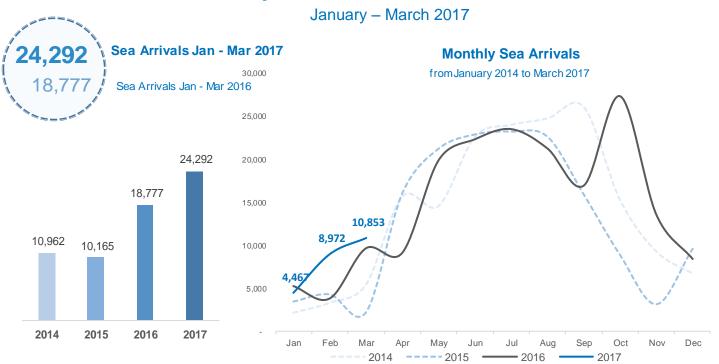
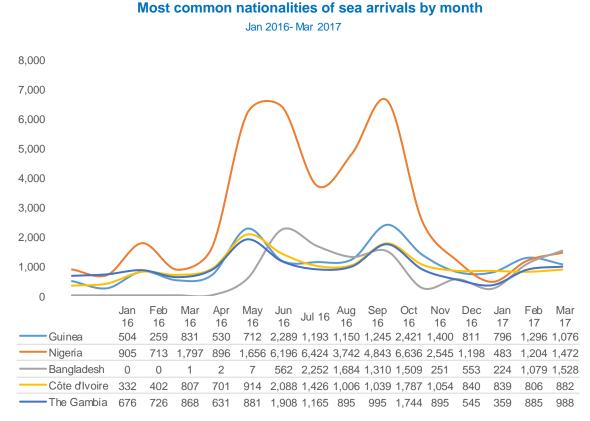
Italy Sea Arrivals Dashboard



Between 1 January and 31 March 2017, 24,292 persons arrived in Italy by sea. This is a 29% increase compared to sea arrivals in the same period last year (18,777). As in previous years, monthly arrivals were comparatively lower during the winter, due to less favourable weather and sea conditions.

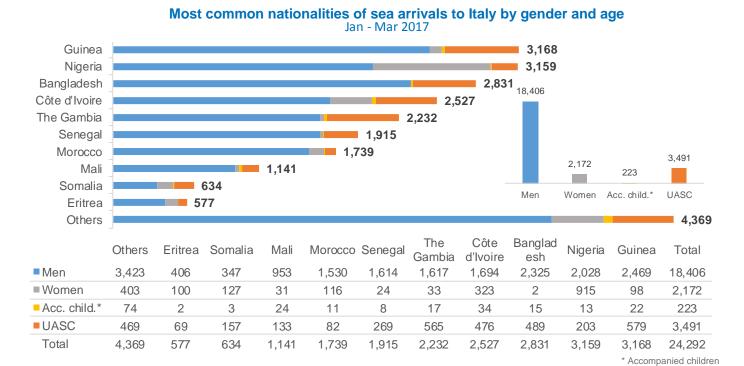
Trends in sea arrivals should be assessed over time, as fluctuations on a monthly basis may be linked to various factors, including weather and sea conditions or the situation in the countries of departure and origin. Geopolitical developments and the capacity of smugglers to organize departures may also affect sea arrivals.



The charts below are based on figures from the Italian Ministry of Interior and UNHCR estimates. All figures are provisional and subject to change

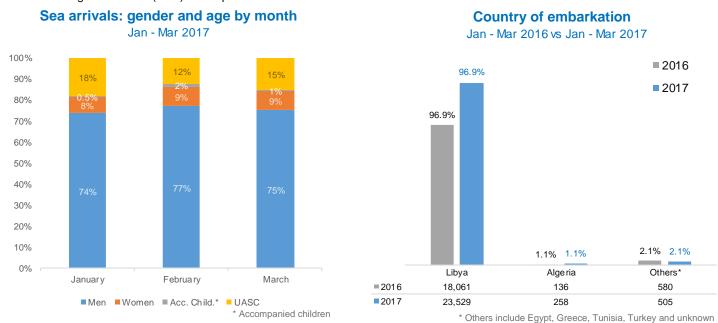
Between 1 January and 31 March 2017, 13% of all arrivals originated from Guinea, followed by Nigeria (13%), Bangladesh (12%), Côte d'Ivoire (10%), The Gambia (9%), Senegal (8%), Morocco (7%), Mali (5%), Somalia (3%), and Eritrea (2%).This comparable to the ten most common sea arrival nationalities recorded in the first three months of 2016, except for Bangladesh. While just one Bangladeshi national arrived by sea in January-March 2016, 2,831 reached Italian shores in January-March 2017.

If the January 2016 – March 2017 period is considered, sea arrivals most commonly originated from Guinea, Eritrea, The Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire and Sudan.



Between 1 January and 31 March 2017, most sea arrivals were men (76%), followed by UASC (14%), and adult women (9%). Consistent with last year, the proportion of women is significantly higher among Nigerian sea arrivals. 915 Nigerian women arrived in the first three months of 2017, accounting for 29% of all Nigerians reaching Italian shores since the beginning of the year. Relatively higher proportions of women have also been registered among Ethiopians (22% are women), Cameroonians (21%), Somalis (20%), Eritreans, Syrians, Iragis (17% each) as well as among Ivoirians (13%).

Between 1 January and 31 March 2017, 3,491 UASC reached Italian shores, of whom 798 arrived in January, 1,077 in February, and 1,616 in March. UASC arrivals have surged compared to the same period last year, when 2,680 UASC arrived. However, the proportion of UASC among sea arrivals (14%) is comparable to the first three months of 2016.



Libya is by far the main country of departure for persons arriving in Italy by sea. Between 1 January and 31 March 2017, 23,529 persons (96.9% of arrivals) crossed from Libya. Since the beginning of 2017, only 3 persons were intercepted by the authorities who reported having departed from Egypt. The majority of new arrivals are disembarked following SAR operations conducted on the high seas. However, autonomous sea arrivals also occurr, with a small number of persons reaching southern Italy from Algeria, Tunisia, Turkey, and Greece. Most vessels arriving autonomously were intercepted by the authorities just off the Italian coast and transferred to port sites, subsequently undergoing identification procedures. Autonomous arrivals occurred also in March: while Algerian and Tunisian nationals reached Sardinian and Sicilian shores, others -including nationals of Somalia, Sri Lanka, Iran, Pakistan and Iraq- disembarked in Sicily and Apulia, having departed from Turkey.