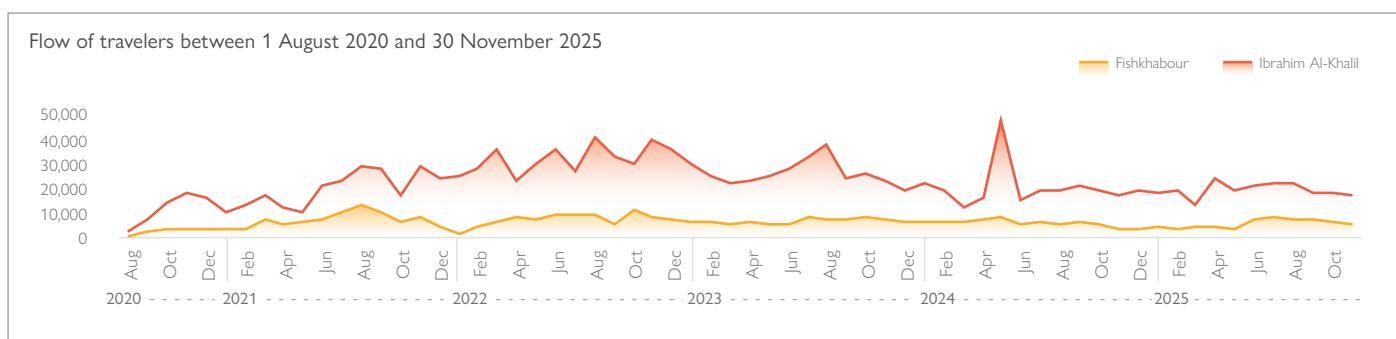
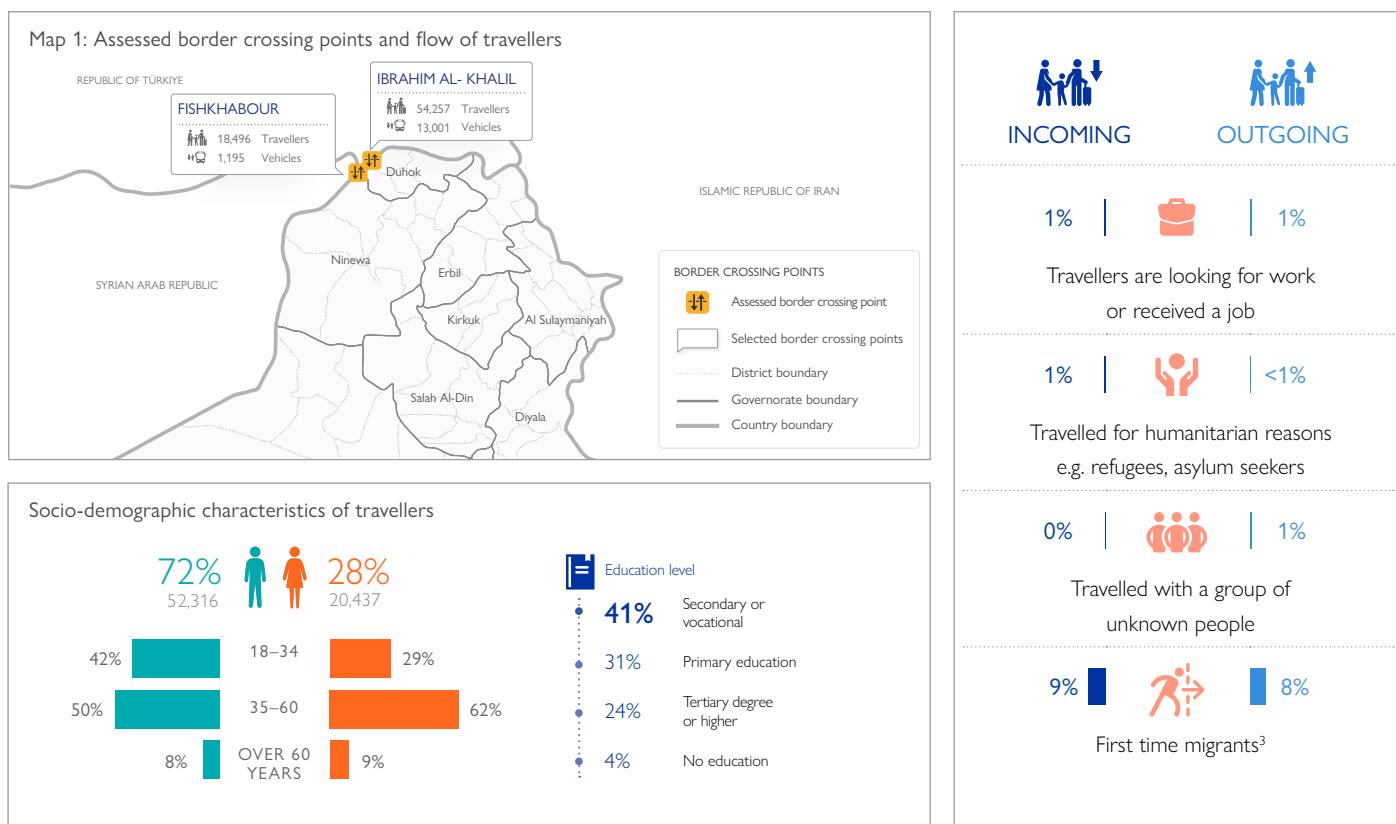


DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighbouring countries – the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) – to better understand migration movements in the Middle East. [Cross-border monitoring](#) is designed to capture and describe migration flows.¹ Data 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 and 30 November 2025. Travellers for face-to-face interviews are selected randomly through the adoption of a 'systematic step/interval' selection process and further details about sampling process are available in the [Methodological Overview](#) on the DTM website.

Between September and November 2025, Ibrahim al-Khalil on the border with Türkiye saw the most traffic with a total of 54,257 travellers and 13,001 vehicles passing through the border crossing point, followed by Fishkhabour on the border with Syria with 18,496 travellers and 1,195 vehicles. In total, 2,324 travellers were surveyed — 1,723 at Ibrahim Al-Khalil and 601 at Fishkhabour. Of these, **349 were migrants**,² while **1,975 were temporary travellers**. Based on this sample, weighted analysis was applied to ensure that the information presented in this report is representative of all travellers.

According to survey data almost two thirds of the travellers were male and a third were female. Most of them were middle-aged (35–60 years old) and economically active, working as daily wage laborers, self-employed individuals, or engaged in housework. In contrast, around 20 per cent of travellers crossing through the Ibrahim Al-Khalil border point were retired.

Most movements were temporary, meaning that travellers spent, or planned to spend, less than three months outside their country of usual residence. However, a substantial share of travellers crossing through the Ibrahim al-Khalil border point were emigrants (10%), while immigrants accounted for 21% of travellers 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 Individuals who have changed their country of usual residence or those who have been away, or planning to be away, from their country of nationality for at least three months.

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



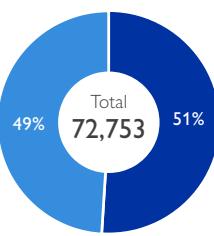
OUTGOING TRAVELLERS



INCOMING TRAVELLERS

Number and percentage of travellers by type of flow

35,419
Outgoing Travellers



37,334
Incoming Travellers

Projected travellers' number and type⁴

30,235 Temporary Travellers

14,901 Iraqi

5,184 Migrants

15,334 Non-Iraqi

Fishkhabour Ibrahim Al-Khalil

3,658 Iraqi

1,526 Non-Iraqi

Projected travellers' number and type⁴

32,245 Temporary Travellers

11,394 Iraqi

5,089 Migrants

20,851 Non-Iraqi

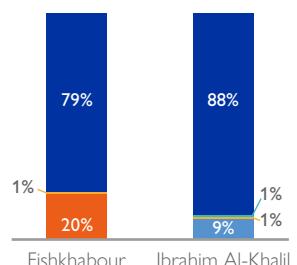
Fishkhabour

Ibrahim Al-Khalil

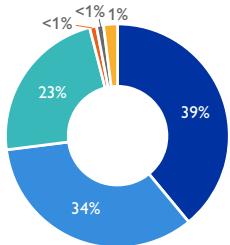
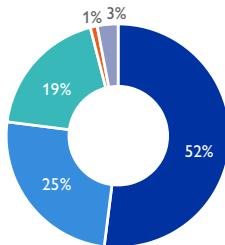
2,991 Iraqi

2,098 Non-Iraqi

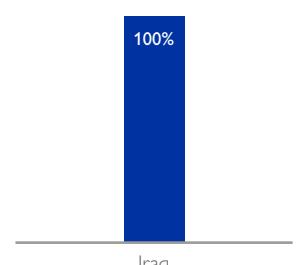
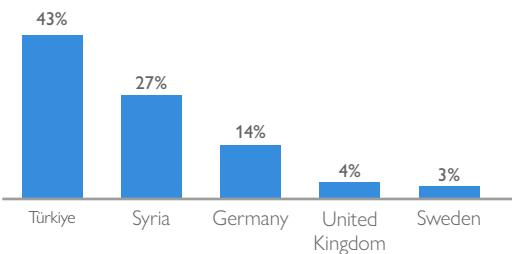
- **Temporary travellers** – individuals crossing an international border for up to three months.
- **Emigrants** – Iraqi nationals who reside in another country.
- **Potential emigrants** – Iraqi nationals travelling to another country for at least three months, or returning after at least three months 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.



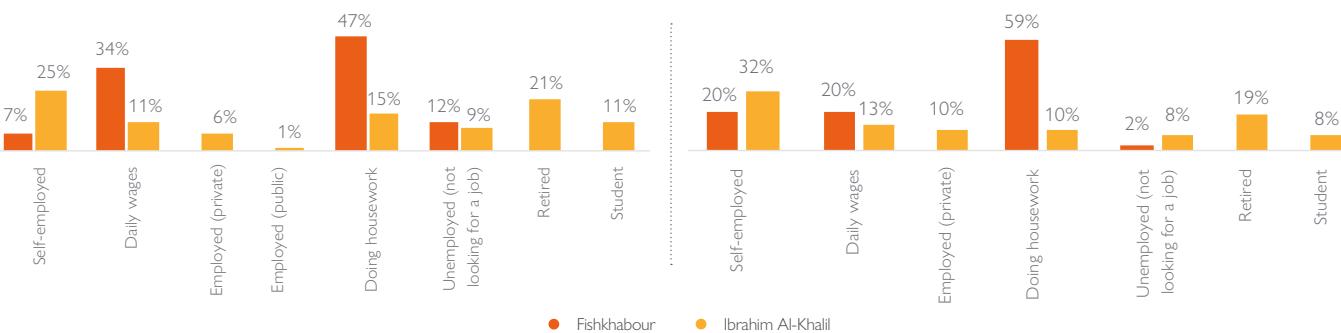
Main nationalities (all travellers)



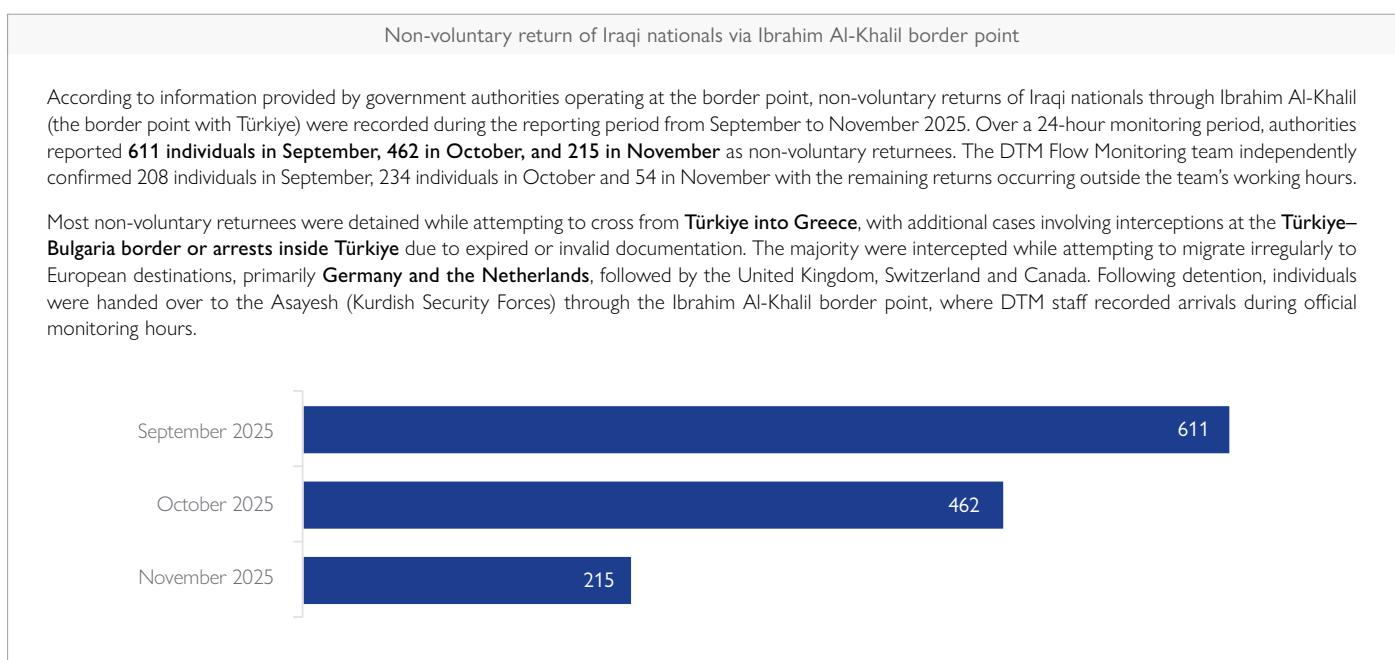
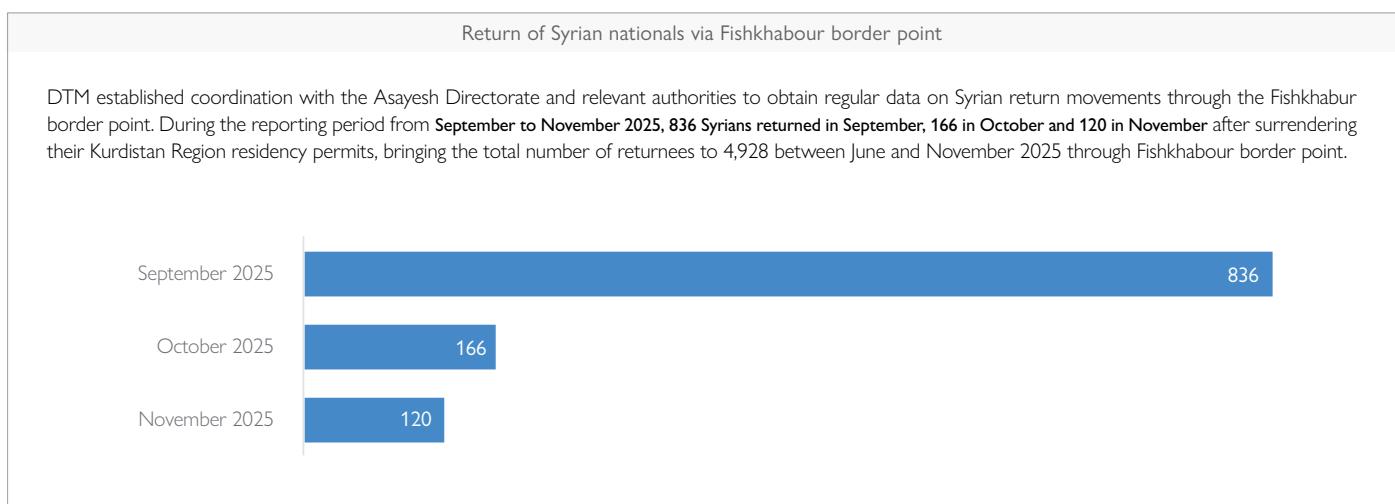
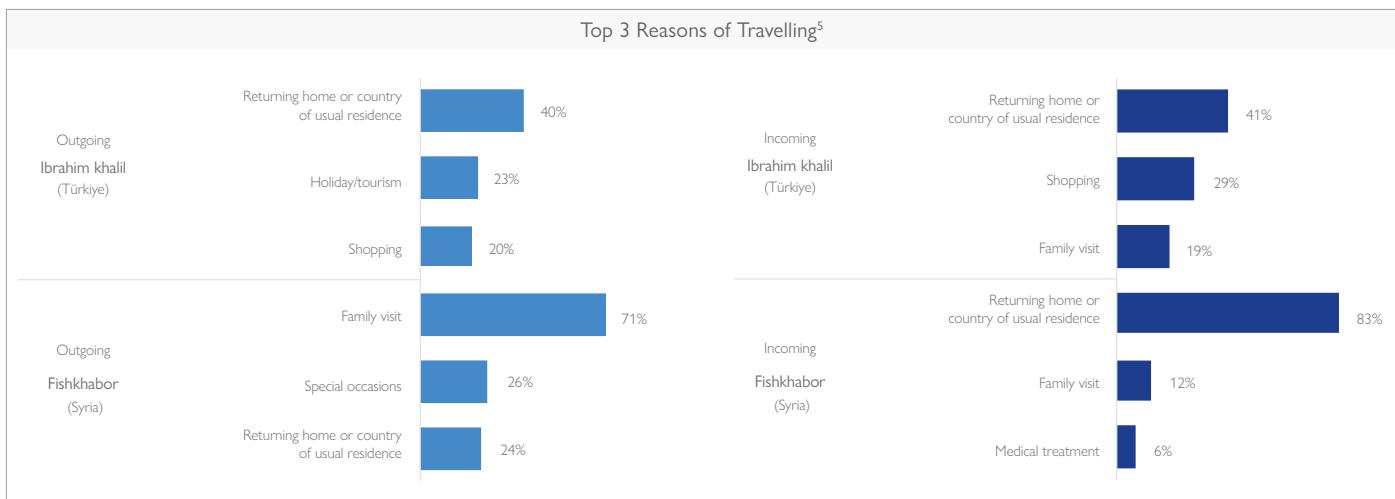
Main countries of destination (excluding temporary travellers)



Employment status, excluding temporary travellers



⁴ Numbers of travellers, disaggregated by type, are projected estimates calculated using weighted analysis to be representative of all travellers.



⁵ Percentages may sum to more than 100 per cent as respondents were able to select more than one reason for travel.