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Sexual and Reproductive Health of Female Migrants

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Message from the Guest Editor

Female migrants have been shown to run a higher risk of sexual and reproductive health problems, including sexually transmitted infections (STIs), sexual violence, as well as harmful cultural practices, such as female genital mutilation. They have also been shown to suffer higher perinatal and infant morbidity and mortality, unintended pregnancies and induced abortions, while they experience poorer pregnancy outcomes due to inadequate use of antenatal services.

Improving health outcomes for this vulnerable population necessitates a better understanding of the structural factors that put female migrants at risk of poor health outcomes. A better understanding of the facilitators and barriers faced by female migrants in addressing their sexual and reproductive health needs and utilizing services is also necessary. Innovative health promotion strategies and models of care that increase accessibility and quality of sexual and reproductive health services for migrants are warranted. Evidence-based interventions and prevention programs at societal, community, and individual level could offer valuable insights for policy making.



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