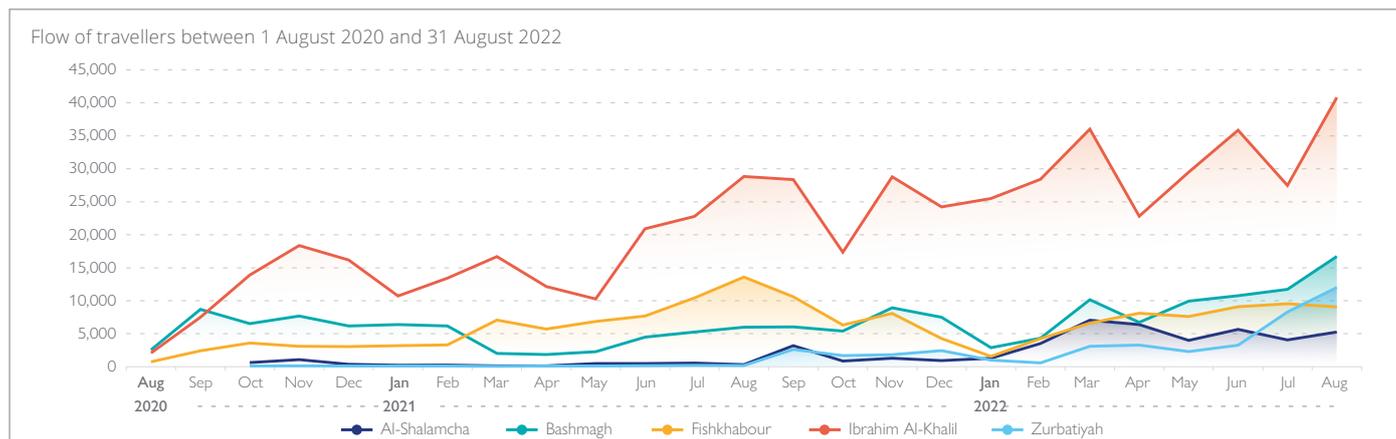
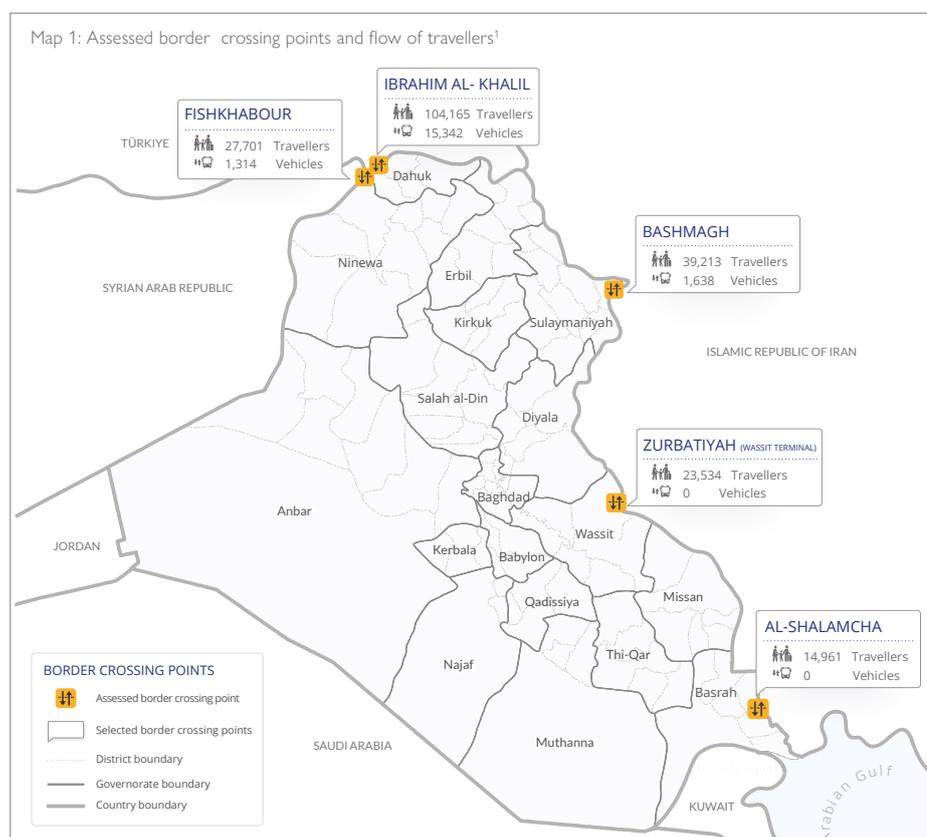


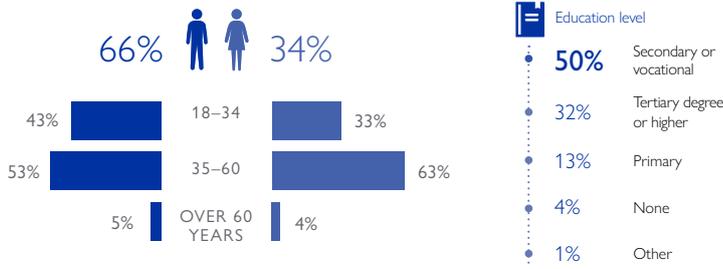
DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighbouring countries – the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and Türkiye – to better understand migration movements in the Middle East. Cross-border monitoring is designed to capture and describe migration flows. 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 June 2022 and 31 August 2022. Further details on the survey methodology, selection of respondents and border crossing points are available in the [Methodological Overview](#) on the DTM website.

Between June and August 2022, Ibrahim al Khalil saw the most traffic with a total of 104,165 travellers and 15,342 vehicles passing through the border crossing point, whilst Al-Shalamcha saw the least traffic with 14,961 travellers and no vehicles permitted to cross. Travellers are most commonly men between the ages of 35-60 and crossing an international border for a journey lasting less than three months. Most travellers have a secondary-level education or higher, with self-employment, daily wage work and private sector employment being the main employment statuses. A small proportion of travellers were looking for work or had received a job offer (4% of outgoing travellers and 4% of incoming travellers). Regarding vulnerable travellers, 2 per cent of outgoing travellers were leaving for humanitarian reasons, a further 2 per cent used a smuggler or broker to arrange the travel and 1 per cent of incoming travellers were with a group of unknown people.

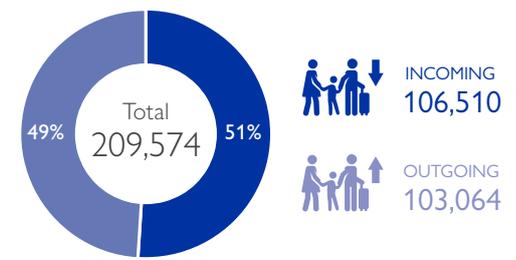


1 An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, awareness of COVID-19 symptoms and prevention measures, labour migration and at-risk populations can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/Remap#Dashboard>

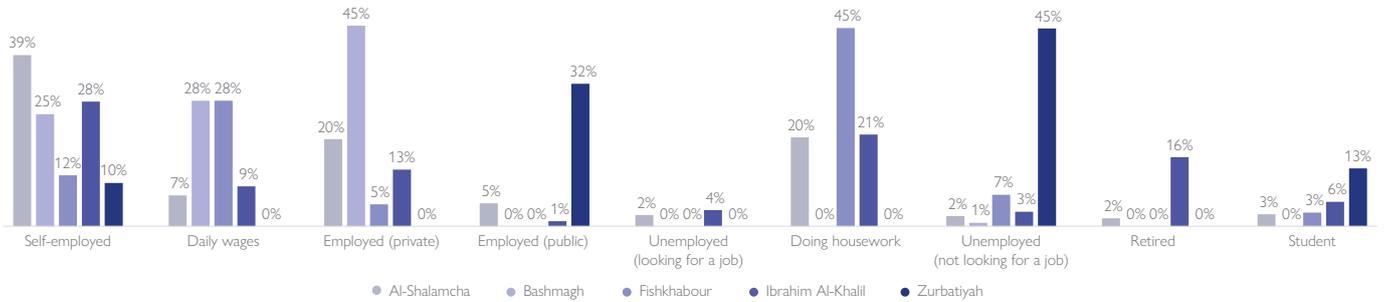
### Socio-demographic characteristics of travellers



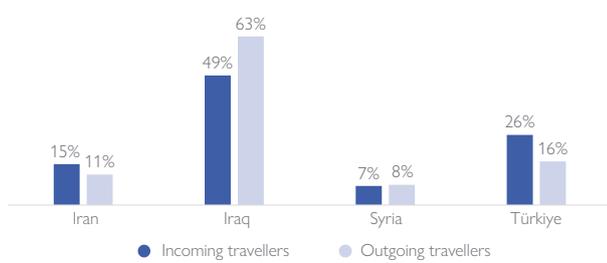
### Number and percentage of travellers by type of flow



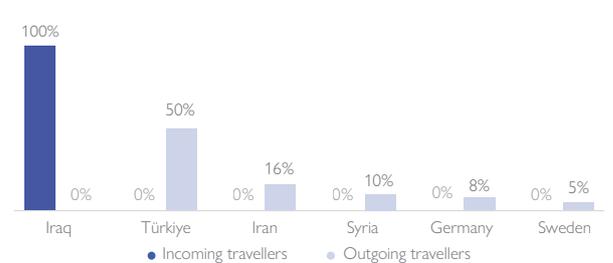
### Employment status, excluding temporary travellers



### Main countries of origin, all travellers



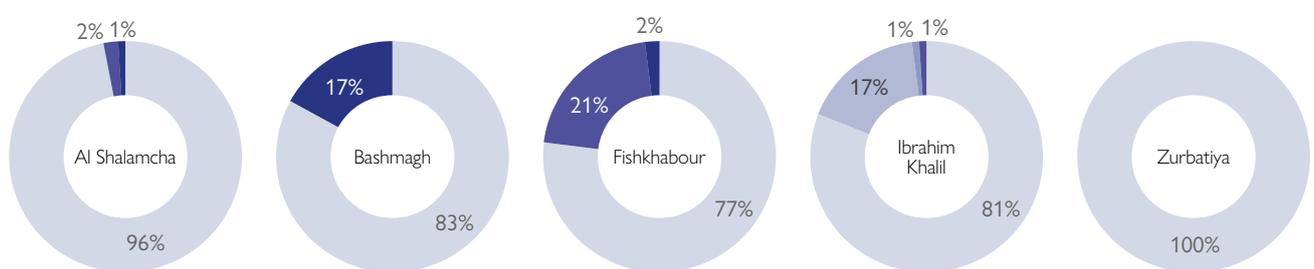
### Main countries of destination, excluding temporary travellers



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



### Types of traveller



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