MARKET OVERVIEW

Syria | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) | February 2026

8-15 February 2026

INTRODUCTION

The JMMI monitors the availability and prices of essential goods typically purchased by Syrian households, including food, water, hygiene items, fuel, and internet access. Of these, 24 monitored items make up the 9 components of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), which represents the minimum culturally appropriate goods required to sustain a household of six for one month.

Until March 2025, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) was conducted separately in northeastern and northwestern Syria by the respective Cash Working Groups (NES CWG and NWS CWG), in collaboration with local and international NGOs. **Since April 2025, as part of the ongoing shift toward a unified, nationwide humanitarian coordination structure, REACH implemented the first unified JMMI covering the entire Syrian national territory.**

For additional information on the SMEB composition, please refer to the SMEB contents section.

Coverage

13	Assessed governorates
48	Assessed districts
92	Assessed sub-districts
205	Assessed communities
4838	Surveyed shops

For additional information on the geographical coverage of February 2026 round, please refer to the Coverage map.

KEY INDICATORS

Median cost of national SMEB	Median cost of national SMEB Food	Median national USD/SYP informal exchange rate
1,973,559 SYP	1,441,750 SYP	11,685 SYP

KEY FINDINGS

- **In February 2026, the national median SMEB cost reached 169 USD (1,973,560 SYP), increasing by 2% in USD and 4% in SYP compared with October 2025,** driven by both currency depreciation and rising real prices. Regionally, central-southern Syria recorded the highest USD increase to 175 USD, northeastern Syria rose to 172 USD, while northwestern Syria declined to 156 USD (6,858 TRY). Currency weakening slowed compared with the previous quarter, but combined with genuine inflationary pressures, it continued to push up prices across all regions.

- **The national SMEB food component reached 123 USD** (1,441,750 SYP), up 3% from October 2025, while **hygiene NFIs rose to 12 USD** (140,125 SYP), increasing 4% in USD and 6% in SYP. In both cases, part of the SYP price increase reflects currency depreciation, but the rise in USD prices points to underlying real inflationary pressures affecting essential goods.

- **Water trucking services were widely available nationwide**, with 85% of vendors reporting broad access, although availability was limited in 15% of markets. Markets in Al-Hasakeh recovered from January disruptions, with 83% of vendors reporting wide availability, while As-Sweida recorded the highest share of limited availability at 53%.

- **The national median cost of refilling a 24 kg LPG cylinder fell to 11 USD** (125,000 SYP), down 8% in USD and 9% in SYP compared with October 2025. LPG was generally available nationwide, but northeastern Syria continued to face access constraints, with 46% of vendors reporting limited supply, suggesting supply chains had not fully recovered from severe disruptions in late January.

- **The nationwide level of reported market accessibility and operationality was found to have declined compared to October 2025.** The deterioration was particularly pronounced in the share of vendors reporting financial barriers preventing customers from affording essential goods, as well as operational barriers affecting shops. These trends were largely driven by developments in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Raqqa, and Lattakia.

- **Overall, the majority of assessed sub-district market systems were classified as partially functioning or stressed**, indicating that while most markets remain operational, they are subject to varying levels of functional strain. Despite continuing to supply essential goods and services, their performance is inconsistent and exhibits heightened vulnerability.

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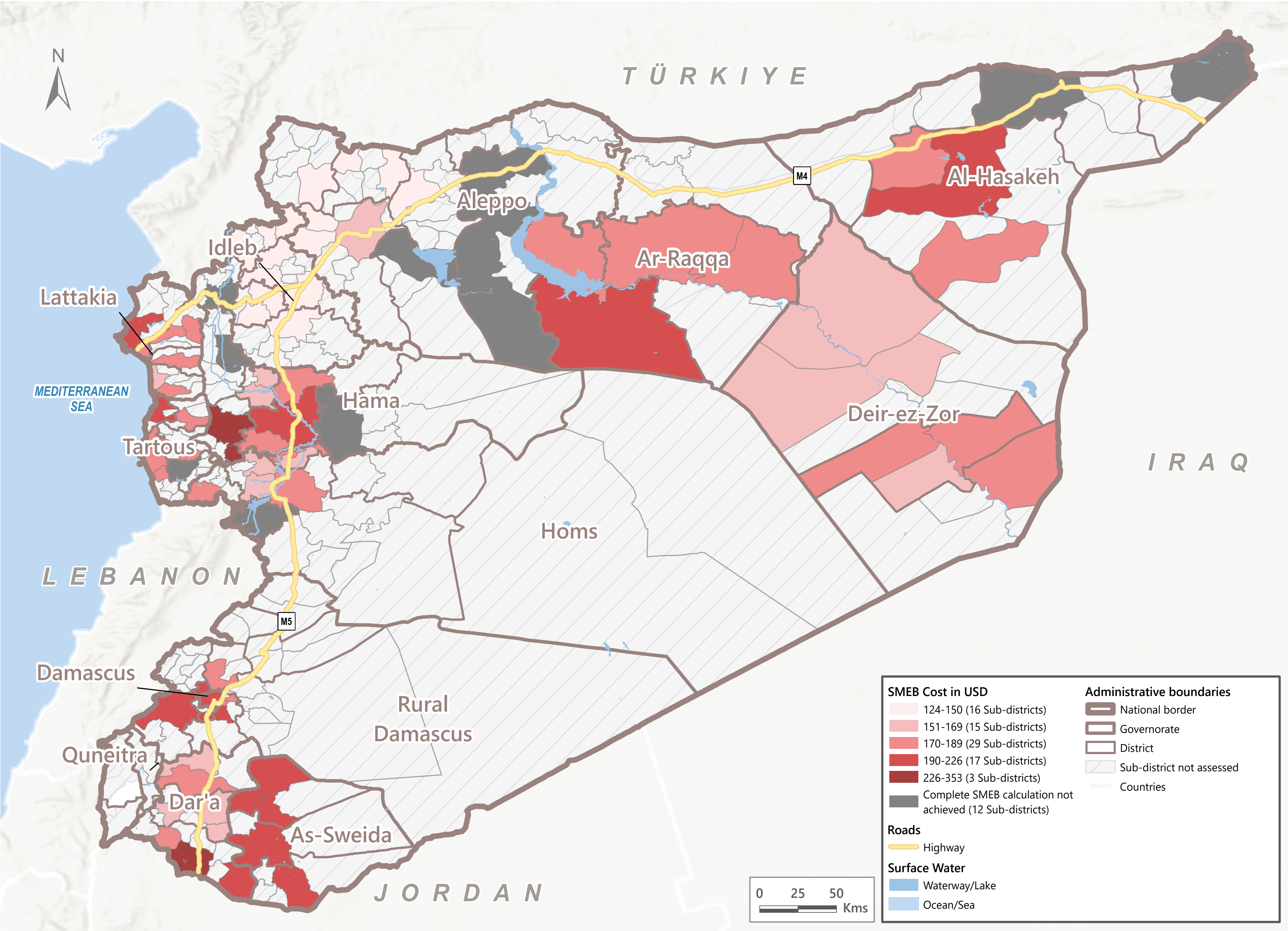
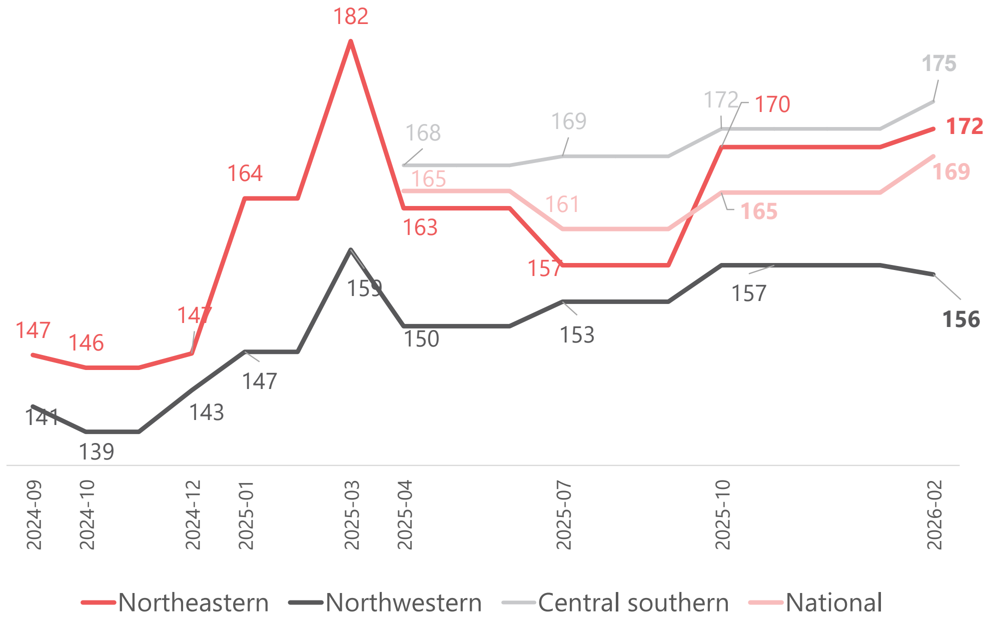
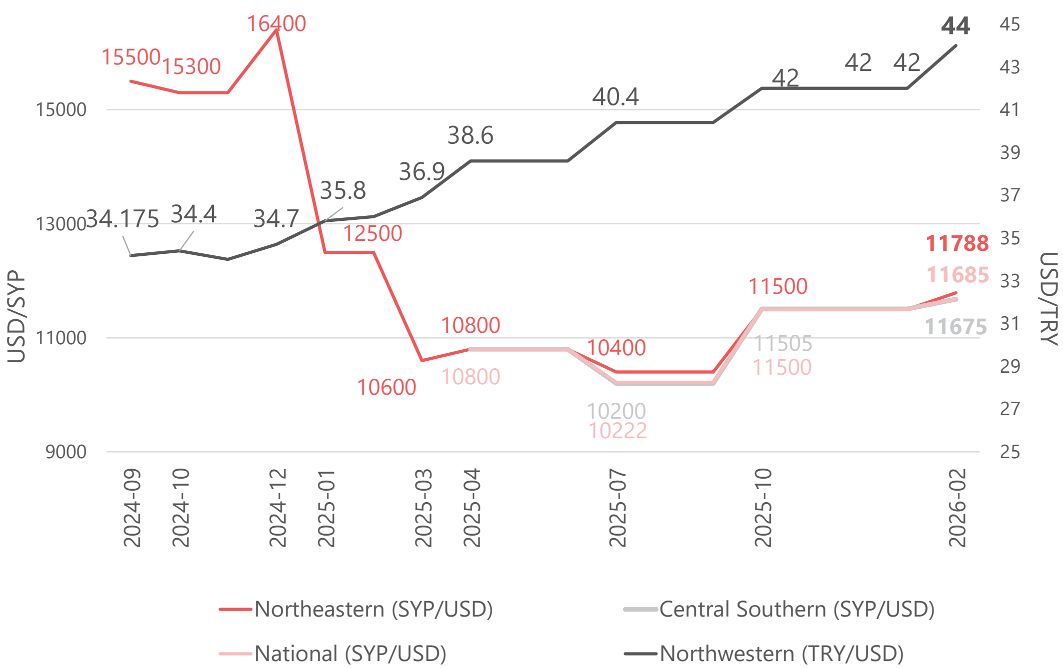
Overview of the February 2026 median SMEB price range in USD, by assessed sub-districts



National and regional median SMEB prices, USD[1, 2]



Median SYP/USD and TRY/USD informal exchange rate trends



SMEB and foreign exchange rate trends

169 USD

The cost of the national median SMEB

In February 2026, the national median cost of the SMEB in USD rose by 2% compared with October 2025, reaching 169 USD. At the regional level, the largest increase was recorded in central-southern Syria, where the median cost rose 2% to 175 USD, followed by northeastern Syria with a 1% increase to 172 USD. In contrast, northwestern Syria saw a 1% decrease, with the median SMEB cost falling to 156 USD. See Annex 1 for the regional classification of governorates and sub-districts.

When measured in SYP, the national SMEB cost increased by 4%, reaching 1,973,560 SYP. At the regional level, quarterly changes were broadly comparable. In central-southern Syria, the cost rose by 3% to 2,043,592 SYP, while in northeastern Syria it increased by 3% to 2,025,482 SYP. In northwestern Syria, where the SMEB is tracked in Turkish Lira, the cost rose by 4% to 6,858 TRY. These trends reflect the currency depreciation observed since the previous JMMI round.

Compared with the previous quarter, the Syrian Pound continued to weaken against the USD but at a much slower pace (around 1.6% compared to roughly 12% previously), indicating relative exchange-rate stabilization following earlier sharp depreciation, recording 11685 SYP, while the depreciation was more pronounced in **Northeastern (2.5%)** and **Central Southern (1.5%). In Northwestern**, the **TRY lost 4.8% of its value against the USD.** This ongoing currency weakening is a key driver behind the SMEB increases observed across all regions.

Recent price increases across SYP, TRY, and USD indicate that inflation is being driven by both currency depreciation and real economic pressures. Part of the rise in SYP- and TRY-denominated prices can be explained by the weakening Syrian Pound, which makes goods appear more expensive in local currencies even when underlying costs have not changed significantly. However, median prices for essential goods also increased in USD terms, showing that currency depreciation alone does not explain the trend. This points to genuine inflationary pressures, such as higher production, transport, and supply-chain costs, that are pushing prices upward across all currencies, affecting households' purchasing power of essential goods.

1.6 % ▼

The **SYP has lost approximately 1.6% of its value against the USD** between October 2025 and February 2026

3.1 % ▲

The **northeastern median SMEB in SYP increased by 3.1%** between October 2025 and February 2026.

3.2% ▲

The **central-southern median SMEB in SYP increased** by 3.2% between October 2025 and February 2026.

4.8% ▼

The TRY has lost 4.8% of its value against the USD between October 2025 and February 2026

4.1% ▲

The **national Syria median SMEB in SYP increased** by 4.1% between October 2025 and February 2026

3.5% ▲

The **northwestern median SMEB in TRY increased** by 3.5% between October 2025 and February 2026.

Food

123 USD

The cost of the national median SMEB Food component

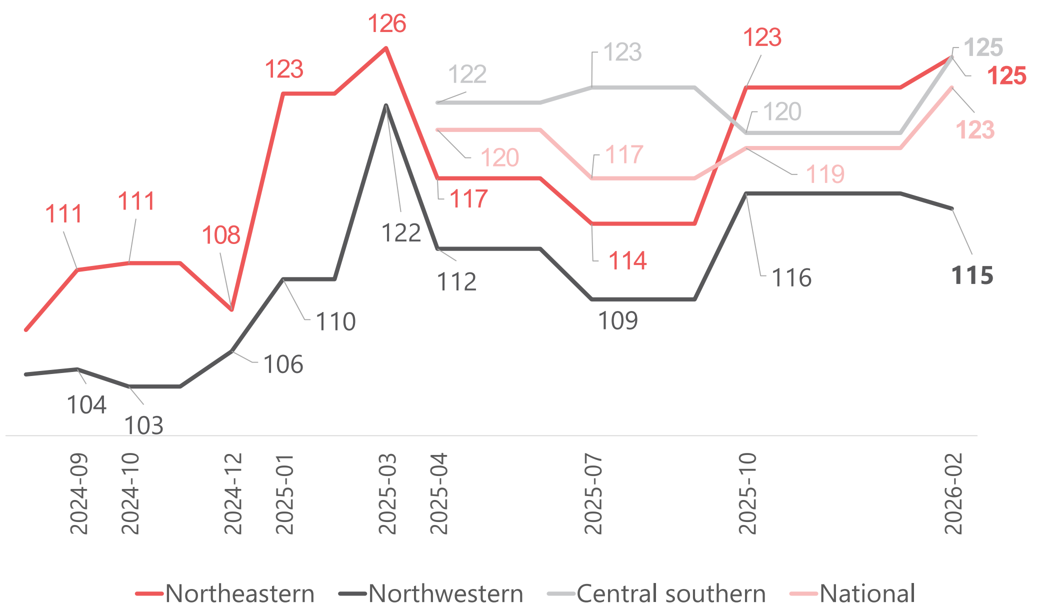
In February 2026, the price of the national SMEB food component reached 123 USD constituting a 3% increase compared to October 2025 value. The SMEB food component was found to have increased also when expressed in SYP, reaching 1,441,750 SYP.

As with the overall SMEB, part of the increase in SYP-denominated prices can likely be attributed to currency depreciation. However, the fact that prices also rose, albeit marginally, in USD terms suggests the presence of underlying real inflationary pressures in the market.

Median national and regional February 2026 SMEB food prices and % change compared to October 2025

	USD		SYP/TRY	
	SMEB food price Feb 2026	% change from Oct 2025	SMEB food price Feb 2026	% change from Oct 2025
Northeastern	125 USD	+2% ▲	1,476,246 SYP	4.4% ▲
Northwestern	115 USD	- 1% ▼	5066 TRY	3.7% ▲
Central southern	125 USD	+4% ▲	1,464,850 SYP	5.7% ▲
National	123 USD	+3% ▲	1,441,750SYP	5.4% ▲

National and regional median SMEB food prices, USD



Regional monthly price changes of median SMEB food components between October 2025 and February 2026

SMEB food component	Northeastern (SYP)	Northwestern (TRY)	Central-southern (SYP)	National (SYP)
SMEB bulk food	+6% ▲	0%	+4% ▲	+4% ▲
SMEB vegetables	+21% ▲	+26% ▲	+13% ▲	+16% ▲
SMEB chicken	+3% ▲	+9% ▲	+10% ▲	+6% ▲
SMEB eggs	-9% ▼	+4.5% ▲	+5% ▲	+3% ▲
SMEB cooking oils	+7% ▲	+4% ▲	+8% ▲	+10% ▲
SMEB bread	+6% ▲	-9% ▼	+7% ▲	+13% ▲

Regional median subsidised and non-subsidised bread prices (1Kg)

	Northeastern	Northwestern	Central southern	National
Recorded price (USD) in February 2026				
Bread - Subsidised	0.33	0.18	0.33	0.27
Bread - Non-subsidised	0.41	0.37	0.43	0.42
Recorded price (SYP, TRY) in February 2026				
Bread - Subsidised	4,000 SYP	8 TRY	3,800 SYP	3,200 SYP
Bread - Non-subsidised	4,900 SYP	16 TRY	5,000 SYP	5,000 SYP

Water trucking

10 USD

The cost of the national median SMEB water trucking component

In February 2026, the SMEB water component remained priced at 10 USD, consistent with the level recorded during the October 2025 JMMI round. However, when expressed in SYP, the cost reflects a 3% increase compared with October 2025.

In February 2026, water trucking services remained widely available across Syria, with 85% of vendors reporting that these services were broadly accessible in local markets. The remaining 15% reported limited availability, indicating that water was sold only in small quantities or by a limited number of traders.

It is important to note that markets in **Al-Hasakeh experienced severe disruptions in water trucking services in January 2026.**[3] **However, February findings indicate a restoration of market functionality**, with 83% of interviewed vendors in the governorate reporting wide availability, while the remaining 17% reported limited availability.

Among all governorates, As-Sweida recorded the highest proportion of vendors reporting limited availability of water trucking services in local markets, at 53%.

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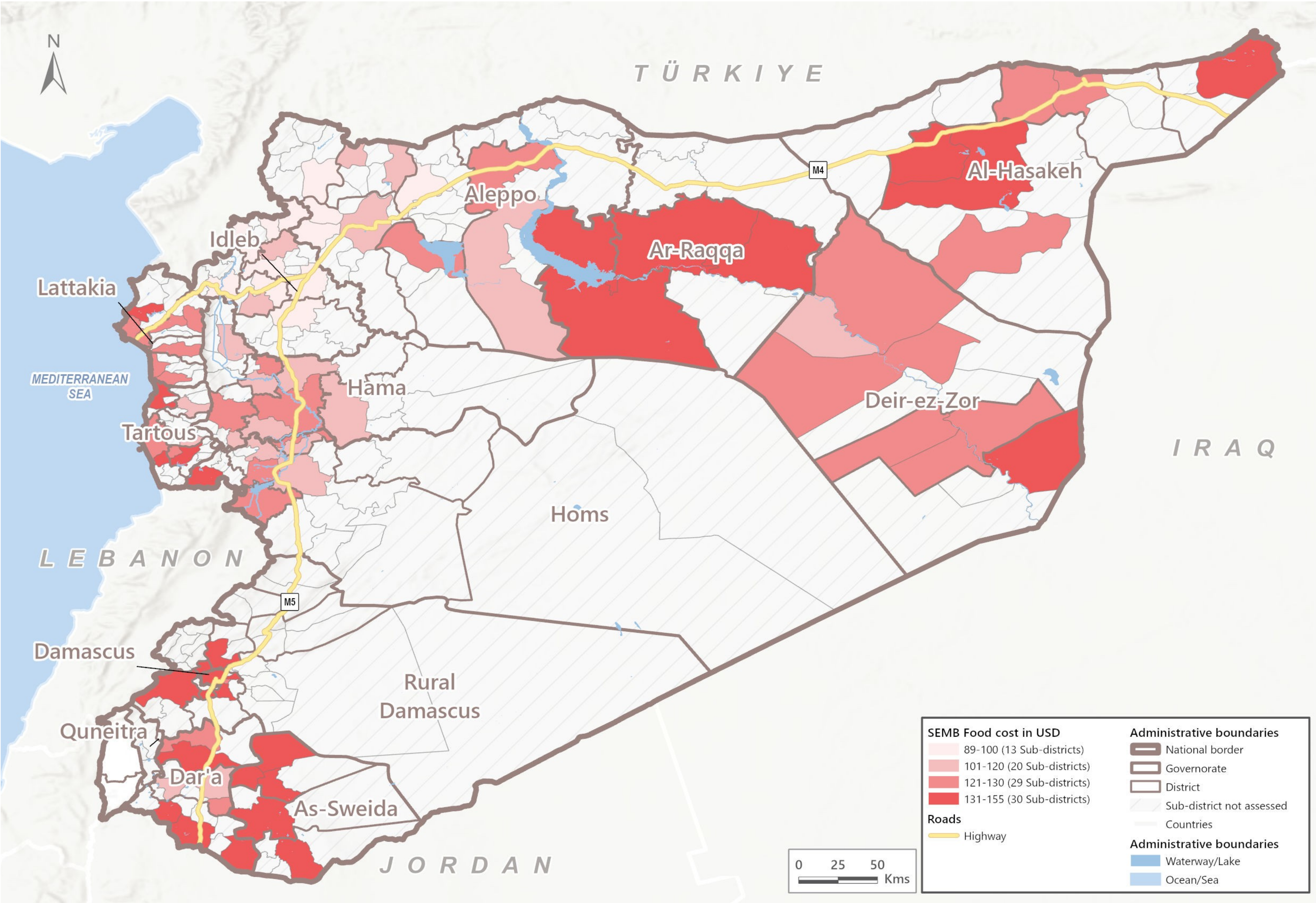
Overview of the February 2026 median SMEB Food component price range in USD, by assessed sub-districts



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Cooking fuels

11 USD

The cost of the **national median SMEB cooking fuel component**

In February 2026, the national median price of the SMEB cooking-fuel component, **defined as the cost of refilling a 24 kg LPG cylinder (approximately 15 litres of LPG)** stood at 11 USD (125,000 SYP). This represents an **8%** decrease in USD terms and a **9%** decrease in SYP terms compared with October 2025. Regional median prices were also found to have decreased over the same time period.

Median LPG cylinder refill price (15L) on formal markets, by region and nationwide

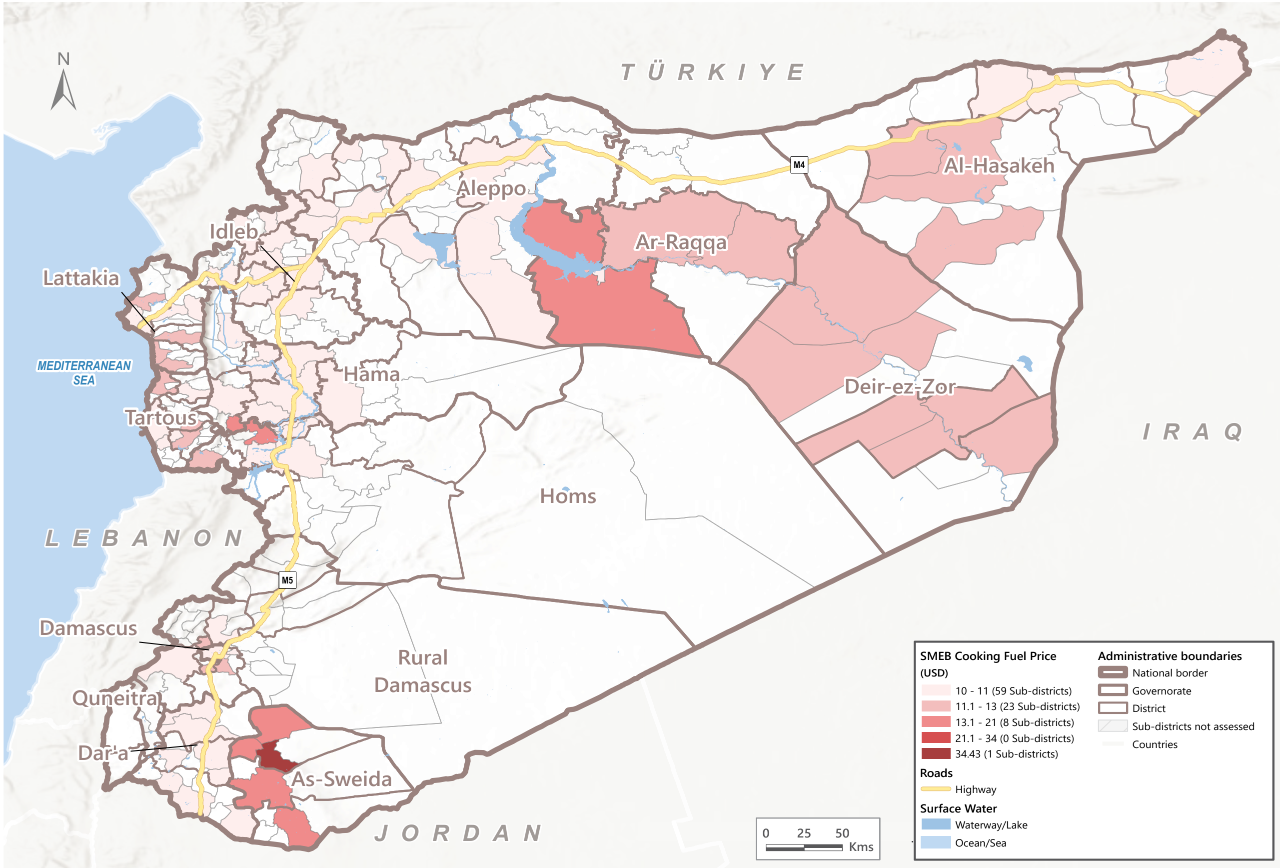
	Median price Feb 2026 (SYP/TRY)	Quarterly change (USD)	Median price Feb 2026 (USD)	Quarterly change (SYP/TRY)
Northeastern	135,750 SYP	-5% ▼	12 USD	-6% ▼
Northwestern	462 TRY	-8% ▼	11 USD	-8% ▼
Central southern	125,000 SYP	-10% ▼	11 USD	-11% ▼
National	125,000 SYP	-8% ▼	11 USD	-9% ▼

LPG was generally reported as accessible nationwide, with 85% of assessed vendors indicating that it was widely available, while **12%** reported limited availability in local markets. Availability appeared strongest in the northwestern Syria (**97%**) and central-southern regions (**85%**), whereas northeastern Syria exhibited continued signs of market strain, with **46%** of respondents reporting limited access to LPG.

At the end of January 2026, cooking fuel stockouts and complete unavailability were documented in Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates, as well as in parts of Aleppo, following the escalation of conflict and associated population displacement. Findings from February therefore suggest that, **by the second week of February, LPG supply chains in northeastern Syria had not yet fully recovered from the peak disruption recorded at the end of January.**

Subsequent developments further indicate continuing volatility in LPG markets. Following the completion of data collection, secondary sources reported widespread LPG shortages during the second half of February 2026, affecting both formal and informal market channels.[4] These shortages were accompanied by reported speculative price dynamics, with domestic 25 kg LPG cylinders reportedly reaching prices of up to 300,000 SYP on informal markets. According to the Ministry of Energy, the shortages were linked to logistical delays in port unloading and transport operations caused by adverse weather conditions. At the same time, the approaching Ramadan period may have contributed to speculative supply behaviours and precautionary demand, further exacerbating supply constraints.

Overview of the February 2026 median SMEB cooking fuel component price range in USD, by assessed sub-districts



Hygiene Non-food items (NFIs)

12 USD

The cost of the **national median SMEB hygiene NFI component**

At the national level, the median cost of the SMEB hygiene NFIs stood at 12 USD (140,125 SYP), reflecting a 4% quarterly increase in USD terms and a 6% increase in SYP.

Nevertheless, subnational disparities were notable. **Northeastern Syria recorded the most pronounced increase, with NFI costs rising by 39% to 13 USD.** In comparison, central–southern Syria experienced only a modest **2%** increase, bringing the median cost to 12 USD. Conversely, northwestern Syria registered a substantial decrease in NFI prices, falling by **32%** to 9 USD in February 2026, compared with 13.3 USD in October 2025.

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In February 2026, the nationwide level of reported market accessibility and operationality was found to have declined compared to October 2025. The deterioration was particularly pronounced in the share of vendors reporting financial barriers preventing customers from affording essential goods, as well as operational barriers affecting shops. These trends were largely driven by developments in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Raqqa, and Lattakia.

Share of interviewed vendors reporting access barriers and operational challenges nationwide, October 2025 and February 2026

	Oct 2025 (N=7070)	Feb 2026 (N=4838)
Vendors reporting customers facing at least one physical barrier to accessing local markets	6%	9%
Vendors reporting customers facing at least one security-related barrier to accessing local markets	8%	13%
Vendors reporting customers facing at least one financial barrier to accessing local markets or affording essential goods	52%	60%
Vendors reporting at least one operational challenge in keeping their shop open and well-stocked	39%	47%

Markets physical accessibility

At the national level, the most significant barriers to physical market access were related to security concerns. Although the majority of vendors reported no security-related barriers, these constraints were unevenly distributed geographically. **Notably high levels of security barriers were reported in As-Sweida (74%) and Al-Hasakeh (61%)**, where vendors indicated that security conditions were limiting customer access to local markets. In As-Sweida, the most frequently cited issues included incidents of violence (**31%**), robbery (**21%**), and harassment (**16%**), while in Al-Hasakeh curfews and movement restrictions (**54%**) were most commonly reported.

Physical access to marketplaces was otherwise largely reported as unobstructed nationwide, although important exceptions emerged in As-Sweida and Al-Hasakeh, where **79%** and **54%** of vendors, respectively, reported at least one form of physical constraint affecting market access. In Al-Hasakeh, the most commonly cited barrier was curfews or movement restrictions (**58%**), whereas vendors in As-Sweida reported a wider range of constraints, including inadequate facilities such as unreliable electricity or water services and lack of storage capacity (**25%**), curfews or movement restrictions (**21%**), and damaged or hazardous roads leading to marketplaces (**15%**).

Discriminatory barriers to market access were rarely reported, with 97% of vendors indicating no such constraints. The small proportion of reported cases (**3%**) was concentrated in Tartous.

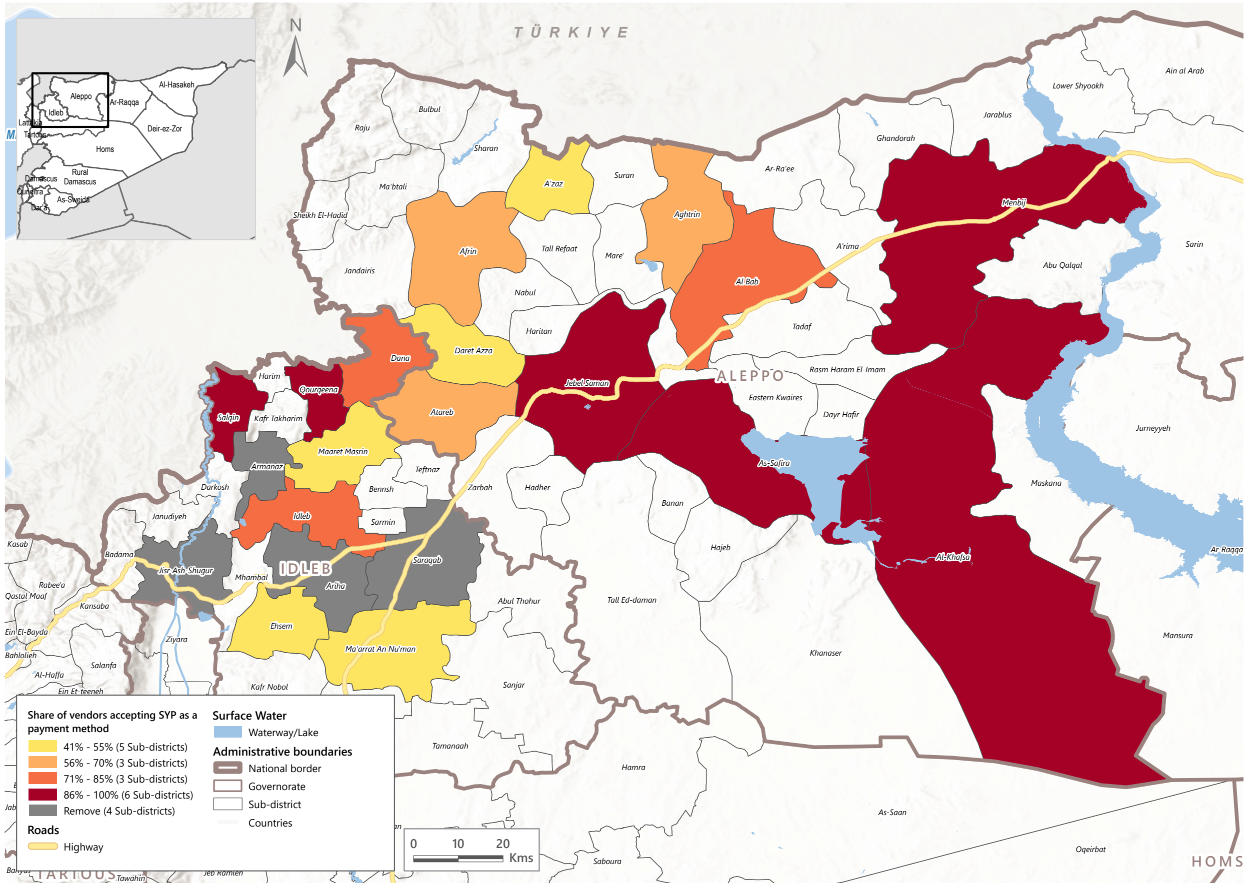
Financial accessibility

Financial access barriers increased by 8 percentage points nationwide compared to October 2025, highlighting increasing economic pressures affecting household purchasing power. Half of vendors (**50%**) nationwide reported that many customers were unable to afford available items, making affordability the most commonly cited constraint. This was followed by limitations related to accepted payment modalities (**18%**) and liquidity-related challenges (**13%**).

Operational barriers

Operational barriers equally increased by 8 percentage points nationwide compared to October 2025. This deterioration was most pronounced in Aleppo (+32 p.p.) and Al-Hasakeh (+13 p.p.). The highest prevalence of operational challenges was recorded in Al-Hasakeh (**96%** of vendors), As-Sweida (**90%**), and Aleppo (**61%**). Across governorates, the most frequently reported operational constraint was price increases or high prices from suppliers limiting vendors' ability to procure stock, suggesting growing pressure along supply chains for essential goods.

Overview of the share of vendors accepting SYP as a payment method in February 2026 in northwestern Syria by sub-district



Market Functionality Score (MFS)

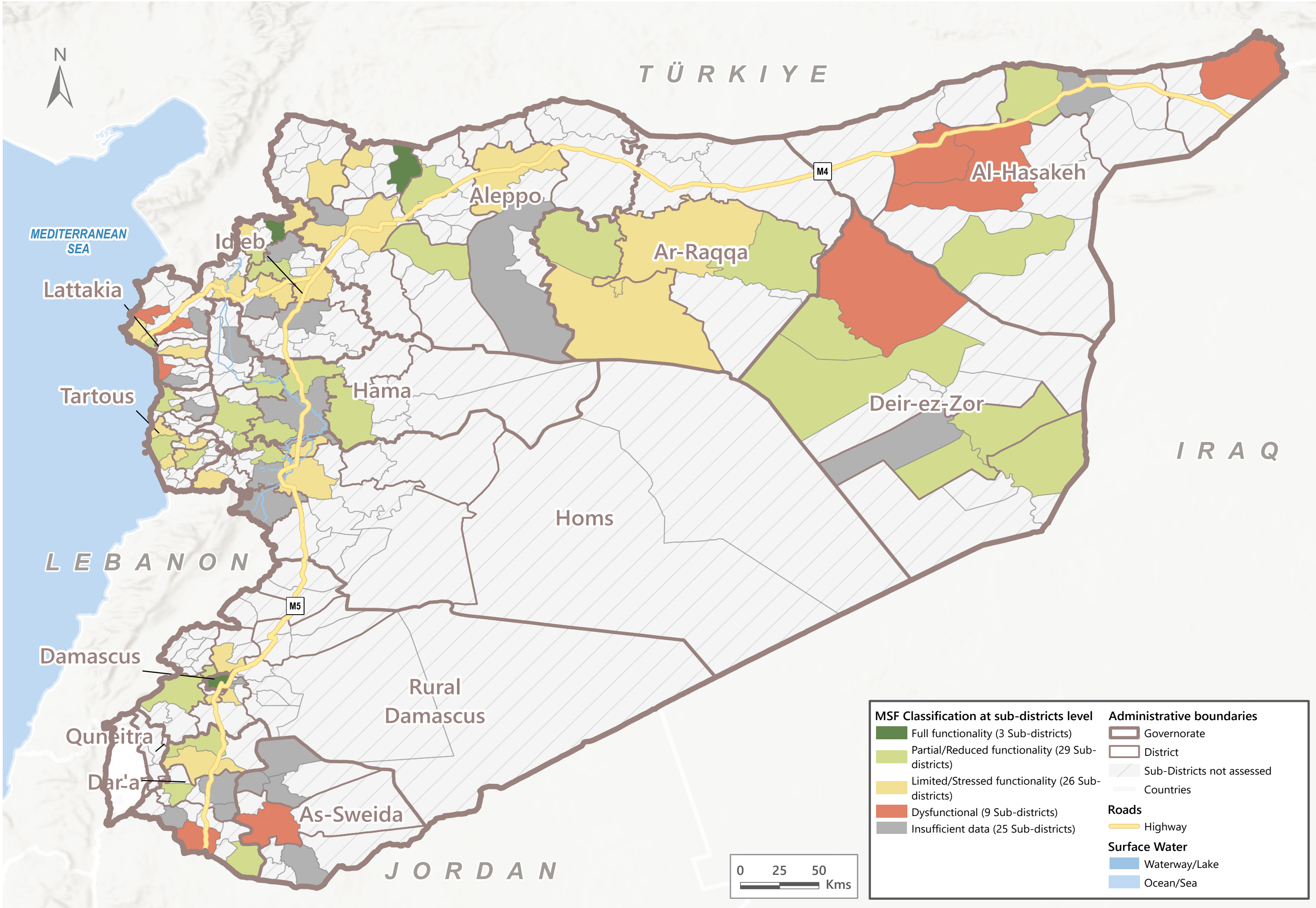
The Market Functionality Score (MFS) is a framework used to classify markets according to their overall level of functionality. It assesses markets across five core dimensions that capture their capacity to supply essential goods and services to consumers while enabling vendors to operate effectively. These dimensions are weighted as follows:

- **Accessibility (25%):** physical and social access to markets
- **Availability (30%):** the ability of markets to consistently supply core SMEB commodities
- **Affordability (15%):** financial access to markets and price stability of core SMEB commodities
- **Resilience (20%):** the vulnerability of supply chains and the ease with which vendors can restock goods
- **Infrastructure (10%):** the condition of markets' physical and financial infrastructure

The MFS is calculated by aggregating indicators collected through individual vendor interviews. These indicators are combined across the five dimensions to generate an overall market functionality score for each assessed location. Based on this score, markets are classified along an ordinal scale comprising four categories:

- **Fully functional:** Markets performing exceptionally well compared with national trends, consistently operating at a high level.
- **Reduced functionality:** Markets that remain largely operational but exhibit emerging or localized vulnerabilities.
- **Stressed / partially functional functionality:** Markets operating under considerable strain, with reliability and overall performance noticeably uneven or fragile.
- **Severely constrained / Dysfunctional:** Markets facing major constraints, with very limited or near non-operational

Overview of the February 2026 MFS classification, by assessed sub-district[5]



Overall, the majority of assessed sub-district market systems were classified as partially functioning or stressed, indicating that while markets remain operational, they are subject to varying levels of functional strain. Despite continuing to supply essential goods and services, their performance is inconsistent and exhibits heightened vulnerability.

The assessment shows that **32%** of sub-districts were classified as **partially functioning**, followed by **28%** exhibiting **stressed functionality**, and **10%** classified as **dysfunctional**. Only a small fraction (**3%**) of markets were considered **fully functional**. While the other markets are unclassified due to the unavailability of enough data for all the indicators constituting the different market functionality categories at subdistrict level. **Dysfunctional sub-district market systems were concentrated mainly in the governorates of Hasakeh, Lattakia, Dar'a, and As-Sweida.** In Hasakeh, the high concentration of dysfunctional markets likely reflects the prolonged and severe disruption of local market systems following the escalation of conflict and population displacement documented in mid-January. As-Sweida recorded the lowest overall performance across all market dimensions, reflecting sustained strain on local market functionality.

Regional median prices of all JMMI-monitored items in SYP, USD, and TRY where applicable, and quarterly percentage change (October 2025- February 2026)

		Central southern Syria			Northeastern Syria			Northwestern Syria			
Item	**Unit**	SYP	Quarterly change	USD	SYP	Quarterly change (SYP)	USD	TRY	Quarterly change (TRY)	USD	SYP
SMEB bulk foods											
Bulgur	1kg	8,750	+6.1% ▲	0.7	9,000	-2,2% ▼	0.80	30	+3.4% ▲	0.68	7,967
Red lentils	1kg	12,000	0%	1.0	12,750	+13.3% ▲	1.1	42	-1.2% ▼	0.95	11,154
Rice	1kg	10,750	+2.4% ▲	0.9	11,750	+6.8% ▲	1	36.5	-1.4% ▼	0.83	9,693
Wheat flour	1kg	6,000	0%	0.5	6,650	+3.2% ▲	0.6	21.5	+6.2% ▲	0.48	5,643
Salt	500g	1,500	+50% ▲	0.3	1,525	-12.9% ▼	0.1	5	0%	0.11	1,328
Sugar	1kg	7,750	-3.1% ▼	0.7	8,375	-4.8% ▼	0.7	30	+2.7% ▲	0.68	7,967
Baby formula	1kg	80,000	+6.7% ▲	7	104,020	-6% ▼	8.8	282	-31.2% ▼	6.41	74,904
Tomato Paste	1kg	15,000	+8.1% ▲	1	17,375	+8.6% ▲	1.5	65	+17.1% ▲	1.48	17,261
SMEB vegetables											
Tomatoes	1kg	8,500	+6.2% ▲	1	9,000	+16.1% ▲	0.67	32	+25.2% ▲	0.73	8,498
Potatoes	1kg	5,250	-12.5% ▼	0.4	4,500	-10% ▼	0.38	15	-14.3% ▼	0.34	3,983
Cucumbers	1kg	9,000	+45,2% ▲	1	9,750	+50% ▲	0.83	37.5	+56.2% ▲	0.85	9,959
Onions	1kg	5,750	+15% ▲	0.5	5,750	+21.1% ▲	0.49	19	+25.4% ▲	0.43	4,994
SMEB cooking oils											
Ghee	1kg	30,000	+7.1% ▲	3	24,000	+0.3% ▲	2.04	93	+0.2% ▲	2.11	24,698
Vegetable oil	1L	23,000	+9,5% ▲	2	22,000	+15.8% ▲	1.87	85	+9% ▲	1.93	22,573
SMEB poultry											
Chicken	1kg	30,000	+10,1% ▲	3	26,750	+2.9% ▲	2.27	125	+8.7% ▲	2.84	33,196
Eggs	1kg	31,500	+5% ▲	3	32,000	-8.6% ▼	2.71	115	+4.5% ▲	2.61	30,540
Bread											
Non-subsidised bread	8pc	5000	0%	0.4	4,900	-9.5% ▼	0,42	16.3	+42.6% ▲	0.37	4,329
Subsidised	8pc	3,800	+11,2% ▲	0.3	4,000	+33.3% ▲	0,34	8	-20% ▼	0.18	2,125
SMEB NFI	SMEB										
Bathing soap	1pc	3,250	+8.3% ▲	0.4	5,000	0%	0.42	12	-14.3% ▼	0.27	3,187
Sanitary pads	10pc	10,000	0%	1	8,375	+4.7% ▲	0.71	20	-14.9% ▼	0.45	5,311
Toothpaste	100g	12,000	+9,1% ▲	1	10,500	-1.5% ▼	0.89	33.8	-3.3% ▼	0.77	8,988
Laundry powder	1kg	17,000	+13,3% ▲	1	15,893	+6% ▲	1.35	45	0	1.02	11,951
Dish soap	1L	11,000	+10% ▲	1	12,000	+4.3% ▲	1.02	19.8	+31.6% ▲	0.45	5,243
SMEB cooking fuels											
Kerosene	1L	8,190	-18.1% ▼	1			0.78	29.5	-26.2% ▼	0.67	7,834
LPG gas	1L	17,857	-10.7% ▼	2	19,392	-6.4% ▼	1.65	66	-7.6% ▼	1.50	17,527
SMEB water											
Water trucking	1L	38	+89% ▲	0.0022	25	0%	0.0022	0.08	+21.5% ▲	0.0018	22
Internet											
Mobile data	1gb	8666	-26.2% ▼	1	3,333	+1.7% ▲	0.28	88	+80.5% ▲	2	23,370
Transportation fuels											
Imported diesel	1L	8950	-18.6% ▼	1				33	-18.5% ▼	0.75	8,764
Imported petrol	1L	10,500	-17.6% ▼	1	11,000	-17% ▼	0.93	37.4	-19.5% ▼	0.85	9,932
Manually refined diesel	1L	8625	-21.6% ▼	1	7,250	+28.3% ▲	0.62	30.8	-11.2% ▼	0.7	8,180
Manually refined petrol	1L	9831	-23% ▼	1	8,000	+15.1% ▲	0.68	33	-18.7% ▼	0.75	8,764
Subsidised diesel	1L	8700	-21.1% ▼	1	7,000	+34.6% ▲	0.59	31.7	-11.9% ▼	0.72	8,419
Subsidised petrol	1L	9945	-21.8% ▼	1	7,000	+1336% ▲	0.59	37.6	+19.4% ▲	0.85	9,986
Black market diesel	1L	9465	-19.4% ▼	1	7537,5	+16% ▲	0.64	33	-12% ▼	0.75	8,764
Black market petrol	1L	11,000	-18.5% ▼	1	8,000	+18.5% ▲	0.68	37.4	-6.5% ▼	0.85	9,932

Construction items

In February 2026 the JMMI monitored the cost and availability of essential construction and household items including doors, windows, water containers, concrete blocks, steel reinforcement, and tarpaulins. At the national level, availability was generally strong across the assessed markets. Depending on the item, between 59% and 86% of markets reported that products were widely available, while between 7% and 16% reported limited availability. Complete stockouts were reported by between 0% and 12% of markets. Among the assessed items, wooden windows showed the lowest national availability, with approximately 59% of markets reporting wide availability and around 12% reporting that the item was not available.

Scarcity remained geographically concentrated. Lattakia recorded the most widespread gaps across construction items, with shortages affecting several key materials simultaneously. Ar Raqqa followed as the second most affected governorate, with notable shortages reported across multiple essential items. Al Hasakeh ranked next and stood out particularly for the pronounced unavailability of wooden windows. These three governorates consistently recorded higher levels of scarcity

Winter houshold NFI

Across monitored markets, the JMMI continues to track the availability of key household NFI items, including small and double blankets, mattresses, carpets, kerosene and diesel heaters, and 20L jerrycans, in order to assess market functionality and seasonal readiness. At the national level, these items remain largely accessible. The majority of vendors report them as widely available, with availability typically ranging between 80% and 87% across items. A smaller share of vendors, between 7% and 13%, report limited availability.

Winter clothing

Overall, winter items were broadly available nationwide. Between 88% and 92% of markets reported wide availability across the assessed items, with jackets showing the highest availability at 92%.

Reports of limited availability remained low, peaking at 7% for men's boots. Complete stockouts were rare, not exceeding 1% of markets, with the highest share reported for women's boots.

Regional median prices of construction, household NFIs and winter clothing items in SYP, USD, and TRY where applicable

Item	Unit	Central southern		Northeastern		Northwestern	
		SYP	USD	SYP	USD	TRY	USD
Construction items							
Plastic Sheets	1pc	137,125	12	93,600	7.94	503,25	11.44
Hasira	1pc	126,325	11	131,250	11.13	396	9
Wooden swedish door	1pc	1,170,000	100	1,404'000	119.11	5060	115
Wooden Window	1pc	592,500	51	750,000	63.63	3080	70
Rope	1pc	35,000	3	47,438	4.13	75	1.71
Plastic Water Tank	1pc	701,000	60	700,000	59.38	2600	61.6
Sewer Pipes	1pc	25,000	2	17,550	1.49	111,3	2.53
Drinking water pipe	1pc	16,000	1	8,775	0.74	66	1.50
Stainless Steel Basin	1pc	35,000	3	38,800	3.29	75	1.71
Concrete Hollow Block	1pc	4,500	0.4	4,397	0.38	14.3	0.33
8mSteel Reinforcement Bar - 8mm	1pc	34,250	3	48,555	4.12	188	4.27
14Steel Reinforcement Bar - 14mm	1pc	60,000	5.0	102,490	8.69	300	6.84
Household NFI							
Blanket Small	1pc	175,000	15	126,250	10.71	704	16
Blanket Double	1pc	300,000	26	225,000	19,1	1144	26
Mattresses	1pc	185,000	16	152,500	12.94	792	18
Carpets	1pc	450,000	39	350,000	29.69	1760	40
Heaters	1pc	500,000	43	356,850	30.27	1730	39.32
Jerry Cans (20L)	1pc	20,000	2	23,400	2	66	1.5
Winter items							
Babygrow	1pc	62,500	5.0	50,000	4.24	168,75	3.84
Baby winter coat	1pc	120,000	10	95,000	8.06	440	10
Winter jacket	1pc	175,000	15	234,000	19.85	704	16
Sweater	1pc	87,500	7	85,950	7.3	302	6.86
Winter boots for Men	1pc	133,750	11	100,000	8.48	350	7.95
Winter boots for Women	1pc	125,000	11	96,700	8.20	382	8.68
Half Long Sleeve Shirts	1pc	47,000	6	62,500	5.30	220	5
Jeans Trousers	1pc	120,000	10	120,000	10.18	319	7.25
Winter gloves	1pc	18,750	2	17,550	1.49	47.5	1.1
Scarf	1pc	25,000	2	26,590	2.26	65.1	1.48

Methodology

The JMMI aims to inform market-based programming in Syria.

Coverage

Coverage is determined through a combination of identifying key market hubs and partners' field capacity. Firstly, key market hubs are identified using the Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS), classifying all communities that 5 or more other communities report to rely on for markets as a key market hub. Secondly, these "key market hubs" are reviewed by the field teams for validity purposes. In this step, additional important markets in communities are included. These could be communities that either a) have significant markets but were not included in HSOS coverage, or b) communities that have markets that are important for people living in camps. Finally, we compare the ideal coverage with the capacity of partners and aim to ensure that key market hubs are covered. The actual coverage is, therefore, restricted to the capacity of partners.

Data Collection

In each assessed location, at least 3 prices (ideally 4) for all SMEB items need to be collected from different traders to ensure the quality and consistency of the collected data. In line with the purpose of the JMMI, only the prices of the cheapest, most commonly bought type of item are recorded for each product, except in cases where otherwise indicated. For example, certain NFI items specific products are monitored at the request of the shelter cluster.

SMEB Calculation

The cost of the SMEB is determined by multiplying the median price of each item in the respective location by the quantity listed in the table to the right.

Identification of traders

Field teams identify traders to assess based on the following criteria:

- Traders are retailers selling directly to consumers.
- Traders need to be representative of the local price level.
- Traders have knowledge of the shop operations.

To the extent possible, the same traders are revisited in every data collection round.

Enumerators and training

The data are collected by field staff familiar with local market conditions. They undergo training on the methodology and tools provided by REACH. Training sessions occur each time a new partner joins the JMMI, at partner request, and at scheduled intervals throughout the year, such as when the assessment undergoes changes. Additionally, field teams are equipped with a JMMI Standardised Operational Procedure (SOP) offering guidance on market identification, trader assessment, and pricing. The REACH JMMI team manages the integration of partner feedback on the JMMI SOP, sharing updates, and conducting re-training with the field, as needed. Data collection is carried out using the KOBO Collect mobile application.

Data cleaning and analysis

After data collection, REACH compiles and cleans all partner data, standardizing prices, cross-checking outliers, and calculating the median cost of prices in each assessed location. Follow-ups are initiated with field teams to address data queries, including outliers, missing data, and incorrect entries. The median item prices reported in this factsheet are 'location medians,' designed to mitigate the impact of outliers and variations in data quantity among assessed locations.

Aggregation

The published data is disaggregated at the community, sub-district, district, governorate, and regional levels. The lowest administrative level at which the SMEB is calculated is the sub-district. Item-level medians are computed at the sub-district level, provided that at least three price points are available per item. If this threshold is not met, the sub-district median is imputed using the corresponding district-level item median.

Following imputation, medians at the district, governorate, and regional levels are derived exclusively from sub-district-level medians; that is, higher-level aggregates are based on sub-district values rather than by calculating medians of medians.

Challenges and limitations

- Price data reflects only the specific timeframe in which it was collected. Variations in coverage may occur between data collection rounds, and any comparisons should be regarded as indicative.
- The JMMI data collection tool requests the cheapest, most commonly bought type of each item to be recorded, as availability varies across regions. Therefore, price comparisons across regions may be based on slightly varying products.
- With current coverage, data is mostly collected from main markets, which may not be representative of rural areas.
- As the JMMI continues to expand and is extended to additional locations, the reported changes in the overall median prices may be driven by shifts in coverage rather than actual price changes.
- Data collection in March 2025 faced significant limitations due to access challenges and a suspension of funding. As a result, REACH was unable to gather a sufficient number of surveys to enable detailed analysis of the different SMEB components at the governorate or sub-district level. Consequently, the findings from this round should be interpreted with caution, with reduced coverage affecting their reliability compared to previous and upcoming rounds.

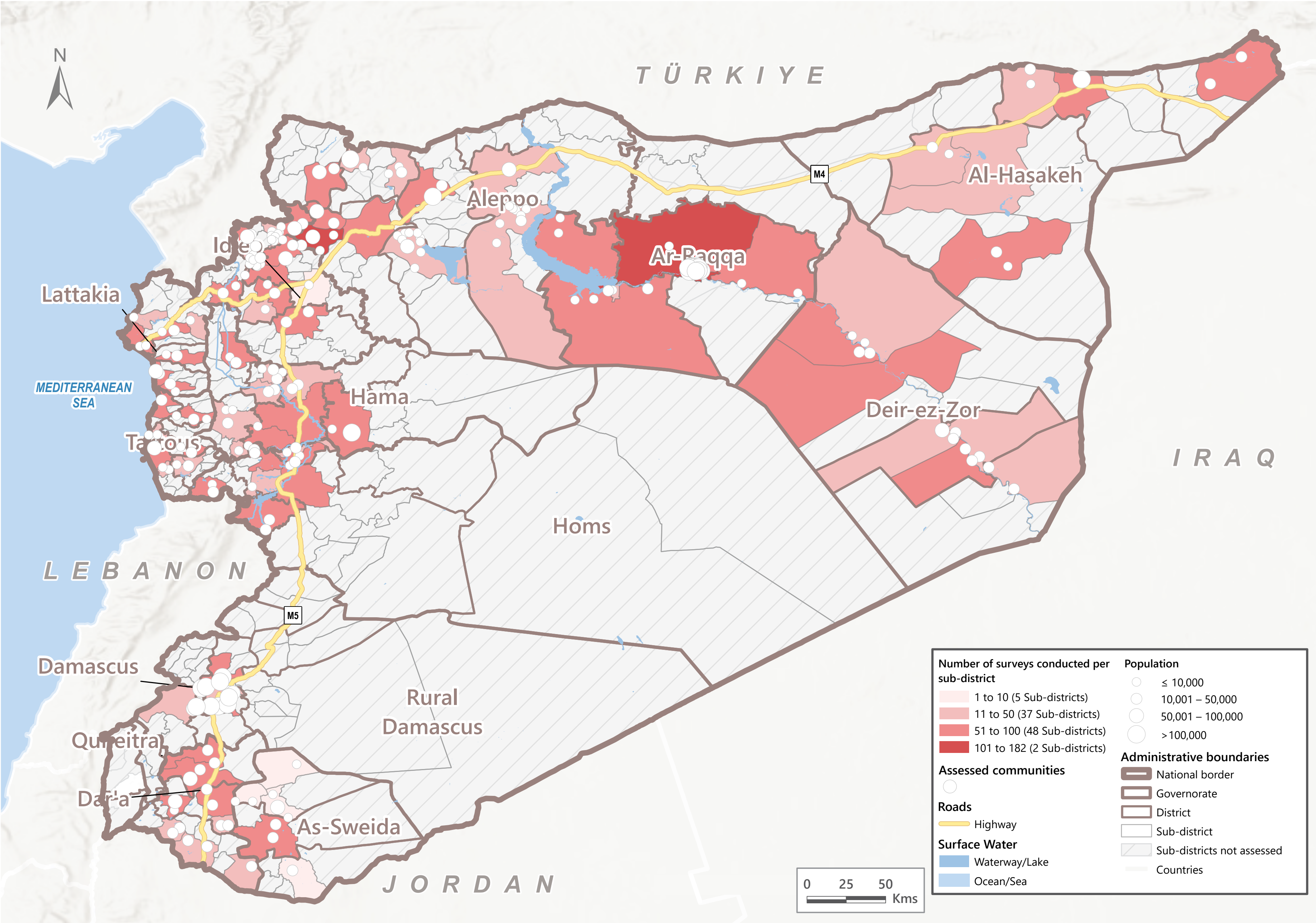
JMMI data is updated monthly through the Interactive Dashboard where users can filter for SMEB components of interest, currencies, and assessed areas.

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)

The SMEB is a tool designed by the Cash-based responses Technical Working Group (CBR-TWG) for Northern Syria. The first version of the SMEB was developed in 2014 and formed the basis of the northern Syria joint market monitoring, a partnership between CBR-TWG member NGOs & REACH. The current SMEB is based on the 2017 Revision. **The SMEB is designed as an indicator of the cost of the minimum, culturally-appropriate items that a family of 6 needs to survive for one month, while meeting basic standards for nutritious food, water use and hygiene in Northern Syria.** The cost of the SMEB can be used as a proxy for understanding the financial burdens that households face in different locations.

SMEB bulk foods	
Bulgur	15kg
Red lentils	15kg
Rice	19kg
Wheat flour	1kg
Salt	1Kg
Sugar	5kg
Tomato Paste	6kg
SMEB vegetables	
Tomatoes	12kg
Potatoes	
Cucumbers	
Onions	
SMEB cooking oils	
Ghee / Vegetable oil	7kg/L
SMEB poultry	
Chicken	6kg
Eggs	6kg
Bread	
Non-subsidised bread	37 Kg
SMEB NFI	SMEB
Bathing soap	12pc
Sanitary pads	40pc
Toothpaste	2pc
Laundry powder	3kg/L
Dish soap	
SMEB cooking fuels	
Kerosene	25L
LPG gas	
SMEB water	
Water trucking	4,500L
Internet	
Mobile data	1GB

Geographic coverage of the February 2026 JMMI



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Annex 1

Regional classification of assessed governorates and sub-districts

Central southern			
Governorate	**Sub-district**	**Governorate**	**Sub-district**
Damascus	Damascus	**Homs**	Al-Qusayr
Dar'a	As-Sanamayn		Ar-Rastan
	Busra Esh-Sham		Homs
	Dar'a		Kherbet Tin Noor
	Ghabagheb		Talbiseh
	Hrak		Taldu
	Izra'		Tall Kalakh
	Mzeireb		
	Nawa		
Hama	As-Salamiyeh	**Tartous**	Banyas
	Hama		Dreikish
	Harbanifse		Kherbet Elma'aza
	Kafr Zeita		Qadmous
	Madiq Castle		Ras El-Khashufeh
	Masyaf		Safita
	Muhradah		Soda Khawabi
	Oj		Tartous
	Suran	**Lattakia**	Al-Haffa
As-Sweida	Ariqa		Al-Qardaha
	As-Sweida		Ein El-Bayda
	Little Sura		Hanadi
	Salkhad		Jablah
	Shahba		Lattakia
Rural Damascus	At Tall		Qteilbiyyeh
	Babella		Salanfa
	Jaramana		
	Kafr Batna		
	Qatana		
	Qudsiya		
	Sahnaya		

Northwestern	
Governorate	**Sub-district**
Aleppo	Afrin
	Aghtrin
	Al-Khafsa
	Atareb
	A'zaz
	Daret Azza
	Jebel Saman
Idleb	Ariha
	Armanaz
	Dana
	Ehsem
	Idleb
	Jisr-Ash-Shugur
	Maaret Tamsrin
	Ma'arrat An Nu'man
	Qourqeena
	Salqin
	Saraqab

Northeastern	
Governorate	**Sub-district**
Aleppo	Al Bab
	As-Safira
	Menbij
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh
	Al-Malikeyyeh
	Amuda
	Quamishli
	Shadadah
	Tal Tamer
Ar-Raqqa	Al-Thawrah
	Ar-Raqqa
	Jurneyyeh
	Karama
	Mansura
Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin
	Ashara
	Deir-ez-Zor
	Hajin
	Kisreh
	Tabni
	Thiban

Endnotes

1 The JMMI data collection conducted in April 2025 marked the first time data was gathered across the entire Syrian national territory, expanding coverage to include the central and southern regions. As a result, REACH does not have historical JMMI data for either the central and southern regions or for the national-level territory prior to this round.

2 The dates shown in all line charts correspond to the months when JMMI data was collected. Where no date appears, no JMMI round was conducted; thus price trends in those months are inferred from the preceding and subsequent JMMI rounds.

3 REACH (January 2026), Rapid Market Assessment (RMA) - Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo

4 The Syrian Observer (18 February 2026), The Ministry of Energy explains shortages to Al-Thawra, promises imminent improvement

5 JMMI data, together with REACH's Market Network Analysis from July 2025 indicate that both demand and supply dynamics in Syria frequently extend beyond individual communities. Households and vendors often rely on markets and supply networks across administrative boundaries, particularly within neighbouring communities and sub-districts. As a result, the community level was considered too narrow to capture these economic interactions. Therefore, the sub-district represents the smallest practical unit selected for analysing functional market systems in Syria, encompassing retailers, wholesalers, and transport networks. For broader analytical purposes, the score is also aggregated at the governorate level, although with a lower degree of representativity.

Contributing partners

IYD, solidarités international, MERCY CORPS, People in Need, care, BAHAR REBUILDING COMMUNITIES, SARD, MHD, Insan Charity FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT, acted

About REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).