

13-20 October 2025

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

12	Assessed governorates
52	Assessed districts
115	Assessed sub-districts
211	Assessed communities
7070	Surveyed shops
329	Sub-districts with complete SMEB calculation

For additional information on the geographical coverage of October 2025 round, please refer to the [Coverage map](#).

KEY INDICATORS

Median cost of **national SMEB**
1,894,830 SYP
165 USD

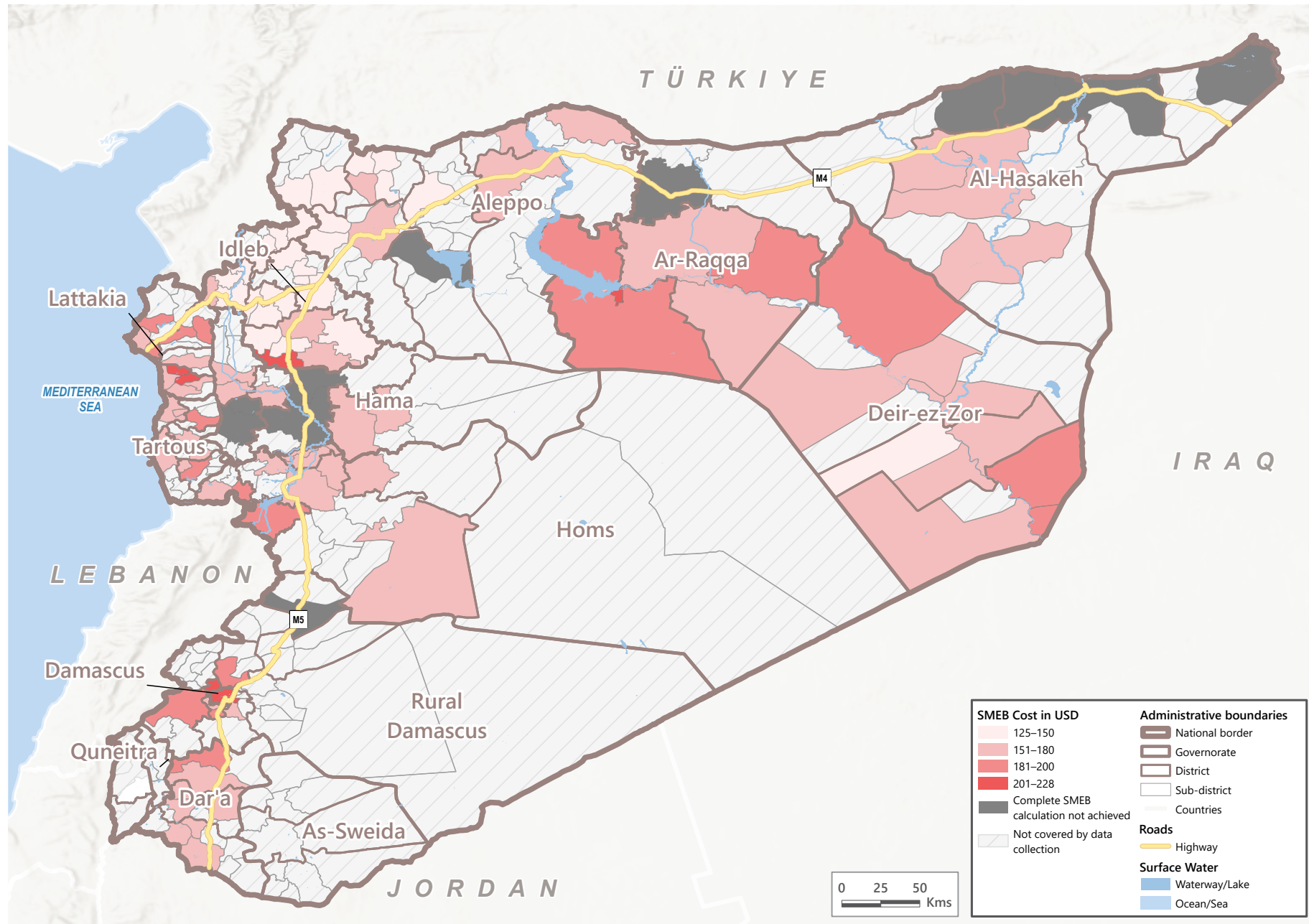
Median cost of **national SMEB Food**
1,367,267 SYP
119 USD

Median national **USD/SYP** informal exchange rate
11,500 SYP

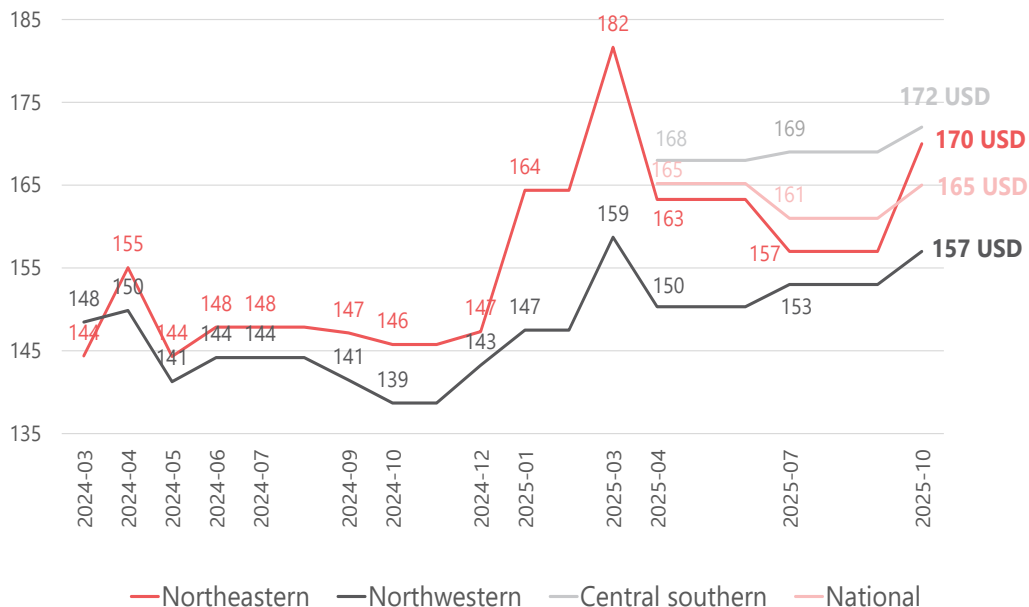
KEY FINDINGS

- **In October 2025, the national median SMEB price reached 165 USD, marking a 3% quarterly increase. In local currency terms, the SMEB rose 15% nationally (1,894,830 SYP), reflecting the 12.5% depreciation of the SYP and 4% depreciation of the TRY over the same period.** Regionally, the largest quarterly increases in USD were observed in northeastern Syria (+8%, 170 USD), followed by northwestern Syria (+3%, 157 USD), and central-southern Syria (+2%, 172 USD). In local currencies, regional SMEB increases were respectively 20% (1,964,934 SYP), 7% (6,625 TRY) and 15% (1,980,727 SYP).
- **The SMEB food component reached 119 USD nationally, a 2% quarterly increase, while in SYP it rose 14% nationally (1,367,267 SYP).** Regionally, the food component increased by 8% in northeastern Syria (123 USD) and 6% in northwestern Syria (116 USD), while central-southern Syria recorded a 2% decline (120 USD). In local currencies, the corresponding regional changes were respectively 20% (1,414,000 SYP), 11% (4,884 TRY) and 10% (1,385,600 SYP).
- **Between July and October 2025, median bread prices remained largely stable nationwide and regionally. Bread availability on the other hand, improved notably:** the share of vendors reporting access to government-supported bread increased from 74% to 91% nationwide. In northwestern Syria, historically the area with the highest unavailability of subsidised bread, reported access rose sharply from 46% in July to 82% in October, the highest level recorded to date.
- **The SMEB cooking-fuel component, defined as a 24-litre LPG canister, reached 12 USD / 138,000 SYP, reflecting a 1% increase in USD and 13% in SYP nationally.** Regionally, prices rose 17% in SYP in northeastern and central-southern Syria and 4% in TRY in northwestern Syria. Diesel prices on the black market increased by 9% (10,610 SYP/L; 0.92 USD/L), with petrol showing similar upward trends, reflecting both seasonal demand and currency depreciation.
- **In October 2025, the median national cost of a basic bundle of essential education items, comprising one primary school bag, one notebook, one ink pen, and one pencil, was 6.2 USD (71,345 SYP).** While quantities and specifications vary by grade, this represents the minimum direct cost for equipping a primary school child. Findings from the REACH Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2024 indicate that direct education costs remain a primary barrier to accessing formal education in northern Syria, affecting host communities and IDPs alike.
- **Market accessibility remained broadly stable.** In October, 94% of vendors reported no physical obstacles, 92% no security concerns, and 99% no discriminatory access issues, indicating that operational markets are widely accessible across governorates.

Overview of the October 2025 median SMEB price range in USD, by assessed sub-districts



National and regional median SMEB prices, USD ^{1, 2}



SMEB and foreign exchange rate trends

165 USD

The cost of the national median SMEB

In October 2025, the national median Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) price reached 165 USD, reflecting a 3% quarterly increase. At the regional level, SMEB USD prices also rose across all areas. The largest quarterly increase was observed in northeastern Syria (+8%, 170 USD), followed by northwestern Syria (+3%, 157 USD) and central-southern Syria (+2%, 172 USD), which continues to record the highest absolute SMEB cost (see Annex 1 for the regional classification of governorates and sub-districts).

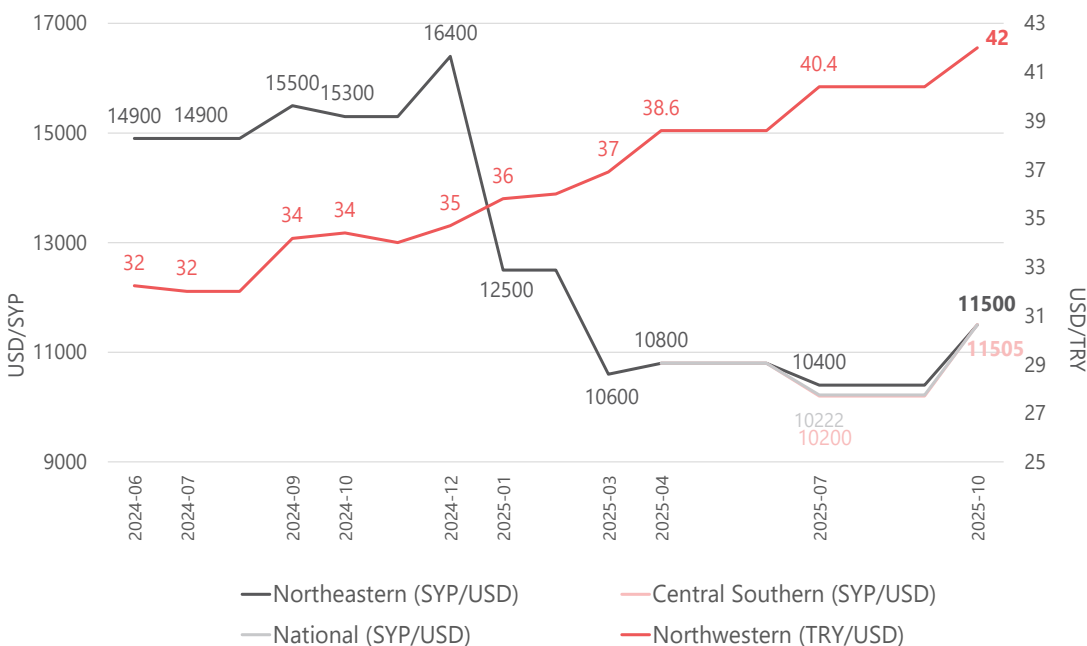
When expressed in Syrian pounds (SYP) and Turkish lira (TRY), however, quarterly changes in median SMEB prices were substantially higher than those recorded in USD. Nationally, the SMEB increased by 15% (reaching 1,894,830 SYP). Regionally, increases were 20% in northeastern Syria (1,964,934 SYP), 15% in central-southern Syria (1,980,727 SYP), and 7% in northwestern Syria (6,625 TRY).

These higher increases in local-currency terms are consistent with the depreciation of the SYP and TRY against the USD over the same period. Between July and October, the SYP depreciated by approximately 12.5%, and the TRY by 4%. The proportionality between local-currency SMEB inflation and currency depreciation suggests that a significant share of SMEB price dynamics continues to be driven by foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Depreciation of local currencies directly increases the cost of goods linked to foreign exchange. Imported items require more local currency to purchase the same USD-denominated inputs, pushing prices higher, although the exact import share of SMEB items is unknown. In addition, many markets across Syria informally benchmark prices to the USD to hedge against currency instability.³ As a result, even domestically produced goods see price increases when the SYP or TRY weakens, a trend reinforced by traders' and consumers' growing preference to preserve value in USD rather than in rapidly depreciating local currency.

Exchange-rate volatility, driven by the depletion of foreign reserves at the Central Bank of Syria and structural liquidity constraints, remains a central factor behind rising local prices and declining household purchasing power.^{4,5} The Syrian government has announced plans to introduce a new series of banknotes and remove two zeros from the national currency in December 2025, a redenomination aimed at simplifying transactions, improving cash circulation, and restoring public confidence in the SYP.^{6,7} While this signals a clear policy direction, its actual impact on currency stability, prices, and household purchasing power remains uncertain, particularly given ongoing structural economic challenges and regional disparities in cash availability and market functioning.

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



12.5% ▼

The SYP has lost approximately 12.5% of its value against the USD between July and October

20% ▲

The northeastern Syria median SMEB in SYP increased by 20% between July and October 2025.

15% ▲

The central-southern Syria median SMEB in SYP increased by 15% between July and October 2025

4% ▼

The TRY has lost 4% of its value against the USD between July and October 2025

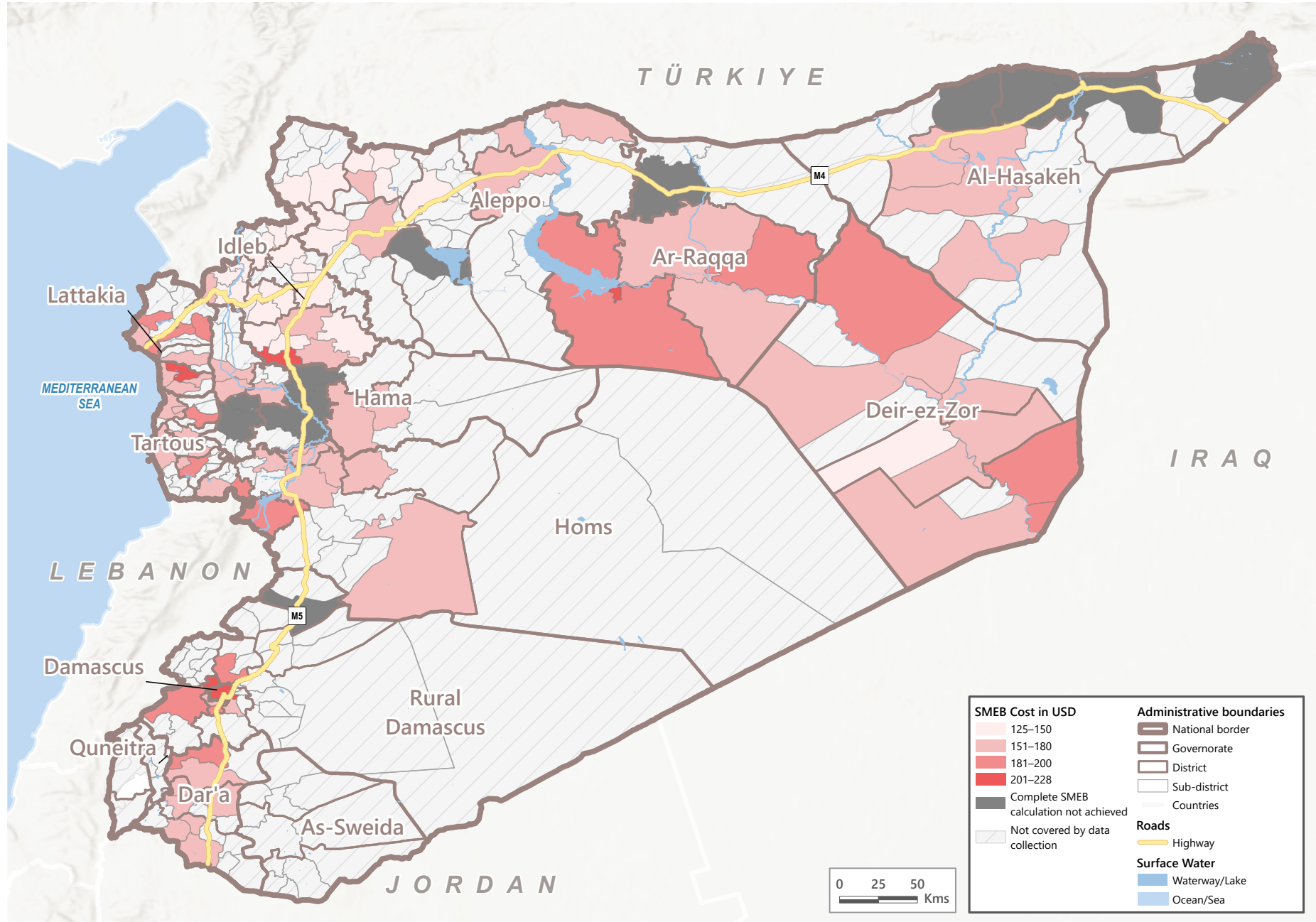
15% ▲

The national Syria median SMEB in SYP increased by 15% between July and October 2025

7% ▲

The northwestern Syria median SMEB in TRY increased by 5.16% between July and October 2025

Overview of the October 2025 median SMEB price range in USD, by assessed sub-districts



SMEB Cost in USD		Administrative boundaries	
125–150	(Lightest pink)	National border	(Thick brown line)
151–180	(Light pink)	Governorate	(Thin brown line)
181–200	(Medium pink)	District	(Dashed brown line)
201–228	(Dark pink)	Sub-district	(Thin grey line)
Complete SMEB calculation not achieved	(Black)	Countries	(Thin grey line)
Not covered by data collection	(Hatched pattern)	Roads	(Yellow line)
		Highway	(Thick yellow line)
		Surface Water	(Blue line)
		Waterway/Lake	(Light blue)
		Ocean/Sea	(Dark blue)



Food

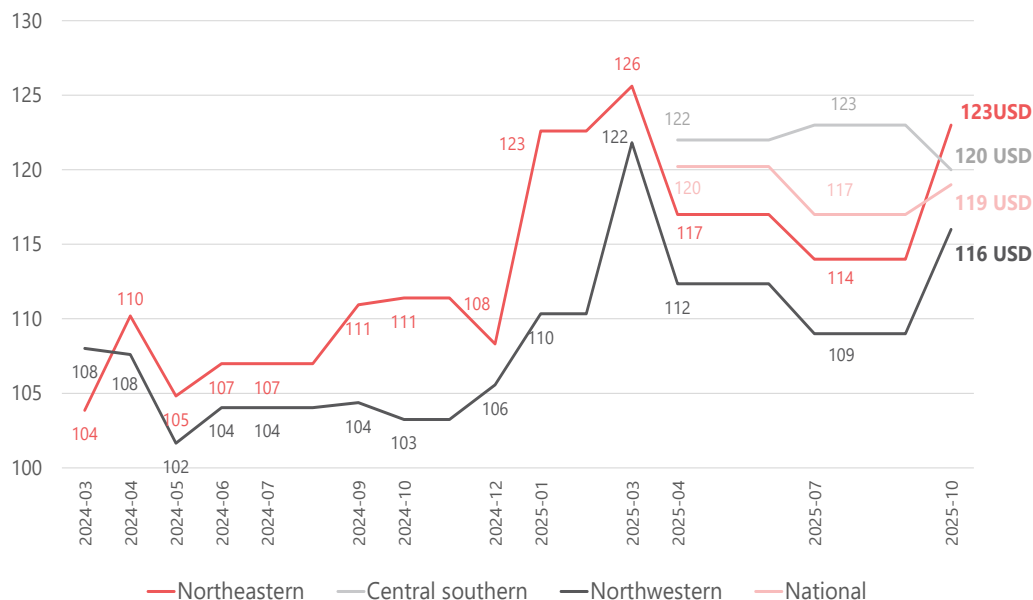
119 USD

The cost of the national median SMEB Food

In October 2025, the national price of the SMEB food component reached 119 USD, reflecting a quarterly increase of 2% (119 USD). At the regional level, the highest quarterly rise was observed in northeastern Syria (+8%, 123 USD), followed by northwestern Syria (+6%, 116 USD), while central-southern Syria experienced a slight decline of 2% (120 USD). When expressed in local currencies, the SMEB food component closely mirrored these trends, reflecting both inflationary pressures and exchange-rate depreciation. At the national level, it rose by 14% (1,367,267 SYP), while regional increases were 20% (1,414,000 SYP) in northeastern Syria, 10% (1,385,600 SYP) in central-southern Syria, and 11% (4,884 TRY) in northwestern Syria.

	USD		SYP/TRY	
	SMEB food price	% change from July 2025	SMEB food price	% change from July 2025
Northeastern	123 USD	+8% ▲	1,414,000 SYP	20% ▲
Northwestern	116 USD	+6% ▲	4884 TRY	11% ▲
Central southern	120 USD	-2% ▼	1,385,600 SYP	10% ▲
National	119 USD	+2% ▲	1,367,267 SYP	14% ▲

National and regional median SMEB food prices, USD



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

SMEB food component	Northeastern (SYP)	Northwestern (TRY)	Central-southern (SYP)	National (SYP)
SMEB bulk food	+12% ▲	+5% ▲	+5% ▲	+8% ▲
SMEB vegetables	+80% ▲	+68% ▲	+71% ▲	+83% ▲
SMEB chicken	+40% ▲	+28% ▲	+20% ▲	+25% ▲
SMEB eggs	+23% ▲	+7% ▲	+11% ▲	+15% ▲
SMEB cooking oils	+22% ▲	+9.5% ▲	+12% ▲	+14% ▲
SMEB bread	+12.5% ▲	-4% ▼	+12.5% ▲	+11% ▲

Bread

Between July and October 2025, median bread prices remained largely stable across both national and regional levels. Over the same period, bread availability showed a clear improvement: the share of vendors reporting access to government-supported bread rose from 74% in July 2025 to 91% nationwide. In northwestern Syria, historically the area with the highest levels of subsidized-bread unavailability, reported availability increased sharply from 46% in July to 82% in October 2025, the highest rate observed to date.

Although the Syrian Interim Government announced in January 2025 that bread subsidies would be phased out within two months, secondary sources report the Syrian Bakers Corporation reaffirmed that the subsidy system remains in effect, as of October 2025.^{8,9}

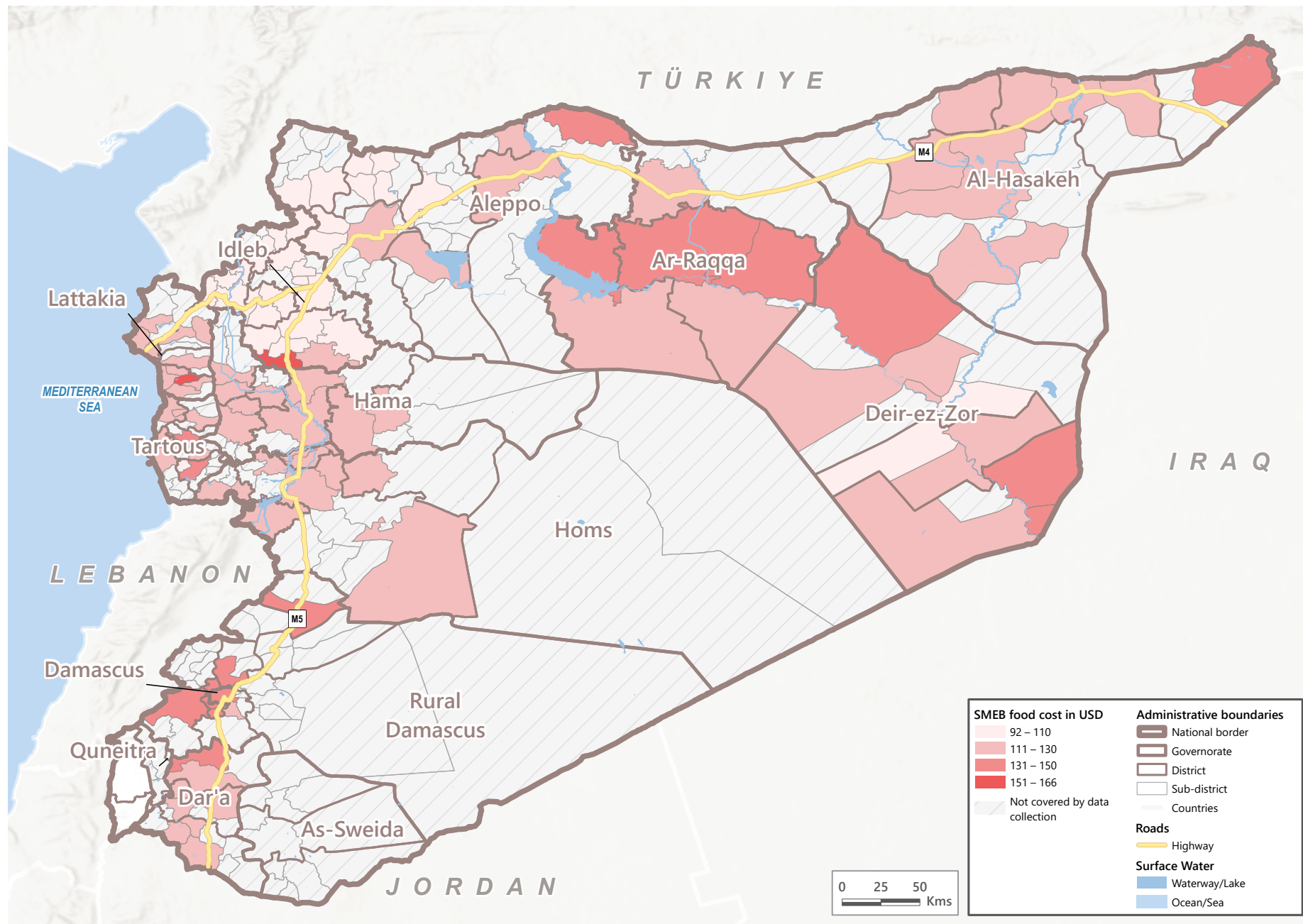
According to the Corporation, subsidized ("tamwini") bread continues to be sold at a fixed price of 4,000 SYP per 1,200-gram bundle of 10 loaves. Alongside this, the state-recognised commercial bread track, produced with unsubsidized flour, remains reportedly active, with prices recently set at 5,500 SYP per bundle at bakeries and 6,000 SYP through authorized vendors.^{10,11}

Regional median bread prices and reported availability levels

	Northeastern	Northwestern	Central southern	National
Share of vendors reporting bread availability in local market in October 2025				
Bread - Subsidised	98%	82%	93%	91%
Bread - Non-subsidised	98%	100%	99%	99%
Recorded price (USD) in October 2025				
Bread - Subsidised	0.26	0.24	0.43	0.26
Bread - Non-subsidised	0.47	0.27	0.30	0.38
Recorded price (SYP, TRY) in October 2025				
Bread - Subsidised	3,000 SYP	10 TRY	3,417 SYP	3,000 SYP
Bread - Non-subsidised	5,417 SYP	11.4 TRY	5,000 SYP	4,381 SYP



Overview of the October 2025 median SMEB Food component price range in USD, by assessed sub-districts



Fuels

12 USD

The cost of the national median SMEB cooking

In October 2025, the national median price of the SMEB cooking-fuel component, defined as a 24-litre LPG canister, reached 12 USD (138,000 SYP). This reflects a 1% increase in USD terms and a 13% increase in SYP terms compared with July 2025, closely mirroring the depreciation of the SYP over the same period. Regionally, cooking-fuel prices rose by 17% in SYP terms (5.5% in USD) in Northeast Syria, 17% in SYP (9.0% in USD) in Central Syria, and by 4% in TRY (-0.6% in USD) in Northwest Syria.

Diesel and LPG remain the two most commonly used fuels for household heating in Syria. Historical JMMI data show a recurring seasonal increase in both diesel and LPG prices during October–December, when falling temperatures drive up demand. In October 2025, the national median price of diesel increased by 9% in SYP terms (9,500 SYP/L; 0.82 USD/L) and by 23% on the black market (10,610 SYP/L; 0.92 USD/L), a trend reflected across all regions. Petrol prices followed a similar upward trajectory, partly absorbing the impact of foreign-exchange fluctuations and potentially indicating the early onset of seasonal market pressures or speculative behaviour.

Non-food items (NFIs)

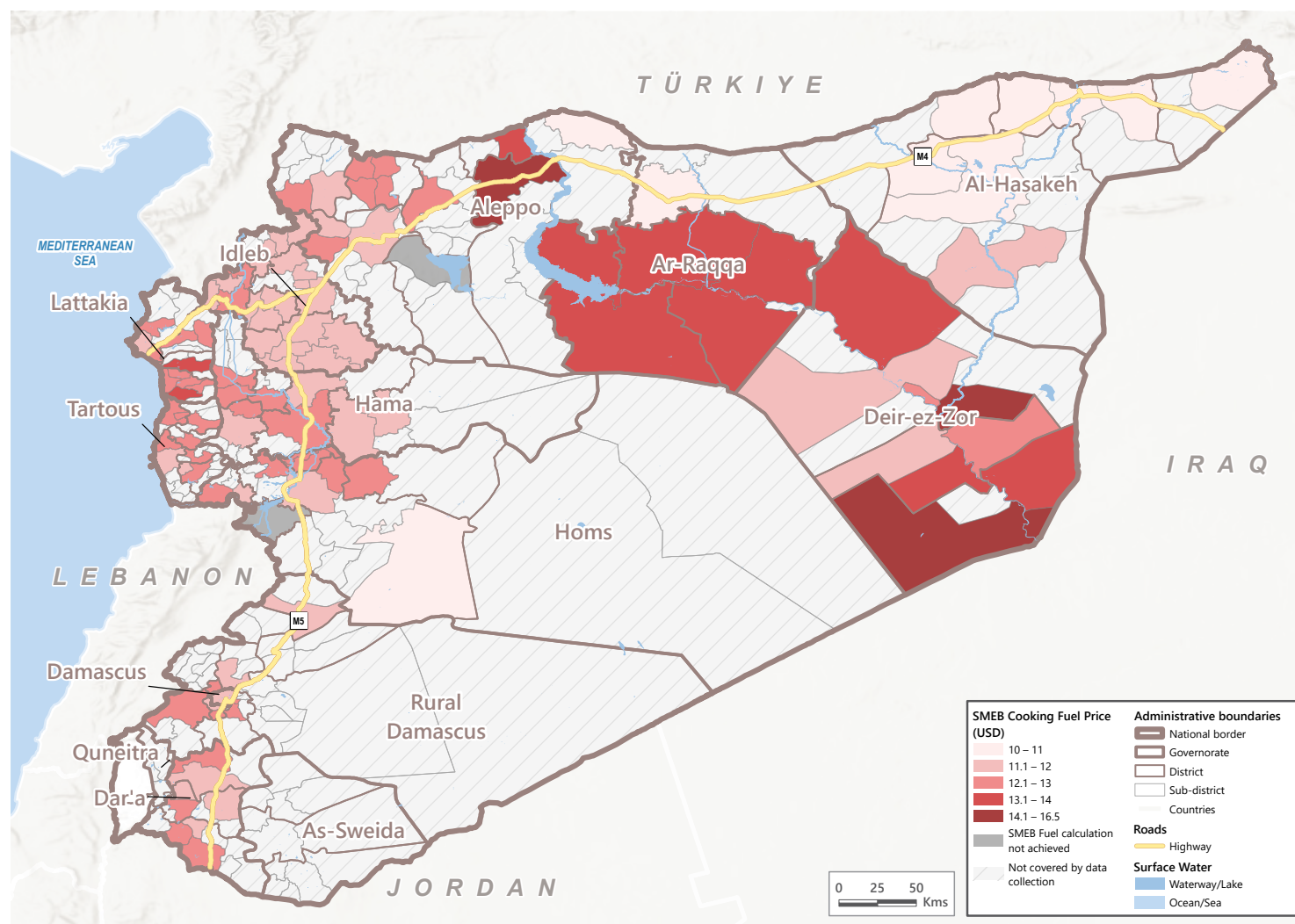
11.5 USD

The cost of the national median SMEB NFI component

The median national cost of the SMEB non-food items (NFI) basket, which includes essential hygiene items such as toothpaste, sanitary pads, body soap, washing powder,

and dishwashing liquid, stood at 11.5 USD, or 131,929 SYP, constituting a 6% decrease in USD terms, and a 6% increase in SYP terms.

Overview of the October 2025 median SMEB Fuel component price range in USD, by assessed sub-districts



Education items

6.2 USD

The cost of a bundle of basic essential education items

In October 2025, the median national cost of a basic bundle of essential education items, consisting of one primary school bag, one notebook, one ink pen, and one pencil, was **6.2 USD (71,345 SYP)**. Although required quantities and item specifications may vary by grade level, this figure represents the minimum direct expense a household would need to cover to equip a primary school child with essential school supplies.

Findings from the REACH Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2024 indicate that direct education costs remain the primary barrier to accessing formal education in northern Syria, affecting host communities as well as IDPs living both inside and outside camps.^{12,13}

Construction items

In October 2025 the JMMI monitored the cost of essential construction and household items such as doors, windows, water containers, concrete blocks, steel reinforcement, and tarpaulin. These items are widely available across the country, ensuring that households can access the materials needed to maintain safe and functional shelters.

Winter household NFI

The household NFI bundle monitored by the JMMI in October 2025 includes key winterisation and basic shelter items, namely small and double blankets, mattresses, carpets, hasira (floor mats), heaters, and 20-liter jerry cans. **The combined cost of one unit of each household item resulted in a national median price of 1,555,095 SYP (135 USD) in October 2025.**

Winter clothing

In October 2025, the JMMI monitored prices for key winter clothing items to assess market readiness ahead of the winter season. Overall, these items were consistently available across markets in all regions of Syria. Reported unavailability levels remained very low, between 0% and 4% depending on the item, indicating that essential winter clothing was broadly accessible at the start of the season.

While availability appears stable, winter clothing remains a critical seasonal need for households, particularly those living in inadequate shelters or facing economic hardship. Maintaining access to affordable winter clothing is essential to reducing cold-related protection risks and ensuring basic household resilience during the winter months.

Item	Unit	Central southern		Northeastern		Northwestern	
		SYP	USD	SYP	USD	TRY	USD
Education items							
School Bags for primary student (Grades1 to 6)	1pc	86,250	7.5	45,000	3.91	192,5	4.6
Notebooks A4 (100)pages)	1pc	4,875	0.4	9,660	0.84	22.5	0.5
Ink Pen	1pc	2,000	0.2	1250	0.11	5	0.1
Pencil	1pc	1500	0.1	1250	0.11	5	0.1
Construction items							
Plastic Sheets	1pc	150,000	13	92,000	8.0	504	11.9
Hasira	1pc	135,000	11.7		12.0	420	10
Wooden swedish door	1pc		104		160	4646	110.1
Wooden Window	1pc	654,688	57		75	2374	56.3
Rope	1pc	30,000	2.6	47,438	4.13	117	2.8
Plastic Water Tank	1pc	700,000	60.8		60	2600	61.6
Sewer Pipes	1pc	24,500	2.1	17,250	1.5	70	1.7
Drinking water pipe	1pc	13,250	1.2	8,625	0.75	40	0.9
Stainless Steel Basin	1pc	30,000	2.6	47,438	4.13	117	2.8
Concrete Hollow Block	1pc	4,083	0.4	4,400	0.38	14.7	0.3
8mSteel Reinforcement Bar - 8mm	1pc	16,000	1.4	44000	3.83	78	1.9
14Steel Reinforcement Bar - 14mm	1pc	58,000	5.0		9.83	40	0.9
Household NFI							
Blanket Small	1pc	175,000	15	227,125	19.75	981.5	23
Blanket Double	1pc	299,000	26	138,000	12.0	675	16
Mattresses	1pc	180,000	15,6	149,500	13.0	743	18
Carpets	1pc	422,500	36.7	325,500	28.3	1,554	37
Heaters	1pc	356,250	31	345,000	30	1,557	37
Jerry Cans (20L)	1pc	22,000	1.9	23,000	2.0	73	2
Winter items							
Babygrow	1pc	57,500	5.0	57,500	5.0	200	4.7
Baby winter coat	1pc	100,000	8.7		8.85	400	9.5
Winter jacket	1pc	173,750	15.1		18.7	840	19.9
Sweater	1pc	75,000	6.5	80,500	7.0	325	7.7
Winter boots for Men	1pc	125,000	10.9	92,500	8.04	400	9.5
Winter boots for Women	1pc	110,000	9.6	90,000	7.83	378	9.0
Half Long Sleeve Shirts	1pc	62,500	5.4	80000	6.96	200	4.7
Jeans Trousers	1pc	105,000	9.1		10.43	300	7.1
Winter gloves	1pc	15000	1.3	18,000	1.57	47.5	1.1

Water trucking

10 USD

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

Water remains widely accessible across the region, with 90% of vendors reporting that trucked water is widely available in local markets, while the remaining 10% indicated availability is limited, sold only in small quantities or by a small number of traders. In October 2025, the SMEB water component cost 10 USD, reflecting a 21% increase compared with July.

At the national level, water trucking services rely predominantly on groundwater, which accounts for 71% of the supplied water volume. Other sources include public water stations (19%), rivers (6%), and irrigation canals (3%). Despite the broad availability of water trucking, treatment practices remain limited: only 30% of trucked water is chlorinated, 65% is not treated, and 5% of vendors were unsure of the treatment status. This indicates that while water trucking is essential for meeting household and community needs, the quality, safety, and reliability of supplied water vary significantly.

High dependence on groundwater is particularly concerning given the trend of declining rainfall levels across Syria.¹⁴ Reduced surface water availability and slower aquifer recharge are placing sustained pressure on groundwater reserves and urban water systems.¹⁵ These conditions increase the likelihood of localized shortages, especially in densely populated or drought-affected areas, underscoring the importance of improved water resource management and strengthened monitoring of water quality and supply.

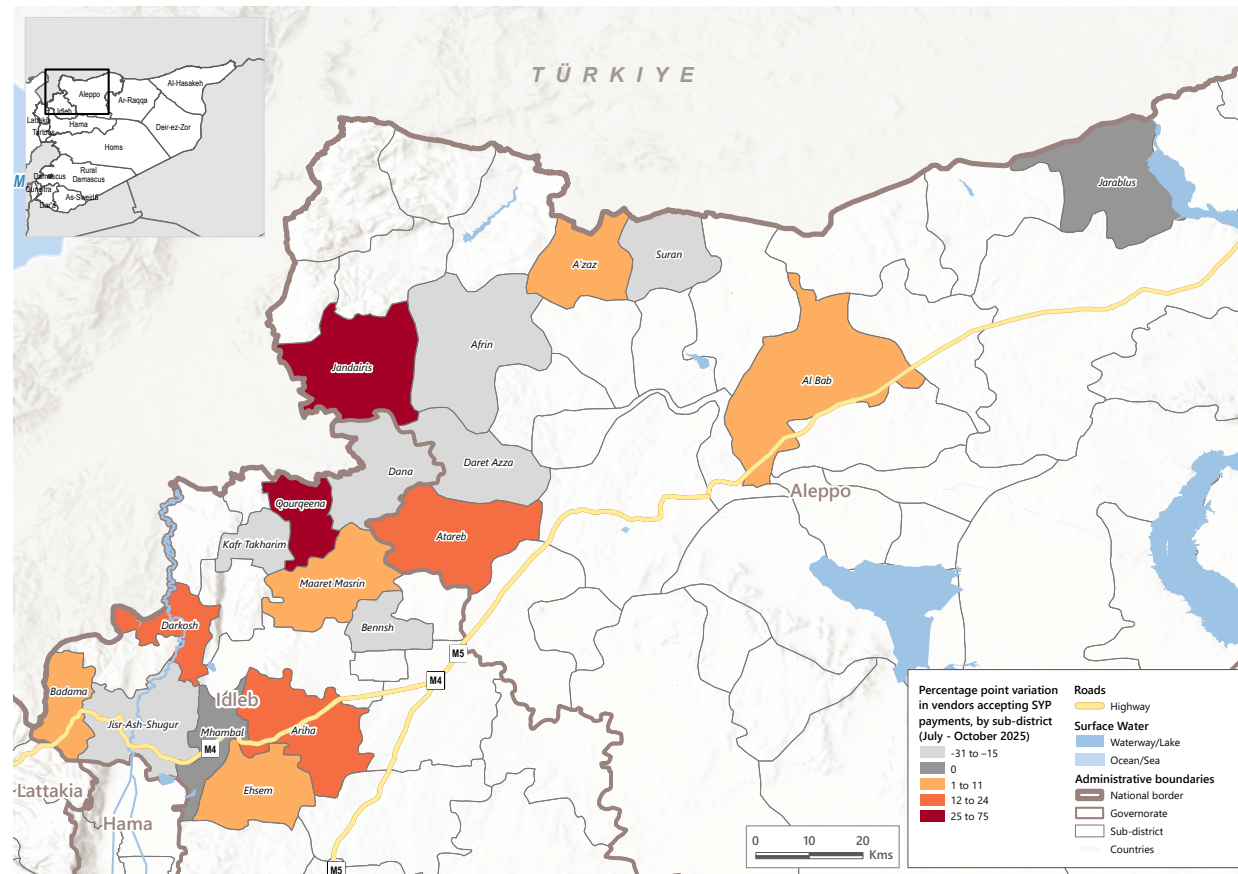
Markets accessibility

Market physical accessibility across Syria remained broadly stable between July and October 2025, with no major security-related or discriminatory barriers reported in any assessed governorate. In October, 94% of surveyed vendors reported no physical obstacles preventing access to marketplaces, and over 92% noted no security concerns in or around market areas. Discriminatory access was also minimal, with nearly 99% of vendors indicating that no population groups faced difficulties entering or using local markets.

On the other hand, financial access challenges for customers remain significant barrier to accessing local markets. Around 52% of vendors across the entire nation observed that some customers faced some sort of financial barrier to access markets. The most commonly reported issue was that customers could not afford the goods available (42%), followed by mismatches in accepted payment methods (13%) and liquidity shortages (11%).

From the vendor side, operational constraints were relatively limited: 61% reported no difficulties keeping their shops open during the seven days prior to data collection. Among those who did face challenges, the most frequently cited were rising supplier prices (29%) and limited working capital or liquidity (15%).

Overview of the percentage points change in the share of vendors accepting SYP as a payment method in northwestern Syria by sub-district, between July and October 2025¹⁶



Payment methods

The SYP remains the most widely accepted currency nationwide, with 85% of surveyed vendors reporting that they conduct transactions in SYP. Other commonly used currencies include the USD (accepted by 37% of vendors) and the TRY (28%), reflecting the continued presence of multi-currency market dynamics in several regions. Informal credit systems, where customers are allowed to purchase goods on credit and pay later, were reported by 18% of vendors, underscoring the role of social trust and community-based coping mechanisms in facilitating access to goods amid liquidity constraints. Less frequently used payment modalities include money transfers (4%), mobile money (4%), vouchers or e-vouchers (1%).

Acceptance of payment currencies in northwestern Syria, as percentage of interviewed vendors

	October 2024	January 2025	April 2025	July 2025	October 2025
SYP	2%	10%	33%	54%	52%
TRY	99%	98%	95%	92%	91%
USD	37%	59%	50%	58%	52%

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

Item	Unit	Central southern Syria			Northeastern Syria			Northwestern Syria			
		SYP	Monthly change (SYP)	USD	SYP	Monthly change (SYP)	USD	TRY	Monthly change (TRY)	USD	SYP
SMEB bulk foods											
Bulgur	1kg	8,250	+3% ▲	0.7	9,200	+18% ▲	0.80	29	+4% ▲	0.7	7,903
Red lentils	1kg	12,000	+6% ▲	1.0	11,250	+7% ▲	0.98	42.5	+18% ▲	1	11,582
Rice	1kg	10,500	+5% ▲	0.9	11,000	+10% ▲	0.96	37	+3% ▲	0.9	10,083
Wheat flour	1kg	6,000	+5% ▲	0.50	6,444	+7% ▲	0.56	20	+4% ▲	0.5	5,450
Salt	500g	1,000	-33% ▼	0.1	1,750	+21% ▲	0.15	5	0%	0.12	1,264
Sugar	1kg	8,000	+6% ▲	0.74	8,800	+10% ▲	0.77	29	0%	0.7	7,926
Baby formula	1kg	75,000	+10% ▲	6.5	110,625	-10% ▼	9.26	410	+55% ▲	9.7	111,730
Tomato Paste	1kg	13,875	-8% ▼	1.2	16,000	+28%	1.39	59	+5% ▲	1.4	16,010
SMEB vegetables											
Tomatoes	1kg	8,000	+113% ▲	0.7	7,750	+210% ▲	0.67	25.6	+113% ▲	0.6	6,967
Potatoes	1kg	6,000	+60% ▲	0.5	5,000	+25% ▲	0.43	17.5	+35% ▲	0.4	4,769
Cucumbers	1kg	6,200	+55% ▲	0.5	6,500	+86% ▲	0.57	24	+75% ▲	0.6	6,540
Onions	1kg	5,000	+54% ▲	0.4	4,750	+43% ▲	0.41	15	+50% ▲	0.4	4,088
SMEB cooking oils											
Ghee	1kg	28,000	+6% ▲	2.4	23929	+31% ▲	2.08	92.0	+3% ▲	1.8	21,256
Vegetable oil	1L	21,000	+21% ▲	1.8	19,000	+13% ▲	1.65	78	+18% ▲	2.2	25,305
SMEB poultry											
Chicken	1kg	27,250	+20% ▲	2.23	26,000	+40% ▲	2.26	115	+28% ▲	2.7	31,339
Eggs	1kg	30,000	+11% ▲	2.65	35,000	+23% ▲	3.04	110	+7% ▲	2.6	29,976
Bread											
Non-subsidised bread	8pc	5000	+25% ▲	0.53	5,417	+8% ▲	0.47	11.4	0%	0.28	2,696
Subsidised	8pc	3,417	-15% ▼	0.28	3,000	0%	0,26	10	+10% ▲	0.26	2,888
SMEB NFI											
Bathing soap	1pc	3,000	0%	0.3	5,000	+21% ▲	0.43	14	-5% ▼	0.3	3,815
Sanitary pads	10pc	10,000	+5% ▲	0.93	8,000	+35% ▲	0.7	23.5	+20% ▲	0.6	6,404
Toothpaste	100g	11,000	+10% ▲	1	10,659	+9% ▲	0.93	35	+9% ▲	0.80	9,538
Laundry powder	1kg	15,000	0%	1.3	15,000	+21% ▲	1.3	45	+13% ▲	1.1	12,263
Dish soap	1L	10,000	+4% ▲	0.9	11,500	+15% ▲	1	15	-11% ▼	0.4	4,088
SMEB cooking fuels											
Kerosene	1L	10,000		0.9	9000		0.78	40	0%	0.9	10,900
LPG gas	1L	20,000	+17% ▲	1.7	20,714	+17% ▲	1.8	71	+4% ▲	1.70	19,465
SMEB water											
Water trucking	1L	38	+89% ▲	0.0033	20	+28% ▲	0.0022	0.07	0%	0.0017	18
Internet											
Mobile data	1gb	11,750	+129% ▲	1.0	3,278	+5% ▲	0.29	49	-68% ▼	1.2	13,285
Transportation fuels											
Imported diesel	1L	11,000	+1% ▲	1.0	11000		0.96	40.4	+4% ▲	1.0	11,029
Imported petrol	1L	12,759	+6% ▲	1.1	13,250	+13% ▲	1.15	46	+3% ▲	1.1	12,655
Manually refined diesel	1L	11,000	+16% ▲	1.0	5,650	0%	0.49	35	+7% ▲	0.8	9,455
Manually refined petrol	1L	12,760	+16% ▲	1.1	5,650	+41% ▲	0.54	40.6	+2% ▲	1.0	11,064
Subsidised diesel	1L	11,020	+16% ▲	1.0	5,200	+30% ▲	0.45	36	+13% ▲	0.9	9,810
Subsidised petrol	1L	12,725	+16% ▲	1.1	487.5	+15% ▲	0.04	31.5	-22% ▼	0.7	8,584
Black market diesel	1L	11,750	+18% ▲	1.0	6,500	+18% ▲	0.53	37.5	+17% ▲	0.9	10,219
Black market petrol	1L	13,500	+13% ▲	1.2	6,750	+4% ▲	0.59	40	0%	0.9	10,900

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.

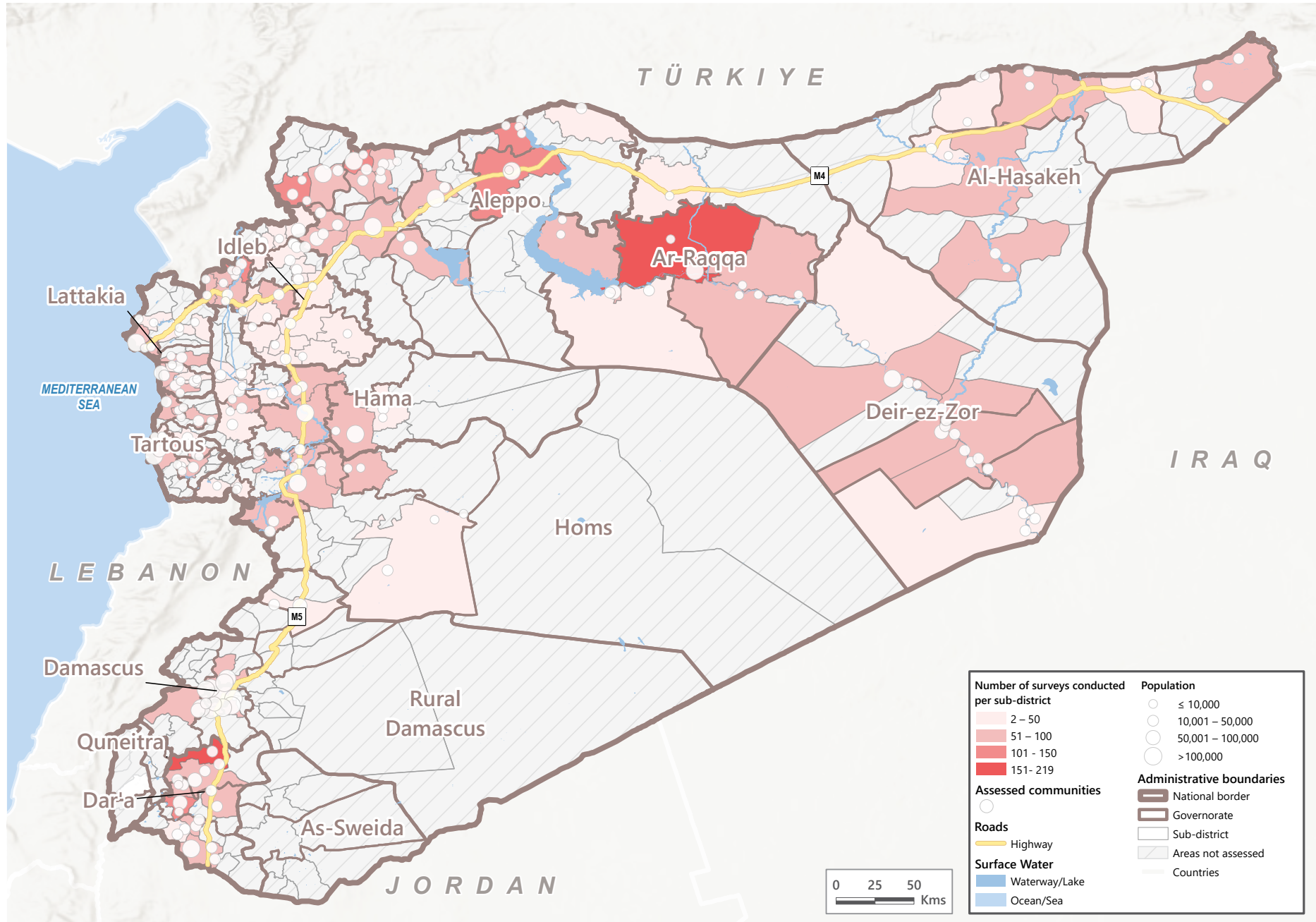
JMMI data is updated monthly through the [Interactive Dashboard](#) where users can filter for SMEB components of interest, currencies, and assessed areas.

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	
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 October 2025 JMMI



Annex 1

Regional classification of assessed governorates and sub-districts

Central southern			
Governorate	Sub-district	Governorate	Sub-district
Damascus	Damascus	Homs	Homs
Dar'a	Dar'a		Taldu
	Da'el		Ein Elniser
	Mzeireb		Qaryatein
	As-Sanamayn		Al-Qusayr
	Ghabagheb		Tall Kalakh
	Izra'		Hadideh
	Jasim		Ar-Rastan
	Nawa		Talbiseh
	Masmiiyyeh		Al Makhrim
	Mseifra		
	Mzeireb		
	Nawa		
Hama	Hama	Tartous	Anaza
	Suran		Tartous
	As-Suqaylabiyah		Soda Khawabi
	Tell Salhib		Banyas
	As-Salamiyeh		Taleen
	Saboura		Safita
	Masyaf		Ras El-Khashufeh
	Jeb Ramleh		Dreikish
Muhradah	Sheikh Badr		
	Qadmous		
Lattakia	Lattakia		Rural Damascus
	Ein El-Bayda	Jaramana	
	Hanadi	Qudsiya	
	Jablah	At Tall	
	Ein Elsharqiyeh	An Nabk	
	Qteilbiyyeh	Qatana	
	Ein Shaqaq	Markaz Darayya	
	Beit Yashout	Sahnaya	
	Al-Haffa		
	Salanfa		
	Al-Qardaha		

Northwestern	
Governorate	Sub-district
Aleppo	Jebel Saman
	Atareb
	Daret Azza
	Al Bab
	Afrin
	Jandairis
	A'zaz
	Tall Refaat
	Mare'
	As-Safira
	Jarablus
	Bennsh
	Saraqab
	Maaret Tamsrin
Idleb	Sarmin
	Ma'arrat An Nu'man
	Khan Shaykun
	Sanjar
	Kafr Nobol
	Tamanaah
	Heish
	Dana
	Kafr Takharim
	Qourqeena
	Armanaz
	Jisr-Ash-Shugur
	Badama
	Darkosh
Janudiyeh	
Ariha	
Ehsem	
Mhambal	

Northeastern	
Governorate	Sub-district
Aleppo	Ain al Arab
	Al Bab
	Menbij
Al-Hasakeh	Suran
	Al-Hasakeh
	Tal Tamer
	Shadadah
	Quamishli
	Amuda
	Qahtaniyyeh
Ar-Raqqa	Al-Malikeyyeh
	Darbasiyah
	Ar-Raqqa
	Sabka
	Karama
	Ein Issa
Deir-ez-Zor	Al-Thawrah
	Mansura
	Jurneyyeh
	Deir-ez-Zor
	Kisreh
	Basira
	Khasham
	Abu Kamal
	Hajin
	Susat
Al Mayadin	
Thiban	
Ashara	

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.
- 3 963 Media (October 2025), ["Dollarized Prices in Syria: A Lifeline for Traders, a Burden for Citizens"](#).
- 4 World Bank (June 2025), ["Syria Macro-Fiscal Assessment"](#).
- 5 The National News (May 2025), ["Deposits from Gulf states 'critical' for Syria's financial reform amid low foreign exchange reserves"](#).
- 6 Reuters (May 2025), ["Syria plans to print currency in UAE and Germany, ending Russian role"](#).
- 7 Levant24 (October 2025), ["CBS Announces Details on New Syrian Banknotes"](#).
- 8 Al Mayadeen (January 2025), ["Bread subsidies to be lifted within 2 months: Syrian Trade Minister"](#).
- 9 Kassioum (October 2025), ["Syria: Tthe Government raises the price of "commercial" bread without changing its price from "government-subsidized bakeries"](#).
- 10 SANA (October 2025), ["The director of the Syrian bakeries denies to SANA any change to the price of subsidized bread bundles"](#).
- 11 Yalla Syria News (October 2025), ["The Syrian Bakeries Establishment confirms: The price of subsidized bread remains fixed at 4000 Syrian pounds"](#).
- 12 REACH (January 2025), ["2024 MSNA Overview - Northwest Syria"](#)
- 13 REACH (January 2025), ["2024 MSNA Overview - Northeast Syria"](#)
- 14 REACH (April 2025), ["Syria - Land and water monitoring Dashboard"](#).
- 15 Crisis Analysis Syria (February 2025), ["Syria's liquidity crunch"](#).
- 16 While only sub-districts with at least 10 respondents per data collection round were included, it is important to note that the number of respondents per sub-district varied significantly between October 2024 and October 2025. As such, results should be interpreted with caution given these sampling variations.

REACH

Informing more effective humanitarian action



About the CWG

The JMMI exists within the framework of the Syria Cash Working Group (CWG). Regional CWGs were established in both northeastern and northwestern Syria in May 2014 to analyze the effects of the ongoing conflict on local markets and to support the design and implementation of humanitarian cash and voucher assistance in those areas.

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).