Since 2011, more than 4 million people and counting have fled Syria to escape the fighting, each one leaving behind their bed, school, social support, and everything familiar in their daily lives.

The majority of refugees from Syria have entered Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt. The influx into these neighboring countries has created an enormous strain on their economies and public services as demand for everything from water and electricity to education and employment has soared.

As the capacity to absorb refugees in the Middle East erodes, vulnerabilities are steadily growing. The refugee crisis is an international problem, and it underscores the urgent need for the international community to actively invest in peaceful means to end violence.

Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt have taken in the majority of Syrian refugees. Those large refugee populations have far-reaching impact on local economies and resources.

5,000 Syrians flee their country every day

Half of those refugees are children

Of 22.4 million Syrians, 29% (about 6.5 million) have been internally displaced since 2011

Learn more at afsc.org/Syria

INCREASES IN
Rent costs
Food prices
Competition for employment
Overcrowding

DECREASES IN
Housing
Wages
Income from tourism

STRESS ON
Public services including: Healthcare
Education
Water and waste removal services
Relationships with: Neighboring countries and trade partners

ALL NUMBERS AS OF NOVEMBER 2015 • http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php#