



Photo: AFP

Highlights

The informal market price of petrol has fallen from around SYP 1,200/litre to SYP 625/litre in April as Syria has gained access to needed fuel imports from Lebanon. Rationing however on subsidised fuel at SYP 225/litre is ongoing and is currently at 100 litres per vehicle per month.

Butane gas price has fallen for the second month running. The national average price decreased by nine percent in April compared to the previous month and by 22 percent since peak prices in February 2019.

The informal national average exchange rate continues to increase to SYP 552/USD 1, up four percent compared to March 2019. April marks the ninth consecutive month of increase, further devaluing the Syrian pound.

The national average price of a standard food basket remains relatively stable in April, increasing by one percent compared to March 2019. In April 2019 the national average food basket price was SYP 24,166 (USD 56 at the official exchange rate).

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Standard Food Basket

In April 2019, the national average price of a standard food basket¹ was SYP 24,166 marginally increasing (up 1 percent) compared to March. The national average food basket price has remained relatively stable over the past 6 to 12 months, up by four percent. Nevertheless prices continue to converge with the gap between the governorate with the highest and lowest average food basket reducing from SYP 8,558 in April 2018 to SYP 4,287 (-50 percent) in April 2019 (Chart 1).

Only As-Sweida reported a food basket price decrease in April, down six percent month-on-month (m-o-m). Across the country six governorates reported increasing average food basket prices, with the highest m-o-m increases reported in Rural Damascus (up six percent) and Lattakia up three percent. Seven governorates reported no significant price increases (0 percent increase m-o-m) - Figure 1.

As-Sweida is reporting the lowest average food basket price in April at SYP 21,238 followed by Damascus (SYP 22,329) and by Al-Hasakeh (SYP 22,646). At SYP 26,323 Lattakia is reporting the highest average food basket price across Syria for the second month in a row.

The year-on-year (y-o-y) trend shows that price increases have been observed in nine out of 14 governorates. The biggest increases in average food basket price have been recorded in Lattakia (19 percent), Al-Hasakeh (15 percent), Tartous (12 percent), and Hama (10 percent). Conversely, four governorates reported y-o-y food price average decreases. The largest reduction was in Aleppo (down seven percent).

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

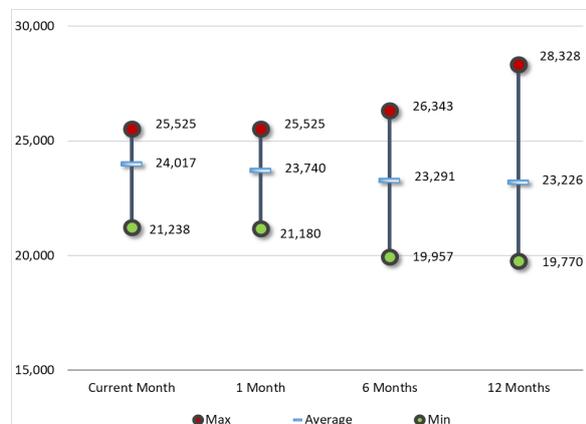
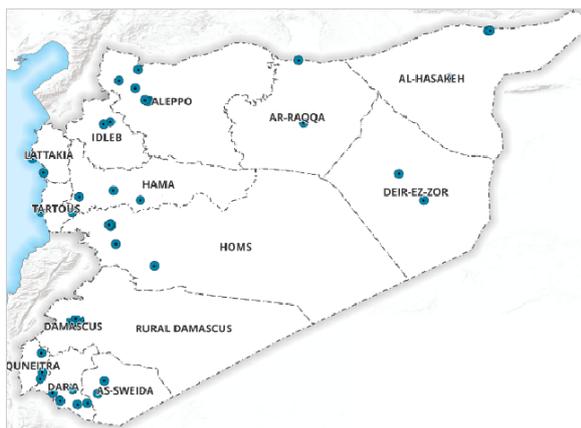


Figure 1: Food basket cost and changes, SYP

Governorate	Price April 2019	1 month change	6 months changes	12 months changes
Aleppo	SYP 23,021	0%	3%	-7%
Damascus	SYP 22,329	0%	-2%	-4%
Dar'a	SYP 25,297	1%	7%	6%
Deir-ez-Zor	SYP 25,075	0%	3%	-4%
Hama	SYP 24,718	1%	2%	10%
Al-Hasakeh	SYP 22,646	2%	13%	15%
Homs	SYP 24,613	0%	3%	7%
Idlib	SYP 23,727	2%	3%	6%
Lattakia	SYP 26,323	3%	7%	19%
Ar-Raqqa	SYP 24,779	0%	7%	3%
Rural Damascus	SYP 24,119	6%	5%	4%
As-Sweida	SYP 21,238	-6%	-4%	-4%
Tartous	SYP 24,926	0%	2%	12%
Quneitra	SYP 23,427	0%	6%	0%
Average	SYP 24,166	1%	4%	4%

Map 1: Location of markets monitored by WFP



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

Fuel markets in Syria

Petrol crisis

The crisis has hit Syria's oil sector hard. Prior to the conflict, Syria used to produce 385,000 barrels of crude oil per day. This has now dropped to around 24,000 barrels per day (bpd), while national consumption remains at 225,000 bpd. Government-held areas of the country require an estimated 125,000 bpd, meaning that there is a national shortfall in Syria of around 100,000 bpd as Syria can only produce around 25,000 bpd from its own-held reserves. The shortfall was largely covered by Iranian imports and financial credit but since the re-imposition of international sanctions on Iranian energy and shipping assets in November 2018, Iranian oil tankers have no longer been able to buy insurance on the international market, hereby disrupting Syria's oil supply chain from one day to the next.

Syria had oil reserves held in country which meant that the oil shortfall only started to be felt in the first quarter of 2019. The Syrian Government's initial step was to ration oil, reducing quotas from 40 litres of petrol per vehicle per day to 20 litres per vehicle every two days and was later further extended to 20 litres per vehicle every five days.

While rationing helped slow down fuel consumption it forced huge queues across the country where drivers would be waiting for hours on end in the hope to access their allowed quota. Often people would have to leave their cars and return the next day to be sure to get petrol. The rationing also alimanted the informal market for petrol where prices in some parts of Syria reached SYP 1,200/litre compared to the lower grade subsidized petrol at SYP 225/litre and of the higher grade subsidized Octane 90 petrol sold at SYP 375/litre. As a result Syria started importing petrol from Lebanon. However, this is a much higher grade of petrol (Octane 95) procured from the international market and costs SYP 600/litre. The subsidized petrol at SYP 225/litre is only accessible through an electronic card which a vehicle owner would have to apply for. Petrol grades Octane 90 and 95 can be purchased without use of the card.

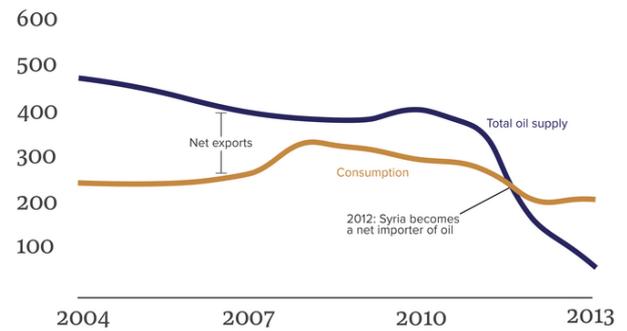
As a long-term solution to the need for petrol, in addition to other reasons, in April 2019 Syria leased-out the port of Tartous to Russia for the next 49 years. It is hoped that through this new partnership agreement, Russia will be able to supply Syria with much needed oil in the near future. The Syrian Minister of Transportation Ali Hammoud said Stroytransgaz, a leading Russian gas and oil company, would expand the port to more than double its current capacity and inject more than US \$500 million.

As it stands though the Syrian government is limiting provision of 100 litres per vehicle per month on the subsidized SYP 225/litre petrol and extra petrol requirement is to be bought from the Octane 90 or the Octane 95 petrol, the latter imported from Lebanon. As a result the subsidized petrol is now being sold on the informal market at around SYP 625/litre.

Butane gas price evolution

In April 2019 the national average price of one butane gas cylinder refill decreased by 14 percent m-o-m (now at SYP 4,032). This is the second consecutive month of decreases and represents a 22 percent decrease since February peak prices. However while most of Syria is experiencing butane gas price decreases, Hard-to-reach areas in Syria reported a three percent m-o-m increase and Idleb governorate reported a six percent m-o-m increase in butane gas price. Hama and Homs, reported the highest butane gas price across Syria in April (SYP 6,500/refill) followed by Idleb (SYP 5,250/refill) - Table 2. The cheapest average butane gas price was reported in Deir-ez-Zor at (SYP 2,917/refill).

Figure 2: Syria flows of petroleum and other liquids (thousand barrels per day)



Source: US Energy Information Administration

Chart 2: Diesel Price SYP/litre

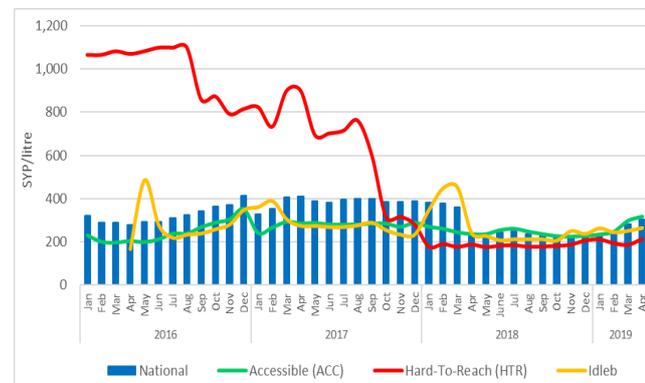


Table 1: Price changes, diesel SYP/litre by accessibility

Diesel (SYP/litre)	Mar '19 (SYP)	Apr '19 (SYP)	Percent change m-o-m
National	281	302	7%
Accessible (ACC)	297	317	7%
Hard-To-Reach (HTR)	188	215	15%
Idleb	253	266	5%

Chart 3: Butane Gas price

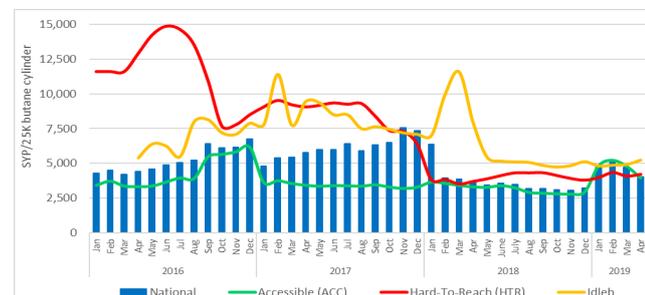


Table 2: Price changes, butane cylinder refill by accessibility, SYP

Butane Gas (25k refill)	Mar '19 (SYP)	Apr '19 (SYP)	Percent change m-o-m
National	4,700	4,032	-14%
Accessible (ACC)	4,776	3,932	-18%
Hard-To-Reach (HTR)	4,080	4,208	3%
Idleb	4,933	5,250	6%

Source: WFP Field Offices

Retail Prices

Retail prices of staple cereals

In April 2019, the national average retail price of Egyptian white rice across Syria's main markets increased marginally to SYP 301/kg. While one kg of bulgur was sold on average at SYP 313, up five percent m-o-m and the average price of wheat flour was SYP 280/kg, also up five percent m-o-m. Compared to April 2018, the average national price of wheat flour per kg has increased by 33 percent, while the average price per kg of Egyptian white rice has increased by 10 percent and the average price per kg of bulgur has increased by 12 percent.

Accessible areas face the highest prices for rice at SYP 495/kg (up one percent m-o-m), and for bulgur at SYP 3020/kg (up five percent m-o-m). Hard-to-reach area reported the highest average price for wheat flour at SYP 304/kg (remaining unchanged m-o-m). Compared to April 2018, accessible areas saw the largest increase in wheat flour prices (up 36 percent) and bulgur (up 14 percent) while Idleb reported the largest increase in rice prices y-o-y at 14 percent (Charts 4, 5 and 6).

Across Syrian markets, Deir-ez-Zor reported the highest average wheat flour price at SYP 358/kg (unchanged m-o-m) followed by Lattkia at SYP 350/kg (up four percent). High m-o-m increases were also seen in As-Sweida (up 30 percent), Quneitra (up 26 percent) and Al-Hasakeh (up 14 percent). The m-o-m price remained unchanged in five governorates (Aleppo, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Idleb and Tartous).

The average price of rice was reported highest in Hama at SYP 550/kg (up 10 percent m-o-m) followed by Ar-Raqqa and Lattakia both at SYP 538/kg. For bulgur, As-Sweida reported the highest average price at SYP 458/kg (up 38 percent m-o-m). Idleb reported the lowest average retail prices for wheat flour at SYP 183/kg (unchanged m-o-m) and bulgur at SYP 231/kg (up three percent m-o-m). As-Sweida reported the lowest average price for rice at 319/kg (down 24 percent).

Bread

The national average retail price of government subsidized bread increased by one percent to SYP 72/bundle (1.3kg) in April 2019 compared to March. This was marginally unchanged compared to the average price reported in September 2018 and two percent lower compared to April 2018 (Chart 7).

The national average price of commercial bread across Syrian markets was SYP 130/bundle (1.3kg), remaining unchanged m-o-m, and 80 percent higher than the average national subsidized bread price (Chart 8).

Tartous, Lattakia, Homs and Hama reported the lowest average price of commercial bread at SYP 75/bundle, while the average governorate price remained highest in Aleppo at SYP 252/bundle (down two percent m-o-m).

Ten governorates reported stable commercial bread prices since March 2019, while the highest m-o-m increase was reported in Quneitra (up four percent).

Chart 4: Retail Prices of Wheat Flour, SYP

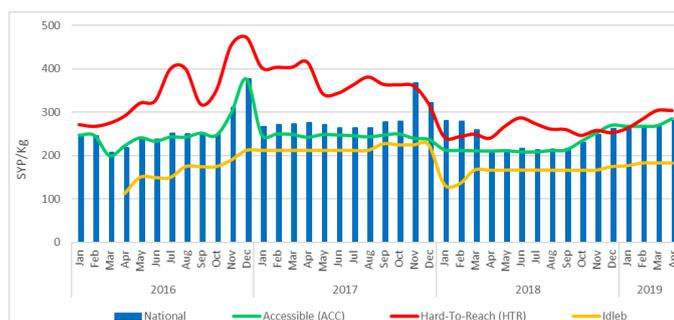


Chart 5: Retail Prices of Rice, SYP

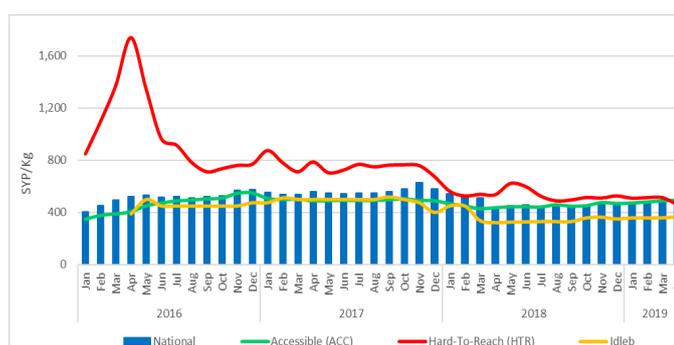


Chart 6: Retail Prices of Bulgur, SYP

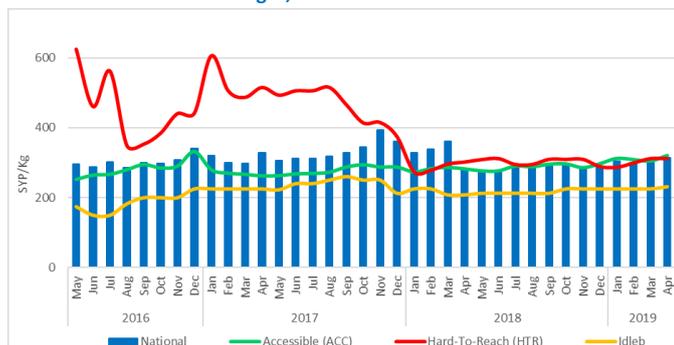


Chart 7: Retail Prices of Subsidized Bread, SYP

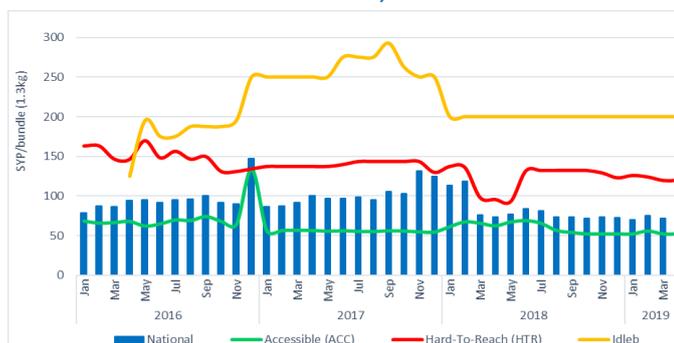
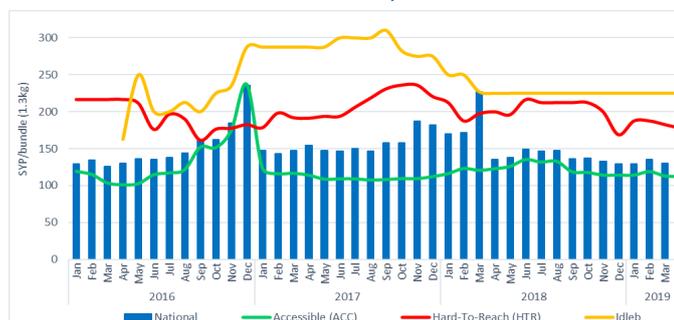


Chart 8: Retail Prices of Commercial Bread, SYP



Exchange rates

The official exchange rate between Syrian Pounds and US Dollars has remained unchanged at SYP 434 since late-2017. Meanwhile the national average informal market exchange rate continues its increase. In April the informal exchanged rate was SYP 552/USD, up four percent m-o-m. This represents the ninth consecutive month of increases. Since July 2018, the informal market exchange rate has increased by 26 percent. The reasons behind the continued devaluation of the Syrian Pound vs. USD are multi-fold and are primarily thought to relate to low USD reserves in country and increased sanctions on Syria's key trading partners, hereby alighting volatility and uncertainty on the financial market.

When analysing the data by areas' accessibility levels, the increasing trend has been similar to the national trend across all areas: accessible areas, hard-to-reach areas and Idleb (Chart 9).

All Syrian governorates reported m-o-m increases in March, the only exception was As-Sweida with a 2 percent decrease. The highest m-o-m increase was reported in Al-Hasakeh and Lattakia (both up six percent) followed by seven governorates which saw a four percent m-o-m increase. Three percent increases were reported in Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor and two percent increases were reported in Ar-Raqqa and Quneitra (Table 3).

Comparing to April 2018 levels, all governorates reported increases in informal market exchange rates. This varied between a 17 percent y-o-y increase in Aleppo to 27 percent increases in Damascus, Al-Hasakeh and Rural Damascus.

Cereal wholesale prices

In April 2019, the national average wholesale price of cereals increased by 2.5 percent for bulgur (SYP 263,814/MT), by 2.1 percent for wheat grain (SYP 218,471/MT) and by 1.1 percent for Egyptian white rice (SYP 392,056/MT).

Using the Syrian Central Bank's official exchange rate of SYP 434 per USD, this translates to US\$ 503/MT for wheat grain, US\$ 608/MT for bulgur grain and US\$ 903/MT for Egyptian white rice (Table 4). In comparison the wholesale price of wheat on international markets was US \$ 200/MT, 60 percent lower than in Syria.

International Food and Cereal Price Index

The FAO Food Price Index (FPI) averaged 170 points in April 2019, up 3 points m-o-m. The FPI is currently at its highest level recorded since July 2018, remaining four points (two percent) below its level in April 2018. Except for the sub-index for cereals, all the other sub-indices strengthened in April, led by dairy and meat, and to a lesser extent vegetable oils and sugar (Chart 10).

The FAO Cereal Price Index (CPI) averaged 160 points in April, down 4.8 points m-o-m (down three percent) and 8.5 points below its y-o-y levels. The sub-index fell for the fourth consecutive month, pressured by large export availabilities and slowing trade. Among the cereals, wheat prices fell the most in April, influenced by prospects for a strong rebound in the 2019 production, amid large exportable supplies.

Chart 9: Development in exchange rates, Jan 2018 to April 2019

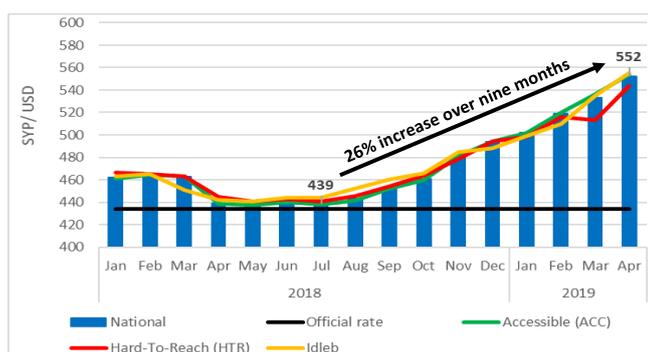


Table 3: Informal market exchange rate, 1 USD to SYP

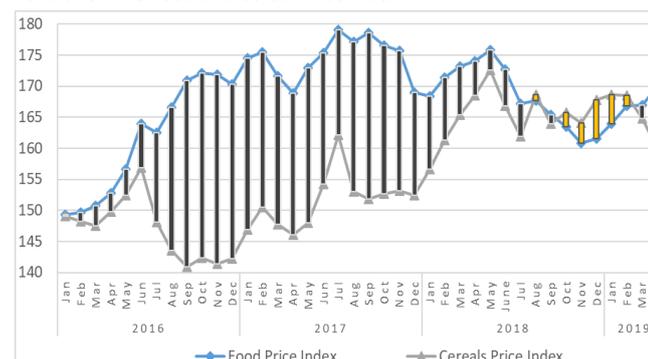
Governorate	April 2019	% Change Feb 2019	% Change April 2018
Aleppo	543	3%	17%
Damascus	552	4%	27%
Dar'a	543	4%	26%
Deir-ez-Zor	546	3%	NA
Hama	571	4%	33%
Al-Hasakeh	560	6%	27%
Homs	572	4%	33%
Idleb	555	4%	26%
Lattakia	554	6%	23%
Quneitra	540	2%	23%
Ar-Raqqa	539	2%	22%
Rural Damascus	552	4%	27%
As-Sweida	540	-2%	26%
Tartous	551	4%	23%
National Average	552	4%	26%
Official Rate	434	0%	0%

Table 4: National average wholesale prices for wheat, bulgur and rice, SYP and USD using official exchange rate, 1 MT

Commodity	March (SYP)	% change (m-o-m)	USD
Wheat grain (1MT)	218,471	2.1	503
Bulgur grain (1MT)	263,814	2.5	608
Rice (1MT)	392,056	1.1	903

Source: WFP Field Offices

Chart 10: FAO Food and Cereal Price Index



Source: FAO

Terms of Trade (ToT)³

ToT between wage labour and wheat flour

The national average non-skilled labour wage was SYP 2,258 in April 2019 (up five percent m-o-m). The wage rate is 18 percent above its y-o-y level and nine percent above the levels recorded in October 2018 (Chart 11).

Daily non-skilled wages were highest in Lattakia and Tartous both at SYP 4,000/day (Tartous up 14 percent and Lattakia up seven percent m-o-m, respectively), followed by Aleppo at SYP 2,833/day (up three percent m-o-m) and were lowest in Al-Hasakeh at SYP 1,358/day (up 19 percent m-o-m) followed by Dar'a at SYP 1,433/day (up five percent m-o-m). Al-Hasakeh reported the largest m-o-m increases (up by 19 percent) followed by Rural Damascus (up 15 percent) and Tartous (up by 14 percent). Five governorates reported m-o-m unchanged unskilled wage levels per day across Syria.

The ToT between wheat flour and wage labour, a proxy indicator for purchasing power, remained unchanged m-o-m and decreased by 10 percent since October 2018 (Chart 12). The worsening in the ability of households to buy wheat flour is largely led by the recent increases in the average wheat price, up 21 percent, since October 2018 compared to the average wage rate increase of 9 percent over the same period. In April 2019, the national average daily wage of an unskilled labourer could buy 8.1 kg of wheat flour.

ToT between sheep and wheat flour

In April 2019, the national average price of a two-year old male alive sheep decreased to SYP 111,817/sheep (down two percent m-o-m) - Chart 13.

Dar'a continued to report the highest price across Syria at SYP 146,333/sheep (unchanged m-o-m) followed by Aleppo at SYP 143,500/sheep (up 20 percent m-o-m) and Tartous at SYP 140,000/sheep (up 19 percent). Al-Hasakeh continued to report the lowest prices for an alive two-year old male sheep at SYP 72,167 (up 12 percent m-o-m) followed by Deir-ez-Zor at SYP 78,333 (up one percent m-o-m) and Ar-Raqqa at SYP 82,500 (up 18 percent m-o-m). The increases across the country in live sheep prices coincide with the arrival of the month of Ramadan when there is an increase in the demand for sheep. Ramadan is taking place from 5 May to 4 June 2019.

In April 2019, the ToT between an alive two-year old male sheep and wheat flour was 399 kg/sheep (down seven percent m-o-m). The decrease is largely driven by recent increases in the price of wheat flour across the country compared to average national two year old alive sheep prices, which have decreased m-o-m by two percent nationally. Since October the price of wheat flour per kg increased by 21 percent nationally compared to 16 percent for livestock prices and similarly over the past 12 months wheat flour per kg has increased by 33 percent nationally compared to 29 percent for livestock.

Chart 11: Daily wage for unskilled labour, SYP

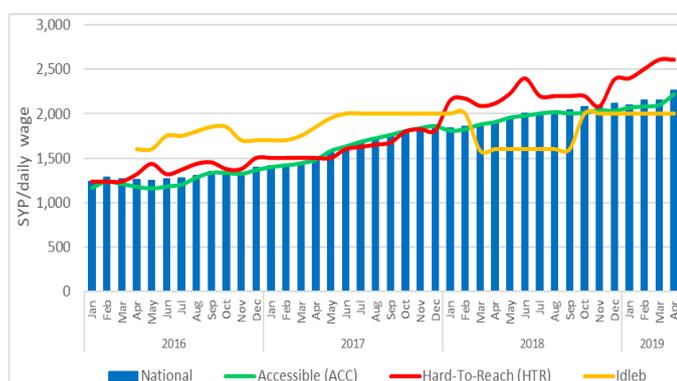


Chart 12: Terms of Trade (ToT) between wheat flour and wage labour

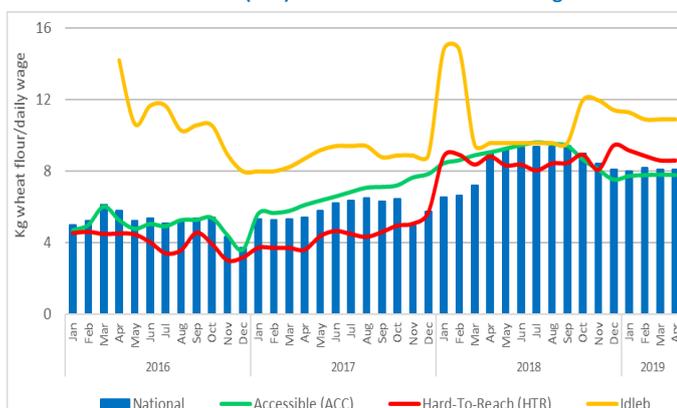


Chart 13: Price of livestock, SYP/one 2Y old sheep

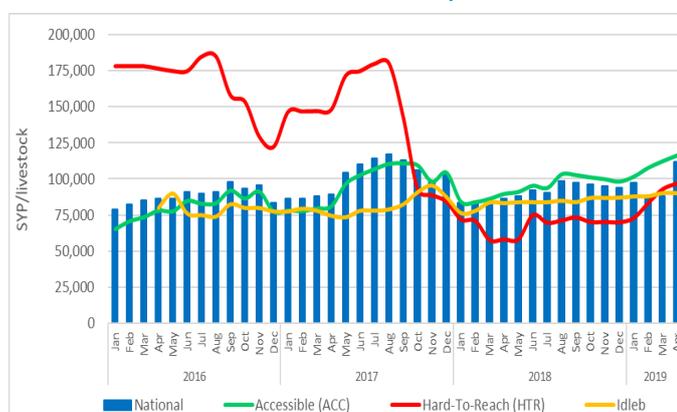
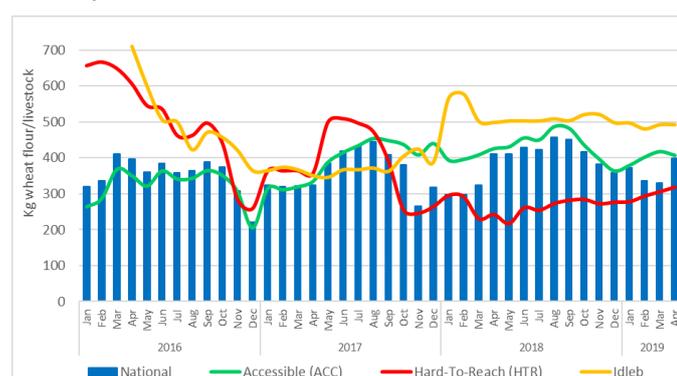


Chart 14: Terms of Trade (ToT) between wheat flour and the price of a 2Y old sheep



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 5. Market Price of Main Commodities in Syrian Pounds: April 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	104	-	-	41	↔	↔	↑	Date (kg)	Aleppo	925	3	2	1	↑	↑	↑
	Damascus	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Damascus	950	-1	-	9	↓	↔	↑
	Dar'a	63	-	-	-32	↔	↔	↓		Dar'a	856	-5	1	4	↓	↑	↑
	Deir-ez-Zor	75	-	-25	-25	↔	↓	↓		Deir-ez-Zor	883	-	2	-3	↔	↑	↓
	Hama	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Hama	1,000	11	15	13	↑	↑	↑
	Al-Hasakeh	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Al-Hasakeh	700	11	18	11	↑	↑	↑
	Homs	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Homs	1,000	11	17	22	↑	↑	↑
	Idlib	200	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Idlib	750	-4	2	10	↓	↑	↑
	Lattakia	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Lattakia	1,000	-5	3	5	↓	↑	↑
	Quneitra	50	-	-	-45	↔	↔	↓		Quneitra	875	-	1	-4	↔	↑	↓
	Ar-Raqqa	65	-	-	-6	↔	↔	↓		Ar-Raqqa	733	4	9	14	↑	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	75	10	50	50	↑	↑	↑		Rural Damascus	933	0	7	10	↑	↑	↑
	As-Sweida	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		As-Sweida	1,208	2	22	73	↑	↑	↑
	Tartous	50	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Tartous	1,000	-	7	5	↔	↑	↑
Bread Shops (1..3 kg)	Aleppo	252	-1	-2	34	↓	↓	↑	Diesel (L)	Aleppo	419	4	47	62	↑	↑	↑
	Damascus	100	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Damascus	288	14	35	44	↑	↑	↑
	Dar'a	150	-	-10	-7	↔	↓	↓		Dar'a	401	3	56	39	↑	↑	↑
	Deir-ez-Zor	155	-6	-31	-31	↓	↓	↓		Deir-ez-Zor	227	12	7	-3	↑	↑	↓
	Hama	75	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Hama	225	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔
	Al-Hasakeh	150	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Al-Hasakeh	80	-7	-7	-31	↓	↓	↓
	Homs	75	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Homs	225	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔
	Idlib	225	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Idlib	266	5	28	10	↑	↑	↑
	Lattakia	75	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Lattakia	225	-	13	13	↔	↑	↑
	Quneitra	80	4	23	-56	↑	↑	↓		Quneitra	417	13	94	49	↑	↑	↑
	Ar-Raqqa	125	-	-	-17	↔	↔	↓		Ar-Raqqa	115	19	57	23	↑	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	100	-	-	-	↔	↔	↔		Rural Damascus	346	21	65	68	↑	↑	↑
	As-Sweida	94	-6	-6	-6	↓	↓	↓		As-Sweida	542	0	55	55	↔	↑	↑
	Tartous	75	-	-33	20	↔	↓	↑		Tartous	263	24	24	24	↑	↑	↑
Bulgur (kg)	Aleppo	278	3	2	1	↑	↑	↑	Dollarexchange rate (in the parallel market, \$)	Aleppo	552	4	19	19	↑	↑	↑
	Damascus	296	-	-0	1	↔	↔	↑		Damascus	552	4	19	27	↑	↑	↑
	Dar'a	288	-	-	9	↔	↔	↑		Dar'a	543	4	18	26	↑	↑	↑
	Deir-ez-Zor	350	-	9	11	↔	↑	↑		Deir-ez-Zor	546	2	18		↑	↑	
	Hama	350	8	7	6	↑	↑	↑		Hama	571	4	24	33	↑	↑	↑
	Al-Hasakeh	304	7	28	31	↑	↑	↑		Al-Hasakeh	560	6	21	27	↑	↑	↑
	Homs	325	-	5	-4	↔	↑	↓		Homs	572	4	24	33	↑	↑	↑
	Idlib	231	3	3	11	↑	↑	↑		Idlib	555	4	19	25	↑	↑	↑
	Lattakia	363	4	4	21	↑	↑	↑		Lattakia	554	5	21	23	↑	↑	↑
	Quneitra	266	1	1	26	↑	↑	↑		Quneitra	540	2	19	23	↑	↑	↑
	Ar-Raqqa	313	2	14	21	↑	↑	↑		Ar-Raqqa	539	2	16	22	↑	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	292	-1	-	-1	↓	↔	↓		Rural Damascus	552	4	19	27	↑	↑	↑
	As-Sweida	458	38	41	67	↑	↑	↑		As-Sweida	540	-2	22	26	↓	↑	↑
	Tartous	350	4	-	8	↑	↔	↑		Tartous	551	4	20	23	↑	↑	↑
Butane Cylinder (25 kg)	Aleppo	3,538	-	2	29	↔	↑	↑	Eggs (carton)	Aleppo	1,225	-0	2	20	↓	↑	↑
	Damascus	3,550	-	28	28	↔	↑	↑		Damascus	1,250	4	7	20	↑	↑	↑
	Dar'a	3,650	-2	26	-27	↓	↑	↓		Dar'a	1,188	-	13	26	↔	↑	↑
	Deir-ez-Zor	2,917	-	0	4	↔	↑	↑		Deir-ez-Zor	1,263	5	13	1	↑	↑	↑
	Hama	6,500	8	141	141	↑	↑	↑		Hama	1,200	1	-5	18	↑	↓	↑
	Al-Hasakeh	2,450	6	4	11	↑	↑	↑		Al-Hasakeh	1,275	1	23	36	↑	↑	↑
	Homs	6,500	8	-	138	↑	↔	↑		Homs	1,200	-	-6	17	↔	↓	↑
	Idlib	5,250	6	11	-34	↑	↑	↓		Idlib	1,204	7	39	33	↑	↑	↑
	Lattakia	5,000	-35	72	72	↓	↑	↑		Lattakia	1,450	2	15	32	↑	↑	↑
	Quneitra	2,967	-46	2	-39	↓	↑	↓		Quneitra	1,106	-	4	7	↔	↑	↑
	Ar-Raqqa	4,233	1	3	10	↑	↑	↑		Ar-Raqqa	1,292	1	40	34	↑	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	3,333	-24	19	19	↓	↑	↑		Rural Damascus	1,242	7	13	27	↑	↑	↑
	As-Sweida	2,700	-4	-	-	↔	↔	↔		As-Sweida	1,288	-0	7	29	↑	↑	↑
	Tartous	2,750	-59	-5	-5	↓	↓	↓		Tartous	1,250	-	-4	19	↔	↓	↑
Cheese (kg)	Aleppo	3,538	-3	-15	-16	↓	↓	↓	Eggplant (1kg)	Aleppo	369	-9	84	47	↓	↑	↑
	Damascus	3,550	-2	7	-1	↓	↑	↓		Damascus	417	-22	138	133	↓	↑	↑
	Dar'a	3,650	-7	-7	15	↓	↑	↓		Dar'a	406	-24	282	67	↓	↑	↑
	Deir-ez-Zor	2,917	7	-11	-9	↑	↓	↓		Deir-ez-Zor	371	1	71	75	↑	↑	↑
	Hama	6,500	9	-6	-8	↑	↓	↓		Hama	250	-44	134	15	↓	↑	↑
	Al-Hasakeh	2,450	-21	-7	-1	↓	↓	↓		Al-Hasakeh	392	1	65	61	↑	↑	↑
	Homs	6,500	5	-	-13	↑	↔	↓		Homs	250	-44	134	4	↓	↑	↑
	Idlib	5,250	3	18	24	↑	↑	↑		Idlib	367	-2	140	42	↓	↑	↑
	Lattakia	5,000	8	2	13	↑	↑	↑		Lattakia	450	6	125	118	↑	↑	↑
	Quneitra	2,967	7	-39	-33	↑	↓	↓		Quneitra	422	-48	184	114	↓	↑	↑
	Ar-Raqqa	4,233	-5	3	2	↓	↑	↓		Ar-Raqqa	283	6	37	45	↑	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	3,333	1	5	6	↑	↑	↑		Rural Damascus	429	-14	129	155	↓	↑	↑
	As-Sweida	2,700	1	0	8	↑	↔	↑		As-Sweida	527	3	603	134	↑	↑	↑
	Tartous	2,750	5	-7	11	↑	↑	↑		Tartous	550	26	144	166	↑	↑	↑
Chickpeas (kg)	Aleppo	494	3	-10	10	↑	↓	↑	Fish (tuna, canned)	Aleppo	375	-	-2	5	↔	↓	↑
	Damascus	617	-1	-11	-13	↓	↓	↓		Damascus	417	1	-11	-11	↑	↓	↓
	Dar'a	440	-	-3	10	↔	↓	↑		Dar'a	438	-	4	32	↔	↑	↑
	Deir-ez-Zor	554	-	-13	-15	↔	↓	↓		Deir-ez-Zor	467	-	47	58	↔	↑	↑
	Hama	700	17	11	-18	↑	↑	↓		Hama	480	7	9	25	↑	↑	↑
	Al-Hasakeh	492	1	7	-12	↑	↑	↓		Al-Hasakeh	396	7	12	8	↑	↑	↑
	Homs	700	17	14	-18	↑	↑	↓		Homs	480	7	11	29	↑	↑	↑
	Idlib	408	-	-2	13	↔	↓	↑		Idlib	400	-	-	11	↔	↔	↑
	Lattakia	506	1	-25	-28	↑	↓	↓		Lattakia	500	-	18	43	↔	↑	↑
	Quneitra	311	-	0	-16	↔	↔	↓		Quneitra	333	-	-	-1	↔	↔	↓
	Ar-Raqqa	446	-0	6	-7	↓	↑	↓		Ar-Raqqa	400	2	6	-1	↑	↑	↓
	Rural Damascus	621	8	-11	-11	↑	↓	↓		Rural Damascus	436	8	-10	-8	↑	↓	↓
	As-Sweida	533	16	-0	-11	↑	↓	↓		As-Sweida	427	7	6	7	↑	↑	↑
	Tartous	450	-	-36	-31	↔	↓	↓		Tartous	500	-	25	43	↔	↑	↑

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

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	12M				1M (%)	6 M (%)	12 M (%)	1M	6 M	12 M
Iodized salt (kg)	Aleppo	131	0	-11	-22	↔	↓	↓	Sheep 2r old Male	Aleppo	114,094	-7	34	25	↓	↑	↑
	Damascus	146	0	25	30	↔	↑	↑		Damascus	110,646	-4	24	12	↓	↑	↑
	Dar'a	150	-	0	-	↔	↔	↔		Dar'a	146,333	0	13	102	↔	↑	↑
	Deir ez Zor	100	-	-	0	↔	↔	↔		Deir ez Zor	78,333	1	49	57	↑	↑	↑
	Hama	150	0	-	0	↔	↔	↔		Hama	122,000	2	7	15	↑	↑	↑
	Al Hasakeh	100	-	0	4	↔	↔	↑		Al Hasakeh	72,167	12	27	31	↑	↑	↑
	Homs	150	-	0	-2	↔	↔	↓		Homs	123,000	3	7	16	↑	↑	↑
	Idleb	80	0	0	-3	↔	↔	↓		Idleb	90,333	0	4	8	↔	↑	↑
	Latakia	100	-	-13	5	↔	↓	↑		Latakia	143,500	20	23	54	↑	↑	↑
	Quneitra	102	0	0	2	↔	↓	↑		Quneitra	117,500	0	0	17	↔	↔	↑
	Ar Raqqa	100	-	0	4	↔	↔	↑		Ar Raqqa	82,500	18	31	34	↑	↑	↑
	Rural Damascus	121	-	7	12	↔	↑	↑		Rural Damascus	111,792	0	28	14	↔	↑	↑
	As Sweida	146	6	-3	-3	↑	↓	↓		As Sweida	90,500	14	0	-5	↑	↑	↓
	Tartous	75	0	0	20	↔	↔	↑		Tartous	140,000	19	21	51	↑	↑	↑
	Aleppo	344	-1	3	-16	↓	↑	↓		Aleppo	270	7	15	-7	↑	↑	↓
	Damascus	367	0	-4	-12	↔	↓	↓		Damascus	257	1	15	7	↑	↑	↑
	Dar'a	406	4	14	47	↑	↑	↑		Dar'a	293	2	23	11	↑	↑	↑
Deir ez Zor	550	22	38	16	↑	↑	↑	Deir ez Zor	283	0	-17	-14	↔	↓	↓		
Hama	375	-6	-15	-15	↓	↓	↓	Hama	290	5	23	19	↑	↑	↑		
Al Hasakeh	304	1	2	-11	↑	↑	↓	Al Hasakeh	333	-4	10	10	↓	↑	↑		
Homs	400	0	-9	-6	↔	↓	↓	Homs	260	-5	11	3	↓	↑	↑		
Idleb	333	0	0	8	↔	↑	↑	Idleb	294	22	7	-2	↑	↑	↓		
Latakia	450	6	-10	20	↑	↓	↑	Latakia	300	0	50	20	↔	↑	↑		
Quneitra	365	-1	20	25	↓	↑	↑	Quneitra	252	-2	7	-3	↓	↑	↓		
Ar Raqqa	379	1	2	-5	↑	↑	↓	Ar Raqqa	350	-2	18	13	↓	↑	↑		
Rural Damascus	411	8	3	-1	↑	↑	↓	Rural Damascus	294	15	34	23	↑	↑	↑		
As Sweida	331	-10	-39	-40	↓	↓	↓	As Sweida	281	13	12	8	↑	↑	↑		
Tartous	400	0	-11	2	↔	↓	↓	Tartous	285	0	27	14	↔	↑	↑		
Aleppo	4,867	0	0	52	↔	↔	↑	Aleppo	366	-14	59	48	↓	↑	↑		
Damascus	4,267	-2	5	5	↓	↑	↑	Damascus	383	-8	87	74	↓	↑	↑		
Dar'a	4,125	-3	8	10	↓	↑	↑	Dar'a	388	27	82	41	↑	↑	↑		
Deir ez Zor	3,367	0	2	13	↔	↑	↑	Deir ez Zor	442	25	77	74	↑	↑	↑		
Hama	4,500	0	0	16	↔	↑	↑	Hama	250	-29	30	35	↓	↑	↑		
Al Hasakeh	3,775	0	23	30	↔	↑	↑	Al Hasakeh	483	15	61	104	↑	↑	↑		
Homs	4,500	0	13	18	↔	↑	↑	Homs	350	0	83	75	↔	↑	↑		
Idleb	2,833	-5	23	16	↓	↑	↑	Idleb	500	0	0	23	↔	↔	↑		
Latakia	5,000	0	25	11	↔	↑	↑	Latakia	300	20	45	50	↑	↑	↑		
Quneitra	3,883	7	12	9	↑	↑	↑	Quneitra	336	-2	78	35	↓	↑	↑		
Ar Raqqa	2,883	5	14	18	↑	↑	↑	Ar Raqqa	417	12	71	67	↑	↑	↑		
Rural Damascus	4,050	3	3	7	↑	↑	↑	Rural Damascus	332	-5	69	52	↓	↑	↑		
As Sweida	4,250	5	6	6	↑	↑	↑	As Sweida	429	11	135	91	↑	↑	↑		
Tartous	4,900	3	20	9	↑	↑	↑	Tartous	350	0	56	75	↔	↑	↑		
Aleppo	222	-1	-3	-14	↓	↓	↓	Aleppo	2,833	3	6	21	↑	↑	↑		
Damascus	246	-5	-6	-9	↓	↓	↓	Damascus	2,167	8	8	8	↑	↑	↑		
Dar'a	200	-11	-3	-1	↓	↓	↓	Dar'a	1,433	5	10	-2	↑	↑	↓		
Deir ez Zor	217	-2	-18	-28	↓	↓	↓	Deir ez Zor	2,417	0	34	34	↔	↑	↑		
Hama	250	11	0	20	↑	↔	↑	Hama	2,000	0	7	0	↔	↑	↔		
Al Hasakeh	288	5	6	7	↑	↑	↑	Al Hasakeh	1,358	19	18	38	↑	↑	↑		
Homs	225	0	-10	13	↔	↓	↑	Homs	2,000	0	9	0	↔	↑	↔		
Idleb	183	-4	13	10	↓	↑	↑	Idleb	2,000	0	0	25	↔	↔	↑		
Latakia	300	0	20	20	↔	↑	↑	Latakia	4,000	7	33	45	↑	↑	↑		
Quneitra	158	-6	-8	6	↓	↓	↑	Quneitra	1,833	0	0	15	↔	↔	↑		
Ar Raqqa	233	3	7	8	↑	↑	↑	Ar Raqqa	2,283	1	-3	4	↑	↓	↑		
Rural Damascus	253	-2	-4	-7	↓	↓	↓	Rural Damascus	2,500	15	11	25	↑	↑	↑		
As Sweida	231	-1	3	3	↓	↑	↓	As Sweida	1,550	4	-11	-17	↑	↓	↓		
Tartous	281	13	18	13	↑	↑	↑	Tartous	4,000	14	23	52	↑	↑	↑		
Aleppo	588	1	4	-10	↑	↑	↓	Aleppo	266	0	19	12	↓	↑	↑		
Damascus	638	-1	3	-1	↓	↑	↓	Damascus	298	1	43	37	↑	↑	↑		
Dar'a	625	0	6	-3	↔	↑	↓	Dar'a	298	0	19	46	↔	↑	↑		
Deir ez Zor	658	1	14	10	↑	↑	↓	Deir ez Zor	358	0	40	43	↔	↑	↑		
Hama	610	0	0	-5	↔	↔	↓	Hama	275	6	18	40	↑	↑	↑		
Al Hasakeh	544	10	17	16	↑	↑	↑	Al Hasakeh	252	14	16	21	↑	↑	↑		
Homs	630	-4	1	1	↓	↑	↑	Homs	260	1	-1	37	↑	↓	↑		
Idleb	467	0	0	0	↔	↔	↓	Idleb	183	0	10	10	↔	↑	↑		
Latakia	663	2	10	9	↑	↑	↑	Latakia	350	4	51	46	↑	↑	↑		
Quneitra	556	0	0	-10	↔	↔	↓	Quneitra	254	26	11	37	↑	↑	↑		
Ar Raqqa	538	3	10	8	↑	↑	↑	Ar Raqqa	254	3	4	4	↑	↑	↑		
Rural Damascus	619	3	1	-3	↑	↑	↓	Rural Damascus	280	4	40	35	↑	↑	↑		
As Sweida	696	-1	16	16	↓	↑	↑	As Sweida	308	30	31	37	↑	↑	↑		
Tartous	650	0	8	6	↔	↑	↑	Tartous	325	0	33	59	↓	↑	↑		
Aleppo	51	-24	-10	27	↓	↓	↑	Aleppo	663	-1	33	17	↓	↑	↑		
Damascus	33	3	-7	-19	↑	↓	↓	Damascus	842	-5	48	46	↓	↑	↑		
Dar'a	88	-13	0	23	↓	↔	↑	Dar'a	467	0	33	45	↔	↑	↑		
Deir ez Zor	46	-31	-42	-31	↓	↓	↓	Deir ez Zor	658	0	-1	-13	↔	↓	↓		
Hama	50	0	0	0	↔	↔	↔	Hama	800	7	22	51	↑	↑	↑		
Al Hasakeh	83	0	-5	40	↔	↓	↑	Al Hasakeh	606	7	17	2	↑	↑	↑		
Homs	50	0	0	0	↔	↔	↔	Homs	800	7	24	52	↑	↑	↑		
Idleb	50	-40	100	79	↓	↑	↑	Idleb	233	0	0	8	↔	↑	↑		
Latakia	100	0	33	133	↔	↑	↑	Latakia	700	4	22	18	↑	↑	↑		
Quneitra	27	-16	-16	-29	↓	↓	↓	Quneitra	828	0	88	147	↔	↑	↑		
Ar Raqqa	100	-4	-2	65	↓	↓	↓	Ar Raqqa	608	4	14	12	↑	↑	↑		
Rural Damascus	30	8	-6	-13	↑	↑	↑	Rural Damascus	833	-3	50	42	↓	↑	↑		
As Sweida	56	13	-11	125	↑	↓	↑	As Sweida	831	3	56	51	↑	↑	↑		
Tartous	88	0	0	140	↔	↔	↑	Tartous	725	7	26	26	↑	↑	↑		
Aleppo	425	-1	2	-9	↓	↑	↓	Aleppo	316	-2	-2	3	↓	↓	↑		
Damascus	431	1	-6	-1	↑	↓	↓	Damascus	327	2	5	3	↑	↑	↑		
Dar'a	525	0	2	-2	↔	↓	↓	Dar'a	263	-5	0	19	↓	↔	↑		
Deir ez Zor	450	-19	-16	-19	↓	↓	↓	Deir ez Zor	288	0	-30	-32	↔	↓	↓		
Hama	550	10	18	50	↑	↑	↑	Hama	280	0	0	-7	↔	↔	↓		
Al Hasakeh	525	2	23	41	↑	↑	↑	Al Hasakeh	323	2	1	3	↑	↑	↑		
Homs	520	4	15	26	↑	↑	↑	Homs	260	-7	-10	-11	↓	↓	↓		
Idleb	367	2	2	14	↑	↑	↑	Idleb	283	0	55	32	↔	↑	↑		
Latakia	538	2	19	26	↑	↑	↑	Latakia	350	8	40	27	↑	↑	↑		
Quneitra	522	0	0	2	↔	↔	↑	Quneitra	196	-2	-2	4	↓	↓	↑		
Ar Raqqa	538	-2	8	9	↓	↓	↑	Ar Raqqa	317	-15	-8	-18	↓	↓	↓		
Rural Damascus	440	4	-3	2	↑	↑	↑	Rural Damascus	283	-1	-7	-11	↓	↓	↓		
As Sweida	319	-24	20	28	↓	↓	↑	As Sweida	258	5	-6	-6	↑	↓	↓		
Tartous	523	0	10	27	↔	↑	↑	Tartous	300	0	9	7	↔	↑	↑		