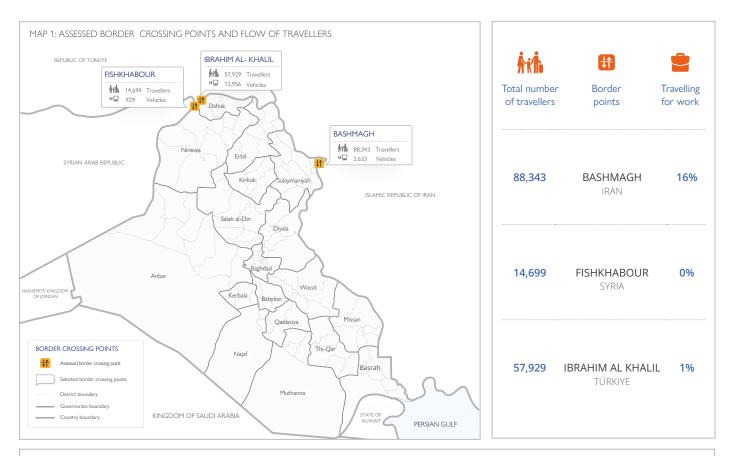
PROTECTION RISKS AND CONCERNS AMONG TRAVELLERS CROSSING FOR WORK

DATA COLLECTION PERIOD: SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER 2024

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 September 2024 to 30 November 2024. Further details on the survey methodology, selection of respondents and border crossing points are available in the Methodological Overview on the DTM website.

As part of the activity, DTM team continued its effort of collecting data on issues that may signify protection risks and concerns among travellers passing through the monitored border crossing points for reasons relating to labour. This report presents a count of those travelling for reason related to work, as well as their main socio-demographic characteristics, type of employment/job offer pursued and possible indicators of exploitation such as performing work or any activities against their will, work without getting the expected payment or receiving false information about the nature or the location of the work.²



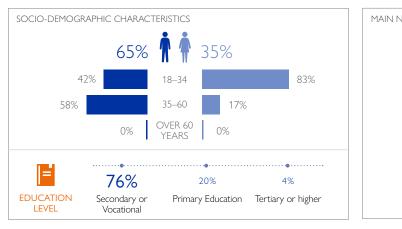
Ŕĭħ † II	NCOMING	MAIN TYPES OF WORK IN DESTINATION COUNTRIES AMONG THOSE TRAVELLING DUE TO JOB OFFER	
	33%	Services, hospitality and sales workers (eg: make tea/coffee, serve food, sell at market)	25%
	28%	Trained manual worker (eg. building houses, electrician, plumber, mechanic)	32%
	21%	Factory worker/industrial work	11%
	13%	Unskilled manual worker (no training, eg: carrying bricks)	14%
	5%	Agricultural sector and primary sector (farmer, cattle keeper, fisherman)	11%
	2%	Transport (eg: driving trucks, taxi, cars to transport people or products)	4%
	0%	Managers, professionals, office work (ex: public servant, NGO / UN worker)	2%
			1

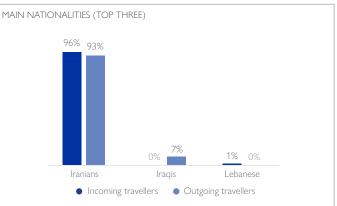
An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, and protection risks can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at https://iraqdtm.iom.int/BorderMonitoring

Those considered to be travelling for work include travellers who answered 'I got a job offer in Iraq or country of destination', 'I am actively looking for work (but no offer)' or 'I lost my job or did not find work' when asked about their reasons for travel.

DECEMBER 2024

CROSS-BORDER MONITORING REPORT: FINDINGS ROUND 18 PROTECTION RISKS AND CONCERNS AMONG TRAVELLERS CROSSING FOR WORK

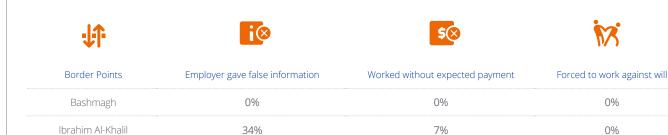




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PROTECTION CONCERNS BY BORDER POINT



Nationality	Governorate of destination
Iranian	Sulaymaniyah
	Erbil
Lebanese	Baghdad

ÅiÅ[↑] MAIN NATIONALITIES BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

lationality	Country of destination	
Iranian	Iran	



This report was developed with support from the COMPASS project funded by the Government of the Netherlands.

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