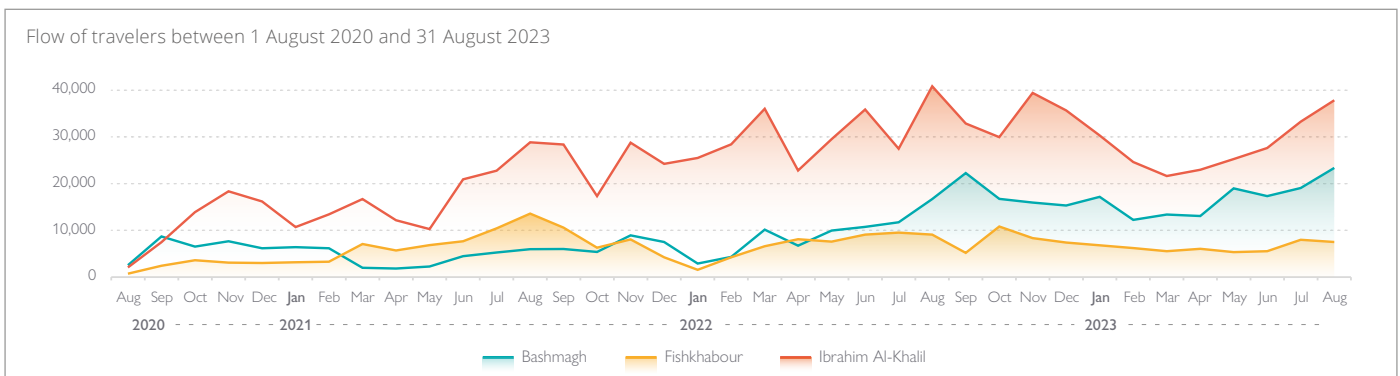
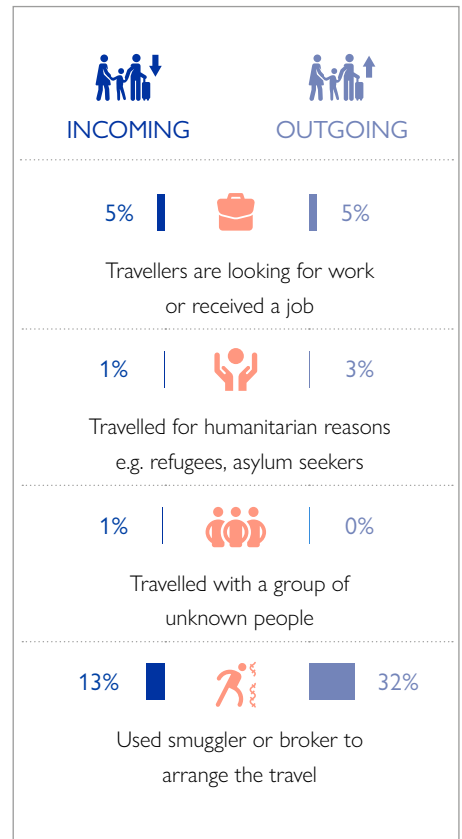
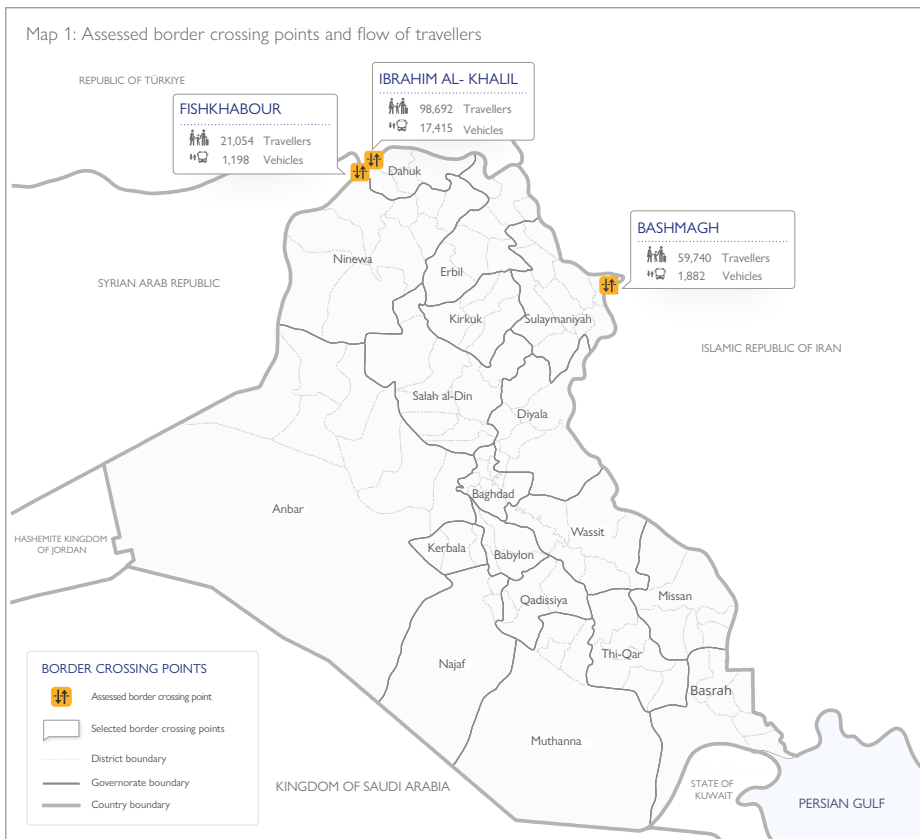


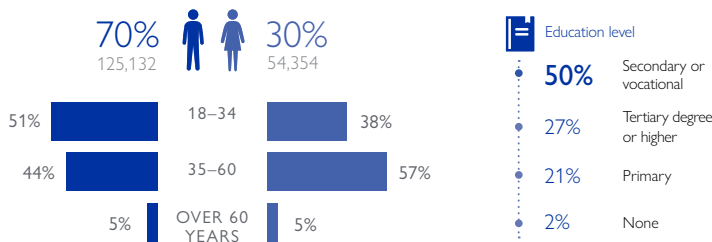
DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighbouring countries – the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) – to better understand migration movements in the Middle East. Cross-border monitoring is designed to capture and 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.

Between June and August 2023, Ibrahim al Khalil saw the most traffic with a total of 98,692 travellers and 17,415 vehicles passing through the border crossing point, whilst Fishkhabour saw the least traffic with 21,054 travellers and 1,198 vehicles passing through the border. Two thirds of travellers were males, mostly young - adults (18-34 years old) and one third were females, most were middle-aged (35-60 years old). Half of travellers had a secondary or vocational education background. The main employee statuses were self-employment, working on daily wages or employed in the private sector. A small proportion of travellers were looking for work or had received a job offer (5% of incoming travellers and 5% of outgoing travellers). Regarding protection risks, one per cent of travellers entered Iraq and three per cent of travellers exited Iraq for humanitarian reasons. Among those who received help migrating, thirteen per cent of incoming travellers and thirty two per cent of outgoing travellers relied on the services of brokers or smugglers to arrange their travel.

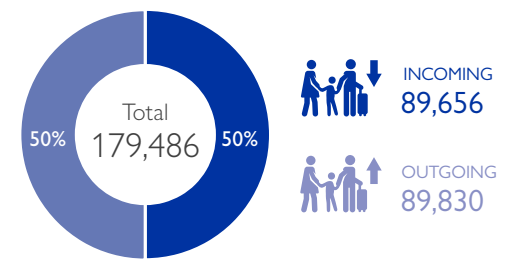


¹ An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, and protection risks can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/BorderMonitoring#CrossBorder>

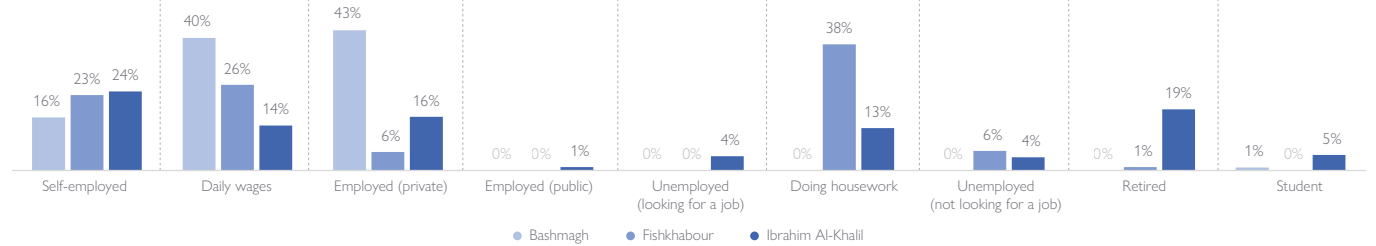
Socio-demographic characteristics of travellers



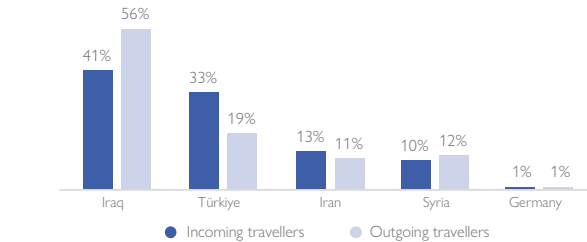
Number and percentage of travellers by type of flow



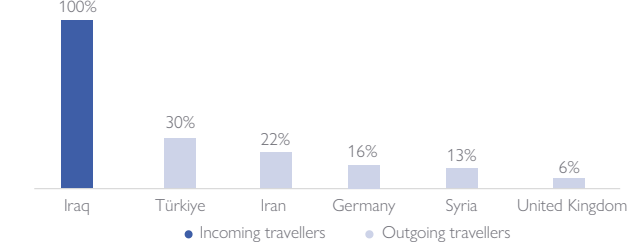
Employment status, excluding temporary travellers



Main countries of origin, all travellers



Main countries of destination, excluding temporary travellers

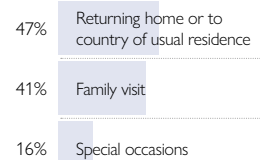


Top three reasons for travel, by border crossing point

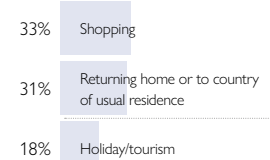
Bashmagh



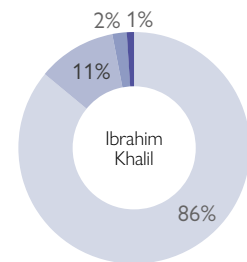
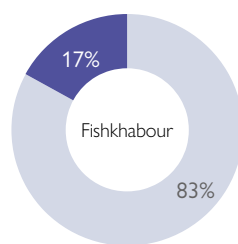
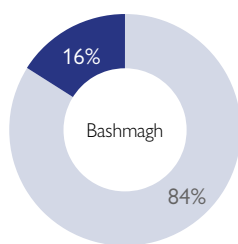
Fishkhabour



Ibrahim Al-Khalil



Types of traveller



Temporary travellers – individuals crossing an international border for up to three months.



Emigrants – Iraqi nationals who reside in another country.



Potential emigrants – Iraqi nationals travelling to another country for at least three months, or returning after at least three months abroad.



Immigrants – foreign nationals who reside in Iraq.



Potential immigrants – foreign nationals in Iraq planning to stay longer than three months, or departing after staying at least three months.

