DTM IRAQ
FLOW MONITORING METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE
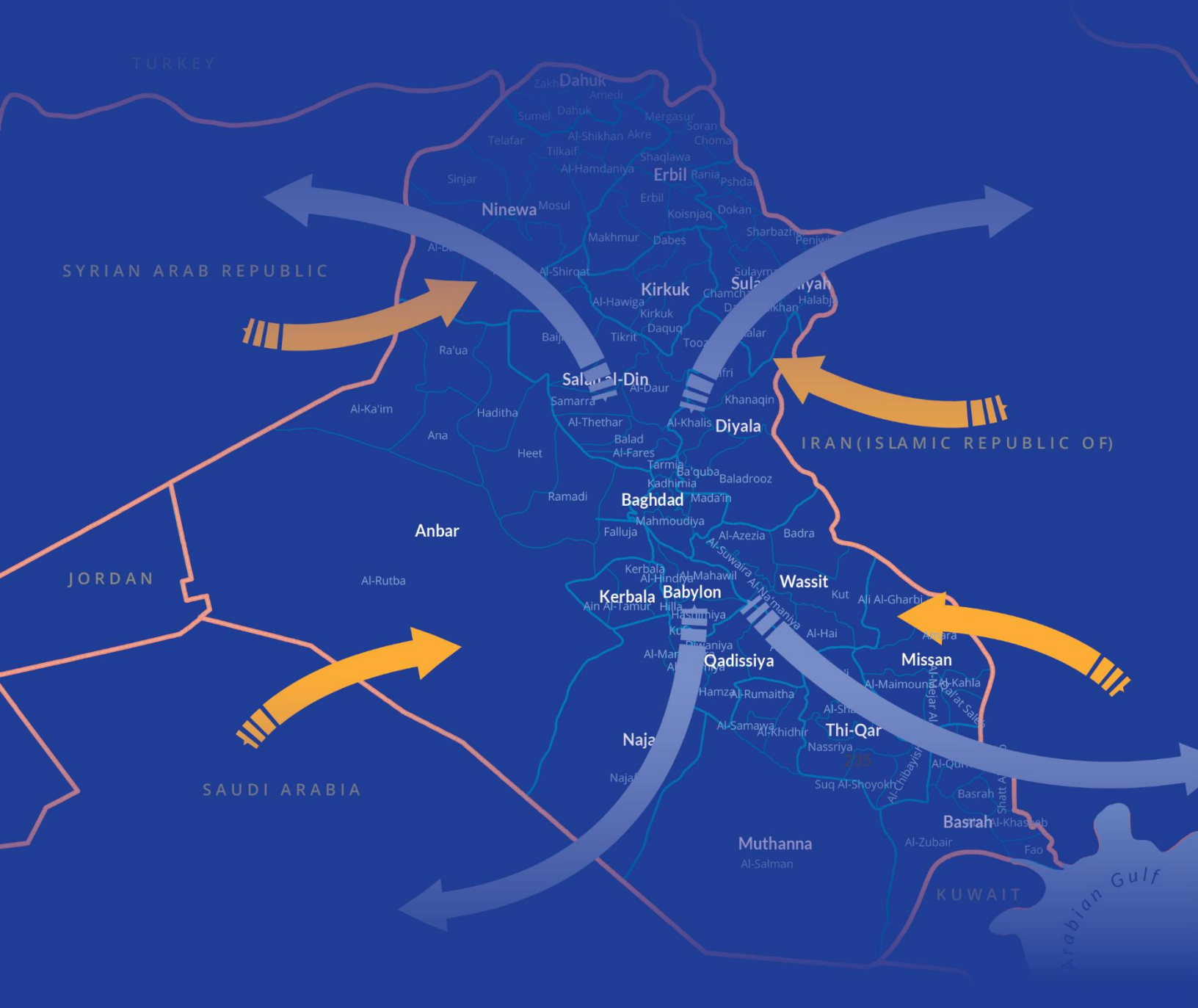
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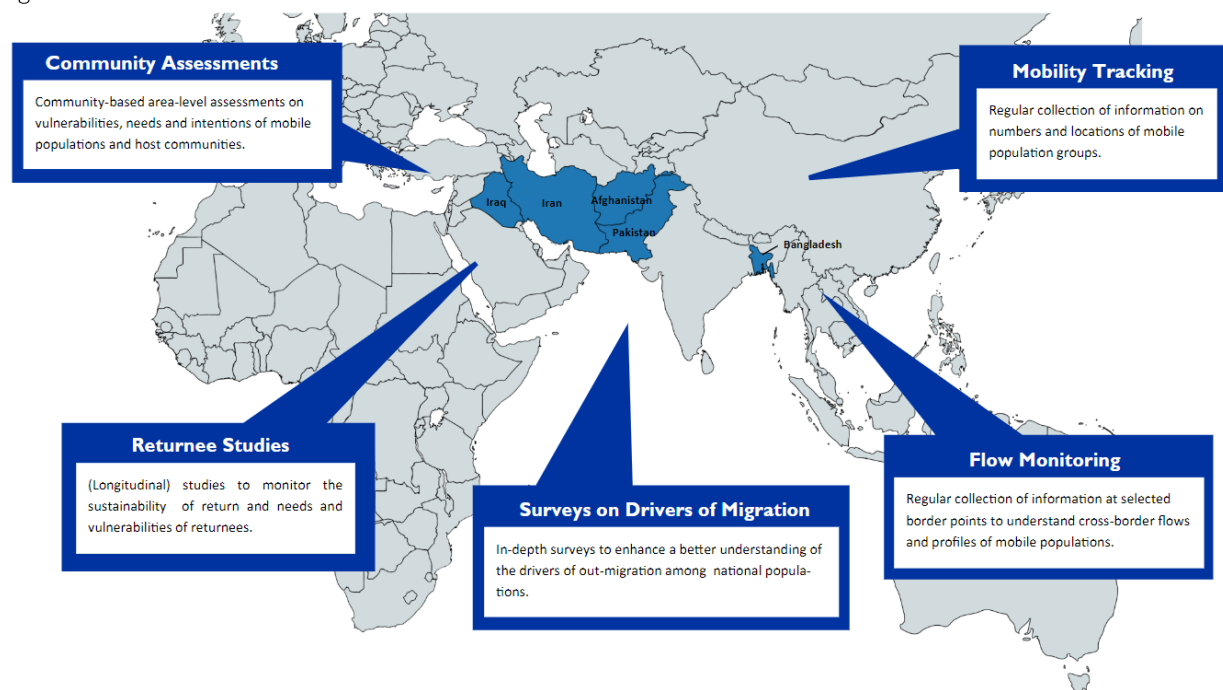
1.   INTRODUCTION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Iraq has started implementing Flow Monitoring in 2019 as a part of the Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (REMAP) aiming at strengthening evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on migration and forced displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan. The implementation of REMAP is based on the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which is used as a primary data collection tool to improve the understanding of displacement and migration dynamics, drivers, modalities and vulnerabilities in the selected countries.

Under DTM REMAP, the following activities will be conducted between 2018 and 2021:

Figure 1: REMAP main activities

Community Assessments
Community-based area-level assessments on vulnerabilities, needs and intentions of mobile populations and host communities.

Mobility Tracking
Regular collection of information on numbers and locations of mobile population groups.

Returnee Studies
(Longitudinal) studies to monitor the sustainability of return and needs and vulnerabilities of returnees.

Surveys on Drivers of Migration
In-depth surveys to enhance a better understanding of the drivers of out-migration among national populations.

Flow Monitoring
Regular collection of information at selected border points to understand cross-border flows and profiles of mobile populations.

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

As illustrated in the figure above, one of the five REMAP activities is Flow Monitoring (FM). FM in Iraq is drawn from IOM's DTM standard methodology, designed to capture and describe migration flows both quantitatively and qualitatively (i.e. volumes and characteristics of migrants and their journey). Its methodology was further developed in cooperation with the IPAZIA Ricerche. It implies the identification and establishment of a network of Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) - places of entry, transit or exit from a country – and the collection of basic information on flows through direct observation, interviews with key informants, and structured interviews with travellers or migrants.

FM has been set up and implemented around relevant border crossings with neighboring countries, such as Iran, Syria and Turkey to map and identify mobility patterns and profiles of travellers and migrants that enter and exit Iraq. Currently FM activities in Iraq take place at five FMPs.

The term 'travellers' refers to all individuals who are crossing the international border with Iraq for any given reason and thus includes several categories of people. Most travellers are entering or exiting Iraq temporarily to visit family, do trade or business, or receive medical treatment. Fewer are planning to stay or leave the country for a longer period – or even indefinitely – for work-, family-, or education-related purposes, or humanitarian reasons. Some of them are planning to change or have already changed their place of usual residence.

In the flow monitoring products, those travellers who are moving away from his or her country of usual residence for a period of three or more months are referred to as migrants. Generally, according to the IOM definition, "migrant – an umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons" (IOM (2019), Glossary on Migration – Switzerland). For the purpose of collecting data on migration, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) defines "international migrant" as "any person who changes his or her country of usual residence" and "usual residence" as "the place at which the person has lived continuously for most of the past 12 months (that is, for at least six months and one day) or for at least the past 12 months, not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or intends to live for at least six months" (UN DESA (1998), Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 – USA). Furthermore, it is suggested to further differentiate international migrants by the criterion of duration of stay when studying flows. Long-term international migrants are defined as those who move to a country other than their country of usual residence for a period of at least one year, while short-term international migrants are people who move to a country for a period of at least three months but less than one year (Global Migration Group (2017), Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development – Global Knowledge Partnership for Migration and Development (KNOMAD), World Bank, Washington, DC).

This document provides an overview of the five main activities included under FM, namely Flow Monitoring Mapping (FMM) and Flow Monitoring Observation (FMO) together with Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR), Flow Monitoring Counting (FMC) and Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS). The purpose of this document is to present the methodology behind these activities to facilitate future implementation and to detail how these were implemented in the Iraq context.

2. FLOW MONITORING ACTIVITIES

Flow monitoring aims to enhance the understanding of migration flows and trends with respect to the different target nationalities, drivers of migration movements as well as associated and experienced vulnerabilities. Flow monitoring activities are set up at different border points to get a better understanding of the migration flows on national and regional level.

Flow monitoring include five main activities (Table 1). The first three activities, namely FMM, FMO and FMR, aim to identify and establish network of Flow Monitoring Points. The other two, FMC and FMS, aim at collecting data on the population of interest.

Table 1: Flow Monitoring activities

FMM	- Flow Monitoring Mapping (FMM) - Defines high mobility areas - One-month data gathering and mapping - Provides the base for FMO
FMO	- Flow Monitoring Observation (FMO) - Defines potential border crossing points - Initial set-up of one to two weeks *(one-time-off exercise)* - Provides the base for FMR
FMR	- Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) - Defines final border crossing points - Provides the base for FMC and FMS
FMC	- Flow Monitoring Counting (FMC) at selected FMPs - Estimates the volume of individuals crossing (entering/leaving Iraq) - Sampling frame for the FMS
FMS	- Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) at selected FMPs - Collect demographic data on the populations of interest - Collect in-depth data on five thematic areas - Continuous data collection with monthly and quarterly reports

2.1 FLOW MONITORING MAPPING (FMM)

Flow Monitoring Mapping provides the basis for identifying potential flow monitoring points (FMPs) where other flow-monitoring activities will be conducted, including the Flow Monitoring Observation, Registry Counting and Survey. Based on internal data and focus group discussions with DTM teams in the field, IOM DTM gained a better understanding of the main migration routes at national and local levels as well as of the feasibility of data collection and accessibility of the FMPs.

The FMPs in Map 1 below represent all crossing points identified through initial data and discussions. Following the FMM stage, some points were discarded due to security and access issues, in addition to the fact that some points are only used for trade and regular commercial transit purposes.

Map 1: Border Crossing Points in Iraq
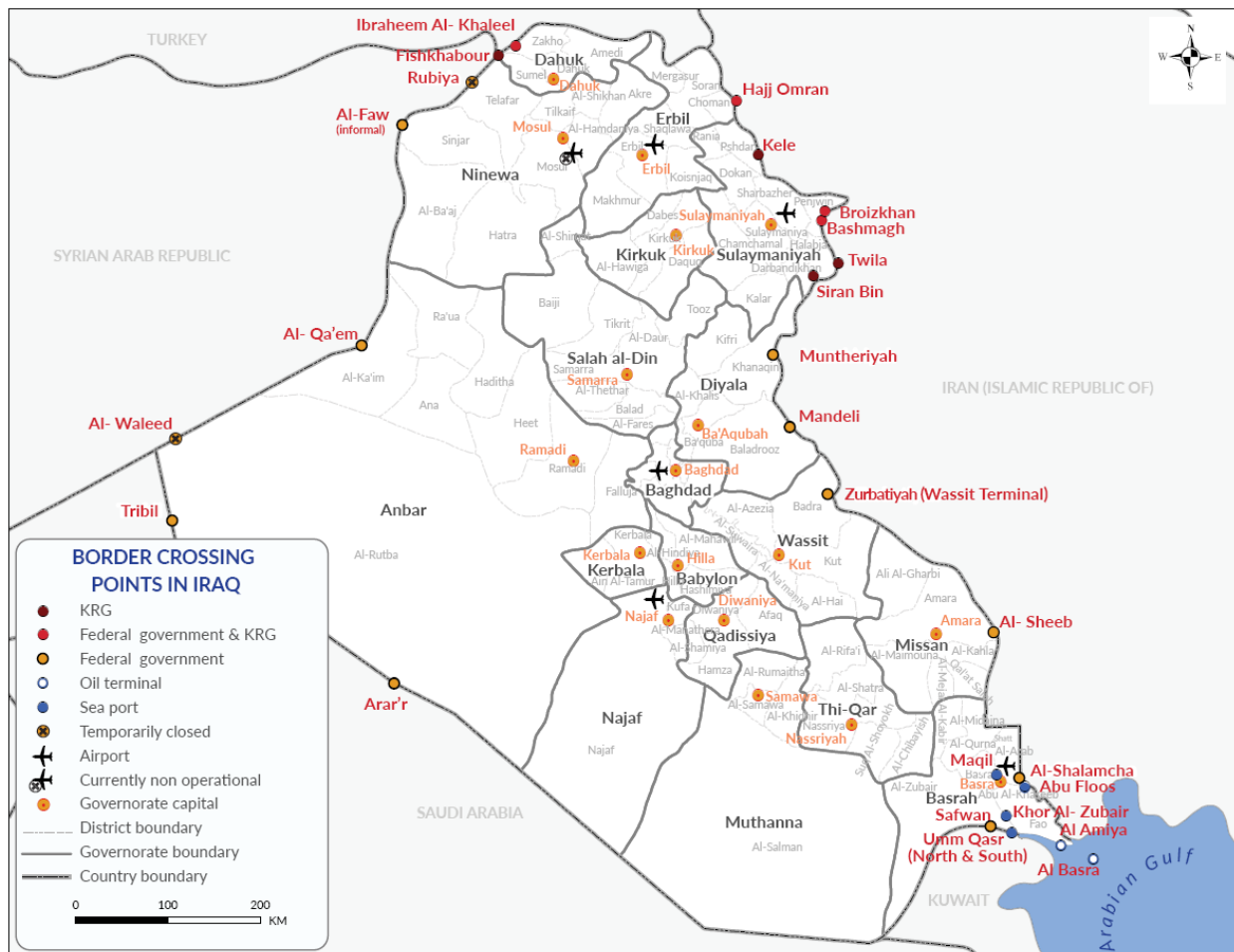
2.2   FLOW MONITORING OBSERVATION (FMO)

Information gathered at the FMM stage was then used to select points to conduct the FMO exercise. Following the reduction of the FMPs due to access issues, Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) were sent to assess the remaining 16 potential FMPs in the following governorates: Dahuk, Erbil, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah, Diyala, Wassit, Missan and Basrah.

The observation exercise allowed for a further reduction of FMPs from 16 to 7, based on the following criteria:

1. **Daily volume of crossings:** initially locations with high volume of daily crossings were preferred, considering all border countries.

2. **Border countries:** due to logistical restrictions, the focus shifted to flows leading to each of the three border countries: Iran, Syria and Turkey.

3. **Diversity of locations:** the project aimed to cover a diversity of locations across the target countries.

4. **Accessibility and security:** the project considered the ability of staff to reach and operate from the location for daily data collection.

5. **Type of location:** emphasis was put on selecting different types of locations (official border posts, unofficial border posts, bus stations/terminals).

Seven crossing points (Table 2), were selected to be ideal locations for subsequent flow monitoring activities.

Table 2: Selected FMPs

Border with	Governorate	Name of the FMP
Syria	Ninewa	Rabia
		Alfaw
Turkey	Dohuk	Ibraheem Al-Khaleel
Iran	Sulaymaniyah	Kele
		Bashmakh
	Basrah	Al-Shalamcha
	Wassit	Zurbatiyah (Wassit Terminal)
Total	5 Governorates	7 FMPs

Map 2: Map of selected FMPs during the FMO phase
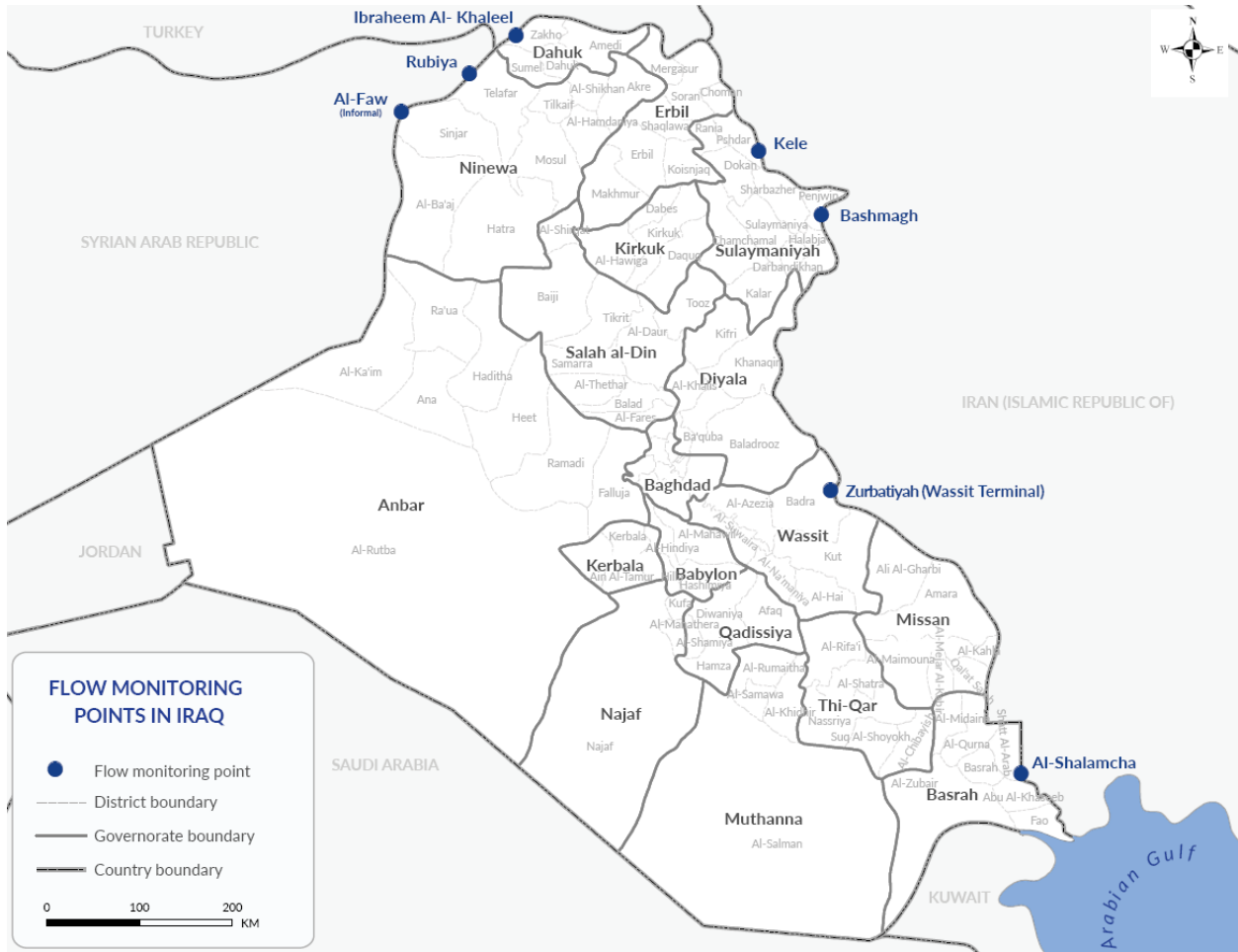
2.3   FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY (FMR)

Outcomes of the FMM and FMO exercises lay the foundation for establishing FMPs where the FMR is conducted. While FMO was designed to collect information about the border crossing point, FMR is focused on collecting population data to inform the final selection of FMPs. The registry is also meant to provide information for designing the FMC and FMS. Registry data is collected through brief face-to-face interviews with travellers if they are transiting alone, or with key informants if travellers are transiting in group and/or sharing the same means of transport.

The purpose of the registry is to collect basic information at FMPs on:
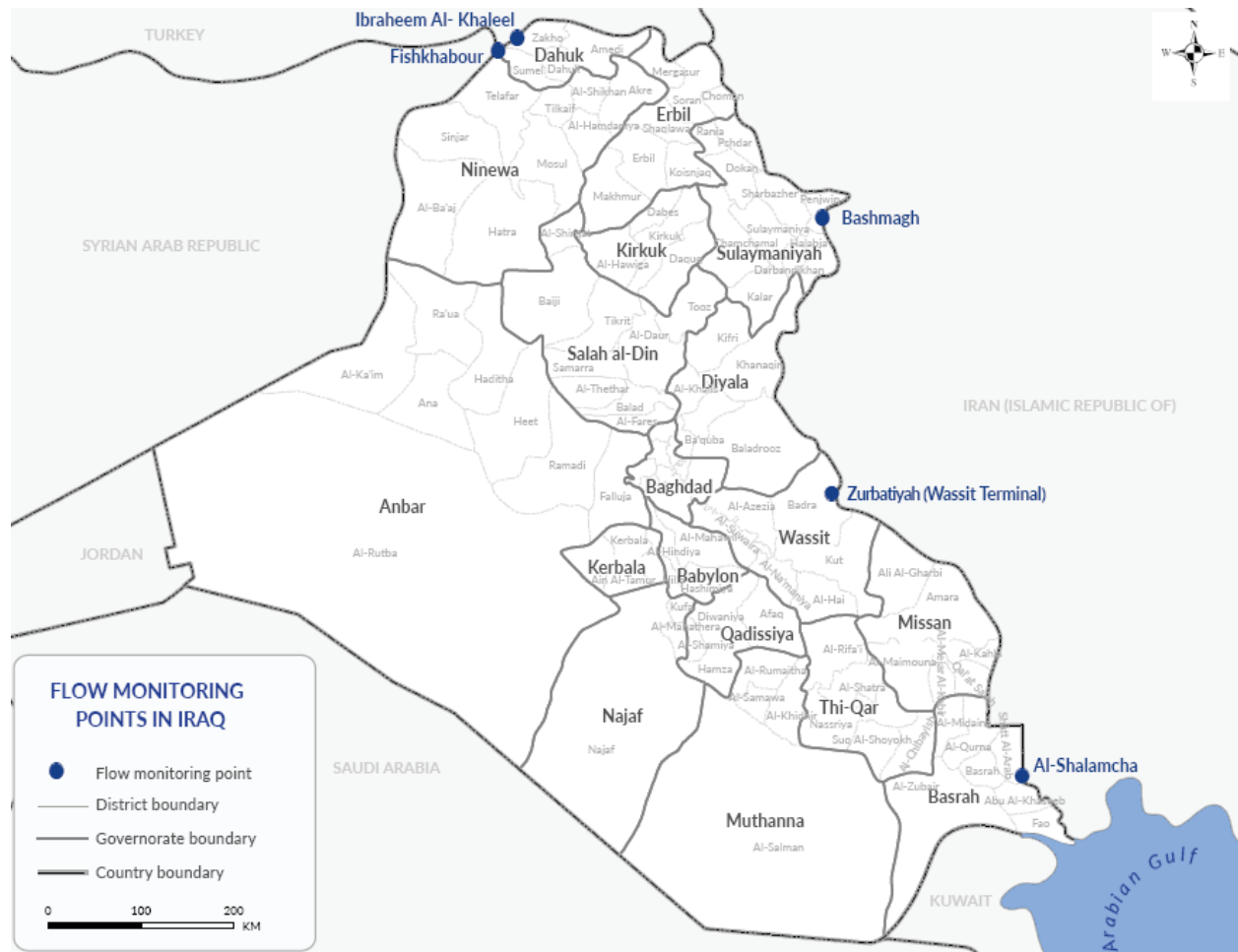
- Nationalities
- Gender (including children)
- Reasons for moving
- Origin
- Destination

This in-depth analysis allowed DTM to select the final points for the subsequent FMC and the FMS exercises. Although this activity does not provide accurate information on the total volume of the population transiting and its characteristics, it nonetheless provides a basis for re-assessing each of the seven FMPs previously selected. Based on the resulting analysis, three points (Al-Faw, Rabia and Kele), were removed due to low migration flow, and one point (Fishkahbour) was added due to new population flows from Syria.

Figure 2: FMR Form

1. FMP Name :								2. Enumerator name :							3. Date : ____/____/____	4. Form # :

5. GROUP #	6. TYPE	7. MEAN OF TRANSPORT	8. DISAG. BY SEX and AGE					9.DEPARTED FROM		10.NEXT DESTINATION		11. INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS		12. NATIONALITIES		13. REASONS OF TRAVEL		14. VULNERABILITIES	
			8.1 FEMALE		8.2 MALE		8.3 TOTAL									13.1 REASON a. Employment b. Business/Trade c. Health Care d. Education e. Shopping f. Family Visit g. Holiday h. Deported i. Conflict/Insecurity j. Natural disaster k. Return home (<= 3 months) l. Return home (> 3 months) m. Religious activities n. Tourism o. Other (specify)			
			8.1a Children below 18 (#)	8.1b Adults 18 and above (#)	8.2a Children below 18 (#)	8.2b Adults 18 and above (#)	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	9.1 COUNTRY	9.2 CITY	10.1COUNTRY	10.2 CITY	11.1 COUNTRY	11.2 #	12.1 NATIONALITY	12.2 #		13.2 #	14.1 VULNERABILITY a.Pregnant and lactating women b.Children under 5 years c.Unaccompanied Minors d.Physically/Mentally Disabled e.Elderly (60+)	14.2 #
1	a. In b. Out	a. Foot b. Private Car c. Taxi d. Bus e. Truck f. Bike g. Motorbike h. Three-wheel o. Other (specify)	13. COMMENTS																

Map 3: Map of selected FMPs

2.4   FLOW MONITORING COUNTING (FMC)

Flow Monitoring Counting aims at enumerating all individuals crossing national borders during a specific timeframe at the selected border crossing points, estimating the total volume of incoming and outgoing flows and establishing reference population, that is, a sample frame for Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) in terms of basic characteristics (mode of crossing, day of the week, time of the day and type of flows).
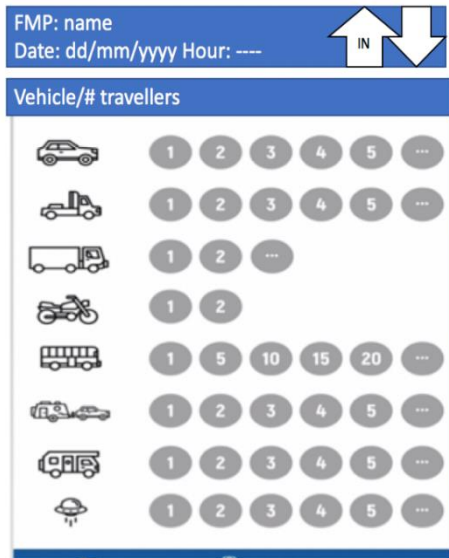
The reference population are:

1) travellers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who enter Iraq after being abroad (incoming flow);

2) travellers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who exit Iraq to another country (outgoing flow).

To estimate the total volume of incoming and outgoing flows and establish a sample frame for an unknown population of travellers, Flow Monitoring Counting aims to achieve the most accurate measurement of the total number of travellers transiting through each selected border crossing point during a specific period of time, for each type of flow, day of the week, time of the day and mode of the crossing. To achieve this, Flow Monitoring Counting should be run as a set-up phase and stand-alone activity for 30 days (15 days for incoming and 15 days for outgoing). This arrangement aims at achieving a highly accurate count and it is important to ensure that enumerators are able to count accurately and keep pace with traffic transiting, not missing the means of transport or groups of travellers (such as individuals transiting by foot or car). Once the set-up phase is completed, Flow Monitoring Counting is carried out continuously together with Flow Monitoring Survey (see the following section). If large variations in the flows occur, Flow Monitoring Counting should be run periodically during the year (at least twice) as a stand-alone activity to check and/or adjust the sampling design to seasonal and other types of variations.

Enumerators record: the time period (day, hour, minutes), the name of the selected border crossing points, the type of flow (incoming/outgoing) and the number of travellers by means of transport. A very simple form that could be used to record information via phone/tablet is detailed in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Form for Flow counting (using phone or tablet)

The required number of enumerators depends on the volume of travellers. It can be one enumerator per one type of flow (incoming and outgoing) at border crossing points with low volume where one enumerator is able to count accurately every group of travellers. At the border crossing points with higher volume of travellers, at least two enumerators are required: one to keep track of travellers transiting by foot and the other dedicated to vehicles.

Another consideration is to introduce the shifts of data collection throughout the day, as border crossing points can work for 24 hours, in three interviewing shifts: two day-shifts (shift A, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.; shift B, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.) and a night shift (shift C, from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.). For practical and security reasons, data collection can be restricted to two day-shifts only.

Due to this restriction, the obtained data is representative of the individuals crossing at each of the selected border points separately only during set period of time. Data should not be generalized and does not represent a full picture of inter and intra-regional migration, but rather of migration flows at the specific selected border points monitored. Data collected in assessed border points should not lead to assumptions about flows in non-assessed border points or areas without monitoring points.

DTM Iraq conducted counting exercises during the months of November and December 2019 at five border crossing points:

- Ibrahim Al-Khalil in Dahuk Governorate on the border with Turkey;
- Fishkhabour in Dahuk Governorate on the border with the Syrian Arab Republic (unofficial crossing point);
- Bashmagh in Sulaymaniyah Governorate on the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Zurbatiyah (Wassit Terminal) in Wassit Governorate on the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Al-Shalamcha in Basrah Governorate on the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Counting was run continuously as a stand-alone activity for a period of 13–15 days over the course of three weeks, on five days per week from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm with a lunch break of 30 minutes at some point between 12:30 pm and 2:00 pm. Counting was conducted by observation, using tablets to record the type of flow (incoming/outgoing), the time period of crossing (hour, day, minutes) and the number of travellers by means of transport (whether by private car, taxi, bus or minibus – up to 15 seats). Counting was conducted separately for incoming and outgoing flows during weekdays and weekends (Friday and Saturday), with a random selection of days for data collection. Data is collected through IOM's enumerators, composed of over 14 staff members deployed across Iraq (35% of enumerators are female). More details on instructions for

enumerators, work plan and form for data collection in Annex I. The set-up phase report[1] is available on the portal of DTM Iraq at http://iraqdtm.iom.int.

Figure 4. Number of travellers by type of flow during the day (8:30-5:00) in November and December
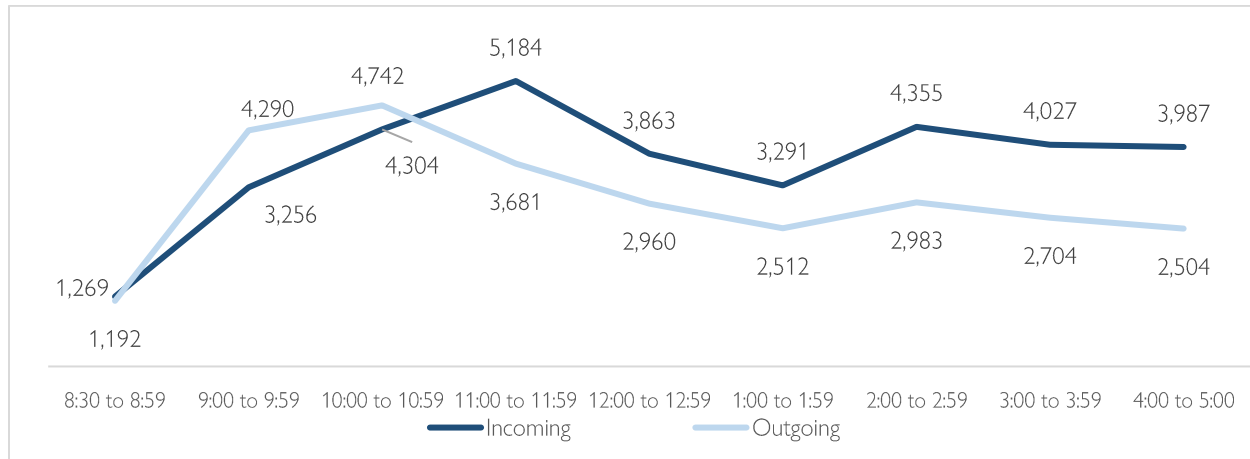
To estimate the total volume of incoming and outgoing flows, the sampling weight was applied, i.e. the 'counted' number of individuals crossing national borders was uplifted to estimate the total volume of incoming and outgoing flows during a specific timeframe at the selected border crossing points.

There are several variables to consider for estimation of the total volume of incoming and outgoing flows:

- type of flow (incoming or outgoing),
- type of day (weekday or weekend),
- daily shift (hours of data collection throughout the day), and
- geographical location according to country/governorate of origin (Iraq) and neighbouring country of destination (Iran, Turkey, Syria).

In the case of Iraq, the reporting period of estimates was set at one month, starting with the month of January 2020. All the mentioned variables except the geographical location were used to estimate the total number of incoming and outgoing travellers at each selected point for each month of data collection. For practical reasons, after completion of the set-up phase, the data collection was restricted to weekdays only.

The estimation of the total volume of flow was carried out separately for each type of flow (incoming/outgoing) and for each border point. It included the following steps:

1) Computation of the first weight based on the ratio between the number of daily hours during which the counting was carried out and the total number of daily hours when counting could have occurred (eight hours per day).

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[1] IOM (March 2020), Cross-Border Monitoring. Available online at
http://iraqdtm.iom.int/files/Remap/2020413336802_cross_border_monitoring_march_2020.pdf

2) Computation of the second weight based on the ratio between the number of weekdays when counting was carried out and the total number of weekdays during the selected timeframe (from 20 to 23 weekdays per month).

3) Computation of a final weight as multiplication of the first and the second weight to be applied to provide the total estimates of incoming and outgoing travellers at each border point during the selected time frame.

Computation of the sampling weight for the incoming flow at the Al-Shalamcha border point in February[2]

Stratum (type of flow, border point, type of day)	Date	No. of hours of data collection during the day (8:30-5:00)	Total no. of hours of data collection during the day (8:30-5:00)	WEIGHT 1 = Total no. of hours / No. of hours	No. of days of data collection during the month	Total no. of days of data collection during the month	WEIGHT 2 = Total no. of days / No. of days	FINAL WEIGHT = WEIGHT 1 * WEIGHT 2
	02-FEB-2020	8.0	8.0	1.000	9	16	1.778	1.778
	03-FEB-2020	8.0	8.0	1.000	9	16	1.778	1.778
	05-FEB-2020	8.0	8.0	1.000	9	16	1.778	1.778
Outgoing, Al-Shalamcha, Weekday	09-FEB-2020	8.0	8.0	1.000	9	16	1.778	1.778
	11-FEB-2020	7.0	8.0	1.143	9	16	1.778	2.032
	13-FEB-2020	8.0	8.0	1.000	9	16	1.778	1.778
	16-FEB-2020	8.0	8.0	1.000	9	16	1.778	1.778
	18-FEB-2020	8.0	8.0	1.000	9	16	1.778	1.778
	20-FEB-2020	8.0	8.0	1.000	9	16	1.778	1.778

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[2] In February, the data collection was stopped on 23 Feb due to restriction caused by COVID-19 outbreak.

2.5   FLOW MONITORING SURVEY (FMS)

At this stage, FMC and FMS activities are carried out simultaneously at five border crossing points. Data collection is conducted separately for incoming and outgoing flows.

The reference population for FMS are:

1) travellers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who enter Iraq after being abroad (incoming flow);
2) travellers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who exit Iraq to another country (outgoing flow).

Within the reference population, some travellers are of specific interest – migrants i.e. travellers moving away from his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least three months. Further in the text, this population will be indicated as the population of interest. To identify the population of interest all sampled travellers are asked a screening questions about nationality, country of usual residence and the length of travel to check whether he/she satisfies the criteria. Full interview about in-depth information related to mobility history, travel arrangements, vulnerabilities etc. is carried out only with the population of interest.

The sampling frame is based on the FMC. Ideally, between 1,000 and 3,000 full face-to-face interviews should be carried out quarterly. This 'minimum' sample size guarantees that the sample estimates (which will feed into the quarterly report) are reasonably accurate. A single quarter is a minimum period through which a sufficient sample size for analysis of the data can be made. For instance, during January at the Ibrahim Al-Khalil border crossing point, the total estimated number of travellers was 32,099 individuals based on FMC. Among them, 758 were selected randomly for an interview, 697 travellers were interviewed for core information (means of transport, gender, age, nationality, purpose and length of travel) and 61 were non-responses (refused to answer or was not able to answer). Among these 697 travellers, only 101 belongs to the population of interest, i.e. 101 full face-to-face interviews were carried out at the Ibrahim Al-Khalil in January.

A two-stage stratified sampling design is adopted with stratification of first-stage units (border/FM points), and systematic random sampling for the second-stage units (travellers).

First-stage units (border/FM points) are stratified using the same criteria as for counting:
*   type of flow (incoming or outgoing),
*   type of day (weekday or weekend),
*   daily shift (hours of data collection throughout the day).

The set-up phase counting data was used for sample allocation. If incoming and outgoing flows have relatively the same volume, then days of data collection can be equally distributed between the two types of flow. If this is not the case, it should be allocated asymmetrically. For instance, according to the data recorded during the set-up phase of counting, Ibrahim Al-Khalil border point witnessed the largest flow. DTM identified 32,958 individuals crossing the point from 4–23 November, with 20,104 of them entering Iraq after being abroad (incoming flow) and 12,854 individuals exiting Iraq to another country (outgoing flow). Incoming and outgoing flows do not have the same volume and the ratio of incoming to outgoing flows is around 1.5. Thus, three out

of five days of data collection per week were allocated to incoming flows and two days to outgoing flows. For practical reasons, the data collection was restricted to 8 hours per day on weekdays only from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm, with a lunch break of 30 minutes any time between 12:30 pm and 2:00 pm.

Second-stage units – incoming and outgoing travellers are selected randomly through the adoption of a 'systematic step/interval' – that is, travellers are systematically selected at fixed intervals from the start of the workday. The 'preliminary' step/interval for week 1 is fixed at 1:5 (one in every five individuals will be selected for an interview) and can be reviewed after week 1 to take into account performance rates of teams – that is, whether teams are able to keep up with interviewing in a reliable way – and 'eligibility' rates – that is, the ratio of individuals belonging to the population of interest to that of individuals transiting. For instance, the interval can be changed to 1:3 to interview the required number of people if the volume of travellers is very low or changed to 1:10 if the volume of travellers is very high. Otherwise, enumerators could be instructed to start a new interview as soon as they are finished with previous one – as long as they are able to keep a consistent pace – for example, one interview every 15 individuals crossing.

All travellers older than 18 years who are crossing borders are eligible for an interview, regardless of their nationality. Each sampled passenger is asked core information – the means of transport (on foot or by bus, minibus, taxi, car, or motorbike), gender, age, country of habitual residence, nationality and purpose of travel. To focus on the populations of interest (migrants), each sampled passenger is asked a screening question on nationality, country of usual residence and the length of travel to check whether he/she belongs to the population of interest. Only if this is the case, he/she will be asked to answer follow-up questions/the full questionnaire, including questions on their demographic and socio-economic profile (marital status, education level, employment status), mobility profile, mobility history, reasons for travel, travel arrangements, problems and vulnerabilities related to mobility/journey (see Annex for full questionnaire).

Non-responses should also be recorded. Non-responses can take different forms: for example, the enumerator attempted to make contact with the traveller, but the interview was not achieved because the traveller was speaking on a mobile phone; the traveller and the enumerators do not speak the same language; the traveller refused to be interviewed; or he/she was ineligible (for instance he/she was younger than 18 years).

Operationally, at least three enumerators are needed at each FM point: two enumerators can conduct the FMC and one can conduct the FMS. Enumerator A keeps track of travellers transiting by foot and enumerator B is dedicated to vehicles, while enumerator C conducts the FMS. Data collection is conducted separately for incoming and outgoing flows on an alternating basis – the first day is dedicated to the counting/survey of incoming flows and the next day to outgoing flows, and so on.

Face-to-face interviews should be kept short (between 5 and 15 minutes). It is vital to include questions that are easily understood and can be asked and answered quickly. The tool for FMS data collection was structured as follows:

- Interview coding: to record the time of the interview (day, hour, minutes) and the type of flow (incoming/outgoing);
- Consent to interview: to certify that travellers have agreed to provide information and to record non-responses;
- Core information on all sampled travellers: to record means of transportation (on foot or by car, taxi, bus, minibus), sex, age, nationality, country of habitual residence and reasons for travel;
- Screening questions: to select the population of interest (migrants);
- Full interview: to record information related to five thematic areas outlined below:

Table 3: Main thematic areas

1 Migrant/Returnee profiles (demographic + socio-economic info)	2 Migration routes and trajectories	3 Drivers of migration and associated decision-making process	4 Migrant/Returnee vulnerabilities at origin/ en route/ at destination	5 Return intentions and drivers of return

Once the estimated volume of incoming and outgoing travellers for each specific border point is available from the FMC data, computation of estimates for FMS is performed. Similar to the FMC estimation, it is carried out separately for each type of flow (incoming/outgoing) and for each border point (and type of day if relevant). The sampling weight for FMS was calculated as the inverse of the selection probability of an individual in the sample, based on the estimated volume of incoming and outgoing travellers at each specific FMP.

$$\text{FMS weight} = \frac{\text{Estimated total number of travellers}}{\text{Number of sampled travellers}}$$

Estimation of core characteristics of travellers (sex, age, and nationality) was calculated by applying FMS weight.

DTM Iraq conducted FMC and FMS activities since the month of January 2020 at five border crossing points. The report on travellers' profile[3] and migrants' profile[4] are available on the portal of DTM Iraq at http://iraqdtm.iom.int.

Outputs to be calculated on a monthly basis include:
- Estimation of total volume of incoming and outgoing flows collected through the FMC tracking the number of people and vehicles transiting through each FMP during a reference period, the day of the week, time of the day, mode of crossing and type of flows;

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[3] IOM (April 2020), Iraq Cross-Border Monitoring. Available online at
http://iraqdtm.iom.int/files/Remap/20204133432706_cross_border_monitoring_april_20202.pdf
[4] IOM (September 2020), Iraq Cross-Border Monitoring. Available online at
http://iraqdtm.iom.int/files/Remap/20209283625361_cross_border_monitoring_January_February_2020.pdf

- Estimation of core demographic characteristics of travellers (sex, age, nationality, country of habitual residence) and reason for travel collected through the FMS.

Output to be computed on a quarterly basis includes:
- Estimation of characteristics for the population of interest collected through the FMS related to the five thematic areas, including questions on their demographic and socio-economic profile (marital status, education level, employment status), mobility profile, mobility history, reasons for travel, travel arrangements, problems and vulnerabilities related to mobility/journey.

ANNEX 1: FLOW MONITORING COUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of the FMC is to estimate the volume of individuals crossing (entering/leaving Iraq).

The reference population are:

1) travellers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who **enter** Iraq after being abroad (incoming flow);

2) travellers (Iraqis and non-Iraqis) who **exit** Iraq (outgoing flow).

- The FMC will be carried out at five FMPs: Shalamjah, Fishkhabour, Ibrahim Al-Khalil, Bashmakh, Wassit Terminal.
- The simple counting activity will be carried out for 15 days over the course of three weeks, five days per week from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm. This means that the regular working day is eight hours with a lunch break of half an hour. Lunch break can be any time between 12:30 pm and 2:00 pm.
- At least two enumerators are needed at each FM point in order to track travellers transiting both on foot and by other vehicles.
- Counting is conducted separately for incoming and outgoing flows and on an alternating basis – the first day is dedicated to the counting of incoming flows and the next day to outgoing flows and so on.
- On the first day, enumerator A keeps track of travellers transiting on foot, by private car and by taxi, while enumerator B tracks other vehicles: buses and minibuses. The next day, the roles switch.
- Enumerators record: the time of the crossing (day, hour, minutes), the type of flow (incoming/outgoing), the number of vehicles, the number of travellers by means of transport and other indicators if necessary. A minibus is defined as a passenger-carrying vehicle with a seating capacity of up to 15 seats. The vehicles with a seating capacity more than 15 are considered to be full-size buses.

Example work plan below:

Week	Day	Time	Type of flow	Mode of crossing	Enumerators
Week 1	Sunday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Incoming	On foot/by private car/Taxi	Enumerator A
				By bus/Minibus	Enumerator B
	Monday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Outgoing	On foot/by private car/Taxi	Enumerator B
				By bus/Minibus	Enumerator A
	Tuesday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Incoming	On foot/by private car/Taxi	Enumerator A
				By bus/Minibus	Enumerator B
	Wednesday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Outgoing	On foot/by private car/Taxi	Enumerator B
				By bus/Minibus	Enumerator A

				On foot/by private car/Taxi	Enumerator A
	Saturday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Incoming	By bus/Minibus	Enumerator B

FMP name:	Enumerator name:	Date: (dd/mm/yyyy) ____/____/2019

Time: (HH:MM)	Type of Movement: ○ Incoming ○ Outgoing	
Type of Vehicle:	**#** of Vehicle	**#** of people
○ By foot		
○ Private Car		
○ Taxi		
○ Bus		
○ Minibus (up to 15 seats)		
○ Other:_____		

- In the comment section, enumerators record additional qualitative information related to the volume of individuals entering/leaving Iraq. For instance, they can record cases of deportation (means of transport, # of vehicles and # of people).

Comments: *(mean of transport, # of vehicles and # of people)*

ANNEX 2: FLOW MONITORING SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of the FMS is to collect core information about incoming and outgoing travellers and in-depth information on the populations of interest (migrants), i.e. information on travel routes, mobility history, reasons for travel travel arrangements, vulnerabilities etc.

- The population of interest is:

    migrants, i.e. travellers who are moving away from his or her country of usual residence for a period of three or more months.

- The FMS will be carried out at five FMPs: Shalamjah, Fishkhabour, Ibrahim Al-Khalil, Bashmakh and Wassit Terminal.
- The FMS will be carried out five days per week from 8:30 am to 5:30 pm for a total of three months (equivalent to one round). This means that the regular working day is eight hours with a lunch break of 30 minutes. The lunch break can be any time between 12:30 pm and 2:00 pm.
- Simple counting and structured face-to-face interviews are carried out simultaneously.
- Data collection is conducted separately for incoming and outgoing flows according to the work plan.
- At least three enumerators are needed at each FM point: enumerator A and B conduct the simple counting of all travellers (transiting by foot, private cars, taxis, buses and minibuses), while enumerator C conducts face-to-face interviews. The next day, the roles switch.
- All travellers older than 18 years are eligible for interviews to collect core information, regardless of their nationality. Travellers are selected randomly through the adoption of a 'systematic step/interval' — that is, travellers are systematically selected at fixed intervals from the start of the workday. The step/interval for week 1 is fixed at 1:5 (one in every five adult individuals is selected for an interview) and will be reviewed after week 1 to take into account the volume of flow.
- Positions for data collection are selected separately for each point. Face-to-face interviews are conducted at the border point where travellers are waiting in the queue for passport/security/visa control. Meanwhile, simple counting is conducted at the border point where travellers are entering/exiting Iraq so that enumerators are able to track the means of transport for each traveller.
- In simple counting, enumerators record: the time of the crossing (day, hour, minute), the type of flow (incoming/outgoing), the number of vehicles, the number of travellers by means of transport and other indicators if necessary. A minibus refers to a passenger-carrying vehicle with a seating capacity of up to 15 seats. Vehicles with a seating capacity more than 15 seats are considered full-size buses. Be sure to include the driver in the total number of people under the categories of 'Private car' and 'Taxi.'
- In face-to-face interviews, enumerators record: the time of the interview (day, hour, minutes), the type of flow (incoming/outgoing), the consent to interview, including all non-responses/refusals, core information about travellers (means of crossing (on foot, by car, taxi, bus, minibus), sex, age, nationality and country of habitual residence), then screening questions and reasons of travel (for example, How long do you plan to be in Iraq/ How long do you plan to be away?). Conduct the full interview only for travellers who satisfies the criteria based on nationality, country of usual residence and the length of travel.

- There are different forms of non-response: for example, the enumerator attempted to make contact with the traveller, but the interview was not conducted because the traveller was speaking on a mobile phone; the traveller did not speak the same language(s) as the enumerators; the traveller refused to be interviewed or he/she was ineligible (for instance he/she was younger than 18 years, or the duration / of stay aboard).

- In the comment section, enumerators record additional qualitative information related to the individuals entering/leaving Iraq and the volume of flow, for instance, recording cases of deportation (including means of transport, # of vehicles and # of people) or when enumerators are not able to contact the next identified traveller according to the selected interviewing step/interval, due a large flow volume.

Example of Work Plan

Border point	Week	Dtae	Day	Time	Type of flow	Type of data collection	Mode of crossing/Step	Enumerators
Wassit						FMC	By foot/Private car/Taxi	Enumerator A
		15-Dec	Sunday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Outgoing	FMC	By bus/Minibus	Enumerator B
						FMS	Every 5th individuals	Enumerator C
						FMC	By foot/Private car/Taxi	Enumerator B
		16-Dec	Monday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Incoming	FMC	By bus/Minibus	Enumerator C
						FMS	Every 5th individuals	Enumerator A
	Week 1	17-Dec	Tuesday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Outgoing	FMC	By foot/Private car/Taxi	Enumerator C
						FMC	By bus/Minibus	Enumerator A
						FMS	Every 5th individuals	Enumerator B
						FMC	By foot/Private car/Taxi	Enumerator A
		18-Dec	Wednesday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Incoming	FMC	By bus/Minibus	Enumerator B
						FMS	Every 5th individuals	Enumerator C
						FMC	By foot/Private car/Taxi	Enumerator C
		20-Dec	Friday	8:30 am to 5:00 pm	Outgoing	FMC	By bus/Minibus	Enumerator A
						FMS	Every 5th individuals	Enumerator B

ANNEX 3: FMS QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Interview coding			أ- ترميز المقابلة	
A1	FMP name:		نقطة مراقبة التدفق:	1أ
A2	Enumerator name:		اسم القائم بالاستبيان (رقم الهوية):	2أ
A3	Date:(dd/mm/yyyy) ____/____/2020		تاريخ المقابلة: (اليوم/ الشهر/ السنة) / / 2020	3أ
A4	Type of Movement:	○ Incoming ○ Outgoing	○ قادم ○ مغادر	نوع التنقل:	4أ
A5	Time of interview (HH:MM)		وقت المقابلة: (الساعة: الدقيقة)	5أ
Consent			الموافقة	
	Hello, my name is _____. I represent IOM. We are conducting interviews in order to understand migration in Iraq. This interview will take around 15 minutes, and your answers will remain confidential and you are free to withdraw at any moment during the survey. Do you agree to participate?	• Yes • No, the traveller is unable to answer (ex: speaking on a mobile phone) • No, the traveller refuses to answer • No, the traveller speaks a foreign language (IF NO, END INTERVIEW)	• نعم • لا. ليس بإمكان المسافر أن يجيب (مثلاً: يتحدث عبر الهاتف الجوال) • لا. المسافر يرفض الإجابة • لا, يتكلم المسافر لغة أجنبية (إذا كانت الإجابة لاً، إنهِ المقابلة)	مرحبا. أنا اسمي ___. وأمثل المنظمة الدولية للهجرة. نقوم بإجراء مقابلات لفهم الهجرة في العراق. مدة المقابلة حوالي 15 دقيقة. ستبقى إجاباتك سرية ولك مطلق الحرية في الانسحاب في أي لحظة أثناء المقابلة. فهل توافق على المشاركة؟	
Follow Up Questions for the enumerators if the Consent is "No"				
	(IF NO, FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS FOR ENUMERATORS)	○ By Foot ○ Private Car ○ Taxi ○ Bus	○ سيراً على الأقدام ○ سيارة خاصة ○ سيارة أجرة ○ حافلة	(في حال الإجابة بلا) سؤال ملحق يجيب عليه العداد) وسيلة العبور	

Mean of crossing	○ Minibus (up to 15 seats) ○ Other:_____	○ حافلة صغيرة (15مقعداً) ○ غير ذلك(حدد)		
(IF NO, FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS FOR ENUMERATORS) Respondents' Sex	• Male • Female • ENUMERATOR TO FILL THIS BASED ON OBSERVATION	○ ذكر ○ أنثى يذكر العدّاد نوع جنس المستجيب استناداً على ملاحظته الشخصية	(في حال الإجابة بلا) سؤال ملحق يجيب عليه العداد) جنس المسافر	
(IF NO, FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS FOR ENUMERATORS) Respondents' age	○ Age 0-17 ○ Age 18-34 ○ Age 35-60 ○ Age >60	○ العمر< 18 ○ العمر من 18 حتى 34 ○ العمر من 35 حتى 60 ○ العمر > 60	(في حال الإجابة بلا) سؤال ملحق يجيب عليه العداد) عمر المسافر	
(IF NO, FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS FOR ENUMERATORS) Respondents' nationality	DROPDOWN (SELECT ONE)	قائمة منسدلة(اختيار إجابة واحدة)	(في حال الإجابة بلا) سؤال ملحق يجيب عليه العداد) جنسية المسافر(بلد الأصل)	
If (the traveller speaks a foreign language) Which language the traveller speaks?	• Persian • Turkish • Other (Specify…) • I don't know	• فارسية • تركية • غير ذلك (حدد) • لا أعلم	في حال الإجابة (يتكلم المسافر لغة أجنبية) ما هي اللغة التي يتكلمها المسافر؟ (العداد للمتابعة)	

	ENUMERATOR TO FOLOW UP			
Respondent's Profile:			نبذة عن المستجيب:	
B1	Mean of crossing	○ By Foot ○ Private Car ○ Taxi ○ Bus ○ Minibus (up to 15 seats) ○ Other:_____	وسيلة العبور	○ سيراً على الأقدام ○ سيارة خاصة ○ سيارة أجرة ○ حافلة ○ حافلة صغيرة (15مقعداً) ○ غير ذلك _____	1ب
B2	Respondents' Sex	○ Male ○ Female ENUMERATOR TO FILL THIS BASED ON OBSERVATION	جنس المستجيب	○ ذكر ○ أنثى يذكر العدّاد نوع جنس المستجيب استناداً على ملاحظته الشخصية	2ب
B3	What is your age?	Write in number: _____ IF A RESPONDENT IS UNDER 18, END OF INTERVIEW	كم عمرك؟	اذكر بالأرقام:_____ اذا كان المستجيب أقل من 18 سنة، إنهِ المقابلة	3ب
B4	What is your nationality (country of origin)?	DROPDOWN (SELECT 1)	ما جنسيتك (بلد الأصل)؟	قائمة منسدلة (اختر 1)	4ب
B5	What is your country of habitual residence? This is the country where you reside on a stable basis, ideally where you have lived for most of the last 12 months	DROPDOWN (SELECT 1)	ما هو موطنك المعتاد؟ المقصود هو البلد الذي تقيم فيه باستقرار، أو البلد الذي أقمت فيه بشكل كبير خلال 12 شهراً	قائمة منسدلة (اختر 1)	5ب
COVID-19:				

J1	Which COVID-19 symptoms are you aware of? (do not read the answers)	Dropdown (Select multiple) o Fever o Dry cough o Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath o Chest pain or pressure o Aches and pains o Headache o Tiredness o Sore throat o Diarrhea o Conjunctivitis o Loss of taste or smell o A rash on skin, or discolouration of fingers or toes o Loss of speech or movement o Other (specify…) o I don't know	قائمة منسدلة (اختر أكثر من إجابة) o حمّى o سعال جاف o صعوبة وضيق في التنفس o آلام في الصدر o أوجاع وآلام o صداع o تعب o التهاب الحلق o إسهال o التهاب جفن العين وجفاف العين o فقدان حاسة التذوق أو الشّم o طفح جلدي أو تغيّر لون أصابع اليد أو القدمين o فقدان النطق أو الحركة o غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد) o لا أعرف	ما هي أعراض مرض كورونا (كوفيد 19) التي تعرفها؟ (لا تقرأ الإجابات)	س1
J2	How would you act if you or someone from your family have cough, fever or difficulty breathing? (do not read the answers)	Dropdown (Select single) o Go to public primary health care center or hospital o Go to a private clinic or hospital o Call the hotline and follow instructions o Stay home and wait for symptoms to improve or get worse o Other (specify) o I don't know	قائمة منسدلة (اختيار إجابة واحدة) o اذهب إلى مركز الرعاية الصحية الأولية أو المستشفى o أذهب إلى عيادة أو مستشفى خاص o اتصل بالخط الساخن واتبع التعليمات o ابقى في المنزل وانتظر تحسن الأعراض أو تفاقمها o غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد) o لا أعرف	كيف ستتصرف إذا ظهرت عليك أو على أحد أفراد أسرتك أعراض السعال أو الحمى أو صعوبة التنفس؟ (لا تقرأ الإجابات)	س2

J3	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health care provider that you have any of the following conditions?	Dropdown (Select multiple) o Chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma o Serious heart conditions o Cancer or weakened immune system o Severe obesity o Diabetes o Chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis o Liver disease o None of these o Do not want to answer	قائمة منسدلة (اختر عدة إجابات) o أمراض الرئة المزمنة أو الربو المعتدل أو الشديد o أمراض القلب الخطيرة o السرطان أو ضعف جهاز المناعة o السمنة المفرطة o مرض السكر o أمراض الكلى المزمنة التي تستوجب غسل الكلى o أمراض الكبد o لا شيء مما ذكر o لا أريد الاجابة	هل سبق لك أن أخبرك طبيب أو مقدم رعاية صحية آخر أنك تعاني من الحالات التالية؟	س3
J4	Which COVID-19 prevention measures are you aware of? (do not read the answers)	Dropdown (Select multiple) o Washing hands regularly or clean them with alcohol-based hand rub o Maintaining at least 1-meter distance o Staying home if you feel unwell o Avoiding touching your face o Covering your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing o Refraining from smoking and other activities that weaken the lungs o Avoiding unnecessary travel and staying away from large groups of people o Cover your mouth and nose with a mask when around others	قائمة منسدلة (اختر عدة إجابات) o غسل اليدين بانتظام أو تنظيفها بفرك اليدين بالكحول o الابتعاد مسافة 1 متر على الأقل o البقاء في المنزل إذا شعرت بتوعك o تجنب لمس الوجه o تغطية الفم والأنف عند السعال أو العطس o الامتناع عن التدخين والعادات الأخرى التي تضر الرئتين o تجنب السفر غير الضروري والابتعاد عن مجموعات كبيرة من الناس o تغطية الفم والأنف بواسطة قناع عند	ما هي تدابير الوقاية من مرض كورونا (كوفيد 19) التي تعرفها؟ (لا تقرأ الإجابات)	س4

		o Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily (phones, doorknobs and light switches) o Monitor your health daily o Other (please specify) o I don't know	التواجد بالقرب من الآخرين o تنظيف وتطهير الأسطح التي يتم لمسها بشكل يومي (مقابض الأبواب, الهواتف, مفاتيح الإضاءة o مراقبة حالتك الصحية بشكل يومي o غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد) o لا أعرف		
Screening					
C1	REASONS OF TRAVEL (multiple choice)	o Return home/to country of habitual residence o Business/Trade o Medical Treatment o Shopping o Family Visit/Reunion o Special occasions (e.g. weddings, funerals) o Holiday/Tourism o Religious activities o Education o I lost my job/did not find work o I got a job offer in Iraq or country of destination o I missed Iraq/country of destination o I did not like the culture/ customs of Iraq or country of departure o Renew Visa/Expired Visa/No legal permission to stay o Humanitarian Reason (refugees, asylum-seekers,	o العودة إلى الوطن، أو إلى بلد الإقامة المعتادة o العمل / التجارة o العلاج الطبي o التسوّق o زيارة العائلة/ لم الشّمل o مناسبة خاصة (عزاء أو جنازة/ حفلة زواج) o عطلة/ سياحة o الأنشطة الدينية o التعليم o فقدت وظيفتي/ لم أعثر على عمل o حصلت على عمل في العراق أو في بلد المقصد o اشتقت إلى العراق/ بلد المقصد		أسباب السَفر (عدة اختيارات)	ج1

		stateless, Iraq or my country is not safe) o Deportation o Other (please specify) o I do not know o I do not want to answer	o لم أحب ثقافة/ لم أتأقلم مع عادات العراق أو بلد المغادرة o تاريخ الفيزا انتهى وليس لديّ عذر قانوني للبقاء o أسباب إنسانية (اللاجئون، طالبو اللجوء، عديمو الجنسية، العراق أو بلدي غير آمن) o الترحيل o غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد) o لا أعرف o لا أريد الإجابة		
C2	If outgoing with habitual residence not in Iraq: Why did you enter Iraq? (multiple answers possible)	- I got a job offer in Iraq - I could not find work in my country and was looking for a job/ - To study or follow training - To visit relatives - To claim refugee status/nationality - My country is not safe for me - I was deported - Temporary/seasonal work/business - Holiday/Tourism - Health - Religious purpose - Other, please specify.................	- حصلتُ على عمل في العراق - لم أحصل على عمل في بلدي وكنت أبحث عن عمل/ - للدراسة أو للتدريب - لزيارة الأقارب - طلباً للّجوء/ الجنسية - لا أشعر بالأمان في بلدي - تمّ ترحيلي - عمل مؤقت/ موسمي/ تجاري - عطلة / سياحة - الصحّة - لأغراض دينية - غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد) - لا أعرف - لا أريد الاجابة	بالنسبة للمُغادر الذي بلد إقامته المعتادة ليس العراق: لماذا دخلتَ العراق؟ (أكثر من إجابة محتملة)	ج2

		-I do not know -I do not want to answer		
C3	**IF OUTGOING** And habitual residence is NOT Iraq: How long have you been in Iraq?	o Less than 3 months o 3 to 6 months o 6 months to 1 year o 1 to 3 years o More than 3 years	o أقل من 3 أشهر o 3 أشهر الى 6 أشهر o 6 أشهر الى سنة o سنة الى 3 سنوات o أكثر من 3 سنوات	بالنسبة للمُغادر الذي بلد إقامته المعتادة ليس العراق: مالمدة التي قضيتها داخل العراق؟	ج3
C4	**IF OUTGOING** and habitual residence is Iraq: How long do you plan to be away?	o Less than 3 months o 3-6 months o 6 months to 1 year o 1 to 3 years o More than 3 years o Forever, I do not want to return o I do not know yet	o أقل من 3 أشهر o 3 أشهر الى 6 أشهر o 6 أشهر الى سنة o سنة الى 3 سنوات o أكثر من 3 سنوات o الى الأبد، لا اريد العودة o لا أعرف حتى الآن	بالنسبة للمُغادر الذي بلد إقامته المعتادة هو العراق: ما المدة التي تنوي أن تقضيها بعيداً؟	ج4
IF OUTGOING and habitual residence in NOT Iraq and COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY is not Iraq and traveller spent less than 3 months in Iraq OPTION 1 in C3 (Less than 3 months) END INTERVIEW			بالنسبة للمُغادر الذي بلد إقامته المعتادة وبلد جنسيته أيضاً ليس العراق، وكان قد أمضى أقل من 3 أشهر في العراق (حسب الفقرة ج3) إنهِ المقابلة	
IF OUTGOING and HR is Iraq and			بالنسبة للمُغادر الذي بلد إقامته المعتادة وبلد جنسيته أيضاً هو العراق، ويخطّط	

COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY is Iraq and traveller plans to be away for less than 3 months OPTION 1 in C4 (Less than 3 months) END INTERVIEW			للبقاء خارج العراق لفترة تقل على 3 أشهر (حسب الفقرة ج4) إنهِ المقابلة	
C5	If Incoming and country of habitual residence is Iraq: Why were you out of Iraq? (multiple answers possible)	- I was working abroad - I could not find work in Iraq/went abroad to look for a job - I was studying abroad - I visited my relatives - I claimed refugee status/nationality - I missed my country/did not like the culture/customs of Iraq - I was deported - Temporary/seasonal work/business - Holiday/Tourism - Health - Religious purposes - Other, please specify - I do not know - I do not want to answer	- كنت أعمل في الخارج - لم أجد عملاً في العراق/ سافرت إلى للخارج للبحث عن عمل - كنت أدرس في الخارج - كنت أزور أقاربي - قدمّت طلب لجوء/ جنسية - اشتقت إلى بلدي/ لم أتأقلم مع الثقافة والعادات العراقية - تم ترحيلي - عمل مؤقت/ موسمي/ تجاري - عطلة/ سياحة - الصحّة - أغراض دينية - غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد) - لا أعرف - لا أريد الاجابة	بالنسبة للمُسافر القادم، إذا كان بلد إقامته المعتادة هو العراق: لماذا كنت خارج العراق؟ (أكثر من إجابة محتملة)	ج 5
C6	IF INCOMING and Habitual residence is Iraq: How long have you been away?	o Less than 3 months o 3 to 6 months o 6 months to 1 year o 1 to 3 years o More than 3 years	o أقل من 3 أشهر o 3 أشهر الى 6 أشهر o 6 أشهر الى سنة o سنة الى 3 سنوات o أكثر من 3 سنوات	بالنسبة للمُسافر القادم، إذا كان بلد إقامته المعتادة هو العراق: ما المدة التي قضيتها بعيداً عن العراق؟	ج6

C7	IF INCOMING and habitual residence is not Iraq: How long do you plan to be in Iraq?	o Less than 3 months o 3 to 6 months o 6 months to 1 year o 1 to 3 years o More than 3 years o Forever, I do not want to return o I do not know yet	o أقل من 3 أشهر o 3 أشهر الى 6 أشهر o 6 أشهر الى سنة o سنة الى 3 سنوات o أكثر من 3 سنوات o الى الأبد، لا اريد العودة o لا أعرف حتى الآن	بالنسبة للمسافر القادم، إذا كان بلد إقامته المعتادة ليس العراق: ما المدّة التي تنوي أن تقضيها في العراق؟	ج 7
	IF INCOMING and HR is not Iraq and COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY is not Iraq and traveller plan to be in Iraq less than 3 months OPTION 1 in C7 (Less than 3 months) END INTERVIEW		بالنسبة للمُسافر القادم الذي بلد إقامته المعتادة وبلد جنسيته أيضاً ليس العراق، ويخطّط للبقاء في العراق أقل من 3 أشهر في العراق (حسب الفقرة ج7) إنهِ المقابلة		
	IF INCOMING and HR is Iraq and COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY is Iraq and traveller have been away less than 3 months OPTION 1 in C6 (Less than 3 months) END INTERVIEW		بالنسبة للمُسافر القادم الذي بلد إقامته المعتادة وبلد جنسيته أيضاً هو العراق، وكان قد أمضى في الخارج أقل من 3 أشهر (حسب الفقرة ج6) إنهِ المقابلة		
	Migrant demographic & socio-economic profile		د- الملامح الديموغرافية والاجتماعية-الاقتصادية للمُهاجِر		
D1	If selected Iraqi nationality, What is your governorate of origin?	DROPDOWN (SELECT 1)	قائمة منسدلة (اختر 1)	بالنسبة لعراقي الجنسية: ما هي المحافظة الأصل؟	د1

D2	If Iraq habitual residence in respondent profile What is your governorate of habitual residence?	DROPDOWN (SELECT 1)	قائمة منسدلة (اختر 1)	إذا كان العراق بلد إقامة المستجيب: ما هي محافظة الإقامة المعتادة؟	د2
D3	Do you have additional nationality/ies than the one you mentioned?	Yes No	نعم لا	هل لديك جنسية أو جنسيات أخرى ماعدا التي ذكرتها؟	د3
D3.1	If yes, what nationality/ies?	Dropdown (Select multiple) without repeating firts mentioned	قائمة منسدلة (اختر أكثر من اجابة) دون تكرار	إذا كانت الإجابة "نعم"، أذكر تلك الجنسية أو الجنسيات	د3.1
D4	If respondent is not Iraqi, and mentionned Iraq as country of habitual residence in respondent profile: When did you move to Iraq?	Month/year	شهر/ سنة	في حالة الأجنبي الذي أشار إلى العراق كموطنه المعتاد: متى انتقلت للإقامة في العراق؟	د4
D5	What is your marital status?	Married/civil union Divorced/separated Single Widowed Do not want to answer	- متزوج/ عقد مدني - مطلق/ منفصل - أعزب - أرمل - لا أرغب في الاجابة	الحالة الاجتماعية	د5

D6	What is your education level? (highest level of completed education)	-Primary education (6 years completed) -Secondary education (12 years completed) -Vocational training -Religious education -Bachelor's degree -Master's degree -PhD or higher -No education -Other, specify -Do not want to answer	- تعليم ابتدائي (تم إنهاء ستة سنوات دراسية) - تعليم ثانوي (تم إنهاء 12 سنة دراسية) - تدريب مهني - تعليم ديني - بكالوريوس - ماجستير - دكتوراه أو أعلى - بدون تعليم - غيرذلك (حدِّد) - لا أرغب في الاجابة	ما هو تحصيلك الدراسي؟ (أعلى شهادة حصلت عليها)	د6
D7	What is your current employment status?	o Employed (private) o Employed (public) o Daily wages o Self-employed o Non-working and actively looking for a job (ready to start to work in 2 weeks) o Non-working, not actively looking for a job o Student o Retired o Doing housework o Other, specify	o موظف (قطاع خاص) o موظف (قطاع عام) o عامل بأجر يومي o أعمال حرة o عاطل ويبحث عن عمل (جاهز للبدء خلال أسبوعين) o عاطل ولا يبحث عن عمل o طالب o متقاعد o أعمال منزلية o غيرذلك (حدِّد)	ما هي وظيفتك الحالية؟	د7

Mobility Profile	هـ- توصيف التنقّل

E1	Who are you travelling with?	- Alone - With household or family members - Friends or neighbours - Group of unknown people - Other (please specify)	- أسافر وحدي - مع الأسرة أو بعض أفراد الأسرة - مع أصدقاء أو جيران - مع أناس لا أعرفهم - غير ذلك (حدّد)	من يسافر معك؟	هـ1
E2	In which country did you start your travel?	Dropdown + I don't know I don't want to answer	قائمة منسدلة+ لا أعرف لا أريد الاجاية	من أي بلد بدأت السفر؟	هـ2
E3	Did you pass any other countries during your journey?	- Yes - No	- نعم - لا	هل مررت بأية دولة أو دول خلال رحلتك؟	هـ3
E3.1	If yes, please specify	Dropdown + I don't know I don't want to answer	قائمة منسدلة+ لا أعرف لا أريد الاجاية	إذا كانت الإجابة "نعم" يرجى ذكر تلك الدولة أو الدول	هـ3.1
E4	What is your final intended destination? (do not read the answers)	Dropdown + I don't know I don't want to answer	قائمة منسدلة+ لا أعرف لا أريد الاجاية	ما هو بلد المقصَد؟ (لا تقرأ الاجابات)	هـ4
E4.1	If Iraq is the final intended destination: To which governorate are you going?	Dropdown + I don't know I don't want to answer	قائمة منسدلة+ لا أعرف لا أريد الاجاية	إذا كان بلد المقصد هو العراق: ما المحافظة التي تنوي الذهاب اليها؟	هـ4.1

E5	Do you have any family, friends or persons who can help you in the place of intended destination ? (multiple answers possible)	○ Yes, close family (spouse, spousal, parent, child and sibling) ○ Yes, relatives ○ Yes, friends or other persons ○ No	○ نعم، أفراد الأسرة المقرّبين (الزوج، الزوجة، الوالدان، الأبناء والأخوة) ○ نعم، الأقارب ○ نعم، أصدقاء أو أشخاص آخرين ○ لا	هل لديك عائلة أو أصدقاء أو أشخاص في بلد المقصد، يمكنهم مساعدتك؟ (ممكن إجابات متعددة)	هـ5
Mobility history				و- تاريخ التنقّل	
F1	Is this the first time you migrate (across international borders) for 3 months or more?	○ Yes ○ No	○ نعم ○ لا	هل هذه أول مرة تهاجر فيها (عبر الحدود الدولية) لمدة 3 أشهر أو أكثر؟	و1
F2	Have you ever migrated willingly inside your own country from one district to another for 3 months or more?	○ Yes ○ No	○ نعم ○ لا	هل هاجرت سابقاً بكامل رغبتك داخل وطنك من قضاء إلى آخر لمدة 3 أشهر أو أكثر؟	و2
F.2.1	If yes for F2: Did you migrate from rural to urban areas?	○ Yes ○ No	○ نعم ○ لا	إذا كانت الإجابة على (و2) بنعم: هل هاجرت من منطقة ريفية إلى منطقة حضرية؟	و2.1
F3	Have you ever been displaced unwillingly inside your own country? (Did you have to leave your house for longer than one month because of natural disaster/	○ Yes ○ No	○ نعم ○ لا	هل سبق لك أن نزحتَ داخل وطنك رغماً عنك؟ (هل اضطررت لترك منزلك لفترة تزيد على شهر بسبب الكوارث الطبيعية/ الصراعات – دون أن تعبر الحدود الدولية).	و3

	conflict – whilst NOT crossing international borders and staying in your country).			
F3.1	IF yes to F3, When were you displaced for the last time?	Month/YEAR	الشهر/ السنة	إذا كانت الإجابة على (و3) بنعم: متى نزحت آخر مرة؟	و3.1
F4	If respondent's nationality is different than country of habitual residence in respondent profile: When did you leave your country of origin?	Month/year	الشهر/ السنة	إذا كانت جنسية المستجيب تختلف عن بلد إقامته المعتادة: متى غادرت بلدك الأصلي؟	و4
F.5	If respondent's nationality is different than country of habitual residence in respondent profile: What made you leave your country of origin? (multiple answers)	o Employment o War, conflict, persecution o Study o Family reunification/Marriage o I do not want to answer o Other (Specify)	o العمل o الحرب/ الصراعات/ الاضطهاد o الدراسة o لمّ شمل العائلة/ الزواج o لا أريد الاجابة o غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد)	إذا كانت جنسية المستجيب تختلف عن بلد اقامته المعتادة: ما الذي جعلك تغادر بلدك الأصلي؟ (أكثر من اجابة)	و5
F.6	If respondent's nationality is different than country of habitual	o Alone o With close family o With relatives o With friends or neighbours	o بمفردي o مع أفراد الأسرة المقرَّبين o مع بعض الأقارب	إذا كانت جنسية المستجيب تختلف عن بلد اقامته المعتادة:	و6

	residence in respondent profile: Did you move with family, relatives, friends/neighbours or alone?	o With religious group o Other (specify)	o مع أصدقاء وجيران o مع مجموعة دينية o غير ذلك (حدد)	هل انتقلت مع العائلة أم الأقارب أم الأصدقاء أم الجيران أم بمفردك؟
F.7	If respondent's nationality is different than country of habitual residence in respondent profile: What is your legal status in country of habitual residence?	o I have/have applied double nationality o I have/ have applied for refugee status o I have a temporary visa (work/study) o I have no legal status o I have residence permit o I don't know o Other o I do not want to answer	o لديّ جنسيتان/ قدمت طلباً للحصول على جنسية ثانية o لديّ صفة لاجيء/ قدمت طلب لجوء o لديّ فيزا مؤقتة لأغراض العمل أو الدراسة o بدون صفة قانونية o لدي تصريح إقامة o لا أعرف o غير ذلك o لا أريد الاجابة	إذا كانت جنسية المستجيب تختلف عن بلد اقامته المعتادة: ما هو وضعك القانوني في بلد إقامتك المعتادة؟	و7
F.8	If respondent's nationality is different than country of habitual residence in respondent profile: Which do you consider your 'home'?	o Country of origin o Country of habitual residence o Both o None o Do not know	o بلد الأصل o بلد الإقامة المعتادة o كلاهما o ليس أيّ منهما o لا أعرف	إذا كانت جنسية المستجيب تختلف عن بلد اقامته المعتادة: أيّ بلد تعتبره "وطنك"؟	و8
F.9	If respondent's nationality is different than country of habitual	o Yes o No o Do not know	o نعم o لا o لا أعرف	إذا كانت جنسية المستجيب تختلف عن بلد اقامته المعتادة:	و9

	residence in respondent profile: Would you like to permanently return to your country of origin?			هل ترغب في العودة إلى بلدك الأصلي بشكل دائم؟
	Travel Arrangements		ي- ترتيبات السَفَر	
H1	Did someone else help you prepare/arrange to migrate to this country?	○ Yes ○ No	○ نعم ○ لا	هل ساعدك أحد في ترتيبات الهجرة الى هذا البلد؟	ي 1
H1.1	If yes, who? (multiple answers possible)	○ Family/friends ○ Smuggler/broker ○ Company I work for ○ Local leader/ (ex:muktar, mayor) ○ Religious organizations ○ Other, please specify................. ○ I do not know ○ Do not want to answer	○ الأهل/الأصدقاء ○ مُهرّب/ وسيط ○ الشركة التي أعمل فيها ○ قائد محلّي (مثال: المختار/ القائم مقام/ المحافظ) ○ منظمات دينية ○ غير ذلك. حدّد .... ○ لا أعرف ○ لا أرغب في الإجابة	إذا كانت الإجابة "نعم": مَن ساعدك؟ (أكثر من إجابة محتملة)	ي1.1
H2	How do/did you pay for this journey? (multiple answers possible)	☐ Government(includes local authority) ☐Religious organizations ☐ Savings ☐ Borrowed money ☐ Friends/family in country of departure paid	☐ الحكومة (تتضمن السلطات المحلية) ☐ منظمات دينية ☐ مدّخرات ☐ قَرض ☐ أصدقاء/ أسرة في بلد المغادرة	من أين لك تكاليف هذه الرحلة؟ (أكثر من إجابة محتملة)	ي2

		☐ Friends/family abroad paid ☐ Money I made during the travel ☐ Sold house and/or land ☐ Sold assets (e.g. car, furniture) ☐ Payment will be deducted from salary of the promised job ☐ Company I work for ☐ Other, specify ☐ Do not want to answer	☐ مال حصلتُ عليه أثناء السفر ☐ بيع دار أو أرض ☐ بيع ممتلكات (سيارة/ أثاث) ☐ خصم التكاليف من رواتب الوظيفة الموعودة ☐ الشركة التي اعمل لديها ☐ غير ذلك. حدّد...... ☐ لا أرغب في الاجابة		
H2.1	If you borrowed money, From whom did you borrow money? (multiple answers possible)	1.Family/Friends in home-country 2. Family/friends in final destination country 3.Family/friends elsewhere (not in home-country, not in final destination). 4.Smuggler/agent/broker 5.Employer/sponsor in final destination country 6.Informal money lender (with faieda) 7.Formal money lender (bank)	1. الأسرة/ أصدقاء في وطني 2. الأسرة/ أصدقاء في بلد المقصَد 3. الأسرة/ أصدقاء في بلد آخر (ليس بلد المقصد وليس بلدي) 4. مُهرّب/ وسيط 5. صاحب العمل/ كفيل في بلد المقصد 6. مُرابي (إقراض بفائدة) 7. مصرف/ بنك 8. غير ذلك. حدّد ..... 9. لا أرغب في الاجابة	إذا كنت قد اقترضت، من أقرضكَ المال؟ (أكثر من إجابة محتملة)	ي2.1

		8.Other, please specify……………… 9. Do not want to answer			
Problems and vulnerabilities related to mobility/journey				ن- المشاكل ونقاط الضعف المتعلقة بالتنقل أو الرحلة	
I1	Before your left your home, were you aware of any risk you could face during your journey?	o Yes o No, I was not aware o No, there is no risk	o نعم o لا, لم أكن مدركاً o لا, لا يوجد أي مخاطر	قبل أن تغادر دارك، هل كنت على علم المخاطر التي قد تتعرض لها خلال الرحلة؟	ن1
I1.1	If yes, what risks were you aware of? (Tick all that apply, do not read the answers)	1. hunger/thirst, 2. No shelter/place to sleep 3. robbery 4. physical abuse (including sexual) 5. violence/armed clashes 6. verbal harrassessment 7. injuries (ex: car accident) 8. deportation 9. detention 10. forced labor 11. to be infected by COVID-19 12. Other…. 13. do not want to answer	1. الجوع/ العطش 2. النوم في العراء 3. السرقة 4. الاستغلال الجسدي(يتضمن العنف الجنسي) 5. العنف والصدامات المسلحة 6. التحرش اللفظي 7. الاصابات (مثلاً: حادث سيارة) 8. الترحيل 9. الاعتقال أو الاحتجاز 10. السُخرة أو العمل القسري 11. الإصابة بفيروس كوفيد 19 12. غير ذلك 13. لا أرغب في الاجابة	إذا كانت الإجابة نعم، ما المخاطر التي كنت على علم بها؟ (أشِّر كل الأجوبة الصحيحة ولا تقرأ الأجوبة)	ن1.1
I2	Did you face any problem during your travel?	o Yes o No	o نعم o لا	هل واجهتك مشاكل خلال السفر؟	ن2
I2.1	If yes	1. hunger/thirst, 2. no shelter/place to sleep	o الجوع/ العطش o النوم في العراء o السرقة	إذا كانت الإجابة "نعم" ما المشاكل التي	ن2.1

	What type of problems did you face whilst travelling from your country of departure? (Tick all that apply, do not read the answers)	3. robbery 4. physical abuse (including sexual) 5. violence/armed clashes 6. verbal harrassessment 7. injuries (ex: car accident) 8. deportation 9. detention 10. forced labor 11. Other…. 12. do not want to answer	o الاستغلال الجنسي والعنف الجسدي o العنف والصدامات المسلحة o التحرش اللفظي o الاصابات (مثلاً: حادث سيارة) o الترحيل o الاعتقال أو الاحتجاز o السُخرة أو العمل القسري o غير ذلك o لا أرغب في الاجابة	واجهتك خلال سفرك من بلد المغادرة؟ (أشِّر كل الأجوبة الصحيحة ولا تقرأ الأجوبة)	
I3	During your travel, did you witness other migrant(s) facing any problem such as being victim of violence or robbery:	o Yes o No o I dont want to answer	o نعم o لا o لا أرغب في الاجابة	ز.3. هل صادفت خلال سفرك مهاجرين آخرين تعرضوا لأية مشاكل كالعنف أو السرقة؟	ن3
I3.1	If yes, do you want to provide more details? (open text)	o No o Yes, (fill out):_____	o لا o نعم. (اذكر ذلك----------)	إذا كانت الإجابة "نعم" هل تريد أن تذكر التفاصيل (المجال مفتوح)	ن3.1
I4	Is there anything else you wish to share that I did not ask?	o No o Yes, (fill out):_____	o لا o إذا كانت الإجابة "نعم" (أذكر ذلك................)	هل لديك إضافة ترغب في ذكرها؟	ن4

Observation/comments:	الملاحظات/ التعليقات: