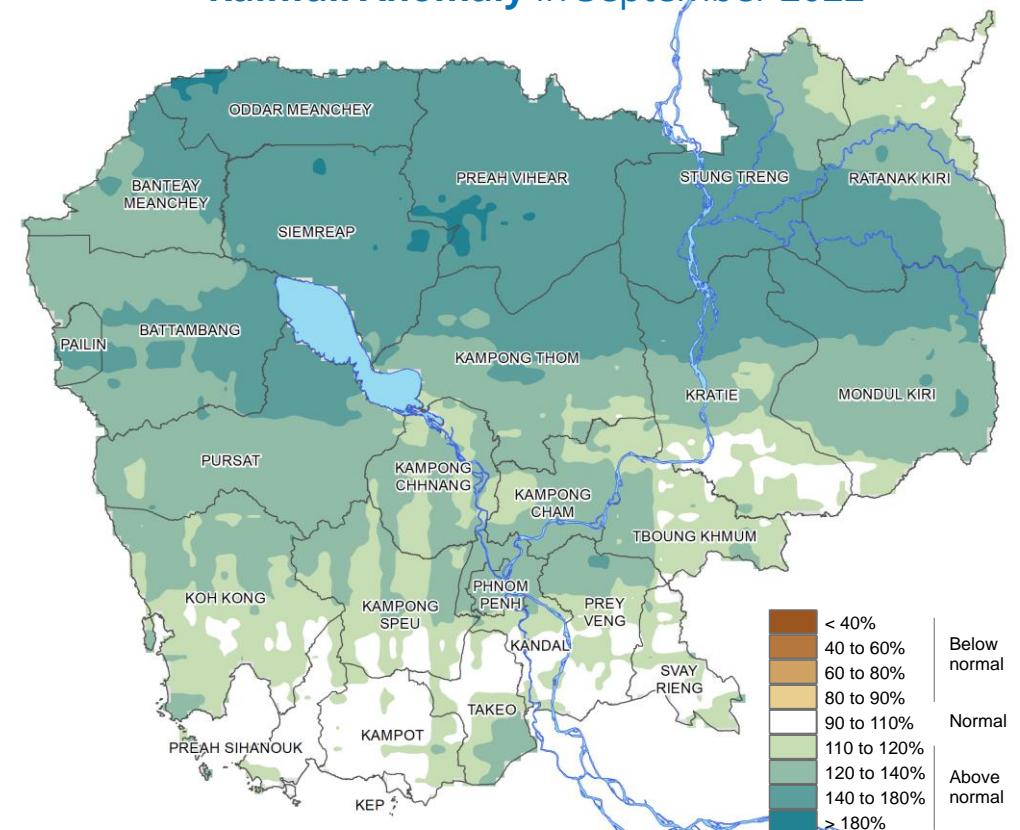
In September 2022, above normal average rainfall prevailed across the country and provinces around the Tonle Sap lake and northern parts experienced high amounts of rainfall (map below right). Excess rainfall caused flash floods in some areas of the country. According to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) from 1 September to 11 October 2022, the flood affected about 85,500 households in 14 provinces.

National Average Rainfall (As of September 2022) and Seasonal Crop Calendar



Source: Rainfall from WFP Datavis

Rainfall Anomaly in September 2022



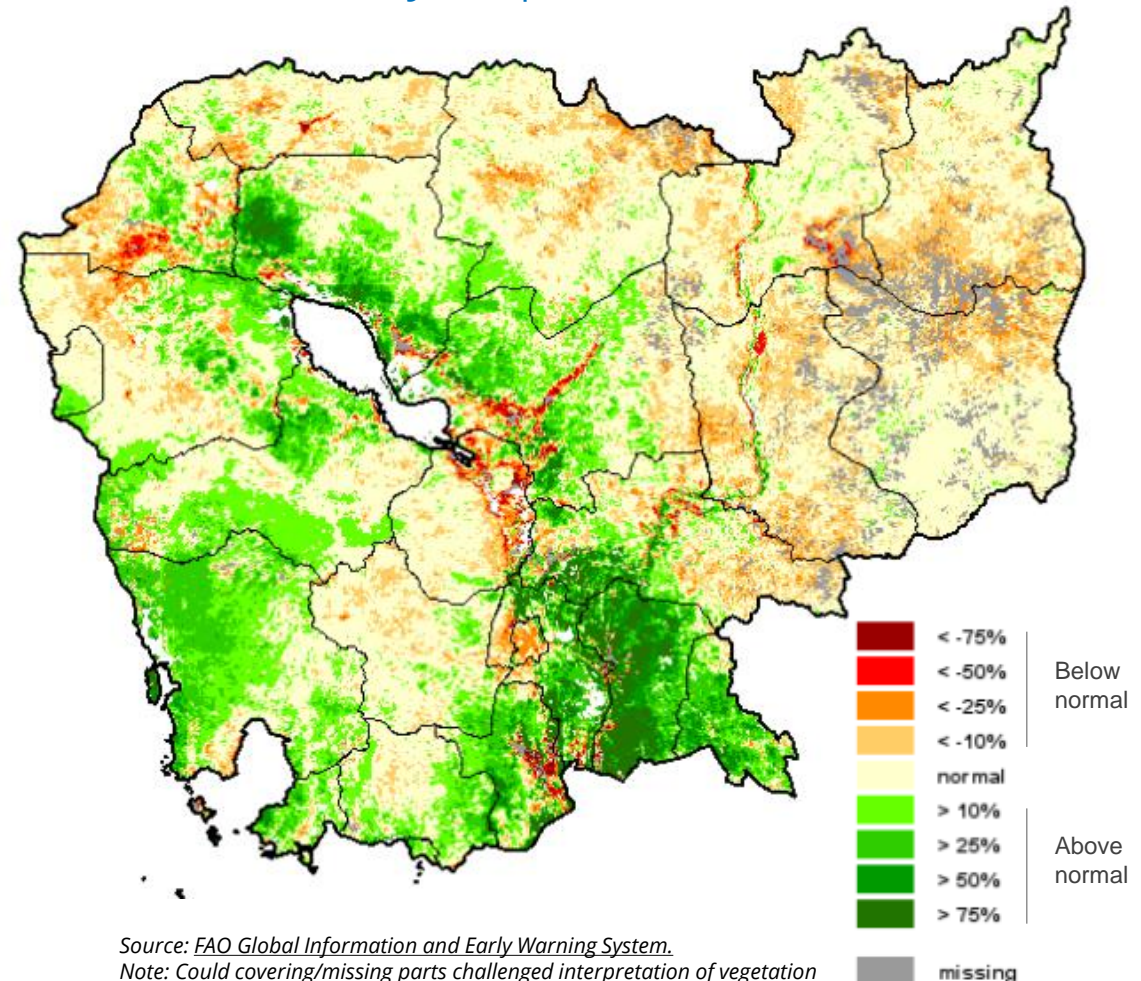
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

Seasonal monitoring: Vegetation and crop condition

In September 2022, vegetation in Cambodia remained in healthy conditions thanks to sufficient rainfall during the previous three months. **Better than normal vegetation conditions were observed across the country, especially in southern provinces** (map to the right). However, excess rainfall resulting in flash flood was likely to affect the vegetation conditions in some parts of the provinces around the Tonle Sap (i.e., Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap). According to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) from 1 September to 11 October 2022, **the flood affected about 152,400 hectares of agricultural cultivation**.

According to the Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MoWRAM), as of 3 October 2022, the wet-season paddy cultivation reached 2.6 million hectares, which was 102.5% of the annual plan. Harvesting wet-season paddy has started in some provinces and as of August 2022 production was about 1.86 million MT.

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) Anomaly in September 2022



Source: *FAO Global Information and Early Warning System.*

Note: *Could covering/missing parts challenged interpretation of vegetation conditions.*

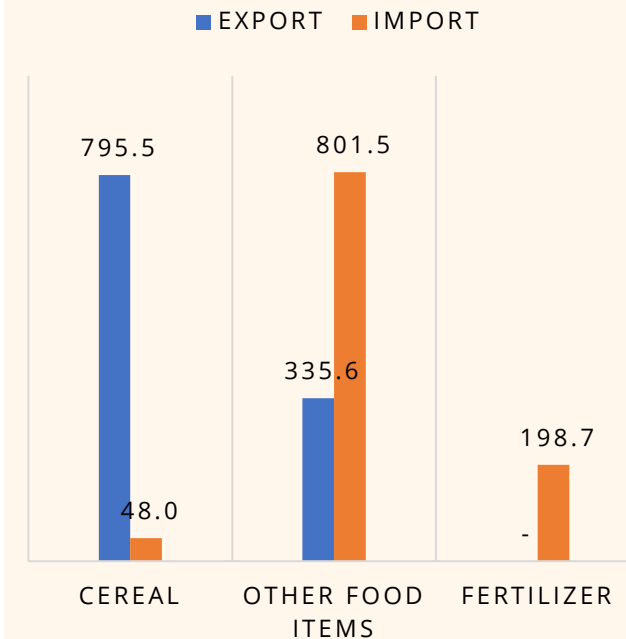
Trade

The aggregate statistics of trade remain positive. Cambodia's total official exports reached USD 17.26 billion in the first nine months of 2022, which is 22.1% higher than during the previous year. 449,325 MT of milled rice (equivalent to USD 286.9 million) were exported in the first nine months of 2022, an increase of 10% compared to the same period last year. In addition to milled rice, more than 2.36 million MT of paddy rice (equivalent to USD 563.54 million) were exported during the same period. [Export prices have decreased](#) as [global rice prices](#) are decreasing due to surplus production in rice-producing countries.

Cambodia officially imported cereals worth USD 48.0 million (-30.8% YoY), meat and edible meat offal worth USD 47.8 million (+125.7% YoY), edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers worth USD 5.8 million (+5.2% YoY), and animal/vegetable fats and oils worth USD 17.0 million (+12.2%) in the first nine months of 2022.

In response to the compounding effects of the **Russia-Ukraine crisis** and on-going global supply chain issues in the aftermath of COVID-19 of the world, some countries maintain food export restrictions. As of early October 2022, 18 countries have implemented 25 food export bans, and 5 countries have implemented 6 export-limiting measures. Adding to supply concerns, some countries including China, Russia, Ukraine, and Viet Nam, as of early October 2022, have active export restrictions or licensing measures for fertilizers in place to ensure domestic availability,

Cambodian trade balance (value in million USD) of key commodity groups, as of September 2022



Source: General Department of Customs and Excise, accessed on 10 Oct 2022

Policy response

Social policy response

The Government's COVID-19 economic recovery plan includes several social protection measures. Since 24 June 2020, the Government has implemented a nationwide cash transfer programme for poor and vulnerable households affected by the pandemic. The programme was extended until the end of September 2022. Around 691,709 households classified as ID Poor (approximately 2.73 million people) have received a total of USD 805.709 million in cash transfers from 24 June 2020 to 25 September 2022. On 5 October 2022, the government of Cambodia has announced new cash transfer programme for vulnerable households affected by inflation and Ministry of Planning will be responsible for identifying vulnerable households nationwide before the programme start.

Economic response

The Cambodia-Korea free trade agreement was ratified by National Assembly of Korea at the end of September and is expected to boost trade and investment. Moreover, the two

countries have agreed to explore the possibility of technology transfer and resource mobilisation from Korea to promote the Cambodian food sector and turn Cambodia into a food hub for ASEAN.

The government of Cambodia donated 6,000 MT of rice to the Cuban government and its people.

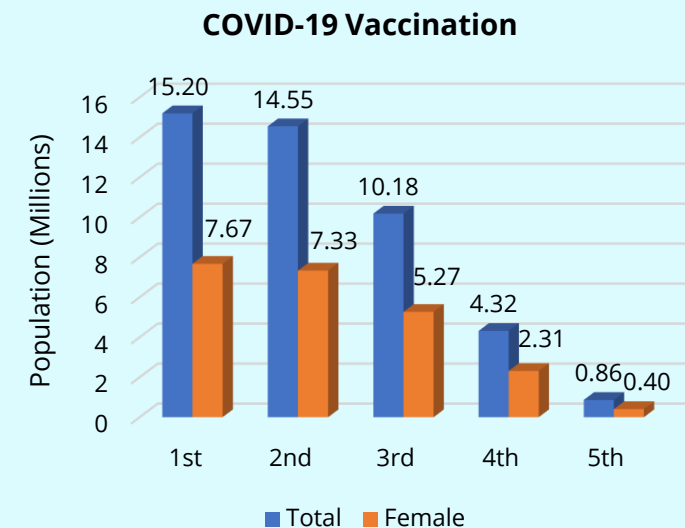
The government of Cambodia, on 28 September 2022, issued a sub-decree to amend monthly tax on salary threshold from Riels 1.3 million to Riels 1.5 million, starting from January 2023.

COVID-19 vaccination

According to the Ministry of Health, as of 30 September 2022, 15.2 million people aged 3 years and above (of which 50.5% are women) received at least the 1st dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, thereby achieving 103.8% of the national target (94.97% of the total population).



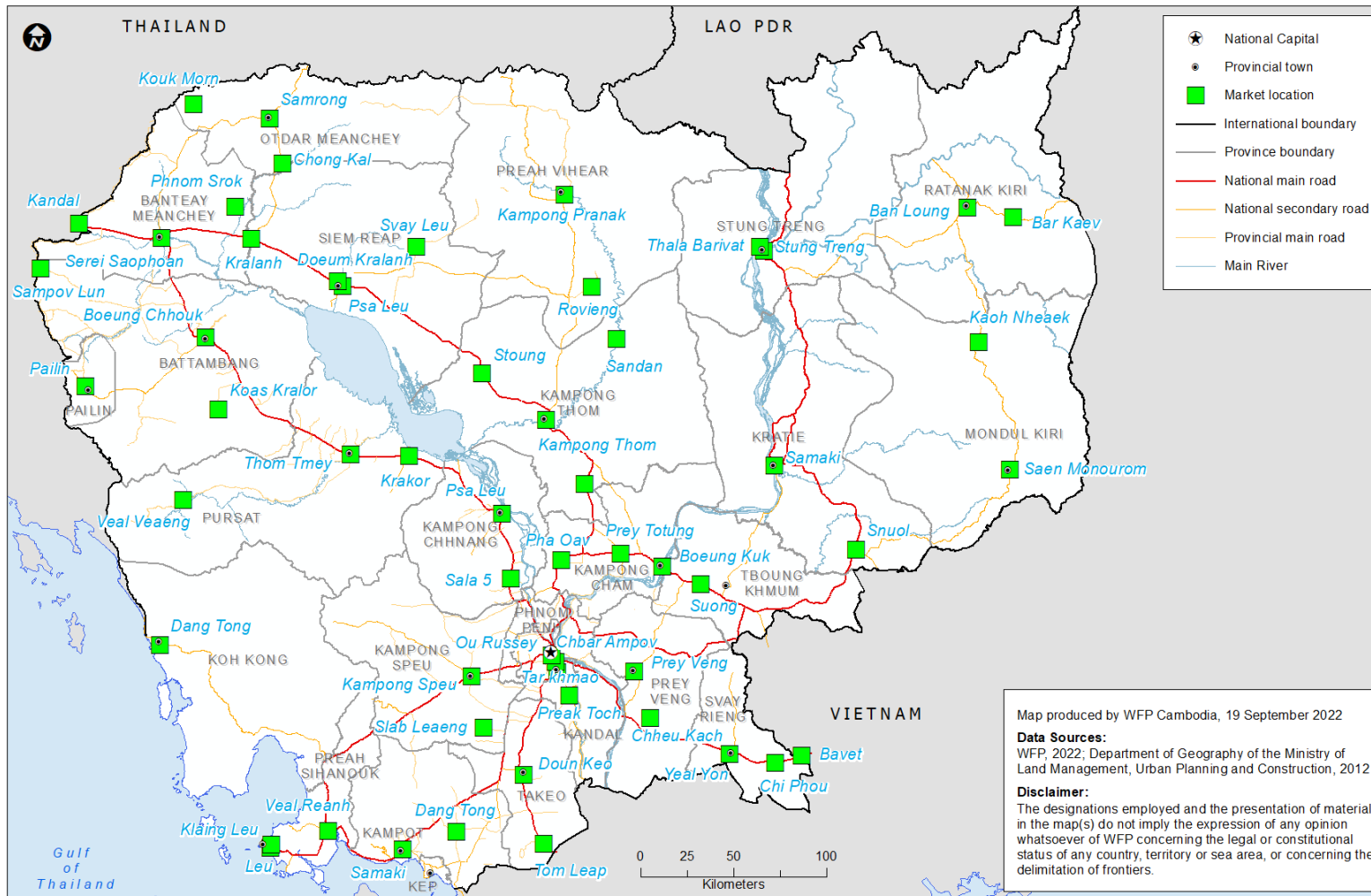
Source: *Official Facebook Page of the Social Protection in Cambodia, 25 September 2022*



Source: *Ministry of Health of Cambodia, 1 Oct 2022*

Methods and market locations

Markets for Remote Data Collection



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 1st and 3rd 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.

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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	2,097	→ -0.9%	→ -1.1%	→ 0.0%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	4,376	↓ -30.9%	↓ -26.8%	↓ -15.2%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	10,618	→ 2.6%	↑ 9.1%	↓ -5.1%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	4,444	↓ -20.6%	↓ -19.5%	↑ 9.8%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,915	→ 3.1%	→ 4.4%	→ 2.3%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,756	↑ 6.2%	↑ 10.6%	↓ -11.3%
2.3. Cat fish (Live)	Kg	8,287	→ -3.7%	→ 0.4%	→ 3.7%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,827	→ 4.4%	↑ 64.9%	↑ 41.3%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	25,223	→ -1.0%	→ 3.1%	→ -2.4%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,768	→ -1.1%	↑ 6.4%	↑ 24.9%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	10,649	→ -3.9%	●	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	3,389	→ 4.0%	↑ 6.8%	↑ 23.7%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	18,831	→ -3.1%	↓ -6.4%	↓ -9.6%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	3,207	↑ 5.8%	→ 1.5%	↑ 10.4%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	20,785	→ 2.7%	●	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	5,161	→ 4.0%	↑ 46.3%	↑ 40.8%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	12,714	→ 0.4%	●	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	3,393	→ 3.6%	↑ 12.6%	↑ 38.9%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,849	→ -3.9%	→ -1.1%	↑ 14.7%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	3,479	↑ 6.1%	↑ 10.2%	↑ 35.9%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	7,221	→ -2.7%	→ -1.5%	↑ 10.8%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,473	→ -1.1%	→ -4.6%	↑ 5.8%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	32,354	→ -2.2%	↓ -8.6%	↑ 20.4%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,936	→ -2.7%	↓ -22.3%	↑ 31.9%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	1,244	→ 0.6%	→ 4.3%	→ 0.9%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	2,178	→ 3.7%	↓ -11.2%	↓ -9.1%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	3,249	↑ 7.5%	●	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	9,176	↑ 9.7%	↑ 23.7%	↑ 30.0%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	9,567	↑ 5.5%	↑ 11.7%	→ -1.0%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	6,312	↓ -5.9%	↑ 30.2%	↑ 24.9%
7.2. Soy bean	Kg	5,495	↓ -5.5%	●	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,580	→ 3.1%	↑ 14.1%	↑ 10.8%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,938	→ -1.0%	●	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	5,513	→ 4.8%	●	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	3,147	↓ -7.8%	↑ 11.7%	↑ 28.9%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	4,467	↑ 5.5%	●	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,642	→ 1.9%	↓ -10.8%	↑ 9.9%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	2,186	→ -2.8%	●	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	4,298	↓ -6.9%	↓ -18.6%	↓ -6.3%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	3,500	↓ -30.0%	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	3,413	↓ -35.0%	↓ -38.1%	↓ -22.9%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,851	↓ -10.1%	●	●
8.5. Chinese spinach*	Kg	4,734	↓ -6.8%	↑ 5.8%	↑ 9.1%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,976	→ -0.1%	●	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	4,600	→ 3.9%	↑ 8.3%	→ 0.8%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,642	→ -1.9%	●	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,914	→ -3.9%	↑ 10.9%	↑ 10.5%	7.2. Diesel	litre	5,162	→ 2.4%	●	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,958	→ -2.3%	→ 4.8%	↑ 5.9%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,715	→ 0.0%	●	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	4,494	→ 1.0%	↑ 7.8%	↑ 47.8%						

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	1,931	→ 0.8%	→ -1.5%	→ -1.7%	8.10. Ngob leaves*	Kg	3,600	↓ -28.7%	↓ -27.9%	↓ -17.1%
2.1. Snakehead fish (Live)	Kg	9,505	→ 2.7%	↑ 8.6%	↓ -6.5%	8.11. Pumpkin leaves*	Kg	3,552	↓ -23.5%	↓ -24.0%	→ 1.8%
2.2. Trey Pra (Live)	Kg	6,100	→ 4.9%	↑ 5.6%	→ 2.0%	8.12. Pumpkin fruit*	Kg	2,175	↑ 6.2%	↑ 12.0%	↓ -13.9%
2.3. Cat fish (Live)	Kg	7,331	→ -4.4%	→ -1.9%	→ 1.3%	8.13. Bottle gourd*	Kg	2,229	↑ 10.1%	↑ 64.6%	↑ 30.0%
2.4. Dried snake fish	Kg	23,324	→ -0.7%	→ 3.7%	→ -2.3%	8.14. Wax gourd	Kg	2,218	→ 1.0%	↑ 6.9%	↑ 25.8%
2.5. Broahok	Kg	9,173	→ 2.5%	●	●	8.15. Long eggplants	Kg	2,750	→ 1.9%	↑ 7.4%	↑ 21.3%
3.1. 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	Kg	17,325	→ -2.4%	↓ -6.3%	↓ -10.5%	8.16. Round eggplants*	Kg	2,580	↑ 7.1%	→ 2.3%	↑ 8.9%
3.2. Beef with fat	Kg	18,760	→ 4.0%	●	●	8.17. Tomatoes*	Kg	4,449	→ 4.3%	↑ 55.5%	↑ 49.2%
3.3. Chicken meat (Farm)	Kg	10,809	→ 0.5%	●	●	8.18. Sponge gourd	Kg	2,726	→ 3.4%	↑ 12.4%	↑ 38.7%
4.1. Duck egg	10 eggs	5,375	→ -4.8%	→ -2.7%	↑ 14.8%	8.19. Ridge Gourd*	Kg	2,841	→ 5.0%	↑ 15.1%	↑ 35.8%
4.2. Salty/Fermented duck egg	10 eggs	6,651	→ -0.6%	→ -1.9%	↑ 10.0%	8.20. Green papaya*	Kg	1,076	↓ -5.5%	↓ -7.0%	→ 0.0%
5.1. Vegetable Oil: Saji/Mongsay/Cailan	5 litres	31,151	→ -1.9%	↓ -7.5%	↑ 18.1%	8.21. Long bean	Kg	3,204	→ -5.0%	↓ -25.4%	↑ 33.4%
6.1. Iodized salt	Kg	994	→ -1.5%	→ 0.1%	→ -1.2%	8.22. Banana flower*	Kg	1,729	→ -0.6%	↓ -14.2%	↓ -11.9%
6.2. Fish sauce (Lobster)	730 ml	2,850	↑ 11.6%	●	●	8.23. Cauliflower*	Kg	8,141	↑ 10.9%	↑ 26.3%	↑ 32.5%
7.1. Ground Nut*	Kg	8,768	↑ 6.9%	↑ 10.9%	→ -4.0%	8.24. Chinese Kale*	Kg	5,467	↓ -7.2%	↑ 33.0%	↑ 26.5%
7.2. Soy bean	Kg	5,066	↓ -6.7%	●	●	8.25. Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes*	Kg	2,055	→ 5.0%	↑ 14.3%	↑ 8.5%
7.3. Green bean/mung bean	Kg	5,377	→ -0.7%	●	●	8.26. Garlic	Kg	4,780	→ 4.6%	●	●
8.1. Morning glory	Kg	2,567	↓ -10.0%	↑ 11.1%	↑ 26.1%	8.27. Ripe tamarind	Kg	3,803	→ 4.2%	●	●
8.2. Carrot*	Kg	3,008	→ 1.6%	↓ -11.8%	↑ 11.3%	9.1. Ripe Banana	Kg	1,700	↓ -5.0%	●	●
8.3. Ivy gourd leave*	Kg	3,348	↓ -8.5%	↓ -18.8%	↓ -6.1%	9.2. Ripe Mango	Kg	2,833	↓ -33.3%	●	●
8.4. Moringa leaves*	Kg	2,708	↓ -33.6%	↓ -40.9%	↓ -27.8%	10.1. Fresh milk	140 ml	1,574	↓ -10.1%	●	●
8.5. Chinese spinach*	Kg	4,005	↓ -7.9%	↑ 6.9%	↑ 9.0%	11.1. Coke	330 ml	1,620	→ -2.9%	●	●
8.6. Pak Choi*	Kg	3,844	→ 3.0%	↑ 7.9%	→ 1.9%	7.1. Gasoline (Regular)	litre	4,512	→ -3.2%	●	●
8.7. Chinese flowering cabbage	Kg	3,147	↓ -6.9%	↑ 8.1%	↑ 6.9%	7.2. Diesel	litre	5,078	→ 2.1%	●	●
8.8. Mustard Greens*	Kg	3,151	↓ -5.8%	→ 1.9%	→ 1.5%	8.1. Fertilizer: Urea	Kg	3,263	→ 1.9%	●	●
8.9. Amaranthus*	Kg	3,537	→ -1.0%	↑ 7.5%	↑ 42.4%						

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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.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.

Table 2. Summary of inputs for calculation of basic food basket

Food category ²	Food commodity ³	Food commodity ⁴	kcal/person/day ²	g/person/day ²	Riels/g ⁴	Riels/person/month ⁴
Cereals	Rice	1.1. អង្ករចម្រុះ/ Mixed Rice	1,470.23	413.0	2.1	26,338
Fish	Mud fish	2.1. ត្រីដូក់(រស់)/ Snakehead fish (Live)	76.47	91.0	10.6	29,398
Meat	Pork	3.1. សាច់ជ្រូក៣ជាន់/ 3-layer pork/Pork with fat	77.75	40.7	18.8	23,316
Egg	Duck egg	4.1. ស៊ុតទា/Duck egg	21.92	11.8	9.4	3,372
Diary	Milk	---NA---	7	12.0	---	---
Oil	Vegetable oil	5.1. ប្រេងឆា/ Vegetable Oil: Saji ឬ Mongsay ឬ Cailan	115.36	12.8	7.1	2,775
Veg	Morning Glory	8.1. ត្រីកូន/ Morning glory	34.76	231.7	3.1	22,180
Tuber	Sweet Potato	8.25. ដំឡូងផ្លាពណ៍លឿង/ Orange-flesh Sweet Potatoes	19.21	19.6	2.6	1,539
Pulses	Soybean/green bean	---NA---	8	21.6	---	---
Fruit	Banana	---NA---	91	96.4	---	---
Total			1,937	950.6	---	108,918

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.

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 Cambodia Market Update, September 2022. WFP Cambodia.