

ITALY Sea arrivals dashboard

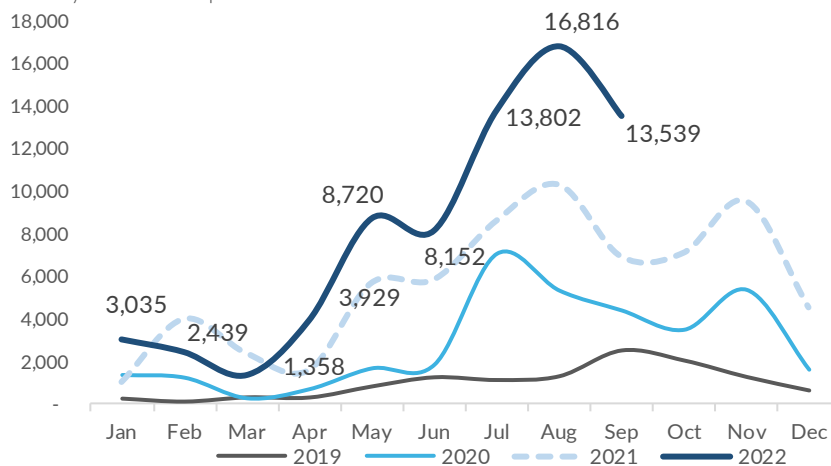
Overview

In the first nine months of the year, 71,790 refugees and migrants arrived in Italy by sea, compared to 46,329 in the same period last year (+55%). In September 2022, 13,539 persons were registered at landing points in southern Italy, down from the numbers recorded in August and back to July levels. The vast majority of persons arriving in September disembarked in Sicily (8,651 persons; 217 disembarkations), followed by Calabria (3,283), Apulia (1,526) and Sardinia (79).

71,790 Jan - Sep 2022¹
46,329 Jan - Sep 2021¹

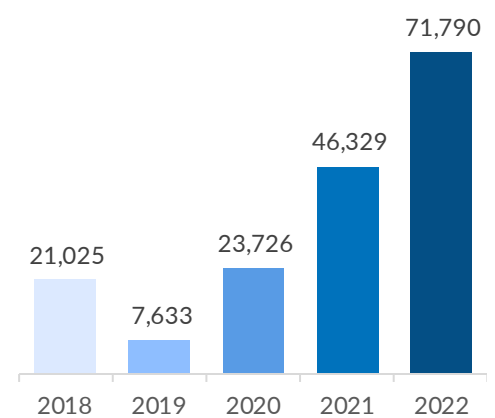
Monthly sea arrivals

January 2019 to September 2022



Yearly sea arrivals

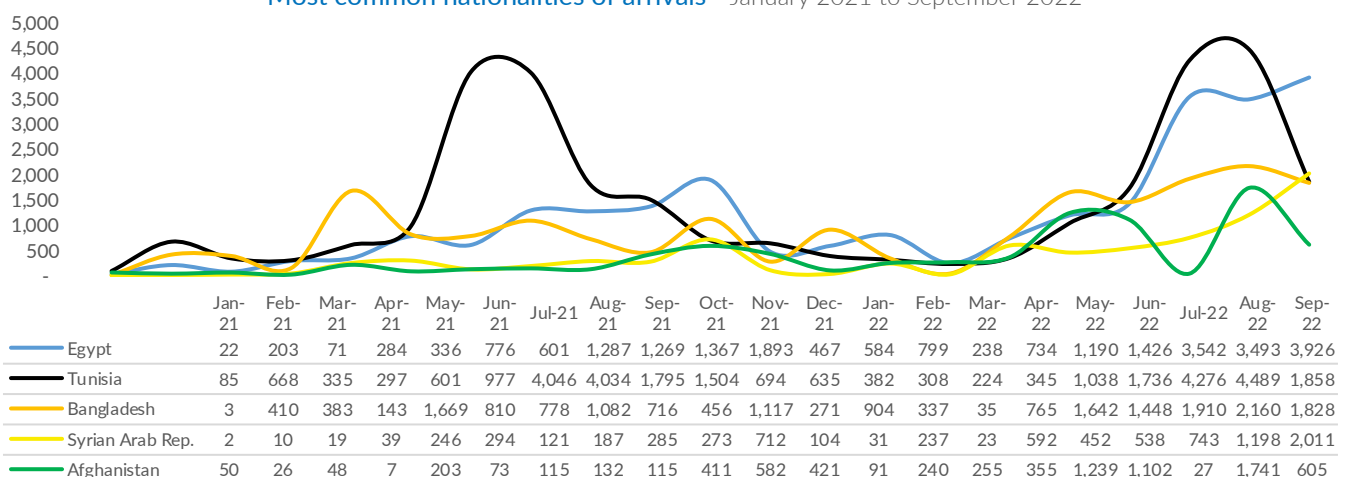
January to September, 2018-2022



Nationality of arrivals

Year to date, the most common countries of origin recorded among refugees and migrants reaching Italian shores are Egypt (22%), Tunisia (20%), Bangladesh (15%), Syrian Arab Republic (8%), Afghanistan (8%), Côte d'Ivoire (3%), Eritrea (3%), Guinea (2%), Pakistan (2%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (2%). As happened in August, almost 60% of sea arrivals recorded in September originated from just three countries, namely Egypt (29%), Syrian Arab Republic (15%) and Tunisia (14%). The vast majority of Egyptian nationals embarked in Libya (89%), and the remaining in Türkiye. Also, almost all Bangladeshi nationals and more than half of all Syrians who arrived this month departed from Libya. Another 28% of Syrians embarked in Lebanon. Tunisians continued embarking almost only in Tunisia. The number of new arrivals originating from Egypt maintained the same level recorded in August. Differently, new arrivals originating from the Syrian Arab Republic rose progressively since May (from 452 to 2,011), bringing Syrian to be the second nationality-of-arrival in September. Arrivals from Tunisia, the top nationality-of-arrival on a monthly basis since June, recorded on the contrary a large drop in September (-59%). Arrivals of Bangladeshi nationals registered a 15% decrease as well, and also a marked drop was recorded for Afghans (-65%). All new arrivals originating from Afghanistan embarked in Türkiye.

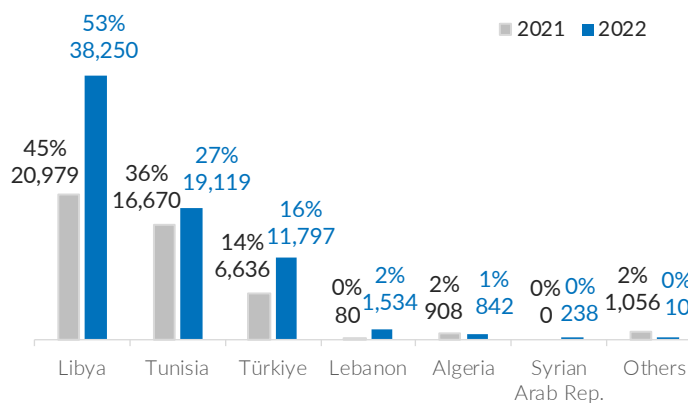
Most common nationalities of arrivals - January 2021 to September 2022



Country of embarkation

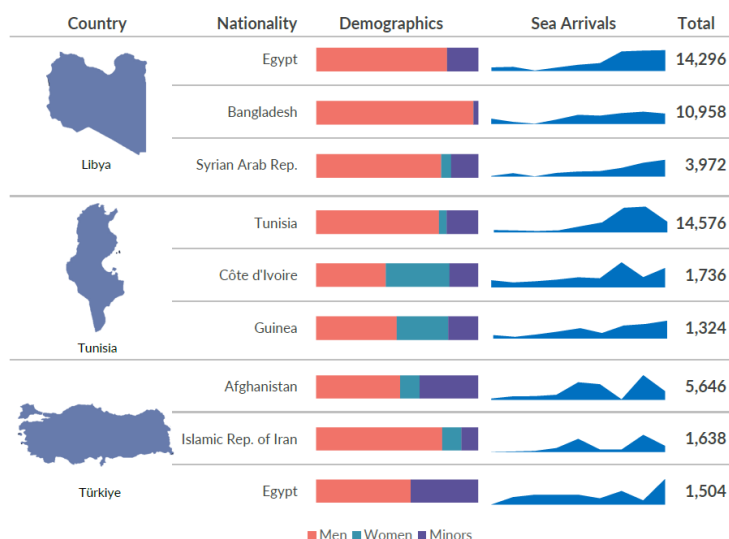
In the first nine months of 2022, 53% of sea arrivals departed from Libya (38,250 persons; 479 disembarkations), followed by 27% from Tunisia (19,119 persons; 1,074 disembarkations), 16% from Türkiye (11,797 persons; 151 disembarkations), 2% from Lebanon (1,534 persons; 11 disembarkations), 1% from Algeria (842 persons, 73 disembarkations) and less than 1% from Syrian Arab Republic and other countries. Similarly to the yearly trend, in September, 57% of sea arrivals embarked in Libya, 21% in Tunisia, 14% in Türkiye, 6% in Lebanon, 1% in Syrian Arab Republic and less than 1% in Algeria.

January to September 2021 - 2022



Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100% exactly

Top 3 nationalities by country of embarkation, January to September 2022



Demographics of arrivals

January to September 2019 - 2022



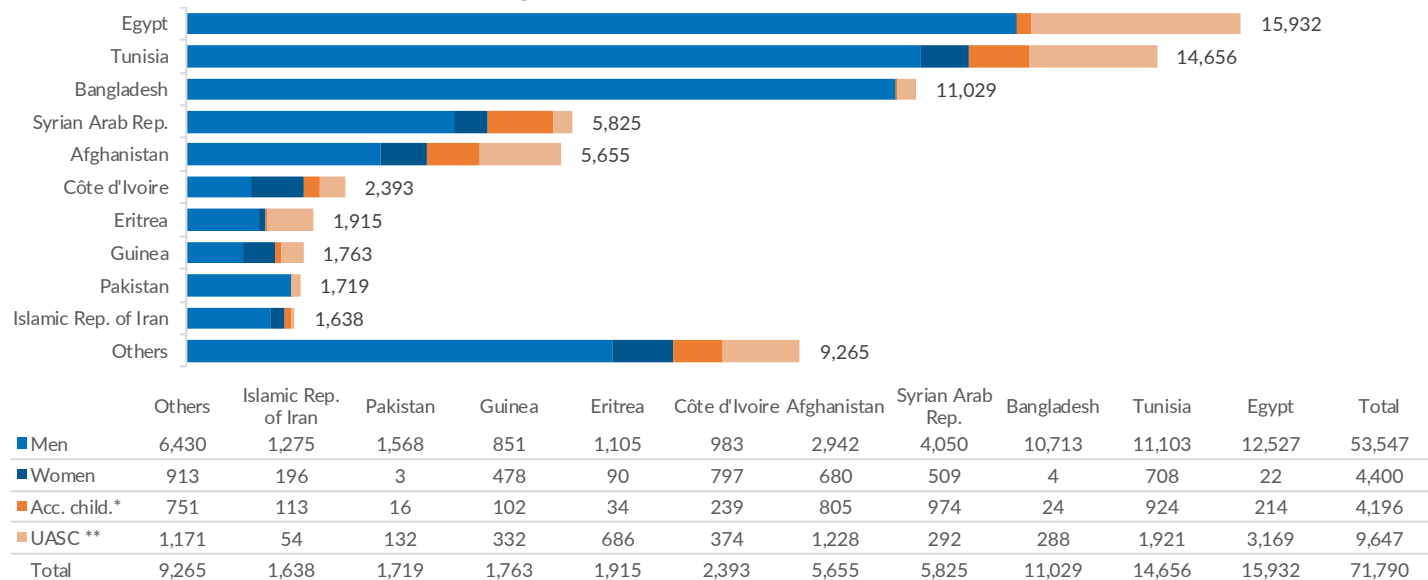
Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100% exactly

In the first nine months of 2022, most sea arrivals were adult men (75%), followed by unaccompanied and separated children (UASC, 13%), adult women (6%) and accompanied children (6%).

In September 2022, 924 adult women reached Italian shores, originating mainly from Syrian Arab Republic (226), followed by Côte d'Ivoire (131), Afghanistan (104) and Guinea (100).

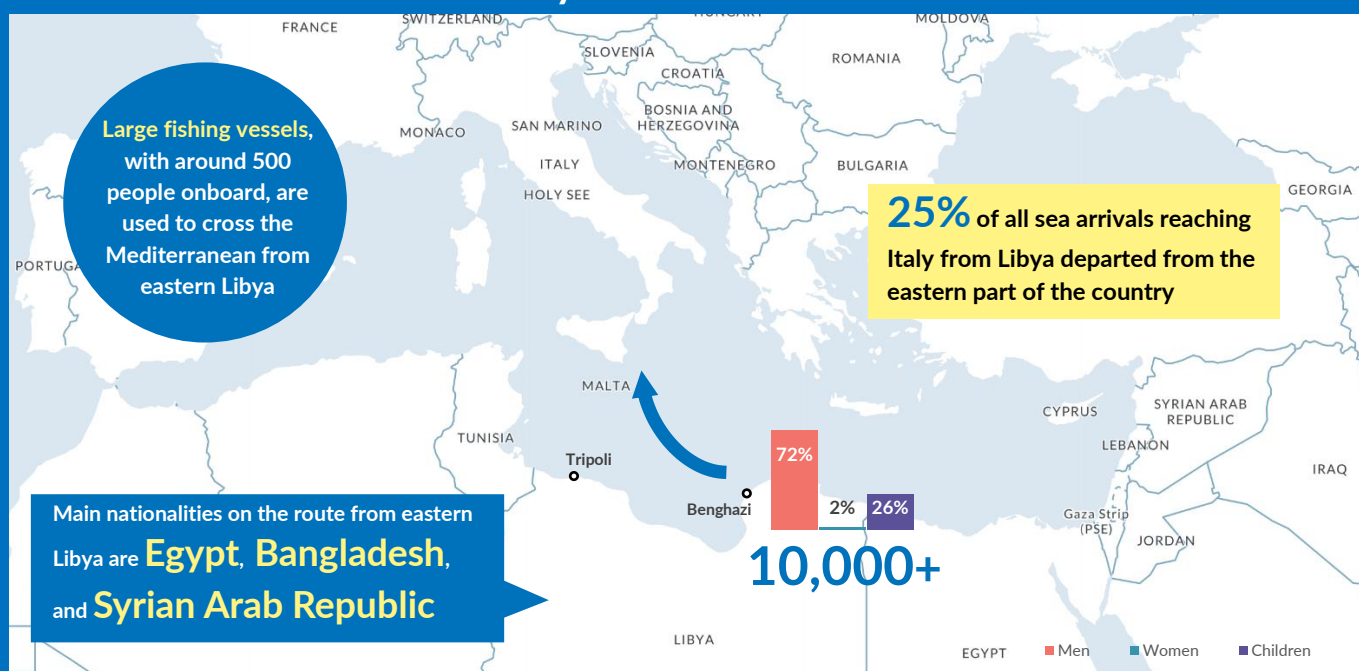
In the same period, 1,994 UASC arrived in Italy by sea: the most common nationalities recorded were Egypt (922), Tunisia (248), Syrian Arab Republic (155), Eritrea (129) and The Gambia (111).

Nationality and demographics of arrivals – January to September 2022



Quarterly focus²

Sea Arrivals from eastern Libya



The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Please note that children in this map refers to both accompanied and unaccompanied children. Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100% exactly.

Profiles

- Libya continues to be the main country of departure of sea arrivals coming to Italy, accounting for 53% of all sea arrivals registered in the first nine months of 2022. While traditional areas of embarkation in Libya are located in the western part of the country, a substantial increase in sea departures from the eastern Libyan region of Cyrenaica has been recorded since the end of 2021, and especially from April 2022. This area currently accounts for approximately 25% of all sea departures from Libya. Since April, more than 60 boats, carrying over 10,000 persons reached Italy from this region.
- Most migrants and refugees departing from eastern Libya are adult men (72%), while approximately one out of four is an unaccompanied child (UAC). Low numbers of women are reported, and the harsh conditions in the country push families to take other routes. Arrivals departing from this area mainly originated from Egypt, Bangladesh and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Routes

- Points of departure in eastern Libya stretch from the Benghazi-area through Tobruk to Umm Saad, almost at the border with Egypt. Landings in Italy have predominantly occurred on the south-eastern Sicilian coast (80%), followed by Calabria. The two most common modalities of transportation used to cross the Mediterranean Sea from eastern Libya are large fishing vessels, with around 500 persons onboard, and very small wooden boats, with up to 30 persons, mostly used by Bangladeshi nationals. The cost of this sea journey reportedly ranges between 2,500 and 3,000 EUR.
- The majority of Syrians on this route originate from the Daraa area and typically reach Benghazi by airplane, either directly from Damascus or through Beirut. They referred to very short stays in safehouses in eastern Libya before the sea crossing. Many Egyptians, including a high proportion of UAC, reported that they left their country because of lack of economic opportunities. Their travel route is either by plane, from Cairo and Alexandria to Benghazi, or via land, crossing the border at El Salloum. Bangladeshis typically reach eastern Libya by plane.
- The increase in departures from eastern Libya may be due to several factors. Among these, the absence of coastal authorities, allowing for prompt departures, short waiting time in the country and a lower risk of interception, the difficulties in reaching the Tripoli-area due to the intensified conflict over the last months, and the relatively better pre-departure conditions, with no reports of severe mistreatments. The sea crossing from eastern Libya is, however, considerably longer compared to the journey from the Tripoli-area to Lampedusa (4-5 days against 36 hours) and requires navigating through an area of the Mediterranean where there is limited search and rescue capacity. These circumstances, combined with the use of old and overcrowded fishing vessels, increase the risk of distress and loss of life on this route. In most of the landings proceeding from eastern Libya, Italian authorities intervened with SAR operations.