

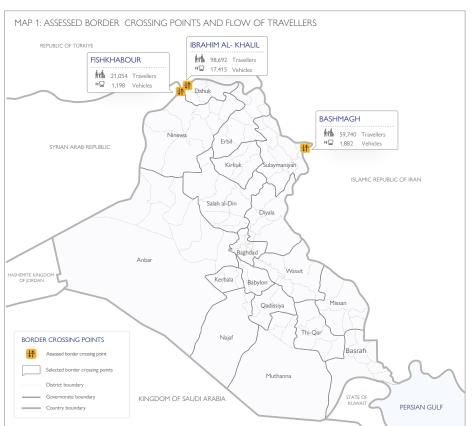
## PROTECTION RISKS AND CONCERNS AMONG TRAVELLERS CROSSING FOR WORK

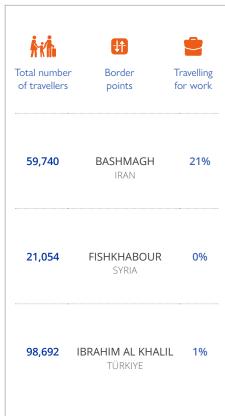
DATA COLLECTION PERIOD: JUNE 2023 - AUGUST 2023

SEPTEMBER 2023

DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighbouring countries – the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) – to better understand migration movements in the Middle East. Cross-border monitoring is designed to capture and describe migration flows.¹ Data displayed in this report were collected employing two approaches: a headcount of all travellers entering or leaving Iraq and a survey of randomly selected travellers. Data collection took place between 1 June and 31 August 2023. Fishkhabour border crossing point was closed for travellers and commercial exchange between 1 and 4 June 2023. Further details on the survey methodology, selection of respondents and border crossing points are available in the Methodological Overview on the DTM website.

As part of the activity, DTM team continued its effort of collecting data on issues that may signify protection risks and concerns among travellers passing through the monitored border crossing points for reasons relating to labour. This report presents a count of those travelling for reason related to work, as well as their main socio-demographic characteristics, type of employment/job offer pursued and possible indicators of exploitation such as performing work or any activities against their will, work without getting the expected payment, receiving false information about the nature or the location of the work.<sup>2</sup>

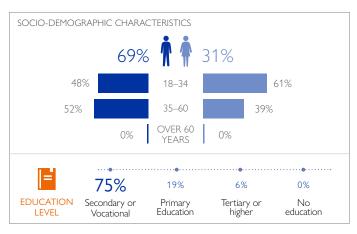


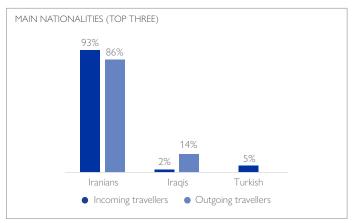


INCOMING	MAIN TYPES OF WORK IN DESTINATION COUNTRIES AMONG THOSE TRAVELLING DUE TO JOB OFFER	OUTGOING ***	
32%	Trained manual worker (eg: building houses, electrician, plumber, mechanic)	19%	
24%	Services, hospitality and sales workers (eg: make tea/coffee, serve food, sell at market)	26%	
14%	Agricultural sector and primary sector (farmer, cattle keeper, fisherman	17%	
14%	Unskilled manual worker (no training, eg: carrying bricks)	17%	
12%	Factory worker/industrial work	19%	
2%	Managers, professionals, office work (ex: public servant, NGO / UN worker)	3%	
1%	Domestic worker (eg: housekeeper)	0%	
1%	Transport (eg: driving trucks, taxi, cars to transport people or products)	0%	

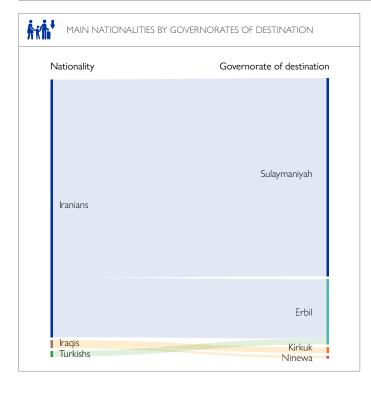
- 1 An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, and protection risks can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at https://iraqdtm.iom.int/BorderMonitoring
- 2 Those considered to be travelling for work include travellers who answered 'I got a job offer in Iraq or country of destination', 'I am actively looking for work (but no offer)' or 'I lost my job or did not find work' when asked about their reasons for travel.

## PROTECTION RISKS AND CONCERNS AMONG TRAVELLERS CROSSING FOR WORK





PROTECTION CONCERNS BY BORDER POINT				
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Border Points	Employer gave false information	Worked without expected payment	Forced to work against will	
Bashmagh	2%	0%	0%	
Ibrahim Al-Khalil	28%	9%	0%	
Fishkhabour	0%	0%	0%	













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