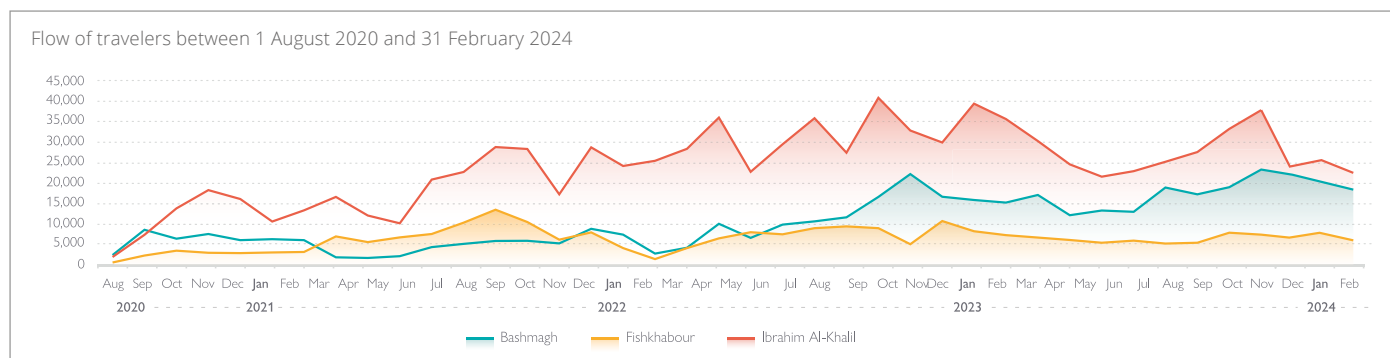
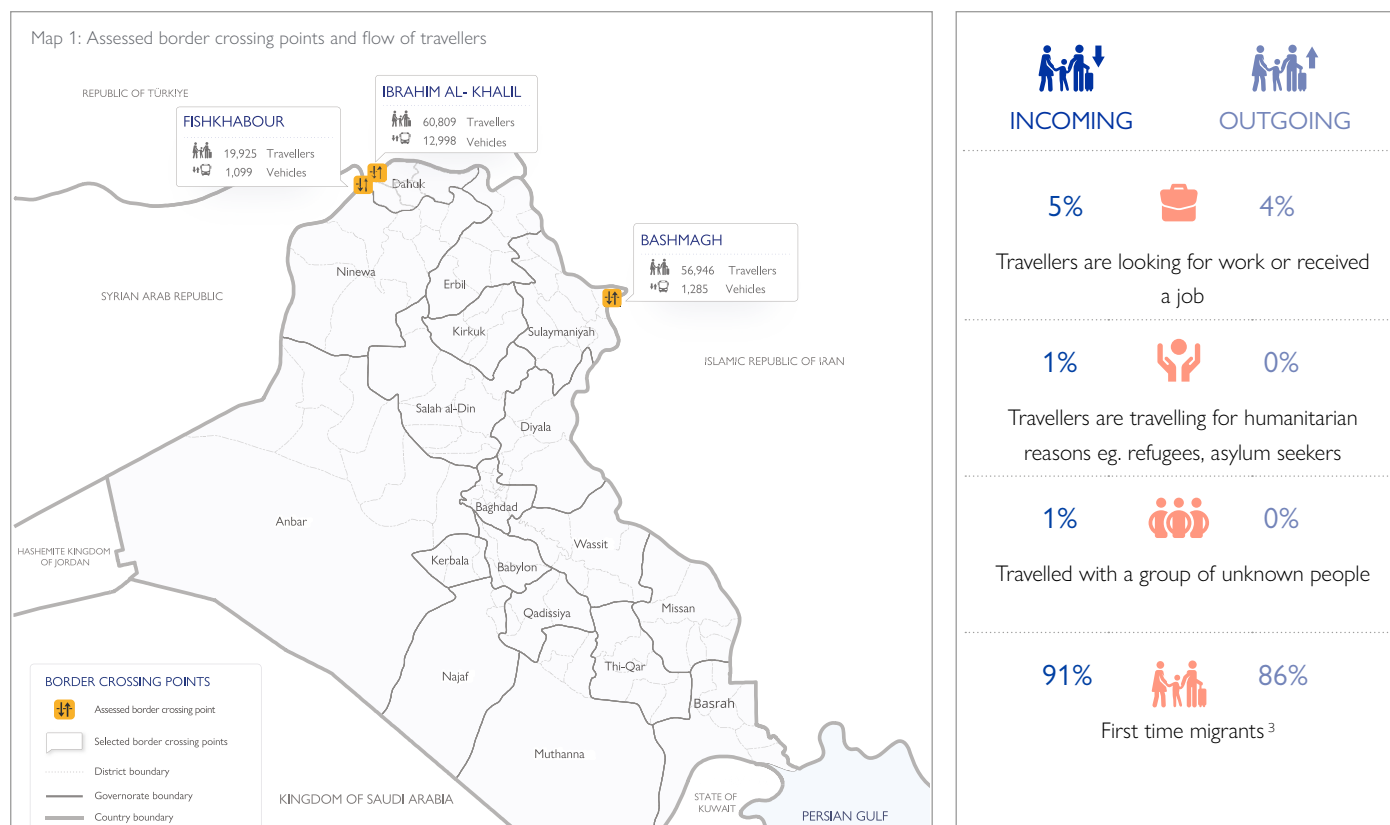
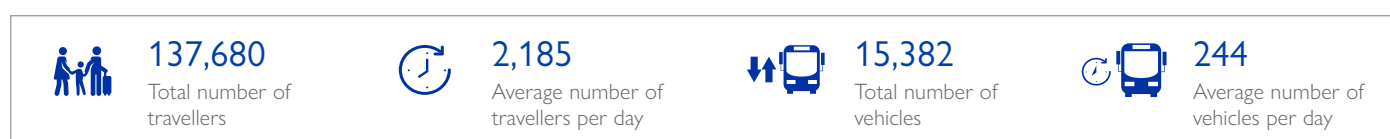


DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighbouring countries – the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) – to better understand migration movements in the Middle East. Cross-border monitoring is designed to capture and 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 December 2023 and February 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 December 2023 and February 2024, Ibrahim al Khalil saw the most traffic with a total of 60,809 travellers and 12,998 vehicles passing through the border crossing point, whilst Fishkhabour saw the least traffic with 19,925 travellers and 1,099 vehicles passing through the border.

Around 6 in 10 of travellers were male, with a significant portion between 18 and 34 years old (42%). A smaller portion were female (34%), with 63 per cent being between 35 and 60 years old, showcasing a contrast with the male demographic, where younger individuals were more prevalent. More than half of all travellers had a secondary education level or a tertiary degree or higher, while only 3 per cent of the travellers reported having no form of education. Only 24 per cent of travellers have a stable income, mostly working in the private sector, while more than half of all travellers have either an unstable income² (51%) or were unemployed (6%) at the time of the survey. A small proportion of travellers had received a job offer (5% of incoming travellers and 4% of outgoing travellers). Regarding protection risks, only 1 per cent of travellers entered Iraq for humanitarian reasons. Additionally, a majority of travellers reported being first time migrants, never migrated within their country of habitual residence or across borders.

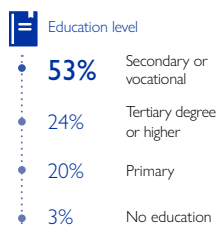
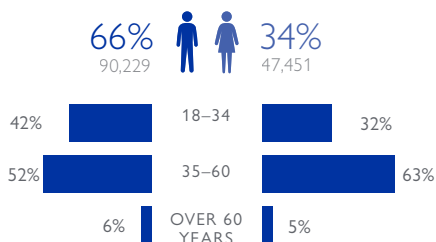


¹ An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, and protection risks can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/BorderMonitoring#CrossBorder>

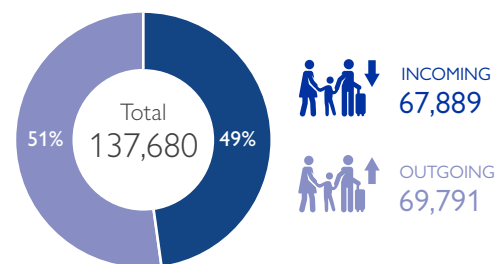
² Unstable income refers to the following reported income sources: daily wages, doing housework and self-employment

³ First time migrants refer to travellers who never migrated both within their country of habitual residence and internationally

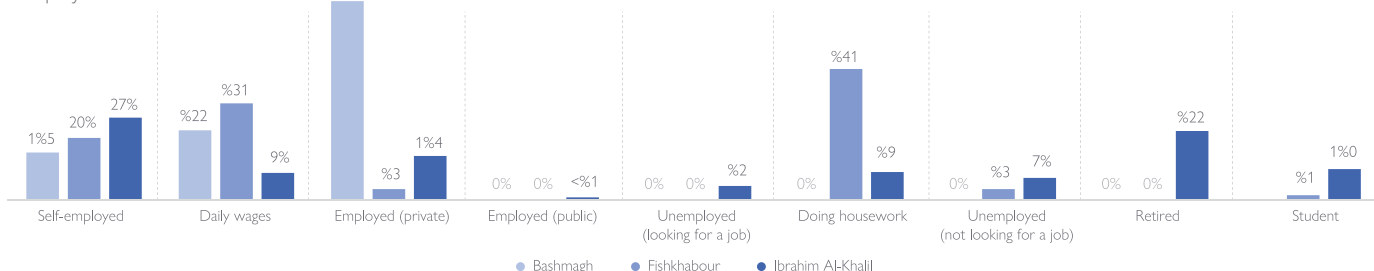
Socio-demographic characteristics of travelers



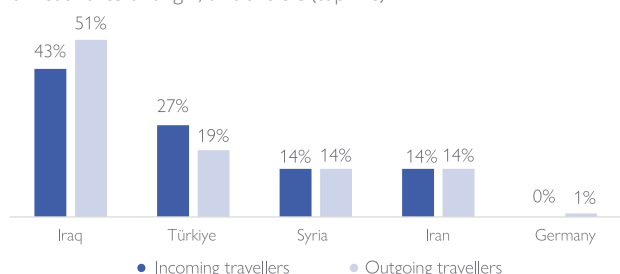
Number and percentage of travelers by type of flow



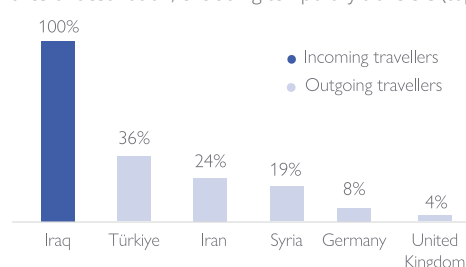
Employment status



Main countries of origin, all travelers (top five)



Main countries of destination, excluding temporary travelers (top six)



Top three reasons for travel, by border crossing point

Bashmagh



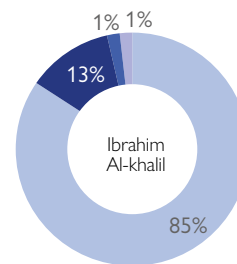
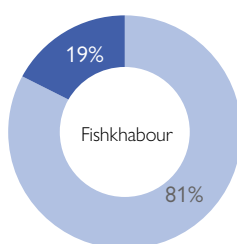
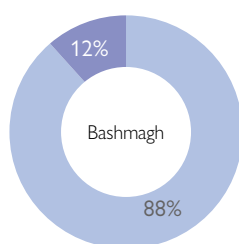
Fishkhabour



Ibrahim Al-Khalil



Types of travelers



● Emigrants ● Immigrants ● Potential immigrants ● Potential emigrants ● Temporary travelers



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.