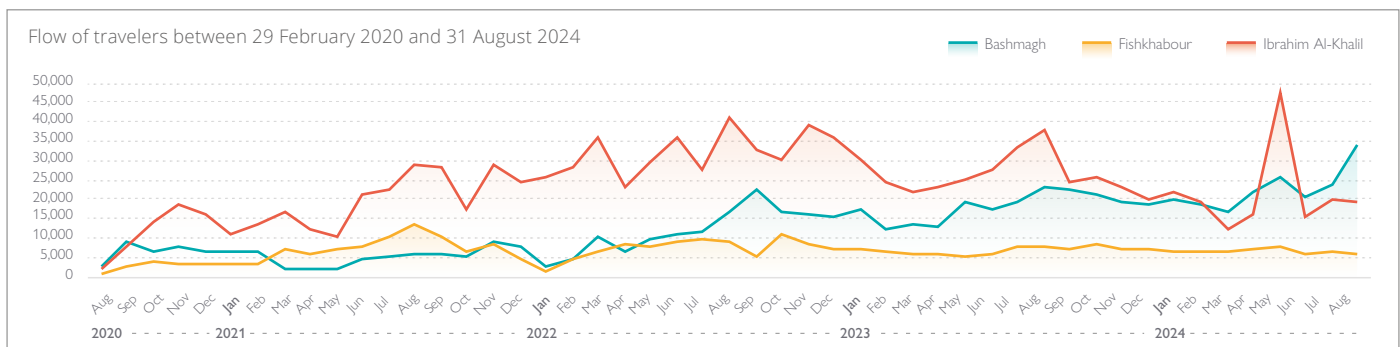
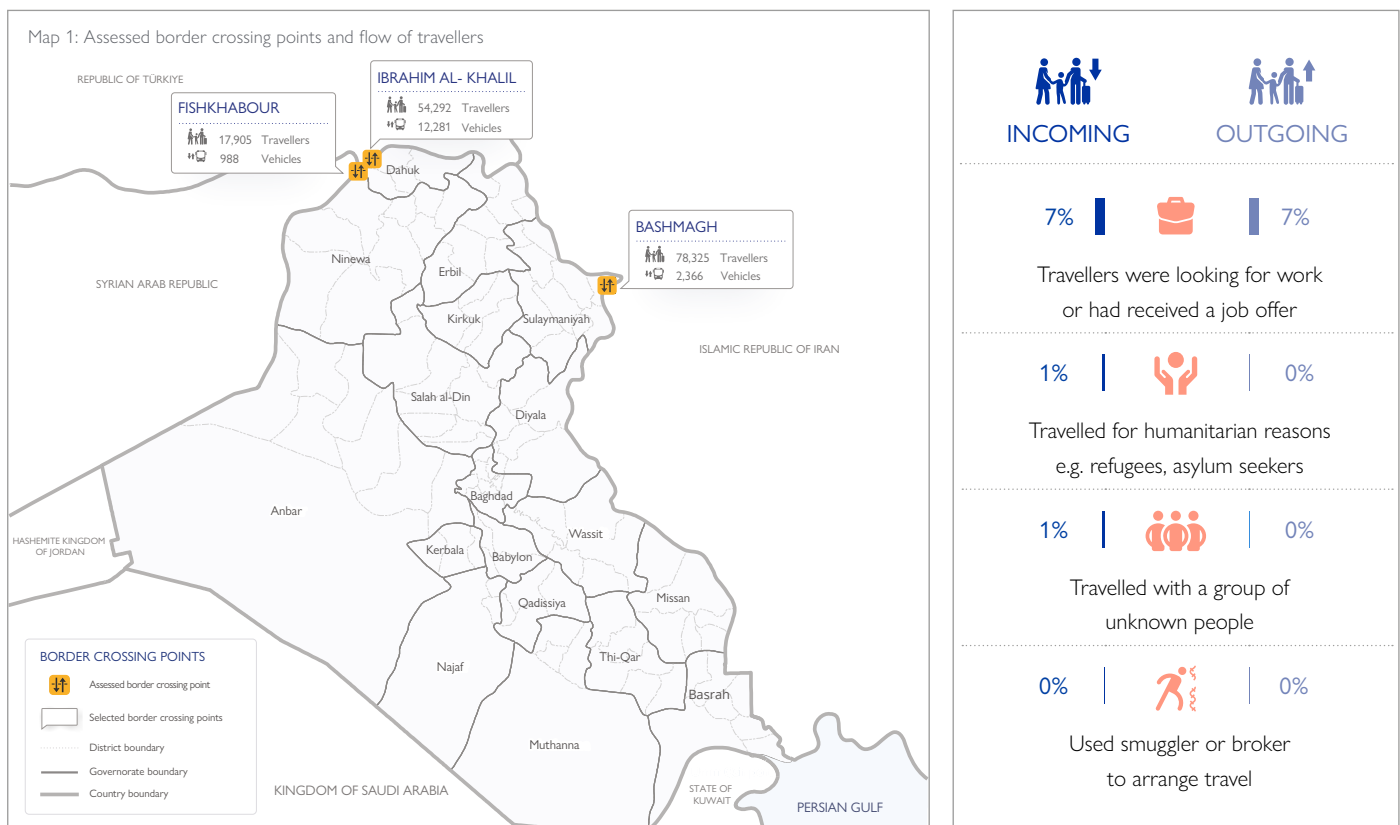


DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighbouring countries – the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) – to better understand migration movements in the Middle East. Cross-border monitoring is designed to capture and 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 June and August 2024. 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 2024, Bashmagh saw the most traffic with a total of 78,325 travellers and 2,366 vehicles passing through the border crossing point. This marked a shift from previous trends where Ibrahim al Khalil typically saw the most traffic. The increase at Bashmagh coincides with the annual religious ceremony held in Karbala, an event of significant importance to Shia Muslims. On the other hand, Fishkhabour saw the least traffic with 17,905 travellers and 988 vehicles passing through the border.

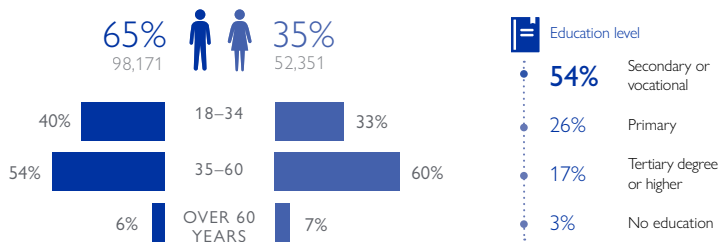
Two-thirds of travellers were male and one-third were female. Most of them were middle-aged (35–60 years old) and economically active across the following categories: employees in the private sector; workers with daily wages or self-employed.

Although only a small proportion were travelling for reasons relating to labour (7% of incoming and 7% of outgoing travellers). Most movements were temporary, meaning that travellers spent, or were planning to spend, less than three months out of their country of usual residence. However, a substantial share of potential immigrants (13%) crossed through the Bashmagh border point, immigrants (18%) through Fishkhabour and emigrants (14%) through Ibrahim al Khalil.

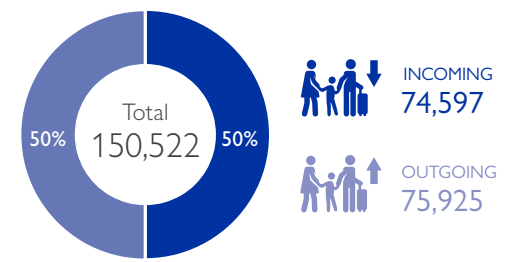


¹ An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, and protection risks can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/BorderMonitoring#CrossBorder>

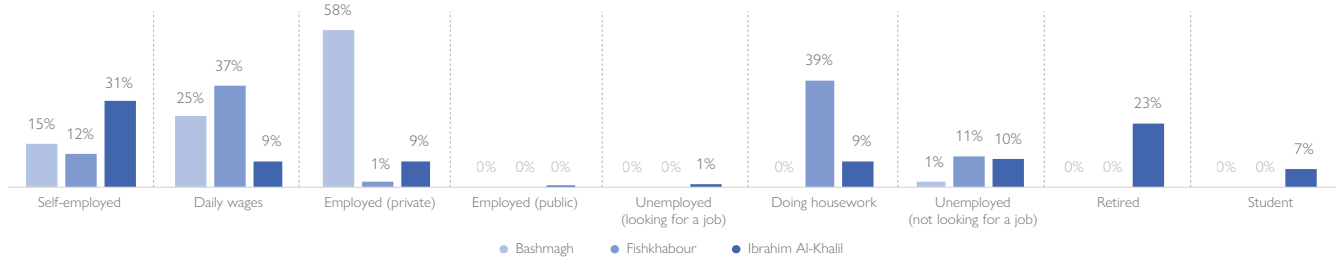
Socio-demographic characteristics of travellers



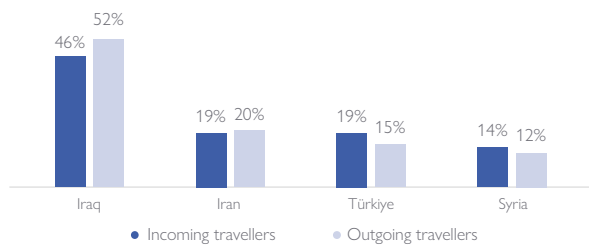
Number and percentage of travellers by type of flow



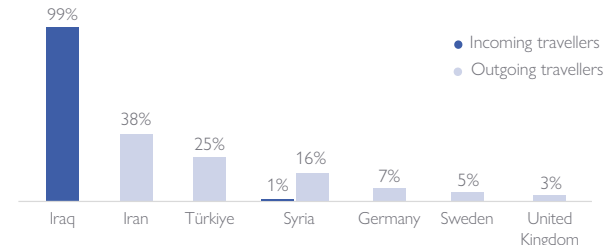
Employment status, excluding temporary travellers



Main countries of origin, all travellers

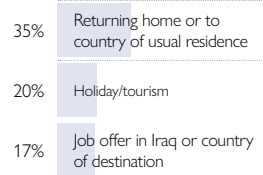


Main countries of destination, excluding temporary travellers



Top three reasons for travel, by border crossing point

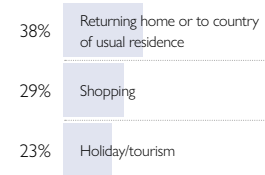
Bashmagh



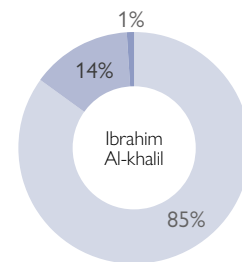
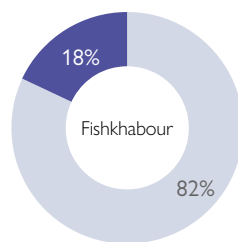
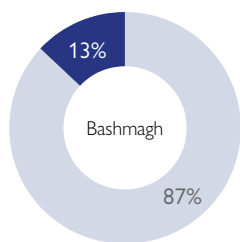
Fishkhabour



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.

