

The gendered impacts of migration in Niger

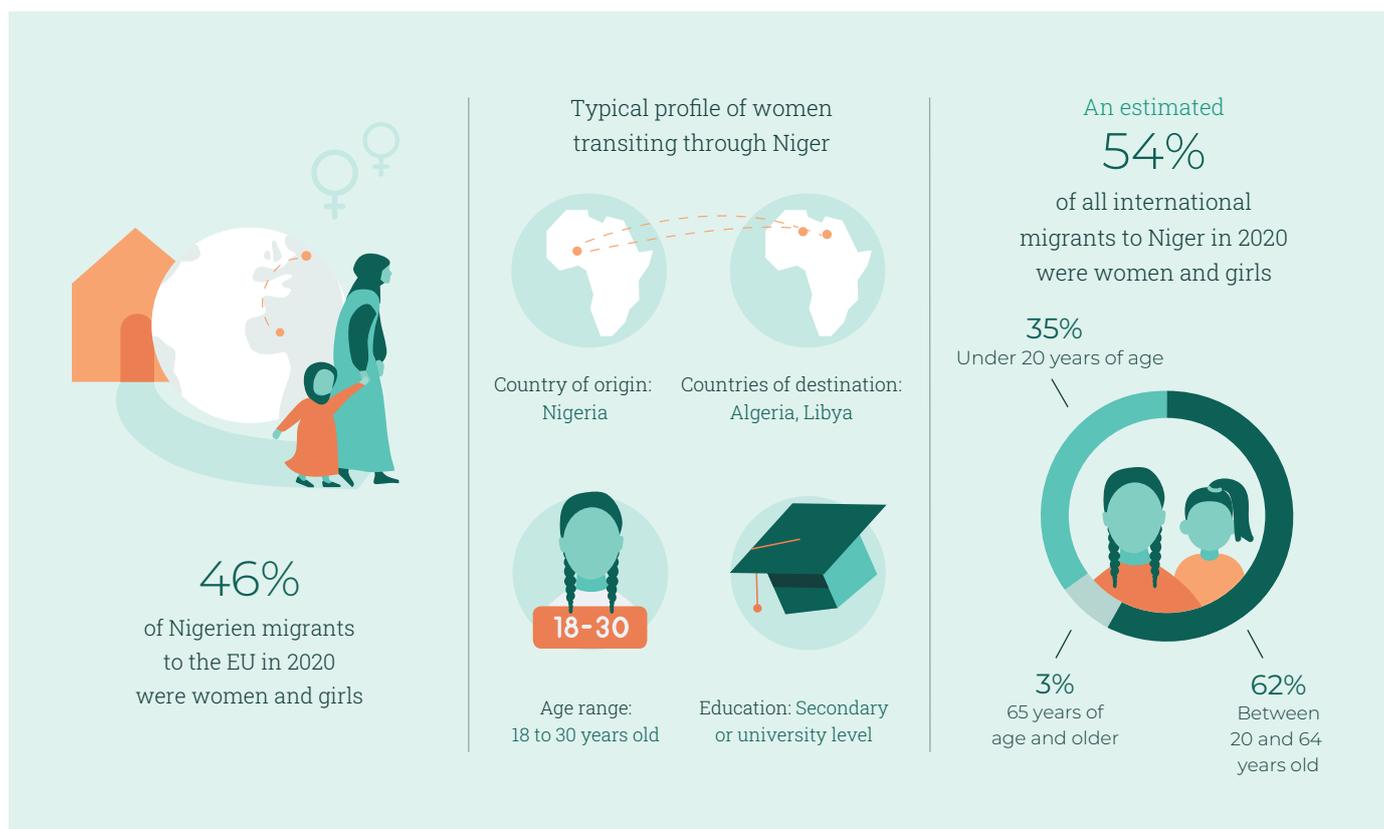
Introduction

This factsheet offers some insights into migrant women's experiences in Niger, based on the limited data that is available on this topic. It was produced as part of the Making Migration Safe for Women programme which aims to ensure that migration is safe for women migrating from, into and through Niger and that international norms and standards for protecting and promoting migrant women's rights are strengthened.

For additional information and data sources, please see: UN Women. 2021. [Rapid Assessment of the Situations of Women Migrating from, into and through Niger](#). Niamey: UN Women.



Women's migration from, into and through Niger



Trafficking in persons



Migrant smuggling



1/3

of smuggled migrants detected in Niger in 2018 were women and girls



36%

of the migrants who were abandoned by smugglers in the Ténéré desert in Niger in October 2013 were women

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Migrant women in transit through Niger are

4x

more at risk than men of sexual violence



1.5x

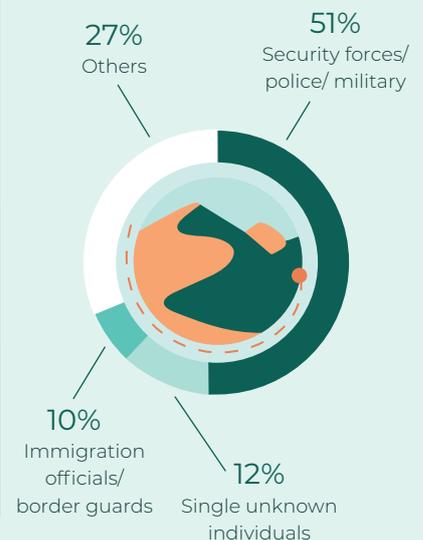
more at risk than men of physical violence



Almost 40%

of migrant women from Niger and other West African countries experience sexual and gender-based violence during their migration to Algeria, Libya and Niger

Physical abuse against migrant women in the desert from Niger to Libya is reportedly perpetrated by



Labour rights violations

In 2020, only



21

women migrant workers were granted work authorizations in Niger



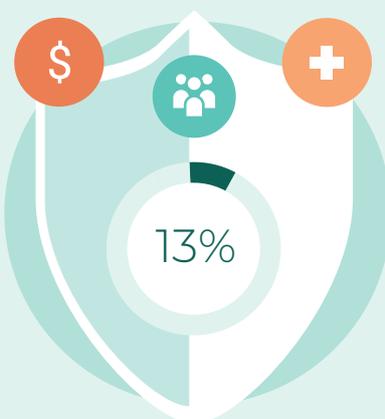
The most common violations are:

1. Violations of their employment contract or no contracts
2. Health risks, poor safety standards, limited access to social security
3. Forced labour, debt bondage
4. Gender-based violence

Access to social protection

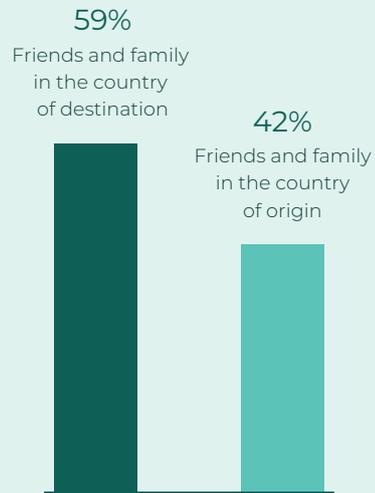
Only 13%

of migrants working in the private sector and receiving social protection were women



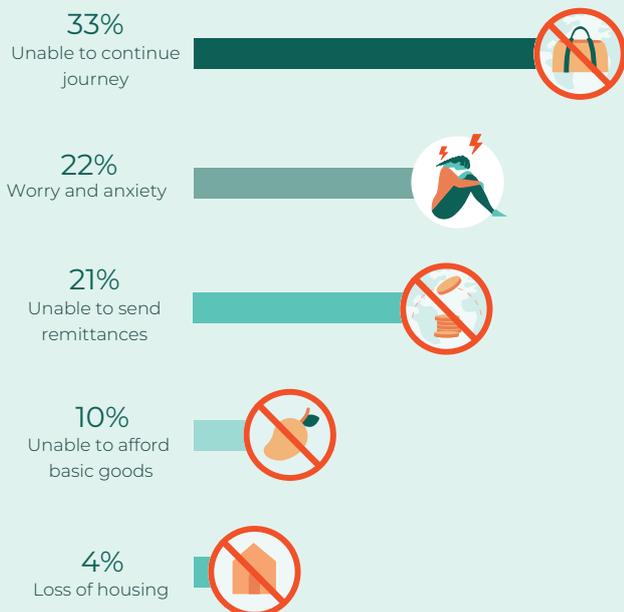
Access to information

Migrant women who are transiting through Niger primarily rely on the following sources of information before migrating

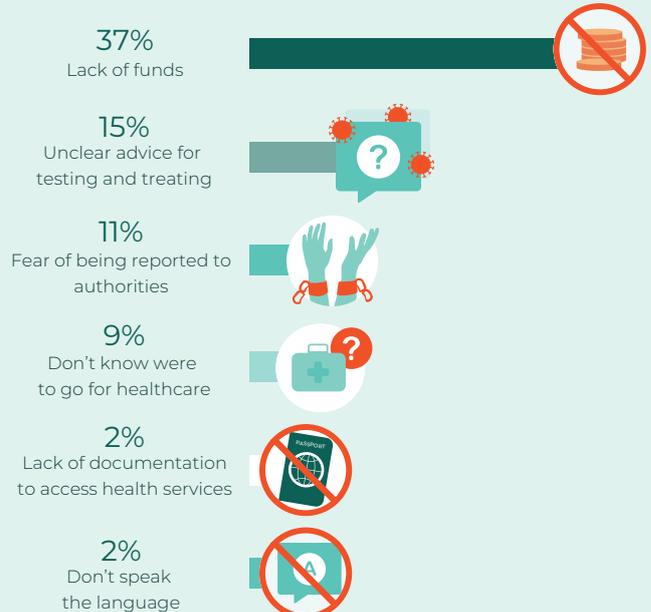


COVID-19

Impact of loss of income related to COVID-19



Barriers to accessing healthcare



Data Sources

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The Making Migration Safe for Women programme is funded by:

