

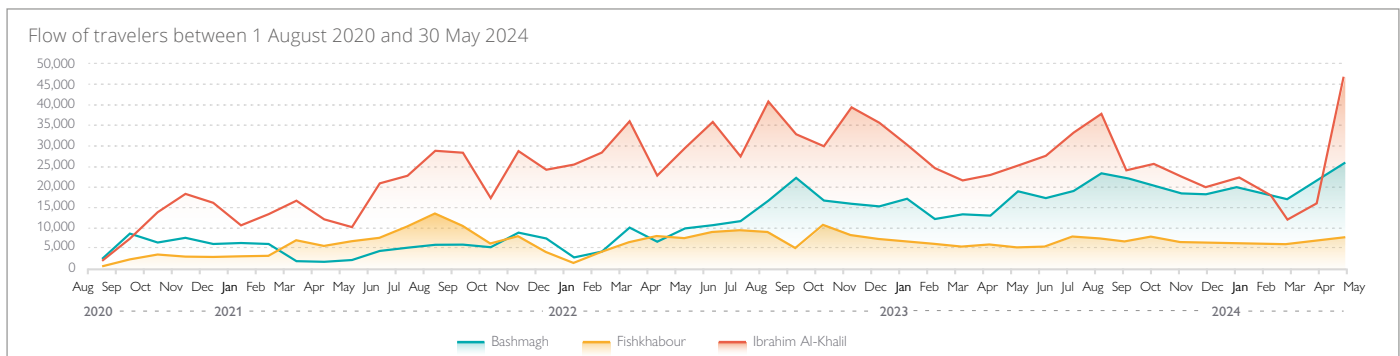
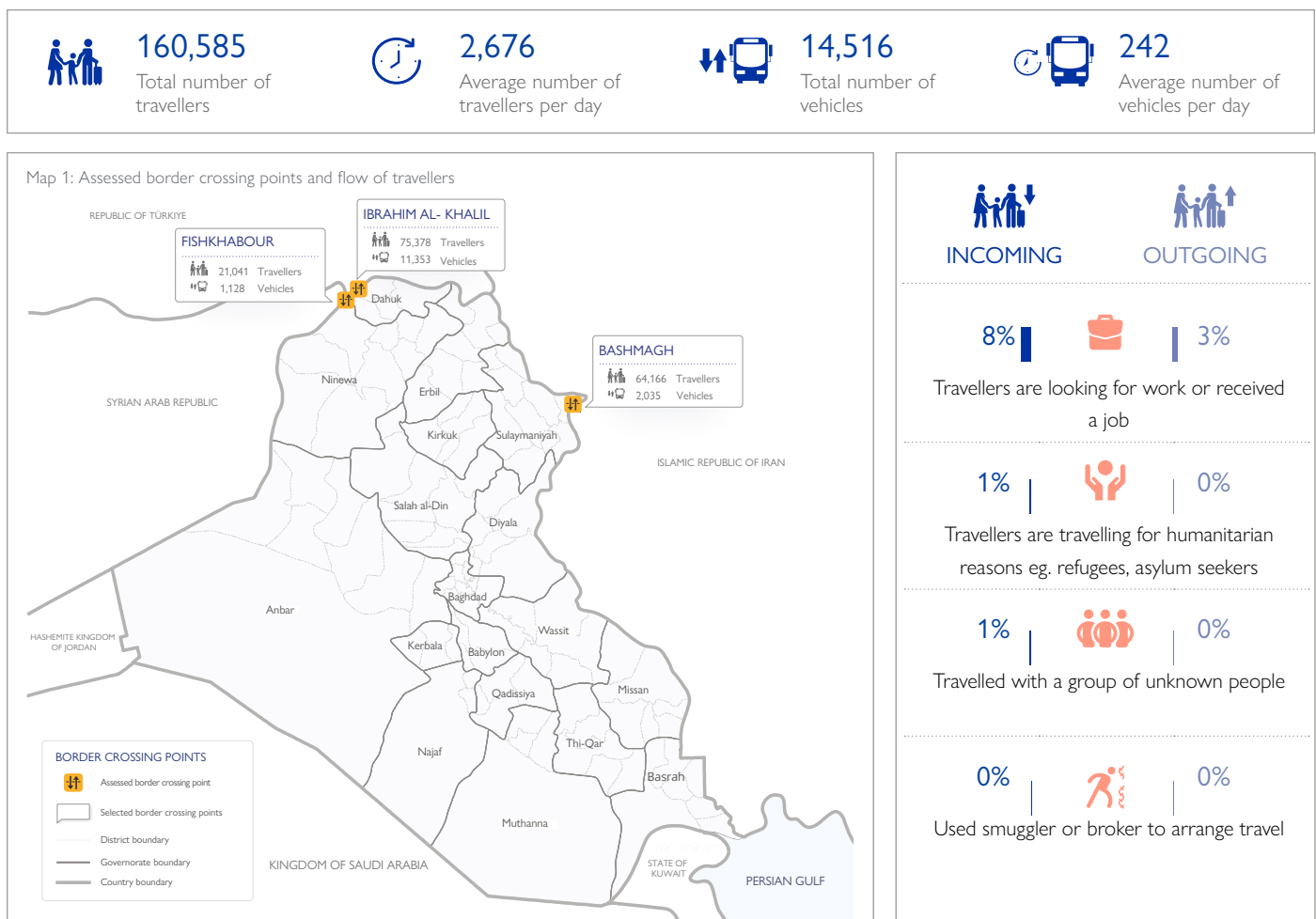
DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighbouring countries – the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) – to better understand migration movements in the Middle East. [Cross-border monitoring](#) is designed to capture 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 March and May 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 March and May 2024, Ibrahim al Khalil saw the most traffic with a total of 75,378 travellers and 11,353 vehicles passing through the border crossing point, whilst Fishkhabour saw the least traffic with 21,041 travellers and 1,128 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 (8% of incoming and 3% of outgoing travellers).

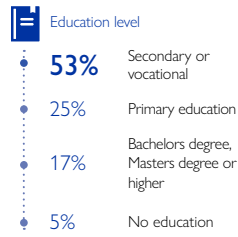
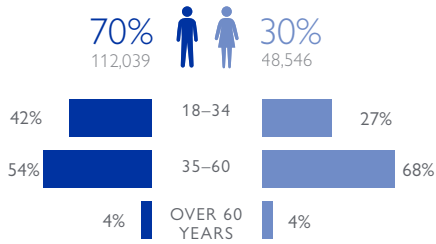
Most movements were temporary, meaning that travellers spent, or were planning to spend, less than three months out of their country of usual residence. However, a substantial share of potential emigrants (12%) crossed through the Bashmagh border point, immigrants (18%) through Fishkhabour and emigrants (7%) through Ibrahim al Khalil.

Out of 65,121 travellers who entered Iraq during the reporting period, one per cent entered for humanitarian reasons.

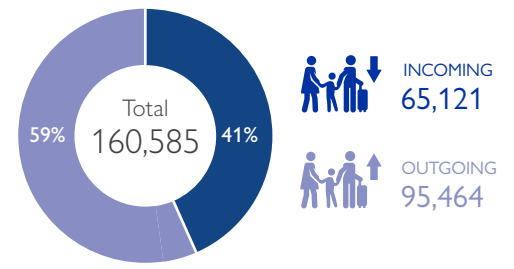


¹ An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, and protection risks can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/BorderMonitoring#CrossBorder>

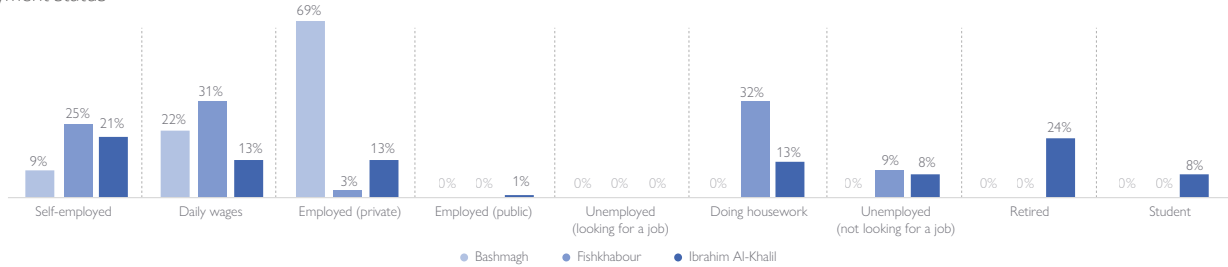
Socio-demographic characteristics of travelers



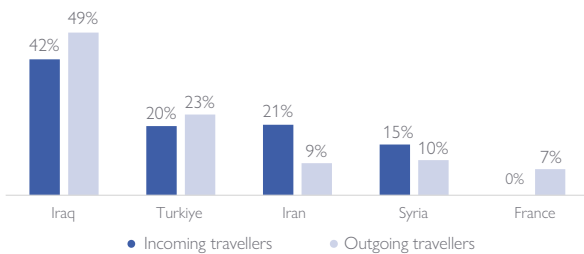
Number and percentage of travelers by type of flow



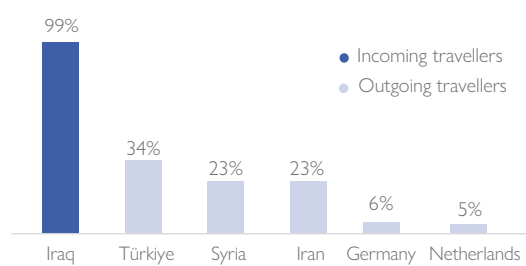
Employment status



Main countries of origin, all travelers (top five)

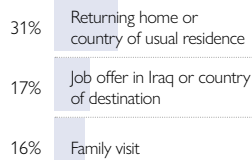


Main countries of destination, excluding temporary travelers (top six)

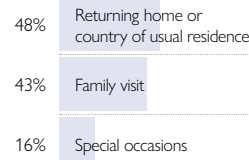


Top three reasons for travel, by border crossing point

Bashmagh



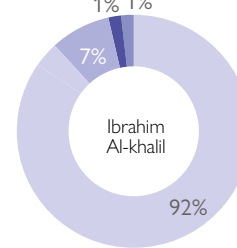
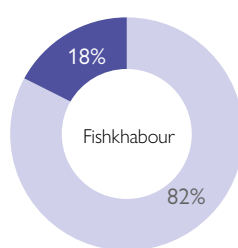
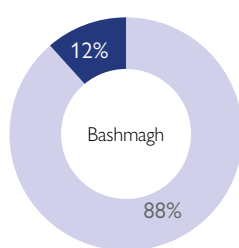
Fishkhabour



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.