MARKET OVERVIEW

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

The data for this analysis was collected from 27 September-4 October 2026.[2]

INTRODUCTION

The JMMI monitors on a quarterly basis 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 (NES) and Northwestern Syria (NWS) by the respective Cash Working Groups (NES CWG and NWS CWG), in collaboration with local and international NGOs. **Following the transition to a unified nationwide humanitarian coordination structure, REACH launched the first unified JMMI covering the whole of Syria in April 2025.**

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

Coverage

14	Assessed governorates
51	Assessed districts
106	Assessed sub-districts
203	Assessed communities
5,270	Surveyed shops
93	Sub-districts with complete SMEB calculation

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

KEY INDICATORS

Median cost of **national SMEB**
24,500 SYP[1]
177.5 USD

Median cost of **national SMEB Food**
17,631 SYP
127.8 USD

Median national **USD/SYP** informal exchange rate
138 SYP

KEY FINDINGS

- Between August and September/October 2026, transportation fuel prices continued to rise sharply with national median **diesel prices increasing by 40.6-45.8%** and national median **petrol prices increasing by approximately 30.0%.** Compared with May, increases of 71.4-74.1% and 60.9-63.0% were recorded for diesel and petrol respectively.
- **Supply of imported fuels on the official market continued to be constrained** and **may have driven black market fuel prices** above prices of imported and locally produced fuels.
- A likely knock-on effect of the increase in fuel prices was observed with respect to water trucking: **the national median cost of the SMEB water component increased by 27.9% in SYP and by 22.4% in USD, indicating a real price increase.** Regionally, the sharpest increase was recorded in NES, where the water component rose by 32.0% in SYP, followed by NWS at 20.3% in TRY and Central-South Syria (CSS) at 18.4% in SYP. **Higher fuel prices likely increased water-trucking and pumping costs,** contributing to higher household water prices. Regional differences may also reflect transport distances, water availability, and local supply conditions.
- The **non-food (NFI) component of the SMEB increased by 14.8% in SYP and 9.8% in USD, a real increase beyond the SYP depreciation**. Increases varied widely between items (6.7%–25.0%), and **no direct link with the fuel-price rise was observed** in this round; **effects of higher transport costs may materialise in coming rounds as stocks are replenished**.
- **Market functionality** remained highly compromised in September/October with **affordability being the single largest constraint**. This indicates that **markets are stocked** with goods, but consumers cannot afford the prices.
- **SMEB costs increased across all assessed regions. NES** recorded the **highest median SMEB cost**, at approximately **USD 184.6**, followed by **CSS at USD 178.3** and **NWS at USD 166.9. Local-currency increases were stronger**, reaching approximately **6% in SYP in CSS**, **6% in SYP in NES**, and **4% in TRY in NWS**. The gap between USD and local currency increases indicates exchange rate price pressures in addition to real price increases.
- The **food component of the SMEB increased by 4.8% in SYP**, however, the increase was considerably smaller when converted into USD (+0.3%), indicating that changes between August and September/October were mostly due to exchange rate factors. **Bread and cooking fuel prices continued to rise** nationwide, with exchange rate factors being the largest contributor to the increase.

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Transportation fuel

Transportation fuel prices **rose sharply between August and September/October 2026**, following the fuel price increases introduced after mid-September. **Nationally, median diesel prices increased by between 40.6% and 45.8%,** depending on the source and market type, while **petrol prices rose by approximately 30.0%.** Imported and locally produced diesel reached 175 SYP per litre, while black-market diesel reached 180 SYP. Petrol prices were higher, reaching 185 SYP per litre for imported and locally produced petrol and 196 SYP on the black market.

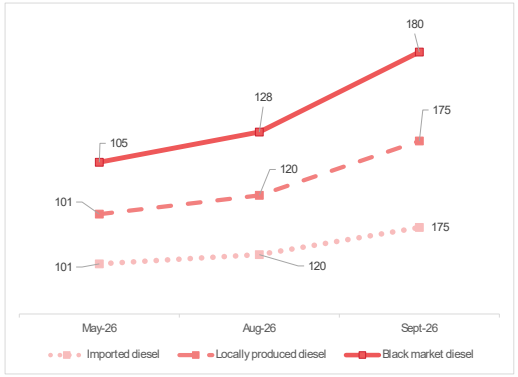
The latest increases accelerated an already substantial upward trend. Compared with May 2026, national diesel prices were 71.4%–74.1% higher, while petrol prices increased by 60.9%–63.0%. Locally produced diesel recorded the largest national increase since May, at 74.1%. The similarity between imported and locally produced **fuel-price movements suggests that the increase was broad-based, affecting formal and informal fuel markets alike**. National black-market prices remained the highest in September, particularly for petrol, highlighting the additional premium paid. At the governorate level, Aleppo recorded the highest median prices for imported transportation fuel, with imported diesel reaching 182.1 SYP per litre and imported petrol reaching 196.1 SYP per litre.

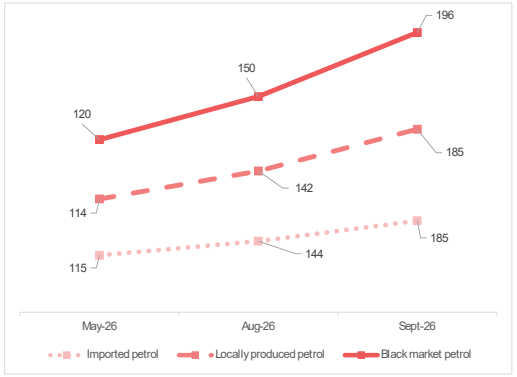
Median national transportation fuel prices (formal and informal markets) and percentage change

Item	Unit	% change from August 2026	% change from May 2026
Imported diesel	1L	+45.8% ▲	+72.6% ▲
Imported petrol	1L	+28.9% ▲	+60.9% ▲
Locally produced diesel	1L	+45.8% ▲	+74.1% ▲
Locally produced petrol	1L	+30.3% ▲	+62.4% ▲
Black market diesel	1L	+40.6% ▲	+71.4% ▲
Black market petrol	1L	+30.0% ▲	+63.0% ▲

Fuel supply chains were highly concentrated, with **76.8% of transportation-fuel vendors** relying mainly on a **single supplier**. Among black-market fuel vendors, single-supplier reliance was lower but remained substantial at 41.6%. Tartous was the main reported origin of locally produced diesel (63.4%) and petrol (61.3%). In terms of availability, locally produced fuels showed the highest level of wide availability (approximately 74.0-76.5%), followed by black market (approximately 68.4-69.3%). Imported fuels scored a wide availability of 53.3% for petrol and 56.4% for diesel. While this indicates an **increase in wide availability of imported fuels in comparison to August** (+9pp for diesel, +15pp for petrol), **still around one fifth of respondents** indicated that both of the imported fuels are **completely unavailable**. The unavailability of imported fuels in comparison to black market fuels (only 2-3% reported unavailability) is consistent with the higher observed prices in black market fuels. It paints a picture of **consumers turning to black markets due to persisting supply shortages in the official market**.

National median fuel prices (diesel and petrol) by type, May to September 2026



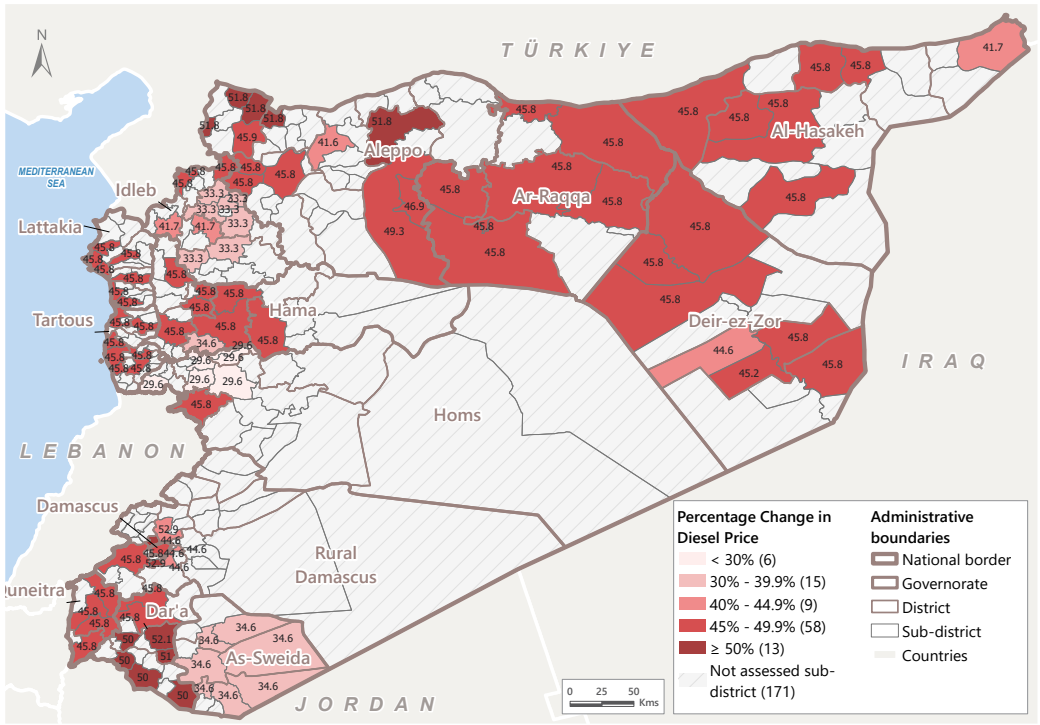


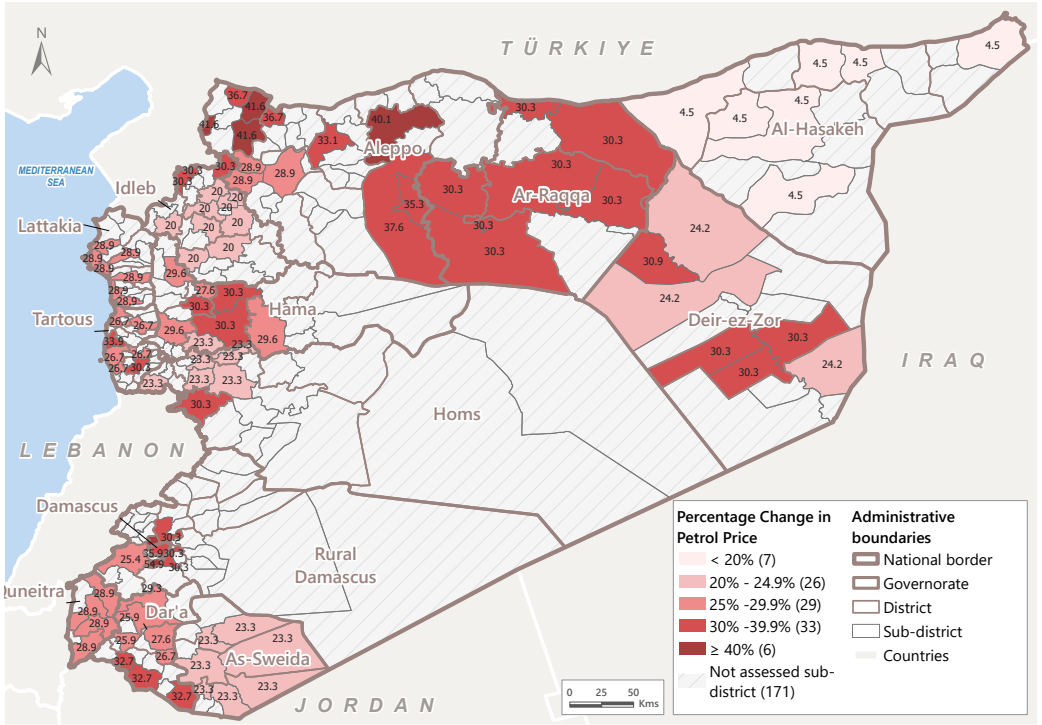
Vendor responses about availability of fuel in September/October 2026

	Completely unavailable	Limited availability only sold in small quantities or by a small number of traders	Widely available
Imported diesel	18.5%	16.6%	56.4%
Imported petrol	20.4%	17.2%	53.3%
Locally produced diesel	6.0%	16.9%	76.5%
Locally produced petrol	9.1%	16.0%	74.0%
Black market diesel	2.7%	28.3%	68.4%
Black market petrol	2.4%	27.4%	69.3%

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Percentage change in median imported diesel prices (left) and median imported petrol prices (right) - by sub-district, August to September/October





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SMEB and foreign exchange rate trends

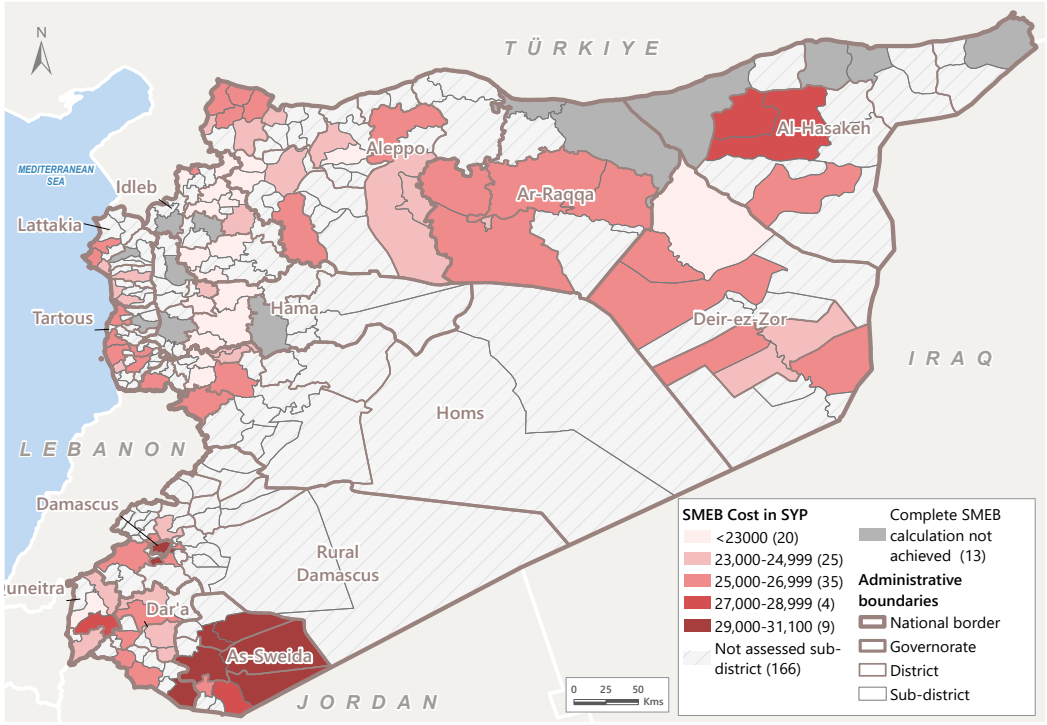
177.5 USD

24,500 SYP

The cost of the **national** median **SMEB**

Data for this JMMI indicate an increase in the national median Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) by **2.4% in USD terms**, from USD 173 to USD 178 since August. The increase was more pronounced in **SYP**, **rising by 7.1%,** from SYP 22,876 to SYP 24,500. The 4.7 pp difference between the USD- and SYP-denominated changes indicates that SYP depreciation amplified the increase in the local-currency cost of essential goods and services. **SMEB costs increased across all assessed regions. NES** recorded the **highest median SMEB cost**, at approximately **USD 184.6**, followed by **CSS at USD 178.3** and **NWS at USD 166.9. Local-currency increases were stronger**, reaching approximately **6% in SYP in CSS**, **6% in SYP in NES**, and **4% in TRY in NWS**. Over the same period, the **national median exchange rate increased** from 132 to 138 SYP per USD, indicating an approximately **4.3% depreciation of the SYP against the USD**. Similar depreciation rates were recorded in NES and CSS. This added to a longer-term decline, with the SYP losing approximately 16.7% of its value against the USD since October 2025. In NWS, the exchange rate rose from 48.4 to 49.25 TRY per USD, equivalent to an approximately 1.7% depreciation of the TRY.

Overview of the September 2026 median SMEB price range in SYP, by assessed sub-district



Food

127.8 USD

17,631 SYP

The cost of the national median **SMEB food** component

Between August and September/October 2026, the national food component of the SMEB **increased by 4.8% in SYP**, from SYP 16,819 to SYP 17,631. The increase was considerably smaller when converted into USD, with the national food basket remaining broadly stable at approximately USD 127.8. This difference reflects the depreciation of the SYP over the assessment period, which increased the local-currency cost of goods without producing an equivalent rise in their USD-denominated value.

4.8% ▲

Increase in the national median SMEB food component in SYP since August 2026

4.3% ▲

Increase in the SMEB food component in SYP in CSS, the largest regional local-currency increase

23.0% ▲

Increase in the national median vegetable component between August and September 2026

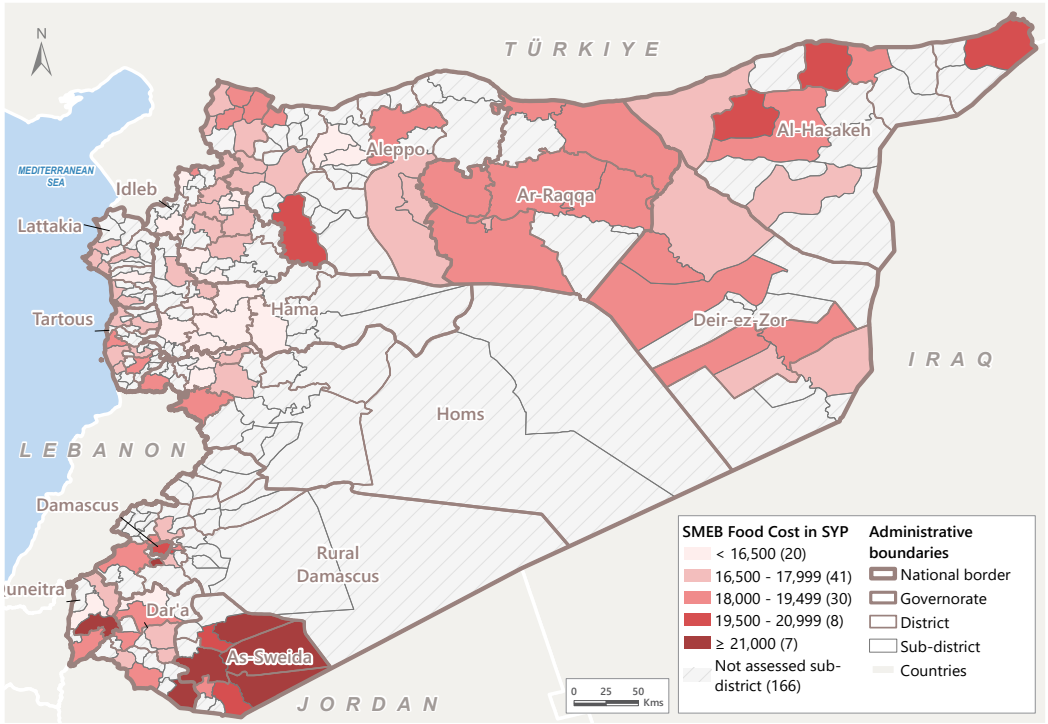
At the regional level, the SMEB food component recorded **the largest increase in CSS,** rising by **4.3% in SYP**, followed by **increases** of **3.1%** in **SYP** in **NES** and **2.0% in TRY in NWS**. The largest increases were recorded for vegetables (+23.0%), bread (+10.7%), and cooking oils (+9.5%), while the cost of bulk foods rose by 6.2% and eggs by 4.4%. In September 2026, food accounted for 72.0% of the total SMEB value, followed by NFIs at 7.6%, cooking fuels and the contingency float at 7% each, and water at 6.4%. The composition of the SMEB stayed largely unchanged between this and the previous round.

Regional price changes of median SMEB food components between August and September 2026

SMEB food component	Northeast (SYP)	Northwest (TRY)	Central-south (SYP)	National (SYP)
SMEB bulk food	+6.4% ▲	3% ▲	+5.9% ▲	+6.2% ▲
SMEB vegetables	+16.4% ▲	+14.8% ▲	+27.3% ▲	+23% ▲
SMEB chicken	-14.3% ▼	-5.9% ▼	-3.5% ▼	-8.3% ▼
SMEB eggs	+2.6% ▲	+0.8% ▲	0.0%	+4.4% ▲
SMEB cooking oils	+4.3% ▲	+5.3% ▲	+4.7% ▲	+9.5% ▲
SMEB bread	+15.4% ▲	+7.7% ▲	+3.4% ▲	+10.7% ▲

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Overview of the September 2026 median SMEB food component price range in SYP, by assessed sub-district



Bread

Bread prices rose across all assessed regions between August and September/October 2026. Nationally, the median price increased by 10.7%, reaching 60.5 SYP. The sharpest rise was recorded in NES at 15.4%, compared with 7.7% in NWS and 3.4% in CSS. This latest increase builds on an already upward trend: since May 2026, the national median bread price has risen by 21.1%, with particularly marked increases in NWS +39.3%, NES +25.0%, and CSS +20.0%.

Percentage change in bread prices compared with May JMMI round [3]

	Bread price September 2026	% change from August 2026	% change from May 2026
Northeast	57 SYP	15.4% ▲	25.0% ▲
Northwest	21 TRY	7.7% ▲	39.3% ▲
Central South	60 SYP	3.4% ▲	20.0% ▲
National	61 SYP	10.7% ▲	21.1% ▲

Cooking fuel

12.0 USD

1,653 SYP

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

7.5% ▲

Increase in the **national median SMEB cooking-fuel** component in SYP between August and September/October 2026

19.3% ▲

Increase in cooking-fuel costs in NWS, measured in TRY, since May 2026

Cooking-fuel costs increased across all assessed regions **between August and September/October 2026**, adding further pressure to households' essential energy expenditure. **Nationally**, the median SMEB cooking-fuel component **rose by 7.5% in SYP**, reaching 1,653 SYP, compared with a **2.8% increase in USD terms**. **Regionally**, local-currency increases were relatively consistent, ranging from **6.2%** in **NES** and **NWS** to **6.8**% in **CSS**. The latest increases reinforced an existing upward trend. **Since May 2026**, the **cooking-fuel component has increased by 14.2% nationally**, with the largest regional increase recorded in NWS at 19.3% in TRY, followed by NES at 14.7% and CSS at 14.1% in SYP. The increase following the mid-September fuel-price shock indicates additional pressure on household cooking-energy costs. The more pronounced increase in local currencies than in USD also shows how currency depreciation amplified the cost faced by households paying in SYP and TRY.

Median domestic SMEB cooking fuel, by region and national average, September 2026

	May	August	September	% change from Aug 2026	% change from May 2026
Northeastern	1,482.50 SYP	1,600.00 SYP	1,700.00 SYP	+6.2% ▲	+14.7% ▲
Northwestern	478.80 TRY	537.66 TRY	571.01 TRY	+6.2% ▲	+19.3% ▲
Central southern	1,450.00 SYP	1,550.00 SYP	1,655.00 SYP	+6.8% ▲	+14.1% ▲
National	1,447.26 SYP	**1,537.85 SYP**	**1,653.00 SYP**	+7.5% ▲	+14.2% ▲

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Hygiene non-food items

13.4 USD

1,850 SYP

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

Between August and September/October 2026, the **national median cost of the SMEB NFI component increased** by **14.8% in SYP**, reaching 1,850 SYP. In **USD** terms, the component rose by 9.8%, from USD 12.2 to USD 13.4. The larger increase in SYP reflects the additional effect of currency depreciation on costs faced by households paying in local currency. **At the regional level**, NFI prices **increased** across all assessed regions, with local-currency increases ranging from **11.5% in NES** and **11.8% in CSS** to **12.8% in NWS**. The data does not show a direct link with the mid-September fuel-price rise, as NFI prices did not increase more in areas where fuel prices rose most. However, with vendors holding one to two weeks of NFI stock on average, higher transport and distribution costs may only be reflected in prices in the coming rounds. Exchange-rate movements, sourcing patterns, stocks, and local availability may have influenced the observed changes.

Water trucking

11.4 USD

1,575 SYP

The cost of the **national median SMEB water trucking**

Between August and September/October 2026, the **national** median cost of the SMEB water component **increased by 27.9% in SYP**, from 1,231 to 1,575 SYP. The increase remained substantial when measured in **USD**, rising by **22.4%**, from USD 9.3 to USD 11.4. **Regionally**, the sharpest increase was recorded in Northeast Syria, where the water component rose by 32.0% in SYP, followed by Northwest Syria at 20.3% in TRY and Central-Southern Syria at 18.4% in SYP. Higher fuel prices likely increased water-trucking and pumping costs, contributing to higher household water prices, particularly in areas reliant on trucked water. Regional differences may also reflect transport distances, water availability, and local supply conditions.

27.9% ▲

National increase in the SMEB water component in SYP between August and September/October 2026

32.0% ▲

Increase in the SMEB water component in NES, the largest regional rise

22.4% ▲

National increase in the SMEB water component in USD

Construction items

Prices of most construction and shelter items have **increased between August and September/October 2026**. The **sharpest increases** were recorded for **concrete hollow blocks** (+23.8%), wooden windows (+22.0%), wooden doors (+20.1%), and plastic sheets (+17.8%). More moderate increases were observed for hasira (+8.9%), stainless steel basin (+8.2%), plastic water tanks (+7.1%), and steel reinforcement bars (+3.5% to +4.0%). Regarding availability, construction items were **generally available** across assessed markets, particularly drinking-water pipes, sewer pipes and plastic water tanks, which were widely available according to 86.4%–89.3% of vendors. **Wooden windows** showed the greatest availability gap: only 63.6% reported wide availability, while 14.6% reported complete unavailability. **Wooden doors** and **plastic sheets** also showed comparatively weaker availability.

Education items

8.0 USD

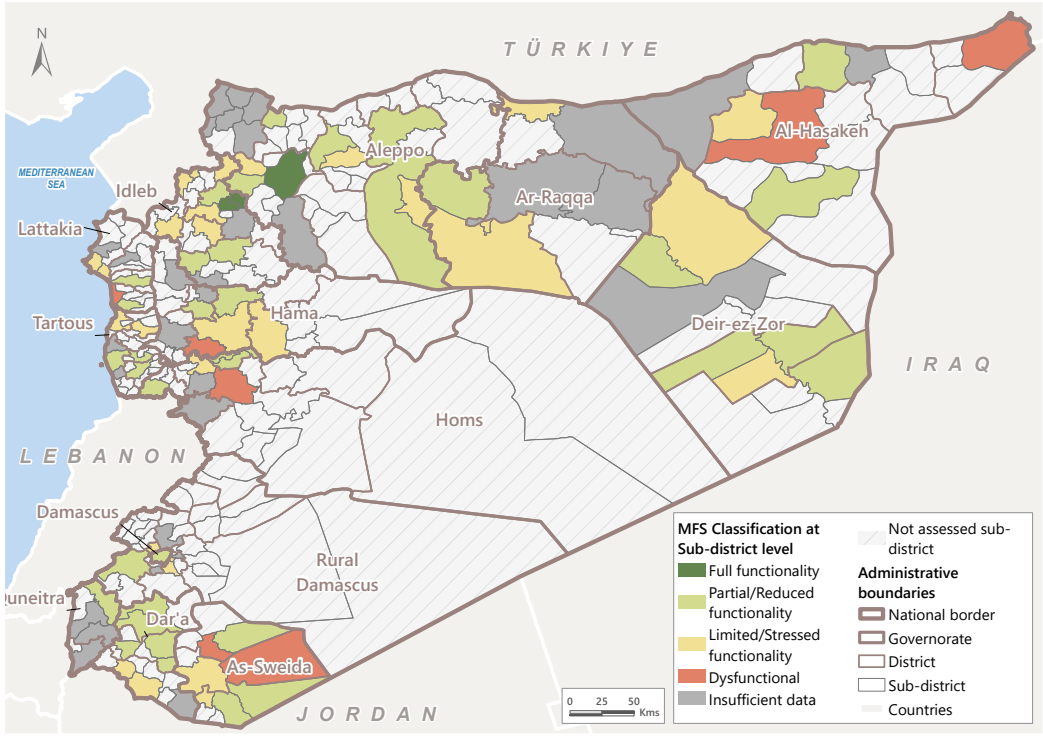
The cost of a bundle of basic essential education items

In **September 2026**, the national median cost of a basic education-item bundle, comprising one school bag, one notebook, one ink pen and one pencil, **reached approximately 1,106 SYP**, **equivalent to USD 8**. This represents a 16.8% increase in SYP compared with August. In USD terms, the bundle increased by approximately 11.7%. The increase was driven mainly by higher school-bag prices (+18.4%) and pencil prices (+16.7%), while ink pens rose by 7.0% and notebooks by 3.0%. The broad increase added to the cost faced by households purchasing essential school supplies.

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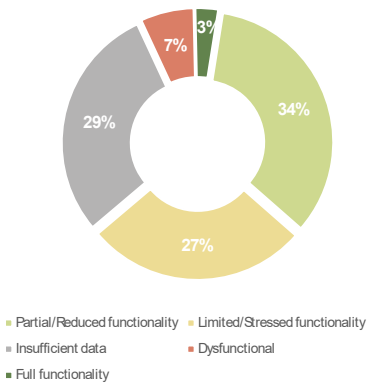
Market Functionality Score (MFS)

Overview of the September 2026 MFS classification, by assessed sub-district



Share of assessed sub-districts by MFS in September 2026[4]

Among assessed sub-districts with sufficient data, nearly **half** were **classified as having partial/reduced market functionality**, while more than **one third** had **limited/stressed functionality**. Only a **small proportion** achieved **full functionality**, highlighting persistent constraints across the five MFS pillars. The overwhelming majority of markets with compromised functionality showed constraints with affordability, indicating a continuation of the August trend that features stocked shelves but prices that climb out of reach.



Market performance varied considerably across sub-districts. **Accessibility and availability** were the **strongest pillars**, reaching, on average, approximately **94% and 89%** of their respective maximum scores. **This indicates that most assessed markets were physically accessible and that monitored commodities were generally available during the assessment period**.

Affordability was the weakest pillar, averaging only **27%** of its maximum score. Although markets were generally accessible and commodities available, high prices and household financial constraints continued to limit consumers' ability to purchase essential goods.

Resilience also varied across markets, averaging approximately **53%** of its maximum, indicating that some vendors remained vulnerable to supply disruptions, slow restocking, limited supplier diversity, and other operational challenges.

Infrastructure performed moderately, at approximately **63%** of its maximum, although gaps in secure storage, market facilities, and alternative payment options affected several markets.

Menbij sub-district in Aleppo governorate recorded the **highest overall MFS score**, at **81.5/100**, supported by strong availability and resilience. However, Menbij was classified as having partial/reduced functionality because its affordability pillar remained below 50% of the maximum pillar score. **Teftnaz in Idleb governorate** recorded the **strongest overall functionality classification**, scoring **81.3/100** and achieving **full functionality** because none of its five pillars fell below the 50% threshold. At the other end of the scale, **Shahba and Mashnaf sub-districts in As-Sweida governorate** recorded the **lowest MFS scores**, at 43.7 and 44.0 respectively. Both were classified as **dysfunctional**, with particularly significant weaknesses in accessibility, affordability, and infrastructure. **Harbanifse in Hama governorate** also recorded a low score of 54.9 and was classified as **dysfunctional** because several pillars fell below half of their maximum scores. These findings demonstrate that a moderate overall MFS score may still conceal critical weaknesses in individual pillars.

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Regional median prices of monitored items in NWS, NES, and CSS, reported in SYP and TRY (where applicable), with percentage change between August 2026 and September /October 2026 following the mid-September 2026 fuel price increase.

		Central South Syria		Northeast Syria		Northwest Syria		
Item	**Unit**	SYP	Quarterly change (SYP)	SYP	Quarterly change (SYP)	TRY	Quarterly change (TRY)	SYP equivalent
Bulk foods								
Bulgur	1kg	107.5	+7.5% ▲	105	+5% ▲	35.7	+2.0% ▲	99.3
Red lentils	1kg	140	+7.7% ▲	150	+7.1% ▲	49.1	+6.1% ▲	136.5
Rice	1kg	125	+4.2% ▲	130	0.0%	40	-2.7% ▼	111.3
Wheat flour	1kg	80	+1.6% ▲	80	+6.3% ▲	25	0.0%	69.5
Salt	500g	25	+25% ▲	31.7	+27% ▲	9.45	-1.2% ▼	26.3
Sugar	1kg	100	+11.1% ▲	110	+10% ▲	35.7	+8.1% ▲	99.3
Baby formula	1kg	1,312.5	+10.5% ▲	1,438	+3.2% ▲	265.5	-45.3% ▼	738.5
Tomato Paste	1kg	180	+5.9% ▲	210	0.0%	75	0.0%	208.6
Vegetables								
Tomatoes	1kg	50	+20.5% ▲	50	+23.4% ▲	15	+10.3% ▲	41.7
Potatoes	1kg	75	+25% ▲	67.5	+12.5% ▲	23.7	+18.7% ▲	66.1
Cucumbers	1kg	68.8	+60.3% ▲	52.5	+27.9% ▲	15	+15.4% ▲	41.7
Onions	1kg	60	+9.1% ▲	60	+7.2% ▲	17	+13.3% ▲	47.3
Cooking oils								
Ghee	1kg	365	+2.1% ▲	310	+3.3% ▲	107.5	+3.6% ▲	299.0
Vegetable oil	1L	300	+8.1% ▲	295	+5.4% ▲	107	+7.1% ▲	297.8
Poultry								
Chicken	1kg	376.3	-3.5% ▼	360	-14.3% ▼	140	-5.9% ▼	389.4
Eggs	1kg	400	0.0%	400	+2.6% ▲	140	+0.8% ▲	389.4
Bread								
Non-subsidised bread	8pc	73.8	+13.5% ▲	78.8	+12.5% ▲	21	+7.5% ▲	58.6
Subsidised bread	8pc	45	0.0%	48.8	+8.3% ▲	15	-4.6% ▼	41.7
Hygiene NFI								
Bathing soap	1pc	45	+12.5% ▲	55	+10% ▲	15	+20% ▲	41,7
Sanitary pads	10pc	125	+13.6% ▲	100	+21.2% ▲	28	+9.53% ▲	78.0
Toothpaste	100g	148.8	+14.4% ▲	120	0.0%	42.8	+8.42% ▲	119.1
Toothbrush	1pc	90	0 %	58	-3.3% ▼	23.8	+18.75% ▲	66.1
bleach	1L	90	+5.9% ▲	107.5	+7.5% ▲	32.5	-0.43% ▼	90.6
Laundry powder	1kg	220	+8.6% ▲	214.3	+17.3% ▲	59.7	+8.69% ▲	166.3
Dish soap	1L	140	+7.7% ▲	150	+6.2% ▲	27.8	+11% ▲	77.2
Baby diaper	30 pcs	450	+3.4% ▲	365	+4.3% ▲	128.8	-0.96% ▼	358.1
Cooking fuels								
Kerosene	1L	123	-18% ▼	167.5	+21% ▲	70.7	+76.72% ▲	196.6
LPG gas	1L	236.4	+6.8% ▲	242.9	+6.2% ▲	81.6	+6.20% ▲	226.9
Water								
Water trucking	1L	0.4	+18.4% ▲	0.4	+32% ▲	0.1	+20.25% ▲	0.3
Internet								
Mobile data	1gb	80	0.0%	43	-26% ▼	72.2	-19.54% ▼	200.9
Transportation fuels								
Imported diesel	1L	175	+45.2% ▲	175	+45.8% ▲	62.5	+42.4% ▲	173.7
Imported petrol	1L	185	+26.7% ▲	185	+30.3% ▲	66.0	+24.6% ▲	183.7
Locally produced diesel	1L	175	+45.8% ▲	175	+45.8% ▲	62.5	+42.4% ▲	173.7
Locally produced petrol	1L	185	+30.3% ▲	185	+30.3% ▲	66.0	+27.2% ▲	183.7
Black market diesel	1L	190	+43.4% ▲	160	+29.8% ▲	62.5	+42.4% ▲	173.7
Black market petrol	1L	202.5	+26.6% ▲	162.5	+14% ▲	67.8	+30.6% ▲	188.6

Regional median prices of monitored items in NWS, NES, and CSS, reported in SYP and TRY (where applicable), with percentage change between August 2026 and September/October 2026 following the mid-September 2026 fuel price increase.

		Central South Syria		Northeast Syria		Northwest Syria		
Item	**Unit**	SYP	Quarterly change (SYP)	SYP	Quarterly change (SYP)	TRY	Quarterly change (TRY)	SYP equivalent
School items								
School bag	1 bag	1200	+6.7% ▲	775	+21.6% ▲	301	+37.1% ▲	839.2
Notebooks	(100 pages)	70	0.0%	100	0.0%	35	+14.6% ▲	97.4
Ink pens	1 pen	27.5	+10% ▲	30	+20.0% ▲	10	-	27.8
Pencils	1 pencil	20	+33.3% ▲	20	+33.3% ▲	5	-	13.9
Household NFI items								
Blanket small	piece(2*1.5)m	2,442	+19.9% ▲	2,175	+14.8% ▲	738.75	-7.2% ▼	2,055
Blanket double	piece (2*2)m	3,726	+12.5% ▲	3,700	+17.3% ▲	1,141.4	-1.4% ▼	3,175
Mattresses	piece (1.8*0.9*0.1)m	2,739.5	+35.3% ▲	1,932	+8.6% ▲	843.3	-10.4% ▼	2,345.7
Carpet	piece (2*3)m	5,520	+6.2% ▲	4,830	+10.1% ▲	2,141.3	+30.2% ▲	5,956.5
Diesel heaters	piece	6,000	+7% ▲	5,260	+20.2% ▲	1,200	-34.3% ▼	3,338.1
Jerry cans	20L	276	+10.4% ▲	300	+18.8% ▲	88.5	+12.9% ▲	246.1
Construction items								
Plastic sheets	piece (4x6)m	1,794	+13.3% ▲	1,690.5	+28.1% ▲	591	+10.1% ▲	1,644
Hasira	piece 12sqm (4x3)m	1,772	+9.1% ▲	1,656	+4.5% ▲	541.8	+2.1% ▲	1,507
Wooden Swedish door	piece (80x200)cm	19,285	+37.7% ▲	27,255	+3.2% ▲	6,895	+19.1% ▲	19,180
Wooden window	piece (60x60)cm	7,590	+15.% ▲	12,710	+28.4% ▲	3,693.8	+15.6% ▲	10,275
Rope	6–8 mm-30m length	608.7	-9.8% ▼	828	+38.0% ▲	142.8	+57.3% ▲	397.1
Plastic water tank	capacity of 1000 L	8,640	+8.9% ▲	8,073	+3.6% ▲	3,201.3	+2.1% ▲	8,905
Sewer pipes	3m long piece	299	-0.3% ▼	203.5	-10.0% ▼	56.4	-4.7% ▼	157
Drinking water pipe	4m long piece	125	-17.4% ▼	91.4	-7.7% ▼	35.4	-17.3% ▼	98.5
Concrete hollowblock	400 × 200 × 200 mm	56.8	+16.2% ▲	75.9	+40.2% ▲	22.2	+14.8% ▲	61.7
Steel reinforcement bar - 8mm	1 kg	96.6	+4.5% ▲	100	+6.8% ▲	34.7	-1.1% ▼	96.4
Steel reinforcement bar - 14mm	1 kg	92.6	+3.2% ▲	99.4	+6.4% ▲	34.9	+3.0% ▲	97.1

JMMI Methodology

Coverage

Coverage is determined through a combination of identifying key market hubs and partners' field capacity. Firstly, key market hubs are identified using the July 2025 Nationwide Market Network Analysis, 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 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.

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 the next page.

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 Standard Operating 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

JMMI Dashboard

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

Market Functionality Score (MFS)

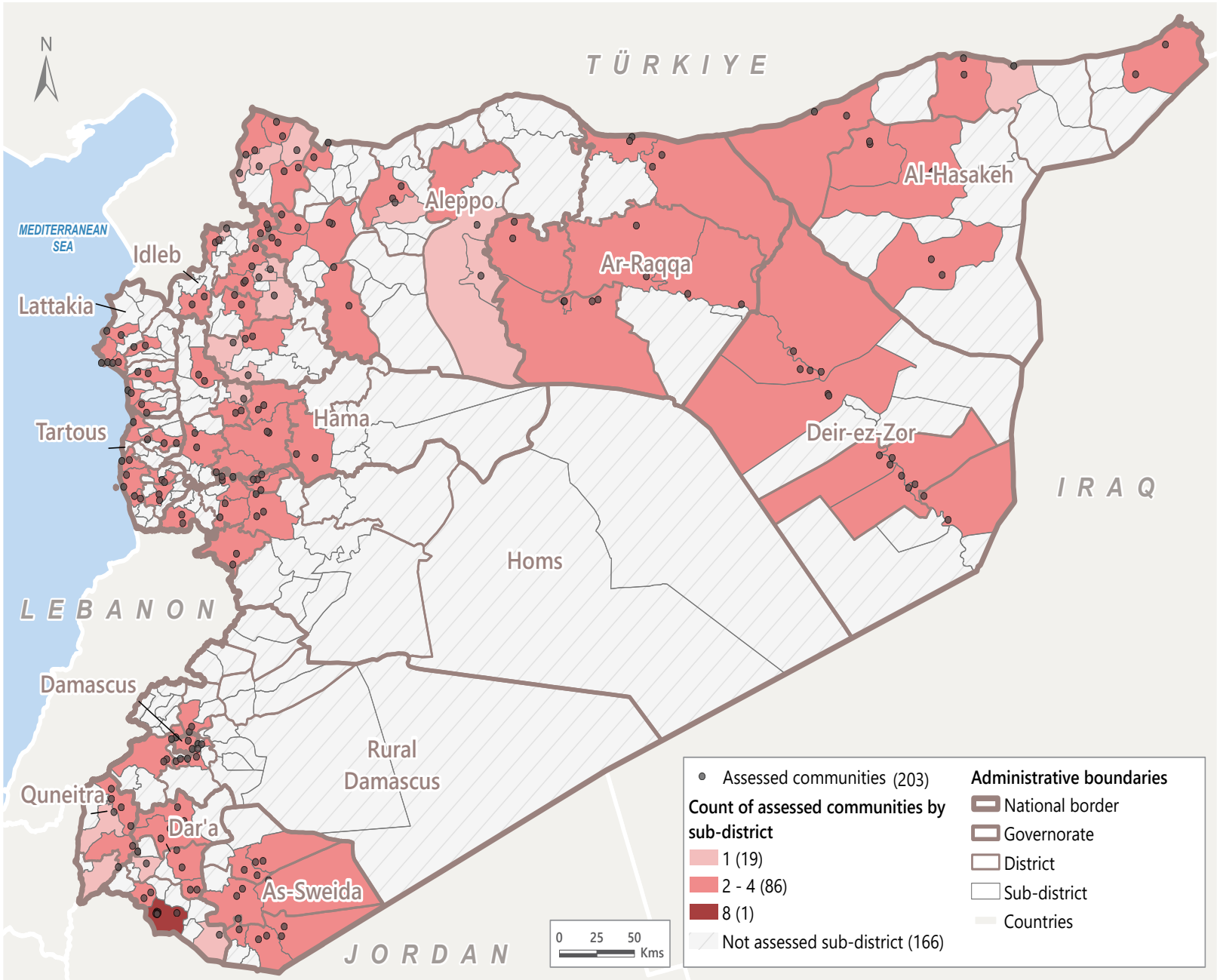
The Market Functionality Score (MFS) is a framework used to classify markets according to their overall level of functionality. It assesses markets across five core dimensions that capture their capacity to supply essential goods and services to consumers while enabling vendors to operate effectively.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

- **Full functionality:** Markets performing exceptionally well compared with national trends, consistently operating at a high level.
- **Partial/Reduced functionality:** Markets that remain largely operational but exhibit emerging or localized vulnerabilities.
- **Limited/Stressed functionality:** Markets operating under considerable strain, with reliability and overall performance noticeably uneven or fragile.
- **Dysfunctional:** Markets facing major constraints, with very limited or near non-operational functionality.
- **Insufficient data:** Approximately 29% of assessed sub-districts are shown as insufficient data due to the absence of storage capacities.

Geographic coverage of the September 2026 JMMI



Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)

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	37kg
SMEB NFI	
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

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Annex 1

Regional classification of assessed governorates and sub-districts[5]

Central South			
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
	Nawa	**Tartous**	Banyas
Hama	As-Salamiyeh		Dreikish
	Hama		Kherbet Elma'aza
	Harbanifse		Qadmous
	Kafr Zeita		Safita
	Madiq Castle		Soda Khawabi
	Muhradah		Tartous
	Masyaf	**Lattakia**	Al-Haffa
	Suran		Al-Qardaha
As-Sweida	As-Sweida		Ein El-Bayda
	Mashnaf		Hanadi
	Milh		Jablah
	Qarayya		Qteilbiyyeh
	Salkhad	**Quneitra**	Al-Khashniyyeh
	Shahba		Fiq
	Shaqa		Quneitra
Rural Damascus	At Tall		
	Babella		
	Jaramana		
	Kafr Batna		
	Qatana		
	Qudsiya		
	Sahnaya		

Northwest	
Governorate	**Sub-district**
Aleppo	Jebel Saman
	Atareb
	Tall Ed-daman
	Daret Azza
	Al Bab
	Afrin
	Bulbul
	Raju
	Sharan
	Sheikh El-Hadid
	Mabtali
	Azaz
	Maskana
Idleb	Ariha
	Bennsh
	Dana
	Harim
	Idleb
	Jisr-Ash-Shugur
	Kafr Nobol
	Khan Shaykun
	Maaret Tamsrin
	Maarrat An Numan
	Salqin
	Saraqab
	Teftnaz

Northeast	
Governorate	**Sub-district**
Aleppo	Al Bab
	Menbij
	Al-Khafsa
	Tadaf
	Maskana
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh
	Al-Malikeyyeh
	Amuda
	Quamishli
	Ras Al Ain
	Shadadah
	Tal Tamer
Ar-Raqqa	Al-Thawrah
	Ar-Raqqa
	Jurneyyeh
	Karama
	Mansura
	Suluk
	Tell Abiad
Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin
	Ashara
	Deir-ez-Zor
	Hajin
	Kisreh
	Tabni
	Thiban

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Endnotes

1 SYP denomination is according to the new SYP. Previous rounds of JMMI have relied on the old SYP. National figures in SYP include northwestern Syria values converted from TRY at the median exchange rate.

2 JMMI data collection is conducted on a quarterly basis. For visualization purposes, values from each data collection round were carried forward to the intervening months until the next round of data collection. As a result, repeated values in the chart do not represent monthly measurements, trends, or changes, but reflect the most recent available quarterly observation.

3 Bread prices and percentage changes in this table are based on the combined median bread price, calculated using both subsidised and nonsubsidised bread prices.

4 High numbers of sub-districts that could not be classified due to missing storage capacities is causing those shops to fail the required infrastructure data.

5 The geographic coverage was 106 sub-districts in September/October 2026 compared to 110 sub-districts in August 2026. 101 of these were the same sub-districts between the August and September/October round. Trend comparisons should therefore be interpreted with caution.

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).

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