

**MMC Eastern and Southern
Africa | Egypt and Yemen**

QUARTER 3 2025

A photograph showing the backs of several people sitting in blue plastic chairs on a boat. They are looking out towards the sea. A man in a yellow shirt is prominent in the foreground. In the background, there are signs on the wall, one of which says 'NE RIEN JETER A LA MER' (Don't throw anything into the sea).

Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Eastern and Southern Africa | Egypt and Yemen

This Quarterly Mixed Migration Update (QMMU) covers the Eastern and Southern Africa region plus Egypt and Yemen (ESA). The core areas of focus include the Eastern route, from East and the Horn of Africa towards the Arabian Peninsula; the Southern route from East Africa and the Great Lakes towards South Africa; the Central Mediterranean Route (also called the Northern Route) from East and the Horn of Africa towards North Africa; as well as intra-regional mixed migration dynamics. Depending on the quarterly trends and migration-related updates, more attention may be given to any of the countries over the rest.

The QMMUs offer a quarterly update on new trends and dynamics related to mixed migration and relevant policy developments in the region. These updates are based on a compilation of a wide range of secondary (data) sources, brought together within a regional framework and applying a mixed migration analytical lens. Similar QMMUs are available for all MMC regions.

MMC is a knowledge centre engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programming on mixed migration. MMC has regional hubs in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America, with a global team headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, and based in several countries worldwide.

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MMC's understanding of mixed migration

"Mixed migration" refers to cross-border movements of people including refugees fleeing persecution and conflict, victims of trafficking and people seeking better lives and opportunities. People engaged in mixed migration are motivated to move by a multiplicity of factors, have a range of legal statuses and a variety of vulnerabilities. Although entitled to protection under international human rights law, they are exposed to multiple rights violations along their journey. Mixed migration describes refugees and migrants travelling along similar routes, using similar means of travel - often travelling irregularly and wholly or partially assisted by migrant smugglers.

Front cover photo credit:

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A boat carrying deported Comorian migrants arrives back in Anjouan, from Mayotte. Comoros, July 2019.

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Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Eastern and Southern Africa | Egypt and Yemen

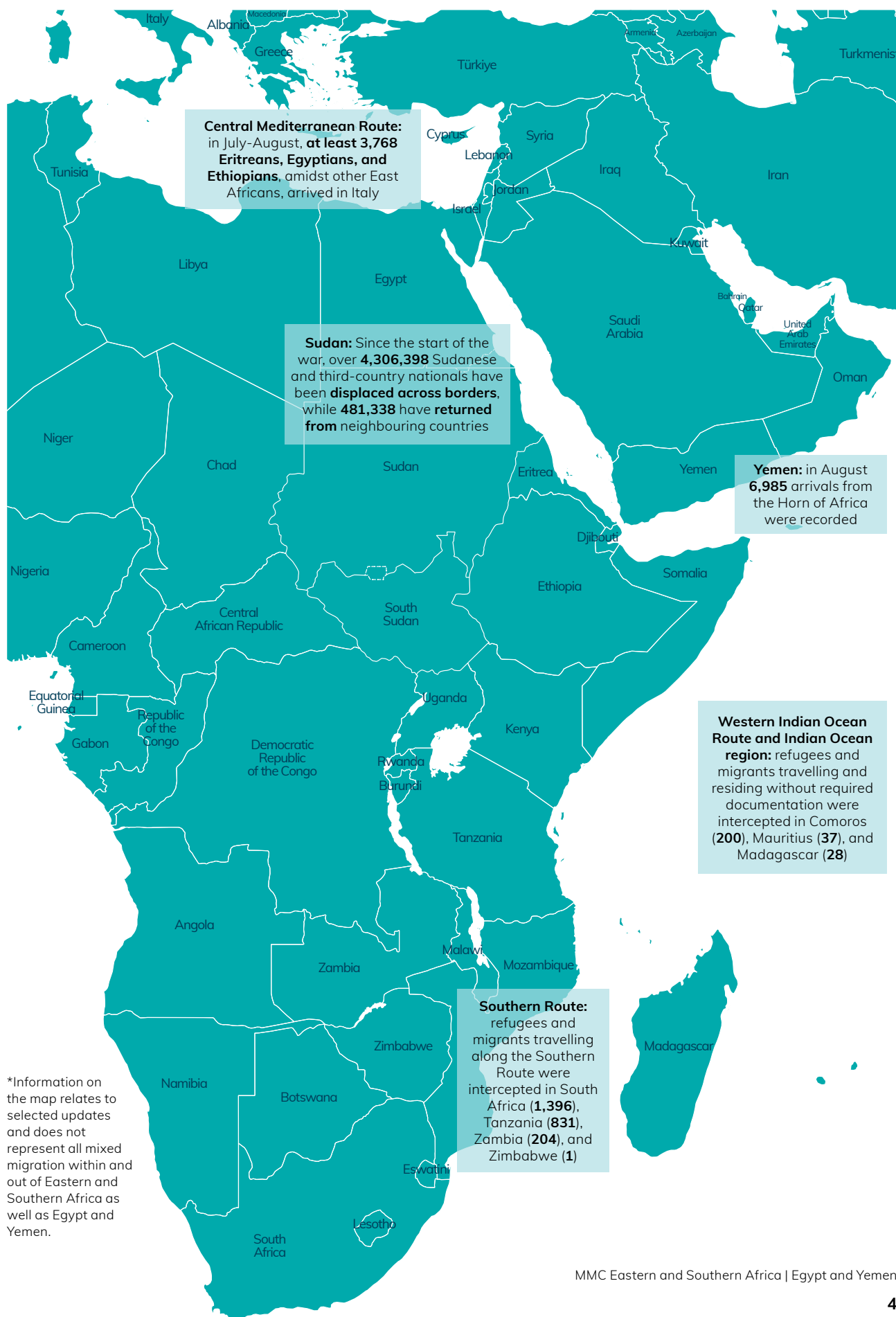
Quarter 3 - 2025

Key Updates

- **War in Sudan continues to drive displacement...**: compared [to the previous quarter](#), [cross border movements](#) have increased by 14% in Libya (357,000), 7% in Uganda (86,947), 4% in South Sudan (1,213,654), 2% in Ethiopia (76,085), 1% in Chad (878,002), and <1% in the Central African Republic (CAR) (45,386).¹
- **...Amidst increasing return movements**: in [July-August](#), a total of 2,249,163 return movements to or within Sudan were recorded, representing a 89% increase compared to [April-May](#) (1,189,893). The vast majority (1,767,825, 79%) are individuals and families who were internally displaced, while 481,338 (21%) have returned from abroad, primarily from Egypt, South Sudan, and Libya.
- **Deadly shipwrecks along the Eastern Route**: a boat with 154 migrants capsized off the coast of [Yemen](#) in August, killing 142 individuals. During the same month, [seven migrants](#) died after a boat off the coast of southern Yemen broke down.
- **Egyptians and Sudanese among fatalities in shipwrecks in the Mediterranean**: during this quarter, three shipwrecks were recorded off the Libyan coast. The first claimed the lives of [18 Egyptians](#), while among fatalities on the [second](#) and the [third](#) there were at least 111 Sudanese.
- **Continued large scale arrests and deportations along the Southern Route**: In Q3, individuals from Burundi, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique were intercepted in [Tanzania](#), [Zambia](#), [South Africa](#), and [Zimbabwe](#). In September, over [290 Mozambicans](#) were deported from South Africa.
- **Arrests and deportations along the Western Indian Ocean Route**: Comorian authorities apprehended [200 individuals](#) during [this quarter](#), while in Madagascar [28 individuals](#), including Malagasy and foreign nationals, were arrested in two [separate instances](#).
- **United States (US) initiates controversial forced relocations to Africa**, after reaching several agreements with East and Southern African countries. During Q3, a group of third-country nationals was forcibly relocated to [South Sudan](#), and another to [Eswatini](#). Rwanda has agreed to accept up to [250 migrants](#) from the US and Uganda is in talks to accepted people with pending asylum claims.

¹ Figures provided by the Egyptian government to UNHCR have not been updated since 31 January.

Regional Overview*



Mixed Migration Regional Updates

Mixed Migration within East Africa and the Great Lakes

War in Sudan continues, as cross-border displacement persists alongside return movements

As of [26 August](#), 7,461,520 people in Sudan have been internally displaced since the start of the war in April 2023, representing a 3% decrease compared to figures from [25 June](#) (7,666,575).² In total, Sudan is home to 9.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), including 2.4 million who were already displaced prior to the war.

Some [4,306,398](#) have fled Sudan to neighbouring countries, marking a 2% increase compared to [last quarter](#) (4,238,848), meaning that while internal displacement has slightly decreased, international displacement has continued to increase. For those who have crossed borders, the majority have fled to Egypt (1,500,000),³ South Sudan (1,213,654), Chad (878,002), Libya (357,000), Uganda (86,947), Ethiopia (76,085),⁴ and CAR (45,386).⁵

Continuing from [last quarter](#), a significant and growing number of Sudanese are [returning](#) to their homes, illustrating the complex nature of the Sudan displacement crisis. In [July-August](#), a total of 2,249,163 return movements were recorded by IOM since monitoring began, representing a 89% increase from [April-May](#) (1,189,893). The vast majority of these returnees 1,767,825 (79%) are people moving back from internal displacement, while 481,338 (21%), have returned from abroad, primarily from Egypt, South Sudan, and Libya. This return movement is heavily concentrated in a few key states where security conditions have improved: Jazira State (43%) and Khartoum State (36%), with smaller numbers returning to Sennar and Blue Nile State.

Aid cuts trigger departures from Kakuma Refugee Camps

In September, UNHCR [reported](#) that over 9,300 South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers had returned to South Sudan from Kenya's Kakuma Refugee Camps and Kalobeyei Settlement. The large-scale departures are said to have been triggered by aid cuts, which prompted the World Food Programme to reduce rations and implement a new categorisation system that left many refugees without assistance. While return movements between Kenya and South Sudan were described as not new, the scale and pace of this departure are seen as unusual and as a direct consequence of global humanitarian funding shortfalls. UNHCR emphasised that without urgent resource mobilisation, more refugees will be forced to choose between enduring hunger in the camps or returning to fragile and dangerous situations in their home countries.

² No IOM DTM data for September was available at the time of publishing this QMMU.

³ Figures provided by the Egyptian government to UNHCR have not been updated since 31 January.

⁴ Data on arrivals in South Sudan, Chad, Libya, Uganda and Ethiopia were recorded up until 21 September.

⁵ Data on arrivals in CAR were recorded up until 29 August.

Rising human trafficking concerns in northeastern Kenya

In July, the Deputy Governor of Wajir County, in northeastern Kenya, raised the [alarm](#) over an increase in human trafficking dynamics in the area, noting that numerous young people from the county have fallen victim and have been trafficked to Libya, as well as to the Middle East, South(east) Asia, and Europe, and are now stranded in exploitative conditions. The official urged national authorities to bolster efforts to dismantle the criminal networks operating in the region. In early August, parents in the neighbouring Garissa County were specifically [warned](#) by local leaders against deceptive tactics used by human traffickers. Criminal groups were said to target families with false promises of educational and employment opportunities abroad for their children, while exploiting victims' economic desperation. The announcements come after [earlier reports](#) noted that northeastern Kenya has become a source area for human trafficking victims, linked to a trafficking route from Kenya to Libya, where victims are held until their families pay large ransoms to secure their release.

Eritreans intercepted in Uganda and Kenya

On 4 July, Ugandan authorities in Moroto announced they had apprehended [110 Eritreans](#) after they had crossed into the area from Lokitonyala, Kenya. The Eritreans were apprehended in two separate groups, and were said to be en route to [Kampala](#). On 5 July, at the other side of the border, Kenyan authorities in West Pokot County launched an investigation looking into human trafficking dynamics after discovering [108 Eritreans](#), including women, men, and 13 minors, abandoned near the border with Uganda.

Burundians in detention and facing exploitation in Tanzania

In early August, the Burundian National Observatory for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons (ONLCT) highlighted the plight of hundreds of Burundians [detained](#) in Tanzania for irregular entry and/or residence. The report cites that the majority of detainees had intended to transit Tanzania on their way to Kenya, in search of better living conditions.

Furthermore, in late August, local news media reported on the precarious situation of undocumented young Burundians carrying out irregular work on Tanzanian plantations, detailing how they faced a double threat of [exploitation](#) and deportation. While [\(seasonal\) work permits](#) exist in Tanzania, Burundian civil society actors have noted the need to further sensitise young Burundians on the risks of crossing borders without documentation, and promote seeking regular opportunities. On [11 September](#), in an effort to reduce irregular entry and undocumented workers in the country, Tanzanian authorities launched a nationwide [crackdown](#) on all foreigners working and/or residing in the country without the required documentation.

The Eastern Route from East Africa to Yemen

Sharp increase in coverage of arrivals in Yemen and deaths at sea

In Yemen, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) [reinstated](#) flow monitoring in mid-August after several months of suspension and recorded 6,985 new arrivals that month, representing a 328% increase compared to the same period in 2024 ([1,631](#)).⁶ Similar to [Q1](#), the majority of arrivals (99%) were Ethiopians, while 1% were Somalis. Unlike reports from previous quarters, where a majority of new arrivals had left from Djibouti, the majority of new arrivals (59%) were now cited to have left from Somalia prior to arriving mainly in Abyan (39%) and Shabwah Governorates (20%). This was followed by 30% who had departed from Djibouti and arrived in Ta'iz Governorate, and 11% arriving in Al Maharah Governorate after having departed from Oman.

On 3 August, a boat carrying approximately 154 people, most of them Ethiopians, sank off the coast of Yemen due to bad weather, leaving [142 individuals](#) presumed dead. In response to this disaster, Yemeni authorities announced a [crackdown](#) on migrant smuggling networks. In a separate incident, also in early August, a boat carrying 250 Ethiopians, including 82 children, broke down during a seven-day journey from Bosaso, Somalia. IOM reported that seven had [died of hunger and thirst](#) before the boat eventually reached shore in the Arqah area, in southern Yemen.

Continued increase in arrivals and returns in Djibouti

In July, IOM [recorded](#) 40,579 movements into Djibouti.⁷ This marks a 1% increase [compared](#) to the same month in 2024 (40,118). The increase represents a continuing trend from [last quarter](#). A total of 13,937 Ethiopians arrived in July, with most originating from conflict-affected areas in Amhara (33%) and Tigray (28%), followed by Oromia (27%), Dire Dawa (7%), and Afar (4%). Most Ethiopians stated their intention was to reach the Arabian Peninsula, mainly Saudi Arabia (73%), while 23% had Djibouti as their intended destination. Some 1,607 migrant returns from Yemen were recorded in Obock, representing a 61% increase compared to [July 2024](#). At least 41 people died due to dehydration and illness in July, one of the hottest months of the year in Djibouti.

Human smuggling arrests in Tigray over attempted migration to the Gulf

On 4 September, police in the Southeast Tigray Zone intercepted a human smuggling attempt and arrested suspects accused of trying to facilitate the irregular migration [37 people](#), including 13 children. The group, made up of youths, minors, and women, was reportedly being moved with the intention of reaching Saudi Arabia. Local Ethiopian [news media](#) cited that mounting food insecurity and a lack of employment opportunities are increasingly driving many young Tigrayans to seek engage in perilous migration journeys towards the Gulf.

⁶ Figures for July and September were not available at the time of publishing.

⁷ Figures for the rest of Q3 were not available at the time of publishing.

Continued mass arrests in Saudi Arabia and visa restrictions in UAE

Similar to [the last quarter](#), mass roundups of migrants in Saudi Arabia continued in Q3. Between mid-August and mid-September, Saudi authorities arrested at least [64,179](#) individuals for allegedly breaching residency, labour, and border security regulations. Of the 4,415 migrants arrested for trying to enter the country irregularly, the majority were Ethiopians and Yemenis. During the same period, at least [37,574](#) migrants were deported, while [73,065](#) others were referred to their diplomatic missions, to obtain the relevant travel documents or placed in pre-departure processing awaiting repatriation. Dozens were also arrested for facilitating the unauthorised movements of migrants.⁸

In late September, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) announced a [suspension](#) of new tourist and work visas for citizens of nine countries, including Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, and Yemen. The suspension was announced to be linked to concerns regarding the use of fraudulent documents, irregular entry, and security risks. While the directive blocks new applications, nationals from the affected countries who already live and work in the UAE with valid visas were reported to not be affected.

Ethiopians arrested in Oman

Two groups of Ethiopians were stopped in Oman in July and were charged with immigration and labour law violations. In early July, [eight](#) individuals were apprehended for irregular entry into the country. Later that month, a second operation led to the arrest of a group of [nine](#) individuals, facing similar charges of irregular entry as well as violations of Oman's labour laws.

Routes towards the Mediterranean

East African and Egyptian arrivals along the Mediterranean routes

Between July and September, [44,372 refugees and migrants](#) arrived in Europe through land and sea routes. This represents a [24% increase](#) compared to the previous quarter, and a [27% decrease](#) when looking at the same period in 2024. Eritreans (5,787) represented the second-most common nationality to arrive in [Italy](#) in January-August 2025, maintaining [the same position as last quarter](#).⁹ Other nationalities to arrive in Italy since the beginning of the year up until 31 August include Egyptians (5,537; the third highest), followed by Sudanese (2,133; fifth), Ethiopians (1,778; sixth), Somalis (1,575; seventh), and South Sudanese (120; 24th).

This quarter, UNHCR published data on nationalities arriving in [Greece](#) up until the end of August.¹⁰ The most common nationalities to arrive in Greece between January-August include Egyptians (at 6,021; the second highest), Sudanese (4,672; third), Eritreans (986; fifth), Somalis (954; sixth), Yemenis (706; seventh), Ethiopians (126; 14th), and Congolese (DRC) (29, 17th). In [Cyprus](#), the most common East African

⁸ The presented figures are calculations by MMC based on the various datasets referred to in the sources.

⁹ Disaggregated monthly data for Q3 was unavailable at the time of publishing.

¹⁰ Nationality figures for September were not available at the time of publishing.

nationalities to arrive up until the end of August include Sudanese (166; the third highest), Somalis (138, fourth), Congolese (DRC) (42; eighth), and Yemenis (30; 10th).¹¹ Finally, along the Western Mediterranean Route and the Atlantic Route, up until the end of July, 1,307 Somalis (the sixth most common nationality to arrive across both routes), 224 Sudanese, and 108 Comorians arrived in [Spain](#).¹²

Three fatal shipwrecks involving Egyptians and Sudanese in the Eastern Mediterranean

On the weekend of 26-27 July, IOM [reported](#) a shipwreck incident off the coast of Tobruk, in eastern Libya, resulting in at least 18 deaths and 50 missing. The Egyptian consulate in Benghazi confirmed that the individuals on board were Egyptians. On 14 September, [50 out of 75 Sudanese](#) were reported dead after a boat carrying the group caught fire off the Libyan coast. Within the same week, on 17 September, [another vessel sank off the coast of Tobruk](#). Out of the 74 individuals onboard, who were mainly Sudanese, only 13 survived. The events mark an increase in perilous journeys in the Eastern Mediterranean, with a [shift](#) in increased arrivals in Greece from eastern Libya.

Somalis deported from Libya

In early August, the eastern Libyan authorities in Tobruk announced the [deportation](#) of 250 Somali nationals, as part of what was described as a national security plan to combat irregular migration and dismantle trafficking networks. The group was flown from Sebha to Tobruk by the Libyan National Army (LNA), before being repatriated to Somalia. Officials said the operation reflected a key aim to reduce migration to and across the Libyan territory, particularly stemming transit movements towards Europe, raising questions about the LNA's desire to be seen as a counterpart by the EU in migration management.

The Southern Route towards South Africa and mixed migration within Southern Africa

Migrants intercepted and detained along the Southern Route

In early July, Tanzanian authorities in Kagera, bordering Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, apprehended more than [800 individuals](#) for irregular entry. The group included 514 Burundians, 59 Ugandans, 41 Rwandese, six Congolese, and others from Kenya, Ethiopia, and Pakistan. In a separate operation later that month, Tanzanian authorities apprehended [31 Malawians](#) due to their undocumented status in-country. On 11 July, a Mozambican national was [arrested and fined](#) USD \$200 for entering Zimbabwe through an unofficial border point in Chipinge. In the same month, Zambian authorities in Lusaka apprehended and deported [132 migrants](#), including 115 Burundians, ten Tanzanians, six Rwandese, and one Congolese, for immigration violations. A group of 43 Tanzanians were later arrested and deported from Solwezi. An additional 22 Congolese were apprehended by immigration officers in Kasumbalesa. Further south, in South Africa, a

¹¹ Nationality figures for September were not available at the time of publishing.

¹² Nationality figures for August and September were not available at the time of publishing.

law enforcement operation in Sandton, Johannesburg, led to the apprehension of [30 foreign nationals](#) based on their undocumented status in-country. Finally, in a separate incident, [76 Zimbabweans](#) in a bus were apprehended and escorted back to the border after they could not demonstrate valid documentation.

In early August, South African authorities detained approximately [1,000 foreign nationals](#) during a large-scale operation targeting irregular mining activities at the Sheba Gold Mine in Barberton, Mpumalanga province. In the same month, Malawian authorities announced repatriating [304 Ethiopian nationals](#) detained for irregular entry in a week-long operation starting on 7 August. In mid-August, Zambian authorities arrested three Zambians, three Burundians, and one Congolese suspected to be part of a [human trafficking ring](#) using fraudulent identities and travel documents to obtain visas and facilitate the irregular movements of both Zambians and foreign nationals towards South Africa. In total, [372 passports](#) were seized during the operation.

In late September, South African authorities [deported](#) more than 290 Mozambican nationals to Maputo Province, citing immigration violations and criminal offences. Officials from the provincial migration services said many of those expelled were caught without valid passports or proper entry and exit stamps, while others were linked to alleged criminal activities such as illegal mining, involvement in robbery gangs, and physical assault. In turn, Mozambique's National Migration Service (SENAMI) confirmed that more than 5,000 Mozambicans had been deported in the first half of 2025 from South Africa.

The Western Indian Ocean Route towards Mayotte and mixed migration in the Western Indian Ocean

Migrants apprehended in Comoros

In late July, Comorian authorities [announced](#) screening the identities of more than 2,000 people across the country over one week. According to an official communication, the operation led to the arrest of 180 foreign nationals. Among those arrested, 23 were found to be in an irregular situation; eight were subsequently deported, while a further fifteen were placed in administrative detention.

On 20 August, the local authorities in Anjouan intercepted a group of [20 stranded refugees and migrants](#), including 14 men, five women, and one 7-year-old girl. The group, with most from DR Congo, had been deceived by their smuggler into believing they had reached Mayotte after making a nighttime landing at the coast of Anjouan.

Reporting reveals structural complicity of French police in drownings off Mayotte

On 15 July, [two individuals](#) were reported dead, while 17 were in need of rescuing, after a kwassa kwassa carrying a group of refugees and migrants collided with a police patrol boat off the island's coast. In September, an investigative journalism [report](#) revealed that French security forces in Mayotte have been relying for years on violent tactics to stop kwassa kwassa from reaching the island, including intentionally

organising collisions with smuggler-operated boats carrying refugees and migrants. In the report, survivor accounts, official documents, and testimonies from serving and former officials confirm that patrol boats routinely circle overloaded vessels to create dangerous waves or ram their bows to destabilise them. These manoeuvres have repeatedly caused boats to capsize, leaving passengers, including children and (pregnant) women, to drown within sight of the shore. The reporting also uncovered a striking lack of training and oversight within the Mayotte units tasked with interceptions. Some officers had only weeks of preparation before being deployed, and court records appeared to detail cases where boats were piloted without valid permits. Survivors described being maimed or losing relatives when [patrol vessels collided with their kwassa kwassa](#). Yet, prosecutions in Mayotte have overwhelmingly targeted smugglers while the role of security forces has remained out of sight. At the end of this quarter, on 29 September, a kwassa kwassa [capsized](#) off the coast of Kounkou, northern Mayotte, resulting in the loss of three lives.

Thwarted boat departures in Madagascar

On 13 July, authorities in Madagascar [arrested fifteen individuals](#)—thirteen Malagasy and two Saudi nationals—as they prepared to depart for Mayotte from a secluded seaside hut in Ampasibitiky, Ambanja district. The suspects, aged 16 to 49, had travelled from various regions of Madagascar for the journey. In a second operation on 31 July, police thwarted another attempt, [apprehending 13 people](#), including ten women and four minors, in the Mahamaniny area of Antsakoamandro, Ambanja district, as the individuals regrouped in a house prior to their alleged departure.

Malagasy intercepted in Mauritius

During the first week of September, Mauritian authorities conducted several operations targeting irregular migrant workers and human trafficking. In Baie-du-Tombeau, authorities arrested two individuals identified to be running a human trafficking ring, while they were suspected to keep [19 Malagasy women](#) trapped in a guesthouse for sexual exploitation. Another operation led to the arrest of [19 foreigners](#), including a Malagasy national, found working in construction and textiles with expired permits. Finally, in September, [18 Malagasy workers](#), mostly young men and women lacking the necessary residency and work documentation, were expelled from Mauritius following their arrest for undocumented stay on the island.

East Africans farther afield

Malawians and Zambians face US restricted visa programmes

The US authorities have initiated a 12-month pilot [programme](#) requiring citizens of Malawi and Zambia to pay a US\$15,000 deposit to obtain a tourist or business visa. According to the US State Department, the 12-month programme aims to address [high rates of visa overstays](#), which were 14% for Malawian visitors and 11% for Zambian visitors according to 2023 data. The State Department stated that the bond, which will be refunded after a visitor's lawful departure from the US, may soon be extended to citizens of other countries.

US forced relocations to Africa

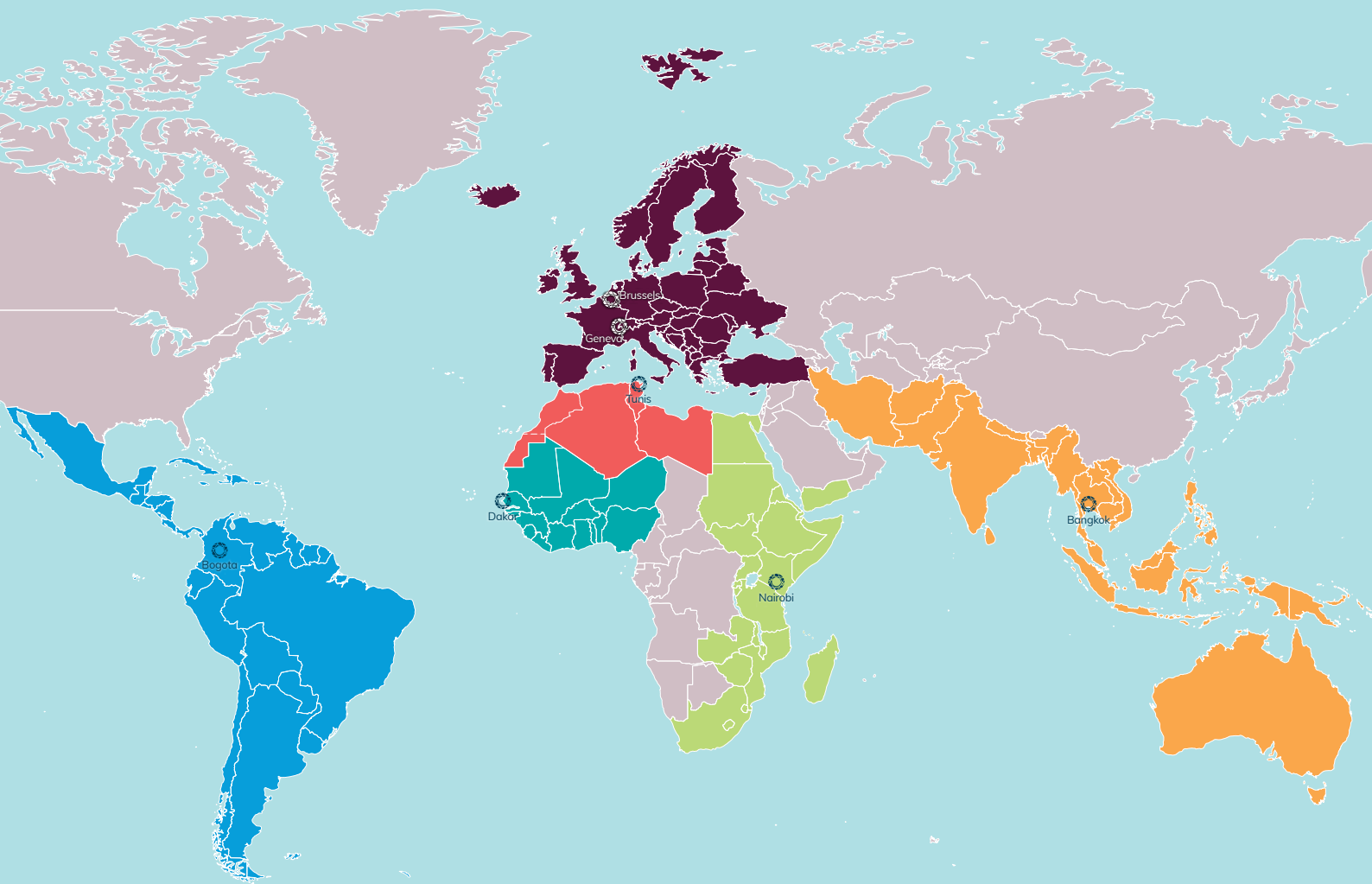
In July, the Trump administration began work on a controversial forced relocation [policy](#) involving the sending of third-country migrants, and in some instances asylum seekers, to several East and Southern African countries, including small groups flown to South Sudan, and another one to [Eswatini](#). Among those forcibly moved to South Sudan, only one was South Sudanese, while none of those arriving in Eswatini were Eswatini nationals. US officials said the forced relocations targeted people with [criminal convictions](#) and formal removal orders were carried out after reaching agreements with the countries' authorities. A Mexican national deported to South Sudan was later [repatriated](#) to Mexico, while seven remained in custody in South Sudan as authorities consider next steps.

The policy has sparked diplomatic and legal fallout, as lawyers and rights groups have [challenged](#) the forced relocations and raised concerns about due process and protection for people sent to countries where they have no ties. On [29 July](#), Uganda signed a deal with the US to take on [an unspecified number](#) of third-country nationals who have pending asylum claims in the US but cannot return home due to safety concerns. Furthermore, in August, Rwanda agreed to [accept](#) up to 250 migrants from the US under a deal that provides few public details, and other African governments have held talks or rebuffed approaches with the US to take part in this scheme.

Human trafficking ring in Kenya with links to Russia

In September, authorities in Kenya rescued [22 individuals](#) from a suspected human trafficking ring that lured its victims with promises of work opportunities in Moscow, Russia, only to enlist them and send them to war in Ukraine. The victims were being held in a residential apartment in the Athi River area, on the outskirts of Nairobi, and one individual was arrested on suspicion of coordinating the ring. This development comes amid [growing concerns](#) of Kenyans being lured to Russia under the guise of employment, only to end up being forced to fight on the Russian side on the frontlines in Ukraine. Investigations revealed that the victims had [signed contracts](#) with an unnamed overseas employment agency and had been instructed to pay up to 2,331,000 Kenya Shilling (KES) for visas, travel, accommodation, and other expenses.¹³ Earlier in September, a [Kenyan athlete](#) was captured in Kharkiv Oblast, Ukraine, by Ukrainian forces after he surrendered. According to the athlete, he had traveled to Russia on a [tourist visa](#) after which he was tricked into joining the Russian army.

¹³ 2,331,000 KES was equivalent to 17,902 USD on 30 September.



MMC is a knowledge centre engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programming on mixed migration. MMC has regional hubs in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America, with a global team headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, and based in several countries worldwide.

MMC is a leading source for independent and high-quality data, research, analysis and expertise. MMC aims to increase understanding of mixed migration, to positively impact global and regional migration policies, to inform evidence-based mixed migration responses for people on the move and to stimulate forward thinking in public and policy debates on mixed migration. MMC's overarching focus is on human rights and protection for all people on the move.

MMC is part of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

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