

ITALY Sea arrivals dashboard

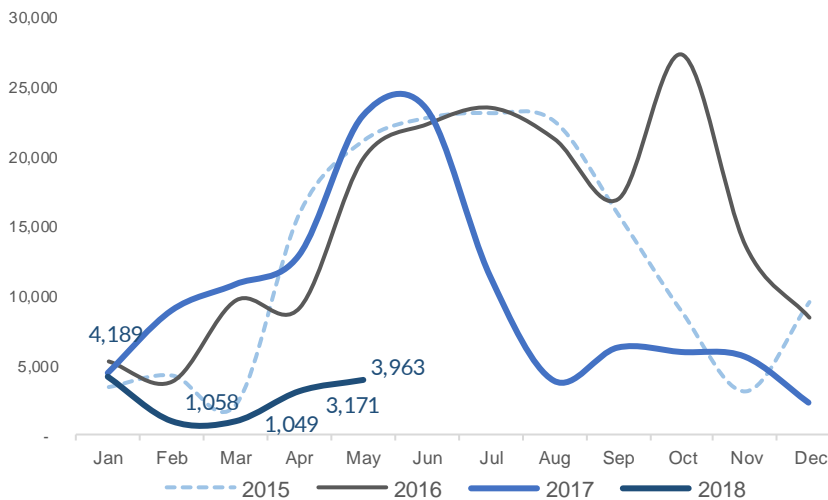
Overview

13,430 Jan - May 2018 ¹
60,228 Jan - May 2017 ¹

Between 1 January and 31 May 2018, 13,430 persons arrived in Italy by sea. This is a 78% decrease compared to sea arrivals in the same period last year (60,228). Over 3,900 refugees and migrants reached Italian shores in May, which is an increase compared to numbers registered in February, March and April. However, monthly arrivals are significantly lower than in May 2017, when almost 23,000 were registered at landing points in southern Italy.

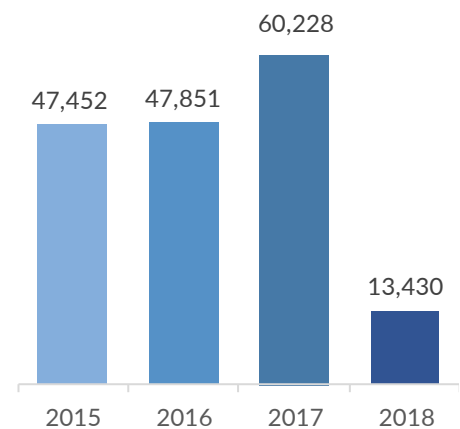
Monthly sea arrivals

January 2015 to May 2018



Yearly sea arrivals

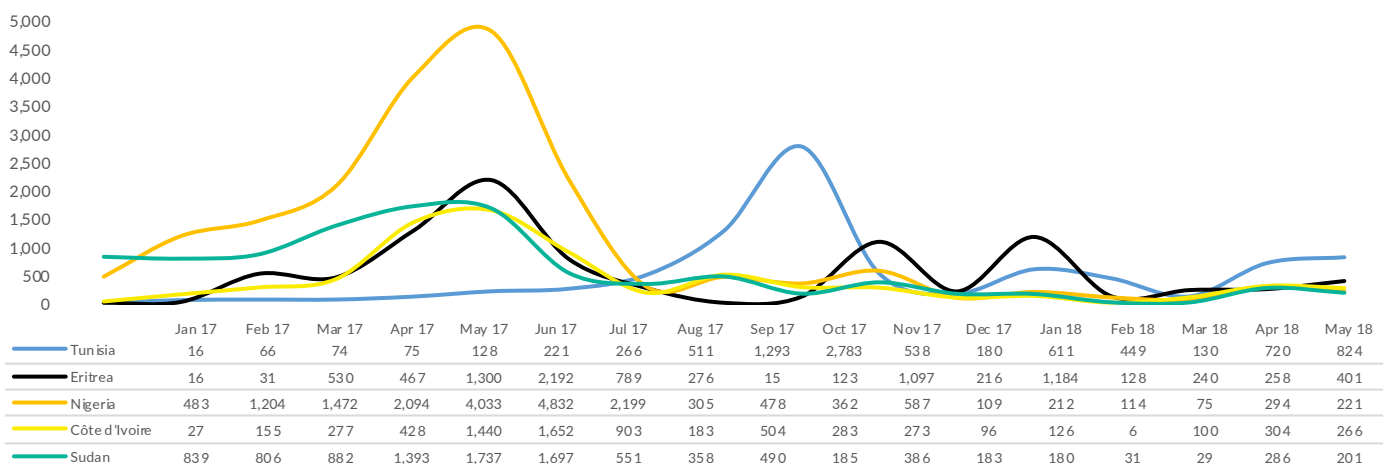
January to May, 2015-2018



Nationality of arrivals

Between 1 January and 31 May 2018, 20 per cent of all arrivals originated from Tunisia, followed by Eritrea (16 per cent), Nigeria (7 per cent), Côte d'Ivoire (6 per cent), Sudan (5 per cent), Mali (5 per cent), Guinea (4 per cent), Pakistan (4 per cent), Algeria (3 per cent), and Iraq (3 per cent). Despite the overall decrease in sea arrivals, the numbers of Tunisian nationals reaching Italian shores in the first five months of 2018 have surged compared to the same period last year. While less than 400 were registered at landing points in the January-May 2017 period, over 2,700 arrived by sea this year so far. The numbers of Eritrean arrivals in the first five months of 2018 have also been consistent, with over 2,200 reaching Italian shores compared to some 2,300 in the same period last year.

Most common nationalities of arrivals - January 2017 to May 2018



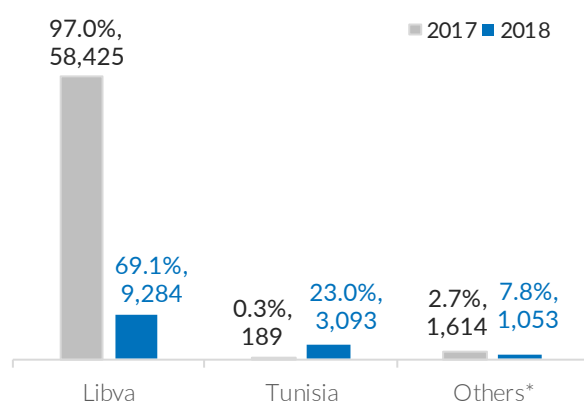
Country of embarkation and demographics of arrivals

Libya is by far the main country of departure for persons arriving in Italy by sea. Between 1 January and 31 May 2018, 9,284 persons (69 per cent of arrivals) departed from Libya. While Libya remains the main country of departure for persons arriving in Italy by sea, the proportion of sea arrivals embarking in Libya is much lower than in the same period last year, when 97 per cent departed from Libya. The majority of new arrivals disembarked following SAR operations conducted on the high seas. However, autonomous sea arrivals also occurred, with persons most commonly reaching southern Italy from Tunisia, but also from Turkey, and Greece. Between 1 January and 31 May 2018, 23 per cent of sea arrivals departed from Tunisia, compared to 0.3% in the same period last year. Most vessels arriving autonomously were intercepted by the authorities just off the Italian coast, and transferred to port sites where persons subsequently underwent identification procedures.

The Central Mediterranean route remains one of the deadliest routes along which refugees and migrants travel. At the end of May 2018, a total of 374 persons were reported dead or missing while attempting to cross from Italy since the beginning of the year.

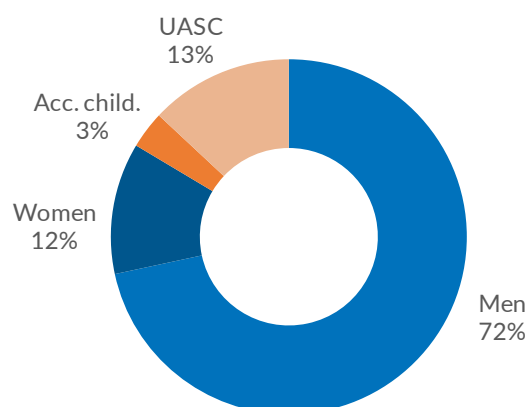
Country of embarkation

January to May 2017 and 2018



Demographics of arrivals

January to May 2018



* Others include Turkey and Greece

Between 1 January and 31 May 2018, most sea arrivals were men (72 per cent), followed by unaccompanied and separated children, or UASC (13 per cent), adult women (12 per cent) and accompanied children (3 per cent). Between 1 January and 31 May 2018, 1,749 UASC reached Italian shores. Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) sea arrivals in 2018 are lower than last year, when over 8,300 reached Italian shores in the first five months of the year. However, their proportion among sea arrivals (13%) remains comparable to the January-May 2017 period.

UNHCR encountered many persons with international protection needs during disembarkations in Italy. Many reported being detained for a year or more by armed groups and smugglers in informal places of captivity. Many also reported witnessing violence and killings and being themselves tortured for ransom. Some presented with visible signs of ill-treatment upon arrival.

Nationality and demographics of arrivals – January to May 2018

