PROTECTION RISKS AND CONCERNS AMONG TRAVELLERS CROSSING FOR WORK

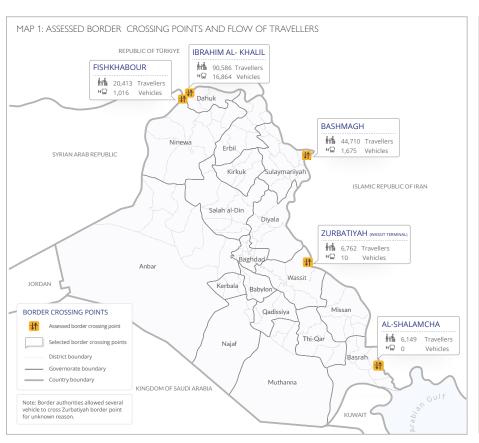


DATA COLLECTION PERIOD: DECEMBER 2022 - FEBRUARY 2023

APRIL 2023

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.¹ 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 December 2022 and 28 February 2023. Further details on the survey methodology, selection of respondents and border crossing points are available in the Methodological Overview on the DTM website.

As part of this activity, the DTM team continued its efforts to collect data on issues that may signify protection risks and concerns among travellers passing through the monitored border crossing points for labour-related reasons. 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 or receiving false information about the nature or the location of the work.²

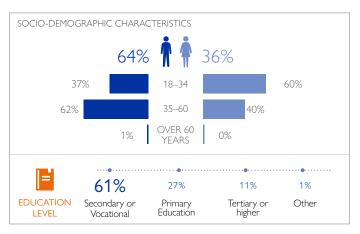


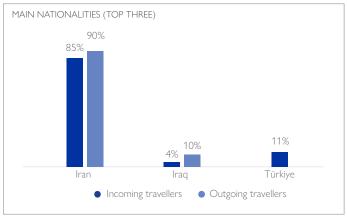
| ÅiÅ i | 41 | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Total number of travellers | Border points | Travelling for work |
| 90,586 | IBRAHIM AL KHALIL TÜRKIYE | . 1% |
| 20,413 | FISHKHABOUR SYRIA | 0% |
| 44,710 | BASHMAGH IRAN | 26% |
| 6,149 | AL SHALAMCHA IRAN | 0% |
| 6,762 | ZURBATIYA IRAN | 0% |

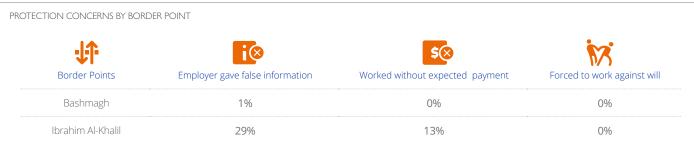
| INCOMING | main types of work in destination countries among those travelling due to job offer | OUTGOING AT |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 29% | Services, hospitality and sales workers | 28% |
| 23% | Trained manual workers | 24% |
| 18% | Factory/industrial workers | 18% |
| 10% | Unskilled manual workers | 15% |
| 4% | Domestic workers | 6% |
| 4% | Agricultural and primary sector workers | 4% |
| 6% | Transportation workers | 2% |
| 5% | Managers, professionals, office workers | 3% |

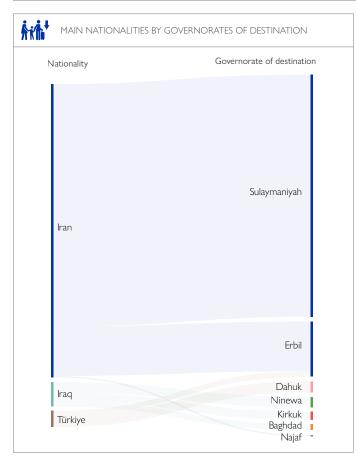
- 1 An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel and labour migration can be found on the Iraq DTM portal at https://iraqdtm.iom.int/BorderMonitoring.
- 2 Those considered to be travelling for work include travellers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

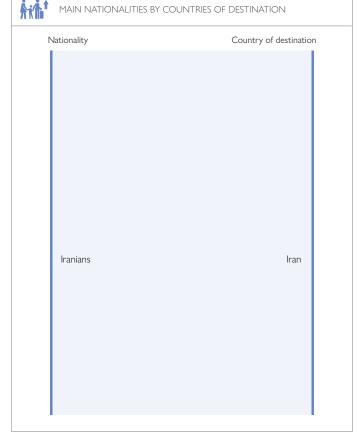
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