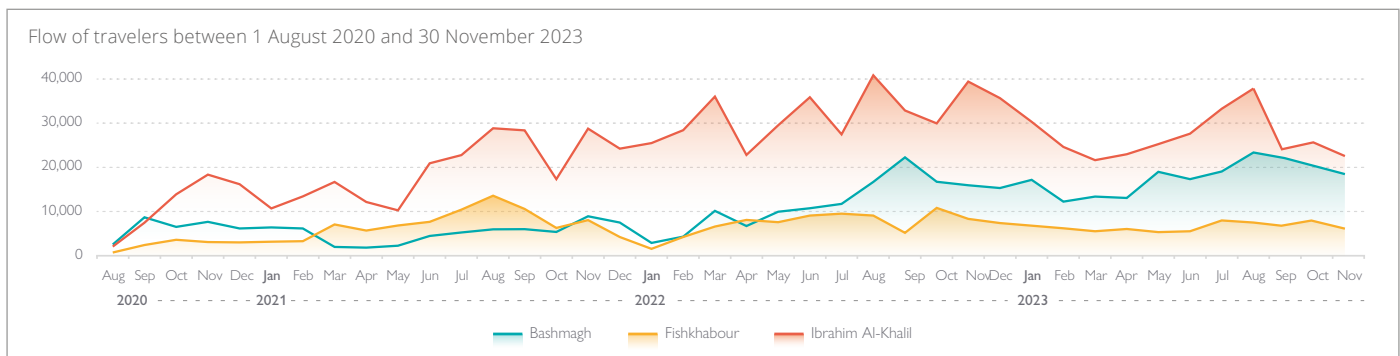
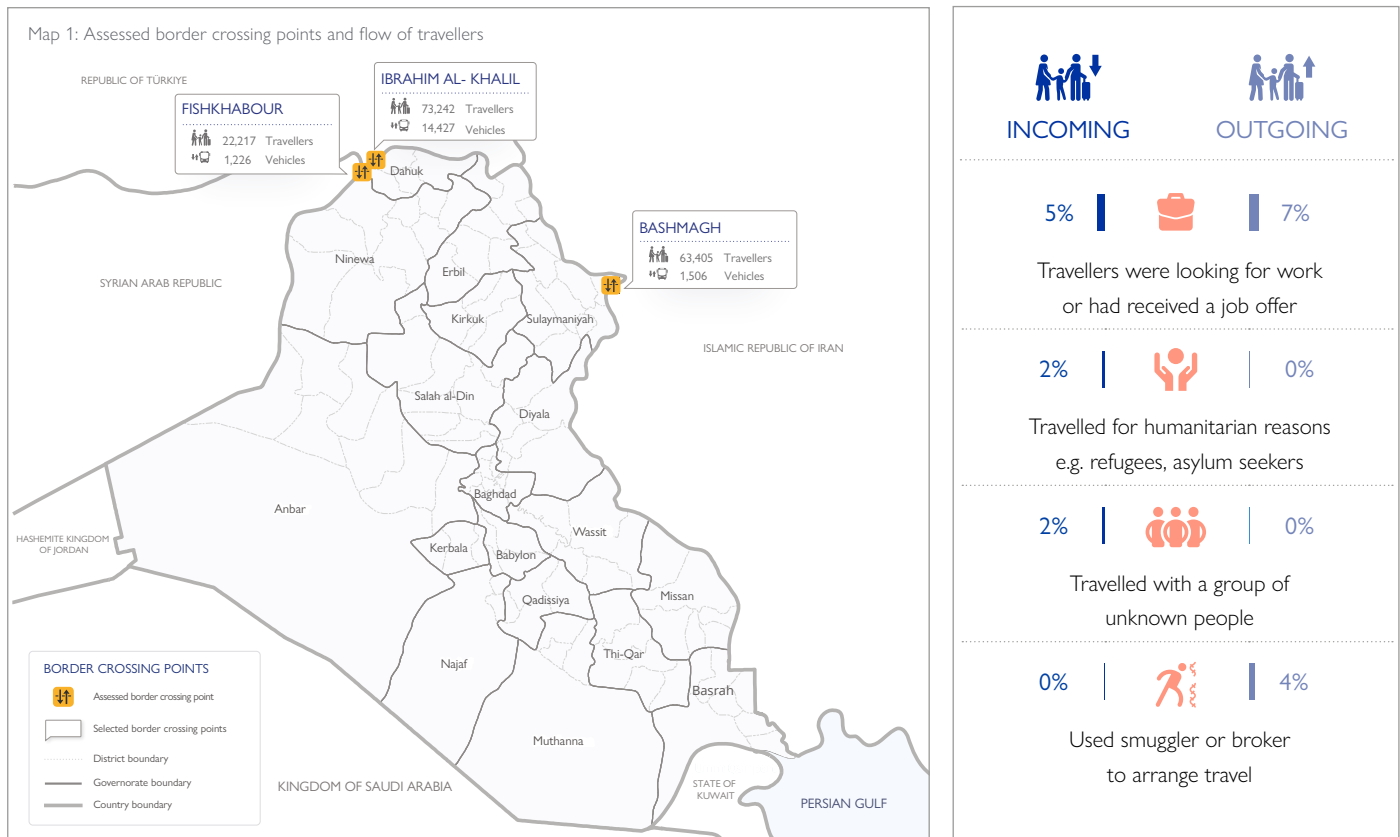


DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighbouring countries – the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) – to better understand migration movements in the Middle East. Cross-border monitoring is designed to capture and 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 and 30 November 2023. Further details on the survey methodology, selection of respondents and border crossing points are available in the [Methodological Overview](#) on the DTM website.

Between September and November 2023, Ibrahim al Khalil saw the most traffic with a total of 73,242 travellers and 14,427 vehicles passing through the border crossing point, whilst Fishkhabour saw the least traffic with 22,217 travellers and 1,226 vehicles passing through the border.

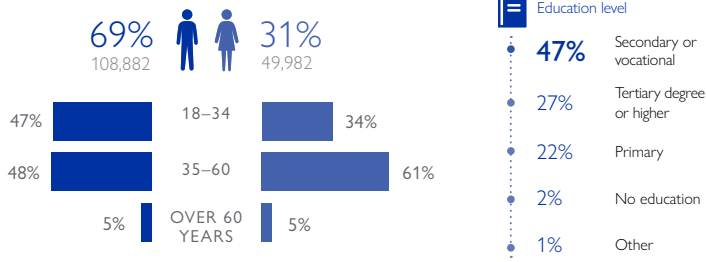
Around 7 in 10 of travellers were male, with a significant portion between 18 and 34 years old (47%). A smaller portion were female (31%), with 61 per cent being between 35 and 60 years old, showcasing a contrast with the male demographic, where younger individuals were more prevalent. More than half of all travellers had a secondary education level or a tertiary degree or higher, while only 2 per cent of the travellers reported having no form of education. Only 25 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 income (50%)² or were unemployed (7%) at the time of the survey. A small proportion of travellers were looking for work or had received a job offer (5% of incoming travellers and 7% of outgoing travellers). Regarding protection risks, 2 per cent of travellers entered Iraq for humanitarian reasons. Among those who received help migrating, 4 per cent of outgoing travellers relied on the services of brokers or smugglers to arrange their travel.



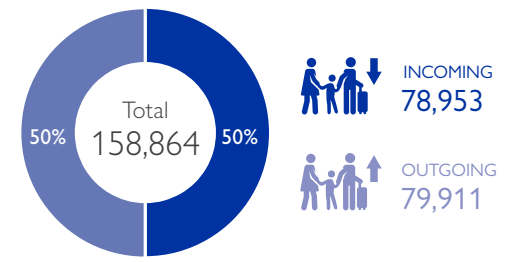
1 An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, and protection risks can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/BorderMonitoring#CrossBorder>

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

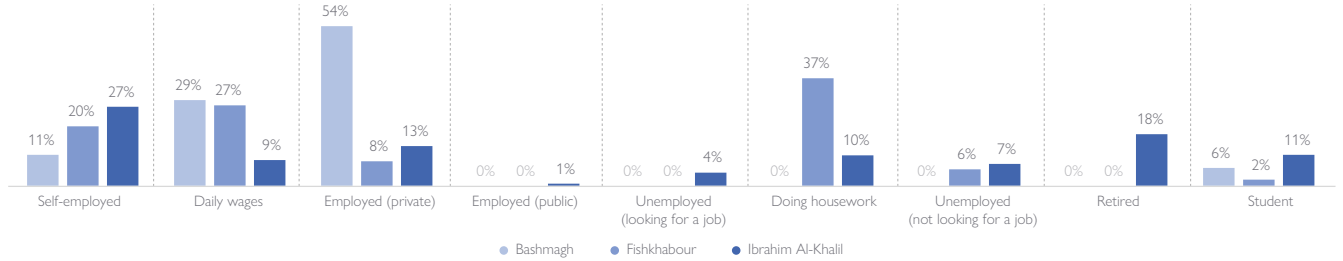
Socio-demographic characteristics of travellers



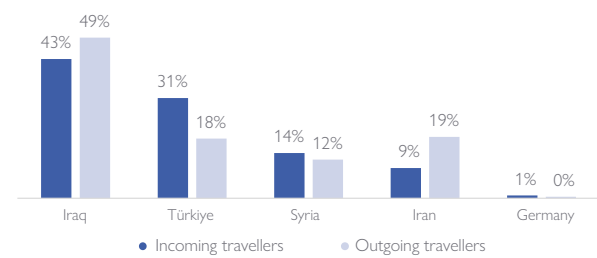
Number and percentage of travellers by type of flow



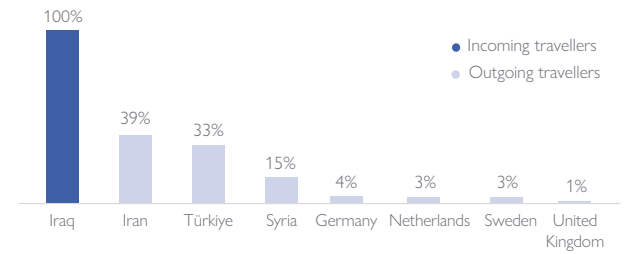
Employment status, excluding temporary travellers



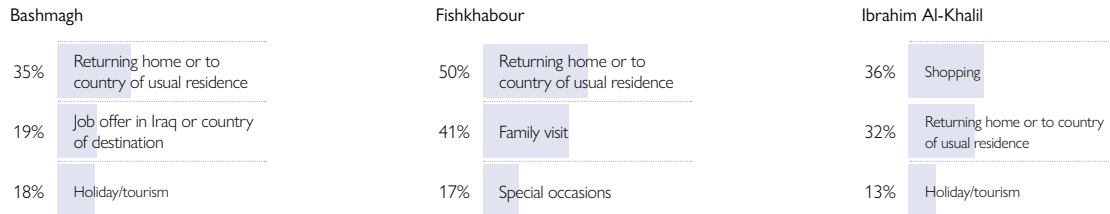
Main countries of origin, all travellers



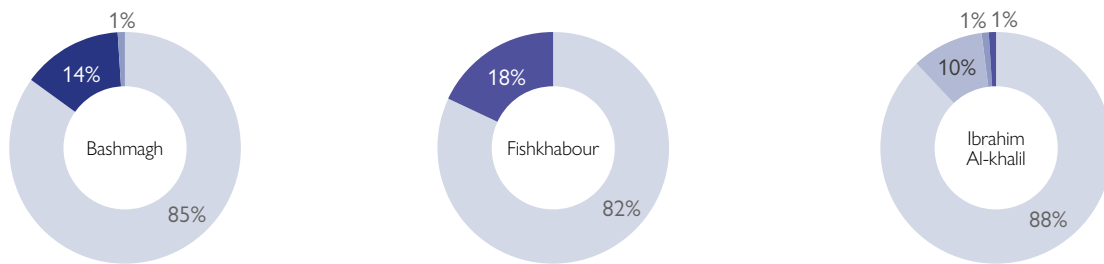
Main countries of destination, excluding temporary travellers



Top three reasons for travel, by border crossing point



Types of traveller



	Temporary travellers – individuals crossing an international border for up to three months.		Immigrants – foreign nationals who reside in Iraq.
	Emigrants – Iraqi nationals who reside in another country.		Potential immigrants – foreign nationals in Iraq planning to stay longer than three months, or departing after staying at least three months.
	Potential emigrants – Iraqi nationals travelling to another country for at least three months, or returning after at least three months abroad.		