Syria | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) | July 2025

MARKET OVERVIEW

14-24 July 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
55	Assessed districts
165	Assessed sub-districts
236	Assessed communities
4954	Surveyed shops
137	Sub-districts with complete SMEB calculation

For additional information on the geographical coverage of July 2025 round, please refer to the Coverage map.

KEY INDICATORS

Median cost of **national SMEB**	Median cost of **national SMEB Food**	Median national **USD/SYP** informal exchange rate
1,649,528 SYP	**1,197,254 SYP**	**10,225 SYP**
161 USD	**117 USD**	

KEY FINDINGS

- **In July 2025, the national median SMEB cost stood at 161 USD, or 1,649,528 SYP, decreasing by 3% in USD and by 7.6% in SYP compared to April.** Over the same period, the SYP appreciated from 10,800 to 10,225 per USD (-5%), which would normally raise SMEB values in USD. Instead, the SMEB declined in both currencies, indicating that domestic price reductions outweighed currency effects, pointing to **a real fall in the cost of essential goods.**
- In July 2025, the Interim Government of Syria tripled the official nominal minimum wage up to 750,000 SYP.[1] Combined with lower SMEB costs, this could translate into a 3.25-fold rise in real purchasing power, **raising the share of the national median SMEB affordable with the monthly minimum income from approximately 14% to approximately 45%.**
- **Regionally, data from northeastern and central southern Syria suggest a real decline in SMEB commodity prices, whereas in northwestern Syria the evidence points to upward price pressures.** These divergent patterns are reflected in the differing trajectories of SMEB prices across the monitored currencies (USD, SYP, TRY), shaped by both exchange rate fluctuations and underlying market dynamics such as supply-demand conditions and policy interventions, such as tariff adjustments, subsidies, or cross-border trade changes.
- **In July 2025, the national median price of the SMEB food component stood at 117 USD, or 1,197,254 SYP, decreasing by 3% in USD and compared with April.** This decline was mainly driven by lower prices of key vegetables. However, JMMI historical trends suggest **this may be a seasonal and temporary effect**, consistent with the typical U-shaped vegetables price pattern observed between April and October.
- **The gradual removal of bread subsidies is evident in the convergence of subsidized and non-subsidized bread prices.** In central southern and northwestern Syria, median prices in USD, SYP, and TRY were nearly identical, showing that subsidized bread has largely disappeared and the two categories are effectively merging. In contrast, northeastern Syria still exhibits a wider price gap and greater availability of subsidized bread, potentially reflecting a distinct policy environment and ongoing efforts to reach an administrative settlement between the AANES and the Interim Government.
- **Although REACH did not collect JMMI data in As-Sweida during the July round, findings from a REACH rapid needs assessment indicate a sharp deterioration in market functionality.** Food access was a concern for 100% of the communities assessed in the governorate, with 92% describing it as very or extremely severe, driven by disrupted supply chains, reduced availability of goods, and restricted physical access.[2]
- **Following the wildfires in Lattakia governorate in early July 2025, JMMI July findings indicate significant disruptions to market supply chains**, particularly in the sub-districts of Ein Et-teeneh, Mzair'a, Ein Shaqaq, Jobet Berghal, and Qastal Maaf. The share of vendors reporting difficulties keeping shops operational and stocked increased since April, with constraints becoming more diverse and item unavailability rising across a broader range of products. Despite these disruptions, SMEB prices do not appear to have been driven up by the wildfires.

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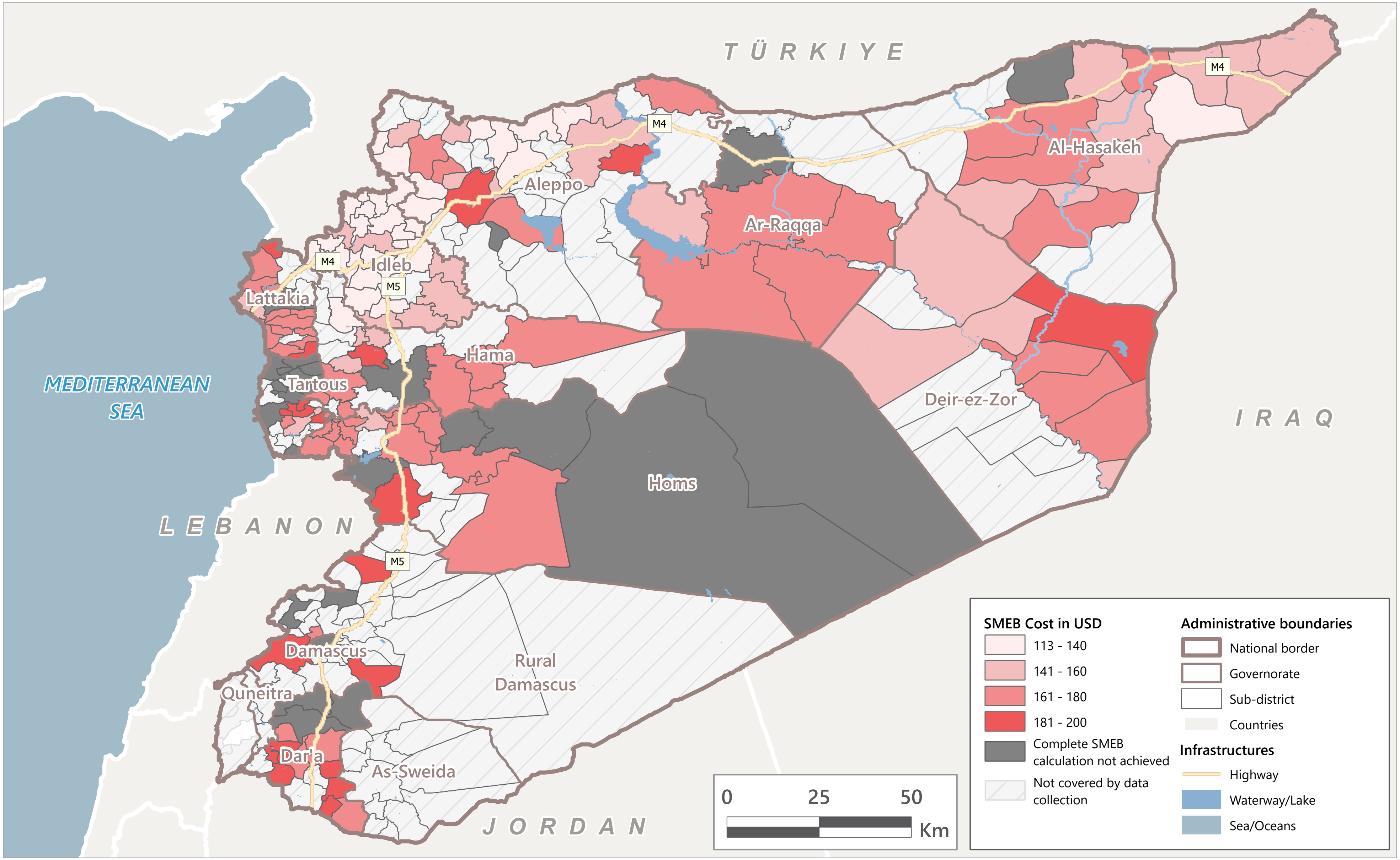
Overview of the July 2025 median SMEB price range in USD, by assessed sub-districts



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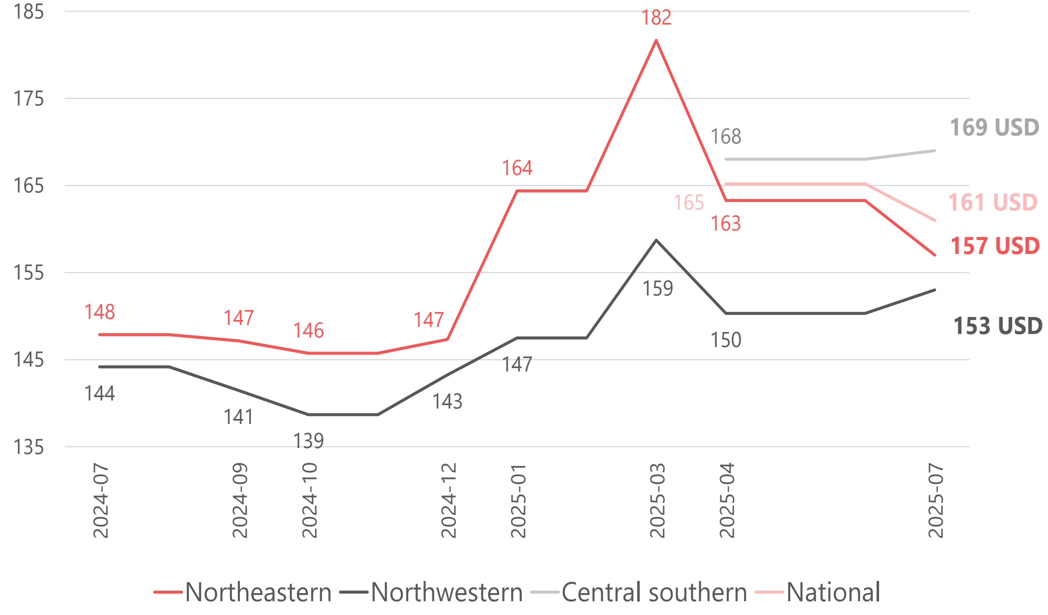
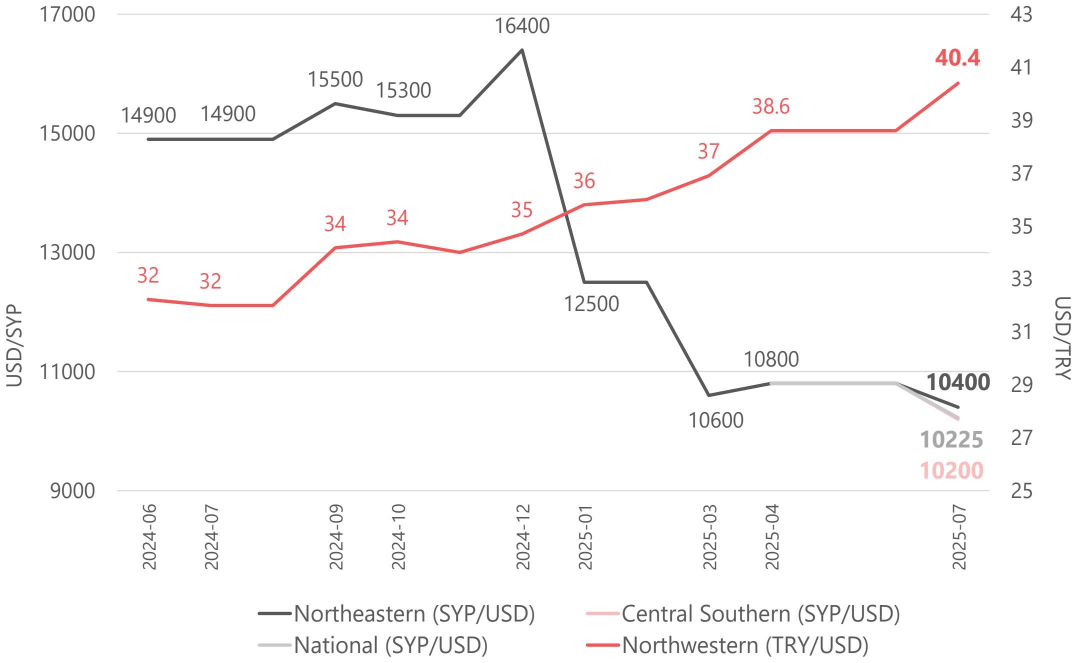
National[3] and regional median SMEB prices, USD[4]



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



SMEB and foreign exchange rate trends

161 USD

The cost of the **national median SMEB**

In July 2025, the national median cost of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) was 161 USD, equivalent to 1,649,528 SYP. This reflects a 7.6% decrease compared to April in SYP terms and a 3% decrease in USD terms. Regionally, central and southern sub-districts recorded the highest median SMEB cost at 169 USD, followed by northeastern Syria at 157 USD and northwestern Syria at 153 USD (see Annex 1 for the regional classification of governorates and sub-districts).

Between April and July, the SMEB in USD declined in northeastern Syria (-4%) but rose slightly in northwestern (+2%) and central southern areas (+1%). **Despite these divergent trends, regional SMEB values in USD converged towards a narrower range by July, indicating reduced price dispersion between regions. This convergence may signal fewer localised price shocks and increased parity in the USD cost of meeting basic needs nationwide.**

Between April and July 2025, the SMEB in northwest Syria increased by 6.4% in TRY, reaching 6,190 TRY, and rose by 2% in USD. Given that the TRY depreciated by approximately 5% over the same period, the increase in USD terms indicates that the price rise outpaced the effect of currency depreciation, pointing to a likely real increase in the cost of living in the region.

Conversely, over the same period, the national SYP exchange rate appreciated markedly, strengthening from 10,800 SYP/USD in April to 10,225 SYP/USD in July, extending a trend observed since December 2024. This appreciation likely contributed to the reduction in SMEB costs expressed in SYP at the national, northeastern, and central southern regions. Ordinarily, such currency strengthening would be expected to raise SMEB prices in USD terms, as was the case in the central-southern region. However, **the national SMEB in USD still fell by 3%, indicating that local price reductions outweighed the upward pressure from the exchange rate. The simultaneous decline in SMEB values in both SYP and USD suggests a genuine decrease in the cost of certain essential goods, beyond currency effects.**

These market trends coincided with a major policy intervention: in late June 2025, Presidential Decree No. 102 mandated a 200% increase in public sector salaries and pensions, effective 1 July 2025, and tripled the minimum wage to 750,000 SYP.[5, 6] Combined with the 7.6% fall in SMEB prices in SYP, this wage adjustment likely boosted the purchasing power of SYP earners. **For minimum-wage workers, the combination of tripled nominal income and lower SMEB costs may theoretically translate into roughly a three-and-a-quarter-fold increase in real purchasing power, possibly lifting the share of the national median SMEB that could be covered by monthly income from about 14% to approximately 45%.**

5% ▲
The **SYP has gained 5% of its value against the USD** between April and July 2025

-7% ▼
The **northeastern Syria median SMEB in SYP decreased** by 7% between April and July 2025

5% ▼
The TRY has lost 5% of its value against the USD between April and July 2025

-5% ▼
The **central-southern Syria median SMEB in SYP decreased** by 5% between April and July 2025

-7.6% ▼
The **national Syria median SMEB in SYP decreased** by 7.6% between April and July 2025

+6.4% ▲
The **northwestern Syria median SMEB in TRY increased** by 6.4% between April and July 2025

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Food

117 USD

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

In July 2025, the national median price of the SMEB food component was 117 USD, or 1,197,254 SYP, reflecting a 3% decline in USD terms and a 8% decrease in SYP terms compared with April 2025. The decline in both currencies, despite the SYP's appreciation, suggests a real reduction in food prices over this period.

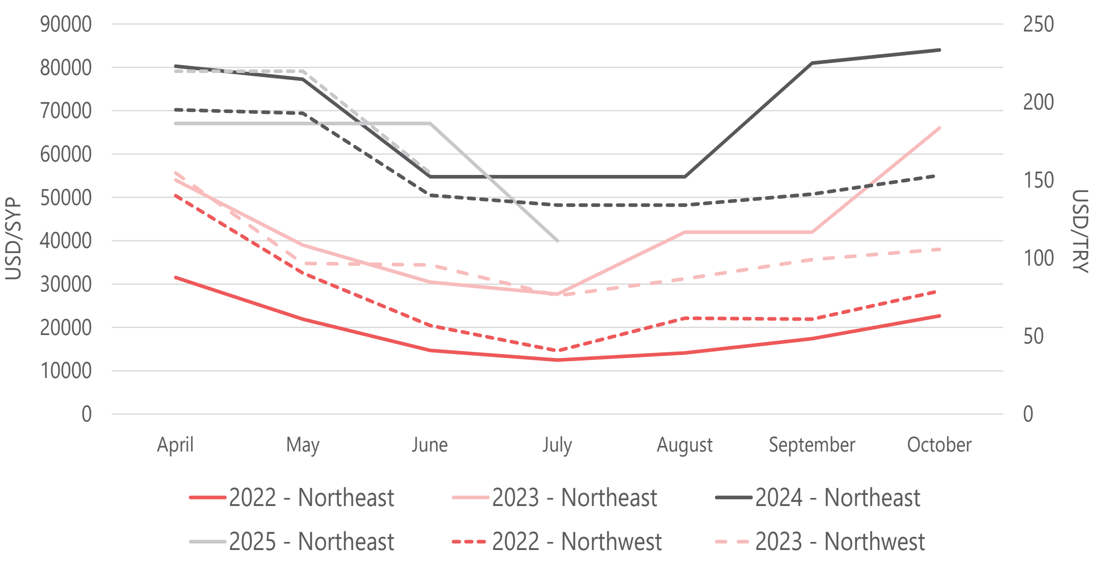
Between April and July 2025, the SMEB food component, expressed in SYP, fell by 6% in northeastern Syria and 5% in central southern Syria. In USD terms, this corresponded to a 3% decrease and a 1% increase, respectively. In light of the 5% appreciation of the SYP over the same period, **these price trends strongly suggest an inflation-adjusted decline in the real price of the food basket of the SMEB in northeastern and central southern Syria, mirroring the national SMEB food trend.**

In northwestern Syria, the SMEB food component rose by 2% in TRY. While prices appeared to decline by 3% in USD terms, the simultaneous 5% depreciation of the TRY indicates that this drop was likely the result of exchange rate movements. **In real terms, food prices in TRY likely increased slightly, pointing to underlying upward price pressures in northwestern Syria.**

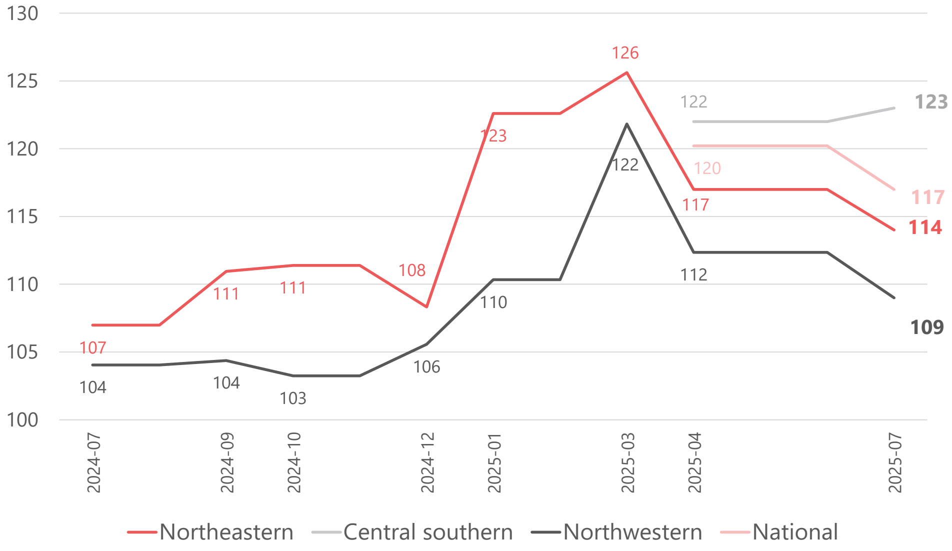
Vegetables

The observed decline in the national SMEB food price between April and July 2025 is mostly driven by falling prices of key monitored vegetables. A seasonal agricultural outcome may explain the vegetables price drop, supported by historical trends: similar declines in the vegetable component of the SMEB were recorded across northern Syria by the JMMI during summer months (April - October) over 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Seasonal median price trends of the SMEB vegetables component (2022–2025) in northeastern and northwestern Syria



National and regional median SMEB food prices, USD



Bread

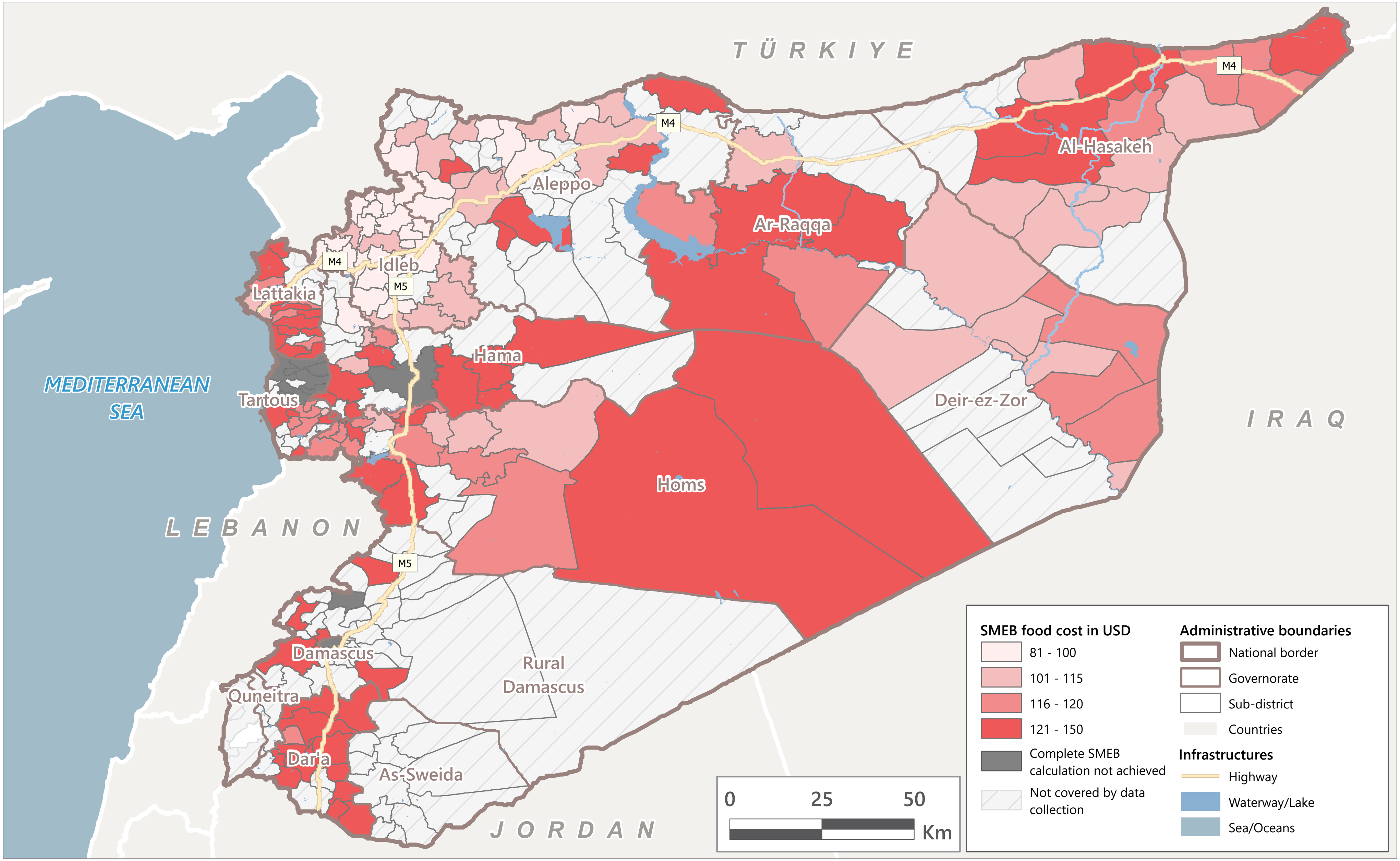
All food items monitored by the JMMI were generally reported as widely available across Syria, with no major shortages observed apart from subsidized bread. Nationally, 26% of interviewed bakeries reported that subsidized bread was completely unavailable in local markets.

This trend likely reflects the gradual removal of bread subsidies announced by the Syrian Interim Government in January 2025,[7] with unavailability increasing in central and southern Syria while remaining stable in the northwestern and northeastern regions. Price data further supports this observation: **in central southern and northwestern Syria, the median prices of subsidized and non-subsidized bread expressed in USD were the same or nearly identical, indicating that subsidized bread has largely disappeared, with the two categories now growingly equivalent.**

In contrast, the largest price gap and higher reported availability of subsidized bread in northeastern Syria may point to a continued distinct policy environment and the ongoing challenges in reaching an administrative settlement between the Autonomous Administration of Northeast Syria (AANES) and the Interim Government.

	Northeastern	Northwestern	Central southern	National
Share of vendors reporting bread availability in local market In July 2025				
Bread - Non-subsidised	94%	100%	99%	98%
Bread - Subsidised	98%	46%	78%	74%
Recorded price (USD) in July 2025				
Bread - Subsidised	0.29	0.26	0.39	0.29
Bread - Non-subsidised	0.49	0.28	0.39	0.39
Recorded price (SYP, TRY) in July 2025				
Bread - Subsidised	3000 SYP	10.7 TRY	4000 SYP	3000 SYP
Bread - Non-subsidised	5000 SYP	11.4 TRY	4000 SYP	4000 SYP

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



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

SMEB food component	Northeastern (SYP)	Northwestern (TRY)	Central Southern	National (SYP)
SMEB bulk food	-3% ▼	+1.6% ▲	-3% ▼	-6.5% ▼
SMEB vegetables	-40% ▼	-33% ▼	-32% ▼	-40% ▼
SMEB chicken	-19% ▼	-5.5% ▼	-19% ▼	-17% ▼
SMEB eggs	+2% ▲	-20% ▼	+12.5% ▲	+8% ▲
SMEB cooking	-7% ▼	+7% ▲	-2% ▼	-5.5% ▼
SMEB bread	0%	0%	-16% ▼	-9.6% ▼

Non-food items (NFIs)

12.2 USD

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

In July 2025, **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 12 USD, or 124,262 SYP. Nationally, this was the only SMEB component to increase in cost, rising by 13% in USD terms and 7% in SYP terms over the period.**

Regionally, the SMEB NFI basket in USD declined by 6% in northeastern Syria, while it rose by 26% in northwestern Syria and 9% in central southern Syria. In Syrian pound terms, costs fell by 8% in northeastern Syria and increased by 3% in central southern Syria, while in Turkish lira terms they rose by 33% in northwestern Syria, reflecting exchange rate fluctuations.

Across the country, none of the items in the SMEB NFI basket were reported as fully unavailable by vendors, suggesting stable market supply of hygiene essentials despite currency-driven price pressures.

Transportation and cooking fuels

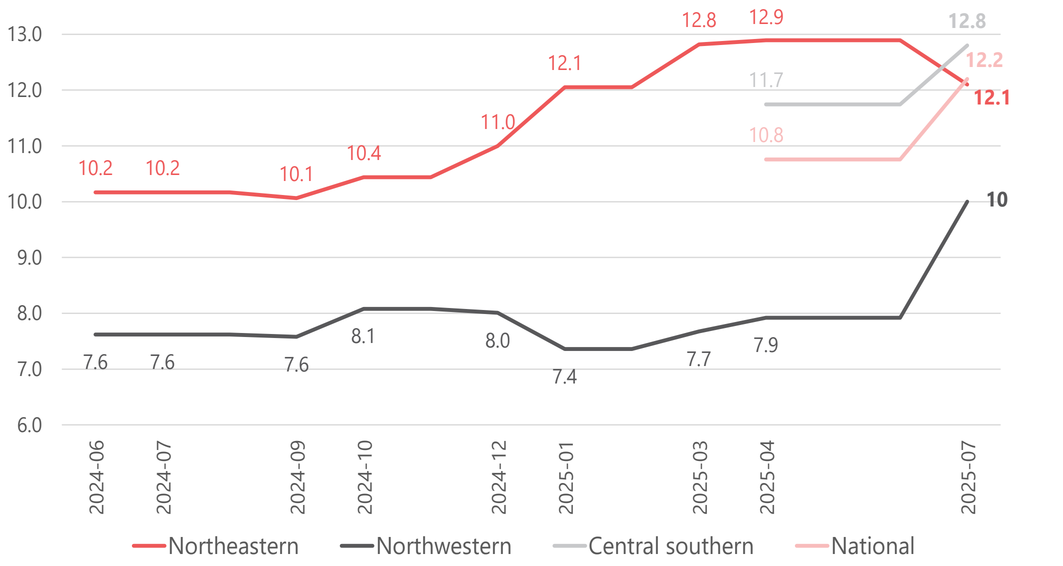
12 USD

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

In July 2025, the national median price of the SMEB cooking fuel component was 12 USD, or 121,920 SYP, reflecting a decrease of 12% in USD terms and 16% in SYP terms compared to April 2025. At the regional level, prices expressed in SYP and TRY showed some variation; however, **in USD terms, the cost stood uniformly at 12 USD across all regions. This indicates a strong convergence of this essential SMEB component, comprised of either kerosene or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), depending on the region, towards a harmonized price nationwide.**

Fuel items, both for cooking and transportation, were the most frequently reported as completely unavailable at the market level among all SMEB components monitored by the JMMI. Availability varied considerably across regions, influenced by longstanding differences in policy and subsidy environments, established market patterns centered on specific fuel types, and variations in supply routes and access.

National and regional median SMEB NFI, USD



% of fuel vendors reporting complete unavailability in the 7 days prior to data collection in their community in April 2025 by fuel type, national and regional levels

	Central southern	Northeast	Northwest	National
Diesel - Black market	11%	4%	41%	8%
Diesel - Imported	8%	49%	3%	13%
Diesel - Not subsidised	18%	8%	22%	18%
Diesel - Subsidised	37%	22%	85%	50%
Kerosene - Black market	55%	10%	73%	25%
Kerosene - Not subsidised	56%	18%	67%	51%
Kerosene - Subsidised	56%	16%	80%	57%
LPG - Black market	3%	10%	0%	8%
LPG - Not subsidised	0%	0%	0%	0%
LPG - Subsidised	40%	1%	79%	48%
Petrol - Black market	9%	4%	50%	9%
Petrol - Imported	10%	47%	4%	13%
Petrol - Not subsidised	23%	10%	45%	33%
Petrol - Subsidised	38%	10%	74%	53%

Water trucking

8.25 USD

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

Water trucking services were reported as widely available and operational across most of Syria, with the exception of Damascus governorate. In these this location, vendors largely cited the reliance on public water network connections as the primary reason for the absence of water trucking activity.

Between April and July 2025, multiple secondary sources consistently reported the persistence of a severe water crisis in Damascus governorate. The crisis had already been formally acknowledged in February 2025, when local authorities declared a state of emergency and introduced water rationing measures.[8] Despite these interventions, prolonged drought during the 2024–2025 winter and rainfall season led to the drying of the Ein al-Fijeh spring and the Barada River, which together reportedly supply approximately 70% of the water consumed by residents of Damascus and its surrounding areas.[9]

JMMI findings from July 2025 highlight the structural dependence of water trucking on increasingly scarce resources, with 64% of providers nationally, relying on groundwater, 26% on public stations, and 7% on rivers. Groundwater, recharged primarily by rainfall and declining more slowly but persistently than surface water, faces accelerated depletion as reliance on it grows alongside dwindling surface sources. This dynamic is likely to increase extraction costs, extend delivery times, and drive up service prices, further eroding the reliability of water provision in Damascus. **In July 2025, the national median water stock duration among trucking providers was only 2.4 days, while the median time required to restock was 1.5 days, underscoring the fragility of supply chains.**

Sustained rainfall deficits thus is likely to increase reliance on groundwater, intensifying structural vulnerabilities in urban water supply systems. Over time, these pressures heighten the risk of prolonged service disruptions and further undermine the reliability of water provision in Damascus.

Markets accessibility

At the national level, market accessibility was generally reported as adequate across all assessed governorates, with no significant discriminatory or security-related barriers reported in the assessed governorates. Compared with April 2025, access remained largely stable, with the share of reported barriers showing little change.

62%

of surveyed vendors reported that customers faced one or more economic constraints limiting their access to goods

In July, 93% of surveyed vendors indicated no physical barriers to reaching marketplaces. Similarly, 98% of vendors, consistently across governorates, reported no instances of discriminatory restrictions preventing specific population groups from accessing markets. **Security-related constraints were slightly more prevalent but still limited overall, with 91% of respondents reporting no such concerns**. However, this figure revealed localised variations: in the areas of Deir-ez-Zor under Autonomous Administration control, almost half of vendors (43%) identified security issues as a barrier to market access.

In contrast to physical and security-related access, **financial barriers to market access were significantly more widespread, with 62% of all surveyed vendors across Syria reporting one or more economic constraints affecting customers' ability to access goods in the marketplace.**

Top three financial barriers limiting customers' access to markets, as % of surveyed vendors across Syria

Many customers cannot afford the items available	51%
Many customers are unable to make payments using your accepted methods	21%
Many customers lack sufficient cash on hand due to liquidity constraints	16%

Top three operational challenges reported by vendors as barriers to keeping their shops open and sufficiently stocked during the seven days prior to data collection, as % of surveyed vendors by region and governorate

	No difficulties	Price increases / high prices from suppliers	Lack of funds	Difficulties accessing physical banknotes to pay suppliers
Central southern region	61%	16%	29%	11%
Damascus	100%	0%	0%	0%
Dar'a	82%	3%	7%	0%
Hama	37%	16%	59%	15%
Homs	74%	21%	5%	3%
Lattakia	52%	17%	41%	24%
Rural Damascus	79%	10%	11%	4%
Tartous	53%	14%	39%	7%
Northeastern region	40%	45%	25%	2%
Aleppo	53%	45%	7%	1%
Al-Hasakeh	27%	47%	41%	2%
Ar-Raqqa	52%	33%	16%	4%
Deir-ez-Zor	37%	54%	24%	2%
Northwestern region	65%	23%	12%	4%
Aleppo	70%	31%	25%	3%
Idleb	71%	24%	10%	3%
Overall	55%	28%	22%	5%

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As-Sweida

Due to the rapid escalation of hostilities in As-Sweida Governorate in mid-July 2025, JMMI data collection could not be carried out in the governorate during the July round. Though secondary evidence **points towards a sharp deterioration in market functionality in As-Sweida in July 2025, driven by disrupted supply chains, reduced availability of goods, and restricted physical access.**

Findings from a rapid key informant assessment conducted by REACH across communities in the governorate of As-Sweida reveal that **food access emerged as a concern for 100% of assessed communities, with 92% describing the issue as very or extremely severe.**[11] The most frequently cited problems were disruption of food supply chains (76% of communities), insufficient food (71%), and cooking facilities, utensils, or fuel (60%) availability on markets. In addition, 67% of communities described food availability in local markets as very limited.[12]

Challenges extended beyond food, with access to water also severely affected. Insufficient water availability on markets was reported by 43% of assessed communities, while 52% identified high market prices as a barrier. Security-related constraints were even more prominent, with 60% of communities indicating that households faced barriers to physically accessing markets.

This erosion of market systems documented in the governorate in July 2025 likely undermined their capacity to serve as reliable sources of essential commodities, with direct consequences for household access to food, water, and other basic necessities.

Lattakia

During the first half of July 2025, wildfires burned across Lattakia Governorate for nearly two weeks, reportedly affecting 15,000 hectares of land, impacting 72 communities, and displacing 1,150 people by 13 July.[10] **JMMI July findings indicate significant disruption to market supply chains, particularly in the sub-districts of Ein Et-teeneh, Mzair'a, Ein Shaqaq, Jobet Berghal, and Qastal Maaf, consistent with secondary sources identifying these as among the most affected areas.**

Between April and July 2025, the share of vendors in the governorate reporting difficulties keeping their shops operational and well-stocked rose from 33% to 48%. Reported constraints also became more diverse, with larger proportions of vendors citing lack of funds (+27 percentage points (pp)), difficulties accessing sufficient banknotes (+24pp), unreliable electricity (+15pp), and disrupted water services (+14pp). Although only 4% explicitly mentioned wildfires as a challenge, the sharp increase in both the prevalence and variety of operational difficulties is likely connected to these events.

Similarly, the proportion of vendors reporting item unavailability rose considerably, alongside a broader range of items affected. While in April 2025 nearly all JMMI-monitored items were available, aside from a few fuel types reported as moderately unavailable, by July both the variety of fuel items affected and the overall level of reported unavailability had increased significantly.

Although communities more severely affected by wildfires tended to have a higher concentration of elevated SMEB food prices, the disruptions do not appear to have directly driven up SMEB prices as a result of the wildfires. All SMEB components, expressed in both SYP and USD, declined between April and July 2025, in line with national and regional trends. Fuel price data further supports this pattern: despite increased reported unavailability, prices fell across all categories in SYP and in most categories in USD.

Top five operational challenges reported by vendors as barriers to keeping their shops open and sufficiently stocked during the seven days prior to data collection, as % of surveyed vendors by sub-districts assessed in Lattakia governorate

	No difficulties	Lack of funds	Limited access to liquidity	Suppliers' price increase	Disrupted electricity services	Disrupted water services
Ein Et-teeneh	0%	100%	89%	58%	32%	21%
Mzair'a	0%	100%	94%	71%	65%	53%
Ein Shaqaq	4%	91%	82%	24%	29%	16%
Jobet Berghal	11%	78%	0%	0%	33%	33%
Qastal Maaf	17%	56%	25%	33%	36%	36%
Jablah	19%	81%	6%	19%	0%	0%
Dalyeh	22%	78%	11%	44%	0%	0%
Al-Qardaha	42%	50%	0%	0%	8%	8%
Harf Elmseitra	73%	27%	0%	0%	9%	9%
Fakhura	80%	5%	0%	0%	5%	5%
Hanadi	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Qteilbiyyeh	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lattakia	98%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Al-Haffa	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bahlolieh	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Beit Yashout	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ein El-Bayda	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kasab	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

% of fuel vendors in Lattakia governorate reporting complete unavailability in the 7 days prior to data collection in their community in April and July 2025 by fuel type typically sold

	April 2025	July 2025
Kerosene - Subsidised	0%	54%
Kerosene - Non subsidised	0%	54%
Kerosene - Blackmarket	22%	50%
Diesel - Subsidised	22%	50%
Petrol - Subsidised	22%	42%
LPG - Subsidised	0%	31%
Diesel - Imported	0%	25%
Petrol - Imported	0%	25%
Diesel - Non subsidised	0%	17%
Petrol - Non subsidised	0%	17%

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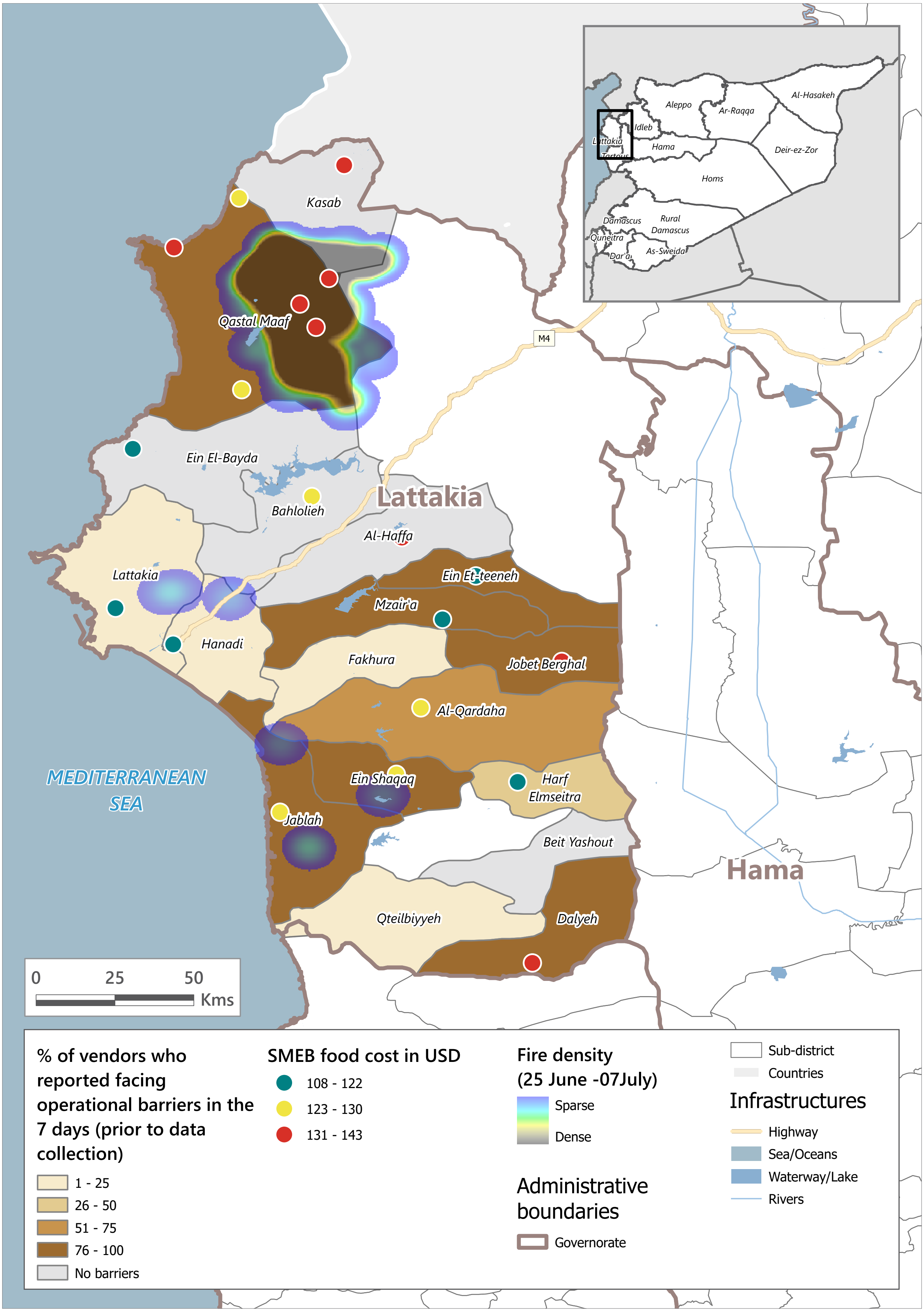
Overview of assessed sub-districts in Lattakia governorate that reported at least one difficulty in keeping businesses operational and stocked during the seven days preceding data collection, alongside the SMEB Food value for assessed communities and the wildfire intensity polygon (25 June 2025–07 July 2025)



Payment methods

Payment modalities across Syria remained limited in July 2025, with cash continuing to dominate. In April 2025, all interviewed vendors (100%) reported accepting cash payments, while 16% also offered informal credit, allowing customers to defer payments. Mobile and electronic payment methods remain virtually absent, with only 3% of vendors, consistently across all regions and governorates, reporting acceptance of such options.

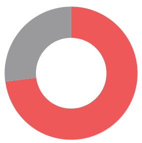
Recent data indicated a growing use of the Syrian Pound (SYP) as a payment method in northwestern Syria, where the Turkish lira has traditionally been the primary currency. JMMI data from October 2024, January 2025, and April 2025 show a steady rise in the share of vendors accepting SYP, culminating in 65% of interviewed vendors reporting accepting SYP by July 2025.

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

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

Over the same period, the TRY depreciated further against the US dollar, weakening from 38 TRY/USD in April to 40 TRY/USD in July 2025. **Given the region's heavy reliance on imports and cross-border trade, the depreciation of the lira heightens import prices and exchange-rate risks for vendors, making transactions in USD, and, increasingly, in SYP, more convenient.** While the depreciation likely reflects macroeconomic trends in Türkiye, the increase in SYP acceptance may also be influenced by emerging policy signals, including tariffs implementation,[15] central-bank reforms,[16] and sovereignty-linked narratives,[17] that suggest a Transitional Government drive toward re-centralising currency governance and restoring SYP as the unified legal tender.

Liquidity shortages



73%

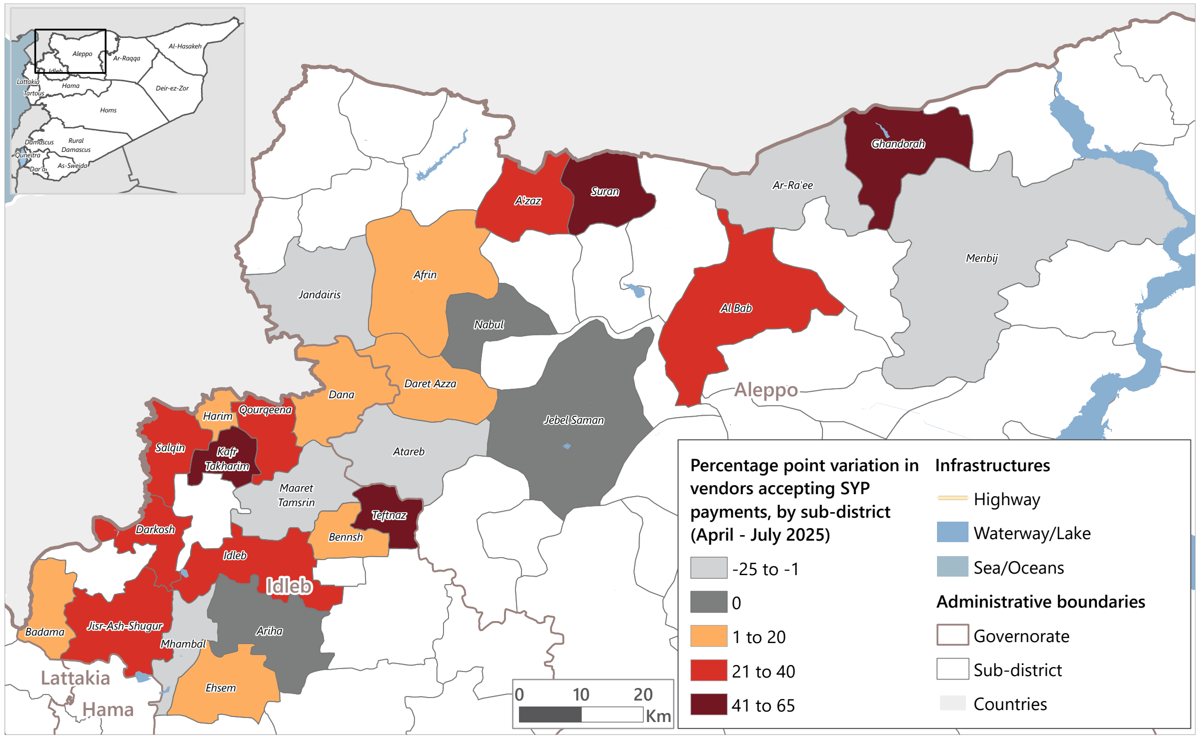
of surveyed vendors providing currency exchange services **reported shortages of USD banknotes**

Liquidity shortages continued to constrain market functionality in Syria in July 2025, with 73% of interviewed currency exchange vendors reporting shortages of at least one USD denomination in the seven days preceding data collection. This share was identical to April 2025, highlighting the persistence and chronicity of the issue.

Shortages were most acute in northeastern Syria, with the highest proportions retrieved in Deir-ez-Zor (100%), Raqqa (91%), and Hasakeh (87%).

Vendor-reported shortages occur within the context of a broader and protracted national liquidity crisis. Since December 2024, the interim government has enacted liquidity-retention policies through the Central Bank, with the aim of consolidating national and foreign currency reserves to meet public budget commitments.[13]

Overview of the percentage points change in the share of vendors accepting SYP as a payment method in northwestern Syria by sub-district, between April and July 2025[14]



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

		Central southern Syria			Northeastern Syria			Northwestern Syria			
Item	**Unit**	SYP	Monthly change (SYP)	USD[18]	SYP	Monthly change (SYP)	USD	TRY	Monthly change (TRY)	USD	SYP
SMEB bulk foods											
Bulgur	1kg	8,000	0%	0.78	8,125	-10% ▼	0.78	28	+8% ▲	0.69	7,078
Red lentils	1kg	11,350	+7% ▲	1.11	10,500	+1% ▲	1.01	36	+3% ▲	0.89	9,100
Rice	1kg	10,000	0%	0.98	10,000	-3% ▼	0.96	36	+3% ▲	0.89	9,8100
Wheat flour	1kg	6,000	-6% ▼	0.59	6,000	-8% ▼	0.58	19	+7% ▲	0.48	4,866
Salt	500g	1,500	0%	0.15	1,450	-3% ▼	0.14	5	0%	0.12	1,264
Sugar	1kg	7,525	-9% ▼	0.74	8,000	-11% ▼	0.77	29	-2% ▼	0.70	7,204
Tomato Paste	1kg	15,000	0%	1.47	12,500	+2%	1.20	56	-6% ▼	1.37	14,029
SMEB vegetables											
Tomatoes	1kg	3,750	-29% ▼	0.34	2,500	-58% ▼	0.24	12	-37% ▼	0.30	3,033
Potatoes	1kg	3,750	-19% ▼	0.37	4,000	-13% ▼	0.38	13	-12% ▼	0.32	3,286
Cucumbers	1kg	4,000	-45% ▼	0.39	3,500	-48% ▼	0.34	14	-45% ▼	0.34	3,476
Onions	1kg	3,250	-28% ▼	0.37	2,500	-33% ▼	0.32	10	-31% ▼	0.25	2,528
SMEB cooking oils											
Ghee	1kg	26,500	+0.5% ▲	2.60	18,286	-9% ▼	1.76	90	+13% ▲	2.22	22,750
Vegetable oil	1L	17,375	-6% ▼	1.70	16,875	-6% ▼	1.62	66	0%	1.63	16,684
SMEB poultry											
Chicken	1kg	22,750	-19% ▼	2.23	18,625	-19% ▼	1.79	90	-6% ▼	2.33	22,750
Eggs	1kg	27,000	+12.5% ▲	2.65	28,500	+2% ▲	2.74	103	+20% ▲	2.53	25,910
Bread											
Non-subsidised bread	8pc	4,000	-30%	0.39	5,000	0%	0,48	11.4	0%	0.28	2,696
Subsidised	8pc	4,000	+33% ▲	0.39	3,000	0%	0,29	10.7	+10% ▲	0.26	2,888
SMEB NFI	SMEB										
Bathing soap	1pc	3,000	+20% ▲	0.23	4,125	-14% ▼	0.40	15	+55% ▲	0.36	3,729
Sanitary pads	10pc	9,500	-5% ▼	0.93	5,917	-1% ▼	0.57	19	+30% ▲	0.48	4,945
Toothpaste	100g	10,000	0%	0.94	9,761	+2% ▲	0.94	32	+15% ▲	0.80	8,140
Laundry powder	1kg	15,000	0%	1.47	12,430	-8% ▼	1.20	40	+14% ▲	0.99	10,111
Dish soap	1L	9,625	-4% ▼	0.94	10,000	-5% ▼	0.96	17	+12% ▲	0.42	4,250
SMEB cooking fuels											
Kerosene	1L	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	36	+9% ▲	0.89	9,100
LPG gas	1L	17,143	-20% ▼	1.68	17,757	-1% ▼	1.71	70	+4% ▲	1.70	17,414
SMEB water											
Water trucking	1L	20	0%	0.0020	19	-22% ▼	0.0023	0.07	+29% ▲	0.0017	18
Internet											
Mobile data	1gb	5,125	-43% ▼	0.50	3,111	0%	0.30	154	+115% ▲	3.81	38,944
Transportation fuels											
Imported diesel	1L	12,000	-1.2% ▼	1.18	No data	No data	No data	39	+5% ▲	0.96	9,798
Imported petrol	1L	10,875	+1.2% ▲	1.07	11,715	-25% ▼	1.13	44	+5% ▲	1.11	11,344
Manually refined diesel	1L	9,500	-10% ▼	0.93	5,650	+41% ▲	0.54	40	+18% ▲	0.99	10,111
Manually refined petrol	1L	11,000	-7.6% ▼	1.08	5,650	+41% ▲	0.54	33	-3% ▼	0.80	8,230
Subsidised diesel	1L	9,500	-9% ▼	0.93	4,000	0%	0.37	32	-5% ▼	0.79	8,088
Subsidised petrol	1L	11,000	-8% ▼	1.08	No data	No data	No data	40	-3% ▼	1	10,174
Black market diesel	1L	10,000	-5% ▼	0.93	5,500	0%	0.53	32	-6% ▼	0.79	8,088
Black market petrol	1L	12,000	0%	1.18	6,500	-7% ▼	0.63	40	+14% ▲	0.99	10,111

Methodology

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

Coverage

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

Data Collection

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

SMEB Calculation

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

Identification of traders

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

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

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

Enumerators and training

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

Data cleaning and analysis

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

Aggregation

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

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

Challenges and limitations

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

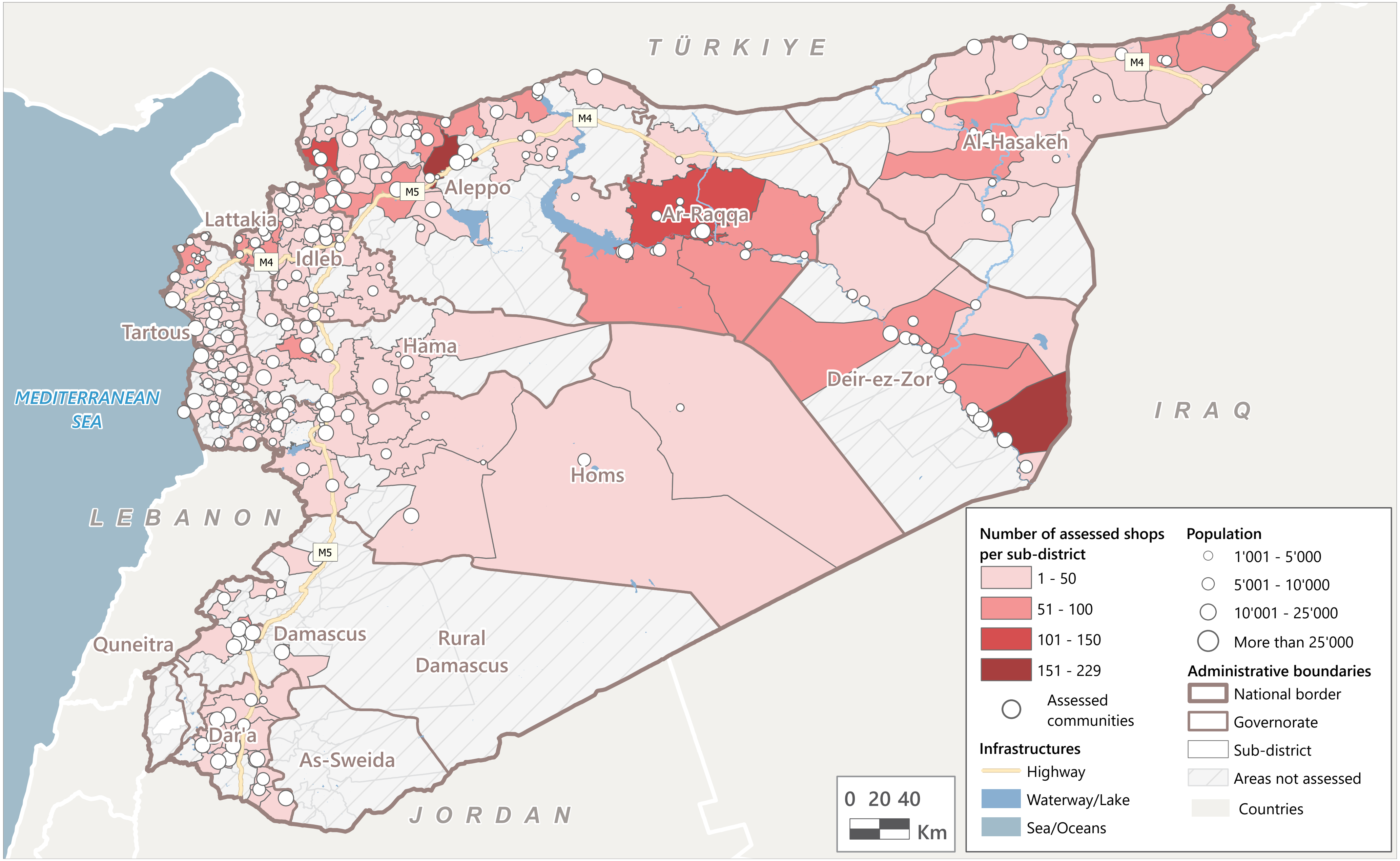
JMMI data is updated monthly through the [Interactive Dashboard](#) where users can filter for SMEB components of interest, currencies, and assessed areas.

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)

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

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

Geographic coverage of the July 2025 JMMI



Annex 1

Regional classification of assessed governorates and sub-districts

Central southern			
Governorate	**Sub-district**	**Governorate**	**Sub-district**
Damascus	Damascus	Homs	Al Makhrim
Dar'a	As-Sanamayn		Al-Qusayr
	Busra Esh-Sham		Ar-Rastan
	Da'el		Ein Elniser
	Ghabagheb		Farqalas
	Hrak		Hadideh
	Izra'		Hasyaa
	Jasim		Hawash
	Jizeh		Homs
	Masmiyyeh		Jeb Ej-Jarrah
	Mseifra		Nasra
	Mzeireb		Qabu
	Nawa		Qaryatein
	Sheikh Miskine		Shin
	Tassil		Sokhneh
Hama	As-Saan		Tadmor
	As-Salamiyeh		Talbiseh
	Eastern Bari		Taldu
	Hama		Tall Kalakh
	Jeb Ramleh	Tartous	Anaza
	Kafr Zeita		Arwad
	Karnaz		Banyas
	Madiq Castle		Baramanet
	Masyaf		Dreikish
	Muhradah		Hamin
	Oj		Jneinet Raslan
	Saboura		Kareemeh
	Wadi El-oyoun		Mashta Elhiu
Lattakia	Al-Haffa		Qadmous
	Al-Qardaha		Qumseyyeh
	Bahlolieh		Ras El-Khashufeh
	Beit Yashout		Safita
	Dalyeh		Sheikh Badr
	Ein El-Bayda		Sibbeh
	Ein Et-teneh		Taleen
	Ein Shaqaq		Tartous
	Fakhura		Tawahin
	Hanadi	Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani
	Harf Elmseitra		Ghizlaniyyeh
	Jablah		Markaz Darayya
	Jobet Berghal		Qatana
	Kasab		Qudsiya
	Lattakia		Rankus
	Mzair'a		Yabroud
	Qastal Maaf		
	Qteilbiyyeh		

Northwestern	
Governorate	**Sub-district**
Aleppo	Abu Qalqal
	Afrin
	Aghtrin
	Al Bab
	Ar-Ra'ee
	As-Safira
	Atareb
	A'zaz
	Banan
	Daret Azza
	Ghandorah
	Haritan
	Jandairis
	Jarablus
	Jebel Saman
	Menbij
	Nabul
	Sheikh El-Hadid
	Suran
Idleb	Abul Thohur
	Ariha
	Armanaz
	Badama
	Bennsh
	Dana
	Darkosh
	Ehsem
	Harim
	Heish
	Idleb
	Janudiyeh
	Jisr-Ash-Shugur
	Kafr Nobol
	Kafr Takharim
	Khan Shaykun
	Maaret Tamsrin
	Mhambal
	Qourqeena
	Salqin
	Sanjar
	Saraqab
	Sarmin
	Tamanaah
	Teftnaz

Northeastern	
Governorate	**Sub-district**
Aleppo	Ain al Arab
	Al Bab
	Ma'btali
	Menbij
	Suran
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh
	Al-Malikeyyeh
	Amuda
	Areesheh
	Be'r Al-Hulo Al-Wardeyyeh
	Darbasiyah
	Hole
	Jawadiyah
	Qahtaniyyeh
	Quamishli
	Shadadah
	Tal Hmis
	Tal Tamer
	Ya'robiyah
Ar-Raqqa	Al-Thawrah
	Ar-Raqqa
	Ein Issa
	Jurneyyeh
	Karama
	Mansura
	Sabka
Deir-ez-Zor	Basira
	Deir-ez-Zor
	Hajin
	Khasham
	Kisreh
	Sur
	Susat
	Thiban

Endnotes

1 AGBI (June 2025), "Syria public sector pay hikes as global financial ties resume".

2 REACH (July 2025), "Syria Rapid Needs Assessment - Analysis".

3 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.

4 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.

5 The Syrian Journal (June 2025), "200% increase in salaries and pensions in Syria: Presidential decree".

6 Atalayar (June 2025), "Damascus pushes for wage and pension increases".

7 Al Mayadeen (January 2025), "Bread subsidies to be lifted within 2 months: Syrian Trade Minister".

8 Crisis Analysis Syria (February 2025), "Syria's liquidity crunch".

9 AP News (May 2025), "Syria's driest winter in nearly 7 decades triggers a severe water crisis in Damascus".

10 OCHA (July 2025), "Syrian Arab Republic: Flash Update - The Wildfires in Lattakia - No.2 (As of 13 July 2025)".

11 REACH (July 2025), "Rapid Needs Assessment: As-Sweida, Dar'a and Rural Damascus".

12 REACH (July 2025), "Syria Rapid Needs Assessment - Analysis".

13 Crisis Analysis Syria (April 2025), "Syria Monthly Report - April 2025".

14 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 January and April 2025. As such, results should be interpreted with caution given these sampling variations.

15 Levant 24 (January 2025), "Syrian Transitional Government Implements New Customs Tariffs".

16 Financial Times (June 2025), "Syria to reconnect to global economy after 14 years as pariah state".

17 Enab Baladi (May 2025), "Continuing to deal in Turkish lira threatens Syrian sovereignty and economy".

18 Each regional item median was converted to USD using the corresponding regional median informal exchange rate.

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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).