

Northeast Syria | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

1-8 January 2024

MARKET OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

To facilitate humanitarian cash programming, the North East of Syria (NES) Cash Working Group (CWG), in collaboration with local and international NGOs, carries out a monthly Joint Market Monitoring Initiative in Northern Syria. This initiative assesses the availability and prices of basic commodities typically sold in markets and consumed by the average Syrian household. These include food, water, and

non-food items such as fuel, shelter and clothing items. Among these, 18 components (measured by 24 items) form the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), which signifies the minimum culturally adjusted items necessary to sustain a household of six individuals for a month. In the SMEB, these are organised into 18 categories. For example, vegetable oil and ghee form the SMEB Cooking oil component.

KEY INDICATORS

SMEB (median) & Exchange Rates

USD/SYP	SMEB SYP	SMEB USD
14,900 ▲ +3%	2,029,638 ▲ +2%	137 0%

Key Monthly Changes In SMEB

SMEB Food 1,564,878 ▲ +1%	SMEB Bulk Food 750,100 ▲ +11%	SMEB Vegetables 87,000 ▲ +17%
SMEB Water 91,778 ▲ +26%	SMEB Cooking Fuels 13,000 0%	SMEB Hygiene (NFI) 146,442 ▲ +1%

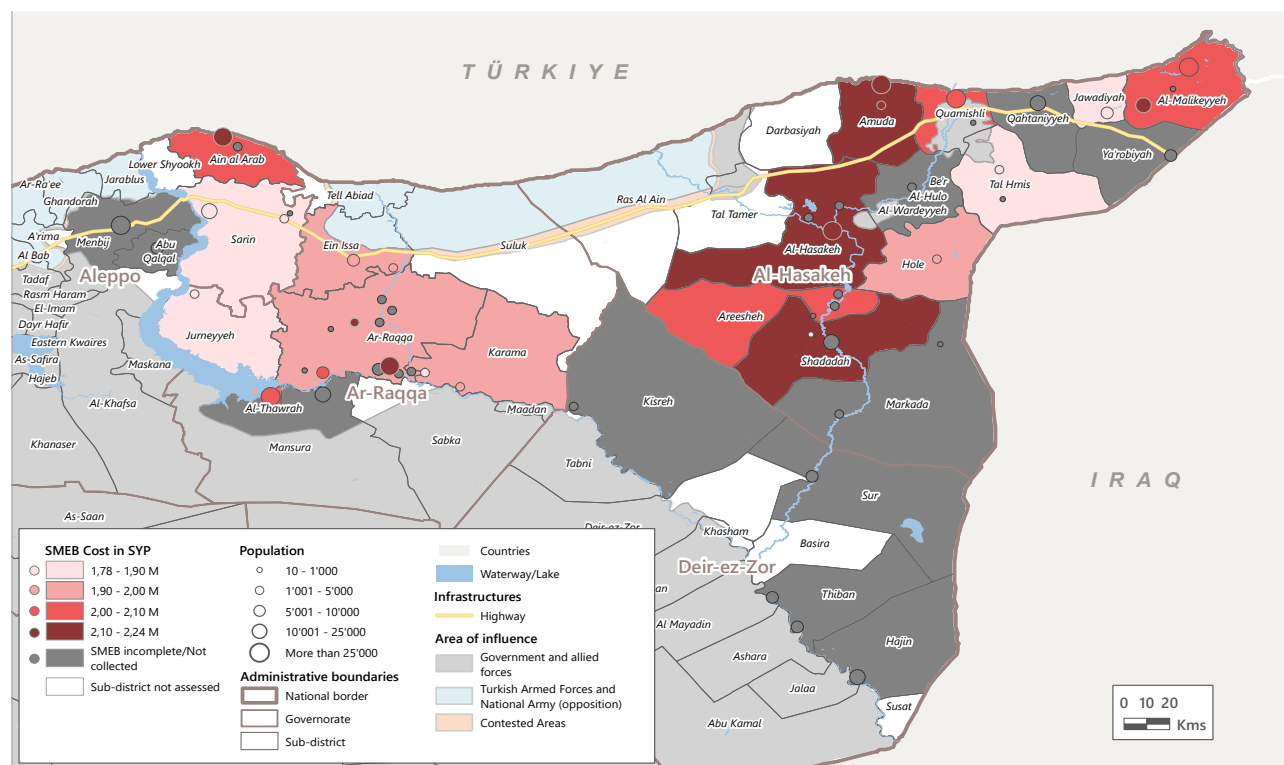
KEY FINDINGS

- Currency depreciation** - The USD/SYP exchange rate rose from December 2023 to January 2024 by (+3%), following a monthly increase in last six months (+59%).
- SMEB total** - The price of the SMEB total in SYP increased by +2%, mainly driven by rises in the SMEB water component (+26%).
- Food Items** - Specifically, the prices of tomatoes (+54%), onions (+25%), and red lentils (+21%) increased, possibly due to the typical winter price hike.
- Price inflation** - A slightly lower proportion of surveyed vendors reported that price inflation was a challenge in January 2024 (+72%) compared to December 2023 (+77%).

Coverage Summary

7	Participating organisations
4	Assessed governorates
27	Sub-districts
55	Communities
2182	Shops

SMEB Cost in SYP



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 the financial burdens facing households in different locations.

Food Items NFI (hygiene)

Bread	37 kg	Bathing soap	12 Pcs
Bulgur	15 kg		
Rice	19 kg		
Red Lentils	15 kg	Laundry & dish soap	3 kg
Ghee/Veg. Oil	7 kg		
Sugar	5 kg		
Salt	1 kg	Toothpaste (200g)	2 Pcs
Fresh veg.	12 kg		
Chicken	6 kg	Sanitary pads (pack of 10)	4Pcs
Eggs	6 kg		
Tomato paste	6 kg		

Other

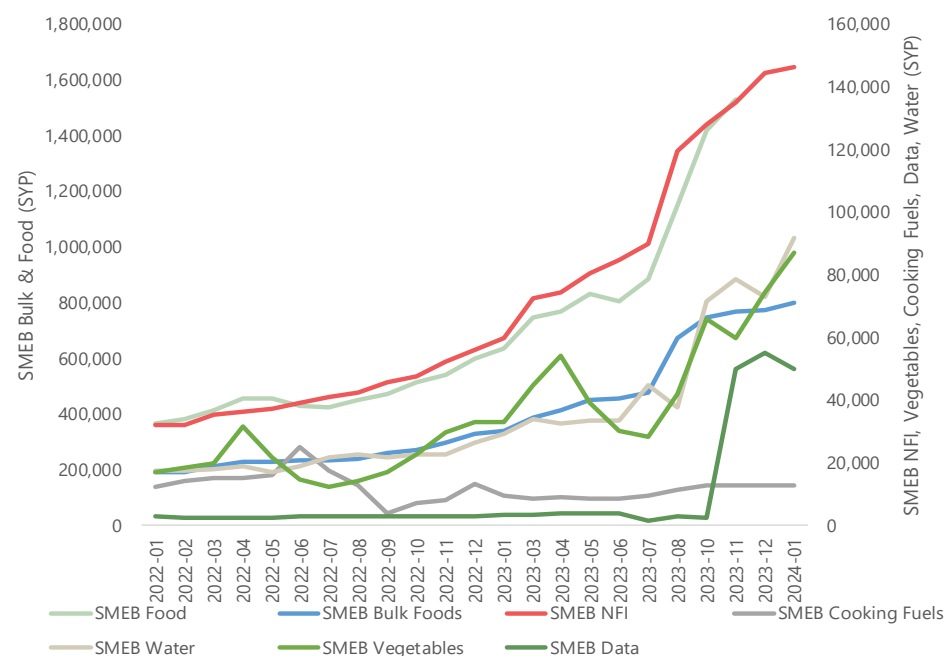
Manually refined kerosene/LP Gas tank	25L
Water	4,500L
Internet subscription	1 monthly 512 KB per second subscription.

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)

The price of the SMEB total in SYP rose by +2% from December 2023 to January 2024 (versus 0% in December 2023). This increase was mainly driven by a +26% rise in the price of the SMEB water component, rise in the price of the SMEB Vegetables component +17% and rise +1% in the price of the SMEB food and the price of the SMEB NFI components (Fig. 1).

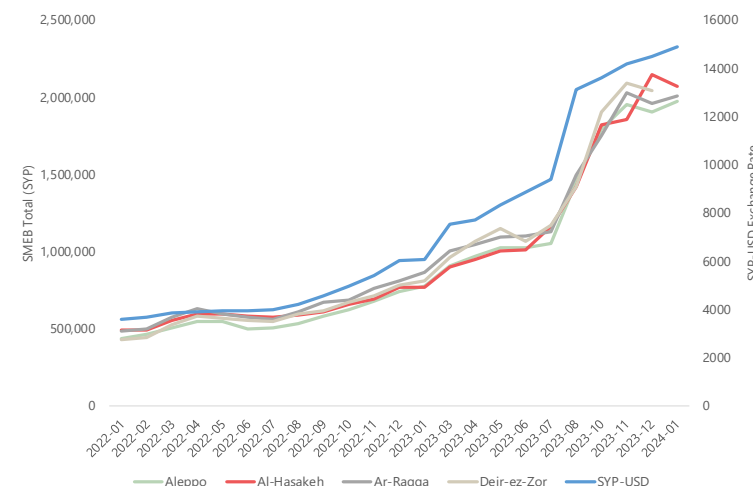
The cost for the price of the total SMEB continued to rise in January 2024, with notable increases seen in Aleppo (+3.6%) and Ar-Raqqa (+2.7%), while Al-Hasakeh experienced a decrease of -3.6% (Fig.2). Rising the price of the SMEB values suggest that households in Northeast Syria face escalating financial pressures, making it increasingly difficult to afford basic necessities. The severe shortage of fuel and electricity in Northeast Syria due to systematic attacks on critical infrastructure since October 2023 has significantly contributed to this rise in the prices of the SMEB costs. These attacks, including airstrikes targeting essential facilities and access roads, have disrupted vital services, leading to increased operational expenses for businesses, transportation, and food production. Consequently, the prices of essential goods and services included in the SMEB have inflated, exacerbating financial burdens for households in the region as they grapple with the challenges of accessing basic necessities amid ongoing disruptions.¹

FIG. 1 - SMEB COMPONENTS, 2022-24*, (SYP)



*No data was collected in February 2023 due to the earthquake.

FIG. 2 - SMEB TOTAL & EXCHANGE RATE, 2022-24*, (SYP)



*No data was collected in February 2023 due to the earthquake.

Median Cost Of SMEB By Governorate (SYP)

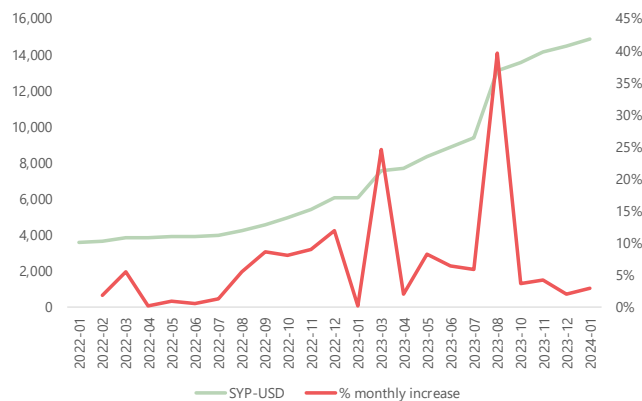
Governorate	SMEB	SMEB Food
Aleppo	1,972,719 ▲ +4%	1,578,375 ▲ +8%
Al-Hasakeh	2,070,058 ▼ -4%	1,527,875 0%
Ar-Raqqa	2,010,343 ▲ +3%	1,588,188 ▲ +1%
Deir-ez-Zor	SMEB No Data	1,732,832 ▲ +15%

USD/SYP Exchange rate

The USD/SYP exchange rate witnessed ongoing fluctuations in January 2024, registering a +3% increase from 14,475 to 14,900 SYP per USD compared to December 2023. This follows a +2% increase in December, depicted in (Fig. 3),

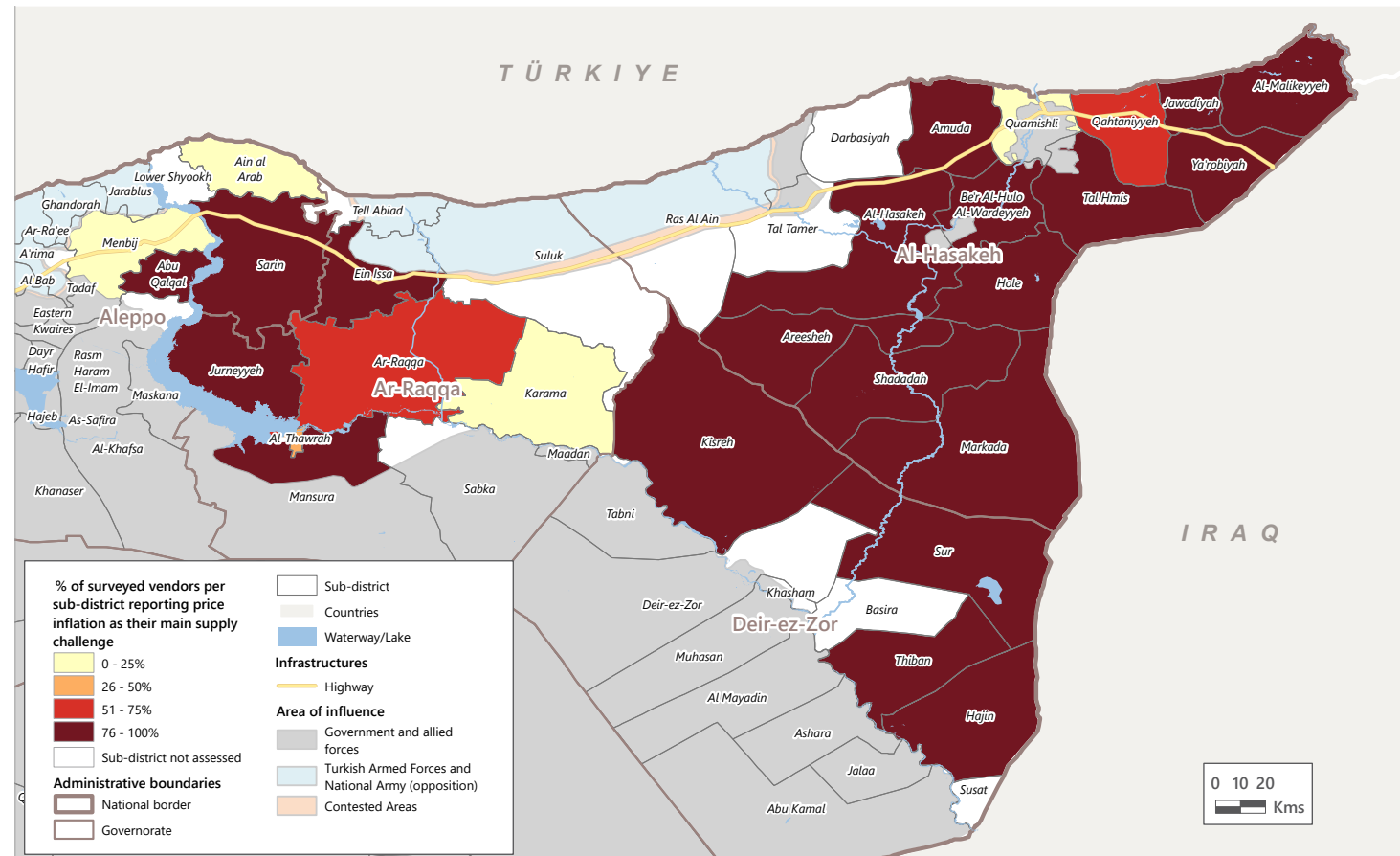
Notable fluctuations occur over time, with peaks and troughs reflecting varying economic conditions and external factors affecting the currency's value. According to economic experts, the Syrian pound had depreciated to an unprecedented degree, and the value of Syrian currency has become less than it costs to print it.²

FIG. 3 - EXCHANGE RATE, 2022-24*, (SYP)



*No data was collected in February 2023 due to the earthquake.

Price Inflation



IN THIS FACTSHEET

As the JMMI generates a large amount of data, this factsheet is limited to a snapshot of key trends. [Annex 1 and 2](#) show prices and percentage changes in SMEB Food values across assessed sub-districts as well as for individual monitored item prices.

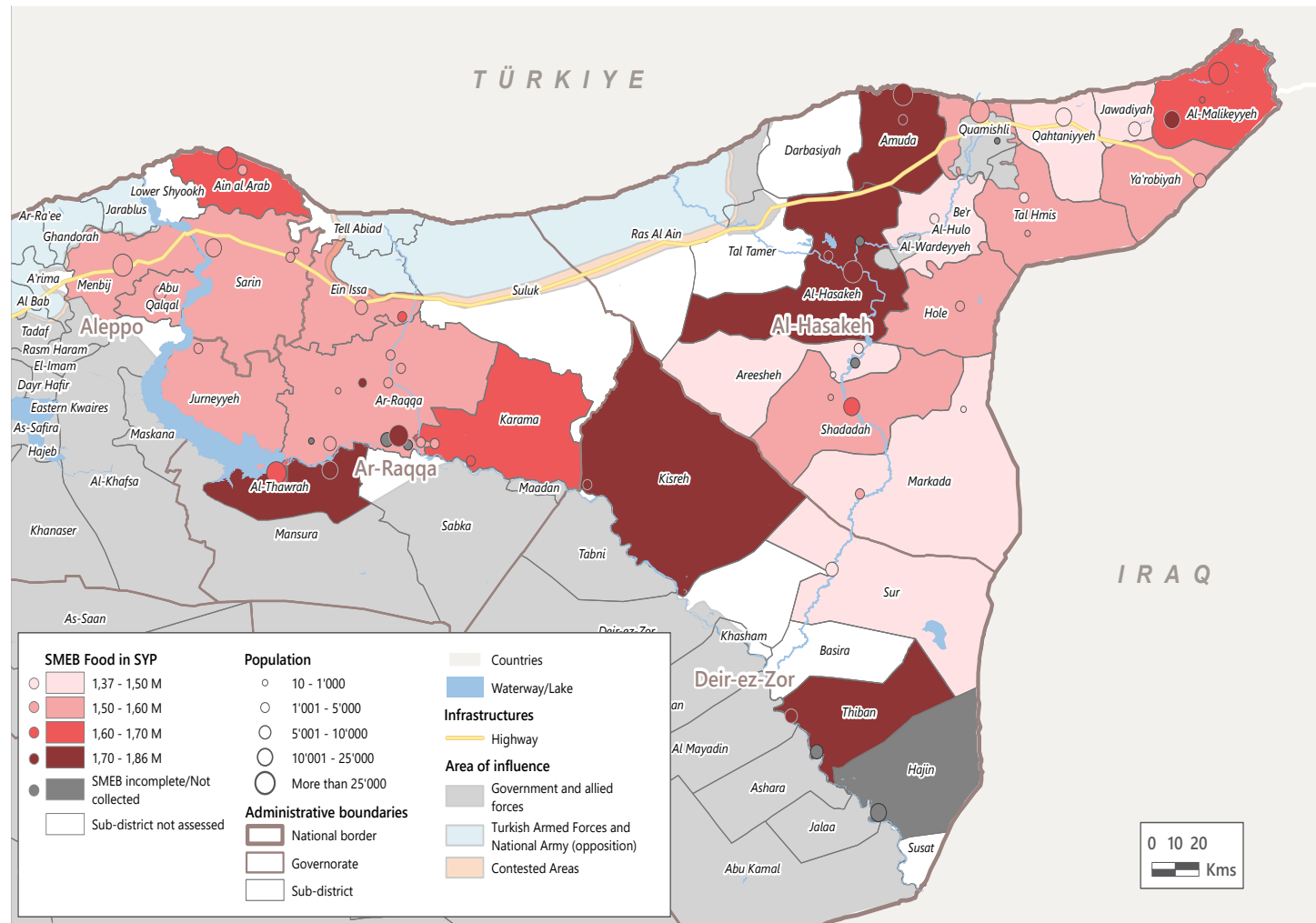
For more detailed data, consult the [dataset](#) and online [dashboard](#). The dashboard allows users to navigate more easily and draw geographical and temporal comparisons across currencies.

Note on map

The map displays the 72% of surveyed vendors reporting that price inflation as their main supply challenge in Northeast Syria.

* Multiple choice question and therefore percentages may not equal 100%. See the summary page of the [dataset](#) for percentages of all reported supply challenges per governorate.

SMEB Food

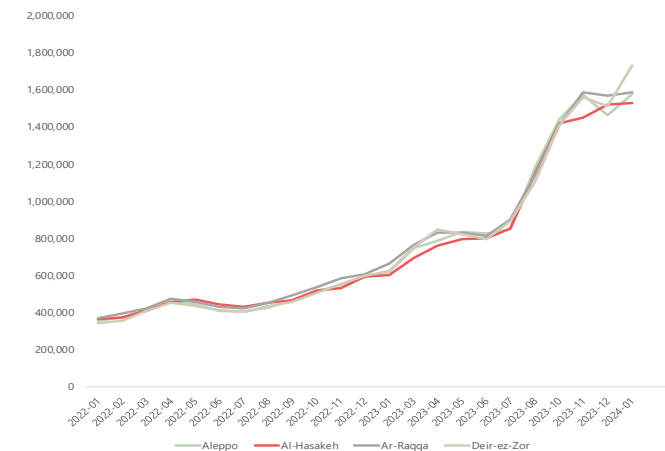


Cost of SMEB food component by sub-districts and communities

SMEB food component

The SMEB food component shows a +1% increase compared to the previous month, with a staggering +162% surge over the past year. Data reveals an overall upward trend in food prices across surveyed governorates. Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor experienced notable monthly increases of +8% and +15%, respectively (Fig. 4). Additionally, Ar-Raqqa saw a +1% increase, while Al-Hasakeh saw no changes compared to December. Mounting food prices are especially concerning in the context of significant reductions in food assistance and humanitarian aid in general across Northern Syria.^{3, 4}

FIG. 4 - SMEB FOOD, 2022-24*, (SYP)



*No data was collected in February 2023 due to the earthquake.

Bulk Food

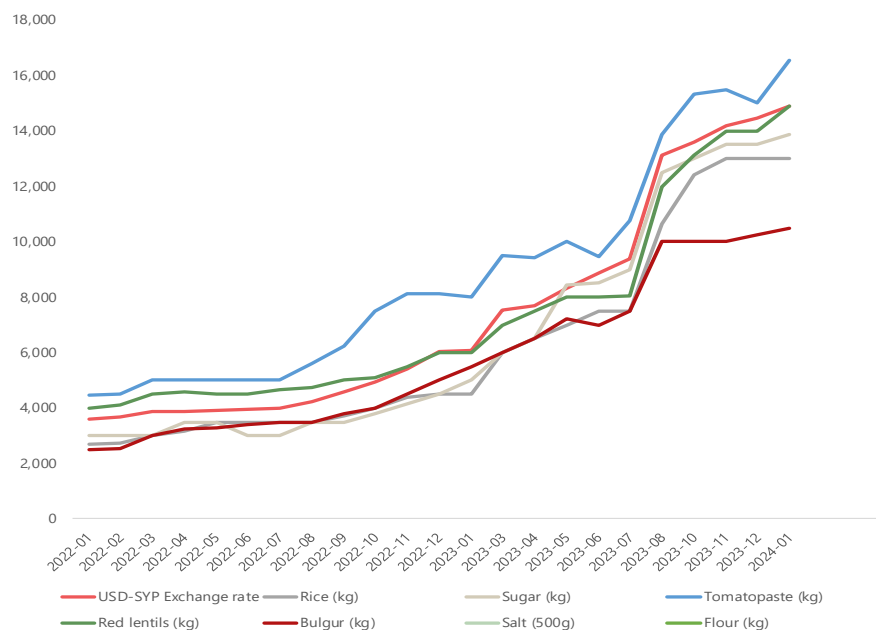
The price of the SMEB Bulk component saw a +3% increase from the previous month, reaching 801,125 Syrian pounds, indicating a substantial 94% increase compared to prices six months ago. Bulgur and sugar prices moderately increased by +2% and +3%, respectively, while red lentils and tomato paste recorded higher increases of +6% and +10%, respectively. Meanwhile, rice and salt prices remained unchanged from the previous month (Fig.5). Despite fluctuations, these items generally remained within the range of their respective price points. Red lentils were priced at 14,900 Syrian pounds per kilo, with tomato paste being the highest-priced item at 16,562.5 Syrian pounds per kilo. These price changes underscore ongoing economic challenges and may impact the accessibility of essential food items for households in January 2024. Additionally, when converted to USD, prices ranged from approximately \$0.13 for Salt to \$1.11 for tomato paste.

Poultry Products

The regional price of chicken experienced an increase of +8% (Fig.6), primarily influenced by a +12% increase in Ar-Raqqa, and +4% increase in Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hasakeh. In Aleppo, the price of chicken decreased by -3%. The regional price of eggs increased by +7% (Fig.6), following a +4% increase in December 2023. This was mostly driven by price increases in Ar-Raqqa (+8% compared to Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh and Deir-ez-Zor where it increased by +6%).

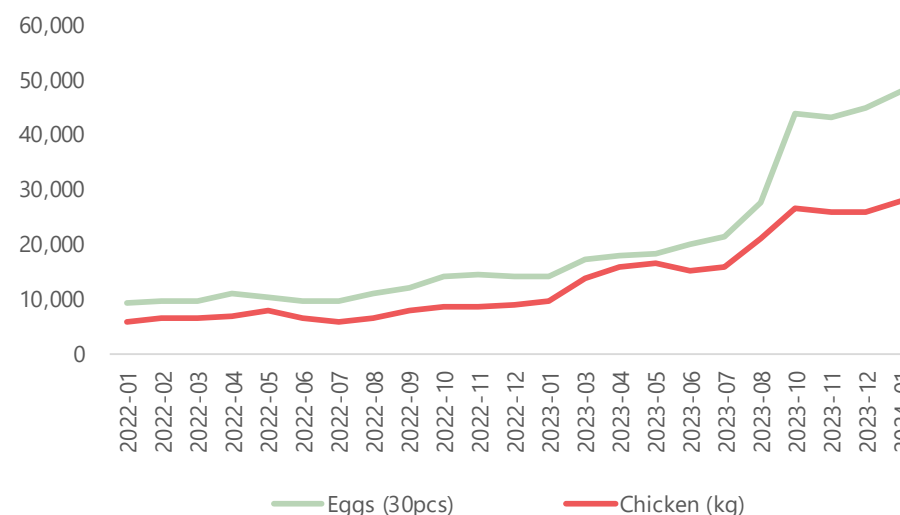
The increase in the spread of diseases causing significant chicken mortality, coupled with the high heating costs of poultry farms leading to their closure during winter, directly impacts the supply of eggs and chicken. With fewer chickens available for production, there is a reduction in the overall supply of eggs and chicken in the market. As a result, the decreased supply fails to meet the ongoing demand, thereby leading to an increase in the prices of both eggs and chicken.⁵

FIG. 5: BULK FOOD COMPONENTS, 2022-24, (SYP)



*No data was collected in February 2023 due to the earthquake.

FIG. 6: POULTRY PRODUCTS, 2022-24, (SYP)



*No data was collected in February 2023 due to the earthquake.

Bread

In NES, both subsidized and unsubsidized bread is sold in bakeries and some shops.⁶ Responding to feedback from the field and partners, the JMMI began monitoring both types of bread in November 2023. The median price of subsidized bread in NES was 1000 SYP, while the median price of unsubsidized bread was priced at 5000 SYP (Fig.7). It is worth noting Syria ranks among the top six nations globally grappling with severe food insecurity, with over half of its population, totaling 12.9 million individuals, affected. UN data indicates that over 90% of Syrians live below the poverty threshold.⁷

FIG. 7: MEDIAN REGIONAL BREAD PRICES (SYP)

AREA	SUBSIDISED	UNSUBSIDISED
NES	1,000	5,000
Al-Hasakeh	1000	5,000
Aleppo	1000	4,000
Ar-Raqqa	1000	6,400
Deir-ez-Zor	300	5,714

FIG. 8: BREAD UNAVAILABILITY

% of surveyed vendors reporting unavailability of bread in their community



Vegetables

The price of SMEB Vegetables surged by +17% from December 2023 to January 2024, with similar trends observed across governorates. However, the price of SMEB vegetable component increased slightly more in Ar-Raqqa (+16%) compared to Aleppo (+14%), Al-Hasakeh (+12%) and Deir-ez-Zor (+11%). The price increase was mostly driven by increases in the price of tomatoes (+54%) and onions (+25%) (Fig.10).

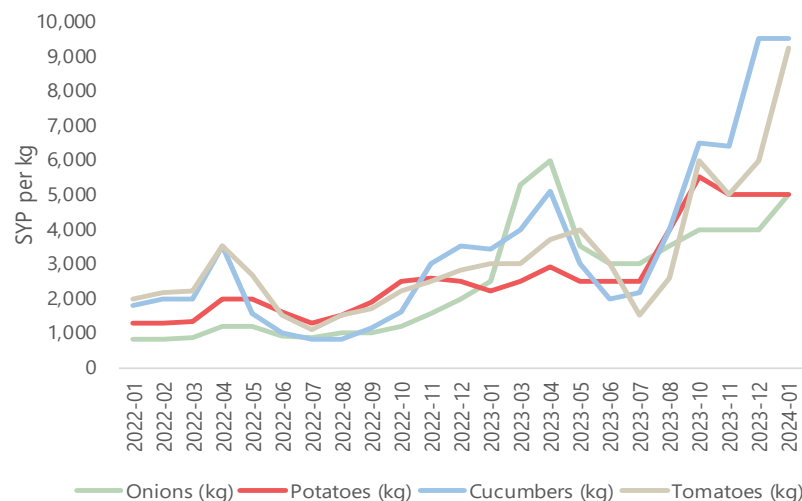
In most regions of Northeastern Syria (NES), tomatoes are primarily sourced locally during the summer months. However, after December, there is a noticeable increase in reliance on imported tomatoes, often grown in expensive greenhouses. These imported tomatoes come from various regions, particularly coastal areas and sometimes neighboring countries, which leads to higher prices. Additionally, the closure of border crossings during the New Year period exacerbates price increases.⁸ Furthermore, the surge in winter vegetable prices is due to the rising costs of fuel.⁹ The decline in Syria's agricultural output by approximately 50% over the past decade, caused by conflict and climate change, has resulted in shortages of vegetables. This scarcity, combined with farmers leaving agriculture for more stable employment, has contributed to a significant 214% increase in vegetable prices in NES over six months.¹⁰

In contrast, the price of potatoes and cucumbers remained unchanged (0%). The stability in the price of potatoes may be attributed to widespread cultivation, where potatoes are planted twice a year, with harvests in November to February and in July.¹¹

FIG. 9: SIX MONTHS % CHANGE IN VEGETABLES

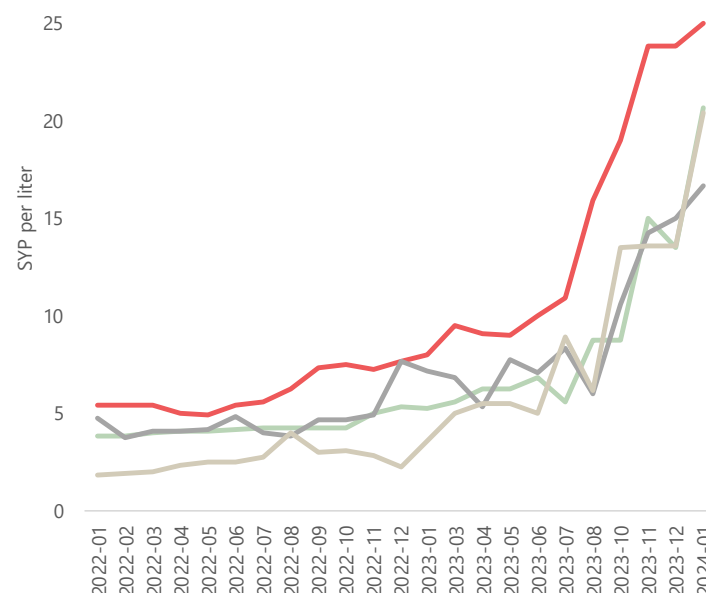
+517% Tomatoes	+375% Cucumbers
+100% Potatoes	+67% Onions

FIG. 10: SMEB VEGETABLES, 2022-24, (SYP)



*No data was collected in February 2023 due to the earthquake.

FIG. 11: SMEB WATER, 2022-24, (SYP)



*No data was collected in February 2023 due to the earthquake.

Trucked Water

The SMEB water component price increased by +26% regionally. The increasing price of water is of concern as it may lead households to compromise hygiene and resort to unsafe water sources, heightening the risk of WASH-related diseases.¹²

Deir-ez-Zor saw a significant increase of +50.29% in SMEB Water Trucking costs, while Al-Hasakeh experienced a minor uptick of +4.76%. Ar-Raqqa witnessed a moderate rise of +11.11%, and Aleppo observed the highest increase at +52.91%. These figures illustrate varying degrees of change in water component prices across regions, with Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor showing the most significant shifts (Fig.11).

The significant fluctuations observed in Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor may be attributed to challenges in ensuring water accessibility to all residents within the region. These challenges arise from disruptions in several water stations, which result from malfunctions or incidents of armed attacks.¹³ Additionally, air strikes on infrastructure this month, including water and electricity stations, have further compounded the situation, exacerbating the difficulties in maintaining consistent access to essential services.¹⁴

Supply challenges

In January 2024, the proportion of vendors encountering supply challenges decreased to 78% from 82% in December 2023. Additionally, there was a decline in the number of vendors reporting price inflation due to supply challenges across governorates.

This reduction in reporting inflation challenges could be attributed to the slower depreciation rate of the Syrian Pound in January 2024 compared to the previous year.

Most commonly reported supply challenges (% of surveyed vendors)*

	AREA	REPORTED % THIS MONTH	REPORTED % LAST MONTH
PRICE INFLATION	NES	72%	77%
	Al-Hasakeh	83%	85%
	Aleppo	39%	44%
	Ar-Raqqa	73%	77%
	Deir-ez-Zor	95%	98%
NO ISSUES	NES	22%	18%
	Al-Hasakeh	6%	6%
	Aleppo	58%	54%
	Ar-Raqqa	25%	21%
	Deir-ez-Zor	1%	0%
TRANSPORT ROADS INSECURE	NES	3%	4%
	Al-Hasakeh	0%	0%
	Aleppo	0%	0%
	Ar-Raqqa	0%	0%
	Deir-ez-Zor	41%	43%
SUPPLY CAN'T MEET DEMAND	NES	12%	14%
	Al-Hasakeh	25%	19%
	Aleppo	2%	0%
	Ar-Raqqa	3%	9%
	Deir-ez-Zor	8%	36%
SUPPLIER LIMITED SUPPLY	NES	14%	13%
	Al-Hasakeh	15%	14%
	Aleppo	12%	9%
	Ar-Raqqa	6%	2%
	Deir-ez-Zor	55%	56%

% of informal exchange vendors reporting limited stock of USD notes

	AREA	REPORTED % THIS MONTH	REPORTED % LAST MONTH
5 USD	NES	44%	49%
	Al-Hasakeh	63%	66%
	Aleppo	29%	19%
	Ar-Raqqa	37%	38%
	Deir-ez-Zor	23%	46%
10 USD	NES	54%	59%
	Al-Hasakeh	70%	70%
	Aleppo	32%	25%
	Ar-Raqqa	50%	59%
	Deir-ez-Zor	46%	54%
20 USD	NES	73%	77%
	Al-Hasakeh	78%	77%
	Aleppo	54%	56%
	Ar-Raqqa	74%	78%
	Deir-ez-Zor	92%	100%
50 USD	NES	79%	88%
	Al-Hasakeh	80%	81%
	Aleppo	71%	81%
	Ar-Raqqa	76%	97%
	Deir-ez-Zor	100%	100%
100 USD	NES	72%	72%
	Al-Hasakeh	46%	47%
	Aleppo	86%	100%
	Ar-Raqqa	89%	86%
	Deir-ez-Zor	100%	100%

Liquidity

Availability of USD denominations remained a challenge across NES. In recent months, almost 100% of surveyed vendors have reported limited stock of at least 1 USD denomination.

USD liquidity remains a persistent challenge in NES. In January, surveyed vendors continued to report limited availability of 50 and 100 USD. There was a slight increase in vendors reporting limited availability of 100 USD notes. Conversely, a smaller proportion of vendors reported limited stocks of with 5 USD, 10 USD, and 20 USD notes.

Considerable changes were observed in Aleppo. Less vendors reported low stock of 50, 100 USD notes (i.e. More availability of USD stock).

Annex 1: Median SMEB Food price per sub-district

	SMEB Total (SYP)	1 month change	6 month change	SMEB USD
Northeast Syria SMEB				
Aleppo				
Abu Qalqal	1,560,500	12%	No Data	105
Ain al Arab	1,621,850	10%	102%	109
Menbij	1,596,250	2%	78%	107
Sarin	1,516,500	5%	77%	102
Al-Hasakeh				
Al-Hasakeh	1,710,982	3%	75%	115
Al-Malikeyyeh	1,667,286	7%	76%	112
Amuda	1,855,375	14%	126%	125
Areesheh	1,473,500	8%	85%	99
Be'r Al-Hulo Al-Wardeyyeh	1,367,250	-5%	73%	92
Hole	1,519,500	9%	66%	102
Jawadiyah	1,459,500	-2%	74%	98
Markada	1,485,375	No Data	89%	100
Qahtaniyyeh	1,472,576	2%	55%	99
Quamishli	1,590,286	3%	53%	107
Shadadah	1,591,750	9%	105%	107
Tal Hmis	1,536,500	-3%	No Data	103
Tal Tamer	No Data	No Data	No Data	N/A
Ya'robiyah	1,527,875	-2%	88%	103

	SMEB Total (SYP)	1 month change	6 month change	SMEB USD
Northeast Syria SMEB				
Deir-ez-Zor				
Hajin	No Data	No Data	No Data	N/A
Kisreh	1,732,832	10%	98%	116
Sur	1,494,350	9%	65%	100
Thiban	1,827,554	17%	96%	123
Ar-Raqqa				
Al-Thawrah	1,610,000	7%	No Data	108
Ar-Raqqa	1,566,375	0%	78%	105
Ein Issa	1,563,382	-1%	69%	105
Jurneyyeh	1,562,063	1%	No Data	105
Karama	1,645,425	2%	80%	110
Mansura	1,783,875	5%	113%	120
Suluk	No Data	No Data	No Data	N/A
Tell Abiad	No Data	No Data	No Data	N/A

Item	Unit	Price SYP	1 month change	6 month change	Price USD*
NES SMEB food items		1,564,878	1%	79%	105.03
SMEB bulk food items	SMEB	750,100	11%	82%	50.34
Bulgur	1 kg	10,500	2%	44%	0.70
Red lentils	1 kg	14,900	6%	85%	1.00
Rice	1 kg	13,000	0%	73%	0.87
Salt	500 g	2,000	0%	33%	0.13
Sugar	1 kg	13,850	3%	54%	0.93
Tomato paste	1 kg	16,563	10%	51%	1.11
SMEB vegetables	SMEB	87,000	17%	214%	5.84
Tomatoes	1 kg	9,250	54%	517%	0.62
Potatoes	1 kg	5,000	0%	100%	0.34
Cucumbers	1 kg	5,000	25%	67%	0.34
Onions	1 kg	9,500	0%	375%	0.64
SMEB cooking oils	SMEB	138,688	0%	65%	9.31
Ghee	1 kg	21,500	-1%	N/A	1.44
Vegetable oil	1 L	18,250	1%	52%	1.22
Non-veg perishables					
Bread	8 pc	2,650	1%	496%	0.18
Chicken	1 kg	28,000	8%	75%	1.88
Eggs	30 pc (approx. 1 kg)	48,000	7%	123%	3.22
SMEB non-food items	SMEB	146,442	1%	63%	9.83
Bathing soap	1 pc	5,000	0%	54%	0.34
Sanitary pads	10 pc	6,000	0%	71%	0.40
Toothpaste	100 g	10,000	18%	91%	0.67
Laundry powder	1 kg	14,393	7%	64%	0.97
Dish soap	1 L	13,500	-3%	42%	0.91
SMEB cooking fuels	SMEB	13,000	0%	35%	0.87
Kerosene (manually refined)	1 L	1,625	N/A	N/A	0.11
LP gas	1 L	613	2%	44%	0.04
Other					
SMEB water trucking	SMEB	91,778	26%	104%	6.16
Trucked water	1 L	20	26%	104%	6.160
Phone data	1 gb	50,000	-9%	2812%	3.36

Annex 2: Price of SMEB items in NES

* USD values are calculated as per the median regional informal exchange rate recorded in this round of JMMI. Please see this month's JMMI dataset for informal exchange rates by area.

Methodology

The JMMI aims to inform market-based programming in Northern 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 three prices (ideally 4) per food & non-food item 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 on page 2.

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 presented at the community, sub-district, district, governorate, and regional levels. At each aggregation level, the median of all prices collected within the unit of analysis is calculated. For example, at the regional level, the median of all prices collected for a specific product in the entire region is calculated, while at the governorate level, the median of all prices collected in that governorate is calculated, and so forth. All SMEB and price index calculations utilize this method.

Challenges and Limitations:

- Price data is only indicative for the time frame within which it was collected in the first week of every month.
- 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.

More details on the methodology can be found in the JMMI [terms of reference \(ToR\)](#). For more information about REACH, please contact the REACH JMMI focal point, Adna Maiteh, at adna.maiteh@reach-initiative.org or visit the REACH Syria Resource Centre.

JMMI Outputs 2023

Datasets

[January](#)

February

[March](#)

[April](#)

[May](#)

[June](#)

[July](#)

[August](#)

September

[October](#)

[November](#)

[December](#)

JMMI Situation overviews & datasets can be accessed through the [Interactive Dashboard Situation Overviews](#)

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).

Endnotes

- 1 SIRF (2024, January). [Situation Report #3, January 26th, 2024: Escalation of Hostilities Targeting Critical Civilian Infrastructures in Northeast Syria](#).
- 2 Syria Direct (2023, December). [‘Worst since the beginning of the 20th century’: What does 2024 hold for Syria’s economy in freefall?](#)
- 3 Al Jazeera (2023, December). [Rescuers denounce aid ‘failure’ in Syria’s devastated northwest](#). Al Jazeera (2023, Dec). [World Food Programme to end general assistance in northwest Syria](#).
- 4 SIRF (2024, January). [Most Notable Human Rights Violations in Syria in December 2023](#)
- 5 Enab Baladi (2024, January). [Death due to disease, heating cost raise broiler prices in Idlib](#)
- 6 IMMAP (2020, December). [Assessment Study on Syria Food for Peace Bread Program of 2013 to 2020, December 2020 - Syrian Arab Republic](#).
- 7 Enab Baladi (2024, February). [Non-employed workers in Latakia: We’re the hardest hit by the rise in bread prices](#)
- 8 Enab Baladi (2024, January). [Coastal tomatoes sold at double prices in Daraa markets](#)
- 9 Enab Baladi (2023, November). [Qamishli: Driven by fuel, increase in winter vegetables prices](#)
- 10 France24 (2024, January). [Syrian farmers abandon the land for steadier jobs](#)
- 11 Enab Baladi (2023, Dec). [Idlib: Improved potato prices spare farmers bigger losses](#)
- 12 New Arab (2023). [Cholera outbreak in northwest Syria spirals into catastrophe](#).
- 13 Enab Baladi (2024, February). [Corruption deprives Deir Ezzor countryside of drinking water](#)
- 14 Syria Direct (2023, October). [Hasakah residents ration as ‘water war’ persists](#)

About the CWG & JMIMI

The JMIMI exists within the framework of the Cash Working Group (CWG). In northeast Syria (NES), the CWG was established in May 2014 to analyse the impact of the ongoing conflict on markets in Syria and guide the implementation of humanitarian cash and voucher programmes within those markets. For more information about the CWG in NES, please contact the cash working group coordinator at cashdeputycoordnes@gmail.com

Participating organisations

Each month, around 20 different organisations work together to collect market data. Participating organisations train their enumerators on the JMIMI methodology and data collection tools using standard training materials developed by REACH, who is then responsible for processing the data.

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