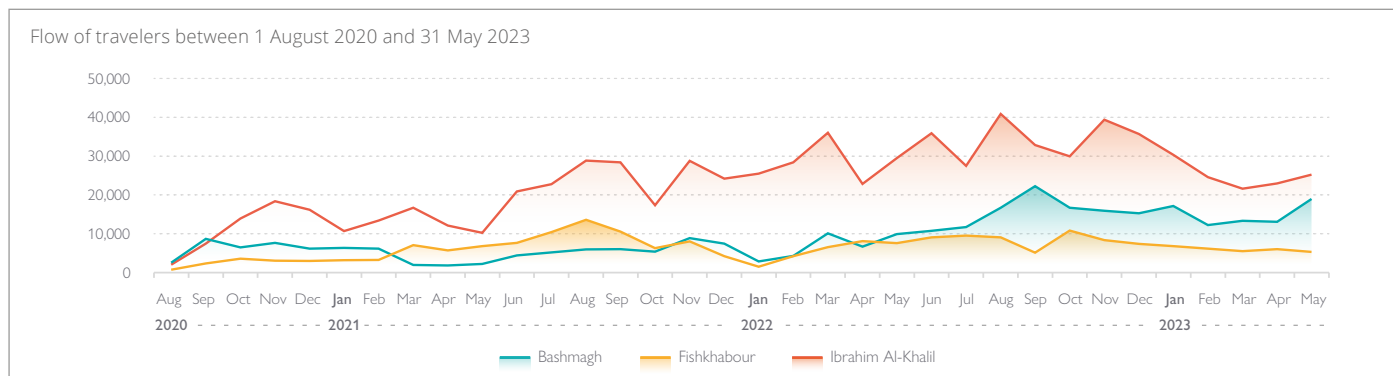
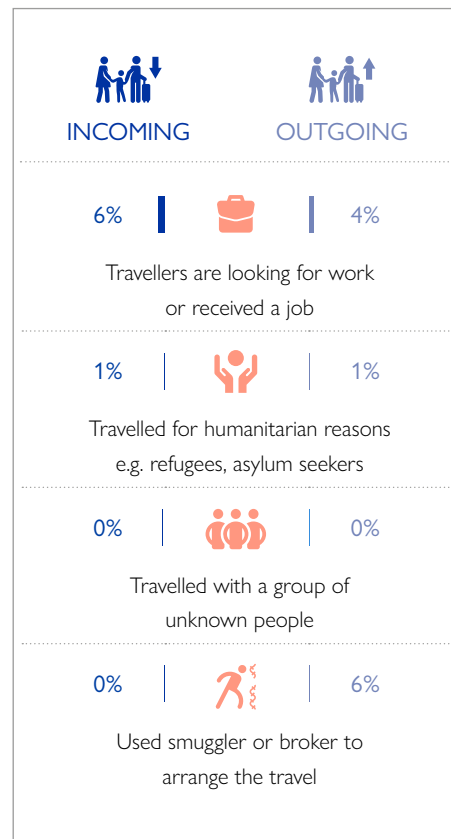
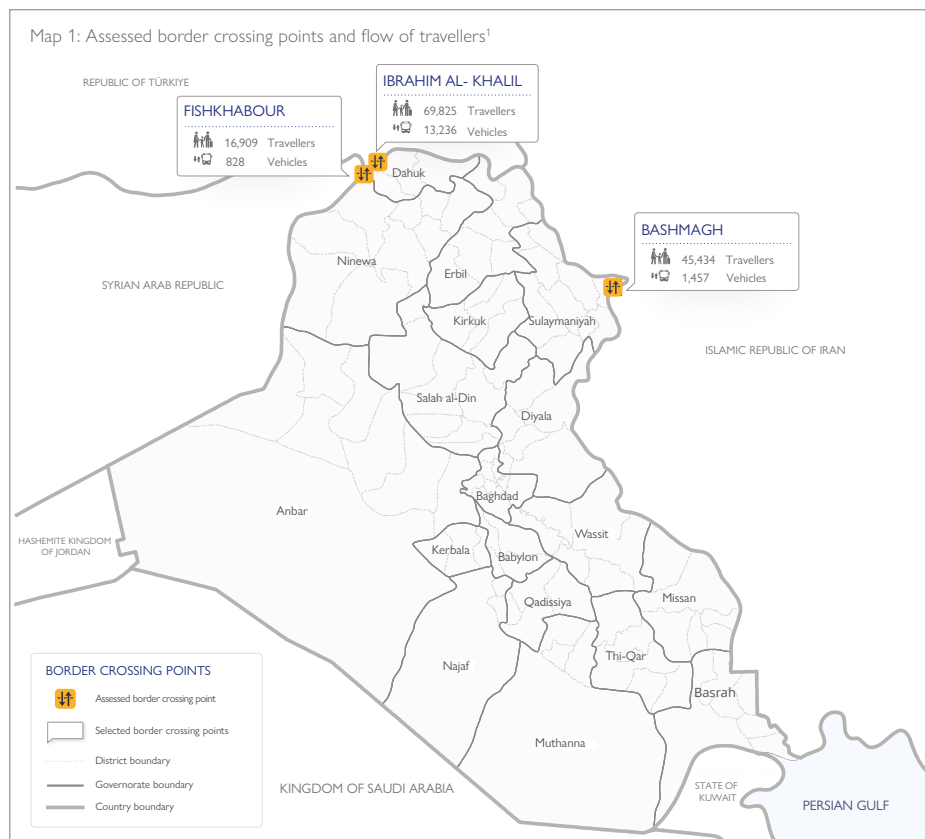


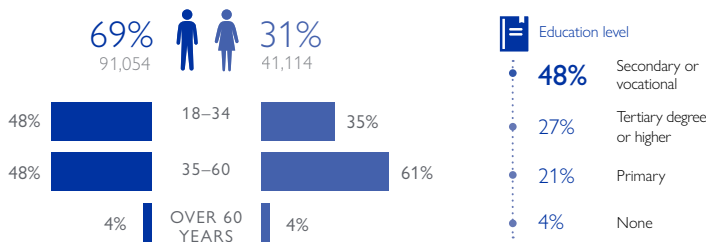
DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighbouring countries – the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) – to better understand migration movements in the Middle East. Cross-border monitoring is designed to capture and 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 March and 31 May 2023. Due to budget constraints, starting from 1 March 2023 data collection takes place at three border points only, namely Bashmagh, bordering Syria and Ibrahim Al-Khalil, bordering Türkiye. Fishkhabour border crossing point was closed for travellers and commercial exchange between 20 and 31 May. Further details on the survey methodology, selection of respondents and border crossing points are available in the [Methodological Overview](#) on the DTM website.

Between March and May 2023, Ibrahim al Khalil saw the most traffic with a total of 69,825 travellers and 13,236 vehicles passing through the border crossing point, whilst Fishkhabour saw the least traffic with 16,909 travellers and 828 vehicles passing through the border. Two thirds were males, either young-adults (18-34 years old) or middle-aged (35-60 years old). One third were females, most were middle-aged (35-60 years old). Almost half of travellers had a secondary or vocational education background. The main employee statuses were employed in the private sector, working on daily wages or self-employment. A small proportion of travellers were looking for work or had received a job offer (6% of incoming travellers and 4% of outgoing travellers). Regarding protection risks, one per cent of travellers entered Iraq and one per cent of travellers exited Iraq for humanitarian reasons. In addition, six per cent of travellers who exit Iraq rely on the services of smugglers or brokers to arrange their travel.

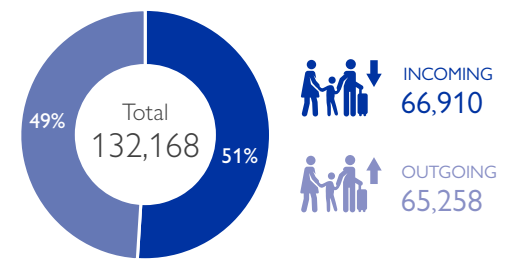


¹ An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, and protection risks can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/BorderMonitoring#CrossBorder>

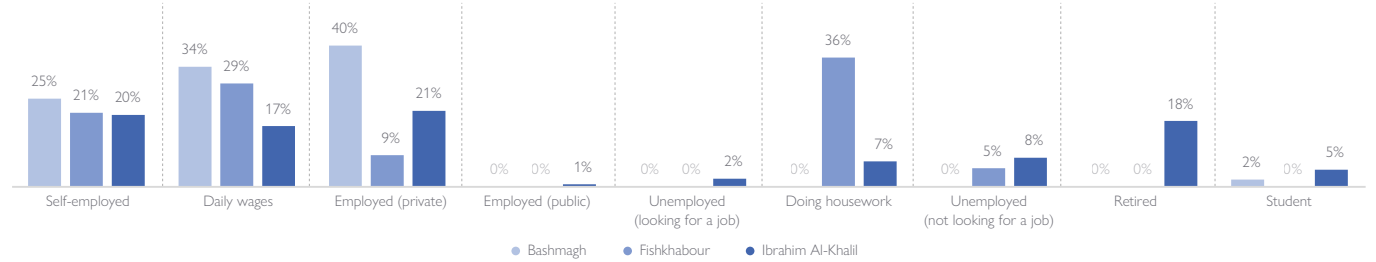
Socio-demographic characteristics of travellers



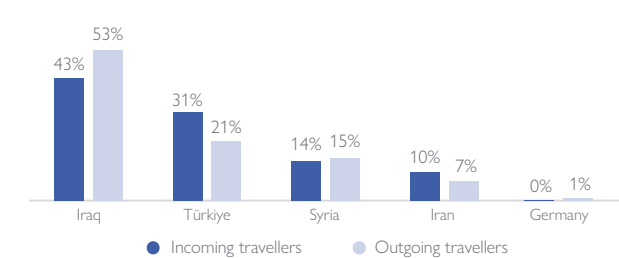
Number and percentage of travellers by type of flow



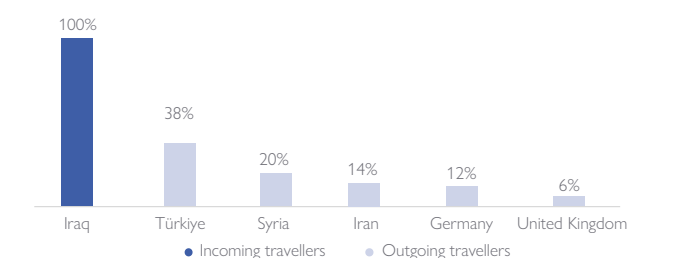
Employment status, excluding temporary travellers



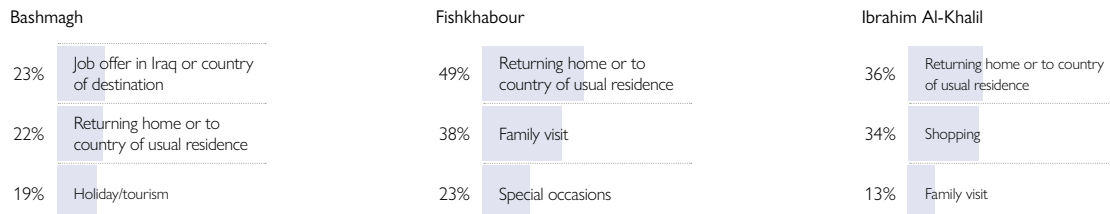
Main countries of origin, all travellers



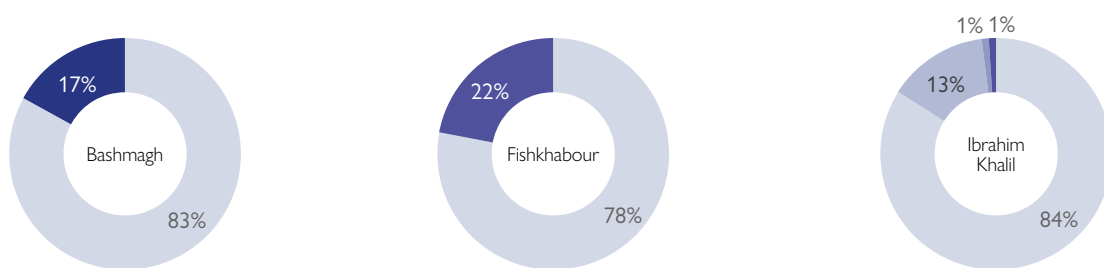
Main countries of destination, excluding temporary travellers



Top three reasons for travel, by border crossing point



Types of traveller



	Temporary travellers – individuals crossing an international border for up to three months.		Immigrants – foreign nationals who reside in Iraq.
	Emigrants – Iraqi nationals who reside in another country.		Potential immigrants – foreign nationals in Iraq planning to stay longer than three months, or departing after staying at least three months.
	Potential emigrants – Iraqi nationals travelling to another country for at least three months, or returning after at least three months abroad.		