

# ITALY Sea arrivals dashboard

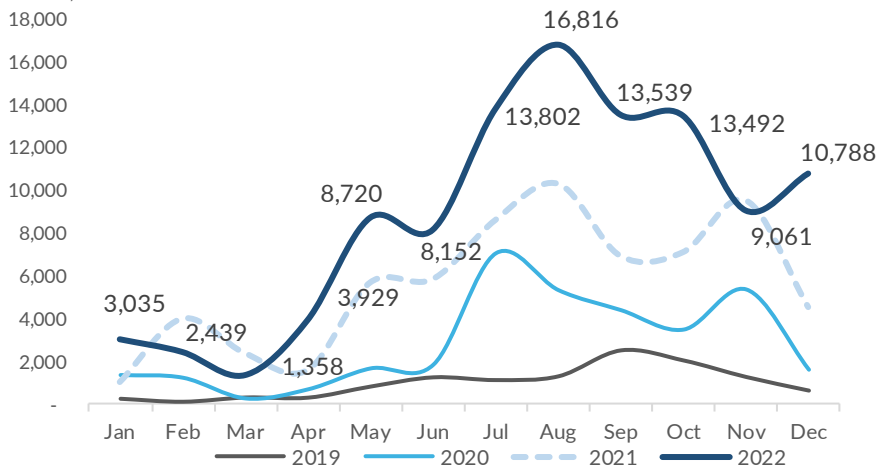
## Overview

In 2022, 105,131 refugees and migrants arrived in Italy by sea, compared to 67,477 in the same period last year (+56%). In December, 10,788 persons were registered at landing points in southern Italy, up by 19% compared to November. The vast majority of people arriving in December - 79% - disembarked in Sicily (8,546 persons; 185 disembarkations), followed by Calabria (931), Apulia (445), Campania (254), Tuscany (250), Sardinia (249) and Emilia-Romagna (113).

**105,131** Jan-Dec 2022<sup>1</sup>  
**67,477** Jan-Dec 2021<sup>1</sup>

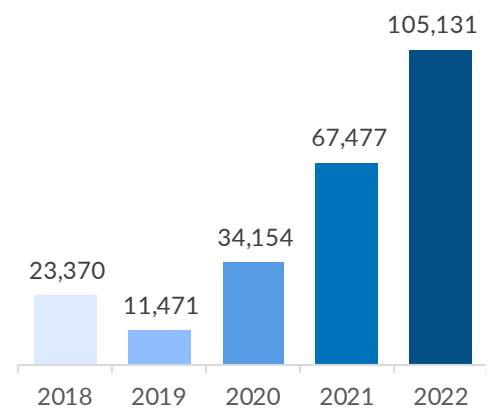
### Monthly sea arrivals

January 2019 to December 2022



### Yearly sea arrivals

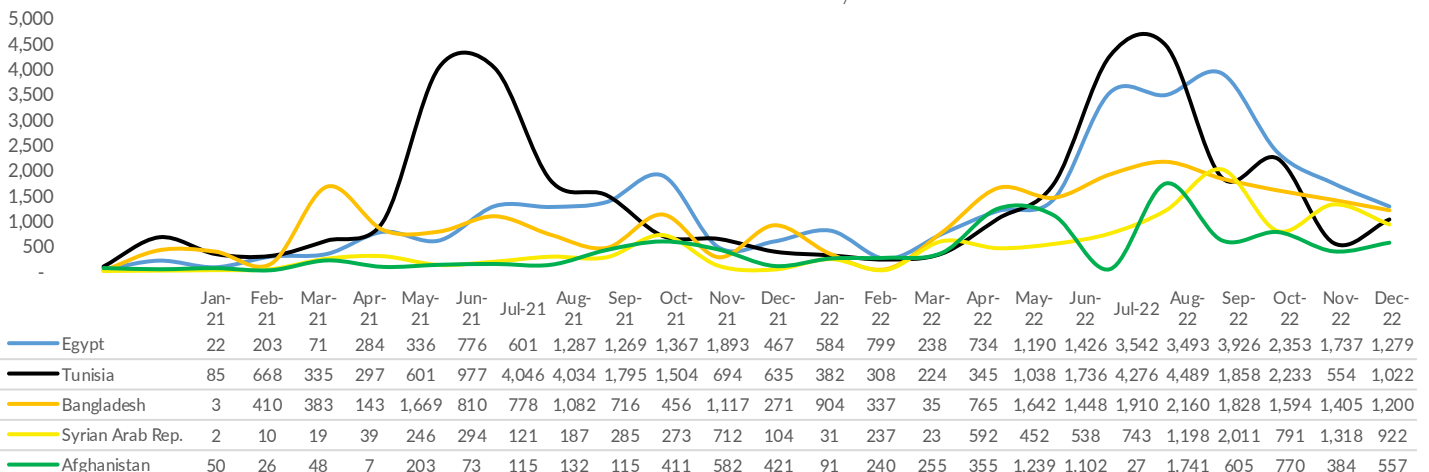
January to December, 2018-2022



## Nationality of arrivals

In 2022, refugees and migrants reaching Italian shores mainly originated from Egypt (20%), Tunisia (18%), Bangladesh (14%), Syrian Arab Republic (8%), Afghanistan (7%), Côte d'Ivoire (5%), Guinea (5%), Pakistan (3%), Islamic Republic of Iran (2%) and Eritrea (2%). In December, Ivorians accounted for 15% of all arrivals (1,646) and were the main nationality that month and the sixth over the whole year. They were followed by Egyptians (12%), Guinean nationals (11%), Bangladeshis (11%), and Tunisians (9%). Ivorians, Guineans and Tunisians mostly embarked in Tunisia, while Egyptian and Bangladeshi nationals mainly departed from Libya. 63% of yearly arrivals originating from Côte d'Ivoire reached Italy in the last three months of 2022. Differently, the number of Egyptian nationals coming to Italy progressively decreased since July. Despite this trend, Egypt was the main nationality of sea arrivals in 2022. The number of migrants and refugees from Guinea reached its peak in December (1,230), surpassing the already high figure recorded in October. Bangladeshi nationals arriving in Italy in December slightly decreased compared to November, while Tunisians increased by 84%. On a yearly basis, Tunisia and Bangladesh represent the second and third nationalities respectively.

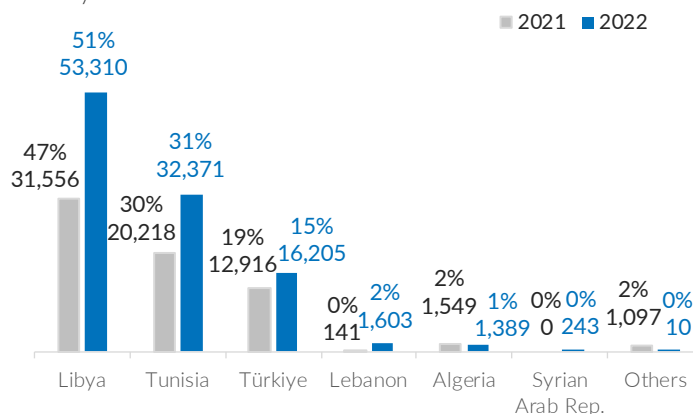
### Most common nationalities of arrivals - January 2021 to December 2022



## Country of embarkation

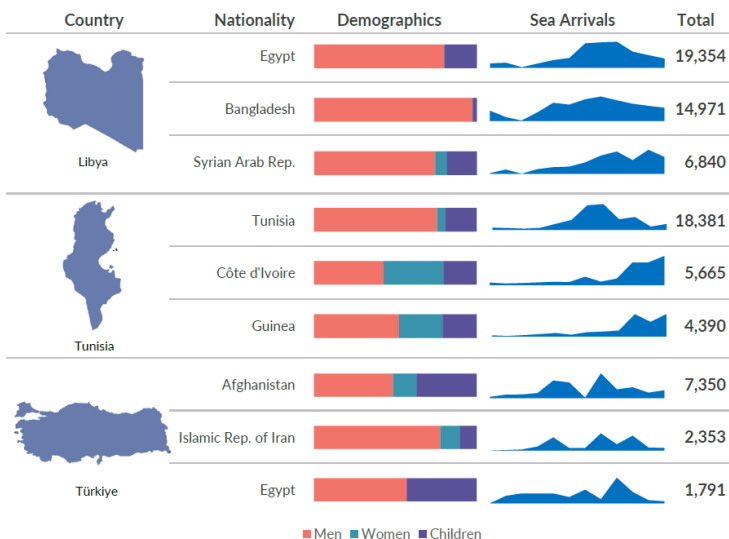
In 2022, 51% of sea crossings departed from Libya (53,310 persons; 612 disembarkations), followed by 31% from Tunisia (32,371 persons; 1,583 disembarkations), 15% from Türkiye (16,205 persons; 207 disembarkations), 2% from Lebanon (1,603 persons; 12 disembarkations), 1% from Algeria (1,389 persons, 118 disembarkations) and less than 1% from the Syrian Arab Republic and other countries. In December, the number of persons departing from Libya remained approximately the same as the one reported in November and amounted to 45% over monthly arrivals. Departures from Tunisia (45% of the total) increased by 57%. Arrivals from Türkiye were the same level reported in November. 15 sea crossings departed from Algeria and one from the Syrian Arab Republic.

January to December 2021 - 2022



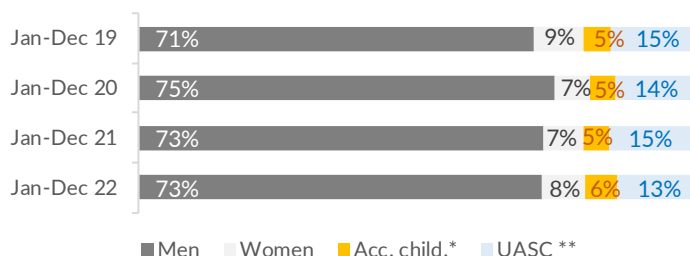
Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100% exactly

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



## Demographics of arrivals

January to December 2019 - 2022



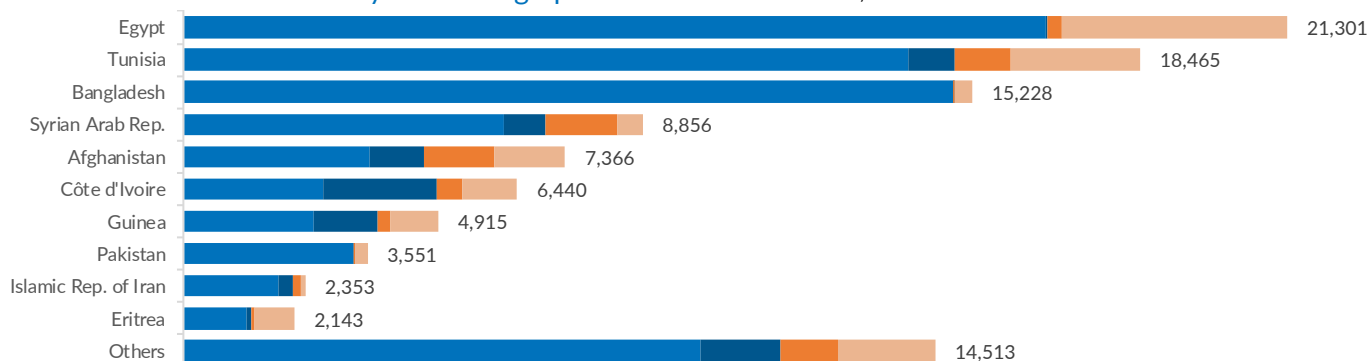
Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100% exactly

In 2022, most sea arrivals were adult men (73%), followed by unaccompanied and separated children (UASC, 13%), adult women (8%) and accompanied children (6%).

In December 2022, 1,394 adult women reached Italian shores, originating mainly from Côte d'Ivoire (546), followed by Guinea (246), Cameroon (125) and Afghanistan (121).

In the same period, 1,429 UASC arrived in Italy by sea: main nationalities recorded were Egypt (303), Côte d'Ivoire (268), Guinea (255), Tunisia (182) and Mali (61).

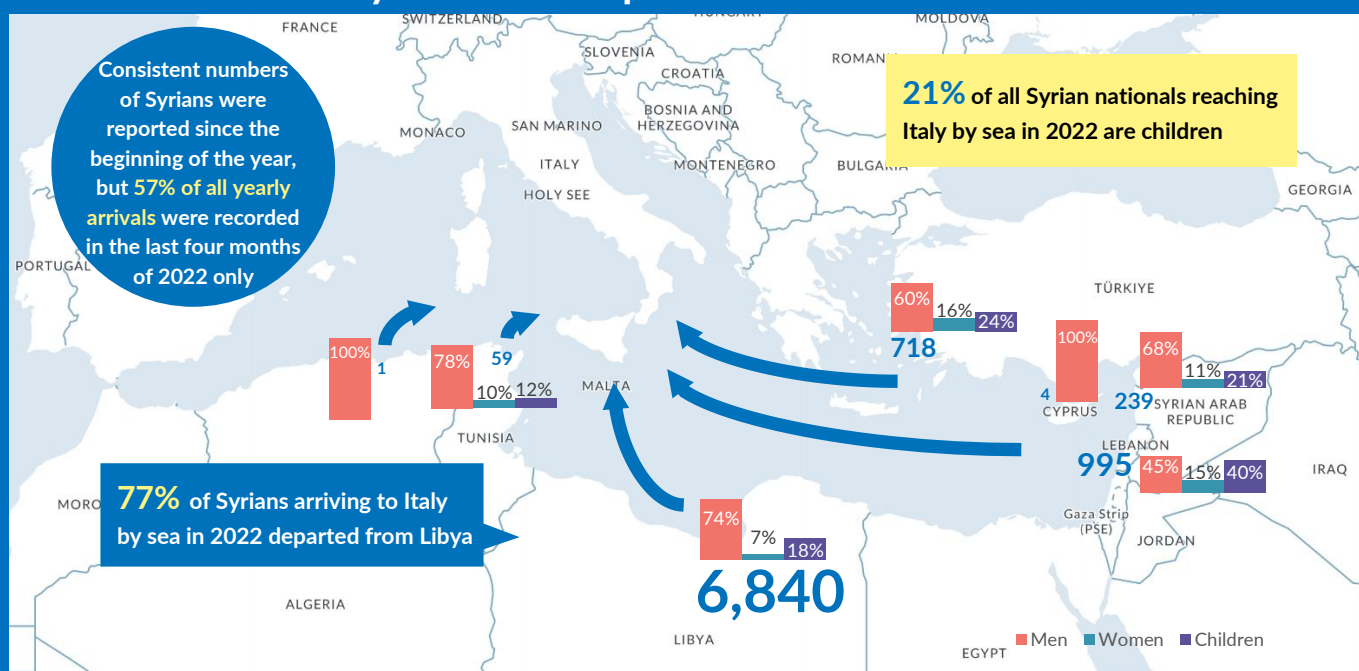
### Nationality and demographics of arrivals – January to December 2022



	Others	Eritrea	Islamic Rep. of Iran	Pakistan	Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire	Afghanistan	Syrian Arab Rep.	Bangladesh	Tunisia	Egypt	Total
Men	9,967	1,224	1,830	3,275	2,507	2,688	3,597	6,186	14,838	13,974	16,645	76,731
Women	1,553	99	279	9	1,239	2,209	1,050	785	7	919	29	8,178
Acc. child.*	1,123	35	171	29	235	470	1,342	1,391	25	1,057	273	6,151
UASC**	1,870	785	73	238	934	1,073	1,377	494	358	2,515	4,354	14,071
Total	14,513	2,143	2,353	3,551	4,915	6,440	7,366	8,856	15,228	18,465	21,301	105,131

## Quarterly focus

### Sea Arrivals from Syrian Arab Republic



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

- During 2022, almost **8,900 Syrian nationals** reached Italy by sea, ranking as the **fourth nationality** on a yearly basis (8% of all sea arrivals) and reaching the highest figure recorded since 2014. While consistent numbers of Syrians were reported since the beginning of the year, they peaked in September, to maintain sustained levels in the last quarter of the year.
- Three out of four Syrians (77%) reached Italy crossing the central Mediterranean from **Libya**. The number of Syrians along this route witnessed a 414% increase in 2022 compared to 2021. The remaining departed from **Lebanon** (11%, 995 in 2022, compared to 73 in 2021), **Turkey** (8%) and Syria (3%). Minor numbers came from Tunisia, Cyprus and Algeria. Syrians reached Italy in various sea arrivals locations: mostly in Sicily and Lampedusa (from Libya and Turkey), followed by Calabria and Apulia (from Turkey, Lebanon, Syria and Cyprus).
- Most Syrian nationals reaching Italy by sea were adult men** (70%), with children (21%) and women (9%), mainly travelling along the eastern Mediterranean route in family groups.

#### Routes

- An **increase of Syrian arrivals embarking in eastern Libya** was recorded during the last quarter of 2022. Syrians travelled to Italy on board large fishing vessels, departing from Cyrenaica and carrying approximately 400-500 people. Many originated from Daraa, Homs and Aleppo and reported to be leaving Syria in order to avoid the compulsory military service imposed by the Syrian government, as well as because of the lack of peace prospects. They told UNHCR that they reached Libya by plane, and they stayed in the country for two to four months, often in warehouses from where departures were organized. Some Syrians mentioned **earlier failed attempts to cross the sea** from the Tripoli-area, a shorter and safer route compared to the long sailing distance from eastern Libya. However, following interceptions and periods in detention, they decided to move to Cyrenaica, from where sea crossings are less controlled by the authorities. Soluch was often mentioned as a departure area. The cost of the journey from Syria to Italy via Libya was reportedly approximately 7,000 USD, including 4,500 USD for the sea crossing alone. High numbers of Syrians continue to be found in **Cyrenaica, especially in Bengasi**, waiting for departure to Italy.
- Differently, most **Syrian arrivals, who reached Italy from Turkey**, had resided in Turkey for 8-10 years, often working in agriculture or in the manufacturing sector. Deteriorating living and working conditions, coupled with discrimination and fear of being returned to Syria, recently pushed them to move further. Many Syrians travelling along this route were **Kurds** from the Kobani and Afrin districts. The cost of the sea crossing, mostly done on sailing boats, range between EUR 8,000 and 12,000.
- Syrian nationals reaching Italy from Lebanon** were, in most cases, refugees in Lebanon since the outbreak of the war. They told UNHCR that they decided to move onwards due to the current situation in Lebanon, characterized by the economic crisis, discriminatory attitudes towards the Syrian community, and the lack of alternative and durable solutions.