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Highlights

o Butane gas price has continued to increase in February, up nine percent compared to January 2019. The increase follows two consecutive months of increase and highlights the continued scarcity of the gas in Syria.

o The informal national average exchange rate continues to increase to SYP 519/USD 1, up four percent compared to January 2019. This is the seventh consecutive month of increase. The gap between the official exchange rate and the informal rate is now 19.5 percent compared with a one percent gap in July 2018.

o The national average price of a standard food basket remains relatively stable in February, increasing by two percent compared to January 2019. The national average food basket price has now remained largely unchanged for over six months and in February 2019 was recorded at SYP 23,900 (USD 55 at the official exchange rate).

Standard Food Basket

In February 2019, the national average price of a standard food basket¹ was SYP 23,900, increasing by 2 percent month-on-month (m-o-m), and remaining relatively stable over the past six months. In August 2018 the national average standard food basket price was SYP 23,432, 2 percent lower than the current average.

Across the largest m-o-m decrease was reported in Deir-ez-Zor at 5 percent followed by Al-Hasakeh and As-Seida (1 percent). While the highest month-on-month (m-o-m) percent increase in average food basket price by governorate was reported in Hama at 7 percent. Other increases were reported in Lattakia (5 percent), Dar'a and Aleppo (4 percent) and Homs (3 percent). Other governorates reported 2 and 1 percent increases (Figure 1).

Al-Hasakeh is once again reporting the lowest average food basket price at SYP 21,610 followed by Damascus at SYP 21,760. At SYP 26,915, Hama is now reporting the highest average food basket price across Syria, this comes after more than a year (January 2018), where Deir-ez-Zor was consistently reporting the highest average price for a reference food basket. Hereby showing the greater stability in Deir-ez-Zor leading to increased trade volumes helping to reduce the price of food.

The year-on-year (y-o-y) trend shows that prices across the Syrian governorates have by and large all decreased. With the largest reduction (-70 percent) in Rural Damascus. Compared to six months ago (August 2018), prices have generally remained relatively stable across Syria, ranging between -4 percent in Deir-ez-Zor and +18 percent in Hama.

Chart 1: National min., max. and average cost of food basket, SYP

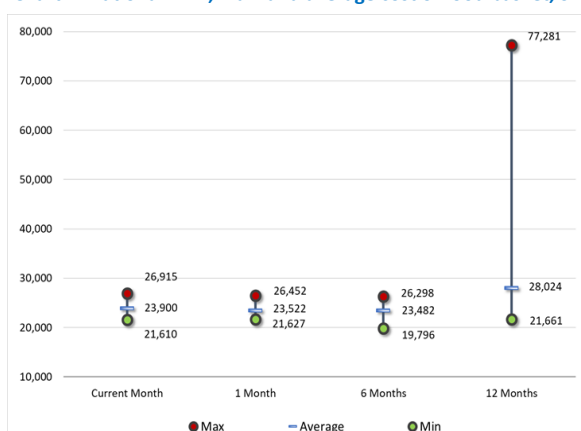
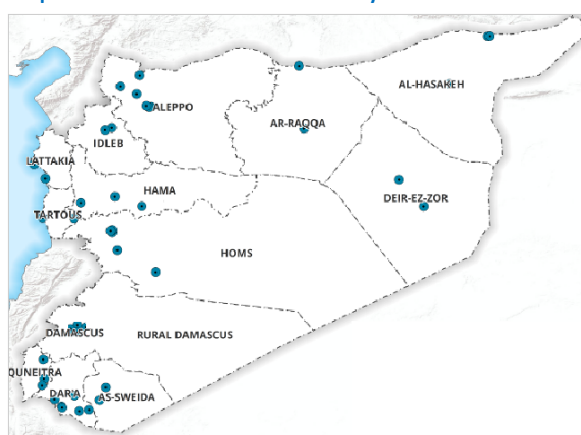


Figure 1: Food basket cost and changes, SYP

Governorate	Price February 2019	1 month change	6 months changes	12 months changes
Aleppo	SYP 22,570	4%	-3%	-15%
Damascus	SYP 21,760	1%	-5%	-15%
Dar'a	SYP 24,875	4%	-3%	-8%
Deir-ez-Zor	SYP 25,185	-5%	-4%	-2%
Hama	SYP 26,915	7%	18%	18%
Al-Hasakeh	SYP 21,610	-1%	9%	0%
Homs	SYP 25,570	3%	12%	8%
Idlib	SYP 23,080	0%	1%	-9%
Lattakia	SYP 25,670	5%	-1%	14%
Ar-Raqqa	SYP 24,715	2%	6%	4%
Rural Damascus	SYP 22,905	1%	-1%	-70%
As-Sweida	SYP 22,110	-1%	2%	-7%
Tartous	SYP 24,190	1%	-3%	7%
Quneitra	SYP 23,440	0%	1%	-4%
Average	SYP 23,900	2%	2%	-15%

Map 1: Location of markets monitored by WFP

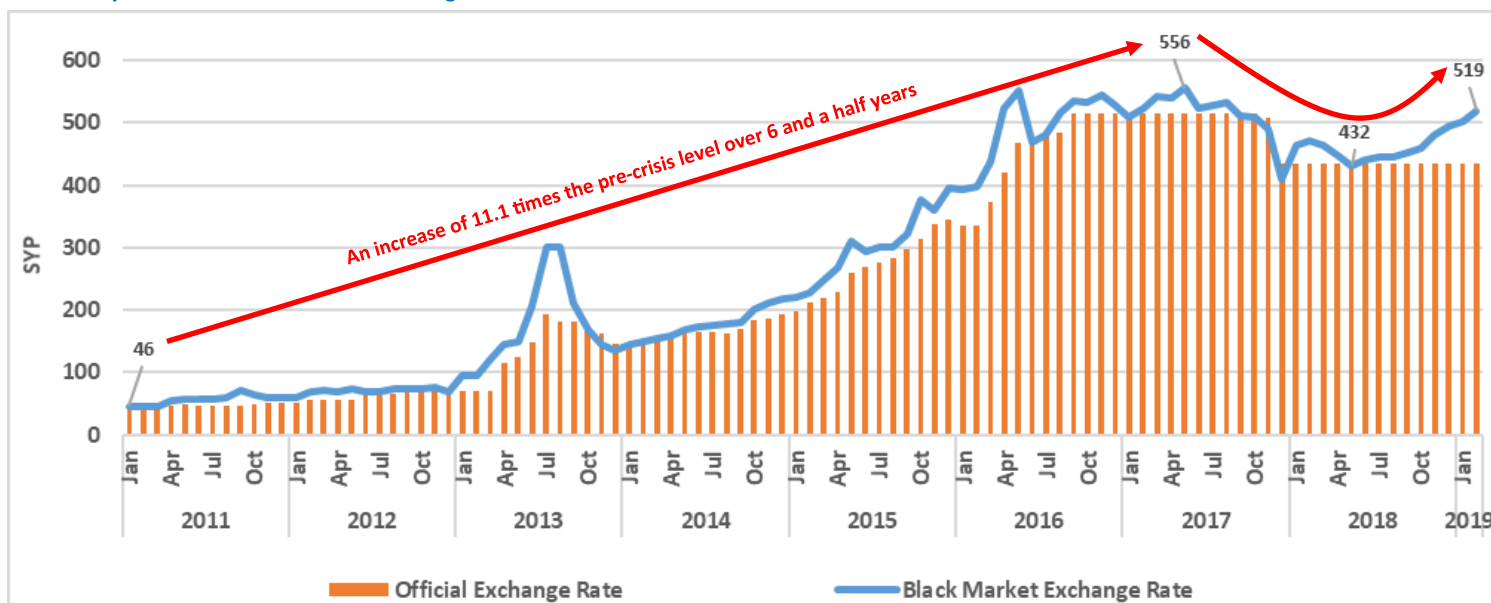


For further information please contact:

Jan Michiels Jan.Michiels@wfp.org
Dima Alhumsi Dima.Alhumsi@wfp.org

¹ The standard food basket is a group of essential food commodities. In Syria, the food basket is set at a group of dry goods providing 1,930 kcal a day for a family of five during a month. The basket includes 37 kg bread, 19 kg rice, 19 kg lentils, 5 kg of sugar, and 7 litres of vegetable oil

Chart 2: Syria's official and informal exchange rates to 1 USD: 2011 — 2019



Exchange Rate Price Development

Syria's official and informal exchange rates to the USD follow very similar trends, clearly illustrated in Chart 2. The strong similarity occurs notwithstanding the fact the informal exchange rate appears to be freely-floating while the official exchange rate is fixed. It is unclear if either exchange rate trend is influencing the other or if both rates' trends are influenced by other factors. Even though the national average informal exchange rate tends to be higher than the official exchange rate, they nevertheless increase and decrease around the same period and by the same amount.

Prior to the conflict Syria's exchange rate to USD was stable at around SYP 46 to USD 1. However, by May 2016 the Syrian Pound had devalued by 1,100 percent compared to its pre-crisis levels, reaching SYP 556 to USD 1. Since reaching its peak devaluation point, the Syrian Pound strengthened by 22 percent over the following 12 months reaching SYP 432 to USD 1 by May 2018. Nevertheless, since May the exchange rate has devalued by 20 percent reaching SYP 519 to 1 USD in February 2019 (Chart 3). With a further devaluation likely.

A weak currency heavily affects imports reducing Syrians' purchasing power over imported goods. The country is also not able to benefit from exporting its relatively cheaper commodities due to the international imposed sanctions. The situation is further compounded by a heavily fluctuating and unstable exchange rate forcing traders to purchase limited volume of stocks at a time in order to reduce their exposure to risk. The limited volume of stocks in-turn keeps local prices high, hereby reducing customers purchasing power.

Exchange rates across Syria in February 2019

The official exchange rate between Syrian Pounds and US Dollars has remained stable at SYP 434 since late-2017. Meanwhile the national average informal exchange rate has continued to increase to SYP 519/USD 1 in February 2019 (Table 2). Hereby representing a four percent m-o-m increase and the seventh consecutive month of increases in the national average informal exchange rate across Syria. In August 2018, the informal exchange rate was close to the official exchange rate (SYP 443 vs. SYP 434). Since then the informal exchange rate has increased by 17 percent, creating a 19.5 percent gap to the official exchange rate (SYP 519 vs. SYP 434).

Chart 3: Syrian official and informal exchange rates to 1 USD: 2017 — 2019

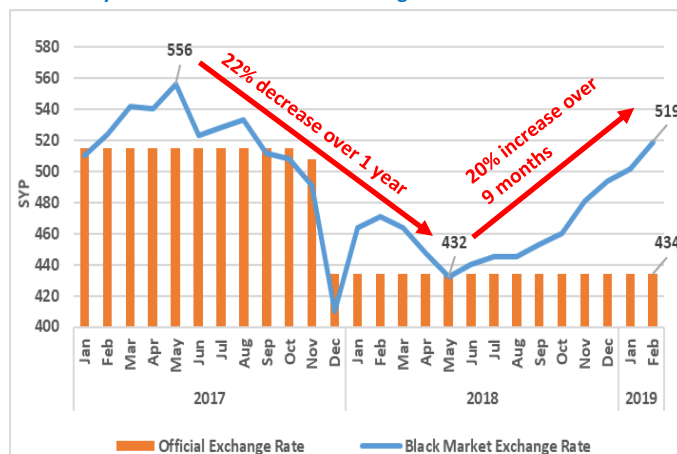


Table 2: Informal market exchange rate, 1 USD to SYP

Governorate	February 2019	% Change Jan 2019	% Change Feb 2018
Aleppo	520	4%	12%
Damascus	513	3%	10%
Dar'a	516	5%	10%
Deir-ez-Zor	519	4%	NA
Hama	520	2%	13%
Al-Hasakeh	519	4%	12%
Homs	520	2%	13%
Idleb	510	2%	10%
Lattakia	513	2%	11%
Quneitra	535	7%	16%
Ar-Raqqa	517	4%	12%
Rural Damascus	518	4%	11%
As-Sweida	525	3%	10%
Tartous	518	4%	12%
National Average	519	4%	11%
Official Rate	434	0%	0%

Source: WFP Field Offices

Retail Prices

Retail prices of staple cereals

In February 2018, the national average retail price of Egyptian white rice across Syria's main markets remained unchanged at SYP 470/kg. While one kg of bulgur was sold on average at SYP 300, down one percent m-o-m and the price of wheat flour was SYP 264/kg, up one percent m-o-m.

Hard-to-reach areas continue to face the highest prices for rice at SYP 514/kg (up one percent m-o-m) as well as for wheat flour SYP 283 (up eight percent m-o-m) while accessible areas for the third month in a row report the highest price of bulgur at SYP 308 (down one percent m-o-m). Compared to February 2018, accessible areas saw the largest increase in bulgur prices (up nine percent) and rice (up seven percent) while Idleb reported the largest increase in wheat flour prices at 36 percent. Idleb also reported the largest decrease in the price of rice/kg at minus 20 percent (Charts 4-6).

Across the Syrian markets, Lattakia continued to report the highest average wheat flour price at SYP 326/kg (up one percent m-o-m) followed by Tartous at SYP 315/kg and Dar'a at SYP 299/kg. High m-o-m increases were seen in Deir-ez-Zor (15 percent), Aleppo (seven percent) and Idleb (four percent). Homs, Hama and Rural Damascus were the only governorates where average wheat flour prices decreased m-o-m (minus seven percent, minus six percent and minus two percent respectively).

The price of rice remained highest in Deir-ez-Zor at SYP 555/kg (up two percent m-o-m) followed by Ar-Raqqa at SYP 548/kg (up three percent) and Dar'a at SYP 525 (up two percent). For bulgur, Lattakia reported the highest average price at SYP 368/kg (down two percent m-o-m) followed by Homs and Hama at SYP 350/kg (down nine percent m-o-m) and Hama both at SYP 370/kg (down nine percent and five percent m-o-m, respectively). Idleb reported the lowest average retail prices of bulgur in February at SYP 225/kg (remaining unchanged m-o-m).

Bread

The national average retail price of government subsidized bread increased by seven percent to SYP 75/bundle (1.3kg) in February 2019 compared to January. This was two percent higher than the average price reported in August 2018 and 36 percent lower compared to February 2019 (Chart 7).

The national average price of commercial bread across Syrian markets was SYP 136/bundle, up by five percent m-o-m, and 80 percent higher than the average national subsidized bread price (Chart 8).

For the sixth consecutive month Quneitra reported the lowest price of commercial bread at SYP 65/bundle (down 64 percent y-o-y), while the price remained highest in Aleppo at SYP 278/bundle.

Thirteen governorates reported stable commercial bread prices since January 2019, while prices increased by 11 percent in Aleppo.

Chart 4: Retail Prices of Wheat Flour, SYP

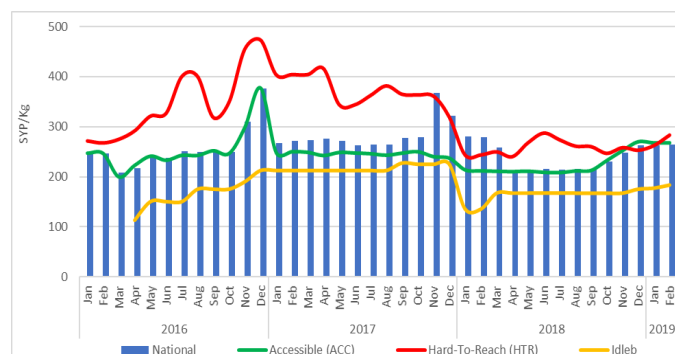


Chart 5: Retail Prices of Rice, SYP

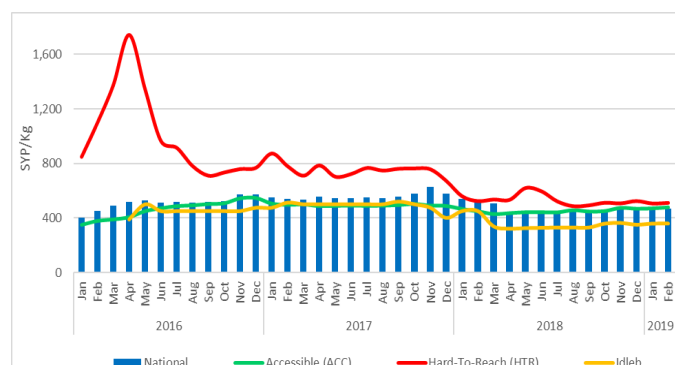


Chart 6: Retail Prices of Bulgur, SYP

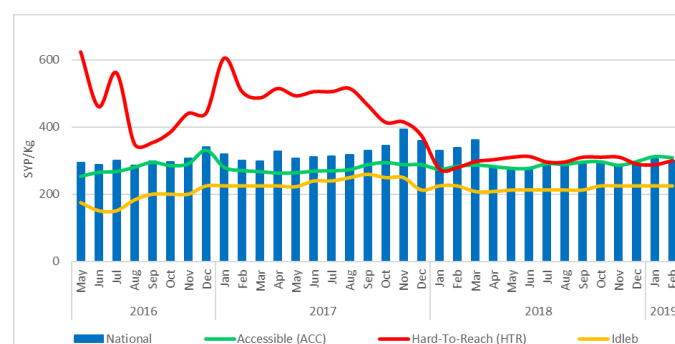


Chart 7: Retail Prices of Subsidized Bread, SYP

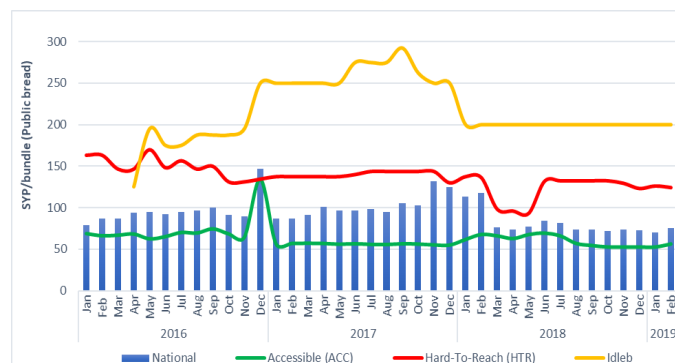
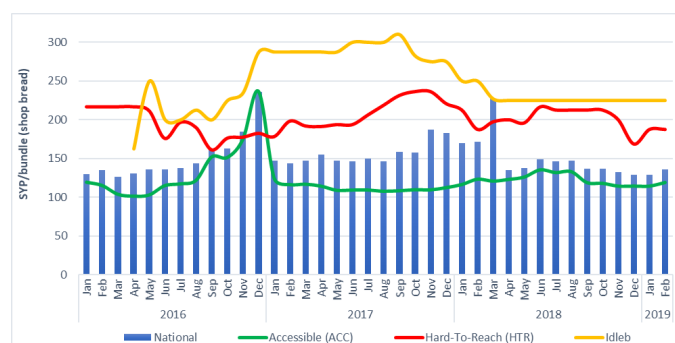


Chart 8: Retail Prices of Commercial Bread, SYP



Butane gas and diesel prices

In February 2019, the national average price of diesel increased by four percent m-o-m to SYP 243/litre. The lowest price by accessibility was found in hard-to-reach areas at SYP 195/litre. While accessible areas reported the highest average price at SYP 247/litre followed closely by hard-to-reach areas at SYP 245/litre (Chart 9).

Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa continue to report diesel prices well below the national average at SYP 86/litre and SYP 97/litre, respectively. At SYP 388/litre, As-Sweida continued to report the highest average price of diesel/litre across Syria at more than three times the price level in Al-Hasakeh.

The national average price of one butane gas cylinder refill increased by nine percent m-o-m (now at SYP 5,135). This follows a recent three-month price hike of butane gas on the informal market due to shortages of gas in the country. Accessible areas are reporting the highest average price of gas at SYP 5,214/refill, up eight percent m-o-m. Hard-to-reach areas reported an increase of nine percent in official prices m-o-m (now at SYP 4,342), and Idleb reported an increase of percent m-o-m in its official price for butane gas (now at SYP 4,883). Butane gas is the main energy source used in Syria for cooking and heating. Due to the more frequent power cuts across the country during the winter months demand for butane gas has increased (Chart 10).

International Food and Cereal Price Index

The FAO Food Price Index (FPI) average 167.5 points in February 2019, up 2.7 points (1.7 percent) since January 2019. While the February FPI was the highest level recorded since August 2018, it remained nearly four points (2.3 percent) below its level in February 2018. Prices of all commodities in the FPI rose in February with sharp increases registered for dairy prices (Chart 11).

The FAO Cereal Price Index (CPI) average 169 points in February, up marginally m-o-m and nearly eight points (4.7 percent) above its y-o-y levels. Among major cereals, maize prices rose the most, driven by higher export quotations from the United States. Wheat prices, which started the month on a strong note due mostly on supply concerns, fell under significant downward pressure on weaker pace in purchases. Rice prices led steady in February.

Cereal wholesale prices

In February 2019, the national average wholesale price of cereals increased by 1.1 percent for Egyptian white rice (SYP 386,253/MT) and by 1.9 percent for bulgur grain (SYP 244,618/MT). While the wholesale price of wheat grain decreased by 3.5 percent (now at SYP 209,167/MT).

Using the Syrian Central Bank's official exchange rate, this translates to US\$ 482/MT for wheat grain, US\$ 564/MT for bulgur grain and US\$ 890/MT for Egyptian white rice (Table 3). In comparison the wholesale price of wheat on international markets was US \$ 199/MT, 59 percent lower than in Syria.

Chart 9: Diesel Price

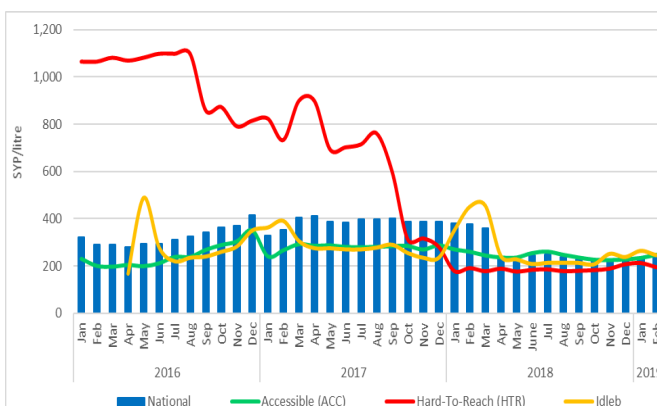
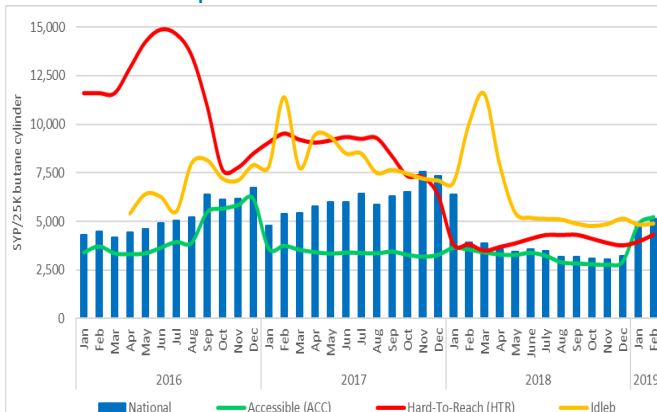
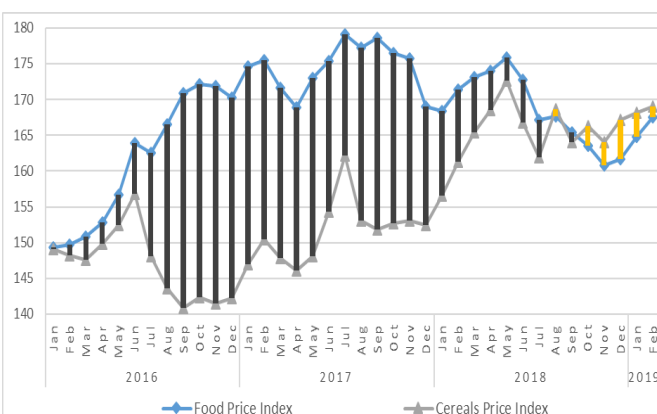


Chart 10: Butane Gas price



Source: WFP Field Offices

Chart 11: FAO Food and Cereal Price Index



Source: FAO

Table 3: National average wholesale prices for wheat, bulgur and rice, SYP and USD using official exchange rate, 1 MT

Commodity	February (SYP)	% change (m-o-m)	USD
Wheat grain (1MT)	209,167	-3.5	482
Bulgur grain (1MT)	244,618	1.9	564
Rice (1MT)	386,253	1.1	890

Source: WFP Field Offices

Terms of Trade (ToT)³

ToT between wage labour and wheat flour

The national average non-skilled labour wage was SYP 2,155 in February 2019 (up three percent m-o-m). The wage was 16 percent above its y-o-y level and seven percent above the levels recorded in August 2018 (Chart 12).

Daily non-skilled wages continue to be highest in Lattakia at SYP 3,625/day (up 12 percent m-o-m), followed by Tartous at SYP 3,500/day (unchanged m-o-m) and were lowest in Al-Hasakeh at SYP 1,142/day (unchanged m-o-m) followed by Dar'a at SYP 1,433/day (up 10 percent m-o-m) and As-Sweida SYP 1,750/day (unchanged m-o-m). Rural Damascus and Deir-ez-Zor reported increases in the wage level of 11 percent and eight percent respectively while average non-skilled wages fell by six percent in Aleppo. Across the rest of the Syrian governorates, the wage level remained stable compared to January 2018 reported levels.

The ToT between wheat flour and wage labour increased for the first time since November 2018, driven by the increase in average non-skilled labour wages (Chart 13). A national average daily wage of an unskilled labourer could buy 8.2 kg of wheat flour (up two percent m-o-m).

According to accessibility levels, the ToT worsened in hard-to-reach areas and Idleb (both down three percent) while it increased in accessible areas (up one percent) compared to January 2019. The y-o-y trend shows a 23 percent increase in the national average ToT while reporting a six-month negative trend, down 13 percent driven primarily by a decrease in wheat flour purchasing power in accessible areas, down 18 percent over six months (Chart 13).

ToT between sheep and wheat flour

In February 2019, the national average price of a two-year old male alive sheep increased to SYP 109,388/sheep (up 12 percent m-o-m).

Dar'a continued to report the highest price across Syria at SYP 142,000/sheep (up 10 percent m-o-m) followed by Lattakia at SYP 120,000/sheep (up four percent m-o-m). Al-Hasakeh continued to report the lowest prices for an alive two-year old male sheep at SYP 62,500 (up two percent m-o-m) followed by Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa both at SYP 66,667. The highest reported m-o-m price increase was 19 percent in Aleppo, 14 percent in Damascus and 11 percent in Deir-ez-Zor (Chart 14).

In February 2019, the ToT between an alive two-year old male sheep and wheat flour was 415 kg/sheep (up 12 percent m-o-m). This represents the second month of consecutive increases in the national average price of an alive two-year old sheep. The increase is largely driven by higher sheep prices in accessible areas, while the average reported price of an alive two-year old sheep in Idleb and hard-to-reach areas have remained relative constant over the past six to twelve months (Chart 15).

Chart 12: Daily wage for unskilled labour, SYP

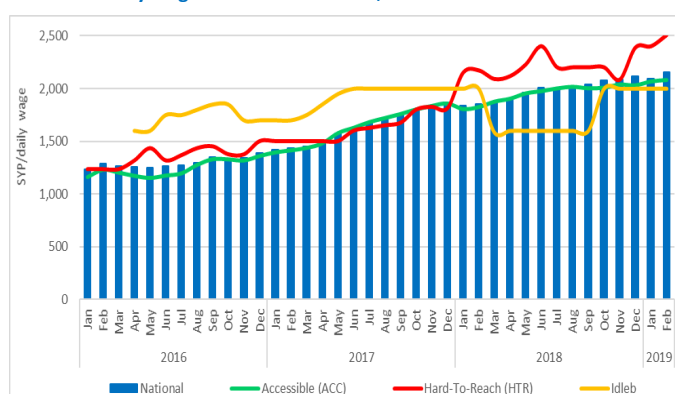


Chart 13: Terms of Trade (ToT) between wheat flour and wage labour

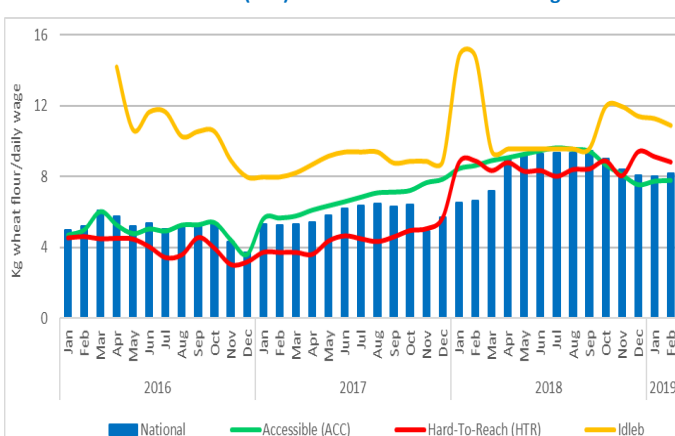


Chart 14: Price of livestock, SYP/one 2Y old sheep

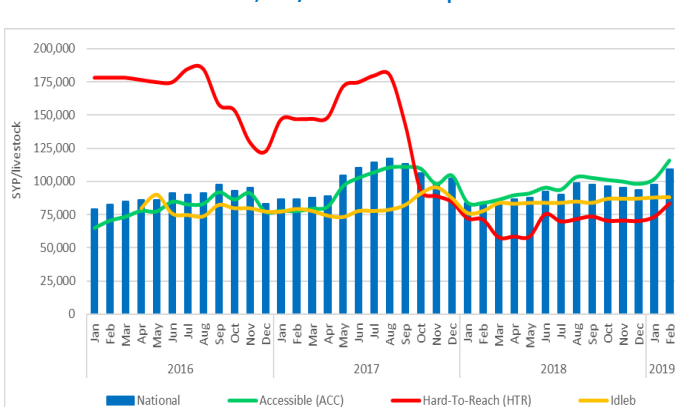
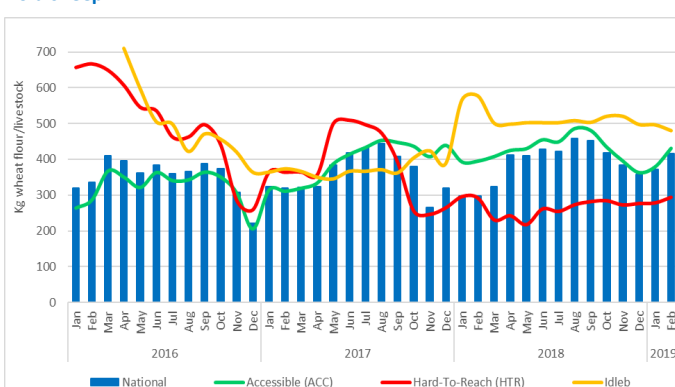


Chart 15: Terms of Trade (ToT) between wheat flour and the price of a 2Y old sheep



Source: WFP Field Offices

3. The ToT are proxy indicators of the purchasing power of households that rely on livestock and/or casual labour as their main source of income for the purchase of cereals from local markets. ToT are important components of food security analysis. Changes in the terms of trade between wages/livestock and staple food commodities are indicative of the trends in purchasing power and the impact on the food security situation of households dependent on food purchases through income from daily wage labour and/or the sale of livestock.

Table 3. Market Price of Main Commodities in Syrian Pounds: October 2018

Commodity	Governorate	Current Price	Price change	Price change	Price change	Average Change	Average Change	Average Change	Commodity	Governorate	Current Price	Price change	Price change	Price change	Average Change	Average Change	Average Change
			1M (%)	6 M (%)	12 M (%)	1M	6 M	12 M				1M (%)	6 M (%)	12 M (%)	1M	6 M	12 M
Bread Public (1.3 kg)	Aleppo	127	22	19	7	↑	↑	↑	Date (kg)	Aleppo	881	6	3	6	↑	↑	↑
	Damascus	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Damascus	967	-2	-	6	↓	↔	↑
	Dar'a	63	-	-16	-46	↔	↓	↓		Dar'a	867	2	2	3	↑	↑	↑
	Deir-ez-Zor	84	-4	-16	-16	↔	↓	↓		Deir-ez-Zor	871	-	1	-3	↔	↑	↓
	Hama	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Hama	900	-	13	6	↔	↑	↑
	Al-Hasakeh	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Al-Hasakeh	633	-	9	-18	↔	↑	↓
	Homs	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Homs	900	-	13	6	↔	↑	↑
	Idlib	200	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Idlib	771	5	8	-9	↑	↑	↓
	Lattakia	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Lattakia	1025	3	5	14	↑	↑	↑
	Quneitra	50	-	-33	-45	↔	↓	↓		Quneitra	875	-	1	-3	↔	↑	↓
	Ar-Raqqa	65	-	-	-10	↔	↔	↓		Ar-Raqqa	700	-	6	14	↔	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	78	17	56	-84	↑	↑	↓		Rural Damascus	917	-	24	6	↔	↑	↑
	As-Sweida	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		As-Sweida	1213	19	28	52	↑	↑	↑
	Tartous	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Tartous	1000	-	11	11	↔	↑	↑
Bread Shops (1.3 kg)	Aleppo	278	11	11	53	↑	↑	↑	Diesel (L)	Aleppo	308	2	12	14	↑	↑	↑
	Damascus	100	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Damascus	256	5	27	-15	↑	↑	↓
	Dar'a	167	-	-14	-2	↔	↓	↓		Dar'a	295	10	-2	-5	↑	↓	↓
	Deir-ez-Zor	175	-	-22	-13	↔	↓	↓		Deir-ez-Zor	206	-2	-3	-12	↓	↓	↓
	Hama	75	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Hama	225	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔
	Al-Hasakeh	150	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Al-Hasakeh	86	-	-	-15	↔	↔	↓
	Homs	75	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Homs	225	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔
	Idlib	225	-	-	-10	↔	↔	↓		Idlib	245	-7	15	-45	↓	↑	↓
	Lattakia	75	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Lattakia	225	3	13	-6	↑	↑	↓
	Quneitra	65	-	-61	-64	↔	↓	↓		Quneitra	242	13	-32	-19	↑	↓	↓
	Ar-Raqqa	125	-	-	-17	↔	↔	↓		Ar-Raqqa	97	-	29	35	↔	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	100	-	-	-81	↔	↔	↓		Rural Damascus	299	6	45	-82	↑	↑	↓
	As-Sweida	100	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		As-Sweida	388	11	11	11	↑	↑	↑
	Tartous	75	-	-33	20	↔	↓	↑		Tartous	213	-	-	-19	↔	↔	↓
Bulgur (kg)	Aleppo	261	4	4	7	↑	↑	↑	Dollar exchange rate (in the parallel market, \$1)	Aleppo	517	2	-	-	↑	↔	↑
	Damascus	296	-	-1	-2	↔	↔	↓		Damascus	513	3	15	-	↑	↑	↑
	Dar'a	288	-	5	-1	↔	↑	↓		Dar'a	516	5	19	-	↑	↑	↑
	Deir-ez-Zor	325	8	3	5	↑	↑	↑		Deir-ez-Zor	519	4	16	-	↑	↑	↑
	Hama	350	-5	8	3	↓	↑	↑		Hama	520	2	18	-	↑	↑	↑
	Al-Hasakeh	279	5	20	31	↑	↑	↑		Al-Hasakeh	519	4	16	-	↑	↑	↑
	Homs	350	-9	8	3	↓	↑	↑		Homs	520	2	18	-	↑	↑	↑
	Idlib	225	-	6	-	↔	↑	↔		Idlib	510	2	13	-	↑	↑	↑
	Lattakia	369	-2	23	35	↓	↑	↑		Lattakia	513	2	17	-	↑	↑	↑
	Quneitra	263	-	-1	15	↔	↓	↑		Quneitra	535	7	21	-	↑	↑	↑
	Ar-Raqqa	300	4	9	24	↑	↑	↑		Ar-Raqqa	517	4	15	-	↑	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	292	3	-	-72	↔	↔	↓		Rural Damascus	518	4	16	-	↑	↑	↑
	As-Sweida	325	-	-	18	↔	↔	↓		As-Sweida	525	6	20	-	↑	↑	↑
	Tartous	338	-5	13	13	↓	↑	↑		Tartous	518	4	16	-	↑	↑	↑
Butane Cylinder (25 kg)	Aleppo	6,063	-	74	74	↔	↑	↑	Eggs (carton)	Aleppo	1,197	-	9	-	↔	↑	↑
	Damascus	3,550	9	28	28	↑	↑	↑		Damascus	1,175	-	14	-	↔	↑	↑
	Dar'a	4,675	15	53	-18	↑	↑	↓		Dar'a	1,188	-	14	-	↔	↑	↑
	Deir-ez-Zor	2,892	-	-	5	↔	↔	↑		Deir-ez-Zor	1,208	4	8	-	↑	↑	↑
	Hama	8,400	5	211	196	↑	↑	↑		Hama	1,300	-4	8	-	↓	↑	↑
	Al-Hasakeh	2,300	-	1	-1	↔	↑	↓		Al-Hasakeh	1,258	-1	24	-	↑	↑	↑
	Homs	8,467	5	-	210	↑	↔	↑		Homs	1,300	-5	6	-	↓	↑	↑
	Idlib	4,883	1	4	-51	↑	↓	↓		Idlib	1,033	-3	29	-	↓	↑	↑
	Lattakia	6,225	101	115	118	↑	↑	↑		Lattakia	1,413	7	12	-	↑	↑	↑
	Quneitra	2,900	-	-19	-47	↔	↑	↓		Quneitra	1,106	-	6	-	↔	↑	↑
	Ar-Raqqa	4,492	19	4	18	↑	↑	↑		Ar-Raqqa	1,267	2	39	-	↑	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	5,275	21	88	89	↑	↑	↑		Rural Damascus	1,131	-2	5	-	↓	↑	↑
	As-Sweida	2,700	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		As-Sweida	1,283	2	25	-	↑	↑	↑
	Tartous	6,750	40	133	129	↑	↑	↑		Tartous	1,375	2	8	-	↑	↑	↑
Cheese (kg)	Aleppo	6,063	-3	-8	-6	↓	↓	↓	Eggplant (1 kg)	Aleppo	497	15	260	-	↑	↑	↑
	Damascus	3,550	5	10	1	↑	↑	↑		Damascus	571	22	219	-	↑	↑	↑
	Dar'a	4,675	-	3	6	↔	↑	↑		Dar'a	569	54	355	-	↑	↑	↑
	Deir-ez-Zor	2,892	-3	1	-3	↓	↑	↓		Deir-ez-Zor	296	8	48	-	↑	↑	↑
	Hama	8,400	-15	-15	-13	↓	↓	↓		Hama	500	-4	233	-	↓	↑	↑
	Al-Hasakeh	2,300	5	27	6	↑	↑	↑		Al-Hasakeh	375	2	73	-	↑	↑	↑
	Homs	8,467	-5	-	-11	↓	↔	↓		Homs	500	-7	300	-	↓	↑	↑
	Idlib	4,883	-	-3	-11	↔	↓	↓		Idlib	304	1	111	-	↑	↑	↑
	Lattakia	6,225	-5	7	-7	↓	↑	↓		Lattakia	438	21	119	-	↑	↑	↑
	Quneitra	2,900	-18	-50	-51	↓	↑	↓		Quneitra	640	166	567	-	↑	↑	↑
	Ar-Raqqa	4,492	3	16	-19	↑	↑	↓		Ar-Raqqa	250	5	22	-	↑	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	5,275	6	6	-50	↑	↑	↓		Rural Damascus	533	32	223	-	↑	↑	↑
	As-Sweida	2,700	-	1	8	↔	↑	↑		As-Sweida	656	77	338	-	↑	↑	↑
	Tartous	6,750	-7	2	-	↓	↑	↔		Tartous	425	31	70	-	↑	↑	↑
Chickenpeas (kg)	Aleppo	494	-4	-2	10	↓	↓	↑	Fish (tuna, canned)	Aleppo	363	-3	-10	-11	↓	↓	↓
	Damascus	621	-	-14	-15	↔	↓	↓		Damascus	413	-5	-11	-12	↓	↓	↓
	Dar'a	403	-11	-	-2	↓	↔	↓		Dar'a	425	1	5	16	↑	↑	↑
	Deir-ez-Zor	679	-3	7	9	↓	↑	↑		Deir-ez-Zor	421	13	36	56	↑	↑	↑
	Hama	600	-	-11	-29	↔	↓	↓		Hama	450	-	13	17	↔	↑	↑
	Al-Hasakeh	488	-	8	-7	↔	↑	↓		Al-Hasakeh	363	-1	1	6	↓	↑	↑
	Homs	600	-1	-	-30	↓	↔	↓		Homs	450	-	13	24	↔	↑	↑
	Idlib	408	-	8	2	↔	↑	↑		Idlib	400	-	4	-	↔	↑	↔
	Lattakia	500	1	-26	-26	↑	↓	↓		Lattakia	488	4	15	34	↑	↑	↑
	Quneitra	311	-	-	-20	↔	↔	↓		Quneitra	333	-	-	-5	↔	↔	↓
	Ar-Raqqa	450	2	8	-2	↑	↑	↓		Ar-Raqqa	388	1	1	11	↑	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	625	3	-14	-58	↑	↓	↓		Rural Damascus	391	-5	-21	-18	↓	↓	↓
	As-Sweida	554	-	-8	-15	↔	↓	↓		As-Sweida	404	-	1	-5	↔	↑	↓
	Tartous	450	-	-35	-28	↔	↓	↓		Tartous	500	-	25	38	↔	↑	↑

Key: ↑ Prices increase above normal price fluctuation
↔ Normal price fluctuation
↓ Price decrease below normal price fluctuation

