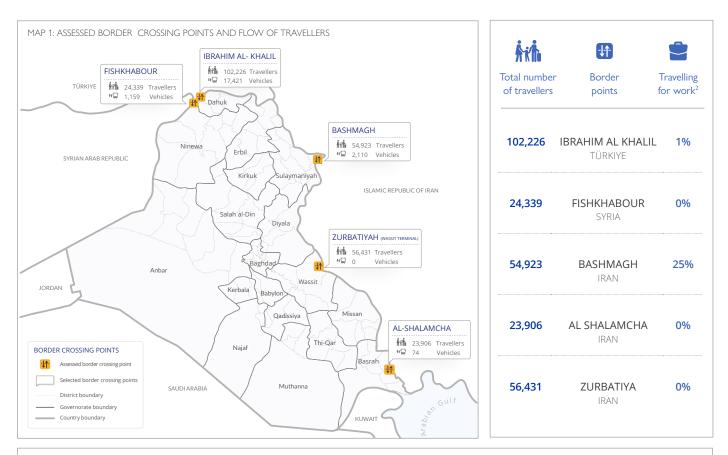
## PROTECTION RISKS AND CONCERNS AMONG TRAVELLERS CROSSING FOR WORK

DATA COLLECTION PERIOD: SEPTEMBER 2022 - NOVEMBER 2022

DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighboring 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.<sup>1</sup> Cross-border monitoring data 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 2022. Further details on the survey methodology, selection of respondents and border crossing points are available in the Methodological Overview on the DTM website.

Following previous period, DTM team continuing it efforts 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 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, without getting the expected payment, receiving false information about the nature or the location of the work.



31%Services, hospitality and sales workers (eg: make tea/coffee, serve food, sell at market)36%22%Trained manual worker (eg: building houses, electrician, plumber, mechanic)26%13%Agricultural sector and primary sector (farmer, cattle keeper, fisherman7%11%Unskilled manual worker (no training, eg: carrying bricks)8%10%Factory worker/industrial work14%8%Managers, professionals, office work (ex: public servant, NGO / UN worker)7%3%Transport (eg: driving trucks, taxi, cars to transport people or products)1%		MAIN TYPES OF WORK IN DESTINATION COUNTRIES AMONG THOSE TRAVELLING DUE TO JOB OFFER	
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3% Transport (eg: driving trucks, taxi, cars to transport people or products) 1%	10%	Factory worker/industrial work	14%
	8%	Managers, professionals, office work (ex: public servant, NGO / UN worker)	7%
	3%	Transport (eg: driving trucks, taxi, cars to transport people or products)	1%
Z76 Domesuc worker (eg. nousekeeper) 176	2%	Domestic worker (eg. housekeeper)	1%

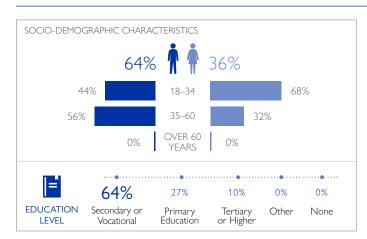
1 An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, and labour migration can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at https://iraqdtm.iom.int/BorderMonitoring

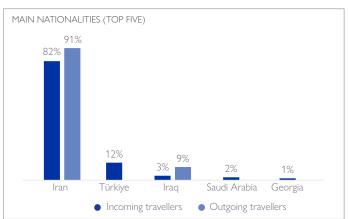
2 Those considered to be travelling for work include travellers who answered 'I got a job offer in Iraq or country of destination', 'I am actively looking for work (but no offer)' or 'I lost my job or did not find work' when asked about their reasons for travel.



DECEMBER 2022

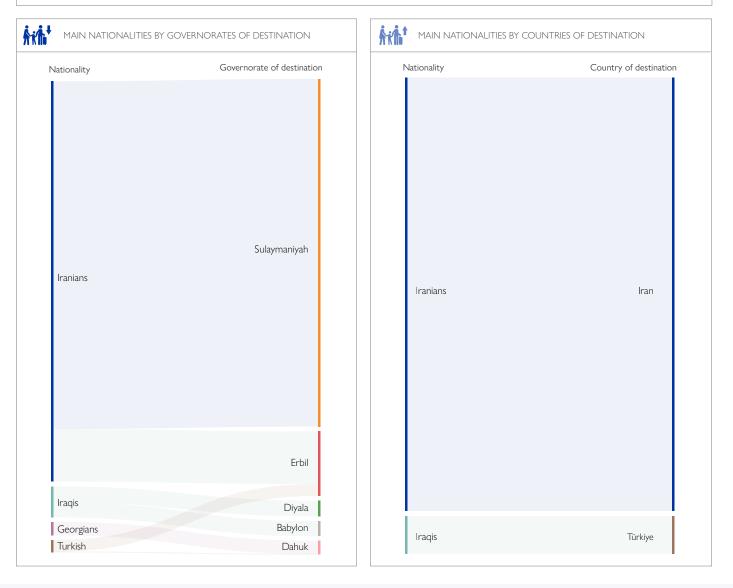
## CROSS-BORDER MONITORING REPORT: FINDINGS ROUND 10 PROTECTION RISKS AND CONCERNS AMONG TRAVELLERS CROSSING FOR WORK





PROTECTION CONCERNS, BY BORDER POINT

	i⊗	<b>\$</b> ⊗	<b>N</b>
	Employer gave false information	Worked without expected payment	Forced to work against will
Al-Shalamcha	27%	27%	0%
Bashmagh	2%	0%	0%
Ibrahim Al-Khalil	18%	13%	0%







IOM Iraq thanks the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) for its continued support.

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