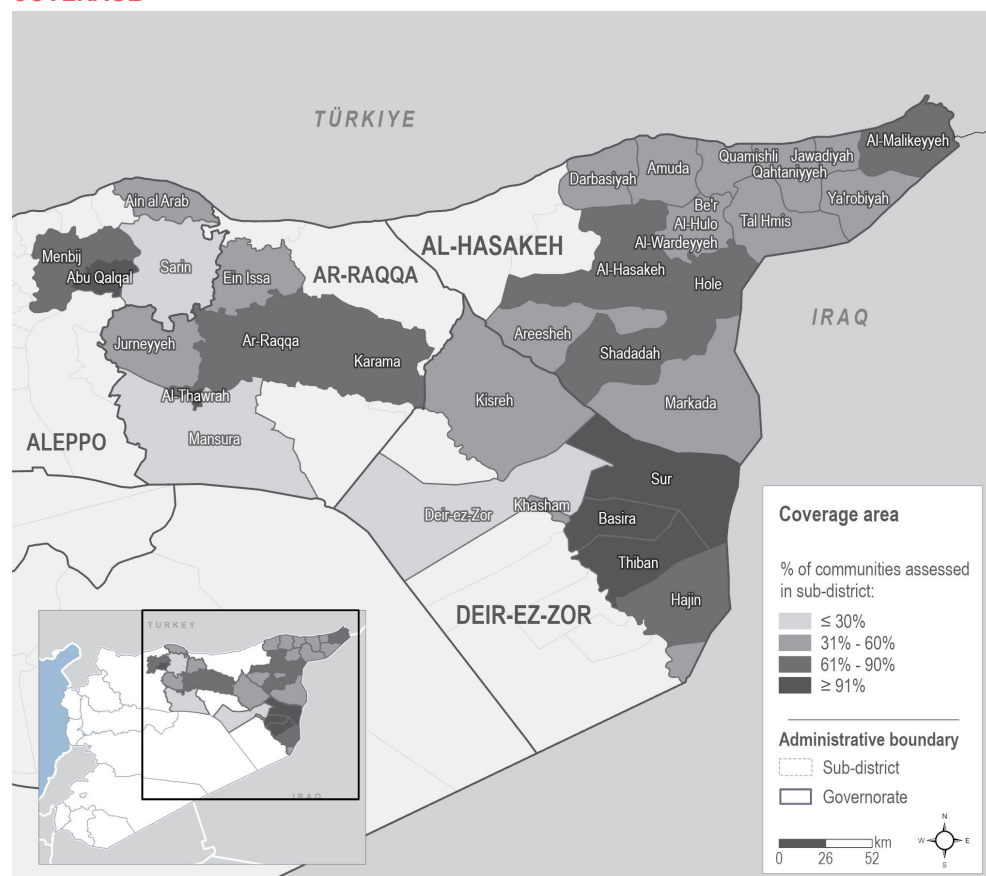


# MARKET NETWORK ANALYSIS - SEPTEMBER 2022: *Northeast Syria*

## INTRODUCTION

A Market Network Analysis was conducted in September 2022 in order to gain an understanding of the functionality of markets and the interdependencies between markets and communities in the assessed locations. The markets included in the analysis are those that communities in the assessed locations rely on. This analysis aims to support humanitarian actors in the quick identification of communities that would likely be affected in case of market failure of service, and in the implementation of market-based interventions in this region.

## COVERAGE



**Table: Percentage of the assessed communities where KIs reported functioning markets and people travelling to outside markets**

	Fuel	Hygiene Items	Fresh Food	Bulk Food
<b>Market (full functionality)</b>	17%	35%	37%	34%
<b>Market (limited functionality)</b>	17%	33%	21%	34%
<b>Travelled to markets</b>	89%	84%	83%	87%

## METHODOLOGY

The Market Network Analysis focused on four key commodities assessed through key informant (KI) interviews, for which KIs were selected based on their community-level and sector-specific knowledge. Specifically, KIs were asked where individuals in their communities go to purchase fuel, hygiene items, fresh food, and bulk food. Market network “connections” between respective communities were identified based on KI reports of people from one community travelling to another community to access markets; these connections are shown in the market network maps. The importance of a market hub was assessed by looking at the number of surrounding communities served by the market hub, as well as the geographical reach of the market hub. The geographical reach was defined by calculating the area of a convex hull containing the market hub and the surrounding communities.

The terms indicating item types are not strictly defined but rather self-explanatory. Therefore, it can be interpreted that fuel consists of fuel used for different purposes (e.g., transport, cooking or heating), and the same applies to hygiene items. The distinction between fresh food and bulk food is made accordingly meaning that bulk food consists of packaged goods sold in bulk, such as ghee/vegetable oil, red lentils, rice, salt, sugar and tomato paste, whereas fresh meat, fruits and vegetables are included in the fresh food category.

Data collection took place between 5 and 8 September 2022. REACH relied on a network of Syria-based enumerators in accessible locations throughout Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-Ez-Zor and northeast Aleppo, who conducted 1,198 interviews with KIs (one per community) located in the communities that they were reporting on. The analysis is not representative of all market communities or networks, but is rather indicative of the market networks in the assessed area.

## KEY FINDINGS

Around 43% of the assessed communities had no kind of functioning markets<sup>1</sup>, making travelling to outside markets the only option. In almost every assessed community (86%). KIs reported people travelling to outside markets for some product categories. Besides being forced to travel due to the lack of markets, better availability of goods, cheaper prices and better quality of goods were other commonly reported reasons for travelling. Moreover, it was reported that the quantity of goods available in local markets was not sufficient to meet the demand. As a challenge to accessing markets, in 97% of the assessed communities, KIs reported that some people have no cash or low purchasing power, which underscores the pressing situation caused by the [depreciation of the Syrian Pound](#)<sup>2</sup> that has led prices of common goods to soar. Challenges reported by KIs to be common for people traveling to markets outside their community, including the lack of transportation (75%), high price of transportation (74%) and markets being located too far (49%). In 27% (335) of the assessed communities KIs reported access to markets being affected by road damage.

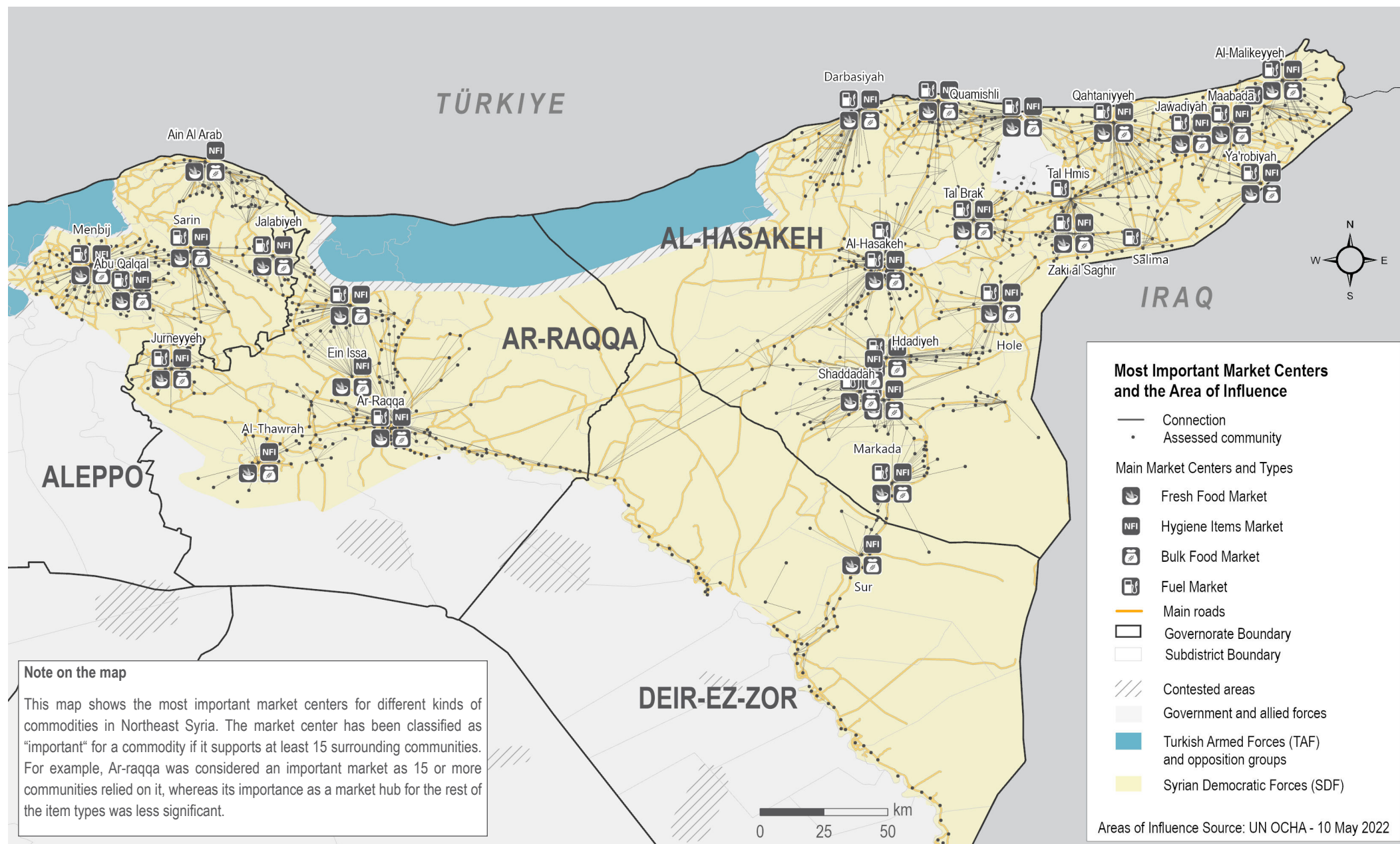
KIs in only 31% of the assessed communities reported that all four different market types were fully functioning. In 26% of the communities, some market types were reported as being partially functioning. Reported challenges to market functionality included the community lacking people with capital or means to run a proper market with all necessary items in stock (reported by KIs in between 82% and 91% of the assessed communities for each item type), supply challenges and profitability (42%-62% of assessed communities for each item type), and physical damage to infrastructure and market buildings (streets and roads: 6%, electricity: 11%).

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of the assessed communities without a functioning market: fuel market: 65%, hygiene item market: 33%, fresh food market: 41% and bulk food market: 33%

<sup>2</sup> World Food Programme (August 2022), [Syria Market Price Watch Bulletin](#).

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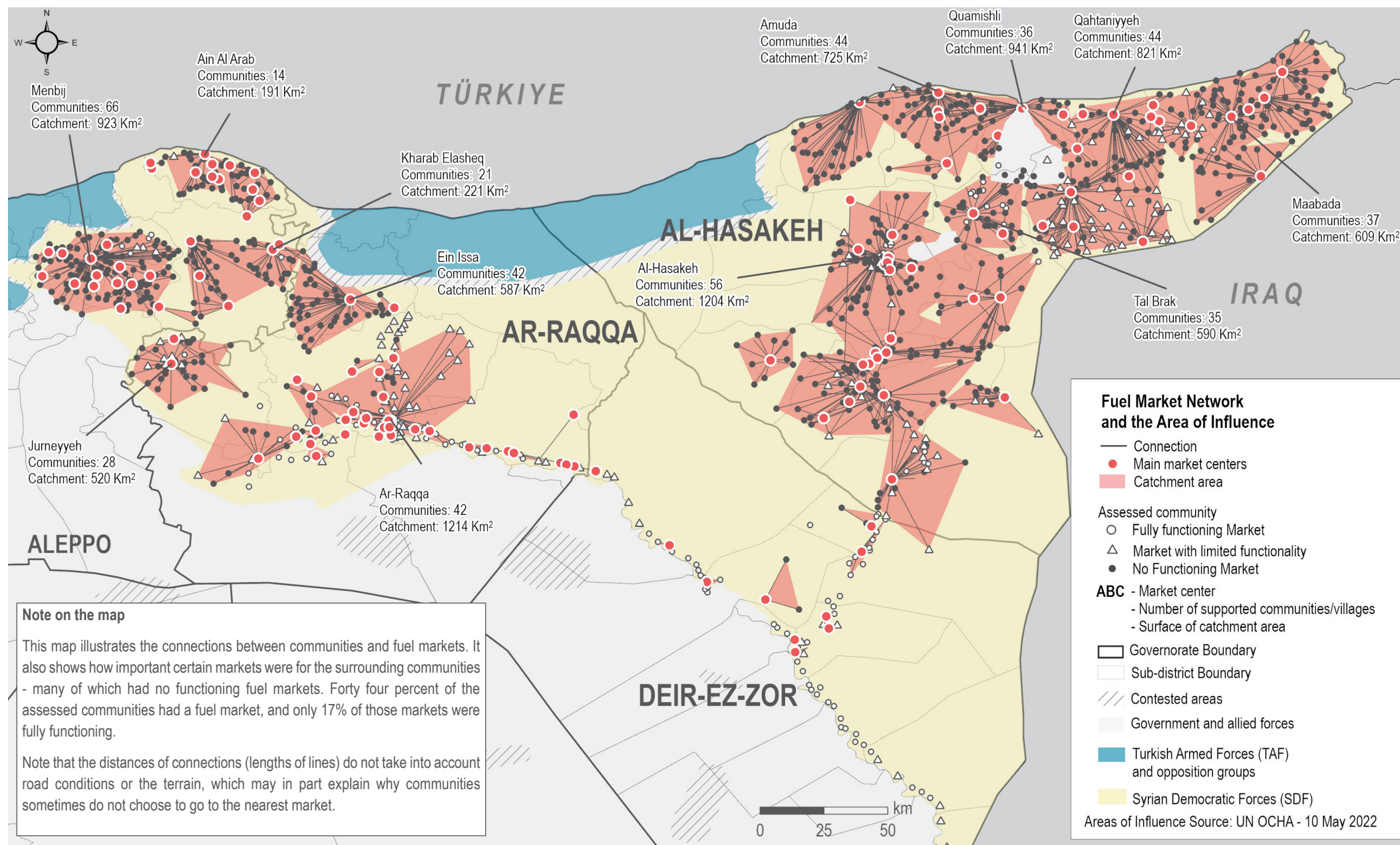
## 1. Market Hubs





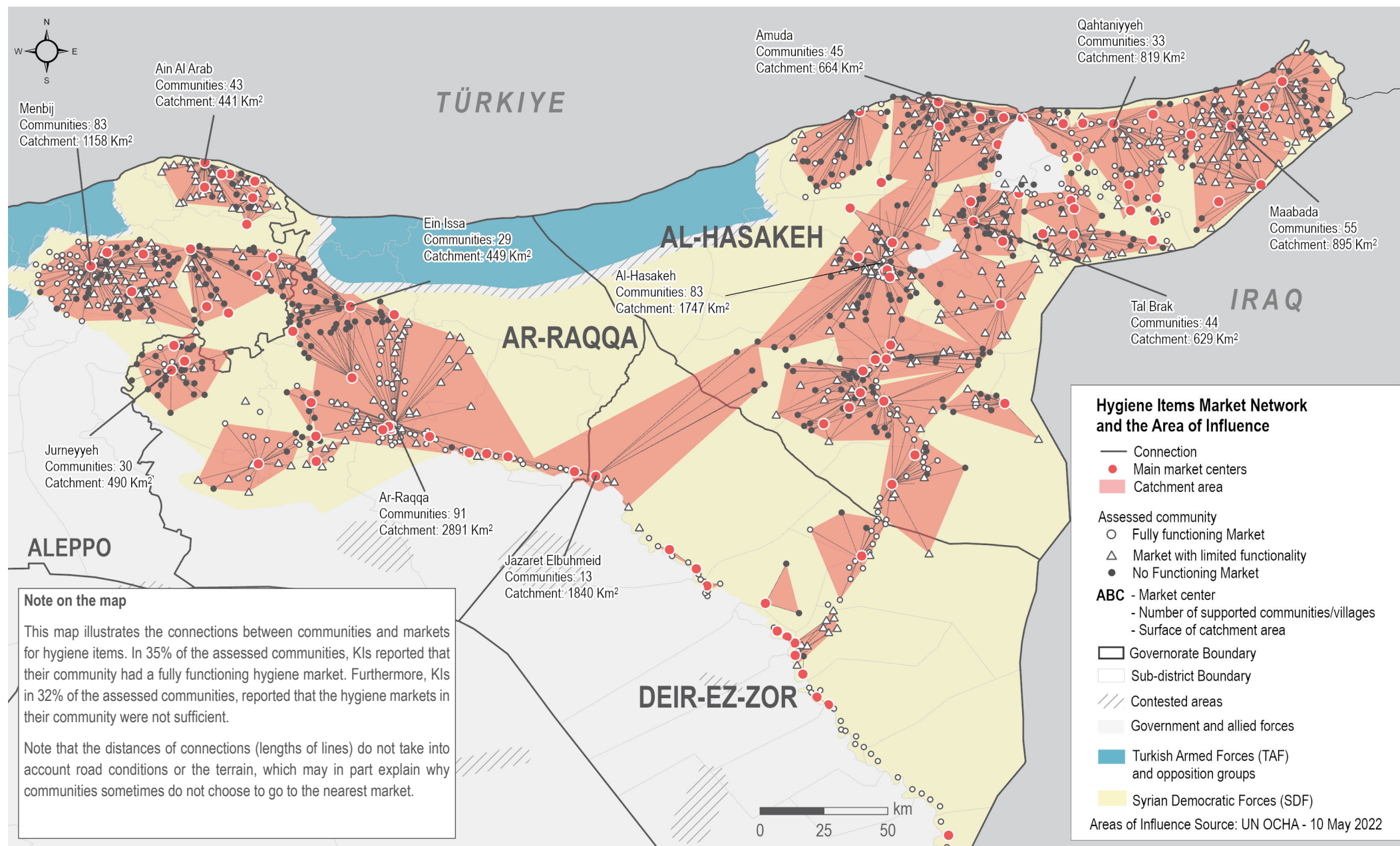
# MARKET NETWORK ANALYSIS - SEPTEMBER 2022: Northeast Syria

## 2. Fuel Market Network



# MARKET NETWORK ANALYSIS - SEPTEMBER 2022: Northeast Syria

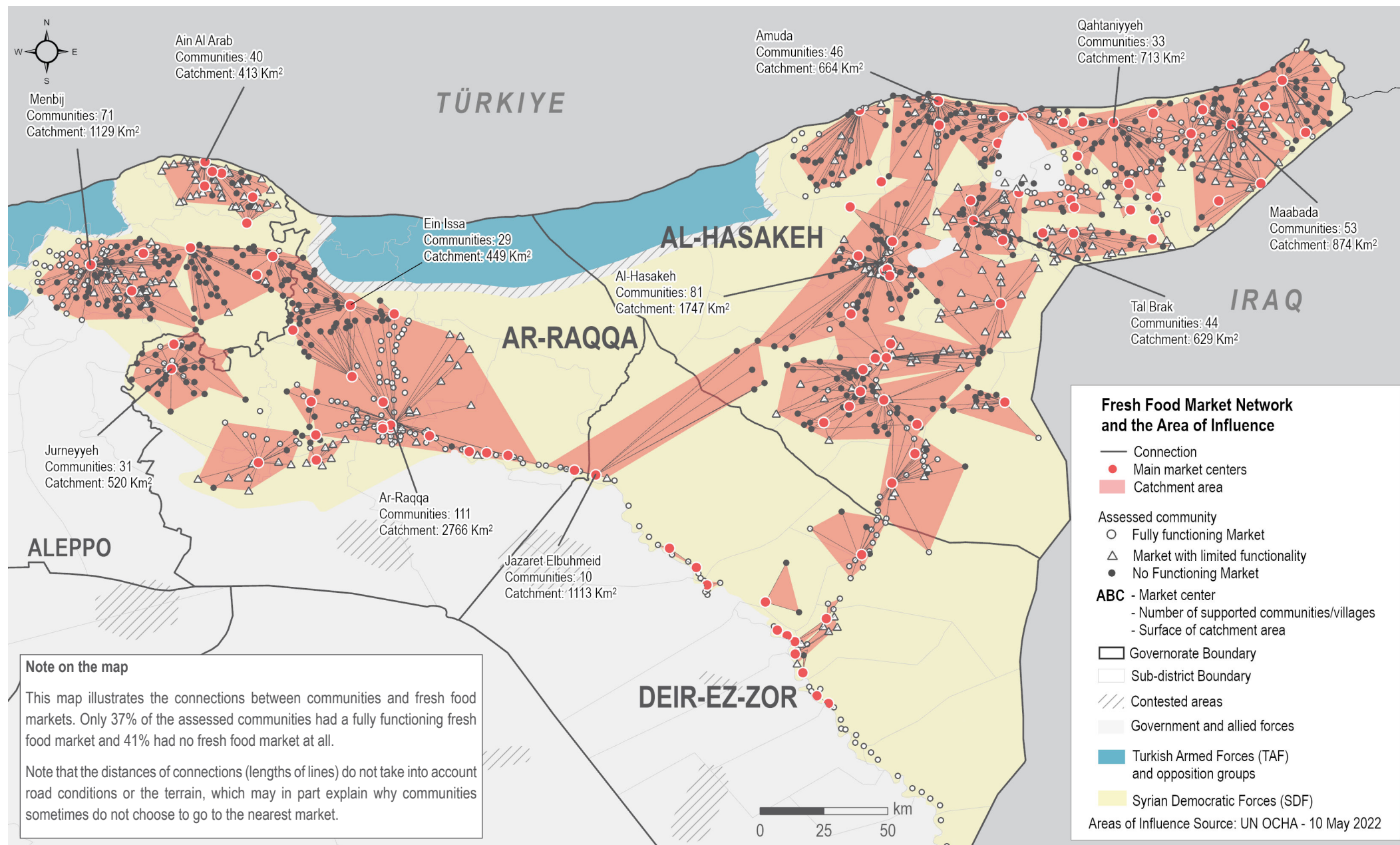
## 3. Hygiene Items Market Network





# MARKET NETWORK ANALYSIS - SEPTEMBER 2022: Northeast Syria

## 4. Fresh Food Market Network



# MARKET NETWORK ANALYSIS - SEPTEMBER 2022: Northeast Syria

## 5. Bulk Food Market Network

