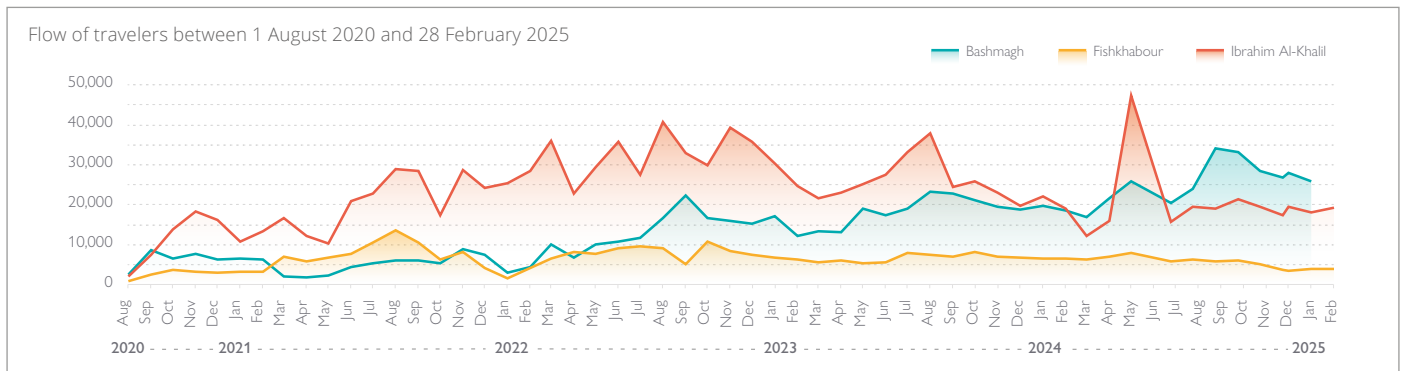
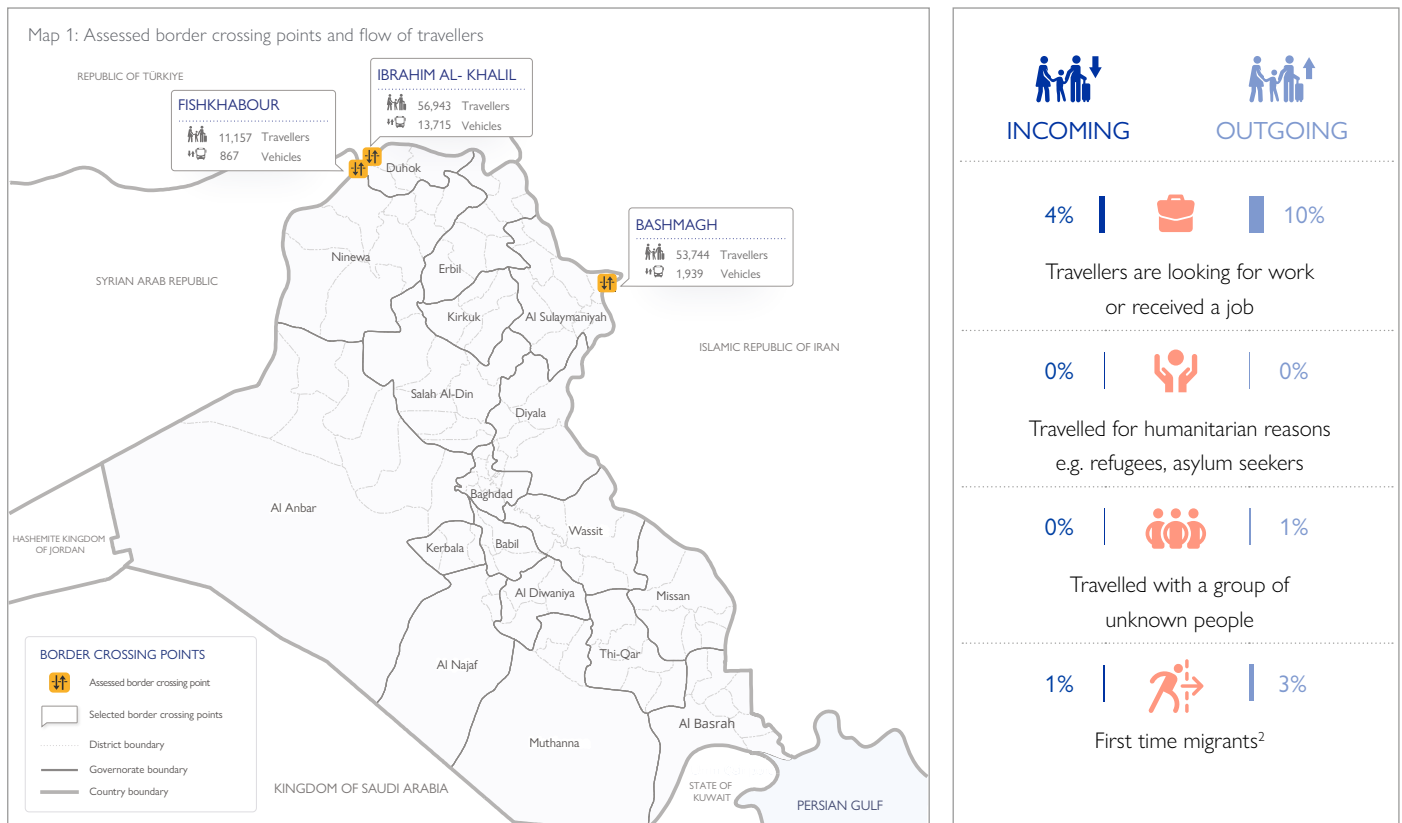


DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighbouring countries – the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) – to better understand migration movements in the Middle East. [Cross-border monitoring](#) is designed to capture and describe migration flows.<sup>1</sup> 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 December 2024 to 28 February 2025. 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 2024 and February 2025, Ibrahim al-Khalil saw the most traffic with a total of 56,943 travellers and 13,715 vehicles passing through the border crossing point. This marked a shift from previous trends where Bashmagh typically saw the most traffic. However, border monitoring activities at Bashmagh were discontinued at the end of January 2025 due to a lack of funding, which may have contributed to the observed change. Whilst Fishkhabour saw the least traffic with 11,157 travellers and 867 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: workers with daily wages, employees in the private sector or self-employed.

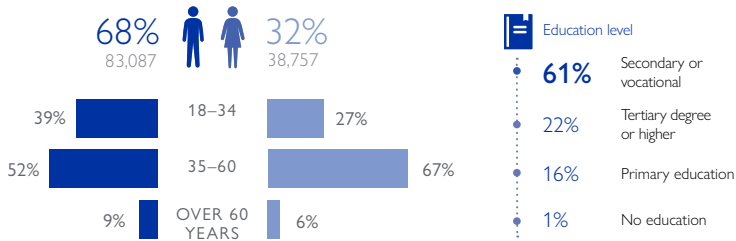
Although only a small proportion were travelling for reasons relating to labour (4% of incoming and 10% of outgoing travellers). Most movements were temporary, meaning that travellers spent, or were planning to spend, less than three months out of their country of usual residence. However, a substantial share of potential immigrants (17%) crossed through the Bashmagh border point, emigrants (11%) through Ibrahim al Khalil and immigrants (16%) through Fishkhabour.



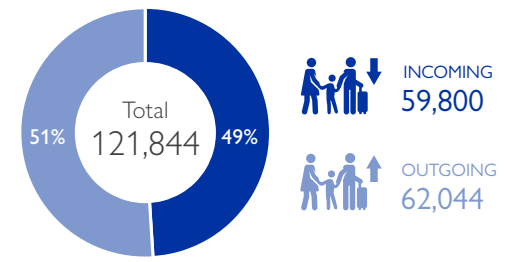
1 An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, and protection risks can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/BorderMonitoring#CrossBorder>

2 First time migrants refer to travellers who never migrated both within their country of habitual residence and internationally (excluding temporary travellers).

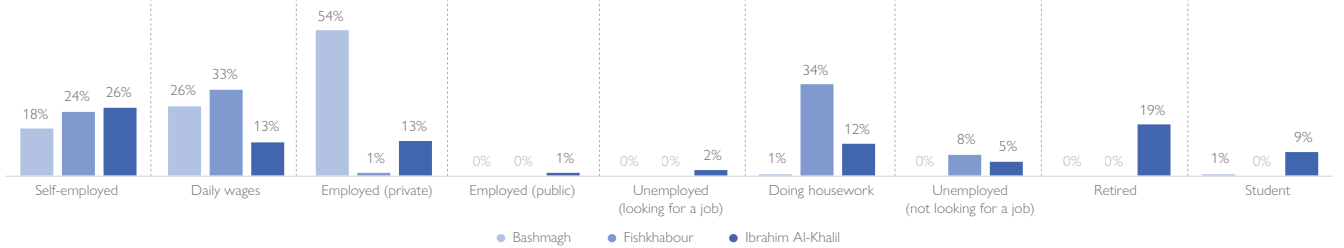
### Socio-demographic characteristics of travellers



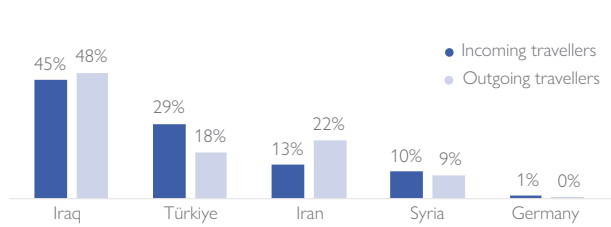
### Number and percentage of travellers by type of flow



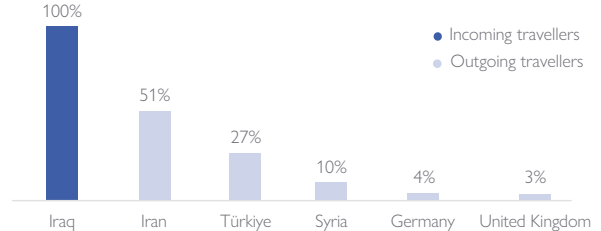
### Employment status, excluding temporary travellers



### Main countries of origin, all travellers

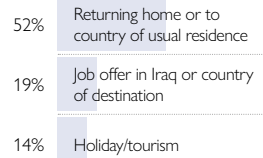


### Main countries of destination, excluding temporary travellers

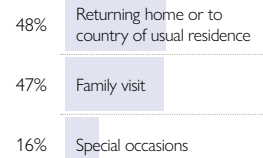


### Top three reasons for travel, by border crossing point

#### Bashmagh



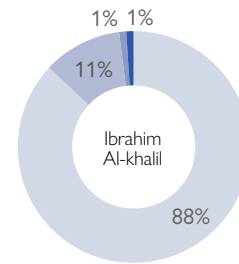
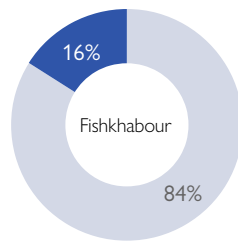
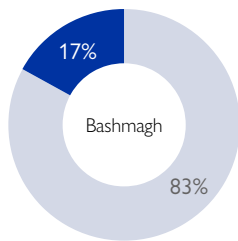
#### Fishkhabour



#### 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.