

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

The data for this analysis was collected from 11-17 August 2026 and hence, **do not reflect the increase in fuel prices that took place in mid-September 2026.**¹

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 and northwestern Syria 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
53	Assessed districts
110	Assessed sub-districts
238	Assessed communities
5881	Surveyed shops
99	Sub-districts with complete SMEB calculation

For additional information on the geographical coverage of August 2026 round, please refer to the [Coverage map](#).

KEY INDICATORS

Median cost of
national SMEB
2,287,563 SYP
173 USD

Median cost of
national SMEB Food
1,681,948 SYP
127 USD

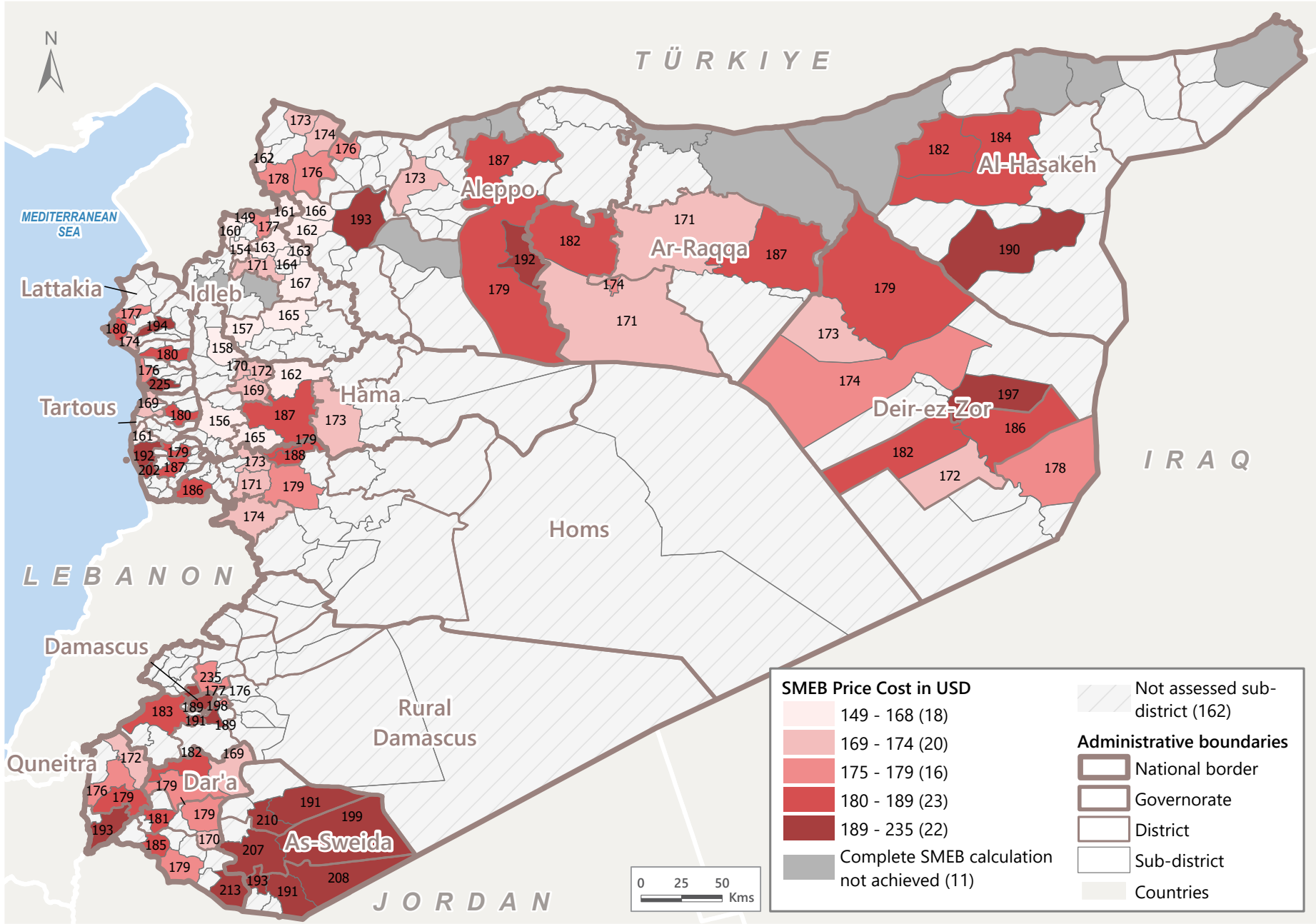
Median national **USD/SYP**
informal exchange rate
13,200 SYP

KEY FINDINGS

- In August 2026, the national median cost of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) increased by 7% compared to May 2026, reaching USD 173.** Increases in USD were observed across all assessed regions, with the largest rise recorded in Northeastern Syria (NES) (+13%), followed by Northwestern Syria (NWS) (+12%) and Central-Southern Syria (CSS) (+6%), indicating a continued increase in the minimum cost of meeting basic household needs.
- The Syrian pound (SYP) strengthened modestly against the US dollar between May and August 2026, appreciating by around 1% nationally and 2% in both NES and CSS region.** However, despite the improved exchange rate, the cost of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) increased across all SYP-denominated areas, indicating that inflation in essential goods and services outweighed currency gains. In Northwest Syria (NWS), where the Turkish lira (TRY) is widely used, the currency depreciated by 6% against the US dollar, adding further pressure on household purchasing power.
- In August 2026, the national food component of the SMEB rose by 9%, reaching USD 127.** Increases were recorded in every region, from 9% in CSS to 17% in NES. The rise was driven mainly by protein prices (chicken +44.1%, eggs +27.7%), which outweighed a seasonal drop in vegetable prices (-39.1%).
- In August 2026, the cost of the SMEB cooking-fuel component increased across most assessed regions. At the national level, the median cost of refilling a 24 kg LPG cylinder (about 15 litres) increased by 6% in SYP,** while the largest increase in local currency terms was recorded in NWS (+12%), where the cost rose from 479 TRY to 538 TRY. **When expressed in USD, increases were less pronounced,** with the cooking-fuel component rising by **8% nationally** and slightly more in **NES (+10%)** and **CSS (+9%)**.
- Transportation fuel prices increased sharply between May and August 2026 across both formal and informal markets,** with petrol prices rising by 25% and diesel prices increasing by 18% to 22%. These substantial fuel cost increases likely contributed to higher transportation and commodity prices, adding upward pressure on overall SMEB costs. With fuel price policy changes implemented just after this assessment's data collection, fuel prices mentioned here should be treated as subject to increase.
- Market functionality remained constrained** in August 2026, with **affordability the binding constraint.** Of the 110 assessed sub-districts, 30 (27%) could not be classified, in each case for lack of data on secure storage access. Among the 80 classified sub-districts, 69 (86%) showed reduced (41) or stressed (28) functionality, 9 were dysfunctional and 2 fully functional. Affordability fell below threshold in 77 (96%) — in 40 cases the only constrained dimension — while availability was not constrained anywhere.

¹ An additional round of JMMI data collection will be conducted in October 2026 to capture the effects of these recent developments.

Overview of the August 2026 median SMEB price range in USD, by assess sub-district



SMEB and foreign exchange rate trends

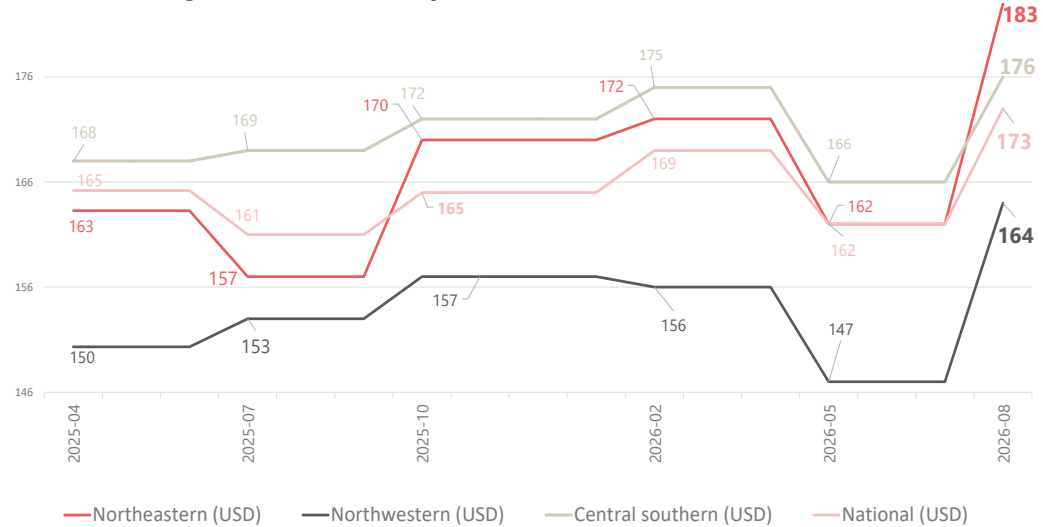
173 USD
2,287,563 SYP

The cost of the national median SMEB

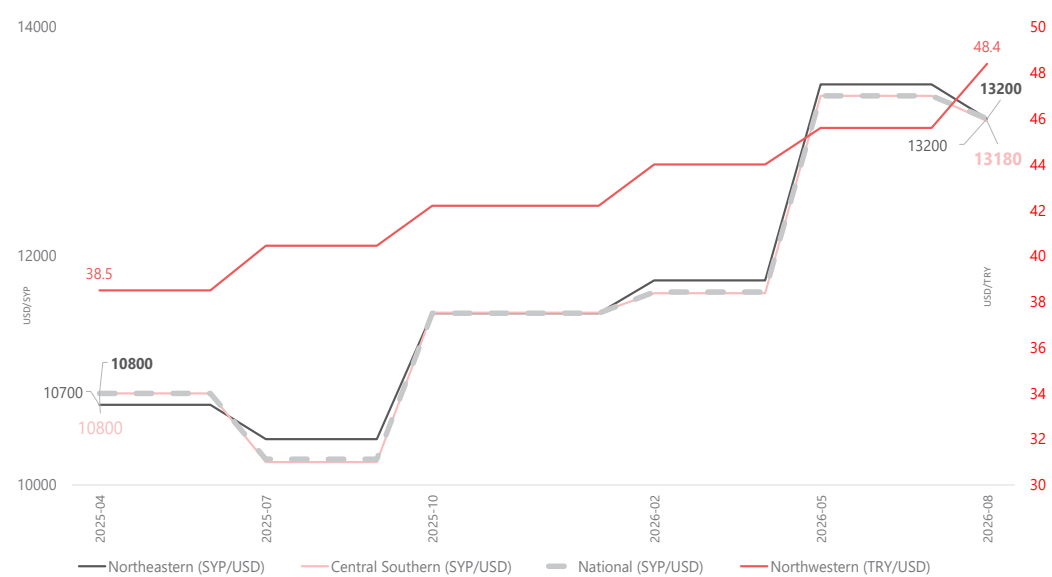
Between May and August 2026, the national median cost of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) increased by 7%, reaching 173 USD and increased by 5% in SYP in August 2026. The increase in USD was observed across all assessed regions, indicating a rise in the minimum expenditure required for households to meet their basic survival needs during the reporting period. Regionally, NES recorded the highest SMEB cost at 183 USD, followed by CSS at 176 USD, while NWS recorded the lowest cost at 164 USD. Compared to May 2026, the largest increase in median SMEB USD cost was observed in NES +13%, followed by NWS +12% and CSS +6%. (see Annex 1 for the regional classification of governorates and sub-districts).

During the reporting period, the Syrian pound (SYP) strengthened marginally against the US dollar across SYP-denominated areas. At the national level, the SYP appreciated by approximately 1%, while improvements of around 2% were observed in both NES and CSS. Despite this appreciation, the cost of the SMEB increased across all SYP-denominated regions, suggesting that rising prices of essential commodities and services outpaced gains resulting from the stronger currency. In contrast, the Turkish lira (TRY), which is widely used in NWS, depreciated by approximately 6% against the US dollar between May and August 2026, weakening from 45.6 TRY/USD to 48.4 TRY/USD. The depreciation of the TRY likely contributed to increased costs of imported goods and market commodities, exerting upward pressure on household expenditure requirements. Correspondingly, the SMEB cost in NWS increased by 18% in TRY terms over the same period.

National and regional median SMEB prices, USD¹



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



7% ▲

The national Syria median SMEB in USD increased by 7% between May and August 2026

1% ▲

At national level, the SYP has gained approximately 1% in value against the USD between May and August 2026

6% ▼

The TRY has lost 6% of its value against the USD between May and August 2026

18% ▲

The northwestern Syria median SMEB in TRY increased by 18% between May and August 2026

4% ▲

The central-southern Syria median SMEB in SYP increased by 4% between May and August 2026

10% ▲

The northeastern Syria median SMEB in SYP increased by 10% between May and August 2026

Food

127 USD

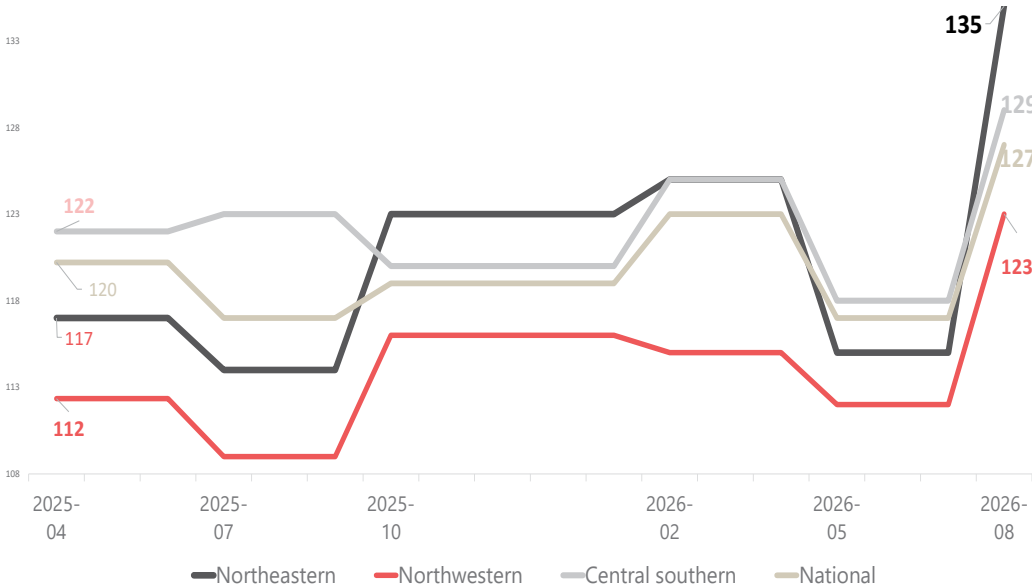
The cost of the national median SMEB Food component

The food component of the SMEB **increased across all assessed regions** between May and August 2026, indicating a broad-based rise in the cost of accessing minimum food requirements. **Nationally**, the food component increased by **9%**, reaching USD 127 in August 2026. Regional increases ranged from **9%** in **CSS** and **10%** in **NWS** to **17%** in **NES**, where the food component reached 135 USD. As food expenditures constitute a substantial share of household minimum needs, rising food costs were a key driver of the overall increase in SMEB costs observed during the reporting period.

The increase of the national food component of the SMEB was mainly driven by **substantial rises in the prices of chicken (+44.1%), eggs (+27.7%).**² Conversely, **significant reductions were recorded for vegetable component (-39.1%).** While seasonal declines in vegetable prices helped moderate food expenditure requirements, they were insufficient to offset the sharp increases in protein-rich food items, leading to a higher overall food basket cost.

Despite improved domestic wheat procurement prospects, food costs remained substantially higher than a year earlier, with the SMEB food component 22.8% more expensive in August 2026 than in October 2025 — an increase driven largely by depreciation of the Syrian pound, which fell from 11,500 to 13,200 SYP/USD over the same period. Since May 2026, however, the pound has appreciated slightly against the dollar, meaning the further 7% rise in the food basket over the most recent quarter reflects real price increases rather than exchange-rate effects.³

National and regional median SMEB food prices, USD



Median national and regional August 2026 SMEB food prices and % change compared to May 2026

Region	USD		SYP/TRY	
	SMEB food price August 2026	% change from May 2026	SMEB food price August 2026	% change from May 2026
Northeastern	135 USD	+ 17% ▲	1,776,754 SYP	14% ▲
Northwestern	123 USD	+ 10% ▲	5962 TRY	17% ▲
Central southern	129 USD	+ 9% ▲	1,694,666 SYP	7% ▲
National	127 USD	+9% ▲	1,681,948 SYP	7% ▲

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

SMEB food component	Northeastern (SYP)	Northwestern (TRY)	Central-southern (SYP)	National (SYP)
SMEB bulk food	+8% ▲	13% ▲	+3% ▲	+3% ▲
SMEB vegetables	-31% ▼	-39% ▼	-40% ▼	-39% ▼
SMEB chicken	+63% ▲	+49% ▲	+35% ▲	+44% ▲
SMEB eggs	+30% ▲	+39% ▲	+33% ▲	+28% ▲
SMEB cooking oils	+9% ▲	+10% ▲	+4% ▲	+1% ▲
SMEB bread	+8% ▲	+29% ▲	+16% ▲	+9% ▲

Hygiene Non-food items (NFIs)

12.2 USD

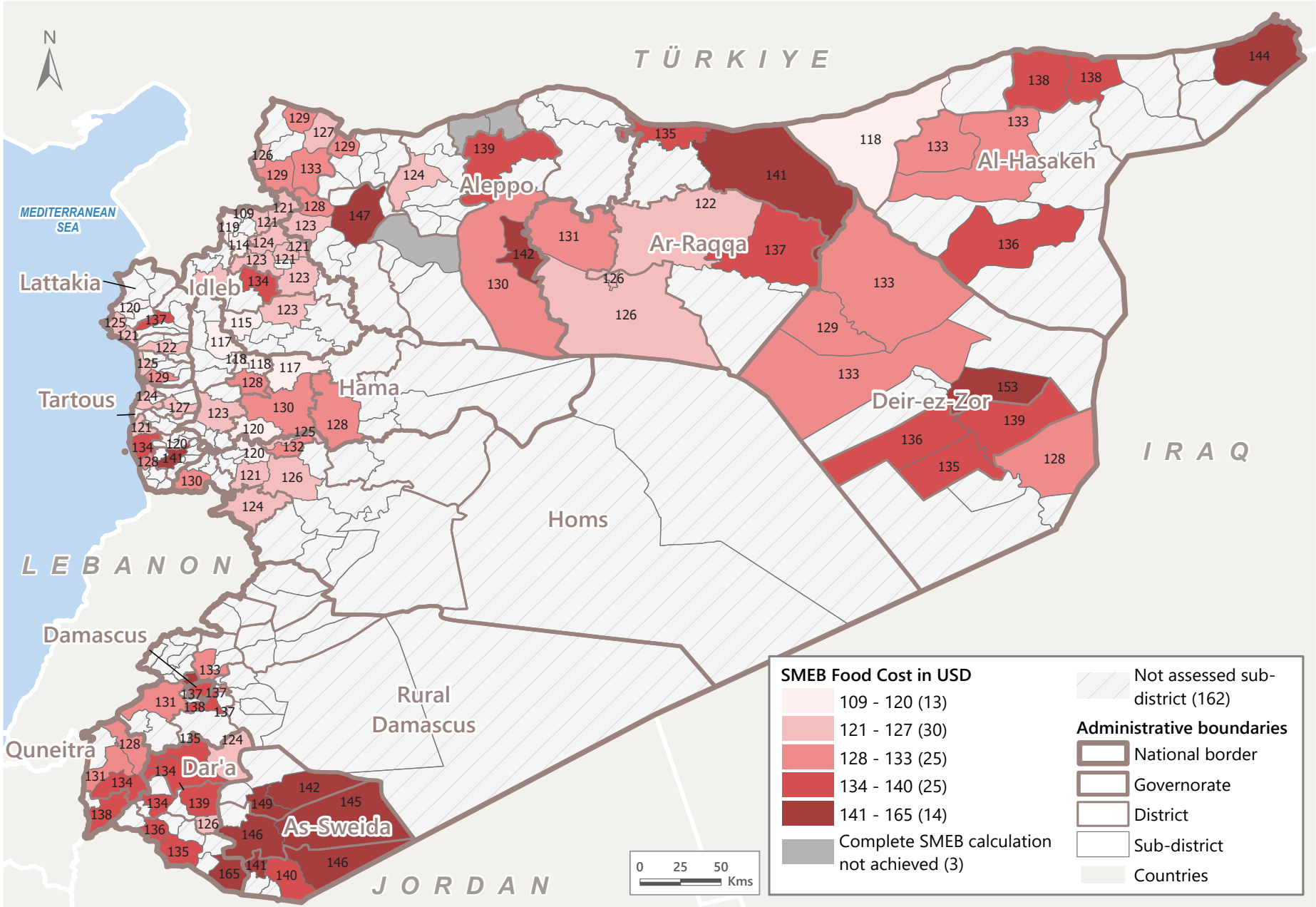
161,123 SYP

The cost of the national median SMEB hygiene NFI component

Between May and August 2026, the cost of the **SMEB NFI component increased moderately at the national level in USD terms**, rising by **3%** from USD 11.8 to USD 12.2. Regionally, increases were recorded across all assessed areas, with the **largest increase observed in NWS (+23%)**. More modest increases were reported in CSS (+3%), and in NES (+1%). Overall, the findings indicate a slight upward trend in the cost of essential non-food items particularly in northwestern Syria.

In **local currency** terms, trends varied across regions. **The most pronounced increase was again observed in NWS, where the SMEB NFI component rose by 31%**, increasing from TRY 344 in May to TRY 451 in August 2026. This rise reflects both higher NFI prices and the continued depreciation of the Turkish lira against the USD during the reporting period. In SYP-denominated areas, changes were comparatively limited. In CSS, the SMEB NFI component increased by 2%, from SYP 164,938 to SYP 167,875, while the national average rose by 2%, from SYP 158,681 to SYP 161,123. Conversely, NES recorded a slight decline of 1%, with the cost decreasing from SYP 167,792 in May to SYP 165,589 in August 2026, suggesting relatively stable NFI market conditions despite broader price fluctuations.

Overview of the August 2026 median SMEB Food component price range in USD, by assess sub-district



Fuels

11.7 USD

153,785 SYP

The cost of the national median SMEB cooking fuel component

Between May and August 2026, the cost of the SMEB cooking-fuel component increased across all assessed regions. At the national level, the median cost of refilling a 24 kg LPG cylinder (about 15 litres) increased by 6% in local currency terms, rising from 144,726 SYP to 153,785 SYP. The largest increase was recorded in NWS (+12%), where the cost rose from 479 TRY to 538 TRY. More moderate increases were observed in NES (+8%) and CSS (+7%).

When expressed in USD, the increase was slightly more pronounced, with the national cooking-fuel component rising by 8%, from USD 10.8 to USD 11.7. Regionally, the largest increase was recorded in NES (+10%), where the median cost increased from USD 11.0 to USD 12.1. Similar increases were observed in CSS (+9%), from USD 10.8 to USD 11.8, and in NWS (+6%), from USD 10.5 to USD 11.1. LPG availability improved between May and August 2026. Nationally, the proportion of markets reporting LPG as widely available increased from 86% to 91%, while reports of limited availability declined from 14% to 9%. The improvement was most notable in NES, where widespread availability increased from 74% to 84%. Despite generally adequate LPG availability during the reporting period, cooking-fuel prices remained subject to market and policy dynamics. Multiple LPG price adjustments implemented during June and July 2026, alongside localized supply disruptions reported in some areas, likely contributed to fluctuations in energy-related expenditures. These factors may also have affected transportation and market operating costs, with potential spillover effects on the prices of food and non-food commodities monitored through the JMMI.^{5, 6}

Median domestic 24 kg LPG cylinder (about 15 litres) on formal markets, by region and national average, August 2026⁴

	SYP/TRY	Quarterly change SYP/TRY	USD	Quarterly change USD
Northeastern	160,000 SYP	+8% ▲	12.1 USD	+10% ▲
Northwestern	538 TRY	+12% ▲	11.1 USD	+6% ▲
Central southern	155,000 SYP	+7% ▲	11.8 USD	+9% ▲
National	153,785 SYP	+6% ▲	11.7 USD	+8% ▲

Median national transportation fuel prices (formal and informal markets) and percentage change, May - August 2026¹

Item	Unit	Price	% change from May 2026
Imported diesel	1L	12,000 SYP	+18.4% ▲
Imported petrol	1L	14,350 SYP	+25% ▲
locally produced diesel	1L	12,000 SYP	+19.4% ▲
locally produced petrol	1L	14,200 SYP	+25% ▲
Black market diesel	1L	12,804 SYP	+22% ▲
Black market petrol	1L	15,047 SYP	+25.4% ▲

Water trucking

9.3 USD

123,109 SYP

The cost of the national median SMEB water trucking component

Between May and August 2026, the SMEB water trucking component declined across most regions in both USD and SYP terms. The largest decrease was recorded in CSS, where costs fell by 20.7% , while NES recorded a 12.3% decline. Nationally, the cost decreased by 11.8%, from USD 10.5 to USD 9.3. In contrast, NWS experienced significant increases, with the water trucking component rising by 36% in USD terms and by 43.7% in TRY terms. Meanwhile, SYP-denominated areas recorded decreases, with costs falling by 21.7% in CSS, 13.4% in NES, and 12.8% nationally. The decline in both local currency and USD terms suggests that lower water-trucking costs were driven by factors beyond exchange-rate movements, including improvements in water service provision. Recent reports indicate increased water availability in parts of Syria and ongoing efforts to rehabilitate water infrastructure, which may have reduced reliance on trucked water services.⁷ Unlike several food, fuel, and non-food SMEB components that recorded price increases during the reporting period, the decline in water-trucking costs provided some relief to household expenditure requirements. Nevertheless, access to safe and affordable water remains a challenge for many communities across Syria, particularly in areas that continue to rely on trucked water due to limited functionality of water infrastructure⁸.

Bread

Between May and August 2026, the median price of bread rose in every assessed region. The national median increased by 9%, with the sharpest increase in NWS. Increases in bread contributed materially to the overall rise in food costs during the reporting period.

Percentage change in bread prices compared with May JMMI round⁹

	Bread price August 2026	% change from MAY 2026
Northeastern	6500 SYP	8% ▲
Northwestern	19.59 TRY	35% ▲
Central southern	5800 SYP	16% ▲
National	5472 SYP	9% ▲

1 An additional round of JMMI data collection will be conducted in October 2026 to capture the effects of recent policy changes that led to further increases in fuel prices in September 2026.

Education items

7.2 USD

The cost of a bundle of basic essential education items

In August 2026, 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 **7.2 USD (94,602 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. Compared to October 2025, when the same basket cost 6.2 USD (71,345 SYP), the cost increased by 16% in USD terms and by 33% in Syrian pounds. This indicates that households faced a notable rise in the cost of essential education supplies over the reporting period, potentially increasing the financial burden associated with preparing children for school.

Construction items

In August 2026, assessed markets continued to report **broad availability of key construction and household items**. Depending on the item, between 64% and 93% of vendors reported products as widely available, with drinking water pipes (93%), sewer pipes (91%) and jerrycans (88%) the most consistently stocked. Wooden windows were the least available, reported as widely available by 64% of vendors and completely unavailable by 14%, with particularly limited supply in Al-Hasakeh (27%) and Ar-Raqqa (38%). **Prices were broadly stable over the reporting period**, ranging from -7% for drinking water pipes to +7% for concrete blocks, suggesting that supply chains for basic shelter and rehabilitation materials remained largely functional. **Affordability**, however, **remains a constraint**: a single wooden window cost a median 792,000 SYP (60 USD) and a wooden door 1,623,500 SYP (123 USD), equivalent to roughly 35% and 71% of the monthly national SMEB respectively.

Market Functionality Score (MFS)¹⁰

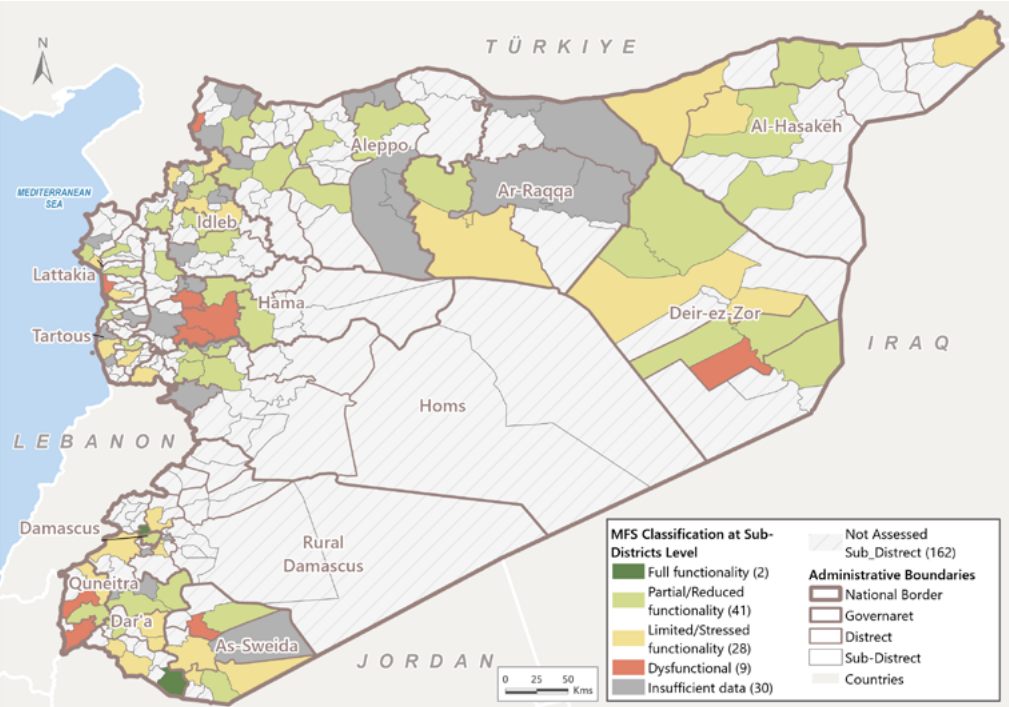
The Market Functionality Score (MFS) is a framework used to classify markets according to their overall level of functionality. It assesses markets across five core dimensions that capture their capacity to supply essential goods and services to consumers while enabling vendors to operate effectively.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

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

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

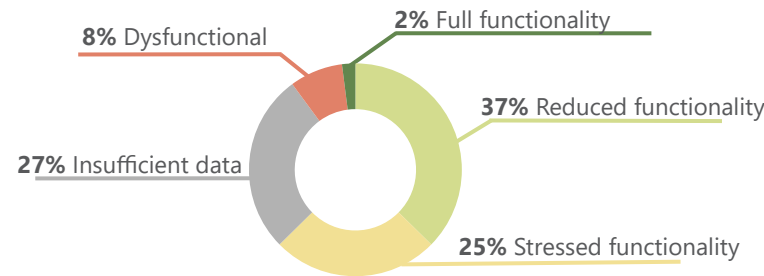
- **Fully functional**: Markets performing exceptionally well compared with national trends, consistently operating at a high level.
- **Reduced functionality**: Markets that remain largely operational but exhibit emerging or localized vulnerabilities.
- **Stressed functionality**: Markets operating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

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



Overall, most assessed sub-district market systems continued to face varying levels of functional constraints in August 2026. Of the 110 assessed sub-districts, 80 could be classified using the Market Functionality Score framework, while 30 (27%) had insufficient data for classification. Among all assessed sub-districts, 37% were classified as having reduced functionality, 25% as stressed functionality, 8% as dysfunctional, and 2 sub-districts were classified as fully functional. Looking only at classified sub-districts, 86% (69 of 80) were categorized as either reduced or stressed, indicating that market systems continued to operate under notable constraints across much of the assessed area.

Share of assessed sub-districts by MFS in August 2026



Share of interviewed vendors reporting access barriers and operational challenges nationwide, February 2026, May 2026 and August 2026

		Feb 2026	May 2026	Aug 2026	Feb 2026-Aug 2026 change
Physical accessibility	Vendors reporting customers facing at least one physical barrier to accessing local markets	9%	7%	4%	-5 ▼
Discrimination or exclusion	Vendors reporting customers facing at least one discrimination or exclusion barrier to accessing local	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0
Security barriers	Vendors reporting customers facing at least one security-related barrier to accessing local markets	13%	6%	5%	-8 ▼
Financial barriers	Vendors reporting customers facing at least one financial barrier to affording essential goods	60%	62%	58%	-2 ▼
Operational barriers	Vendors reporting at least one operational challenge in keeping their shop open and well-stocked	47%	57%	48%	+1 ▲

In August 2026, reported barriers to market access remained relatively limited, with further improvements in both physical access barriers (4%) and security-related barriers (5%) compared to previous rounds. **Financial constraints** continued to be the main factor affecting market functionality, with 58% of vendors reporting that customers faced difficulties in traveling to markets or paying for essential goods, although this represents a slight improvement from 62% in May 2026. Meanwhile, 48% of vendors reported operational challenges affecting their ability to keep shops open and adequately stocked, remaining broadly unchanged.

Operational & financial barriers (National level)

Top three financial barriers to market access and affordability, August 2026 (%)		The most affected governorates
Many customers cannot afford the items available	49%	As-Sweida 85%, Al-Hasakeh 72%, Ar-Raqqa 69%
Many customers cannot pay for their items in a way you can accept (e.g., not enough cash, no mobile money account, etc.)	18%	As-Sweida 48%, Al-Hasakeh 38%, Tartous 33%
Many customers do not have enough cash on hand due to liquidity issues (available cash) with financial service providers	15%	As-Sweida 51%, Tartous 37%, Al-Hasakeh 32%

Top three operational barriers affecting vendors' operations in markets, August 2026 (%)		The most affected governorates
Price increases/high prices from suppliers impacts ability to buy stocks	39%	As-Sweida 73%, Tartous & Ar-Raqqa 56%
Lack of funds	22%	As-Sweida 71%, Ar-Raqqa 40%, Tartous 39%
Increases/high cost of customs fees	8.4%	As-Sweida 35%, Ar-Raqqa 20%, Al-Hasakeh 18%

Regional median prices of all monitored items in SYP, and TRY where applicable, and quarterly percentage change (May 2026 -August 2026)

		Central Southern		Northeastern		Northwestern		
Item	Unit	SYP	Quarterly change (SYP)	SYP	Quarterly change (SYP)	TRY	Quarterly change (TRY)	SYP equivalent
Bulk foods								
Bulgur	1kg	10,000	0%	10,000	0%	35	+16.7% ▲	9,526
Red lentils	1kg	13,000	0%	14,000	+8% ▲	46	+9.50% ▲	12,588
Rice	1kg	12,000	0%	13,000	+8% ▲	41	+6.20% ▲	11,204
Wheat flour	1kg	7,875	+21.2% ▲	7,500	-6% ▼	25	+25% ▲	6,804
Salt	500g	2,000	+33.3% ▲	2,500	+25% ▲	10	+66.70% ▲	2,608
Sugar	1kg	9,000	+5.9% ▲	10,000	+11% ▲	33	+10% ▲	8,981
Baby formula	1kg	118,750	+39.7% ▲	139,375	-3% ▼	485	-10.40% ▼	132,000
Tomato Paste	1kg	17,000	-5.6% ▼	21,000	+18% ▲	75	+7.10% ▲	20,412
Vegetables								
Tomatoes	1kg	4,149	-56.4% ▼	4,045	-65% ▼	14	-65.90% ▼	3,708
Potatoes	1kg	6,000	-11.1% ▼	6,000	+20% ▲	20	+23.10% ▲	5,443
Cucumbers	1kg	4,284	-52.4% ▼	4,091	-39% ▼	13	-54.80% ▼	3,538
Onions	1kg	5,500	-2.2% ▼	5,587	+6% ▲	15	-3.20% ▼	4,082
Cooking oils								
Ghee	1kg	35,750	+2.1% ▲	30,000	+11% ▲	104	+3.80% ▲	28,237
Vegetable oil	1L	27,750	+6.7% ▲	28,000	+8% ▲	100	+17.6% ▲	27,216
Poultry								
Chicken	1kg	39,000	+34.5% ▲	42,000	+63% ▲	149	+48.80% ▲	40,485
Eggs	1kg	40,000	+33.3% ▲	39,000	+30% ▲	139	+3u9% ▲	37,842
Bread								
Non-subsidised bread	8pc	6,500	+8.3% ▲	7,000	+12% ▲	20	+35.3% ▲	5,341
Subsidised bread	8pc	4,500	+12.5% ▲	4,500	+1% ▲	16	-1.60% ▼	4,287
Hygiene NFI								
Bathing soap	1pc	4,000	0%	5,000	0%	13	+56.2% ▲	3,402
Sanitary pads	10pc	11,000	0%	8,250	-12% ▼	26	+42.6% ▲	6,986
Toothpaste	100g	13,000	+5.1% ▲	12,000	+11% ▲	40	+24.40% ▲	10,751
Toothbrush	1 pc	9,000	N/A	6,000	N/A	20	N/A	5,455
bleach	1L	8,500	N/A	10,000	N/A	33	N/A	8,918
Laundry powder	1kg	20,250	+3.8% ▲	18,268	-5% ▼	55	+25.70% ▲	14,969
Dish soap	1L	13,000	+3% ▲	14,125	+7% ▲	25	-20.60% ▼	6,804
Baby diaper	30 pcs	43,500	+16.8% ▲	35,000	+9% ▲	130	+15.6% ▲	35,381
Cooking fuels								
Kerosene	1L	15,000	+17.6% ▲	13,818	+40% ▲	40	+5% ▲	10,887
LPG gas	1L	22,143	+6.9% ▲	22,857	+8% ▲	77	+12.6% ▲	20,962
Water								
Water trucking	1L	30	-21.7% ▼	30	-13% ▼	0.07	+44.2% ▲	21
Internet								
Mobile data	1gb	8,000	0%	5,800	+74% ▲	90	-1.30% ▼	24,495
Transportation fuels								
Imported diesel	1L	12,050	+14.8% ▲	12,000	+20% ▲	44	+28.70% ▲	11,975
Imported petrol	1L	14,600	+27% ▲	14,200	+25% ▲	53	+28.10% ▲	14,470
locally produced diesel	1L	12,000	+19.9% ▲	12,000	+19% ▲	44	+28.70% ▲	11,975
locally produced petrol	1L	14,200	+23.5% ▲	14,200	+32% ▲	52	+34.3% ▲	14,171
Black market diesel	1L	13,250	+21% ▲	12,311	+33% ▲	44	+25.7% ▲	11,975
Black market petrol	1L	16,000	+23.1% ▲	14,250	+50% ▲	52	+38.8% ▲	14,171

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 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

JMMI Dashboard

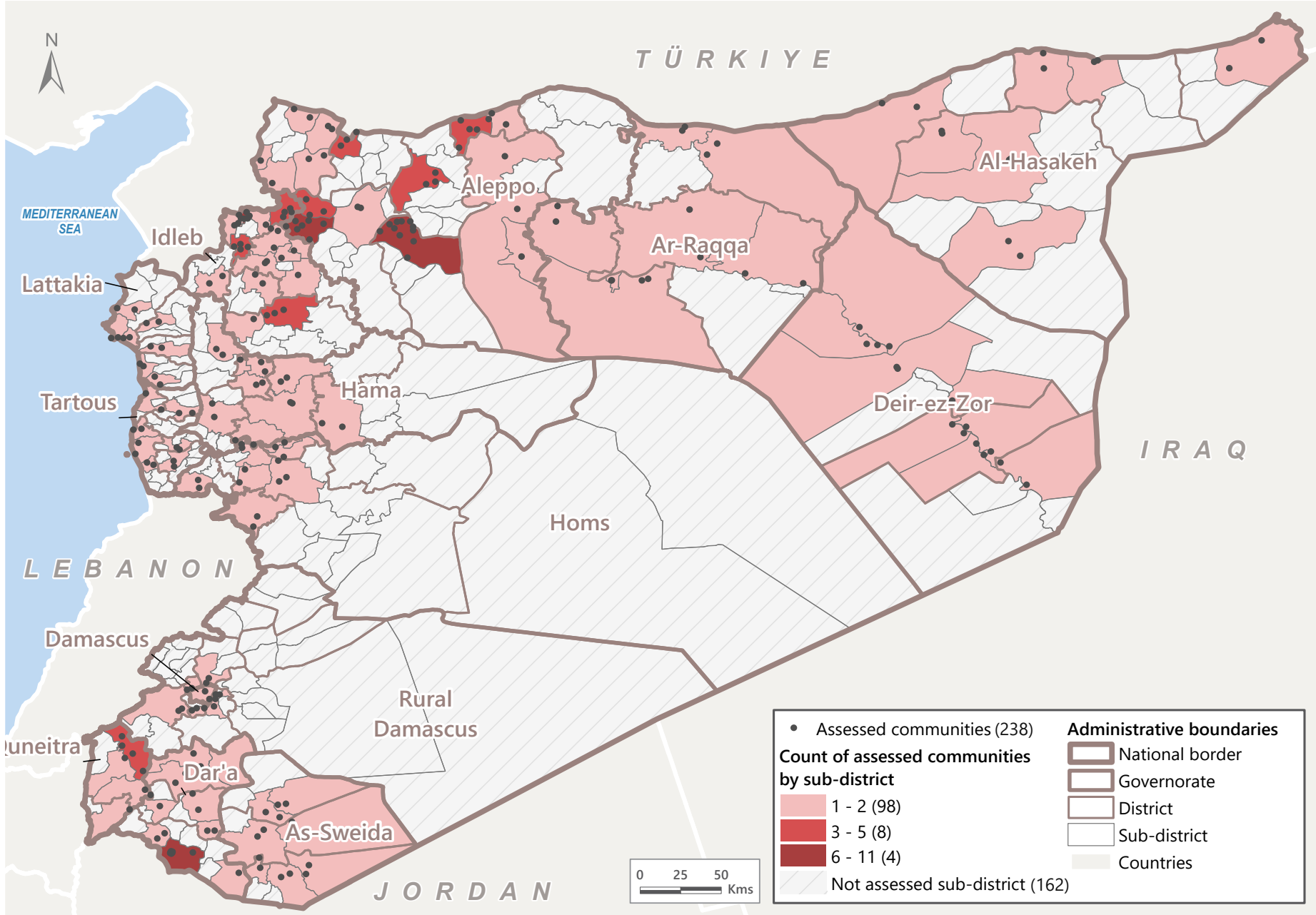
JMMI data is updated currently quarterly through the [Interactive Dashboard](#) where users can filter for SMEB components of interest, currencies, and assessed areas.

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)

The SMEB is a tool originally designed in 2017 by the Cash-based responses Technical Working Group (CBR-TWG) for Northern Syria and has since then been adapted to the whole of Syria. **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	
bread	37 Kg
SMEB NFI	
Bathing soap	12pc
Sanitary pads	40pc
Toothpaste	2pc
Laundry powder	3kg/L
Dish soap	
SMEB cooking fuels	
LPG gas	one cylinder
SMEB water	
Water trucking	4,500L
Internet	
Mobile data	1GB

Geographic coverage of the August 2026 JMJI¹⁰



Annex 1

Regional classification of assessed governorates and sub-districts

Central southern			
Governorate	Sub-district	Governorate	Sub-district
Damascus	Damascus	Homs	Al-Qusayr
Dar'a	As-Sanamayn		Ar-Rastan
	Busra Esh-Sham		Homs
	Dar'a		Kherbet Tin
	Ghabagheb		Talbiseh
	Hrak		Taldu
	Izra'		Tall Kalakh
	Masmiyyeh		
	Mzeireb		
	Nawa		
Hama	As-Salamiyeh	Tartous	Banyas
	Hama		Dreikish
	Harbanifse		Kherbet Elma'aza
	Kafr Zeita		Qadmous
	Karnaz		Safita
	Madiq Castle		Soda Khawabi
	Muhradah		Tartous
	Masyaf		
	Suran		
As-Sweida	As-Sweida	Lattakia	Al-Haffa
	Mashnaf		Al-Qardaha
	Milh		Ein El-Bayda
			Hanadi
			Jablah
			Lattakia
	Qarayya		Qteilibiyyeh
	Salkhad		Al-Khashniyyeh
	Shahba		Fiq
			Khan Arnaba
Rural Damascus	Shaqa	Quneitra	Quneitra
	At Tall		
	Babella		
	Jaramana		
	Kafr Batna		
	Qatana		
	Qudsiya		
	Sahnaya		

Northwestern	
Governorate	Sub-district
Aleppo	Afrin
	Atareb
	A'zaz
	Bulbul
	Daret Azza
	Jandairis
	Jebel Saman
	Maskana
	Sharan
	Sheikh El-Hadid
Idleb	Ariha
	Armanaz
	Bennsh
	Dana
	Harim
	Idleb
	Jisr-Ash-Shugur
	Kafr Nobol
	Maaret Tamsrin
	Ma'arrat An Nu'man
	Qourqeena
	Salqin
	Saraqab
	Teftnaz

Northeastern	
Governorate	Sub-district
Aleppo	Al Bab
	Al-Khafsa
	As-Safira
	Ghandorah
	Jarablus
	Menbij
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh
	Al-Malikeyyeh
	Amuda
	Quamishli
	Ras Al Ain
	Shadadah
Ar-Raqqa	Tal Tamer
	Al-Thawrah
	Ar-Raqqa
	Jurneyyeh
	Karama
	Mansura
Deir-ez-Zor	Suluk
	Tell Abiad
	Al Mayadin
	Ashara
	Basira
	Deir-ez-Zor
	Hajin
	Kisreh
	Tabni
	Thiban

Endnotes

- 1 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.
- 2 Poultry and egg prices rose sharply over the reporting period, driven in large part by the [Syrian General Authority for Land and Sea Ports and Customs' decision of 27 April 2026](#) to ban the import of table eggs and chicken in all forms (fresh, frozen, and parts thereof), aimed at protecting local poultry producers. As the ban carried no specified end date and remained in effect through the reporting period, reduced market supply is assessed as a key contributing factor to the price increases observed for these items.
- 3 [WFP Syria Monthly Market Price Bulletin, June 2026](#)
- 4 National figures in SYP include northwestern Syria values converted from TRY at the median exchange rate.
- 5 [Syrian Future Movement - Fuel Crisis in Damascus](#)
- 6 [Welat TV - Syrian Ministry of Energy Approves Fuel Price Cuts](#)
- 7 [Humanitarian Action - Syria Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026](#)
- 8 [UNICEF - Euphrates Flooding Situation Update, June 2026](#)
- 9 Bread prices and percentage changes in this table are based on the combined median bread price, calculated using both subsidised and non-subsidised bread prices.
- 10 The geographic coverage increased from 101 sub-districts in May 2026 to 110 sub-districts in August 2026. Trend comparisons should therefore be interpreted with caution, as only 94 sub-districts were assessed in both rounds.

Contributing partners



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).